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OA/ID Number: 13667
Folder ID Number: 13667-008

Folder Title:
Mississippi State University Commencement 5/13/89 [OA 6265]

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MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

DATE MAY 2, 1989 TIME 1:25 PM

TO: RETT LALLACE

LOCATION: WASHINGTON, DC

TELEPHONE:

FACSIMILE 202-456-6218

VOICE

FROM: JOE FARRIS; UNIVERSITY RELATIONS

LOCATION: MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY

MBNR 3442

TELEPHONE:

FACSIMILE (601) 325-3299

VOICE

COMMENTS:

NUMBER OF PAGES 12 INCLUDING COVER SHEET

Volunteer Efforts etc.

History of Mississippi State University

The Mississippi Legislature created the Agricultural and Mechanical College of the State of Mississippi on Feb. 28, 1878, as one of the national Land-Grant Colleges after Congress had passed the Morrill Act in 1862.

A & M College admitted its first students in the fall of 1880. Former Confederate General Stephen D. Lee was the school's first president.

By 1932, when the Legislature renamed the school Mississippi State College, it had grown to include the Agricultural Experiment Station (1887), the Agricultural Extension Service (1915), and the Division of Continuing Education (1919). It also had established five colleges and schools and had received accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in 1926.

The Legislature again renamed the college in 1958 to Mississippi State University. By then, the Graduate School was established (1936), doctoral degree programs had begun (1951) the School of Forest Resources had been created (1954), and College of Arts and Sciences had been organized (1956).

The School of Architecture admitted its first students in 1973, the College of Veterinary Medicine admitted its first class in 1977, and the School of Accountancy opened in 1979.

Profile of Dr. Clyde Q. Sheely

Dr. Clyde Q. Sheely, who died in 1983, was the first recipient of the Mississippi State University Alumni Association's Outstanding Classroom Teaching Award. But, for some 12,000 MSU students over a 41-year teaching career, Dr. Sheely was the cigar-puffing demigod of freshman chemistry.

The legends about Dr. Sheely arose in his classrooms, where he was absolute master. They said he worked for a dollar a year, that he had patents on everything from toothpaste to beer cans, and that he once climbed through a transom to surprise students with a test. Though none of these stories were true, they were told over and over by new generations of MSU students who both feared and loved him.

Spicing his lectures with wit and colorful expressions, Dr. Sheely's name for being tough was matched only by his reputation for being good. "There's nothing wrong with discipline, and that means hard work," he often said. "I never delighted in failing students; they failed themselves. I just kept the records."

Among numerous non-teaching duties, he directed two science institutes and a high school visitation program for senior scientists. He also was the long-time adviser for Kappa Sigma social fraternity. Off campus, he was a founder and charter member of the Starkville Exchange Club, serving as an officer in that and a number of other local civic and social organizations.

For many years as ceremonial mace bearer, he played a leading role in commencement. Resplendent in his maroon and white robe and cap, he led the processional of faculty and students to their seats.

Mother and son in commencement ceremony

One of the mothers among the members of the graduating class is Phyfa Dinsmore Eiland of Clinton, Miss. She is receiving a doctorate in educational leadership. Also participating in the ceremonies today is her son, Brent Hunter Eiland, who is to receive a bachelor's degree in industrial engineering upon completing degree requirements this summer. (A few students who are very near to completing graduation requirements and who will complete those requirements during the summer are allowed to participate early in commencement ceremonies, with the permission of their dean, rather than wait until the following May to have the opportunity to participate.)

Vol. efforts

Students are helping adults learn to read

The first lady of Mississippi, Julie Mabus, has called on Mississippians to combat a pressing problem--illiteracy. Mrs. Mabus has asked volunteers to work at adult education centers, and students at Mississippi State have heeded her call.

Each week, Mississippi State student volunteers work with adults who have unique needs. Some get assistance on basic skills such as reading labels when they go to the grocery store; others are working on the General Equivalency Diploma (GED) so they can go further in their work.

Vol. efforts

MSU United Way contributions

Mississippi State University is by far the largest contributor to the United Way of Oktibbeha County, where the university is situated.

Of the United Way's total county budget of $250,000, Mississippi State faculty, staff, and students annually contribute about $84,500 or nearly 35 percent.

For the past three years, students alone have given an average of about $10,000, considerably more than students at any other college or university in Mississippi.

MSU agronomist is committed to service

Dave Pettry, an MSU agronomist, travels throughout the state, nation and the world to research the secrets of the soil and discuss soil management. He has worked with soil scientists in China and the Soviet Union as part of a people-to-people mission that was begun during the Eisenhower administration. And he has traveled to Africa three times to address the pressing question of hunger with a United Nations delegation.

Pettry insists that his students share his commitment to serving people. He has taken some of his international students on field trips to small towns and schools in Mississippi where they discuss the importance of managing soil.

"I try to do my part to bring people together, to help them understand more about each other and the importance of preserving the land, which is our life and our destiny," Pettry says.

Handicapped students at Mississippi State

Mississippi State University actively recruits disabled students and makes every effort to accommodate and support them.

A total of 151 handicapped students enrolled at Mississippi State last fall--the largest number at any university or college in the state.

This number included 27 students in wheelchairs, 17 blind or visually impaired students, and 30 students with learning disabilities.

Dr. Donnie Prisock Jr. is coordinator of handicapped services. A victim of cerebral palsy himself, Prisock holds three degrees from Mississippi State and knows first hand that the university provides equal opportunity for all students. "This is our commitment to all who come," Prisock says.

Student Association president is a volunteer

Steven Cooper of Jackson, Miss., became president of the MSU Student Association this spring. He is the first black student chosen to head the student body at a predominantly white institution in Mississippi. Cooper has served as head resident of the largest men's residence hall on campus. In that role, he worked to maintain a cohesive academic and social environment among the students. And he has been involved in community service projects. He has been a volunteer for the Salvation Army and has worked in the Starkville "Help Find the Children" campaign. He has been president of the Council of Black Student Organizations at MSU.

Former Student Association president is a volunteer

Eric Zacharias, a son of MSU President and Mrs. Donald Zacharias, is completing a year as president of the MSU Student Association and is a former recipient of a Harry S. Truman Scholarship. Zacharias is a weekly volunteer for Oktibbeha County Hospital's emergency room and has worked as a volunteer for the Salvation Army, United Way and the Muscular Dystrophy Association. He is a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity and a triathlete. He will attend Vanderbilt University School of Medicine next year as one of four members of his class at Vanderbilt selected to receive Justin Potter Medical Scholarships.

No Good

students helping the community

Mississippi State students visit developmentally disabled people at Rolling Hills, a residential facility in Starkville. During Christmas, members of the Kappa Alpha fraternity invite boys from the Mississippi Sheriffs' Boys Ranch to their house for a Christmas party. And in the spirit of athletic competition and philanthropy, fraternities compete annually in baseball and football games in which the proceeds go to charity. Jointly, the fraternities give $30,000 a year to various charities.

Vol efforts

Students helping students

Mississippi State strives to meet the needs of all students. The Special Student Service Center was established to provide assistance for handicapped students. But the center could not function without the help of students. Each week, members of Delta Gamma and Chi Omega sororities go to the center to read for blind students at Mississippi State. The volunteers read chemistry textbooks and William Faulkner novels for the blind students, allowing them to stay on top of their studies and the demands of academic life at the university.

Vol efforts

(Smith/Blessey)
May 10, 1989
Draft Six
MISS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
MISSISSIPPI STATE U.
SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1989
3 P.M.

President Zacharias, Members of the Board of Trustees, soon-to-be fellow-graduates, faculty, administrators, friends.

You know, one of my favorite Presidents was the man who first coined the term "bully pulpit." The story goes that Teddy Roosevelt would roam the halls of the White House, shouting "bully, bully." Well, having just met your mascot, I think Teddy would have felt right at home.

First, I want to thank you for that warm introduction. And for the generosity of your welcome. And let me say how delighted I am to address these Commencement ceremonies.

Next, I want to say what an honor it is to see again one of the great patriots of <u>this</u> or <u>any</u> era, the Honorable John Stennis. Ask anyone: John Stennis doesn't merely <u>hail</u> from Mississippi. He <u>is</u> Mississippi.

Another long-time friend, of course, is your Congressman, Sonny Montgomery -- and I'm glad that he, too, is here.

Sonny's great-grandfather, Colonel W.B. Montgomery, was instrumental in rebuilding Mississippi after the Civil War. And he played a major role in founding this university.

This afternoon, I want to recognize those pioneering efforts. And to salute his great-grandson, too. Sonny and I play paddleball regularly. And he always kids me that I win only when I'm wearing my Mississippi State sweat-shirt [PAUSE] . . . When I lose, I'm wearing Ole Miss.

You know, I come from a State where they like to sing "The Eyes of Texas Are Upon You." Well, today, my friends, the eyes of America are upon Starkville, Mississippi.

For we meet, to begin with, at a special school -- special because for 109 years, Mississippi State has made education a lasting legacy, and opportunity its bequest.

We gather, also, in a special State -- special for its people. You realize that who we are matters more than what we have. It's a state whose people value home and family and tradition.

I thought of that today as Air Force One brought me to Mississippi. And of how for me, this morning also marks another

journey: Back to some of my pivotal years -- the years I spent as an undergraduate.

It was 41 years ago next month that I, too, received my degree. I'll never forget it . . . nor will my family . . . they're still in shock.

In 1948, Milton Berle was Mr. Television, and taking pies in the face. Harry Truman was Mr. President, and he was giving 'em hell. In many ways, it was a <u>different</u> America. Less congestion. Less pollution. Less high technology. PacMan was a camper, not a video game.

We had problems, sure. At home, gas lines, a housing shortage, and high inflation. And veterans adjusting to domestic life. Abroad, the Cold War had turned downright frigid. The Communist bloc was solidifying. China and the Middle East were rent by war. And in a Europe torn by conflicting ideologies, the Soviets were blockading West Berlin.

Yet, with the end of World War Two, America was unified as few would have thought possible. I am sure many of you have seen the famous <u>Life</u> magazine photo that captured the spirit of the times: the sailor in Times Square embracing a woman in the mass exultation of V-J Day. A victory for freedom that came after so much sacrifice.

Like the woman swept off her feet, the spirit of rejoicing -- and more importantly -- the limitless possibilities of America swept us all. I, too, felt that sense of idealism and opportunity. And I decided to go to Texas to make the most of the American Dream for my wife and baby.

Today, I look back upon those times and I am struck -- struck by the wonder of how much this country has achieved. What newly-married vet in his early twenties could have imagined just how wide the golden door of opportunity would have swung in four short decades?

And yet, in spite of all this achievement -- in spite of technological and scientific advance . . . of prosperity and power unprecedented in world history -- let us not forget the things that made our progress possible. One is what Mississippi's own William Faulkner called "the old verities and truths of the heart."

My friends, it is these verities that in 1948 allowed us to meet our problems together. For we took pride in our identity as a Nation. And solace in our faith in God. Above all, we believed in the simple, the basic, truths like kindness and civility, self-sacrifice and courage, compassion and concern for

others. Timeless values which span the generations. Values which show that America is great because America is good.

Tom Paine once wrote that "the world has turned over many times." It has since I graduated. The post-war period has given way to a new world -- a world still perilous, but alive with prospects for peace and with the certainty of change. Yet there are some things that haven't changed since 1948. America's values haven't.

We see these values everywhere -- at a church-based child-care center, at Choir practice, at the PTA. They uplift American society -- for they reflect the tenets of "Do Unto Others": tenets I respect, and which as President I will serve. And they are the values of America's good, quiet, decent people -- Americans who know that we are not the sum of our possessions, but of how we conduct ourselves.

These people form the heart of our society. And they enrich its central unit: the family. Here, these values play a special role. For they teach that life is not a celebration of self. And our fate is not divisible.

You know, I've been lucky -- a wonderful wife and five great kids. And having helped put them through college, I remember receiving letters from them, and there would always be a "P.S."

at the bottom. It was those three little words that say so much about the special bond between parents at home and kids away at school: "Please Send Money."

Five kids. And eleven lively grandkids -- by themselves, they could field the Bulldogs' entire pitching staff. Like all kids, they provide a Rubik's Cube of questions. And, like most families, they supply that love and allegiance which make us more fulfilled. And, believe me, sometimes we need that loyalty. I'm reminded of the alumnus who sent his coach a telegram before the big game. It read: "Remember, coach. We're all behind you -- win or tie."

Yes, the individual is important. But the family unit can be our secret weapon, and our shield. And as President, I want to strengthen it.

To help the family, we must keep America prosperous, strong, and free. We must stop the scourge of drug abuse, and we will. We must build an educational system which invests in our children. And for those who, for whatever reason -- sickness, poverty, the death of a loved one -- feel alone and isolated, let us become their family: Not in a legal sense, but in a human sense -- helping, supporting, and caring for our neighbor.

Today, millions of Americans are doing that -- giving of themselves, and helping others. We term their work volunteerism, or community service. For they show how the definition of a successful life must include serving others.

I have often said I like what works. Community service works. Because it's real, not abstract -- it makes achievement feasible. Compassion helps one child escape heroin addiction. Generosity allows another to eat a decent meal. Through faith in God, still another overcomes the curse of bigotry and hatred.

That is why I have created the Office of National Service, which will enlist new volunteers to help meet unmet social needs. Project Victory, or Mission Impossible? Look to the heroes of today for an answer.

Look, for example, to Dave Pettry, an MSU agronomist who has traveled around the world to nurture soil management. Or Steve Cooper, who works in Starkville's "Help Find the Children" campaign. Or Donnie Prisock -- Dr. Donnie -- a paraplegic who earned his Ph. D., and who counsels handicapped students at this school.

Heroes? Every one. For they know that the private sector -- and individuals -- have the resources -- and the responsibility -- to confront issues like hunger and health care, drug abuse and

teen pregnancy. A famous adage says that "Luck is the residue of design." Well, America's luck can be the residue of volunteerism's design.

My friends, Mississippi has given America some indelible leaders -- in politics, John Stennis and Sonny Montgomery; in education, a Eugene Butler; in entertainment, country's Jerry Clower. And, always, you've treasured Faulkner's "verities and truths of the heart."

Community service -- national service -- reflects those verities: "Love and honor . . . and pride and compassion and sacrifice." Values which can ennoble the family, and American society at large.

Let Faulkner's "verities of the heart" be our values -- not merely for this generation, but for future generations. And inspired by America's good, quiet, decent people, let us help enrich America -- so that America can enrich the world.

Good luck to each of you, and my heart-felt congratulations. May your future be worthy of your dreams. And may you always say, as I do now, God bless America. Thank you for inviting me -- thank you so very much.

# # # #

University Relations

May 10, 1989

TO: Curt Smith
White House speechwriting staff

FROM: Joe Farris, Director of University Relations
Mississippi State University

RE: President's May 13 speech at Mississippi State

A relative of U.S. Rep. G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery has suggested that it would be fitting that a reference to the role of Congressman Montgomery's forebears in the founding of Mississippi State University be included in the President's speech here on May 13.

The archives staff of the Mississippi State University library has provided the following information:

Congressman Montgomery's great-grandfather, W. B. Montgomery, was among those who worked hard to establish an agricultural and mechanical college in Mississippi. Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, or Mississippi A&M--the original name of Mississippi State University--was created at Starkville in 1878 under the provisions of the Morrill Act, which established land-grant colleges throughout the nation. W. B. Montgomery was a member of the first board of trustees of Mississippi A&M.

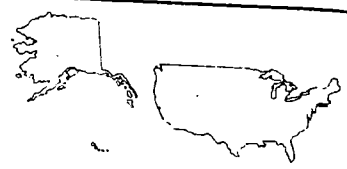
Thank you for your consideration of this information. Please call if I may provide further information.

PLEASE NOTE CORRECTION ABOVE.

It is great-grandfather, W. B. Montgomery.

OF THE UNITED STATES

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INCOME AND CREDIT

Gross National Product (1987): $4,488,500,000,000
Personal income per capita (1987): $15,340
Average family income (1987): $29,744
Individual Shareholders (1985): 47,040,000
Number below poverty level (1986): white, 22,183,000; black and other minorities, 14,100,000
Number of billionaires (1988): 49
Tax returns with reported adjusted gross income of $1 million or more (1986): 35,875
Credit market debt outstanding (1986): $9,356,000,000
Mortgage debt outstanding (1986): $2,564,000
Consumer credit outstanding (1986): $724,000,000

EDUCATION

Public elementary and secondary pupils (est. 1987-88): 40,123,808[1]
Public elementary and secondary classroom teachers (est. 1987-88): 2,275,209, Men: 669,691, Women: 1,605,518[1]
Avg. annual salaries of public elementary and secondary classroom teachers (est. 1987-88): $28,031[1]
Public high-school graduates (est. 1987-88): 2,419,698[1]
College graduates in the population (est. 1987): 31,600,000
Money spent on elementary and secondary education (est. 1987): $170,000,000,000

CONVENIENCES

Radios (1986): 43,282,000
Radio stations (standard and FM, 1986): 8,807
Television stations (1988): 1,347
Automobiles (est. 1987): 139,041,000
Households with telephones (March 1988): 85.3 million (92.9%)
Newspaper circulation (morning and evening, Sept. 30, 1987): 62,826,273
Cable TV subscribers (1986): 37,500,000
Total TV homes (est. Jan. 1, 1988): 88,600,000
Homes with VCRs (May, 1988): 59%
Personal computers used at home (est. 1987): Over 20 million

CRIME

Total arrests (1987): 10,795,869; Males, 8,881,528, Under 18, 1,380,748; Females, 1,914,341, Under 18, 400,492
Child neglect and abuse cases (1985): 1,299,400
Prisoners under sentence of death (1987): 1,984
Law enforcement officers killed (1986): 131
Total murder victims (1987): 17,859
Households touched by crime (Total 1986): 22,201,000 (25%)
Violent crime (1986): 4,225,00 households (4.7%)
Theft (1986): 15,582,00 households (17.3%)

[1] *NEC Estimates of School Statistics,* 1987-88.

INFORMATION PLEASE ALMANAC®

ATLAS & YEARBOOK

1989

42ND EDITION

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY BOSTON

1989



D-Day, June 6, 1944



Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Joseph V. Stalin at Yalta



Harry S. Truman (1884–1972)

1941 Japanese surprise attack on U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbor brings U.S. into World War II. Manhattan Project (atomic bomb research) begins. Roosevelt enunciates "four freedoms," signs lend-lease act, declares national emergency, promises aid to U.S.S.R.

1942 Declaration of United Nations signed in Washington. Women's military services established. Enrico Fermi achieves nuclear chain reaction. Japanese and persons of Japanese ancestry moved inland from Pacific Coast. Coconut Grove nightclub fire in Boston kills 491.

1943 President freezes prices, salaries, and wages to prevent inflation. Income tax withholding introduced.

1944 G.I. Bill of Rights enacted. Bretton Woods Conference creates International Monetary Fund and World Bank. Dumbarton Oaks Conference—U.S., British Commonwealth, and U.S.S.R. propose establishment of United Nations.

1945 Yalta Conference (Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin) plans final defeat of Germany (**Feb.**). Germany surrenders (**May 7**). San Francisco Conference establishes U.N. (**April–June**). FDR dies (April 12). Potsdam Conference (Truman, Churchill, Stalin) establishes basis of German reconstruction (**July–Aug**). Japan surrenders (**Sept. 2**).

1946 First meeting of U.N. General Assembly opens in London (**Jan. 10**). League of Nations dissolved (**April**). Italy abolishes monarchy (**June**). Verdict in Nuremberg war trial: 12 Nazi leaders (including 1 tried in absentia) sentenced to hang; 7 imprisoned; 3 acquitted (**Oct. 1**). Goering commits suicide a few hours before 10 other Nazis are executed (**Oct. 15**). Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech warns of Soviet expansion.

1947 Britain nationalizes coal mines (**Jan. 1**). Peace treaties for Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland signed in Paris (**Feb. 10**). Soviet Union rejects U.S. plan for U.N. atomic-energy control (**March 4**). Truman Doctrine proposed—the first significant U.S. attempt to "contain" communist expansion (**March 12**). Marshall Plan for European recovery proposed—a coordinated program to help European nations recover from ravages of war (**June**). (By **1951**, this "European Recovery Program" had cost $11 billion.) India and Pakistan gain independence from Britain (**Aug. 15**). Cominform (Communist Information Bureau) founded under Soviet auspices to rebuild contacts among European Communist parties, missing since dissolution of Comintern in 1943 (**Sept.**). (Yugoslav party expelled in **1948** and Cominform disbanded in **1956.**)

1948 Gandhi assassinated in New Delhi by Hindu fanatic (**Jan. 30**). Communists seize power in Czechoslovakia (**Feb. 23–25**). Burma and Ceylon granted independence by Britain. Organization of American States (OAS) Charter signed at Bogotá, Colombia (**April 30**). Nation of Israel proclaimed; British end Mandate at midnight; Arab armies attack (**May 14**). Berlin airlift begins (**June 21**); ends **May 12, 1949.** Stalin and Tito break (**June 28**). Independent Republic of Korea is proclaimed, following election supervised by U.N. (**Aug. 15**). Verdict in Japanese war trial: Tojo and six others sentenced to hang (hanged Dec. 23); 18 imprisoned (**Nov. 12**). United States of Indonesia established as Dutch and Indonesians settled conflict (**Dec. 27**). Alger Hiss, former U.S. State Department official, indicted on perjury charges after denying passing secret documents to communist spy ring. Convicted in second trial (**1950**) and sentenced to five-year prison term.

1949 Cease-fire in Palestine (**Jan. 7**). Truman proposes Point Four Program to help world's backward areas (**Jan. 20**). Israel signs armistice with Egypt (**Feb. 24**). Start of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)—treaty signed by 12 nations (**April 4**). German Federal Republic (West Germany) established (**Sept. 21**). Truman discloses Soviet Union has set off atomic explosion (**Sept. 23**). Communist People's Republic of China formally proclaimed by Chairman Mao Zedong. (**Oct. 1**).

1950 Truman orders development of hydrogen bomb (**Jan. 31**). Korean War (*see* special material on the "Korean War"). Assassination attempt on

KOREAN WAR (1950–1953)

1950 North Korean Communist forces invade South Korea (June 25). U.N. calls for cease-fire and asks U.N. members to assist South Korea (June 27). Truman orders U.S. forces into Korea (June 27). North Koreans capture Seoul (June 28). Gen. Douglas MacArthur designated commander of unified U.N. forces (July 8). Pusan Beachhead—U.N. forces counterattack and capture Seoul (Aug.–Sept.), capture Pyongyang, North Korean capital (**Oct.**). Chinese Communists enter war (**Oct. 26**), force U.N. retreat toward 39th parallel (**Dec.**).

1951 Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway replaces MacArthur after he threatens Chinese with massive retaliation (**April 11**). Armistice negotiations (**July**) continue with interruptions until **June 1953.**

1953 Armistice signed (**June 26**). Chinese troops withdraw from North Korea (**Oct. 26, 1958**), but over 200 violations of armistice noted to **1959.**



Mississippi State University
Report of the President
1988



Mississippi State continued to lead all Mississippi colleges in 1988 not only in total enrollment but also in the number of disabled students attending. About 150 disabled students were registered–more than at all other state universities combined.

The Office of Student Support Services works to ensure that disabled students participate as actively as possible in campus life. Director Mike White, himself an MSU graduate, said the university has always placed a high premium on the individual, and that philosophy extends to special or disabled students.

Student Support Services aids those with orthopedic or visual impairments, mobility problems, and learning disabilities, as well as more than 60 more severely disabled students.

Dr. Donnie Prisock Jr. is coordinator of handicapped services. A victim of cerebral palsy who holds three degrees from MSU, he knows intimately the territory in which he works and the special needs of his students.

Both White and Prisock praise the leadership of T.K. Martin, who retired as the university's vice president in 1984. "He set the tone for MSU, beginning in 1973 when disabled students first began to appear on campus," White said.

Martin's simple yet eloquent statement embodies the philosophy of the institution: "Mississippi State University will provide equal opportunity for all students. We will do what is right."

Added Prisock, "This is our commitment to all who come."

The university also moved at year's end to acquire its own satellite uplink system which will be used to deliver university courses and specialized training for agriculture, business and industry to virtually any community in Mississippi.

Mississippi State will become the first Mississippi university to acquire and operate such a system, which can transmit live video and audio broadcasts to any location equipped with a satellite downlink antenna.

Existing university off-campus centers in Meridian, Vicksburg and Jackson will be among the primary users of the planned uplink system, along with selected offices of the Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service and the 10 branch stations of the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station.

The university also proposes to offer technical training in support of its economic development role at sites such as the Stennis Space Center in Hancock County.

The portable, truck-mounted uplink will be able to initiate live televised broadcasts from anywhere in the country and is expected to begin operating in spring 1989. The system will be operated by the University Television Center, which underwent a dramatic expansion in 1988.

The university's Division of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Medicine continued implementation of its strategic plan, "Focus on a Better Future," adopted in 1987. The first step was taken toward a major reorganization to completely integrate the land-grant responsibilities of research, teaching and service into comprehensive departments.

One example of cooperative effort within the division is the MIMS (Maximum Immunity-Minimum Stress) program. Research scientists from the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station and College of Veterinary Medicine studied the state's problem of profit loss to sickness and stress in calves going to market. The result is a health-marketing program that is implemented statewide by the Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service.

The Cooperative Extension Service began a three-year demonstration project that has the potential to improve decision making in energy planning, agriculture and economic development. A computerized geographic information system will be developed to provide information useful for energy conservation planning and other development needs at the city and county level. Large

John E. Harkness of the College of Veterinary Medicine was elected to the national 18-member Council on Accreditation of the American Association for the Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care.

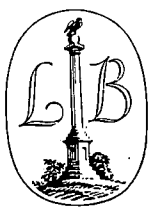
Familiar Quotations

A collection of passages, phrases and proverbs traced to their sources in ancient and modern literature

FIFTEENTH AND 125TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION
REVISED AND ENLARGED

John Bartlett

Edited by EMILY MORISON BECK
and the editorial staff of Little, Brown and Company



LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY • BOSTON • TORONTO • LONDON

that white men and bondage have taught them: improvidence and intemperance and evasion — not laziness: evasion: of what white men had set them to, not for their aggrandizement or even comfort but his own. . . . And their virtues. . . . Endurance . . . and pity and tolerance and forbearance and fidelity and love of children . . . whether their own or not or black or not.

The Bear [1932], pt. IV

1 Poor man. Poor mankind.

Light in August [1932], ch. 4

2 Too much happens. . . . Man performs, engenders, so much more than he can or should have to bear. That's how he finds that he can bear anything. . . . That's what's so terrible.

Ib. 13

3 It's not when you realize that nothing can help you — religion, pride, anything — it's when you realize that you don't need any aid.

Ib.

4 Gettysburg.[1] . . . You cant understand it. You would have to be born there.

Absalom, Absalom! [1936], ch. 9

5 Why do you hate the South?

I dont hate it. . . . I dont hate it. . . . I *dont hate it* he thought, panting in the cold air, the iron New England dark; *I dont. I dont! I dont hate it! I dont hate it!*

Ib.

6 JEFFERSON, YOKNAPATAWPHA CO., Mississippi. Area, 2400 Square Miles. Population, Whites, 6298; Negroes, 9313. WILLIAM FAULKNER, Sole Owner & Proprietor.

Ib. Inscription on endpaper map drawn by author

7 Intruder in the Dust.

Title of novel [1948]

8 He [the writer] must teach himself that the basest of all things is to be afraid; and, teaching himself that, forget it forever, leaving no room in his workshop for anything but the old verities and truths of the heart, the old universal truths lacking which any story is ephemeral and doomed — love and honor and pity and pride and compassion and sacrifice.

Speech upon receiving the Nobel Prize [December 10, 1950]

9 I decline to accept the end of man.

Ib.

10 I believe that man will not merely endure: he will prevail.

Ib.

[1] Representing, in context, the South.

11 He is immortal, not because he alo among creatures has an inexhaustible voic but because he has a soul, a spirit capable compassion and sacrifice and endurance.

Ib

12 It is his [the poet's, the writer's] privileg to help man endure by lifting his heart, b reminding him of the courage and honor an hope and pride and compassion and pity an sacrifice which have been the glory of hi past. The poet's voice need not merely be th record of man, it can be one of the props, th pillars to help him endure and prevail.

Ib

13 The writer's only responsibility is to his art. He will be completely ruthless if he is a good one. He has a dream. It anguishes him so much he must get rid of it. He has no peace until then. Everything goes by the board: honor, pride, decency, security, happiness, all, to get the book written. If a writer has to rob his mother, he will not hesitate; the "Ode on a Grecian Urn" is worth any number of old ladies.

From an interview with FAULKNER in New York City [1956] by JEAN STEIN. From Writers at Work: The Paris Review Interviews [1959]

14 Really the writer doesn't want success. . . . He knows he has a short span of life, that the day will come when he must pass through the wall of oblivion, and he wants to leave a scratch on that wall — Kilroy was here[2] — that somebody a hundred, or a thousand years later will see.

Faulkner in the University [1959], Session 8

Paul Joseph Goebbels

1897–1945

15 We can do without butter, but, despite all our love of peace, not without arms. One cannot shoot with butter but with guns.[3]

Address in Berlin [January 17, 1936]

David McCord

1897–

16 A handful of sand is an anthology of the universe.

Once and for All [1929], introduction

[2] See Anonymous, 924:20.

[3] Probably the origin of the slogan: Guns or butter.

THE ALMANAC OF AMERICAN POLITICS 1988

The President, the Senators, the Representatives, the Governors: Their Records and Election Results, Their States and Districts

Michael Barone and Grant Ujifusa

Photographs by Bruce Reedy, Stan Barouh and Richard A. Bloom

National Journal
Washington, D.C.

'in endorsement for the Senate race at the DFL state
blem in this heavily Democratic district.

1970–80. Households (1980): 74% family, 40% with
units rented; median monthly rent: $166; median house
9; 1% American Indian.

.....	150,038	(59%)
.....	101,068	(40%)

74; b. Sept. 10, 1934, Chisholm; home, Chisholm; St.
l., B.A. 1956, Col. of Europe, Bruges, Belgium, M.A.
an Catholic; married (Jo).

.. A. to U.S. Rep. John A. Blatnik, 1963–74; Adminis-
House of Reps. Cmtee. on Pub. Works, 1971–74.

351 RHOB 20515, 202-225-6211. Also 231 Fed. Bldg.,
02, 218-727-7474; Chisolm Fed. Bldg., 316 W. Lake St.,
5719, 218-254-5761; and Brainerd City Hall, 501 Lau-
inerd 56401.

: *Budget* (8th of 21 D). Task Forces: Budget Process;
and Natural Resources; Defense and International
blic Works and Transportation (5th of 32 D). Sub-
: Economic Development; Investigations and Oversight
; Water Resources.

LCV	ACU	NTU	NSI	COC	CEI
74	5	24	0	6	12
—	5	33	—	18	—

IS	1985 LIB — 1985 CONS
	89% — 0%
	48% — 51%
	92% — 0%

Gun Cont	AGN	9) Aid Angola Reb	AGN
Aid	AGN	10) Tax Reform	FOR
t Imp	FOR	11) S Africa Sanc	FOR
DI	FOR	12) Immig Reform	FOR

.....	135,718	(73%)	($163,619)
.....	51,315	(27%)	($68,931)
.....	84,505	(100%)	
.....	165,727	(67%)	($286,810)
.....	79,181	(32%)	($53,911)

5-86	PACS Breakdown 1985-86			
,858	Corp.	$54,120	T/M/H	$43,509
,754	Labor	$107,225	Agr.	$10,200
,692	Ideo.	$17,950	CWOS	$2,750

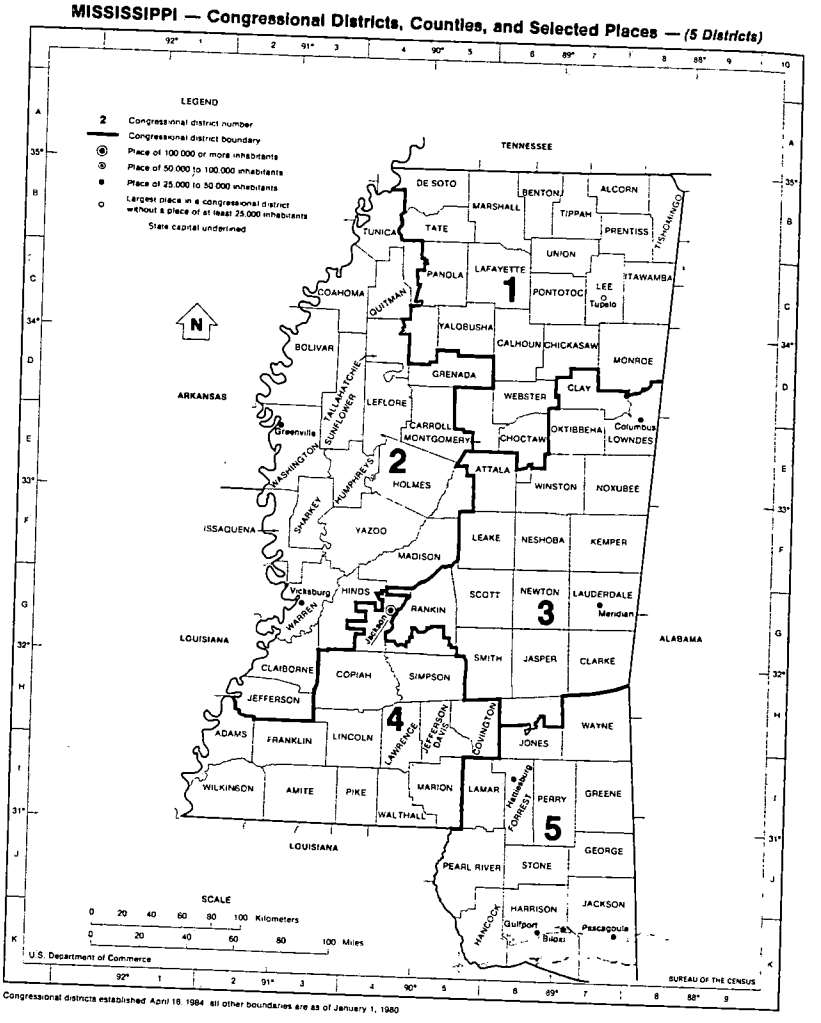
MISSISSIPPI

Few states have made such progress over the past 25 years, and few states feel they still have so far to go, as Mississippi. In 1964 civil rights workers were murdered for encouraging blacks to register and vote; in 1986 Mississippi had a black congressman and black Supreme Court justice, and its secretary of state in a glossy brochure recalled the "oppression of the black population of the state," and says, "a change from the old racial status quo was necessary and morally correct." Yet black voter turnout has lagged in many rural counties, and voting has often been polarized: in 1984 more than 80% of Mississippi blacks voted for Walter Mondale and more than 80% of Mississippi whites voted for Ronald Reagan. In other elections, for governor in 1983 and Senator in 1984, there has been less polarization, but few Republicans aside from Senator Thad Cochran have won many black votes. Economically, Mississippi has grown along with the rest of the nation, and faster—Mississippi incomes were 70% of the national average in 1984, up from 65% in 1970. But even accounting for Mississippi's lower cost of living, that still is perceptibly lower than the norm, and here, as on so many other indexes, Mississippi is uncomfortably aware of the fact that it ranks number 50 among the states.

That rankles in a state which takes pride in being the quintessential southern state, the place you think of when you come across southern clichés, from the magnolia blossom-strewn lawn of the antebellum mansion to the southern belle dressed in all her petticoats and finery. But behind that image always were the tarpaper shacks of black sharecroppers. In the 1940s Mississippi seemed like another country to most Americans. Along its dusty roads leading from market towns were loose-jointed frame farmhouses, where people, white as well as black, lived without automobiles and farmed without machines; they had no electricity and no leisure time to speak of; their isolation was more like the life of farmers in the age of Andrew Jackson than like the life of Americans about to enter the freeway age. Many Mississippians were still sharecroppers, living outside the money economy; and many others considered themselves lucky to make $100 a month. Mississippi's per capita income was just 36% of the national average. There were successful businesses and plantations in Mississippi, but somehow the wealth here never seemed to trickle down. The families who had money had mostly had it for generations; they considered it inconceivable that most other Mississippians could make much money or, if they did, would know how to spend it. Mississippi was more like what we now call an underdeveloped country than it was like most of the rest of the United States.

In that era, Mississippi politics had no match in the nation for crudity and, on occasion, savagery. There was always an economic division, between the rich white planters of the Delta and the River valley and the poor white farmers of the hillier north and east. But even more important was the division between the races. In 1940, 49% of Mississippians were black, and white supremacy was maintained by a system as rigid and severe as South Africa's is today. Blacks were not allowed to vote; they could not mingle with whites in schools or public accommodations; they had to address whites with particular phrases. Infractions were sometimes punished with death; lynchings were not uncommon in the 1940s and occurred up through the 1950s and early 1960s.

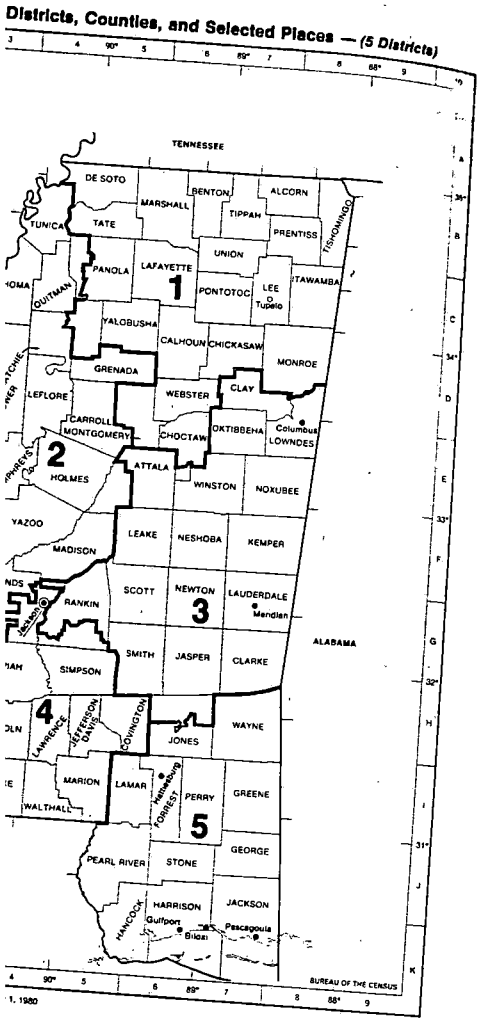
With this grim background, Mississippi's economy languished and its politics attracted few topnotch people. The state elected politicians like Governor and Senator Theodore Bilbo, who liked to compare blacks with monkeys, and Ross Barnett, the buffoonish governor who served when the University of Mississippi was integrated by federal troops in 1963. In national politics, Mississippi increasingly diverged from the rest of the country. In 1960, it backed an independent slate of electors—the only state to do so—and in 1964, when virtually no blacks voted, it went 87% for Goldwater. In 1968, with many blacks voting, it was still 63% for Wallace, and in 1972 it



went for the winner, Richard Nixon, but gave him a larger percentage than any other state.

But in the 1970s, as desegregation was accepted so much more readily than almost anyone imagined, Mississippi's politics moved back into the national mainstream. In national elections it voted much like the rest of the country: narrowly for Jimmy Carter in 1976, against him in 1980. In county seats and in the state capital, blacks were gaining political influence. Black support was no longer the kiss of death for a white politician; it was for William Winter, for example, in the gubernatorial races of 1967 and 1975, but not by 1979. In these circumstances, a state legislator or city council member with a 10% or 20% or 30% black constituency is likely to be interested in what black voters want; no sensible politician likes to write off permanently a constituency that large. Mississippi blacks became more adroit at exerting political pressure and have, quietly and out of the national spotlight, been getting more of what they want out of government.

There was another reason for the change: the state's economy, long 50th in the nation, took off. State per capita income, 36% of the national average in 1940 and 54% in 1960, was 65% in



him a larger percentage than any other state.
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state's economy, long 50th in the nation, took
l average in 1940 and 54% in 1960, was 65% in

1970 and 70% in 1984. This growth may be one result of integration: the economy got a boost as Mississippi was forced to get rid of segregation. That makes sense: investors are more willing to put up money in a state with no racial strife; integration helped improve Mississippi-education and skills, even while wages and tax levels in many northern states were soaring to uncompetitive levels. Another reason—not mentioned by those who focus only on the motives of white businessmen and the performance of politicians—is that Mississippi's blacks themselves, finally free to express themselves and to make their livings as they wish, have been more likely, if they are skilled, to stay in Mississippi and more likely, whether skilled or not, to work harder and get out more effort than they were in the days when it seemed that anything they might gain could be taken away by whites.

Mississippi's top offices are held today by men who, in their most recent elections at least, have won votes from both blacks and whites: Senators John Stennis and Thad Cochran and Governor Bill Allain. National politics, particularly if Jesse Jackson is again prominently on the scene, may polarize state politics, but within the single marketplace of Mississippi there are few politicians who care to concede all the votes of one race to the opposition and little penalty to be paid for seeking black support. Mississippi still has a ways to go. But this is progress.

Governor. Mississippi's dominant governor in recent times has been William Winter, elected in 1979 and confined to a single four-year term. His major achievement was an education package with the potential to change the state—and help the 50% of Mississippi public schoolchildren who are black. Some changes would seem unremarkable in other states—state-supported kindergartens, raising the school leaving age to 14. To do this the legislature agreed to raise taxes specifically for education. So Mississippi is moving, as others have, from a state whose low taxes are its greatest attraction to one which is concentrating on raising the skills and abilities of its work force. This is a key step in development—and a repudiation of those who don't want to improve blacks' skills, in order to maintain traditional cultural patterns. Winter's second major achievement was political: taking major steps to bring blacks into the Democratic party and thereby reducing to nil the impact of independent black candidacies which in the 1970s cost Democrats one Senate and one House seat.

Governor Bill Allain, elected in 1983, was dogged for years after he came to office by charges advanced by Republican Leon Bramlett that he used the services of black transvestite prostitutes in Jackson. Allain denied it heatedly, and voters gave him a solid majority. But his powers as governor are limited; semi-permanent legislative leaders have more say over the budget than the governor does. Allain got a constitutional amendment passed allowing governors to run for a second consecutive term, but early in the year he seemed disinclined to make the 1987 race. So did Lieutenant Governor Brad Dye, whose mind could be changed if the state Supreme Court upholds a ruling stripping him of his powers over the state Senate. The most aggressive candidate seems to be state Auditor Ray Mabus, whose investigations into court-house payrolls have given him plenty of publicity and a reputation as a reformer; Mabus is close to Winter and backs a tax hike which Allain has opposed. Other Democratic contenders include former Governor Bill Waller, Attorney General Ed Pittman, 1978 Senate candidate Maurice Dantin, 1979 third-place finisher Mike Sturdivant, and populist John Arthur Eaves. The choice of the Republican establishment seems to be businessman Jack Reed, but he may have competition from Pat Robertson follower Doug Lemon, former Democrat Jim Herring, or the party's 1975 and 1979 nominee, Gil Carmichael.

Senators. Mississippi is represented by the nation's oldest and most senior Senator, John Stennis. He is a tough old bird: he was shot by a burglar in 1973, and he had his leg amputated in 1984. But he has insisted on remaining in office and returned to work after the shooting much sooner than anyone expected. For the six years the Republicans controlled the Senate, Stennis wielded less power than he once did as Armed Services and then Appropriations chairman; now, back as Appropriations chairman and second on Armed Services, he has important positions again but, in his middle 80s, probably less energy and enterprise than he once did. Appropriations subcommittee chairmen in any case have often acted autonomously, and in Sam Nunn,

MSU

1948

5/5/89

Albert Einstein: An Open Letter to Russian Colleagues

L.P. is introduced
no television

p. 578

American History

Kent St. Tragedy Vol. 16 p. 374
Moral Majority Vol 19 p. 444
Negro Vol 20 p. 75
T.V Vol 26 p 423
Way of Life Vol. 24 p. 539, 582, 719
Crime Vol. 8 p. 198
Divorce Vol. 9 p. 210
Family Vol 11 p 6

obits { Hugh Evans - coworker @ Ideco
Bill Nelson - boss Ideco
corresp ← Jon Bermeister

p. 45 NCAA College World Series in Kalamazoo
met Babe Ruth

shotgun house

THE ALMANAC OF AMERICAN POLITICS 1988

The President, the Senators, the Representatives, the Governors: Their Records and Election Results, Their States and Districts

Michael Barone and Grant Ujifusa

Photographs by Bruce Reedy, Stan Barouh and Richard A. Bloom

National Journal
Washington, D.C.

The People: Pop. 1980: 5[illegible],169, up 16.5% 1970–80. Households (1980): 78% family, 45% w[illegible] children, 64% married couples; 26.1% housing units rented; median monthly rent: $114; median hou[illegible] value: $31,800. Voting age pop. (1980): 348,335; 28% Black, 1% Spanish origin, 1% American Indi[illegible]

1984 Presidential Vote:

Reagan (R)	133,167	(65%)
Mondale (D)	70,385	(35%)

Rep. G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D)



Elected 1966; b. Aug. 5, 1920, Meridian; home, Meridian; MS S[illegible] U., B.S. 1943; Episcopalian; single.

Career: Army, WWII and Korea; Owner, Montgomery Insur[illegible] Agcy.; MS Senate, 1956–66.

Offices: 2184 RHOB 20515, 202-225-5031. Also Fed. Bldg[illegible] Meridian 39701, 601-693-6681; Fed. Bldg., Laurel 39440, 601-649[illegible] 1231; Golden Triangle Airport, Columbus 39701, 601-327-2766 and 110-D Airport Rd., Pearl 39208, 601-932-2410.

Committees: *Armed Services* (7th of 31 D). Subcommittees: Military Installations and Facilities; Military Personnel and Com[illegible] pensation. *Veterans' Affairs* (Chairman of 21 D). Subcommittees: Hospitals and Health Care (Chairman).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTU	NSI	COC	CEI
1986	5	5	13	33	21	86	34	100	76	46
1985	15	—	12	8	—	76	41	—	82	—

National Journal Ratings

	1986 LIB — 1986 CONS	1985 LIB — 1985 CONS
Economic	30% — 69%	34% — 65%
Social	18% — 78%	0% — 76%
Foreign	0% — 86%	0% — 76%

Key Votes

1) Lmt Cln Water Act	AGN	5) Retain Gun Cont	AGN	9) Aid Angola Reb	FOR
2) Rpl Tobac Sub	AGN	6) Contra Aid	FOR	10) Tax Reform	AGN
3) Grm-Rdmn Def Red	FOR	7) Lmt Text Imp	FOR	11) S Africa Sanc	AGN
4) Ban Polygraph	AGN	8) Limit SDI	AGN	12) Immig Reform	FOR

Election Results

1986 general	G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D)	80,575	(100%)	($70,580)
1986 primary	G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D) unopposed			
1984 general	G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D)	158,002	(100%)	($62,603)

Campaign Contributions and Expenditures

1985-86		Direct Cont. 1985-86		PACS Breakdown 1985-86			
Receipts	$50,708	Indiv.	$3,005	Corp.	$23,324	T/M/H	$9,600
Expend.	$70,580	PACS	$34,174	Labor	$0	Agr.	$0
Unspent	$98,995	Cand.	$750	Ideo.	$1,250	CWOS	$0

The 1989 Reveille

Mississippi State University

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An Awakening

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p. 56

BACK HOME AGAIN

John C. Stennis began a new career on January 3, 1989, a few hours after the official expiration of his final term in the United States Senate where he served for more than 41 years.

Former senator Stennis became executive in residence at his alma mater, Mississippi State, where he graduated in 1923.

Although Stennis will maintain his home in DeKaulb, he said he will spend most of his time at Mississippi State, consulting with students and faculty and assisting librarians in organizing his official papers.

Stennis donated his papers to the University in 1973, and will contribute his own recollections to an oral history project based on his career.

And, in his first week at work, he delivered an address to faculty members at the Spring Faculty Convocation, praising teachers and recalling his days as a freshman.

Stennis said when he came to then-Mississippi A&M as a 1919 freshman he was just another unknown, uncertain freshman.

p. 56

He recalled sitting on the concrete steps of Lee Hall and overhearing a political science lecture by Dr. Benjamin Butts. When the professor had finished, Stennis-who had not even heard of political science before — immediately changed his courses for the year to include this subject.

"The influence that Dr. Butts represented grew in strength and inspired me to at least do my best," Stennis said.

He remembered William Flowers Hand who was admitted to MSU as a special case because he did not have enough credits. Hand Lab is named for this scientist.

The former senator urged the faculty members, "Don't discount yourself and those who aren't members of the faculty; don't take them for granted."

Now a part of the faculty he regards so highly, as executive-in-residence Stennis will host seminars for students and serve as a guest lecturer in classes as well as adding personal reflections to the study of the papers from his career in public service.

"I feel like I'm really coming home," Stennis said earlier. "I came here as an 18-year-old boy and I never stopped being grateful for the good start I got here. This fits with my philosophy of always looking ahead. I'm continuing to do my best to look ahead and I want to influence the students I come into contact with in that direction, too."

Mississippi's elder stateman will maintain an office at Mitchell Memorial Library and will live on campus during his stay.

President Donald Zacharias said the university has a "unique opportunity" in the return to campus by one of its most distinguished alumni.

"During his years in public office, Senator Stennis participated in developing policy for some of the most important issues that confronted our nation," Zacharias said. "Although we fully expect him to limit his schedule largely to informal sessions withs tudents and faculty, we know he has many insights to share with future leaders. He has requested that he be given no personal compensation for this service to the university.

"We are honored to have this distinguished statesman back at Mississippi State," Zacharias said.

Stennis began a public service career in 1928 with election to the Mississippi House of Representatives, and was thereafter continuously in public office until noon on January 3, when his Senate successor took the oath of office.

"It's great to be back," Stennis said. "Starkville has always been my second home." Starkvile and Oktibbeha County were within the district Stennis served as judge before entering the Senate in 1941.

"I'm not just coming back to teach. I want to learn myself," Stennis said of his new role. "I never lost my connection with Mississippi State University or my appreciation for what the institution has done for Mississippi."

"This is a continuation of the association over the long years with Mississippi State. All of my life I've had a desire to teach. Although I'm not trained as a teacher, I hope I can be of some benefit by sharing the experiences I've had in public office for over 60 years".

Zacharias asked Stennis to consider a position at the university following the senator's 1987 announcement that he would leave the Senate at the start of this year.

Mississippi State also is home to the Stennis Institute of Government and the newly created Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development.

MISSISSIPPI
STATE
UNIVERSITY

The First One Hundred Years



The Beginning: Under Lee's Command

A former Confederate general struggles to establish a college for the people.

By contemporary standards, it wasn't much. Two brick and gingerbread buildings and an unfinished dormitory. Situated as it was in the midst of open pasture, in the heat of the day it appeared to be more dream than substance. Yet, on October 6 of 1880, about 1000 people gathered in the Academic Building's chapel to hear a former Confederate general deliver his inaugural address and to witness the formal opening of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Like its sister colleges scattered across the United States, the new land-grant school — made possible by passage of the Morrill Act — was to be a people's college, a college that would "teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts . . . in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes . . ." Vermont's Senator Justin S. Morrill, who fathered the act, expected the schools "to benefit those at the bottom of the ladder who want to climb up, or those who have some ambition to rise in the world, but are without the means to seek far from home a higher standard of culture." It was hoped that students at these institutions would learn not only how to make a decent living but also how to live a rewarding life.

However, on October 6, 1880, the students who had enrolled at the new college were looking for a *place* to live. With the Dormitory still under construction, they sought shelter where they could find it. A handful of enterprising young men set up residence in a log cabin and prematurely experienced dormitory living as future generations would know it.

Not everyone at those 1880 inaugural ceremonies fully understood the ramifications or the implications of the Morrill Act, which gave a new spirit to and set new goals for American higher education. But the struggling Mississippi farmer knew the act offered hope for a better life, if not at once for himself, for his children and his children's children. Indeed, Mississippi farmers were the driving force in the establishment of their state's Agricultural and Mechanical College. Led by such men as Putnam Darden and W. B. Montgomery, farmers organized themselves and presented their demands to the Legislature. On February 28, 1878, the Legislature created the college, and two years later President Stephen Dill Lee welcomed the first class to the campus.

That grey Civil War veteran guided the fledgling college through its first two decades. In addition to the Academic Building and the Dormitory, other structures rose on a campus adjoining Starkville. By 1883 the college began to look less bleak with the 250-man Dormitory completed and a Mess Hall (which some students thought was well named), a Chemical Laboratory, the President's Home, several houses for faculty, and a number of farm buildings filling in the landscape.

Meanwhile, Lee had recruited a faculty, laid out programs of study in agriculture and engineering, and fought off those who stubbornly refused to believe that a college for the "common" people was worthy of public support. In less than a decade, the Agricultural Experiment Station had been established (in part with federal money), and the college had begun its work in extension through the medium of itinerant lectures known as Farmers' Institutes.

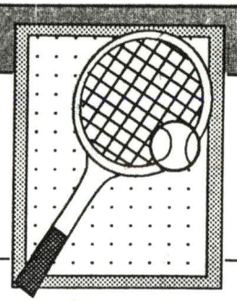
Things were beginning to take shape.

The faculty was small and changes were frequent during the early years, but among the pioneers were a few who would leave their mark on Mississippi A & M

SPORTS

Bulldog winners

■ MSU's Claire Pollard and Jackie Holden take the school's first SEC women's tennis title, 1D.



MONDAY MONEY

Home inspections

■ A thorough examination by a professional costs $100 to $300, 1E.

SOUTHERN STYLE

Clower sings!

■ Well . . . hollers — in Mississippi Opera's 'Fledermaus,' 1C.



The Clarion-Ledger

Mississippi edition ■ Jackson, Mississippi

Monday ■ May 1, 1989 ■ 35¢

Bulldogs beat Kentucky 28-16 to win SEC championship

■ The top-ranked college baseball team leads the conference with a 19-3 record.

The Clarion-Ledger

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The nation's top-ranked college baseball team accomplished one goal Sunday in what is becoming one of the most talked-about seasons in school history.

Mississippi State University beat the University of Kentucky 28-16 here to clinch the Southeastern Conference baseball championship. The Bulldogs, 43-8 overall, lead the SEC with a 19-3 record, three games ahead of second-place LSU.

With three SEC games remaining — this weekend in Starkville against Alabama — the worst the Bulldogs could finish is 19-6, a .760 percentage. The best LSU could finish is 20-7, a .741 percentage.

"It's not easy to win in the Southeastern Conference, a conference a lot of people say is one of the toughest in the nation," State coach Ron Polk said. "And to win 19 of 22 games is really a credit to these kids. They should be congratulated."

Although State won the 1987 SEC Tournament, this year's regular-season championship is its first since the league adopted a round-robin format in 1986. State has won 10 SEC titles overall, second to Alabama's 12.

The Bulldogs set a school single-game record Sunday with 30 hits and tied the school record with six home runs. Tracy Echols tied an SEC record with six hits in a game, and Pete Young's two doubles gave him 22 for the season, another school record.

The Bulldogs have more records in their sights. Next in line is LSU's record of 22 SEC victories in a season. State could tie that mark this weekend.

Numerous offensive team records also are being threatened, as is the record for total victories in a season.

The 1985 team, State's last College World Series participant, won 50 games, the most in school history. That was accomplished during the entire season.

With seven games scheduled this week, the Bulldogs could tie that mark before the SEC Tournament begins May 11 in Gainesville, Fla.

After the SEC Tournament, the Bulldogs hope to host one of six NCAA regional tournaments. The winner of each regional tournament qualifies for the College World Series.

State has hosted regional tournaments each of the last two years. Each time, another team has drawn the top seed at Starkville, and each time a team other than State has won the tournament.

Because the Bulldogs want to host another regional, and this year be the top seed, Polk doesn't expect his players to relax this week, SEC title already in hand.

See Bulldogs, back page

■ Clinching the victory, 1D

"We're going to try to stay as close as we can to No. 1 in the polls for one reason — to be a top seed for a regional tournament," Polk said.

The Bulldogs are ranked No. 1 in the *Baseball America* and *Collegiate Baseball*/ESPN polls.

That ranking could change today when the new polls are released, because the Bulldogs lost the first game of Saturday's doubleheader at Kentucky. However, the No. 2- and 3-ranked teams, Texas A&M and Arizona, each lost one game over the weekend as well.

(Smith)
April 29, 1989
Draft Two
MISS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: COMMENCEMENT
MISSISSIPPI STATE U.
MAY 1989

President ___, Members of the Board of Trustees, soon-to-be fellow graduates, faculty, administrators, friends.

Thank you for your warm reception. And let me express my appreciation for that gracious introduction.

In fact, I have to admit that listening to those words of welcome, I'm reminded of something one of our former Presidents said when he heard an introduction that even he considered generous.

"I only wish my parents could have been alive to hear that introduction," Lyndon Johnson told his audience. "My father would have enjoyed it. And my mother would have believed it!"

My friends, I'm enjoying it -- being here today. And I know that you'll believe me when I say what a pleasure it is to address these ceremonies.

We meet, to begin, at a special school -- special because for ___ years, Mississippi State has made education a bequest.

We gather, too, in a special State -- special for its people. You know that what we are matters more than what we have. You cherish home and people's feelings and how they grew up.

We assemble, finally, on a special day -- for the very word "Commencement" means "Beginning." My friends, today embodies your beginning. And it asks you to give to life, the life you have received from this University: to right wrong, to love justice, and to serve the gentler impulses of mankind.

You know, as Air Force One flies, it's ___ miles from Washington to ___. I know: Barbara checked her trip-tik this morning. But for me, today also marks another journey: Back to some of my pivotal years -- the years I spent as an undergraduate.

It was 41 years ago this ___ that I, too, received my degree. I'll never forget it . . . nor will my teachers . . . ~~they're still in shock.~~

probably didn't experience hardships

~~At home, it was a time of housing shortage, black markets, and high inflation; abroad,~~ the Cold War proclaimed by Winston Churchill had turned downright frigid. The Communist bloc was monolithic. China and the Middle East were rent by war. The Marshall Plan was in its infancy. And in a Europe torn by conflicting ideologies, the Soviets were blockading West Berlin.

Milton Berle was Mr. Television, and taking pies in the face. Harry Truman was Mr. President, and he was giving 'em hell. The traditional family was in its glory -- what columnist Carl Rowan would later call "the time-honored family portrait of dad at work, mom home cooking apple pie, the kids playing with gramps." It was a different and, in many ways, simpler America. It was a different and, in many ways, more perilous world.

Nor will I forget how within a week of graduation, Bar and I packed our belongings, and moved halfway across the country. New State -- Texas. New life -- raising __ kids in a __-room house in Odessa. Started an oil company. Built a business. Charted unexplored frontiers -- like you, beginning now.

Since then, we've had a few mailing addresses -- China, Washington, New York, the Great American South. A computer gauged the total once: ___ moves in ___ years. And we've had more than a few adventures. New people. New vistas. And, always, the distinctly American challenge of the unknown. Course, we hope now to stay in the same place for awhile. As John Kennedy once said of the White House: "I have a nice home, and the office is close by."

But, you know, it's funny. Over all those years, and all those miles, and all that wonderful experience, I learned a few things about America. And her people. And about life -- a successful life -- the life that, by definition, must include serving others.

I learned, for example, that we are not black and white, rural and urban, the privileged and the poor. Instead, we are Americans, and members of a family. For we all inhabit a common earth. And our fate is not divisible.

At the heart of this family -- America's family -- is, of course, our family -- yours, and mine. It is the hub, and we are the spokes. And it its core are values -- for we are not the sum of our possessions, but of how we conduct ourselves. Simple, basic values like decency, kindness, self-sacrifice, courage.

You know, I've been blessed with a wonderful wife and five great kids. And eleven brimming grandkids -- by themselves, they could field the Tigers' offensive football team. Like all kids, they provide a Rubik's Cube of questions. And, like most families, they supply that loyalty and love which make us less alone. Course, even the Brady Bunch can't always shield us from brutality. I'm reminded of the alumnus who sent his coach a

The same thing ~~yet~~ kept America together then ~~can't~~ will keep America strong today. Values: knowing the difference between right and wrong. ~~Knowing~~ Living the difference ~~between good and evil~~

Mississippi State has given you the opportunity to live in a community and work together.

Look at Dr. Danny who earned a PhD and came back to give counsel to other handicapped students. Look at _____ (pres. student body) who has

_____ in a time of need. Created here when we

telegram before the big game. It read: "Remember, coach. We're all behind you -- win or tie."

Yes, in the end we do chart our lives -- each one of us, individually. But a successful life says that we are not islands unto ourselves. That is why as President, I want to strengthen the family unit -- by example, hopefully, and by deed.

Answers

Education, for instance, can nurture families that are strong, and independent. So, we have unveiled an education program which rewards achievement, demands accounability, and invests in our children.

Child care, too, can keep families together. So, we have announced an initiative which responds to today's changing demographics. Our proposal puts money in the hands of lower-income parents, limits Federal intervention, and increases options. A church can help, or professional nursey, or grandparents [PAUSE] . . . my ~~daughter Dora~~ San Marvin especially likes that part.

Let us protect the family. By keeping America at peace abroad. And well-fed, well-clothed, well-housed at home. By stopping the scourge of drug abuse. And putting criminals behind bars. And for those who, for whatever reason -- divorce, poverty, death -- feel alone and isolated, let us become their family: Not in a legal sense, but in a human sense -- helping, enriching, and caring for each other.

Today, millions of Americans are doing that -- giving of, not to, themselves. We term it volunteerism, or voluntary service, or community service. It means lending a hand, tending a wound, and helping the less fortunate.

We see these Americans everywhere -- at a child care center, at Choir Practice, at Little League, at the PTA. And they are heroes -- for volunteerism is among the highest planes of patriotism. Theirs is an America of good, quiet, decent people -- a high-school teacher, a elderly laborer, the men who till our farms. They work and pay their taxes. They make government programs possible. And they reflect the values of "Do Unto Others" --- values I respect, and that as President I will serve.

For, you see, those values aren't abstract ideals. They live; they're flesh and blood; they make achievement possible. Compassion helps one child escape heroin addiction. Generosity allows another to partake of a decent meal. Civility helps a third overcome bigotry and hatred. Through faith in God, still another finally views the world as a warm, not sullen, place.

I have said I like what works. Community service works. That is why I have created the Office of National Service, which is leading our Administration's national service program. This

office will enlist new volunteers in community-based efforts to meet unmet social needs. For some, it can create an extended family. For all, it can unite the American family.

Project Victory, or Mission Impossible? Look to the heroes of today for an answer. Look, for example, to Ohio's Rose Tichey, who in 11 years has written 32 books, and edited over 100, for her church-sponsored literacy program. Or Chessie Davis next door in Alabama, who has provided a home for more than 800 abandoned children -- that's about 10 for each of her 82 years.

These Americans, like you, know that life is not a ledger board. And they know that the private sector -- and individuals -- have the resources -- and the responsibility -- to confront issues like hunger and health care, teen pregnancy and drug abuse, homelessness and illiteracy. Branch Rickey said: "Luck is the residue of design." Well, America's luck can be the residue of volunteerism's design.

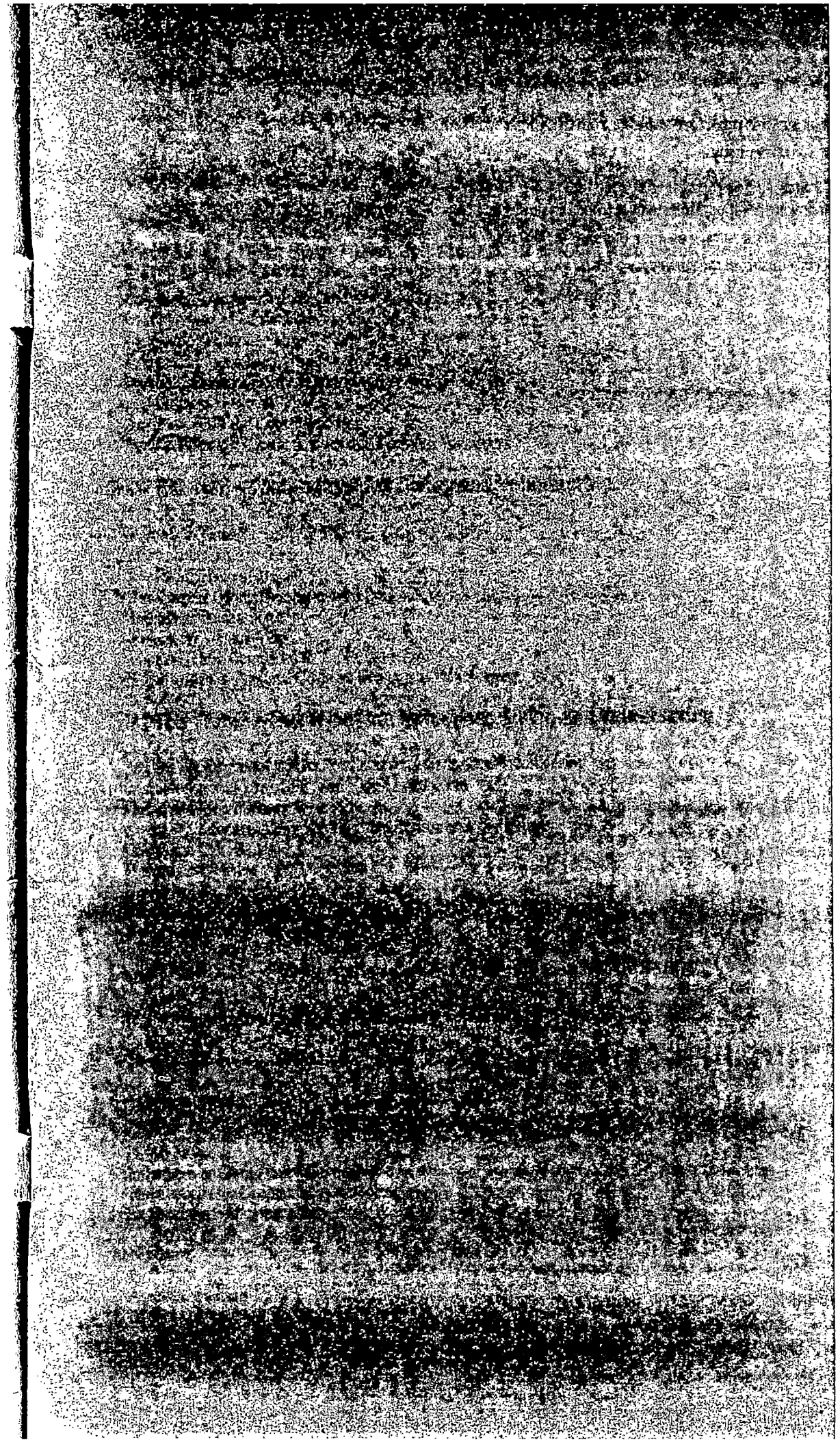
My friends, Mississippi has given America some indelible leaders -- in politics, my good friend John Stennis; in education, a Lucius Q.C. Lamar; in opera, the soaring Leontyne Price. And, always, you've treasured what Mississippi's native son, William Faulkner termed "the old verities and truths of the heart."

Community service -- national service -- reflects those verities: "Love and honor . . . and pride and compassion and sacrifice." Values which are as great and good as all America. Values which can make ours a more just, more decent, more giving land.

Let Faulkner's "verities of the heart" be our values -- not merely for this generation, but for future generations. And inspired by America's good, quiet, decent people, let us help enrich America -- so that America can enrich the world.

Thank you for inviting me. Good luck, and my heart-felt congratulations. May you treasure the road marked tomorrow. And may your future be worthy of your dreams. God bless you, and God bless America.

# # # #



GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING IN THE UNITED STATES

Findings from A National Survey

Analyzed by:
Virginia A. Hodgkinson, Ph.D.
Murray S. Weitzman, Ph.D.

Survey Conducted by
The Gallup Organization
for
INDEPENDENT SECTOR

1988 Edition

INDEPENDENT SECTOR
1828 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

TABLE 1.4
DISTRIBUTION OF VOLUNTEER JOBS* IN THE PAST MONTH

Jobs	Percentage	Jobs	Percentage
Aide/assistant to paid employee	6.2	Assistant at nursing home	2.4
Aide to clergy	4.0	Visiting nurse	0.4
Assisting the elderly or handicapped	7.7	Fire or rescue squad volunteer	0.7
Baby-sitting (not part of an organization or group)	5.9	Coach, director, recreational volunteer	3.3
Choir member or director	2.0	Librarian or aide	0.6
Church usher	1.5	Teacher or tutor (not as aide to paid employee)	3.5
Deacon or Deaconess	1.0	Youth group leader or aide	3.3
Parish visitor or missionary	0.9	Community coordinator	1.2
Sunday school or Bible teacher	3.3	Counselor (Big Brother/Big Sister, substance abuse prevention)	0.9
Driver	2.5	Social service counselor	0.6
Fund raising for local organization	5.3	Arts volunteer (theater, arts, and music)	1.6
Board member or trustee	2.3	Usher, guide, or tour leader	0.4
Office personnel, office work, or telephone answering	2.1	Civic or social group spokesperson	1.1
Organization officer (elected or appointed)	1.3	Meeting or convention planner	1.7
Committee member	4.9	Poll taker	0.4
Campaign worker or election day worker	1.6	Other	1.3
Cleaning or janitorial work	1.3	Don't know	32.7
Blood bank or blood donation station	1.2		

* For the 39 percent of respondents who did volunteer work in the past month.

Question: *In which of these areas have you done some volunteer work in the past month?*

TABLE 1.5
VOLUNTEERS: NUMBER, HOURS, AND DOLLAR VALUE IN 1987

	Volunteer indicator
Civilian noninstitutional population 18 years old or older (March 1988, in millions)	176.7
Volunteers (percentage of population)	45.3
Volunteers (in millions)	80.0
Average weekly hours per volunteer	4.7
Average annual hours per volunteer	244.4
Annual hours volunteered (in millions)	19,552.0
Annual hours volunteered, excluding informal volunteering (in millions)	14,890.7
Full time equivalent employment, excluding informal volunteering, at 1,700 hours per year per employee (in thousands)	8,759.0
Assigned dollar value, excluding informal volunteering, at $10.06 per hour* (in billions of dollars)	149.8

*The average hourly wage for nonagricultural workers in 1987 as published in the Economic Report of the President increased by 12 percent to estimate fringe benefits.

TABLE 1.6
DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS A PERCENTAGE* OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Type of Respondent and Percentage of Household Income Contributed	All Households (Percent)	Contributing Households (Percent)	Percentage of Respondents Who Volunteered
All	100.0	NA	45.3
Noncontributors	28.9	NA	19.6
All contributors	71.0	NA	55.8
Contributors reporting dollar amount and income	62.8	100.0	56.6
Gave less than 1 percent	32.1	51.1	49.2
Gave 1-1.99 percent	11.3	18.0	56.9
Gave 2-2.99 percent	5.3	8.5	57.0
Gave 3-4.99 percent	5.2	8.4	71.0
Gave 5 percent or more	8.7	13.9	74.8

* Totals may vary from 100 percent because of rounding.

NA = Not applicable.

$30

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SPRING 1989

National Journal

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(Smith/Blessey)
May 6, 1989
Draft Five
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PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
MISSISSIPPI STATE U.
SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1989

President Zacharias, Members of the Board of Trustees, soon-to-be fellow graduates, faculty, administrators, friends.

You know, one of my favorite Presidents was the man who first coined the term "bully pulpit." The story goes that Teddy Roosevelt would roam the halls of the White House, shouting "bully, bully." Well, having just met your mascot, I think Teddy would have felt right at home.

I want first to say what an honor it is to see again one of the great patriots of this or any era, the Honorable John Stennis. Ask anyone: John Stennis doesn't merely hail from Mississippi. He is Mississippi.

Another long-time friend, of course, is ~~your~~ Congressman, Sonny Montgomery -- and I'm glad that he, too, is here. You know, ~~each week~~ Sonny and I play paddleball regularly. And he always kids me that I win only when I'm wearing my Mississippi State sweatshirt [PAUSE] . . . When I lose, I'm wearing Ole Miss.

I want to thank you for that warm introduction. And for the generosity of your welcome. And let me say how delighted I am to address these Commencement ceremonies.

You know, I come from a State ~~whose official song is~~ who listens to "The Eyes of Texas Are Upon You." Well, today, my friends, the eyes of America are upon Jackson, Mississippi.

For we meet, to begin with, at a special school -- special because for ~~111~~ 109 years, Mississippi State has made education a lasting legacy, and opportunity its bequest.

We gather, too, in a special State -- special for its people. You realize that what we are matters more than what we have. You cherish home and people's feelings and how they grew up.

I thought of those lessons today as Air Force One brought me to Mississippi. And of how for me, this morning also marks another journey: Back to some of my pivotal years -- the years I spent as an undergraduate.

It was 41 years ago next month that I, too, received my degree. I'll never forget it . . . nor will my teachers . . . they're still in shock.



In 1948, Milton Berle [illegible] and taking pies in the face. Harry Truman wa[illegible]sident, and he was giving 'em hell. In many ways, it was a different America. Not worse or better, just different. Less congestion. Less pollution. Less high technology. PacMan was a camper, not a video game.

We had problems, sure. At home, gas lines, a housing shortage, and ~~high inflation~~. And veterans adjusting to domestic life. Abroad, the Cold War had turned downright frigid. The Communist bloc was ~~monolithic~~. China and the Middle East were rent by war. And in a Europe torn by conflicting ideologies, the Soviets were blockading West Berlin.

But we met our problems together. For we took pride in our identity as a Nation. And solace in our faith in God. Above all, we believed in the simple, the basic, t[illegible] and civility, self-sacrifice and courage, co[illegible] for others. Values which are timeless, and [illegible] generations. Values which show that America [illegible] America is good.

~~Tom~~ Paine once ~~wrote that~~ "the world h[illegible] times." It has since I graduated. The post[illegible] way to a new world -- a world still perilous[illegible] prospects for peace and with the certainty o[illegible] are some things that haven't changed since 1[illegible] values haven't.

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We see these values everywhere -- at a child-care center, at choir practice, at the PTA. They uplift American society -- for they reflect the tenets of "Do Unto Others": tenets I respect, and which as President I will serve. And they are the values of America's good, quiet, decent people -- Americans who know that we are not the sum of our possessions, but of how we conduct ourselves.

These people form the heart of our society. And they enrich its central unit: the family. Here, these values play a special role. For they teach that life is not a celebration of self. And our fate is not divisible.

You know, I've been lucky -- a wonderful wife and five great kids. And having helped put them through college, I remember receiving letters from them, and there would always be a "P.S." at the bottom. It was those three little words that say so much about the special bond between parents at home and kids away at school: "Please Send Money."

The Chronicle-Ledger 5/1/84 p.1

Five kids. And eleven brimming grandkids -- by themselves, they could field the Bulldogs' entire pitching staff. Like all kids, they provide a Rubik's Cube of questions. And, like most families, they supply that love and allegiance which make us less alone. And, believe me, sometimes we need that loyalty. I'm

reminded of the alumnus who sent his coach a telegram before the big game. It read: "Remember, coach. We're all behind you -- win or tie."

Yes, the individual is important. But the family unit can be our secret weapon, and our shield. And as President, I want to strengthen it.

To help the family, we must keep America economically strong and at peace abroad. We must stop the scourge of drug abuse, and we will. We must build an educational system which invests in our children. And for those who, for whatever reason -- divorce, poverty, death -- feel alone and isolated, let us become their family: Not in a legal sense, but in a human sense -- helping, supporting, and caring for our neighbor.

Today, millions of Americans are doing that -- giving of themselves, and helping others. We term their work volunteerism, or community service. For they show how the definition of a successful life must include serving others.

I have often said I like what works. Community service works. Because it's real, not abstract -- it makes achievement possible. Compassion helps one child escape heroin addiction. Generosity allows another to eat a decent meal. Through faith in God, still another overcomes the curse of bigotry and hatred.

That is why I have created the Office of National Service, which will enlist new volunteers to help meet unmet social needs. Project Victory, or Mission Impossible? Look to the heroes of today for an answer.

Look, for example, to Dave Pettry, an MSU agronomist who has traveled around the world to nurture soil management. Or Steve Cooper, who works in Starkville's "Help Find the Children" campaign. Or other students who work at adult education centers, combating the problem of illiterary. Or Donnie Prisock -- Dr. Donnie -- a ~~para~~quadriplegic who earned his Ph. D., and who counsels handicapped students at this school.

Heroes? Every one. They know that life is not a ledger board. And they know that the private sector -- and individuals -- have the resources -- and the responsibility -- to confront issues like hunger and health care, drug abuse and teen pregnancy. A famous adage says that "Luck is the residue of design." Well, America's luck can be the residue of volunteerism's design.

My friends, Mississippi has given America some indelible leaders -- in politics, John Stennis and Sonny Montgomery; in education, a Eugene Butler; in entertainment, country's Jerry Clower. And, always, you've treasured what Mississippi's native son, William Faulkner termed "the old verities and truths of the heart."

Community service -- national service -- reflects those verities: "Love and honor . . . and pride and compassion and sacrifice." Values which can ennoble the family, and American society at large.

Let Faulkner's "verities of the heart" be our values -- not merely for this generation, but for future generations. And inspired by America's good, quiet, decent people, let us help enrich America -- so that America can enrich the world.

Good luck to each of you, and my heart-felt congratulations. May your future be worthy of your dreams. And may you always say, as I do now, God bless America. Thank you for inviting me -- thank you so very much.

# # # #

May 2, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kurt Smith
Rett Wallace

FROM: Stephanie Blessey

SUBJECT: Mississippi State University

FUN FACTS:
- Mascot - bulldog always named "Bully"
- Rival - Ole Miss
- Colors - maroon and white
- Song - Hail State
- President - Donald Zacharias
- First mascot is buried in the middle of the football field (see yearbook)
- Family commencement - a mother and son will be receiving their degrees together (Mother - EDD, Son - BA; see fax from Joe)

SPECIAL PLACES:
- Chapel of Memories - built from the bricks of Ole Main, the oldest dorm on campus that burned down. It is a haven from the campus life. Also many students marry in the chapel.
- Eckies Pond - a peaceful place where students and families relax and watch the ducks.
- Golf Range near the President's house - although no one is allowed to practice there many jump the fence and hit balls anyway
- the campus won an award for the landscaping
- Left Field Lounge - a traditional place for students to watch the games

HEROES OF THE SCHOOL:
- Danny Presock - a paraplegic who earned his PhD. His mother wrote out his exams because he can only speak (garbled). He now counsels handicapped students at the school. They call him Dr. Donny (refer to yearbook).
- Eugene Butler - 93 year old who was the editor of Progressive Farmer and Southern Living.
- Sonny Montgomery
- Senator John Stennis who resides on campus and has lunch with the students once a week.
- Turner Catlidge - editor of the New York Times
- Jerry Clower - famous alum who is a Nashville comedian and singer
- Stephen Lee - Confederate General (not related to Robert E. Lee) and the first president of the school.

SPORTS:

- Baseball is the most popular sport on campus.
- Baseball team ranked #1 in SEC last week.
- Big hitting team
- Last week broke their own NCAA record of largest baseball attendance.
- Coach Ron Polk is an institution on campus. He instills integrity in the students and encourages academic as well as athletic achievement.
- SEC baseball tournament will be going on in Florida during commencement
- Won '85 College Baseball World Series (check with coach)
- Left field Lounge - a traditional place for the students to watch the games.
- Famous baseball players who went to MSU:
  Raphael Palmer - Texas Rangers
  Will Clark - 1st baseman for San Francisco Rangers
  Bobby Thigpen pitcher for the White Socks
  Rafael Palmeiro - Chicago Cubs

OUTSTANDING SUBJECTS:

- Stennis Institute of Government (refer to brochure)
- Mississippi Research and Technology Park is their new engineering research lab. It is a partnership with the university and community.
- Center for Advanced Scientific Computing - received a grant from the Department of Defense to study and integrate aerospace engineering and microelectronics -- results will be the development of computers that simulate air and space craft.
- Stennis Space Center (NASA) - MSU offers engineering courses at the facility in Bay St. Louis.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES:

- refer to fax from Joe

CONTACTS:

- Fred Sullivan (601) 325-6262
  President of CRs
- Joe Farris (601) 325-3442
  Public Affairs



SPORTS QUOTES

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THE BULLY PULPIT

Quotations from America's Presidents

Edited by
Elizabeth Frost

A New England Publishing Associates Book



Facts On File Publications
New York, New York • Oxford, England

INTRODUCTION

"The White House is a bully pulpit," said Theodore Roosevelt to George Putnam. Indeed, from George Washington to Ronald Reagan, America's thirty-nine presidents have used their office to speak out on every conceivable subject. Their statements have been wise and foolish, profound and shallow, momentous and trivial, solemn and irreverent, eloquent and tongue-tied, generous and malicious, witty and ponderous. Many of them still resonate, such as Thomas Jefferson's famous tribute to truth: "It is error alone which needs the support of government. Truth can stand by itself." Some have become the clichés of election campaigns, for instance, Richard Nixon's plea: "It is time for the great silent majority of Americans to stand up and be counted." Still others were quickly forgotten but deserve resurrection, as with James Buchanan's remark about Congress: "Abstract propositions should never be discussed by a legislative body."

The Bully Pulpit is a collection of approximately 3,000 of the most significant and interesting quotations by America's presidents. While the book contains most of the more well-known statements, a majority are less familiar. Yet these are often the more revealing ones, best expressing the personalities and opinions of the men themselves. Woodrow Wilson's sense of irony, for instance, is clearly reflected in this wry observation on the failing campaign of his opponent, Governor Charles Evans Hughes: "Never murder a man who is committing suicide." *The Bully Pulpit* then, is neither hagiographic nor muckraking in purpose. Rather, quotations have been included on the basis of their historic significance, intrinsic human interest, and colorful or eloquent language.

In 1986, when I began this volume, I visualized *The Bully Pulpit* as a compilation of the most memorable statements made by presidents during their White House years. But, as my research progressed, it became clear that many of their best observations fell outside this period. Either the fire of a campaign, the privacy of a long-kept diary, or the reflection and perspective associated with retirement gave rise to eloquent commentary that could not be left out of this book. Therefore, while I have tried to focus on the presidential years, I have also included apt quotations from earlier, or later, dates.

Some readers may wonder to what extent the words of presidents were, in fact, their own. Actually, most were. The early presidents prided themselves on writing their own speeches (although Alexander Hamilton may have helped George Washington with his farewell address). Not until Warren G. Harding, himself a newspaper editor, hired Judson Welliver as his "literary clerk," did an American president have a formal speech writer. And only after World War II did elected officials have the money and large staffs necessary to accommodate full-time speech writers.

But ghosted or not, the words of American presidents record the political and social history of the country itself. Their words trace great themes in American history, reflect the changing beliefs of the American people, and articulate the best and the worst in the American spirit. Some, such as those about Congress or the presidency itself, reveal how American government and politics really work. (Who can resist Thomas Jefferson's skewering of Congress: "That 150 lawyers should do business together ought not to be expected"?) And a great many skillfully articulate the core principles of American democracy.

The words of the chief executives also vividly reflect their personalities. No president was as combative as Theodore Roosevelt, who, in 1911, proudly

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Bully Pulpit

SAFIRE'S POLITICAL DICTIONARY

An Enlarged, Up-to-Date Edition
of *The New Language of Politics*

BY

WILLIAM L. SAFIRE



RANDOM HOUSE
New York

when they cast no other votes they were considered *bullet voters.*

Political leaders may plan bullet voting campaigns in runoffs or in at-large elections. When a voter has a selection of six out of twelve candidates to vote for, or when there are weights assigned to his first, second, and third choices, he may be directed to choose only one, giving no assistance to any other candidate running.

BULLY PULPIT active use of the presidency's prestige and high visibility to inspire or moralize.

Theodore Roosevelt, a President of expansive character, took an unrestricted view of his job. In the many controversies during his two administrations, he never hesitated to take his case directly to the people from a presidency he called a "bully pulpit."

The image of the White House as a pulpit with the whole nation as congregation—linked with the zesty adjective "bully," meaning first-rate, or admirable—has been frequently used ever since. It has special pertinence in the seemingly endless analysis of active Presidents, or those who take the largest possible view of their office and powers, versus the more restrained chief executives. James MacGregor Burns, discussing the influences that helped form Franklin Roosevelt's political views, says: "T.R. and Wilson were both moral leaders . . . who used the presidency as a pulpit." FDR used the theme in 1932, calling the presidency "preeminently a place of moral leadership."

Douglass Cater recalls that John Kennedy liked to quote the "bully pulpit" phrase. "Among the multitudinous roles a president must fill," says Cater, "his greatest challenge and greatest power must be a blending of those of poet and preacher." In *A Thousand Days,* his memoir of the Kennedy Administration, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., entitled one chapter "The Bully Pulpit."

Early in his presidency, Jimmy Carter used the forum of the White House to exercise some moral suasion on members of his staff: "Those of you who are living in sin, I hope you get married. Those of you who have left your spouses, come back home. Those of you who don't know your children's names, get to know them." Despite this first public use of the White House as a bully pulpit for the edification of the President's staff, it had little discernible effect on the "preacher's choir."

BUNK pretentious nonsense; claptrap; a long-winded oration meant for hometown consumption.

"Religion is all bunk," declared Thomas Alva Edison.

"History is bunk," stated his friend Henry Ford.

Bunk is an Americanism with a history almost as rich and colorful as "OK." It is a shortening of *bunkum,* which is an altered shortening of *Buncombe,* a county in North Carolina that made up part of the district represented by Felix Walker, who sat in the House of Representatives in 1820. Walker interrupted a debate on the Missouri Compromise with a long, dull, irrelevant speech, apologizing to his impatient colleagues with the statement "I'm talking for Buncombe." In 1828, according to *Niles Weekly Register,* "talking to (or for) Buncombe" was well known. The *Wilmington* (N.C.) *Commercial* referred in 1849 to "the Buncombe politicians—those who go for re-election merely," and British author Thomas Carlyle showed that the expression traveled the Atlantic with its meaning intact: "A parliament speaking through reporters to Buncombe

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LES BROWN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TELEVISION

Les Brown

New York Zoetrope
1982

Fellow comedians admired Benny's expert timing and his ability to mine laughter from glowering silence.

Familiar trappings of the Benny shows were the antiquated car, a Maxwell, and the violin on which he regularly essayed an inept version of "Love In Bloom." He made famous the birthday on which he annually turned 39, and he maintained a mock feud with the dry-witted comic Fred Allen, through which they cross-plugged each other's programs.

Benny's radio series began in 1932 on NBC, and from 1934 through 1936 it led the popularity polls; after that it was seldom out of the top 10. CBS hired Benny away in 1948, and he continued on radio until 1955. In the meantime, Benny and his cast made sporadic television appearances and eventually were able to transfer the basic elements of their radio success to the new medium. When his radio series ended, Benny increased his television work from occasional programs to a bi-weekly series and finally to a weekly.

After 1965, his television performances were limited to a few specials each year. His last *Jack Benny's Second Farewell,* was on Jan. 24, 1974. He died of cancer of the pancreas, at 80, the following December.

BENSLEY, RUSS—director of special events for CBS News since 1974, prior to which he was executive producer of certain special broadcasts. Earlier he had been producer of *The Evening News with Walter Cronkite* (1964–71) and then executive producer (1971–72).

BERCOVICI, ERIC— veteran writer, often in collaboration with Jerry Ludwig, specializing in writing TV series pilots and made-for-TV movies. He came into prominence as producer and adapter of James Clavell's *Shogun*, the hit mini-series. Later, he created two series for NBC, *McClain's Law* and *Chicago Story*, and was executive producer of both.

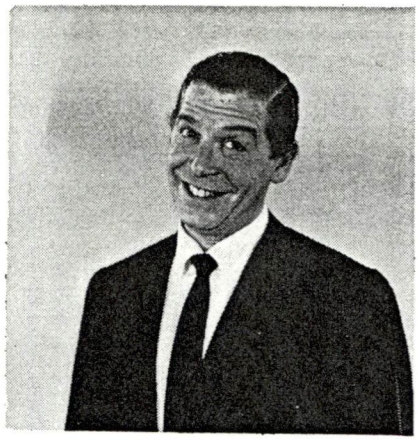
BERG, DICK—executive producer of the *Bob Hope Chrysler Theatre* in the 60s and otherwise active as a producer of dramatic programs from that decade to the present.

BERG, GERTRUDE (d. 1966)—character actress identified with her role as Molly Goldberg, the matriarch of a Jewish family in the Bronx, in the situation comedy *The Goldbergs* (1949, revived in 1956). Miss Berg created the series and also wrote for it.

BERGEN, EDGAR (d. 1978)—ventriloquist whose most famous creation was his dummy Charlie McCarthy. Their popular radio series led to movies and frequent appearances on TV variety shows. In the 50s they hosted the daytime quiz show *Do You Trust Your Wife?*, which later became *Who Do You Trust?* (with Johnny Carson as host).

BERGMAN, JULES—since 1961 ABC News science editor who covered all U.S. manned spaceflights and many of the key developments in fields ranging from medicine to aeronautics. His documentary credits include the six-part series *What About Tomorrow* (1973), *Closeup on Fire* (1973), *Closeup on Crashes: The Illusion of Safety* (1974), *Earthquake* (1972) and *SST: Super Sound and Fury.* He joined ABC News as a newswriter in 1952 after brief stints with *Time* magazine and CBS.

BERGMANN, TED—managing director of the DuMont Television Network (1953–56), after which he entered the advertising industry. He worked previously for NBC in the international division and joined DuMont in 1947 as a sales executive.



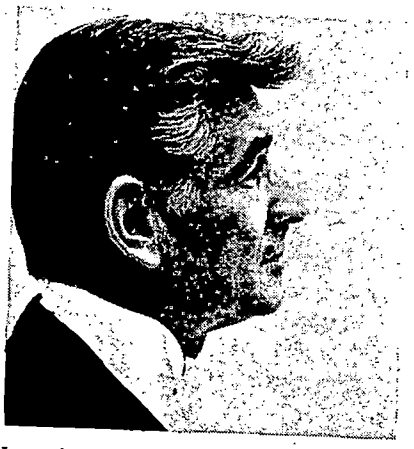
Mr. Television, Milton Berle

BERLE, MILTON—a practitioner of broad and noisy comedy who, through his popularity from 1948 to 1956, earned the sobriquet of "Mr. Television." His program, beginning in a time when TV was a luxury enjoyed chiefly by the wealthier families, helped to spur the sale of television sets to working-class homes. Always presented on Tuesday nights on NBC, his *Texaco Star Theater,* as it was originally called, underwent several changes of title and sponsorship over its eight-year run.

Although a champion of buffoonery and lavish production, Berle was later to surprise viewers with his adeptness at serious drama when he began accepting occasional roles in TV plays. At the height of his popularity, he became known

affectionately as "Uncle Miltie" and was chided by other comedians as "The Thief of Badgags." Such was his popularity that NBC offered him a contract through 1981, under which he has been paid since his series ended.

In the 60s, there was an unsuccessful attempt to revive his comedy series. Under a modification of the contract, he was able to host a prime-time bowling series for ABC, which was also unsuccessful.



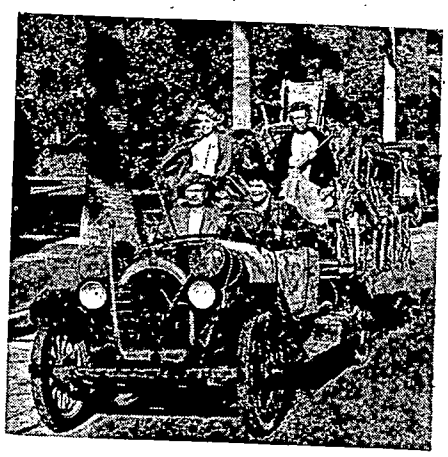
Leonard Bernstein

BERNSTEIN, LEONARD—conductor and composer who introduced millions of children to classical music through the *Young People's Concert* series on CBS. His extraordinary ability to explain the complexities of symphonic music to the uninitiated, and his highly theatrical style in conducting, served to make the series one of the most popular cultural offerings on TV. Bernstein became music director of the New York Philharmonic in 1958 with the reputation of "wunderkind." The Philharmonic had been doing "Young People's Concerts" since 1922, but it was Bernstein who put them on TV. He left the orchestra in 1969 but continued to conduct the educational concerts on CBS until 1972, after which the TV baton passed to Michael Tilson Thomas.

"BEST SELLERS"—umbrella title for a weekly NBC series (1976–77) of dramatization of best-selling novels, each book serialized over several weeks. The program was inspired by the success of ABC's miniseries *Rich Man, Poor Man,* a TV adaptation of a novel by Irwin Shaw. First of the *Best Sellers* was Taylor Caldwell's *Captains and the Kings,* whose cast included Richard Jordan, Barbara Parkins, Charles Durning, David Huffman and Jenny Sullivan. Others were Anton Myrer's *Once An Eagle,* with Sam Elliott, Cliff Potts, Darleen Carr, Amy Irving and Glenn Ford; Norman Bognar's *Seventh Avenue,* with Steven Keats, Kristoffer Tabori, Jane Seymour, Dori Brenner, Alan King, Eli Wallach and Jack Gilford; and Robert Ludlum's *The Rhinemann Exchange,* with Stephen Collins and Lauren Hutton.

The series was produced by Universal TV, with Charles Engel as executive in charge. Executive producers of the serials included Roy Huggins, William Sackheim and David Victor.

BET (Black Entertainment Network)— see Cable Networks.



The Clampett Clan: Buddy Ebsen, Donna Douglas, Irene Ryan & Max Baer

"BEVERLY HILLBILLIES, THE"—situation comedy about kindly country bumpkins, The Clampetts, who move to posh Beverly Hills after striking oil. A smash hit when it premiered on CBS in 1962, it ran through 1971 despite abuses heaped on it by the critics. Created and produced by Paul Henning, for Filmways, it starred Buddy Ebsen, Irene Ryan, Donna Douglas and Max Baer and featured Raymond Bailey and Nancy Kulp. Reruns were stripped daytime on CBS, 1968–72.

"BEWITCHED"—highly successful ABC fantasy situation comedy (1964–72) about an ordinary fellow married to a beautiful witch. It starred Elizabeth Montgomery and Dick York (who left after the fifth season to be replaced by Dick Sargent). Other regulars were Agnes Moorehead, David White and Alice Pearce. It was by Screen Gems.

"BICENTENNIAL MINUTES"—series of one-minute programs broadcast every evening in prime time on CBS from July 4, 1974 through the end of 1976 as a Bicentennial

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TRUMAN

THE RISE TO POWER

Richard Lawrence Miller

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TRUMAN

THE RISE TO POWER

RICHARD LAWRENCE MILLER

This major biography presents an entirely new perspective on the popular folk hero affectionately referred to as "give 'em hell Harry," the president who saw America through World War II and launched us into the age of nuclear anxiety.

Most previous books have quickly run through Truman's early years, dealing superficially with his Missouri background and senatorship. This is the first biography of Truman concentrating primarily on his sixty-one years before the White House. With its anecdotal narrative and accessible, sometimes folksy style, the book richly captures the highly political, boisterous Missouri of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Through impressively meticulous research into primary and secondary sources—including much previously unpublished material—Richard Miller has written perhaps the most provocative and interesting portrait of Truman to date.

Truman: The Rise to Power debunks the widely held notion that Truman's conduct before the White House was blamelessly virtuous. Truman comes across as an all-too-human individual who, at an early age, influenced by biographies of the great leaders of history, formulated an ambitious life plan that led him into each stage of his life: farmer, captain in World War I, Masonic leader, banker and haberdasher, and finally senator and president. Truman early on displayed an uncanny ability to influence people.

(continued on back flap)

The Dorsey DICTIONARY *of* AMERICAN GOVERNMENT *and* POLITICS

REFERENCES
Alton Frye, Strategic build-down: A contest for restraint, *Foreign Affairs* 62 (Winter 1983–84);
Jack N. Barkenbus and Alvin M. Weinberg, Defense-protected builddown, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 40 (October 1984).

built-in stabilizers Features of the economy (such as unemployment benefits, welfare payments) that automatically act to modify the severity of economic downturns.

bull **1** One who believes that prices on a stock market will rise. *Compare to* BEAR. **2** A lame excuse or lie. **3** A slang term for a police officer or prison guard. **4** An official message from the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church, so called because bulla refers to the official seal used on such documents.

bully pulpit President THEODORE ROOSEVELT's definition of the American presidency, because the office provided its occupant an unparalled opportunity to preach to and to inspire the national congregation. Bully is an informal interjection of approval that has fallen into disuse except among those who do impersonations of Teddy Roosevelt.

buncombe/bunkum/bunk Insincere public utterings of politicians; speechmaking undertaken to please constituents; political nonsense. They have their origin in a statement by Felix Walker (1753–1828), the U.S. Representative from Buncombe County, North Carolina, who in 1820 rose in the House "to make a speech for Buncombe." It was so obviously insincere and irrelevant, his home county's name was transformed into a term for inconsequential political speech.

REFERENCE
H. L. Mencken, in *On Politics: A Carnival of Buncombe*, ed. Malcolm Moos (New York: Vintage, 1960).

Bunting v State of Oregon *See* LOCHNER V NEW YORK.

burden of proof The requirement that a party to an issue show that the weight of evidence is on his or her side to have the issue decided in his or her favor.

REFERENCES
John Calvin Jeffries, Jr., and Paul B. Stephan III, Defenses, presumptions, and burden of proof in the criminal law, *Yale Law Journal* 88 (June 1979);
Melvin R. Novick, Burden of proof/burden of remedy, *Public Personnel Management* 10 (Fall 1981).

bureau A government department, agency, or a subdivision of same.

bureaucracy **1** The totality of government offices or bureaus (a French term meaning *office)* that constitute the permanent government of a state; that is, those people and functions that continue irrespective of changes in political leadership. Modern Western-style bureaucracies originated in Europe when the governing affairs of centralized autocratic regimes became so complicated that it became necessary to delegate the king's authority to his representatives. American bureaucracy has never fully recovered from its nondemocratic European origins, and some politicians rejoice in attacking the "unresponsive" bureaucracy. At the same time, "good government" groups often contend that, once in office, politicians make the bureaucracy all too responsive to special interests instead of leaving them alone to impartially administer the programs for which they were originally established. **2** All of the public officials of a government. **3** A general invective to refer to any inefficient organization encumbered by red tape. **4** A specific set of structural arrangements.

The dominant structural definition of bureaucracy, indeed the point of departure for all further analyses on the subject, is that of the German sociologist MAX WEBER (1864–1920), who used an "ideal type" approach to extrapolate from the real world the central core of features that would characterize the most fully developed bureaucratic form of organization. This ideal type is neither a description of reality nor a statement of normative preference; it is merely an identification of the major variables or features that characterize bureaucracy. The fact that such features might not be fully

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THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

BERKSON, SEYMOUR—*Continued*

the urban type." Berkson's favorite outdoor recreation is salt-water fishing—"especially deep sea."

Reference

Who's Who in America, 1948-49

BERLE, MILTON (bûrl) July 12, 1908- Comedian

Address: b. 1650 Broadway, New York 19

For more than thirty-seven years active in the entertainment field, Milton Berle began his career as a child actor, in the "Perils of Pauline" film series. Long successful as a vaudeville and night club star—in 1949 he was considered the highest-paid comedian in show business—Berle has also been featured on the radio and on the legitimate stage. In September 1948 he inaugurated the *Texaco Star Theatre*, which has been described as "television's number-one show," and the "first real smash hit" in that medium.



MILTON BERLE

Milton Berle was born Milton Berlinger in New York City on July 12, 1908, the fourth of five children of Moses and Sarah (Glantz) Berlinger. The boy's father was in the painting and decorating business. Before her marriage and for a time after, his mother, who ultimately took the prename of Sandra, was a department store detective in Wanamaker's and Gimbel's department stores in the city. She had hoped that Milton would become a lawyer; but at five, the boy—with the reputation of being "a fresh kid"—achieved fame as an entertainer in the streets of his neighborhood. At six he took part in "Charlie Chaplin contests," in which he wore his father's suits and shoes, and mustaches cut from his mother's furs. He usually won the contests, it is said, afterward selling the prizes, two-dollar loving cups, for twenty-five cents. This success launched one of the most interesting and lengendary teams in show business—Milton and Mom, wrote Robert Sylvester in the *Saturday Evening Post*. "Rarely on stage, but always in the audience, Mom was the foundation of Berle's comedy for more than thirty years. Her piercing, compelling laugh has cued audiences in almost every theater in America."

While still fairly young, Milton Berle also made his debut as a vocalist in local amateur shows. His ability ultimately attracted the attention of E. W. Wolf, a Philadelphia producer, who presented children's shows on small vaudeville circuits. Wolf persuaded Mrs. Berle to place her son in an act; and for several months, with Milton and "little Rosalind"—the youngest of her children—Mrs. Berle was on a vaudeville tour, the mother sending home more than half her son's salary. It was a strenuous life, however, and Mrs. Berle decided that she would rather not have Milton attempt a theatrical career. When the producer raised the boy's salary and turned over the management of the company to his mother, the act was resumed. Since she soon realized that her son's talent was improving, Mrs. Berle registered him with the Packard Theatrical Agency in New York, and promptly he was given roles in silent motion pictures. In these films, made at Fort Lee in New Jersey, then the center of the industry, young Milton played in more than fifty pictures, many of them "hair-raisers," appearing with such stars as Pearl White, Milton Sills, Lloyd Hamilton, Mabel Normand, and Marion Davies. The companies he and the other children in the Berle family worked for were the Cosmos, Crystal, Biograph, Vitagraph, and Cosmopolitan.

It was decided to continue Milton Berle's education, and in 1916 he was enrolled in the Professional Children's School—he had previously attended public schools in New York. During the following year he entertained United States World War I Army troops at local camps; and at the age of eleven he played a bit part in *Humoresque*, the classic silent film. The youth made his first appearance on the regular stage in *Floradora*, at the Globe Theatre in Atlantic City on March 29, 1920, and in the following month made his New York debut in the same play. Then he was signed by the Keith-Albee vaudeville circuit to appear as a boy entertainer with child actress Elizabeth Kennedy; he replaced Ben Grauer [sic], eventually to become a well-known radio announcer. Berle and Kennedy were an immediate success; they played in the larger vaudeville theaters for several years, Mrs. Berle contributing to the success of the act with strategically timed applause and laughter. When Elizabeth Kennedy left the skit, young Berle formed his own vaudeville unit, and became master of ceremonies. Soon he developed a stage practice that was to become the hallmark of his career: he began to collect his colleagues' jokes, songs, and bits of comedy business, in the belief that all jokes are public property. He is said to have, in 1949, a repertoire of fifty thousand jokes. The "brash new comic" also studied the style of Eddie Cantor, Al Jolson, Ted Healy,

and other well-known comedians. His determination to become successful in the comic field was at one point discouraged by "old-timers," in the field, but he determined to go ahead with his plans. With the aid of his mother, a distinctive comedy act was devised. The routine, reportedly, did not overwhelm audiences, but people laughed, which made the young man happy. Mrs. Berle, too, had a minor part in the act.

Berle's original style led to an engagement at the Palace Theatre in New York; at his opening he "took the theater by storm." As the youngest master of ceremonies on Broadway, he set a new attendance record for the Palace. He also established a house record by remaining as master of ceremonies for "two solid years," in 1931-32. The next few years he spent playing in night clubs and theaters across the country, this vaudeville experience sharpening his special type of comedy, and getting for him a role as a featured comedian in the stage show *Earl Carroll's Vanities*. In 1936 he received star billing in the *Ziegfeld Follies*, and later played in others, such as *Life Begins at 8:40*, *See My Lawyer*, *Same Time Next Week* (the 1943 edition of the *Ziegfeld Follies*), and *Spring in Brazil*. Berle made his debut in Hollywood pictures in 1937, appearing in the following: *New Faces of 1937*, *Radio City Revels*, *Sun Valley Serenade*, *Rise and Shine*, *Over My Dead Body*, *the Dolly Sisters*, *Tall, Dark and Handsome*, *Gentleman at Heart*, *Whispering Ghosts*, and *Margin for Error*. Of the Hollywood phase of his career he has said, "They used me for everything but what I was suited for. I had to get out before they cast me as Fred Astaire's dancing partner—with curls."

From 1939 to 1948 Berle was a performer in numerous night club engagements, having been booked in every important night club in the United States. In March 1947 he concluded a "record-breaking" engagement at the Carnival in New York, where he received the highest salary ever paid a night club star. The comedian had made his earliest radio appearance in 1934. Since then, as guest and featured player, he has participated in Columbia Broadcasting System and National Broadcasting Company programs, including the *Rudy Vallee Hour*, *Three Ring Time*, *Community Sing*, *Stop Me If You've Heard This One*, *Let Yourself Go*, *Follies of the Air*, *Shell Chateau*, and the *Milton Berle Show*. Berle's great physical energy, shown in his action and delivery, contributed to his success on the stage, but was responsible, according to the *Saturday Evening Post*, for his "one failure in show business." "In night clubs his success resulted more from his style of delivery than from his material," wrote Jack Gould in the New York *Times*. "In radio the material is of major importance if the unseen performer is to hold attention, and Mr. B. suffers accordingly. . . . His material comes over the loud-speaker rather feebly and disjointedly and, after exposure to the impersonal microphone, not very amusingly."

In the summer of 1948, however, Berle became master of ceremonies on the *Texaco Star Theatre*, an NBC East-Coast television show. Here he proved himself a "capital clown." Berle launched the program in September of that year, at the same time inaugurating a radio series, with the same name and sponsor, over the American Broadcasting Company network. "The content and general quality of both programs are almost identical," wrote John Crosby in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "and, of course, the television Berle *is* identical with the radio Berle. . . .In spite of these similarities, the visible Berle is enormously funny." In October 1948 his television program received the highest Hooper survey rating ever reported for a regularly scheduled radio or television show, and the star became known as "Mr. Television." More than any other single factor, Berle is considered a stimulus to television sales, and, according to *Variety*, he is said also to be "responsible for a sharp decline in theater and night club attendance on Tuesday nights." For his program, Berle was named the winner in the "outstanding personality" category in the New York *Times* radio department annual honor roll. "Berle's rapid gags, broad clowning, versatility, and hard work added up to video's first smash hit," wrote Jack Gould. In 1949 he is believed to be the highest-paid comedian in show business (in 1946 his total income was more than $710,000). Previously, in 1948, he was named the "television star of the year" by the Chicago Electric Association.

The comedian's holding company, Milton Berle Enterprises, Inc., administers all activities which occupy the comedian in his spare time. These are a machine tool company, a furniture factory, and real estate. Separate corporations control his songs, literature, legitimate theater work, and night club, television, producing, and radio acting interests. The corporations also handle Berle's extensive charity activities. For six consecutive months during World War II, Berle toured Army hospitals throughout the United States, entertaining as many as thirty-five groups in a day; he is credited with presenting ten thousand benefits during and since the war. On April 10, 1949, Berle ended a sixteen-hour "telethon" at NBC television's International Theater in New York for the benefit of the Damon Runyon Cancer Memorial Fund. He interviewed stage, screen and television personalities, urging them to contribute to the drive, and obtained more than $1,100,000 in pledges. The comedian has also established the Milton Berle Foundation and has set himself a goal of $2,000,000 in a campaign which is still raising funds through benefit entertainment. He had been honored in 1947 by the Friars in New York for his "unselfish devotion and tireless efforts in behalf of charities and worthy causes."

Berle is the chairman of the board of the National Children's Cardiac Home at Mending Heart, Florida, of which town he is honorary mayor. A member of the Friars, he belongs also to the Grand Street Boys' Club, and to Musicians' Local 802. In the year 1941 Milton Berle was married to Joyce Matthews, a show girl; their marriage ended in divorce in 1947; they have one child (adopted), Victoria

BERLE, MILTON—*Continued*

Melanie. He is six feet tall, weighs 190 pounds, and has blue eyes and brown hair. Described as an accomplished amateur magician, Berle also shoots "a wicked game of pool," and "likes to play the horses." His golf has been described as the "bane of caddies."

References

N Y Journal-American Home Mag Ag 21 '48 por
Sat Eve Post Mr 19 '49 pors
Time 53:70-1+ My 16 '49 pors
Berle, M. Out of My Trunk (1945)
International Motion Picture Almanac, 1947-48
Who's Who in the Theatre (1947)

BERRY, GEORGE L(EONARD) Sept. 12, 1882—Dec. 4, 1948 Labor union official; worked at different jobs in the printing trade from an early age; was elected president in 1907 of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, serving in the post until his death; was a leading exponent of arbitration in labor-management disputes; saw Government service—under the NIRA, as member of the National Labor Board and Social Security Board, and as a United States Senatorial appointee from Tennessee (May 1937-January 1939); represented his union and the Government at many international labor conferences, etc.; active in mining, farming, banking, and manufacturing enterprises. See *Current Biography* 1948 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p92 D 5 '48 por

BETTS, ROME A(BEL) Aug. 17, 1903- Welfare executive

Address: b. c/o American Heart Association, Inc., 1775 Broadway, New York 19; h. 10 Druid Hill Rd., Summit, N.J.

The financial campaigns of the American Heart Association are under the direction of Rome A. Betts, who was appointed executive director of the organization in December of 1948. Betts became the first holder of that title since the association was reorganized as a national voluntary health agency. Long active in various private, civic, and public welfare organizations, Betts was general secretary of the American Bible Society for the years 1942-48.

Rome Abel Betts is the descendant of an English family which settled in Connecticut in the seventeenth century. One of his ancestors, Elijah Betts, fought in the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather, William B. Betts, served as a lieutenant in the Civil War. Born in Summit, New Jersey, on August 17, 1903, Rome Abel is the son of Romeo Thompson and Eva Marion (Abel) Betts (another son, William E., is a physician in Pompton Lakes, New Jersey). The elder Betts is executive vice-president and chief engineer of the Robbins-Ripley Company, a firm of contractors and engineers in New



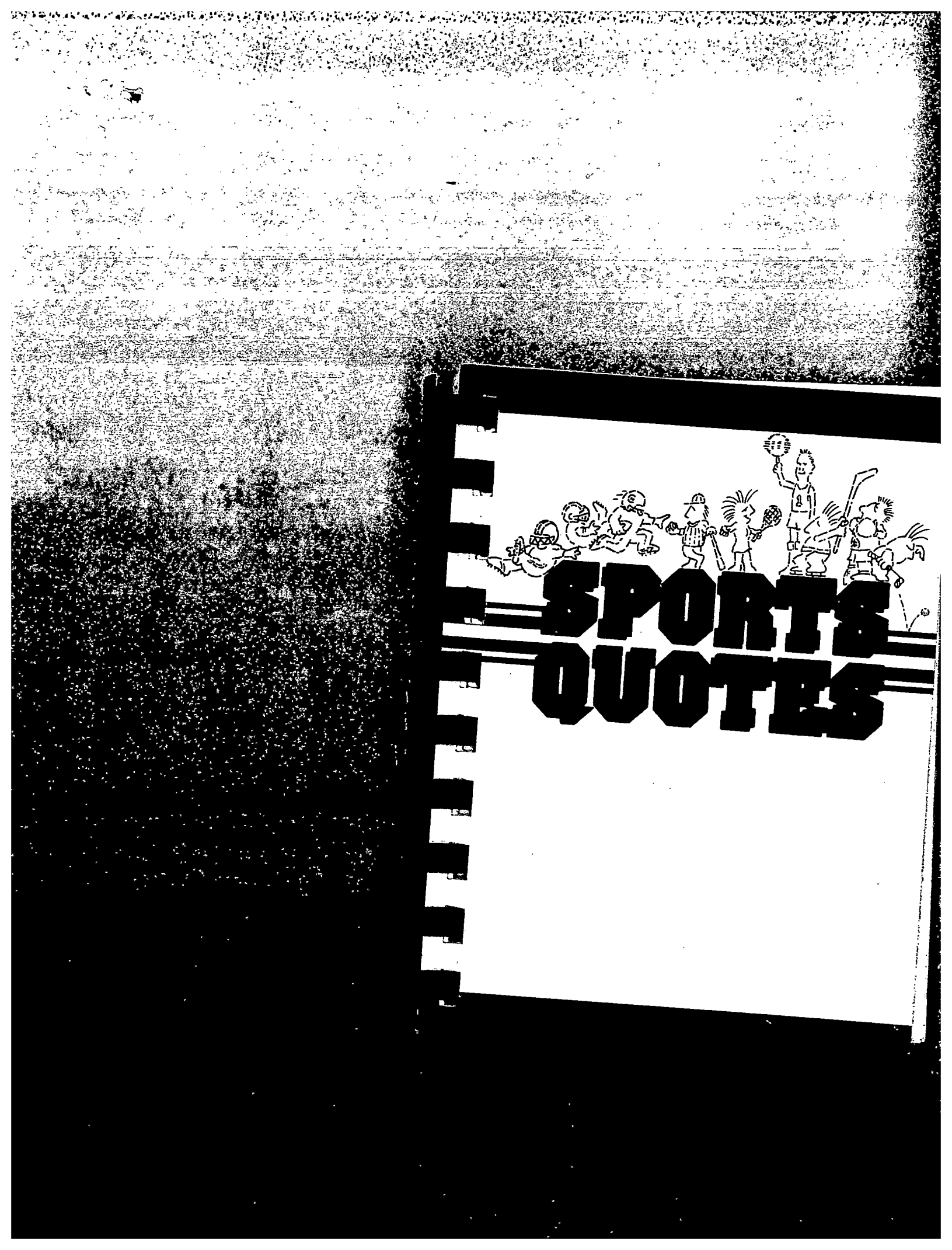
ROME A. BETTS

York City. Young Betts was graduated in 1920 from Summit High School, where his extracurricular interests were baseball and dramatics. He then devoted a year to study at Phillips Academy, in Andover, Massachusetts.

At Amherst College, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1925, Betts was advertising and business manager of *Lord Jeff*, an undergraduate humorous publication; he played on the varsity baseball team—his batting average was .313—and was a member of his class soccer and fraternity basketball teams. He was also class secretary for three years and belonged to Delta Upsilon and the Sphinx Club. His major fields of study were English and philosophy.

From 1925 to 1927 the young man was an advertising representative of *Spur*, the sports and society magazine. Not being a "glib-type" salesman and skeptical of the publication's ability to sell some of the products it advertised, Betts resigned and took a position as a social studies teacher and upper-grades athletic coach at the Lance School in his native town. In the course of the years he was teacher there (1928-32), he obtained his Master of Arts degree at Columbia University; his thesis was *Mark Twain and Religion*. For the next four years Betts taught in the department of social studies and was athletic coach at the Summit High School.

Betts's ability in the field of public relations and fund raising was first shown when he was toastmaster at high school football banquets and served as leader in drives for contributions to worthy local causes. "From then on," wrote International News Service, "Betts was practically never without a piece of banquet chicken in one hand and a book of donation blanks in the other." He once pointed out that he is guided in his work by the rule that the causes he serves "must be worthy of public support—causes with basic and social importance." By 1936 the Summit citizen's success as a fund


SPORTS
QUOTES

"Luck is the residue of design."

Branch Rickey
Baseball owner

FORM BC-1089 (1-28-80) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS – Use this cover sheet for all facsimile (FAX) transmissions and to allocate costs. **Please print.**

1. Sponsoring division Name: DUSD | Code: 53 | Project No.: 0541 | Sub.: 00

2. Title of document:

3. Number of pages:

TO

4. Name: Stephanie Blessay

a. Building: White House Research Office

b. Room number:

c. Telephone number: 456-6218

5. Comments

6. **FROM** – *Name of requester*: Dave Pemberton

a. Building: Bureau of the Census Washington Plaza

b. Room number: 311

c. Telephone number: 763-7936

7. TRANSMITTED

a. Date:

b. Time: a.m. p.m.

8. RECEIVED

a. Date:

b. Time: a.m. p.m.

WHITE – With material to be transmitted YELLOW – Originator

Series R 93–105. Radio and Television Stations, Sets Produced, and Households With Sets: 1921 to 1970

[Figures as of June 30, except for census figures in *italics* which are as of Apr. 1]

Year	Operating broadcast stations [1]					Cable television				Sets produced [2]		Households with—	
	Standard broadcast (AM)	Frequency modulation (FM)		Television (TV)		Systems	Subscribers (households)			Radio (1,000)	Television (1,000)	Radio sets (1,000)	Television sets (1,000)
		Commercial	Noncommercial	Commercial	Noncommercial		Total (1,000)	Percent of U.S.	Average per system				
	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
1970	4,288	2,126	416	691	190	2,490	4,500	7.6	1,807	16,406	4,852	62,000	59,550
1970												*[3] 46,103*	*60,594*
1969	4,254	2,018	375	680	177	2,260	3,600	6.1	1,593	20,549	5,309	60,600	58,250
1968	4,203	1,850	348	655	156	2,000	2,800	4.4	1,400	22,566	5,813	58,500	56,670
1967	4,135	1,708	318	626	127	1,770	2,100	3.8	1,186	21,698	5,104	57,500	55,130
1966	4,075	1,515	291	618	108	1,570	1,575	2.9	1,003	23,595	7,285	57,000	53,850
1965	4,025	1,343	262	589	92	1,325	1,275	2.4	962	24,119	8,382	55,200	52,700
1964	3,976	1,181	243	582	79	1,200	1,085	2.1	904	19,176	8,107	54,000	51,600
1963	3,860	1,120	221	581	70	1,000	950	1.9	950	18,282	7,130	52,300	50,300
1962	3,745	1,012	201	571	59	800	850	1.7	1,063	19,162	6,471	51,305	48,855
1961	3,602	889	186	553	54	700	725	1.5	1,036	17,374	6,178	50,695	47,200
1960	3,483	741	165	579	47	640	650	1.4	1,016	17,127	5,708	50,193	45,750
1960												*48,504*	*46,312*
1959	3,377	622	154	586	43	560	550	1.3	982	15,622	6,349	*[3] 49,450*	*[3] 43,950*
1958	3,253	548	147	556	32	525	450	1.1	857	11,747	4,920	48,500	41,924
1957	3,079	530	135	519	26	500	350	.9	700	14,505	6,399	47,600	38,900
1956	2,896	530	126	496	20	450	300	.9	667	13,518	7,387	46,800	34,900
1955	2,782	540	124	458	11	400	150	.5	375	14,133	7,757	45,900	30,700
1954	2,583	553	117	402	6	300	65	(Z)	217	10,028	7,347	45,100	26,000
1953	2,458	580	106	198	1	150	30	(Z)	200	12,852	7,216	44,800	20,400
1952	2,355	629	92	108	–	70	14	(Z)	200	10,481	6,096	42,800	15,300
1951	2,281	649	83	107						11,928	5,385	41,900	10,320
1950	2,144	691	62	104						13,468	7,464	40,700	3,875
1950												*40,411*	*5,030*
1949	2,006	737	34	69								39,300	940
1948	2,034	1,020	46	108						11,400	3,000	[3] 37,623	172
1947	1,795	918	38	66						16,500	975	35,900	14
1946	1,215	511	24	30						20,000	179	33,998	8
1945	955	53	12	9						15,955	6		
1944	924	52	8	9						[4]		33,100	
1943	912	48	7	8						[4]		32,500	
1942 [5]	925	42	8	10						[4]		30,800	
1941	897	49	7	2						4,307		30,600	
1940	847	–	8							13,642		29,300	
1940										11,881		28,500	
												28,048	

Year	Operating standard broadcast stations (AM)	Radio sets produced (1,000)	Households with radio sets (1,000)	Year	Operating standard broadcast stations (AM)	Radio sets produced (1,000)	Households with radio sets (1,000)	Year	Operating standard broadcast stations (AM)	Radio sets produced (1,000)	Households with radio sets (1,000)
	93	102	104		93	102	104		93	102	104
1939	778	10,763	27,500	1932	604	2,446	18,450	1926	528	1,750	4,500
1938	743	7,142	26,667	1931	612	3,594	16,700	1925	571	2,000	2,750
1937	704	8,083	24,500					1924	580	1,500	1,250
1936	656	8,249	22,869	1930	618	3,789	13,750	1923	556	500	400
				1930			*12,049*	1922	30	100	60
1935	623	6,030	21,456	1929	606	4,428	10,250	1921	[6] 1		
1934	593	4,479	20,400	1928	677	3,250	8,000				
1933	598	4,157	19,250	1927	681	2,350	6,750				

* Denotes first year for which figures include Alaska and Hawaii.
– Represents zero.
Z Less than 0.05 percent.
[1] Includes Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and Virgin Islands for all years. Prior to 1948, the FCC did not keep records on the number of stations on the air. Therefore, data for 1933–1948 are for authorized stations and may include a number that were not actually on the air.
[2] No production in Alaska and Hawaii.
[3] In 1970 Census of Housing, only battery-operated radios were enumerated.
[4] Authorization of new radio stations and production of radio receivers for commercial use halted from April 1942 until Oct. 1945.
[5] First station to receive regular license as of Sept. 15; other stations in operation experimentally.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970, Bicentennial Edition, Part 2. Washington, DC, 1975

MSO

Otis Miller

p.48 Jack & Volta Ree Gosselman

p.49 Leo Thomas Ideco

5/10/89 Quote Verification Search

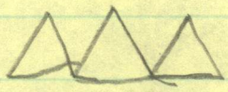
Bartlett's

Thomas Paine

~~p.384~~

Faulkner

p.837



Luck

~~p.498~~

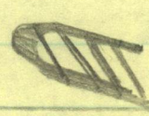
Amer. Petrol. Inst.

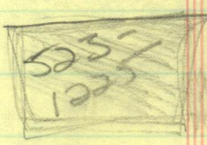
BLS

Patty Bisher 763-4040

Census Bureau

checking figures





BLS Debbie Klein Spcl Asst to Commissioner

inflation - down from ~~'46 (18.1%)~~ '47 (9%) '48 (3%)

housing shortage

unemployment '48 (3½%)

Transferring from war-footing to peace time economy. Provide consumer durables people had put off buying during war.

Debbie BLS

FHA
~~VA~~

MSU to check
Pronunciation of Cocteau
Call VA on adjustments
" Tom Casey on housing shortage
Eyes of TX
Ahoben for TR
~~Lucky Pierre~~
~~Foreign Problems~~

Performing Arts in LOC
707-1000 Pat Sheehan 5840

TV Sets
June '48 172,000
~~Stat.~~ Abbot

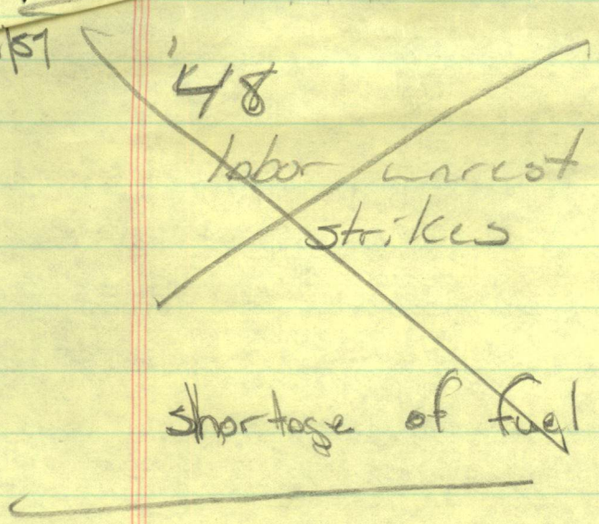
Gas Shortages
Natl. Archives 523-3220
Civil Reference 523-3238
Martin McGann

Museum of Broadcasting
W50th

Rm 336 Madison Bldg.
1st & Independance

Cheryl
Petroleum Industry, Research Foundation
(212) 867-0052

5/11/87



Caroline Lederer
523-3286

RV Industry Assoc.
(703) 620-6003
Bill Gordon
VP to Communications

Time-Life
541-8041
586-1212

VA 233-3775

Alfred Eisenstaedt
History of Photography

Paul Gotons
Housing & Community Studies
755-6900

Dwayne McGowan 755-5060

John Gordon

Prof. Ted Soame

David McCullock - N.Y.
CR
Edmund Morris - D.C.

Sycamore Hill

LOC

707-5519

(1887) 555-1212

Curator: Wallace Daily (afternoon)

– Large Historic (617) 495-2449 Bully, Bully

617 Harvard Library – 495-4166

Roosevelt historian

Sagamore Hill – L.I.

-7/8 Park Service 516-55-

9:30-5:00 [922-4447]

Dr.

Edmund Morris – D.C.

David McCullock

Prof Sloane (203)

– Trinity College

-67 ***** (203) 297-2000

203

Database: [America: History & Life]

* Curator of Roosevelt Collection: Wallace Daily

– Afternoons 617 (495-2449)

* Sagamore Hill

(9:30 – 5:00 P.M.) (516) 922-4447

* Prof. Sloane (203) 297-2394

* – Bully, Bully *

The Complete Directory to Prime Time Network TV Shows

1946—Present (Fourth Edition)

Tim Brooks and Earle Marsh

Ballantine Books • New York

1988

BROADCAST HISTORY:
Jan 1955–Sep 1960, CBS Wed 9:00–9:30

CAST:
Michael Anthony ..... Marvin Miller

Each week eccentric multibillionaire John Beresford Tipton (whose face was never seen on the series) would instruct his personal secretary, Michael Anthony, to present some unsuspecting individual with a cashier's check for one million dollars, tax free. The object was to see how this new-found wealth would change the lives of its recipients. The answers to the question "What would you do if you had a million dollars?" intrigued and entertained audiences for more than five years. Michael Anthony was the only regular member of the cast and functioned more as a host than as a participant in the dramas. The only stipulation that Mr. Anthony made when he presented the checks to their recipients was that they make no attempt to find out who their mysterious benefactor was, or reveal where they got the money to anybody but their spouse. If they did, they would have to forfeit the money.

Viewers never found out who he was, either. Each program opened with Tipton seated in the study of his huge estate, Silverstone, toying with his chessmen. He would call in his faithful secretary, deliver a few philosophical words of wisdom, and hand over the name of the latest recipient. Only the back of Tipton's head or his hand on the arm of a chair was ever seen on camera, and the files do not record who that hand or head belonged to (probably to several people over the years). The deep, authoritative voice of Mr. Tipton was that of a well-known Hollywood announcer, Paul Frees.

Reruns of *The Millionaire* were shown as part of the CBS daytime lineup from October 1959 to August 1963.

MILTON BERLE SHOW, THE

Comedy Variety

FIRST TELECAST: *June 8, 1948*

LAST TELECAST: *January 6, 1967*

BROADCAST HISTORY:
Jun 1948–Jun 1956, NBC Tue 8:00–9:00 (OS)
Oct 1958–May 1959, NBC Wed 9:00–9:30
Sep 1966–Jan 1967, ABC Fri 9:00–10:00

REGULARS:
Milton Berle
Fatso Marco (1948–1952; as *Marko Marcelle* from 1951)
Ruth Gilbert (1952–1955)
Bobby Sherwood (1952–1953)
Arnold Stang (1953–1955)
Jack Collins (1953–1955)
Milton Frome (1953–1955)
Irving Benson (*Sidney Sphritzer;* 1966–1967)

COMMERCIAL ANNOUNCER:
Sid Stone (1948–1951)
Jimmy Nelson (1952–1953)
Jack Lescoulie (1954–1955)

ORCHESTRA:
Alan Roth (1948–1955)
Victor Young (1955–1956)
Billy May (1958–1959)
Mitchell Ayres (1966–1967)

THEME:
"Near You," by Kermit Goell and Francis Craig

The most popular hour of the week during the early years of TV was Milton Berle's, on Tuesday night. Although Berle was the host on the very first telecast of *Texaco Star Theater,* June 8, 1948, he was not at that time considered the permanent emcee. During the summer of 1948 Harry Richman, Georgie Price, Henny Youngman, Morey Amsterdam, Jack Carter, and Peter Donald rotated in the host's spot. Berle won the "competition" and was made permanent emcee in September 1948.

Milton Berle was not unknown at the time, but he could hardly have been called a big name. He had been on radio since the 1930s, and even in a few films, but hadn't scored a big hit in either medium. On TV, however, he fast developed into something of a national institution—"Mr. Television"—and it is said that he sold more TV sets than any advertising campaign. People bought the newfangled thing just to *see* this crazy comedian everyone was talking about.

The original *Texaco Star Theater* was built along the lines of an old-fashioned vaudeville variety hour, with half a dozen guests each week, including singers, comedians, ventriloquists, acrobats—you name it. But the star was Berle, and he involved himself in many of the acts, adding comedy counterpoint. Soon the basic format was set. Each show opened with the four Texaco Service Men, singing the Texaco jingle ("Oh, we're the men of Texaco, we work from Maine to Mexico . . .") and then working into a musical introduction of Berle, who came on dressed in some outlandish costume. "And now the man with jokes from the Stone Age," and Berle came on dressed as a caveman. "The man who just paid his taxes . . .," and Berle arrived wearing a barrel. For the sponsor's commercials, old-fashioned pitchman Sid Stone ("Awright, I'll tell ya what I'm gonna do!") would come on stage, set up his sample case, and launch into his spiel—until chased off by a whistle-blowing policeman. And each show would end with Berle singing his theme song, "Near You."

This format changed little during the first four seasons, although the accent was gradually placed more on Berle himself, his sight gags, outlandish costumes, and props. In 1952 young ventriloquist Jimmy Nelson and his dummy Danny O'Day replaced Sid Stone as the commercial announcer. In the fall of 1952 Berle returned with a somewhat different format. There were fewer guest acts, and each show was built around a central theme or comedy plot (often it was the rehearsal for the show itself), involving Berle, his

guests, and several regulars. Ruth Gilbert joined the cast as Max, his secretary, and in 1953 Arnold Stang joined as Francis, an NBC stagehand and Max's secret love. In the fall of 1955 the regulars were dropped and an entirely new production staff was hired. The program's format was freer, alternating between straight variety hours, satires, and book musicals (including "State of Confusion" on October 18, 1955, a satirical comedy written for Berle by Gore Vidal). One of the guests during the last few months was Elvis Presley, making two appearances in early 1956.

Title and scheduling underwent several changes in the 1950s. After 1953 Texaco shifted its sponsorship to another night (see the *Jimmy Durante* and *Donald O'Connor* shows) and Berle's hour became the *Buick-Berle Show*. Then from 1954–1956 it was simply *The Milton Berle Show*, which alternated variously with Martha Raye, Bob Hope, and Steve Allen.

By 1956 the steam had run out for "Mr. Television." TV was by then becoming dominated by dramatic-anthology shows, Westerns, and private eyes, and the sight of a grinning comic jumping around in crazy costumes no longer had the appeal it did in 1948, when things were simpler.

Two years after his departure from the Tuesday lineup, Berle returned to prime time with a half-hour variety series on NBC, for Kraft (called *Milton Berle Starring in The Kraft Music Hall*). He was a more restrained performer this time—no slapstick or outrageous costumes—attempting to function more as a host than as the central focus of the show. Each telecast began with an opening monologue, often including informal patter with the evening's guest stars. Later, Berle might perform in skits with his guests. With the exception of the interplay between Milton and bandleader Billy May, the show was a somewhat refined version of *The Red Skelton Show*. Berle's new image did not, however, attract sufficient viewers to warrant renewal for a second season.

After his Kraft show was canceled Berle continued to show up as a guest on other programs, increasingly a nostalgic figure. Then in 1966 he was signed for a new variety hour of his own on ABC, and columnists made a great deal of his "comeback." "Can he grab the new generation?" headlined one. To give the show a youthful image singers Bobby Rydell and Donna Loren were signed as regulars (but they soon disappeared), while Irving Benson played the heckler in the audience. The producer was comic Bill Dana, who also appeared periodically as Jose Jiminez. Despite an infusion of top-name guests, Lucille Ball and Bob Hope among them, the program was massacred in the ratings by *The Man from U.N.C.L.E.* and was soon dropped.

MILTON BERLE STARRING IN THE KRAFT MUSIC HALL
see *Milton Berle Show, The*

MISADVENTURES OF SHERIFF LOBO, THE
see *Lobo*

MISFITS OF SCIENCE
Adventure
FIRST TELECAST: *October 4, 1985*
LAST TELECAST: *February 21, 1986*
BROADCAST HISTORY:
Oct 1985–Dec 1985, NBC Fri 9:00–10:00
Dec 1985–Feb 1986, NBC Fri 8:00–9:00
CAST:
Dr. Billy Hayes ..... Dean Paul Martin
Dr. Elvin "El" Lincoln ..... Kevin Peter Hall
Johnny Bukowski ("Johnny B.") ..... Mark Thomas Miller
Gloria Dinallo ..... Courteney Cox
Jane Miller ..... Jennifer Holmes
Dick Stetmeyer ..... Max Wright
Miss Nance ..... Diane Civita

Misfits of Science was a teen-oriented fantasy adventure that set out to prove that outcasts and freaks could be TV heroes, too. The "freaks" in this case were all young people with bizarre physical abilities, who were being studied by Los Angeles' Humanidyne Institute. Not content to become living laboratory experiments, they formed a team to—what else—fight crime and save the world! Idealistic young scientist Billy Hayes of the Institute was the leader; others included his coworker El Lincoln, a 7-foot, 4-inch black man who had the ability to shrink to just six inches in height by touching the back of his neck; Johnny B., a leather-jacketed rock musician who had once connected with 20,000 volts on stage and now could zap enough electricity from his fingertips to light the city; and reformed delinquent Gloria, whose telekinetic powers could levitate objects.

Dick Stetmeyer was the Institute's director, who wished these nice young people would spend more time on projects he could present to his board of directors. Miss Nance was the office receptionist/secretary who was forever filing her nails, and Jane Miller was Gloria's pregnant probation officer.

MISS WINSLOW AND SON
Situation Comedy
FIRST TELECAST: *March 28, 1979*
LAST TELECAST: *May 2, 1979*
BROADCAST HISTORY:
Mar 1979–May 1979, CBS Wed 8:30–9:00
CAST:
Susan Winslow ..... Darleen Carr
Harold Devore Neistadter ..... Roscoe Lee Browne
Warren Winslow ..... Elliot Reid
Evelyn Winslow ..... Sarah Marshall
Mr. Joseph X. Callahan ..... William Bogert
Edmund Hillary Warren Winslow (pilot) ..... Benjamin Margolis
Edmund Hillary Warren Winslow ..... David Finger & Michael Finger

MILTON BERLE

MR TELEVISION

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MB

THE MUSEUM OF BROADCASTING

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AND HERE HE STILL IS NOW... MILTON BERLE

by Max Wilk

Back in the long-gone days of the early 1930s, a diminutive Jackie Cooper was a major "kid" screen star. At age nine, his films such as *Skippy* and *The Champ* were massive hits, and the studio executives booked him into their New York flagship, Paramount Theatre, for a week of personal appearances. That week, the show was to be emceed by a young, fast-talking comedian named Milton Berle.

On the first morning, as they arrived at the theater, Jackie's mother, a very pragmatic lady, took her son aside to give him final instructions. "All over the



Left: Berle auditions for Tallulah Bankhead in the *Buick Berle Show* (1953). Right: Berle in drag as Cleopatra—"a comic device that dates back over 2500 years" (Gelbart).

country," Jackie recalled, years later, "mothers were warning their kids to dress warmly, not to cross the street against the light, and to eat a hot lunch. Not my mother. She was saying to me, 'Remember, Jackie, when you get out there on stage, *don't ad-lib with Berle*!'"

Mr. Television. The King. Uncle Miltie. The Thief of Bad Gags. The Whirling Dervish of TV.

He was, and is still, known by such titles, and it is safe to say he earned (or made up) each one of them.

Gags? His brain is crammed with them. Long before IBM invented its first mainframe, Berle had an incredible memory-bank of one-liners, insults, gags and snappers stored away. "We used to play a game with Milton," recalls Arnold Stang, who has worked on Berle's various shows since he was a child actor. "We'd try to stump him with a word—say 'shoes.' Milton would instantly reel off ten, maybe twelve fast gags about shoes. Without thinking, as if by reflex, out they'd come, bang, bang; if one wasn't funny, he'd follow it instantly with another. Somebody would say 'coffee,' and without a minute's hesitation, he'd switch to coffee jokes. That wasn't just a parlor trick—it's a specific talent. Up on stage, in front of an audience, nobody can top Berle. If a line doesn't get a laugh, he'll try another joke, and another, until finally he'll get the laugh."

Others in show business have long maintained that Berle's memory was actually a storehouse of purloined material. That title, "The Thief of Bad Gags," was, as any Freudian can tell you, a witty sobriquet with a lot of truth behind it.

"Maybe so," Berle once admitted, cheerfully, "but I don't really steal jokes. I just remember them better." And years later, he topped that line with "I just saved old jokes before they died."

Duke Ellington once said that success is based on being at the right place, at the right time, with the right people. Surely, Milton's spectacular career as the first major comedy star of television supports that truism. He's been everywhere, but his absolute right time and place was 1948.

In 1948, when most of us were learning about television from watching the mighty seven-inch screens stacked in appliance-store windows, Milton had already spent years preparing to star in the infant medium. Long years.

His mother Sarah had lugged him across the Hudson River to the early film studios in Fort Lee, where he'd made his debut in silent films playing kids in Pearl White serials, or in comedies with Mabel Normand, doing bits with Mary Pickford and Flora Finch, and eventually journeying out to California to appear in *Tillie's Punctured Romance* with Charlie Chaplin and Marie Dressler. That, mind you, was in 1914.

A few short years later, a teenaged Milton Berlinger would be doing a song-and-dance act, warbling such memorable classics as "Since Maggie Dooley Learned The Hooley Hooley," and "They're Wearing Them Higher in Hawaii." Since there was a war on, the act would always end with a big flag-waver finale, "Oh, How I Hate To Get Up In The Morning." Then he joined a "kid act." At age twelve, he was part of a "baby" Floradora Sextet, in a Broadway revival of that show. In 1921, had you been in the audience at the Palace, in Times Square, you would have seen the debut of Kennedy & Berle, "youthful entertainers," in a sketch called (prophetically enough) "Broadway Bound."

A quarter of a century later, Milton had been a success in vaudeville, starred in nightclubs, gone to Hollywood and made films, and done legitimate roles on Broadway, not only in splashy musical revues such as *Ziegfeld Follies,* but also in *See My Lawyer,* where he had satisfied producer-director George

Abbott, than whom, as any actor will testify, there is no more demanding taskmaster.

By 1948, other major comedy stars were eyeing television with mingled fear and outright aversion. Yes, of course this new invention might open up a vast new home audience, but when it came to comedy—and this was a capital-letter BUT to the boys at the tables in Lindy's, or at the Lambs, or the Friars—who needed to go out there and stand in front of those blazing white fluorescent lights? To try and do one's stuff in front of those ominous red-eyed TV cameras, and those technicians who formed a human wall between the star and whatever studio audience might be watching? As Ed Wynn remarked, like some depressed Cassandra, after his first TV show, "... You cannot get laughs out of cameramen's asses."

And most frightening of all, to show-biz veterans, who'd spent their lifetimes perfecting their twenty-minute vaudeville act, one which had sustained them all those years, came the question: why get out there in front of the camera and give it away, toss it out to an invisible audience, by doing it as a guest-shot on one show, to be forgotten the following day?

"Thanks a lot, but no thanks," said most of the stars. "Let's wait and see. If this television thing isn't just a fad, call me back." When? "Five years from next Tuesday."

So with that clouded crystal ball at work, spreading the myth that television was a trap, a pitfall, merely a passing fad, the network executives were denied access to the big guns of show business.

Except for Milton Berle. To him, television would be the opportunity, the open sesame, the number one spot, next-to-closing on the bill for which he'd been preparing himself ever since Mrs. Berle had dragged him across the Hudson to Fort Lee.

Footnote to television history. Prior to Milton's first year on the new *Texaco Star Theatre*, in 1948, he had been doing a weekly half-hour radio show for Texaco. Believe it or not, it was a scripted situation comedy, written by the late Nat Hiken and his staff, dealing with the home life of the Berle family. And for half an hour each week, Milton stuck closely to the script.

When the Texaco executives decided to go into television and began a search for someone who could star in their new venture, Milton, along with two or three others, was asked to do an "audition" live show on camera. So strong was the audience response to his effort that he got the job. But so chancy were the prospects for Berle's proposed hour-long variety show in this strange and frightening technology, that neither the Texaco people nor their advertising agency would consider letting Milton abandon his regular successful weekly radio show.

So, in his first season on TV, 1948-49, the tireless Thief of Bad Gags faced a grueling work schedule. Not only did he do his first 39 hour-long live TV shows on NBC, but at the same time he maintained his weekly presence on 39 half-hour live radio shows, on the rival ABC network! If there had been an Emmy Award for Energy and Stamina that year, Berle would have won it hands down.

By the end of that first year on NBC, he was so firmly established as the new King of the television medium that he never looked back on radio again.

Nor would he stick to the script.

The first regular Texaco show aired on September 21, 1948, from Studio 6B in Radio City.

The entire budget for that production of the *Texaco Star Theatre*, out of which not only Milton, but his writers, stagehands, musicians, camera crews, scenery, costumes, plus guests, would be paid, came to an astonishing figure—$15,000. Today, that pre-inflation sum wouldn't buy you a good-sized car in

which to use Texaco. But back in 1948, it paid for a guest list which included The Four Carters, Evelyn Knight, Park & Clifford, Stan Fisher, Phil Silvers, and the immortal comedy team of Smith and Dale (who inspired Neil Simon to write *The Sunshine Boys*) doing their famous "Dr. Kronkhite" sketch.

On went the lights in Studio 6B, and out came the four Texaco service-station employees, to sing, to the tune of Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, in quartet:

"Oh, we're the men of Texaco,
We work from Maine to Mexico,
There's nothing like this Texaco
of ours.
Our show tonight is powerful
We'll wow you with an hour-ful
Of howls from a showerful of stars.
We're the merry Texaco men,
Tonight we may be show men,
Tomorrow we'll be servicing your
cars . . ."

By the end of his first thirty-nine-week season on NBC, Berle and his hour-long variety show had impacted itself on the growing home audience to such an extent that Tuesday nights from 8 to 9 had become his private kingdom.

Consider. Less than two months after his show began on TV, the *Texaco Star Theatre* was the only network show not cancelled on the night of Tuesday, November 2, 1948, for the election returns of the Truman-Dewey contest. By that time, Milton, his hour of comedy routines, his guest stars, his "pitchman" comedy commercial announcer, Sid Stone, his musical numbers and assorted shtick, had achieved a top rating, some *28.9* points ahead of the next rated show!

By the end of that first season, there was Berle-fever rampant all over America. To quote from Milton's own autobiography: "In New York, Mrs. Adella Meadows, who ran a residential hotel on Eighth Street, reported showing a suite on a Sunday to a man whose long marriage was breaking up. He wanted to move out as quickly as possible. Mrs. Meadows said the suite would be ready for him on Monday morning. The man said it was too soon. He would take it on Wednesday, as his wife was retaining custody of their television set and he didn't want to miss Milton Berle. Buddy Hackett remembers that the nightclub he was appearing in, which, like most clubs, closed on Monday nights, changed its closing to Tuesday nights because of Texaco. Restaurants stayed empty during the Tuesday dinner hours. A theater manager in Ohio sent me the poster he had put up in his lobby. 'Closed Tuesday. I want to see Berle too.'"

Over the years Milton reigned supreme over Tuesday nights at 8, only one personality was able to make a sizable dent in his audience ratings, and he, ironically, was one of Milton's most ardent fans—Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, who was programmed by Du Mont, Channel 5, at the same hour. According to Milton, one night the gifted and magnetic Catholic prelate began his own hour by announcing to his own audience, "Good evening, this is Uncle Fultie . . ."

And what was the successful architectural formula of this show, the first real hit of television, the one to which Americans so quickly became totally addicted?

It was a noisy, rapid-fire, rowdy roller-coaster ride of a variety show. Fifty-six minutes of vaudeville, hoary old sketches, blackouts, corny, certainly, but dynamized and held together by Mrs. Berle's Bad Boy, Milton. *Live*, remember that. You saw it as it happened (or did not) and what you saw was what you got, flubs, missed cues, wrong entrances, everything, uncut by technology, right there in front of you.

Berle and Gracie Fields kick up their heels in an exuberant soft-shoe routine *(Texaco Star Theatre*, 1950). Cupid, in silhouette, presides over their vaudeville-style romance.



The show began with a fanfare, bringing Berle on, making his noisy and spectacular entrance, dressed, say, as Lil' Abner, Superman, Santa Claus, Father Time, the Easter Bunny, Carmen Miranda, or Little Bo-Peep, or perhaps Cleopatra on a barge—Milton's penchant for "drag" long pre-dated *La Cage Aux Folles* (and got bigger laughs). And then we were off into an opening monologue, with its machine-gun bursts of one-liners, the guest stars from Broadway or Hollywood doing comedy sketches with Milton ... and who can forget the endless revivals of such classic "bits" as "Crazy House," or "The Stand-In," in which Milton would stand there while somebody offstage yelled "Make-up!" and he was slapped with a huge powder puff? Or "Hotel Hokum," with its anthology of one-liners. "My hotel room was so small ... a) I had a headache and the guy next door took the aspirin; b) I had to go out into the hall to change my mind; c) when I opened the door, the knob got into bed with me; d) the mice under the bed were hunch-backed; e) I had to write my letters in shorthand; f) the last straw was when they asked me to take a bath in a dixie cup ... And what about this three-season bed?" "Three season?" "Yeah—no spring!"

There could be a two-scene with a brash heckler, either onstage, or in the audience. (Heckler: "Say, Berle, if you ever went to a mind-reader, she'd charge you half-price!" Berle: "Why don't you make a noise like a hoop and roll away?" Heckler: "I don't have to do this for a living, you know." Berle: "I know—you could starve to death!" Berle: "Hey what are you going to do with that gun?" Heckler: "I always said if I ever saw a man homelier than myself, I'd shoot him ... so get ready to die!" Berle: "Am I really homelier than you?" Heckler: "You sure are." Berle: "Then go ahead and shoot!")

The dance routines, in which Berle could hoof along with the best of them, be it soft-shoe, or tap; the magic acts, in which his own considerable talents were obvious; low comedy take-offs like the "Sextet from Lucia" ... and the animal acts. On one famous night, Ella the Elephant and Company were booked.

"... A three-elephant act that must have been fed only on beans," Berle later remembered. "I was in front of the roller drop doing my opening monologue while the elephant act was being set up behind. No one could miss the sounds of the elephants breaking wind behind the drop. And it didn't stop. The sounds exploded throughout my entire monologue. I pounded on the drop once, and yelled out Fred Allen's line, which he once said to a hawk that relieved itself on his show, 'Stop ad-libbing!' The audience was in hysterics. I was breaking up, and even the cameras were shaking!"

Then a big musical number, another sketch, the big next-to-closing finish with the singers and dancers joining in with Berle and his guests, and then Uncle Miltie's closing, a chorus of his theme song "Near You," and to the accompaniment of audience cheers, the credits rolled.

Elementary? Unsophisticated? Low comedy? Certainly. But it was a smash hit show, and one thing nobody in show business ever does is to argue with a hit.

"He could do more with less than any other comic," comments his old partner in cross-talk, Arnold Stang. "Milton took the dumbest material and got big laughs with it. He *used* it better. But as he was doing that, remember, he was also using television. From the very first day he got into TV, Milton studied the technical side of this new medium, and learned how it all functioned. He could tell the cameramen how to line up a shot better, the director where to cut away, the lighting men what to do to improve the picture, the make-up people how to get rid of that hideous black lipstick they used in the early

days ... and so on. He knew more—and what he knew he learned by educating himself—and then he taught everyone else."

That education, plus the vast amount of time and energy needed to bring his wildly successful show to the people each Tuesday night, thirty-nine consecutive weeks a year, would have, in any weaker top banana (star to you) induced a nervous breakdown, or at least ulcers. Did not dozens of other performers try the weekly live TV treadmill in those years, only to throw in the make-up towel after a season or two?

Not so Berle. He thrived on that stressful seven-day work schedule. After each Tuesday night show, there would be a mass exodus from NBC to the tables down at Lindy's. Over injections of high-cholesterol, Milton and his crew would hold court, and he would run a post-mortem on what had worked this past evening, and what hadn't. Then, a few hours sleep, and bright and early Wednesday morning, next week's show would begin its assemblage in a midtown rehearsal hall. Sundays off? Not for Berle. It was just another high-pressure work day, and by Tuesday morning, he was back in Studio 6B, interrupting camera blocking with shrill blasts of his police whistle (he wasn't directing traffic—he was saving his voice); and by 8 p.m., on went yet another show.

And so it went, year after successful year. ("Waiter, I think there's a fly in my soup." "You *think*? Will you make up your mind? I'm sick of listening to rumors!" "... Say, honey, I love your hat—I love that feather. Is that the feather that signed the Declaration of Independence?" "Yeah—and you look like someone who signed it!")

In May 1951 the NBC-TV lawyers sat down with Berle and his representatives and arranged a hitherto unheard-of contract with the star of the Tuesday-night bonanza. Such was Berle's command of the burgeoning television medium that his new deal gave NBC exclusive call on his television services—at $200,000 a year—for the next *thirty* years. "From now on, call it the National Berle-casting Company!" cracked Milton.

But then as it must to all live (not filmed) television, cancellation came to Berle's show. Texaco dropped the show in 1953, and other sponsors picked it up for a while, but it went off the air on June 5, 1956.

Berle did many other shows after



"So indelible was the pace he set, the sense of animation and movement, it is still the standard for TV variety and comedy nearly 40 years later" (Gelbart).

that, *The Kraft Music Hall* and an NBC game-show called *Jackpot Bowling*. For years he would stay busy doing movies, personal appearances, regular stints in Vegas and New York; he filmed television dramas such as the Emmy-nominated *Doyle Against The House*. But there was no more regular weekly showcase. What had seemed an annuity, back in 1951, when NBC had shackled him with gold to exclusivity, now became his own Midas-type prison. By 1965, Berle wanted to work in television on a regular basis so much that he would negotiate himself out of his NBC exclusivity, taking a cut in his yearly pay to enable himself to work for other networks.

Ever since, he has happily occupied himself with work in the medium it could safely be said he helped invent. Back in 1966 he had his own network weekly hour for ABC. Then there was *Hollywood Palace* and a steady series of guest shots all over the dial. He's had varied roles in many films, including the comedy romp *It's A Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World*, Broadway plays, you name it—he's done it.

... But then, he always has, ever since 1914.

The King of Comedy once journeyed across the Atlantic to serve as host and star of an ABC special, *Milton Berle's Holiday On Ice*. To be taped in the vast and drafty Palais des Sports, this production was truly a polyglot affair, with a cockney British tape crew, a French television director, a musical conductor who was Polish, and skaters from Germany, Austria and Italy. There were many moments when the entire enterprise lapsed into an insane ice-bound Tower of Babel. Milton, however, would sit quietly by, wrapped in an overcoat, surveying the preparations, puffing happily away on one of his Montecristo No. I's, Havana's best. "I really only did this show so I could get to Paris and buy some good cigars," he confided.

And what of the famous Berle temper, so legendary in years past, when he would blow his whistle to induce order? "No use getting sore," he said. "Suppose Berle yelled. Who'd understand him?"

There came the first production meeting, held in Milton's suite at the opulent Georges V Hotel. Present were technicians, crew chiefs, the entire staff, plus interpreters. Berle went down the script, item by item, and laid it all out; how the numbers should be shot, which cameras to use, the proper routining and balance—he had it all down pat. Organized, efficient, he was the quintessential pro.

When the meeting ended, the production was completely in hand. Everyone connected with this ice show special had been briefed by the star.

"Oh, by the way fellas," said Milton, with impeccable timing, as his production staff prepared to leave, "There's just one little problem I'm going to throw at you. I'm sure you'll find an answer. Berle does *not* skate. Never has, and never will."

Perhaps M. Berle does not know how to skate, but after all these years, there's damned little else in show business he doesn't know how to do. Or has done. Or will. Nor has he ever been, since 1914, on ice.

He's an American institution, and this tribute to him by another American institution, the Museum of Broadcasting, is long overdue.

As Uncle Miltie would be the first to tell you.

So good evening ladies and germs. He knows you're out there— he can hear you breathing.

Max Wilk is the author of The Golden Age of Television. *His latest book, to be published by W. W. Norton in October 1985, is* A Tough Act to Follow.

EXHIBITION PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Texaco Star Theatre

(June 8, 1948—June 9, 1953)

An hour-long variety show presented in the vaudeville tradition of the Palace Theatre. The series was broadcast live every Tuesday night (8 - 9 pm) from NBC's Studio 6B at 30 Rockefeller Center. Milton Berle became the permanent host on September 21, 1948 and for each show delivered an opening monologue, introduced the acts and participated in several sketches. The series changed formats during the 1952-1953 season when a story line was introduced and the show was broadcast from a larger space, the Center Theatre.

Produced by
Milton Berle

Written by
Milton Berle and his chief corps of writers for first four seasons:
Buddy Arnold
Jay Burton
Hal Collins
Bobby Gordon
Heywood Kling

For 1952-53 season Goodman Ace became head writer with:
Arnold Auerback
Jay Burton
Selma Diamond
Ray Golden
Aaron Ruben

Staged and Directed by
Milton Berle
Greg Garrison (1952-53)

Technical Direction
Ed Sobel
Joe Cavalier
Arthur Knorr
Bill Templeton

Regulars
Fats Marco, also known as Marco Marcelle (1948-1952)
Sid Stone (1948-1951)
Jimmy Nelson (1952-1953)
Ruth Gilbert (1952-1953)
Bobby Sherwood (1952-1953)

Music Direction
Alan Roth

(June 8, 1948)
In the opening program Berle serves as host and welcomes Pearl Bailey and Señor Wences. Berle ends the show with a parody of "Near You," with special words for the television audience.

(September 21, 1948)
Berle becomes permanent master of ceremonies and a featured performer throughout the show. Guests include Phil Silvers and the vaudeville team of Smith and Dale.

(October 5, 1948)
Chico Marx makes a rare appearance and plays the piano. In the finale Berle joins Carmen Miranda and dons his famous headdress costume for the first time on television.

(October 26, 1948)
Milton Berle welcomes Sid Caesar in his very first television appearance. They perform a skit about the teaching of drama in France and Russia.

(November 30, 1948)
First of the lavish openings: the four Texaco Servicemen introduce Milton Berle as the Sultan of Comedy and he comes out as an Arabian prince. Berle

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Berle, Peter Lawford, and Danny Thomas do a take-off on "The Untouchables" in *Sunday Showcase*, a comedy variety special (10/11/59).

joins Joe Murray and Janet Blair in a zany skit called "The Sea Wolf," and the program ends with the entire ensemble greeting Joe Howard, an old-time star of stage and vaudeville.

(December 14, 1948)
Berle welcomes his first highbrow guest, Lauritz Melchior. Berle and Melchior present a parody of *The Barber of Seville.*

(March 22, 1949)
Berle is introduced as a man who roves the world in pursuit of humor and enters as a Roman charioteer. Featured guest is Ethel Merman, who makes her television debut. Berle does a Tin Pan Alley tribute with songwriters Joan Whitney, Maude Nugent and Lou Brown. Concluding number is "Varsity Drag" and Berle appears in crazy blazer and bell-bottom trousers.

(March 29, 1949)
Introduced as the man who is "back to the old grind," Berle enters as an organ grinder complete with monkey. Berle does a dance routine with June Havoc in her television debut, and the program concludes with a South American production number led by Desi Arnaz.

(April 12, 1949)
Berle appears as the Easter Bunny and welcomes Boris Karloff as featured guest. Berle and Karloff appear in comedy skit "The Case of the Missing Ring." Also appearing is Richard Tucker of the Metropolitan Opera. Tucker introduces the "Texaco Bopera House" and Berle parodies *Rigoletto.*

(May 17, 1949)
Berle opens as Napoleon and devotes most of show to the reopening of the Palace Theatre. The show consists of portrayals of famous entertainers. Berle impersonates song-and-dance men Eddie Leonard and Eddie Cantor.

(September 27, 1949)
The Texaco men introduce Milton as the man whose jokes go "back to the Stone Age," and Berle appears as a cave man. Berle welcomes two distinguished black celebrities, Bill "Bojangles" Robinson and Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers. In honor of Billie Burke, wife of Flo Ziegfeld, Berle and company relive the glories of the Ziegfeld Theater.



Texaco Star Theatre, Christmas show, 1949. "TV needed a spectacular super-star to capture America's leisure time...It was Berle's fortune to be the right entertainer at the right time and to begin America's fascination with the tube." (Wertheim)

(November 22, 1949)
Berle dresses as a pilgrim for the Thanksgiving show. He welcomes boxers Max Baer and Slapsie Maxie Rosenbloom. At the end of show Berle improvises and refers to himself as Uncle Miltie. A new sobriquet is born.

(March 28, 1950)
Berle enters as Little Bo Peep and later does a Caesar and Cleopatra take-off. During one skit *Toast of the Town* is mentioned and Ed Sullivan appears. The second half of the show is taken over by an elaborate production number, "Manhattan Lullaby."

(September 19, 1950)
Season premiere opens with Berle as a farmer milking a cow. Berle performs with his frequent guests, The Minnevitch Harmonica Rascals. Charles Coburn makes his first television appearance and plays Ted Lewis to Berle's Jimmy Durante.

(November 28, 1950)
Milton arrives driving a stagecoach and welcomes Frank Sinatra. Berle and Sinatra perform in a mad-scientist skit with Lon Chaney.

(January 23, 1951)
The Texaco men introduce Berle as the man who "sticks his nose into everything" and he enters as Cyrano de Bergerac. Berle and English impressionist Florence Desmond redo *Private Lives*, impersonating Noel Coward and Tallulah Bankhead. The finale features the songs of Cole Porter, and Porter himself makes a rare appearance.

(February 27, 1951)
Berle makes another entrance as a cave man and introduces Ethel Waters. The crew does a baseball skit with Berle as Casey Sagebrush, manager of the Yankees. The program ends with an

elaborate finale of "The Tenement Symphony," featuring Tony Martin.

(March 27, 1951)
Berle and staff do a parody of the Kefauver Hearings, "The Comedian Investigative Committee." Berle is being held as a thief of jokes. Double-talk expert Al Kelly is called in to testify. In another sketch Berle tells the story of the Friar's Club.

(October 9, 1951)
Introduced as "the man America discovered," Berle appears as Christopher Columbus. The cast, featuring Arnold Stang and Boris Karloff, does a parody of *Hamlet*. In finale we see Berle at home, surrounded by radio and television sets, attempting to get new material.

(December 25, 1951)
Berle appears as Father Time and participates in a sketch set in a supermarket besieged by the Christmas rush. The finale is a take-off on the old Rudy Vallee Radio Show with special guests Vallee, Jessica Dragonette and Cab Calloway.

(June 3, 1952)
In the major sketch Berle refuses to sign a new contract for the next season and a Texaco official, played by Jack Albertson, threatens to hire Henny Youngman or Morey Amsterdam. The "Around the Town" finale features scenes from Broadway productions.

(September 16, 1952)
Premiere of the last season sponsored by Texaco and introduction of a new format, revolving around the confusion of putting on *Texaco Star Theatre*. Martha Raye is the only featured guest.

(November 18, 1952)
H.V. Kaltenborn, NBC News commentator, announces that Milton Berle has been kidnapped. The Texaco men introduce America's Number 2 comedian, Jack Carter. Berle is seen with his captors watching the show. When the boss of the kidnappers takes Berle to his son's birthday party, the kid decides he would rather have Uncle Jack Carter. The gangsters release Berle and try to capture Carter in a big cellophane bag, but they again get Berle.

(November 25, 1952)
Berle is still in the den of the kidnappers. He convinces them that they got the wrong person, and Berle and the kidnappers return to the show as it is in progress. Carter is captured, and Berle resumes control, holding auditions. He selects Frank Sinatra and Eva Gabor for a domestic comedy about a Thanksgiving dinner. But the turkey is too large, the sketch is abandoned, and the set is systematically demolished. The crew decides instead to do a puppet show, and Berle, Sinatra and Gabor impersonate Kukla, Fran and Ollie. The program ends as Jack Carter, bound and gagged, is seen watching the show on television.

(January 13, 1953)
Ronald Reagan guest stars as a producer trying to get Berle to back his picture. Berle agrees, provided he is given a part. On opening night at Graumann's Chinese Theater, Berle puts his feet in cement. Inside theater, Berle's face replaces the MGM lion onscreen. The program ends as Berle is totally covered in cement.

(June 9, 1953)
In the last Texaco show Max (Ruth Gilbert) organizes a party in Berle's honor. She invites Margaret Truman, Ezio Pinza and Molly Goldberg (Gertrude Berg). Milton tries to find a new job for Max before he leaves on a long voyage. As ship pulls off we see Max and Milton together on the S.S. *Niagara Falls.*

The Buick Berle Show

(September 29, 1953—June 14, 1955)
Berle toned down his "Hellzapoppin'" vaudeville style to present hour-long theme shows that took the form of variety revues or Broadway-like musical comedies, often centering on preparations for a Milton Berle production. Guest stars and a supporting cast of regulars were on hand to pitch in and needle Berle.

Produced by
Milton Berle
Greg Garrison

Written by
Goodman Ace
Aaron Ruben
Selma Diamond
Jay Burton
Mort Green
George Foster
Jerry Seelen
Lee Pockriss

Directed by
Milton Berle

Music Direction
Alan Roth

Choreography
Herb Ross

Regulars
Ruth Gilbert
Arnold Stang
Billy May
Fred Clark
Nancy Walker
Jack Collins
Milton Frome
Dick Bernie

Commercial Announcers
Vinton Hayworth
Jack Lescoulie

(September 29, 1953)
Guests: Tallulah Bankhead, Frank Sinatra
When Berle finds out that Tallulah Bankhead is considering Frank Sinatra for her leading man in a new play, he tries out for the part. Unable to choose, Tallulah puts Sinatra and Berle through a series of competitive auditions. Sinatra sings "I Got the World on a String."

(October 13, 1953)
Guests: Dagmar, Jackie Cooper, Vic Damone
A "behind-the-scenes" look at the trials and tribulations of putting on a weekly television show starring Milton Berle. Berle narrates each scene in a take-off on the deadpan style of Jack Webb in *Dragnet*.

PIRINC

Telephone: (212) 867-0052

Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, Inc.

122 EAST 42nd STREET

New York, N. Y. 10168

TELECOPIER COVER LETTER

WE ARE TRANSMITTING FROM TELECOPIER CALL # (212) 972-9849

DATE: 5/11/89

TO: Stephanie Blessey 202 456-6218

FROM: Cheryl Trench

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES 6 INCLUDING COVER LETTER

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL PAGES,

PLEASE LET US KNOW AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

THANK YOU

I also checked with National Petroleum Council, whose records don't show any indication of a gasoline shortage in 1948.

05-11-71 FRI 16:06 P.I.R. ASSOC.

ESTAL STRIVES DEFENSE UNITY

th Service Secretaries k Out Plan to End rnecine Conflicts

TER H. WAGGONER
ial to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NGTON, July 29—James Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the vy and Air Force today preparation of an over- ective designed to end or controversial state- policy by representatives e services.

me evident during the it was said later, that ould have to be called ay progress were to be orking out a program to members of one service king observations that considered inflamatory r service on in conflict all policy.

restal's determination to national defense policy separate interests of the ices, which are often y aggressive represent- ne or another, was also oday in a routine press announcing appointment gislative deputies.

Maj. Gen. James D. of the Air Force, Brig. Reber of the Army and H. Nunn of the Navy, to the National Military ent in its relations with Mr. Forrestal put the d forces on notice that es would promote na- y, not the policy of their branch of service.

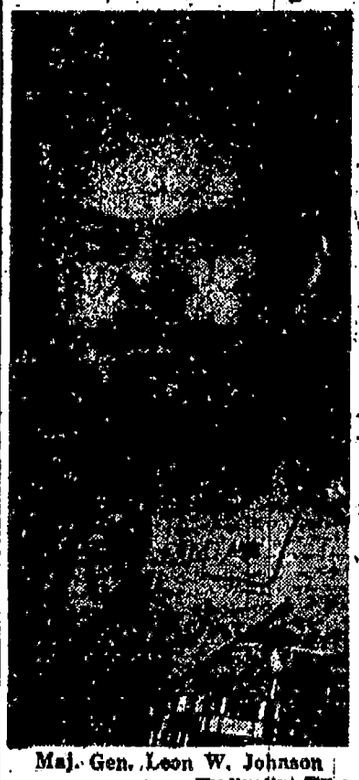
Demands Coordination

orandа to Secretary of Kenneth C. Royall, Sec- the Navy John L. Sulli- Secretary of Air W. mington, Mr. Forrestal

puty will be responsible to it that the legislative rmed by his department to the legislative work by the office of the Sec- Defense. In other words, and decisions of the of Defense are con- the three departments Gen. (Wilton B.) Per- ating through his three as the responsibility for t that these policies and re adhered to by the de- "

his meeting today, which t of the afternoon, an said, the defense secre-

15th Air Force Chief Heads U.S. B-29 Units in England



Maj. Gen. Leon W. Johnson
The New York Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 29 — Maj. Gen. Leon W. Johnson, commander of the 15th Air Force, will leave next Sunday to take command of the three B-29 Superfortress units now in England, the United States Air Force announced today.

About ninety of the big Air Force bombers are in the European area, at this time, on what the service describes as a "training mission." The B-29's are at present under the direction of Col. Stanley Wray, who went to England with the two groups totaling sixty planes that left the United States earlier this month.

General Johnson will function under the general command of Lieut. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, commander of United States Air Forces in Europe. General LeMay's headquarters are in Germany.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, JULY 29—Flying in perfect weather, the sixty United States Army Air Forces Superfortresses stationed in Eastern England made today a five-and-a-half-hour formation flight, covering a large area of this country.

TRUMAN CONSIDERS RADIO CHAT SERIES

MILITARY DEMANDS MORE OIL AT ONCE

Admiral Foster Says Need for Fuel Must Be Met Now or Mandatory Steps May Come

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The Armed Services today gave the petroleum industry one week to supply 1,700,000 barrels of motor gasoline which the military said it must have.

In that week the industry must also fill lesser shortages of aviation gasoline and oil, some of which is needed to support the aerial supply of Berlin, and the industry must give positive assurance it will meet all future military petroleum requests promptly and fully.

Rear Admiral E. D. Foster, director of the Armed Services' Petroleum Purchasing Agency, told the National Petroleum Council that if all this were not done the military would recommend mandatory action.

The armed forces have the authority, under the draft act, to seize petroleum supplies, direct petroleum production and negotiate settlements later.

Needs in Germany Stressed

Admiral Foster said the Berlin crisis forced the Armed Services to stiffen their demand for prompt delivery of fuels. He said there had been excellent cooperation from the industry thus far. He stated that he took the firm stand with great reluctance, and did not want it regarded as a threat.

Max W. Ball, director of the Interior Department's Oil and Gas Division, told reporters that the industry's failure to meet military orders was puzzling because the amount asked was slight compared with normal domestic production.

Mr. Ball said that Col. J. Frank Drake, chairman of the council's committee on military requirements and an oil man himself, "bore down on the oil industry even harder" than had Admiral Foster.

Colonel Drake urged every oil company official on the council to tell his company's marketing executives that military requirements must be met before other needs were considered.

Better Winter Supply Seen

Mr. Ball said the industry's plan for voluntary action to meet petroleum shortages through various cooperative actions—approved by Secretary of Interior Krug—had been in the hands of the Justice Department for three weeks awaiting anti-trust clearance.

Mr. Ball said the industry's plan for voluntary action to meet petroleum shortages through various cooperative actions—approved by Secretary of Interior Krug—had been in the hands of the Justice Department for three weeks awaiting anti-trust clearance.

Walter S. Hallanan, council chairman, released a letter which he had sent to Representative Margaret Chase Smith, Republican, of Maine, indicating the opinion of many oil executives that serious domestic heating oil shortages were unlikely next winter unless the military situation became worse, the winter were unusually severe, strikes increased or there were other difficulties.

Attached to his report were supporting letters from heads of several major oil companies serving the Atlantic Coast.

They said that companies had expanded pipeline facilities, encouraged summer buying of winter oils, increased refinery runs, and on July 10 had in storage 17 per cent more gasoline, 18 per cent more kerosene, 18 per cent more distillate and 23 per cent more residual oils than were in storage a year ago.

Rise Noted in Gasoline Usage

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, July 29—Local oil industry spokesmen said here today that the 1,700,000 barrels of gasoline sought by the military forces in the next week compared with the usage this year of 2,494,536 barrels a day. This is 31.4 per cent above the demand in 1941, and 8.4 over that of a year ago.

Supplies had been somewhat better recently, it was said, although Standard Oil of Indiana had had an allocation plan in effect since June 27 by which dealers were limited to certain quotas.

tant Secretary of State; Secretary of the Air Force W. Stuart Symington and his Assistant, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney; Kenneth Royall, Secretary of the Army, and Gen. William Draper, Jr., Under-Secretary.

Unfit For Jobs, He Charges

"In the past three years it has become almost impossible to go to any key office in Washington without meeting an industrialist, a banker or a general," Mr. Wallace continued. "These are not evil men but they are unfitted by their personal interests to hold the key administrative posts in a government which should be of the people, by the people and for the people.

"These men have dominated the Administration. They led him into the policy of the cold war, into the scuttling of necessary economic controls after V-J Day. And if they remain quiet now, it is to enable their man, Mr. Truman, to build a myth that he is fighting

The New York Times
SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1948.

LANDLORD INCOME RISES 9.7% IN YEAR

Report Issued Following Study Made by Housing Expediter on 48,852 Apartments

Operating income realized by landlords of 48,852 apartments here was 9.7 per cent higher last year than it had been in 1943, according to a report made public yesterday by Joseph D. McGoldrick. The chairman of the New York City Rent Advisory Board declined to indicate what weight this figure might have in the board's consideration of an application for a general 15 per cent increase in Federally controlled rents here, over ceilings applying on June 30, 1947.

The operating income referred to is not the actual profit earned by the property owners, Mr. McGoldrick said. From it must be deducted such additional costs as corporate and Social Security taxes, or personal income taxes, as well as interest on any existing mortgages, and possible refinancing taxes.

Four new members were sworn in and took their places on the board at its meeting in the Empire State Building yesterday. Three had been appointed by Tighe E. Woods, the Housing Expediter, as representatives of tenants' interests. The board now has three tenants' representatives, three landlords, and eleven "public interest" members. Four former members resigned.

Those added yesterday had been nominated by Governor Dewey. They were Miss Helen Hall, director of the Henry Street Settlement and chairman of the National Association of Consumers; Peter M. J. Reilly, chairman of the state housing committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; Mrs. Irene Thorp, president of the Parents Association of Public School 165 in Queens, and Julius Sum, president of Local 33 of the Retail, Wholesale and Chain Store Food Employes Union, CIO. Mr. Sum was chosen as a "public interest" representative.

Reports on Survey

The report referred to by Mr. McGoldrick was received from Mr. Woods. The Housing Expediter had been asked to conduct a survey of a representative sample of the 1,000,000 or more Federally controlled rental units in the city and Nassau and Suffolk Counties. This request was made after the advisory board held public hearings last March on applications for a general increase, as well as a general decrease, in rents.

The Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee for the landlords asked that the cars were equipped with folding wings and could take off attaining the sixty miles on a gallon.

OIL, 'GAS' SUPPLIES SET RECORDS HERE

All Storage Facilities Strained Despite Recent Forecasts of Shortages in Fuels

Dire forecasts of oil supply shortages, including a gasoline famine for motorists this summer, were minimized yesterday by a check of the petroleum industry.

Not only is there ample gasoline to meet the heavy summer demands, but heating fuel oil is piling up in storage tanks to a point that only a repeat of last year's severe winter would deplete the stocks, industry spokesman reported.

Six months ago, at the depths of the eastern coast's shivering hardship, the industry predicted that the steadily increasing supply might not keep up with the ever sharper upward curve of demand.

One industry representative said yesterday that more gasoline is in industry and private storage, in filling station tanks and in transit than ever before at this time of year.

Last year at this time, it was reported, there were 200,000,000 barrels of all petroleum products "in stock." Petroleum products include gasoline, kerosene, gas oil and distillates and residual fuel. At the moment this figure stands at 240,000,000 barrels (forty-two gallons to a barrel).

One source in the industry, assessing the oil supply prospects for the coming months, declared that "oil is coming out of our ears."

The immediate reason for this abundance in a situation that had long been considered critical not only for industry, the consumer and the nation's defense plans, appeared to be a miscalculation in the extent of the rising demand for oil products.

Despite the immediate outlook, the New York State Oil Industry Information Committee, with a reminder that the 1947-1948 winter had been approximately 8 per cent colder than the previous year, issued a report yesterday calling for conservation of all oil products.

The committee declared that the estimated supply of petroleum products for the United States this year, including imports, was 2,350,800,000 barrels, whereas the estimated domestic demand was 2,172,000,000 barrels. When exports of 144,000,000 barrels are added to this latter figure there remains a margin of 34,800,000 barrels of supply over demand.

Although this is the normal time of year for the oil industry to build accumulated reserves, it was learned that the industry is concerned over the failure of consumers to live up to anticipated calls on the built-up stocks.

This condition in the oil industry comes on the heels of what the Oil Industry Information Committee describes as "abnormal steps" taken by individual companies to cope with anticipated demand.

Some price adjustments might be in line, it was indicated, to meet the present situation of "just too much stock."

In the New York area, it was reported, home stocks of heating fuel were "not in bad shape." Big dealers, who have campaigned for the summertime replenishing of home fuel tanks, have discovered that many homes have an adequate leftover from last winter to start furnaces in the fall.

Ideally for the oil industry, home owners should stock their tanks full at this period to enable the oil companies to move replacement stock for the critical period of winter from the refineries to near-by storage facilities.

[illegible] appears to be a greater balance between spring and fall sales of millinery, it was pointed out, and it is due in part to the heavier buying for the latter season. In 1947, September was the outstanding month for millinery sales, whereas previously March held that distinction. The change may be due in part to the growing trend of hatlessness that is more apparent in spring and summer than in fall and winter.

[illegible] shipping rate went into effect and consequently would tend to bring a greater degree of stabilization to the industry.

'GROWS' MINERALS IN TEST

Canadian Scientist Reports on Three Compounds Synthesized

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 30—Prof. L. G. Berry of Queens University, Kingston, Ont., reported today that he had "grown" minerals in his laboratory to study the framework of atoms under controlled conditions.

His findings were disclosed at a session of the International Congress of Crystallography at Harvard University.

Professor Berry said that among the minerals he had "grown" were compounds of lead-antimony-sulphur, silver-copper-sulphur and copper selenium. He said he had synthesized these minerals by using a water solution at high temperatures and under pressure.

By using these crystals Professor Berry said he had been able to study the "systematic variation" of their properties as chemical composition varied. This enabled him to make observations, under controlled conditions, regarding color, crystal form, solubility and other factors.

Million to Kaiser-Frazer Help

The Kaiser-Frazer Corporation distributed yesterday a total of almost $1,000,000 in extra pay checks among employes. Of that amount, $437,991 covered retroactive pay adjustments for a five-week period under the new wage agreement recently signed. Payments from [illegible] accountant of seventeen [illegible] rience with United A[illegible] poration, Philadelphi[illegible] Company, Pennsylvani[illegible] various accounting firm[illegible]

Business W[illegible]

WHOLESALE COMMODIT[illegible]
U. S. Bureau of Labor [illegible]
AUGUST, 1939=1[illegible]

	Index.	Im-port.	De-mestic.	Fa[illegible]
1948.	(28)	(11)	(17)	[illegible]
July 27	323.8	291.9	340.4	37[illegible]
July 23*	324.3	291.7	347.3	37[illegible]
July 26*	323.6	292.0	345.5	37[illegible]
July 27*	322.1	292.3	342.0	37[illegible]
July 28*	322.4	292.3	342.7	37[illegible]
July 29	324.6	291.8	348.1	38[illegible]
July 30	324.5	291.4	347.8	38[illegible]
1947.				
July 30	306.9	272.6	329.5	37[illegible]

The index is based on spot [illegible] Most of the twenty-eight commo[illegible] raw materials.
*Revised.

* * *

Retail Sales Unchange[illegible]

Retail trade here [illegible] showed little change ov[illegible] responding week last [illegible] possibly to the fact, [illegible] stores were taking thei[illegible] inventories. This resul[illegible] slight let-down in promo[illegible] sales activity. Departm[illegible] sales were estimated t[illegible] changed from last year. [illegible] week were up 3 per cent.

* * *

August Rug Quotas [illegible]

August dealer allotme[illegible] carpet mills distributing [illegible] on a monthly basis will [illegible] 10 to 25 per cent higher t[illegible] manufacturers' spokesme[illegible] ed yesterday. An executi[illegible] of the largest said his [illegible] tion definitely will increa[illegible] 25 per cent and added tha[illegible] are slated to appreciably [illegible] production as employe[illegible] end.

* * *

Finishers Busy on Plie[illegible]

Rayon goods finishers [illegible] on plied yarn fabrics, acco[illegible] trade sources yesterday [illegible] goods as alpacas, crepes [illegible] maines are designated m[illegible] current finishing orders, [illegible] said, while orders have b[illegible] on gabardines and, oth[illegible] rayon constructions.

* * *

Gilbey's Gin in Half-G[illegible]

Gilbey's gin is being b[illegible] half-gallon containers, [illegible] Distillers Products Corpora[illegible] nounced yesterday. The fi[illegible] ments will be made over th[illegible] end from the distillery in [illegible] nati.

* * *

Brass Products Prices [illegible]

Prices of its brass produc[illegible] been advanced by an ave[illegible] about 1 cent a pound by [illegible] Copper and Brass, Inc., it [illegible] nounced yesterday. The ri[illegible] into consideration the re[illegible] cent-a-pound increase in t[illegible] of zinc and the brass increa[illegible] vary in proportion to zinc [illegible]

Parley Set on Textile Pr[illegible]

Problems facing the cott[illegible] tile industry will be the th[illegible] the afternoon session of the [illegible] fourth annual meeting of t[illegible] tional Association of Cotto[illegible] ufacturers in the Marshall [illegible] York Harbor, Me., Sept. 16, [illegible] announced yesterday. The [illegible] discussion at the afternoon

Belgium, Luxembourg and Netherlands.

South America, West Indies, Etc.

FRA BERLANGA (United Fruit), Puerto Cortes July 6 (mails close 6 A. M.); sails from Morris st. Letter mail, printed matter and parcel post for Republic of Honduras.

WESLEYAN VICTORY (American Hawaiian): Cristobal July 6 (mails close 10 A. M.); sails from 25th St., Brooklyn. Letter mail, printed matter and parcel post for Canal Zone, Costa Rica, west coast of Nicaragua and Panama.

SAILING FRIDAY, JULY 9.

Transatlantic

AFRICAN CRESCENT (Farrell), Capetown July 20 and Lourenco Marques Aug. 1 (mails close 8 A. M.); sails from 52d St., Brooklyn. Letter mail, printed matter and parcel post for Nyasaland Protectorate, Portuguese East Africa and South Africa.

AFRICAN PATRIOT (Farrell), Takoradi July 11, Las Palmas July 12, Dublin July 14, Liverpool July 15, Manchester July 16, Rotterdam July 17, Antwerp July 18, Bremen July 19, Hamburg July 20, Copenhagen July 22, Gothenburg July 23, Oslo July 24 and Helsingfors July 26 (mails close 10 A. M.); sails from 52d St., Brooklyn. Letter mail, printed matter and parcel post for Belgium, Luxembourg and Netherlands.

South America, West Indies, Etc.

ALCOA POLARIS (Alcoa), Bermuda July 5, Fort de France July 12, Barbados July 13, Trinidad July 15, Georgetown July 19 and Paramaribo July 21 (mails close 6 A. M.); sails from Christopher St. Letter mail, printed matter and parcel post for Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, British and French Guiana, Jamaica, Belize, Port of Spain, San Juan)—12:45 P. M., 5:45 P. M. (PAA).

CAIRO (via Athens, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon)—12:20 A. M. (TWA).

CARACAS (via Curacao, Trujillo City, San Juan)—6:40 A. M. (PAA).

DAMASCUS (via London)—11:20 A. M. (PAA).

FRANKFORT (via Shannon)—2:30 P. M. (AOA).

HAVANA—8:04 P. M. (Newark Airport) (NA).

LONDON—7:45 A. M. (AOA); 10:20 A. M. (BOA); 12:45 P. M., 1:15 P. M. (PAA).

PARIS—6:35 A. M. (TWA); noon (AF).

PRAGUE (via Frankfort, Brussels, London)—11 A. M. (PAA).

ROME (via Madrid, Lisbon)—10:40 A. M. (TWA).

SAN JUAN—9:32 A. M. (EAL); 5:30 P. M. (PAA).

SANTIAGO (via Lima, Talara, Antofagasta, Panama, Havana)—4:45 P. M. (PIA).

STOCKHOLM (via Copenhagen, Glasgow, Reykjavik)—3 P. M. (AOA); (via Copenhagen)—3:10 P. M. (SAS).

BUENOS AIRES (via San Juan, Port Selem, Rio de Janeiro, Montevid A. M., 1:45 P. M. (PAA).

CAIRO (via Paris, Rome)—3 P. M.

CARACAZ (via Havana)—7 P. M. (E. San Juan, Trujillo City, Curacao)- (PAA).

FRANKFORT (via London)—11 A. M.

HAVANA—8:30 A. M. (Newark Airpor

LISBON—10 A. M. (PAA).

LONDON—8 P. M., 11:45 P. M. (P. P. M. (AOA)

MANILA (via Anchorage, Tokyo, Sh 7:30 P. M. (NWest)

PARIS—Noon (AF); 1 P. M. (TWA). Noon (PAA)

PRAGUE (via London, Brussels, Fr Noon (PAA)

ROME (via Lisbon, Madrid)—9 A. M.

SAN JUAN—9 A. M. (PAA); 12: (EAL).

SANTIAGO (via Havana, Panama Lima)—5 P. M. (PIA).

STOCKHOLM (via Copenhagen)—1 (SAS).

New York Times
TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1948.

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IMPROVED OUTLOOK ON PETROLEUM SEEN

Experts Tell Congressional Groups Widespread Shortages of Fuel Oil, 'Gas' Are Doubtful

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 29—The country's ability to cope with limited petroleum supplies, now and in the coming winter, was viewed with cautious but definite optimism today by Government officials and industry spokesmen.

There was a general belief that the margin between steadily increasing demand and full-scale production was slim, and that spot shortages would develop in some areas, but that the critical petroleum situation appeared to be "over the hump" barring unforseen eventualities.

The views of the petroleum experts were given at hearings by a subcommittee of the Senate interstate and foreign commerce committee and its counterpart in the House. Both groups are examining phases of the insufficiency of oil and gas supplies.

Max W. Ball, director of the Interior Department's oil and gas division, told the House committee that with record stocks on hand, he expected no gasoline shortage this summer, except for some isolated "trouble spots" in the Middle West, and that fuel oil prospects appeared better than last winter.

On the other hand, Mr. Ball saw only a gloomy outlook for New England and the Midwest as to supplies of natural gas and said that both areas might face a "critical shortage."

Despite criticism by the committee chairman, Representative Charles A. Wolverton of New Jersey, over the qualified fuel oil prospect presented by Mr. Ball, the latter argued that a delicate and uncertain situation could not be expressed in definite terms.

Mr. Wolverton, criticizing President Truman for permitting oil exports under the global aid programs, asserted:

"The net result is that America faces a very critical oil shortage. The intent of Congress is plain that the President should first consider the needs of the American economy before authorizing exports."

Mr. Ball said that the President had given full weight to domestic needs, then added:

"I don't think the American economy has been crippled under either the interim aid or the European Recovery Program. Only 9.7 per cent of the total supply is to come from the United States and exports will decrease year by year."

Keynote of the testimony before the Senate subcommittee was struck by Howard Page, executive assistant to the president, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, who said that increases in domestic output, in addition to mounting imports of petroleum, fostered the probability that the industry would "be out of the woods next year."

VERY LIMITED SUPPLY
OF NEW SENSATIONAL
TORNADO

You'll

Sinful Chicago is now in the hands of a reform
—Mayor Martin Henry Kennelly—and they s
it's getting so a guy can't hardly make a d
honest dollar. For the low-down, be sure
read "Look What He's Doing to Chicago"
Charles B. Cleveland.

want

Two men had already died while trying to tal
the fabulous treasure from the cave. Could Jol
Pindar solve the puzzle before he, too, rott
away in total blackness? "Treasure Trap"—
hair-raising story by Don Waters.

to read

erson Radio Export Company, president of the , wholly owned exporting sub- ary of Emerson Radio and nograph Corporation, last k predicted that the parent ern will sell between $300,000 $400,000 worth of radios in a this year. The lower figure ouble the company's 1947 vol- on the island. Mr. Abrams just returned from a conven- of 200 Cuban Emerson dealers avana and based his prediction rders received.

offered for sale by the War Assets Administration within the next two weeks, it was announced over the week-end by John R. Campbell, New York regional director.

Commercial buyers will follow World War II veterans in four of the major spot bid sales. A million dollar offering of industrial and commercial equipment opening today to veterans at the WAA Customer Service Center, Eastchester Road and Haswell Street, Bronx, will open to commercial buyers Wednesday.

Denmark	37.82			Feb. 18	
Norway	20.20			Apr.	
Portugal	20.26			Jan.	
Sweden	4.04			May	
Switzerland (free)	27.84			Jan.	
	25.00			May 13	
THE ORIENT					
Hong Kong	25.00				
India	30.25	25 25		Jan. 2	
		30 25		Mar. 23	
LATIN AMERICA					
Argentina	24.95	25 10		Feb. 15	
Brazil (free)	5.48	5 48		Jan. 2	
Columbia (official)	58.00	58 00		Jan. 2	
Mexico	20.70	20 70		Jan. 2	
Peru (free)	6.75	6 75		Jan. 2	
Uruguay	53.25	53 25		Jan. 2	
Venezuela	30.15	30 15		Jan. 2	
OTHER COUNTRIES					
Australia	83.27½	83 27½		Jan. 2	
Canada	99.50	99 62		June 4	
New Zealand	3.34½	3 34½		Jan. 2	
South Africa	4.02½	4 02½		Jan. 2	

Note: In the quotations above the sterling currencies are in dollars and decimals of a dollar; others represent cents and decimals of a cent.

	37.82	Feb. 18	
	20.20	Apr.	
	20.20	Jan.	
	4.04	May	
	27.84	Jan.	
	25.00	May 13	
	25.00		
	30.25	Jan. 2	
	30 25	Mar. 23	
	24.95	Feb. 15	
	5.48	Jan. 2	
	58.00	Jan. 2	
	20.70	Jan. 2	
	6.75	Jan. 2	
	53.25	Jan. 2	
	30.15	Jan. 2	
	83.27½	Jan. 2	
	99.62	June 4	
	3.34½	Jan. 2	
	4.02½	Jan. 2	

WHEAT PRICES DIP AFTER U. S. REPORT

Interest on the Grain Markets Centers on Corn and Oats —Flour Trade Picks Up

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, June 13—Wheat prices declined late in the week, following the Government June crop report that estimated both winter and spring wheat at well above general expectations. In addition there was selling pressure, based on good rains in the spring wheat territory and late week declines in coarse grains.

The recession in wheat prices was of an orderly character, as sellers are cautious because prices are close to the expected loan basis and also because of the persistent accumulation of cash wheat by the Commodity Credit Corporation. This Government agency has bought substantial quantities in the Southwest and lesser amounts in the Chicago and Minneapolis territories.

Trade interest during the week centered largely in the feed grains —corn and oats—and futures advanced sharply up to Friday, but they reacted rapidly yesterday when rains brought relief to a large part of the belt.

The market wheat was affected also by rains in the Northwest and also in parts of Canada. There has been a severe loss of crops due to floods in Oregon and Washington. But conditions elsewhere appear to be good enough to make up this loss. In the Southwest harvesting has progressed north as far as southern Kansas and will be general in Kansas by the end of next week. Dry warm weather has

Gasoline Shortage Seen Unlikely by Interior Aide

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 13—Mark Ball of the Department of the Interior said today that the nation's gasoline supply for this summer and fall "looks pretty good." He coupled this report, which is more optimistic than others have been, with the disclosure that he plans to resign as director of the department's oil and gas division, effective on Aug. 1.

"We feel fairly confident now that unless the public drives recklessly far and recklessly fast there will be no actual gasoline shortages," Mr. Ball told a reporter.

"There may be brief spot shortages here and there in the Midwest due to inadequate transportation and distribution, but nothing more than that."

Mr. Ball pegged his forecast to the condition that all goes well. He said a coal strike would have a serious effect upon the nation's already dubious heating oil prospects for next winter.

DEMAND FOR STEEL SURPRISES MAKERS

Continued From Page 30

The Iron Age scrap composite price was unchanged at $40.66 a gross ton where it has been for a month. Still there was no evidence last week of any significant weakness in scrap prices. Supplies which were a little greater than normal were said to be nothing more than a hedge against possible future trouble or difficulty in obtaining scrap. Most steel com-

NEW SALES RECORD SET BY MAY STORES

$357,013,576 Volume in Year to Jan. 31 Produced a Net Profit of $17,231,481

Consolidated net sales of The May Department Stores Company and subsidiaries for the year ended on last Jan. 31 were $358,013,576, the largest in the company's history and $27,681,708 more than the sales in the year ended on Jan. 31, 1947, the highest volume on record. The company's net profit after taxes came to $17,231,481, equal to $5.94 a share on the common stock, compared with $18,553,570, or $7.05 a share a year earlier.

The profit figures, Morton J. May, president, explained in a letter to stockholders, were adjusted this year to conform to the last in-first out inventory valuation basis under the 1947 ruling of the United States Tax Court. On a first-in-first-out inventory basis, earnings would have been $6.83 for the year ended on Jan. 31, 1948, and $7.12 for the previous year. The company is asking a ruling from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to valuing inventories on the last in-first out basis for the year ended on Jan. 31, 1942, and subsequent years. Adjusted for last-in, first-out, inventories on Jan. 31, 1948 were $36,232,126, compared with $37,255,874 a year earlier. Working capital amounted to $77,312,618.

The deferred annual meeting of the company's stockholders is to be held on June 30 here.

WARNER BROS. PICTURES

Net in the Six Months to Feb. 28

Reported at $7

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x months ended on

O CHEMICAL

ng Costs Reduce In Half Year

o Chemical Com- sidiaries, excluding ustralian subsidia- esterday a net in- 5,759 for the six with June. ial to $1.73 a share shares of common ares with $9,275,133 nars on 3,963,183 st half of 1947. earnings reflected g costs. Net sales, se to $78,739,148 in ear's period from year.

N CYANAMID

Half of '48 Show and Net Rises

yanamid Company s reported yester- for the six months of $5,071,689, equal mmon share, com- 315,857 or $1.58 a ame period in 1947. taled $114,208,871 5,216. do not include the ndistributed net in- ated companies (49 owned). Including e net income appli- ommon stock would $6,851,236 or $2.50 ared with $5,445,299

SHOWS GAINS

In Sales Sends Net ngs Higher

he improvement in income of Rayonier, x months ended on increased to $5,012,- 5,080 for the corres- a year ago, accord- report of Edward dent, issued yester-

he half-year period 2,386 from $24,109,- months of 1947.

NTERPRISES, INC.

lectrical Items Clears 5 in Half Year

erprises, Inc., manu- ectrical display signs trical products, which ged its name from tric Company, Inc., nounced net earnings for the six months 31, last. is equal, after pre- ds, to $1.34 a share ommon shares, and h $224,665, or $1.12 he first half of the revious fiscal year.

PORATE REPORTS

achine and Metals, ing foreign sales sub-

Kaiser-Frazer dropped its offer to turn the stock over to Otis & Co. and said it had notified that concern that it would no longer hold the shares available for delivery upon payment of the purchase price because the "defendant's default had persisted for an unreasonably long time."

Without explanation the automobile concern reduced the general damages sought in this section of the complaint to $1,856,250 and it made a similar cut in the amount asked under the third cause of action. The last charged that Otis & Co. had induced the First California Company, another underwriter for the stock offering, to withdraw from the agreement.

In granting the Kaiser-Frazer motion, Judge Leibell dismissed as without merit an objection raised by Otis & Co. that the amendments were based on events arising since the original complaint was filed. He said the Federal court rules permitted the inclusion of such data.

The Cleveland concern also had charged that the motion was not made in good faith but Judge Leibell said there had not been a "sufficient showing on the motion" that it had been prompted by bad faith.

New York Times

GASOLINE HELD ADEQUATE

Supply for Motorists and Farmers Seen Assured for This Year

TRENTON, N. J., July 28 (AP)—Enough gasoline will be produced this year to meet demands of farmers and motorists, Dr. Courtney C. Brown, economist for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, predicted today.

At a joint farm-oil industry meeting here Dr. Brown said fears of a fuel shortage were unfounded, despite several week-ends of good driving weather.

The New York Times publishes more financial advertising than any other newspaper because it brings results.

7/29/48 p. 29

York, and announced that it would apply to the Federal district court in Wilmington, Del., for approval and enforcement of the plan.

On July 2, the SEC notified the company that it would approve the plan if it was amended to provide for an immediate partial distribution of Federal's portfolio holdings among its common stockholders, and reserve sufficient assets to cover claims asserted against the company by the Chenery Corporation and the New York Water Service Corporation. The amended plan meets these requirements.

The amended plan provides that upon approval of the plan by the district court, Federal will file a certificate of dissolution. As soon as practicable it will distribute to each of its stockholders of record .78 of a share of common stock of the Southern Natural Gas Company, Birmingham, Ala., and .78 of a share of common stock of the Southern Production Company, Inc., of Shreveport, La.

To permit this distribution, Federal will deliver to the New York Trust Company, as agent for such distribution, 761,633 shares of the common stock of each of the above companies. Any shares not distributed before Dec. 30, 1949, will be sold and the proceeds held for the benefit of such stockholders.

A similar exchange offer is applicable to holders of stock of Federal Water Service Corporation and the Utility Operators Company, predecessor companies of Federal, who, pursuant to a merger agreement which created Federal Water and Gas, are entitled to exchange their stock for stock of the latter company.

Federal also will pay $313,190 to the New York Trust Company to be distributed to Chenery and others upon surrender of certain stock certificates of Federal Water Service held by them. In addition, Federal will sell in the open market 3,339 shares of the common stock of Southern Natural and Southern Production, which is the balance of its holdings in these

Continued on Page 30, Column 2

The Western Maryland Railway borrowed $5,600,000 on 2¼ per cent certificates maturing over ten years at a bid of 99.169, an interest cost basis of about 2.43 per cent. Other bids for the same interest rate ranged from 99.04 to 98.62.

The certificates were reoffered at prices to yield 1.50 per cent to 2.55 per cent. The offering was well received, the bankers said.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad borrowed $4,700,000 on trust serials bearing 2⅝ per cent interest and maturing over a period of ten years, at a bid of 99.126, an interest cost of about 2.55 per cent. Other bids ranged from 99.107 for 2⅝s to 99.317 for 2½s.

The obligations were offered to investors at prices to yield 1.55 to 2.70 per cent. Most of the issue has been placed with investors, the bankers said.

Frisco Plans New Financing

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 28—The St. Louis-San Francisco (Frisco) Railway Company today asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize issuance of $5,550,000 of equipment trust certificates, series B, to be dated Aug. 15, and to mature in fifteen annual installments. The dividend rate would be fixed by competitive bids, which are due at the New York City offices of the Frisco by noon, Aug. 10. No bid for less than 99 per cent of par and accrued dividends will be considered. The proceeds of the sale will cover part of the cost of twenty-one Diesel-electric locomotives and fifty steel gondola cars.

Alfalfa Support Steady

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Price supports for 1948-crop alfalfa seed will be the same as last year, the Department of Agriculture announced today. Price supports are 25 cents a pound for Northern alfalfa seed, 20 cents a pound for Central, and 17 cents for Southern. Loans will be available from time of harvest through Dec. 31, 1948.

TOPICS OF THE DAY IN WALL STREET

Commonwealth Edison

Veteran financiers are convinced that continued enforcement of the compulsory competitive bidding system only tends to aggravate marketing embarrassments, not only on the long side, but on the short side as well. The secret bidding system has worked notoriously of late to leave underwriters "hooked" with "turkeys." However, little attention is given outside of the trade to an opposite hazard of the primary market which the deadline bidding system tends to compound. An instance yesterday was the sellout direct to institutional investors of most of the big Commonwealth Edison bond issue. The very "success" of the transaction—that is, the close bidding and precise pricing—led to a deluge of telephoning following publication of the bids, with the result that the syndicate management was able to confirm only a small part of the big issue to dealers. Salesmen who had ventured to make commitments to buyers in the belief that bonds would be obtainable from underwriters were compelled to bid against each other for the few bonds available in the secondary market. The price jumped 1½ points at once. Distributors who thus go out on a limb have only themselves to blame, but it is hard to see how any such bottleneck in the placement of triple-A securities could have come about had the bonds been placed privately or sold to underwriters after circumspect negotiation all around.

Power in America

power a nation is defenseless, he contends.

Steel Industry

The fact that Bethlehem Steel is winding up an expansion program involving an aggregate of $300,000,000 is a striking reminder of the vast sums which the steel industry has been putting into plant account in the last two and one-half years. The net effect of these outlays has been a moderate increase in capacity but a modernization of equipment so that costs of production have been brought down and the stronger units are, of course, in prime shape to meet a later period of competition. Meantime, the best opinion is that it will be the third quarter of 1948 before demand and supply come into balance so far as steel is concerned.

Stock Market Leaders

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Volume. Last. Net Chge.

Summary of the Day

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ENCYCLOPEDIA OF American History

BICENTENNIAL EDITION

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

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HARPER & ROW, PUBLISHERS

1817

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n atomic energy by destroying its
ons and accepting the prohibition
ie manufacture or use of such
ons before establishing a system of
ational supervision, such interna-
agency to function in subordina-
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eto would be operative) and would
the authority to own, operate, or
e atomic facilities, possessing only
d inspection powers. The Baruch
was essentially accepted by the
EC in its first report (30 Dec.
), which was approved (4 Nov.
by the General Assembly, but
t opposition prevented any prog-
toward its realization, and the
EC suspended its meetings 29 July

Aug. ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF
Sponsored by Sen. Brian Mc-
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erred full control over all materials,
ies, production, research, and infor-
n relating to nuclear fission from
War Department to an **Atomic En-**
Commission to be composed of 5
ins nominated by the president and
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–52

Y ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS: fourth
atomic explosion in tests with war-
at Bikini Atoll, 1 July 1946; fifth,
ly. New and improved bomb ex-
d in 3 tests at Eniwetok Atoll,
May 1948. On 24 Sept. 1949 it was
sed that the U.S.S.R. had exploded
st atomic weapon. On 31 Jan. 1950
lent Truman announced that the
would undertake development of
ydrogen bomb. On 6 Apr. 1952 it
nnounced that the U.S. was manu-
ring the H-bomb. On 3 Oct. Great
in exploded its first atomic weapon
e Monte Bello Islands, off Australia.

On 1 Nov. 1952 the U.S. exploded its first hydrogen bomb, the most powerful bomb yet made.

1947

GERMANY. 10 Mar.–24 Apr. MOSCOW CONFERENCE. Secretary Marshall and British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin advocated a federal form of government for Germany, as opposed to Russia's demand for a centralized state, and rejected the Soviet claim for $10 billion reparations.

29 May. Secretary Marshall instructed Gen. **Lucius D. Clay** (1897–); military governor, U.S. Zone, to strengthen the bizonal organization in Germany and expedite upward revision of the level of bizonal industry. A directive of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to Gen. Clay (11 July) urged him to work toward "an increasing standard of living in Germany" and "a self-sustaining German economy." Under orders of U.S. and British commanders (29 Aug.) the maximum production was fixed at the 1936 level of German industry, thus increasing Germany's potential by one third over the 4-power level of Mar. 1946. A new level was introduced by the Allied powers on 3 Apr. 1951, and restrictions further relaxed.

25 Nov.–16 Dec. LONDON CONFERENCE. The fifth session of the Council of Foreign Ministers was marked by Soviet charges that the Allies had violated the Potsdam Agreement. The meeting adjourned without fixing a time or place for another meeting.

12 Mar. TRUMAN DOCTRINE. The British government informed the U.S. (21 Feb.) that because of Britain's economic crisis it could give no further financial aid to Greece or Turkey after 31 Mar. The U.S. moved into the breach, a pattern that had already begun to establish itself. Addressing a joint session of Congress to request authorization of a program of economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey, President Truman declared that U.S. policy must "support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures" and that U.S. assistance should be "primarily through economic and financial aid." Such a U.S. policy was deemed necessary because "the free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining their freedoms. If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world." Opponents argued that the Truman Doctrine would undercut the UN and could provoke a clash with the U.S.S.R. The Senate formally endorsed the Truman Doctrine 23 Apr. in a vote (67–23) on a bill to strengthen Greece and Turkey; the House followed 9 May (287–107). On 22 May President Truman approved an initial appropriation of $400 million in aid to Greece and Turkey—$250 million for Greece and $150 million for Turkey. U.S. military missions left for Greece and Turkey, 20 and 23 May, respectively.

Soviet Reaction. On 18 Sept. Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet deputy foreign minister, attacked U.S. "warmongers" in the UN Assembly. On 5 Oct. Moscow announced formation of the Cominform, successor to the Comintern dissolved in 1943, and proclaimed its determination to block the Marshall Plan (p. 468). A *coup d'état* (25 Feb. 1948) gave the Communists control of the government of Czechoslovakia. The new regime was headed by Klement Gottwald. On 10 Mar. Czech Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk committed suicide in Prague.

In a report (28 Nov. 1949) to Congress, President Truman hailed the results of U.S. aid, indicating that the Truman Doctrine had led to "contain-

ment" of the Communists in Greece and "close cooperation between Turkey and the Western world."

18 JULY. President Truman signed an agreement naming the U.S. administering authority, within the UN Trusteeship System, of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (p. 629).

JULY. **CONTAINMENT** policy concept articulated in "The Sources of Soviet Conduct," an article by "X" (George F. Kennan, 1904–) in the quarterly *Foreign Affairs*. Representing the newly formulated position of the U.S. government, the article stated: "It is clear that the main element of any United States policy towards the Soviet Union must be that of a long-term, patient but firm and vigilant containment of Russian expansive tendencies. . . . Soviet pressure against the free institutions of the Western world is something that can be contained by the adroit and vigilant application of counter-force at a series of constantly shifting geographical and political points."

2 SEPT. **THE INTER-AMERICAN TREATY OF RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE**, signed in Rio de Janeiro by representatives of the U.S. and the states of Latin America, was the realization of a recommendation included in the Act of Chapultepec (p. 449). The first postwar defense system entered into by the U.S., it provides that "an armed attack by any State shall be considered as an attack against all American states." The treaty set up no machinery to implement its obligations but is complementary to the Charter of Bogotá (30 Apr. 1948), creating an organization of 21 American republics (p. 470).

1948

EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM. From V-E Day to the spring of 1947 the U.S. provided Europe with over $11 billion in the form of UNRRA aid, loans, etc. Opposition to UNRRA arose from the fact that the bulk of its relief supplies were distributed in Eastern Europe (ex-enemy countries were outside its functions; liberated countries in Western Europe had refused UNRRA assistance). A post-UNRRA Relief Bill (31 May 1947) appropriated $350 million relief for Austria, Greece, Italy, Hungary, and Poland.

On 8 May 1947, Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson speaking at Cleveland, Miss., revealed a "prologue to the Marshall Plan," outlining the rationale for U.S. participation in a European recovery program. The **Marshall Plan** was launched when, in an address at Harvard on 5 June, Secretary of State George E. Marshall proposed that the Europeans take the initiative in jointly drawing up a comprehensive recovery program for which U.S. support would then be provided. Marshall declared that U.S. policy was directed "not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos. Its purpose would be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist." Key participants in the formulation of the basic proposal included, in addition to Marshall and Acheson, Will L. Clayton, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; Charles E. Bohlen, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State; George F. Kennan, director of the Department of State Policy Planning Staff.

The foreign ministers of Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union met at Paris (27 June–2 July 1947) to consider Marshall's proposal of U.S. economic aid. On 2 July Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov walked out of the preliminary meeting, charging that the Marshall Plan was an "imperialist" plot for the

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enslavement of Europe. Great Britain and France invited 22 nations to join a Committee for European Economic Cooperation to draft plans for reconstruction.

The U.S.S.R. and its satellites did not attend the Marshall Plan Conference, which convened 12 July in Paris. Representatives of the 16 European nations which participated set up a Committee for European Economic Cooperation, which drew up a master plan for European reconstruction based on massive U.S. financial assistance. Its report (22 Sept.) estimated dollar aid needed for the next 4 years between $16.4 and $22.4 billion.

On basis of reports of the Krug Committee (9 Oct.), the House Select Committee on Foreign Aid (Herter Committee, 10 Oct.), the Nourse Committee (28 Oct.), and the Harriman Committee (7 Nov.), a special session of Congress convened 17 Dec. to deal with aid to Europe as well as inflation, and enacted the Foreign Aid Act of 1947 providing interim relief for France, Italy, and Austria ($540 million), part to go to China. On 19 Dec. President Truman submitted to Congress a European Recovery Program which called for $17 billion in U.S. grants and loans over a 4-year period. Congress authorized the program 2 Apr. 1948 and **Paul G. Hoffman** (1891–1974) was confirmed (7 Apr.) as administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) which, independent of the State Department, ran the program. Inaugurated in mid-1948 with a virtually unmatched degree of bipartisan public support, the European Recovery Program, unlike earlier and subsequent aid programs, achieved its objectives at less cost and in less time than anticipated.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND MILITARY AID PROGRAMS: 1946–1973
[In millions of dollars. For years ending June 30]
(Source: *Statistical Abstract, 1974*)

Year	Total Economic and Military Aid[1]	ECONOMIC AID			MILITARY AID		
		Total	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants
1946–1973, total	163,694	101,520	34,313	67,207	62,175	3,698	58,477
1946–1952	34,670	31,186	8,519	22,668	3,483	—	3,483
1953–1961	47,411	24,054	5,850	18,203	23,358	165	23,193
1962	7,157	4,469	2,128	2,341	2,688	151	2,537
1963	7,234	4,372	2,124	2,248	2,862	123	2,739
1964	5,253	4,076	2,036	2,040	1,177	75	1,102
1965	5,373	4,121	2,059	2,063	1,251	110	1,141
1966	7,074	4,784	2,238	2,546	2,290	317	1,973
1967	6,883	3,942	1,662	2,281	2,941	323	2,618
1968	6,920	4,103	1,835	2,267	2,817	263	2,554
1969	6,772	3,524	1,340	2,185	3,248	281	2,968
1970	6,647	3,676	1,389	2,288	2,971	70	2,901
1971	7,705	3,442	1,299	2,143	4,263	743	3,520
1972	8,538	3,941	1,639	2,301	4,597	550	4,047
1973	8,363	4,118	1,391	2,726	4,245	550	3,695

— Represents zero.
[1] The figures for Economic Aid shown in this table represents total U.S. Economic Aid—not just the Aid under the Foreign Assistance Act.

17 Mar. BRUSSELS TREATY of collective self-defense signed by Britain, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. The treaty provided that if one of the signatories were attacked in Europe the other parties would come to its aid with "all military and other aid and assistance in their power." The signatories of the Brussels Pact hoped that their alliance would attract U.S. back-

ing. President Truman, addressing a joint session of Congress on the same date, hailed the 50-year defense pact and termed it "deserving of our full support."

2 May. ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS) established with the signing of the **Charter of Bogotá.** A regional association for the purpose of general cooperation and the promotion of peace, the OAS includes the U.S. and all the states of Latin America. The Charter of Bogotá, which complements the Rio Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (p. 468), gave a permanent institutional framework to the loosely knit agencies, committees, and procedures of the Pan-American Union, which the OAS superseded, providing for: (1) an Inter-American Conference, to meet every 5 years; (2) consultative conferences of foreign ministers; (3) a Council, an executive body composed of 1 delegate from each state; (4) a Secretariat; and (5) various commissions. OAS headquarters were established in Washington, D.C.

CREATION OF ISRAEL. A special session of the UN General Assembly convened (28 Apr. 1947) to determine the future of the Palestine mandate. Largely because of U.S. influence, the General Assembly adopted (29 Nov.) a plan for Palestine's partition into Arab and Jewish states. When Israel proclaimed its independence, on 14 May 1948, the U.S. was the first country to recognize the new state, doing so within minutes. The Arabs rejected the partition and went to war against Israel. After UN mediator Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden was assassinated in Jerusalem (17 Sept.), **Ralph J. Bunche** (1904–71) of the U.S. succeeded him as mediator and effected armistice agreements between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Israel was admitted to the UN, 11 May 1949. Attempting to bring stability to the Middle East, the U.S. joined Britain and France in issuing a **Tripartite Declaration** (25 May 1950) in which they pledged that if either Israel or the Arabs broke the terms of the UN armistice they would act at once "both within and outside the United Nations to prevent such a violation." The declaration also opposed the development of an arms race between the Arab states and Israel.

11 June. VANDENBERG RESOLUTION adopted (64–4) by the Senate. Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (Mich., 1884–1951), with the encouragement of the Truman administration, framed a declaration of U.S. foreign policy, introduced as S Res 239, supporting the principle of U.S. association with "regional and other collective arrangements" affecting national security, as permitted under Article 51 of the UN Charter. While having no legal force, the Vandenberg Resolution led to the opening of negotiations with the nations of Europe to construct a defense alliance on an Atlantic basis.

24 June. BEGINNING OF BERLIN BLOCKADE AND AIRLIFT. Ministerial level 4-Power discussions on Germany having broken down (p. 467), the Western Powers continued to discuss the future of Germany without the U.S.S.R. The Soviets withdrew their representative from the Allied Control Council in Berlin 20 Mar. 1948. On 30 Mar. the Soviets refused to allow American, British, and French troop trains to go to Berlin without their inspection, beginning a graduated process of closing off various means of ground transportation to that city. On 7 June the Western Powers announced their intention to create a federal state in their zones, which would be consolidated. Currency reform, a major step in the economic rehabilitation of a unified West Germany, was inaugurated 18 June and ex-

ddle East, the U.S. joined Britain ance in issuing a **Tripartite Dec-** (25 May 1950) in which they l that if either Israel or the Arabs he terms of the UN armistice they act at once "both within and out- United Nations to prevent such tion." The declaration also op- he development of an arms race n the Arab states and Israel.

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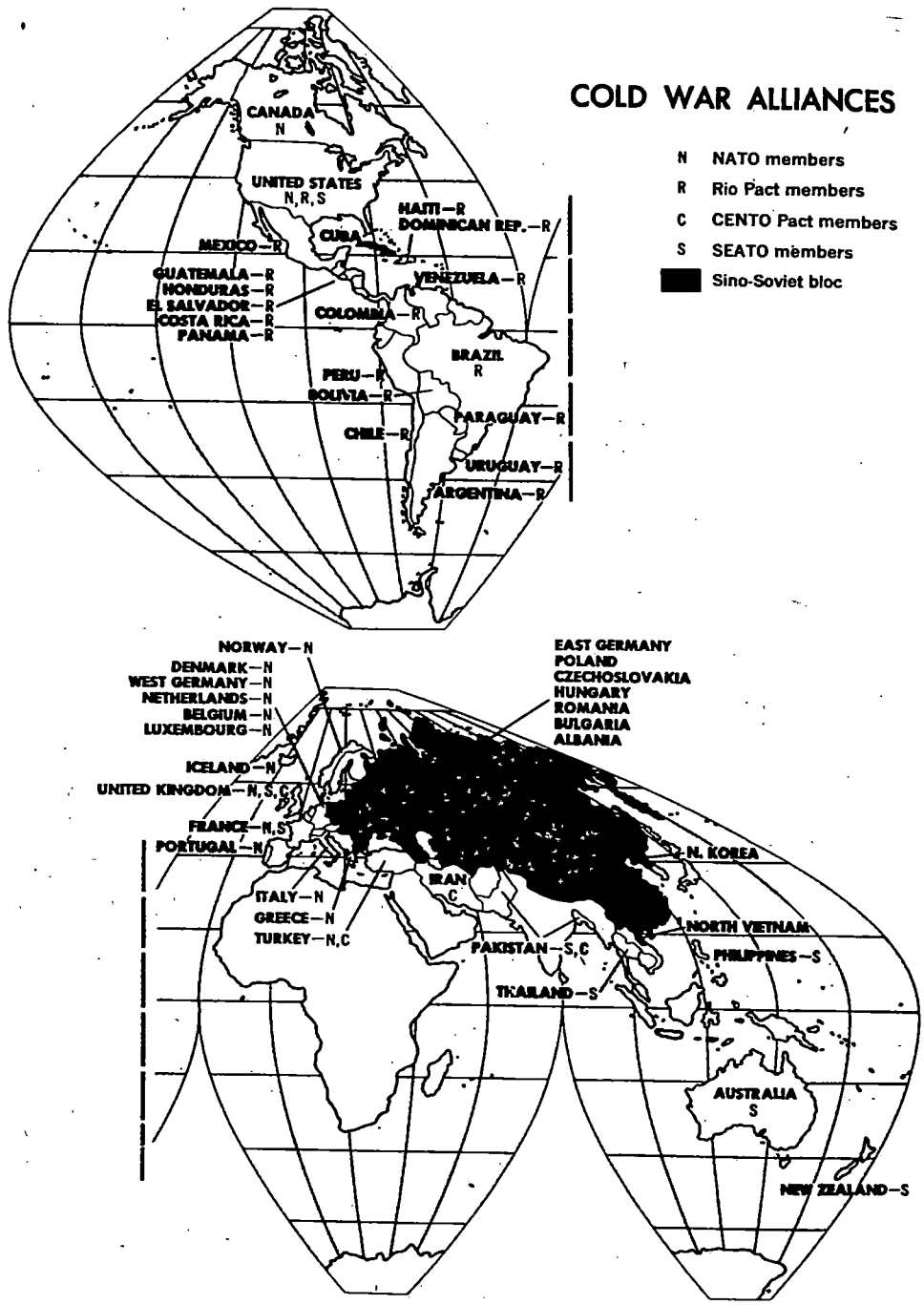
UNE. BEGINNING OF BERLIN KADE AND AIRLIFT. Ministe- el 4-Power discussions on Ger- aving broken down (p. 467), the n Powers continued to discuss the of Germany without the U.S.S.R. viets withdrew their representa- m the Allied Control Council in 20 Mar. 1948. On 30 Mar. the refused to allow American, Brit- d French troop trains to go to without their inspection, begin- graduated process of closing off means of ground transportation city. On 7 June the Western announced their intention to a federal state in their zones, would be consolidated. Currency a major step in the economic itation of a unified West Ger- was inaugurated 18 June and ex-

tended to West Berlin when the Soviets introduced (23 June) a new mark in their own zone, including all of Berlin. On 24 June the Soviets clamped a total blockade on all land traffic between Berlin and West Germany (these land routes not having been guaranteed by the Potsdam Agreement or the Allied Control Council), charging that the Western Powers had violated the Potsdam Agreement. The Western Powers began the Berlin Airlift to supply 2,100,000 residents of the blockaded area. The U.S.S.R. announced (1 July) that it would no longer participate in the meetings of the Berlin Kommandatura. Diplomatic discussions between the West and the Soviets (31 July–2 Sept.) proved fruitless and the Western Powers took the blockade issue to the UN Security Council (4 Oct.), where the U.S.S.R. vetoed a compromise proposal (25 Oct.) and boycotted discussions. In Feb. 1949 the U.S. and British forces set up a blockade to halt all traffic across the eastern boundaries of their respective zones. Secret and informal talks between the U.S. ambassador to the U.N., Philip Jessup, and the U.S.S.R. ambassador to the UN, Jacob Malik, begun in Feb. 1949, preceded the U.S.S.R.'s agreement to lift the blockade, the only condition being that the Council of Foreign Ministers convene to discuss questions relating to Berlin and Germany. A 4-Power communiqué (5 May) announced that the blockade would be lifted, effective 12 May, and the Council of Foreign Ministers would convene in Paris 23 May. During the Berlin Airlift, which lasted 321 days, American and British airmen made 272,264 flights and transported 2.3 million tons of food and other supplies. The Soviet blockade of Berlin not only failed to alter the direction of U.S. policy in Germany (and Europe) but accelerated its thrust.

1949

20 JAN. Point IV. In the fourth section of his inaugural address—hence the name **Point IV**—President Truman called for a "bold new program" of U.S. technical and capital assistance to the underdeveloped areas of the world. The president asked Congress (24 June) for authority to guarantee U.S. private investment in less developed areas and $45 million to start the program. On 27 Sept. 1950 $26.9 million were appropriated ($35 million had been authorized) to inaugurate the program.

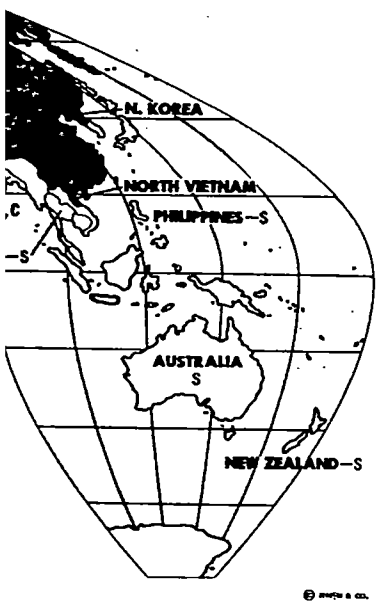
4 APR. FOUNDING OF NATO. Following passage of the Vandenberg Resolution (p. 470), President Truman directed the State Department to discuss the question of regional security with Canada and the signatories of the Brussels Treaty (p. 469). Tentative agreement on a collective defense arrangement had been reached by Oct. 1948 when Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway, and Portugal were invited to join the negotiations. The 12 nations signed the **North Atlantic Treaty** in Washington, 4 Apr. 1949. Ratified by the Senate 21 July, the treaty became effective 24 Aug. By Article 5 of the treaty, each party agreed that an attack on any one of them would be considered an attack against them all, to be followed by the taking "individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area." The pact also provided for the establishment of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), headed by a North Atlantic Council, to draw up plans for concerted action; called for intensified military self-help and mutual aid measures; and provided for the admission of new members by unanimous invitation. The U.S. was


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COLD WAR ALLIANCES

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for the first time committed to a European alliance in peacetime. Greece and Turkey joined NATO in Feb. 1952.

23 MAY–20 JUNE. PARIS CONFERENCE. The sixth session of the Council of Foreign Ministers failed to reach agreement on the German question. Russian proposals for German unification and withdrawal of Allied troops were unacceptable to the West. In turn, Russia rejected Western proposals for the extension of the Bonn Constitution to East Germany.

8 DEC. FLIGHT OF CHINESE NATIONALISTS TO FORMOSA. After the defeat of Japan, the U.S. took steps to reinforce the Nationalists under Chiang Kai-shek. Although by late 1945 the Nationalists controlled strategic cities in eastern and southern China, the Communists held large sections of the north, with full-scale civil war imminent. In Dec. 1945 Gen. George C. Marshall was sent to China as a special U.S. ambassador to promote a truce and the formation of a coalition government. Discussions between the 2 factions were undertaken and an uneasy cease-fire established (10 Jan. 1946). Mao Tse-tung, head of the Chinese Communists, demanded (24 June 1946) that the U.S. halt military aid to the Nationalists and that all U.S. forces leave. Abandoning his frustrating mission, officially terminated 7 Jan. 1947, Marshall returned to the U.S., denouncing both sides. Full-scale civil war ensued. Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, named (11 July 1947) to appraise the situation in China and Korea, condemned (24 Aug.) the use of force by the Chinese Communists and stressed the need for thoroughgoing political and economic reforms on the part of the Nationalists. Wedemeyer's recommendation that the U.S. provide the Nationalists with a comprehensive program of moral and material support was not accepted. While the Truman administration refused fully to commit the U.S. to the Nationalists, the president signed (3 Apr. 1948) a foreign aid bill which earmarked $463 million, $125 million of which could be allocated for military purposes, to the Nationalist regime. Chiang requested (18 Nov. 1948) an immediate increase in material aid but Secretary of State George C. Marshall declared (24 Nov. 1948) that a large U.S. aid program might directly involve the U.S. in the civil war. With the war going decisively in favor of the Communists, who had taken control of Peking (Jan. 1949) and made it their capital, Congress authorized (14 Apr. 1949) the president to use unobligated funds until 15 Feb. 1950 to aid areas of China not controlled by the Communists.

A State Department white paper on China (*United States Relations with China; With Special Reference to the Period 1944–1949*), released 6 Aug. 1949, made the point that the Nationalists were on the verge of collapse because of the political, economic, and military deficiencies of the Chiang regime and that no greater amount of U.S. aid would have prevented the ultimate victory of the Communists. Secretary of State Dean Acheson observed in an accompanying letter that "the only alternative open to the United States was full-scale intervention on behalf of a government which had lost the confidence of its own troops and its own people." Powerful critics branded the white paper a "whitewash" of a policy by which the U.S. had "sold China down the river" and "lost" it to the Communists, allowing it to "pass into the Soviet orbit."

The Communist Chinese arrest (27 Oct. 1949) of U.S. Consul General Angus Ward in Mukden raised a storm of official and unofficial U.S. protest, making even less likely U.S. recognition of the Communist regime in the near fu-

ture. Ward was released and deported with his staff in Dec. 1949.

The Communists challenged the right of the Nationalists to represent China in the UN and demanded (18 Nov. 1949) their ouster. The Soviet delegate boycotted (13 Jan.–1 Aug., 1950) the Security Council in protest of the continued presence of the Nationalists. U.S. policy toward China was ambivalent. While Britain, France, the U.S.S.R., and several other nations recognized the Chinese Communist government, the People's Republic of China, the U.S. continued to recognize the Nationalist regime on Formosa as China's legal government and to oppose any immediate change in China's UN representation. Yet in Jan. 1950 the U.S. refused to commit forces to Formosa's defense.

1950

11–14 May. LONDON CONFERENCE of foreign ministers of Great Britain, France, and the U.S. considered mutual defense problems and declared that Germany should "reenter progressively the community of free peoples of Europe."

1950–52

NATO DEFENSE PLANNING. The general strategic plan developed by NATO military planners, who began to meet Oct. 1949, was based on the following propositions: (1) the U.S. would assume responsibility, in case of hostilities, to use the atomic bomb in an air offensive against the aggressor; (2) ground forces on the Continent would blunt the enemy offensive; (3) U.S., British, and French fleets would secure control of the seas; and (4) Western European aircraft would be assigned to air defense and short-range tactical bombardment. While it was believed that U.S. superiority in nuclear weapons—NATO's "sword"—would deter Soviet aggression for several years, NATO discussions began to focus on Europe's military capacity—NATO's "shield." This raised 2 crucial and interrelated problems: how to increase NATO's military strength in Europe and how to effect Germany's rearmament.

9 Sept. 1950. President Truman announced approval of "substantial increases" of U.S. forces in Europe (then consisting of 2 divisions in Germany) contingent upon European contributions to "our common defense."

15–20 Sept. 1950. The North Atlantic Council, meeting at New York, agreed to adopt a **"Forward Strategy."** In order to ensure the defense of all European members, any aggression was to be resisted as far to the east as possible. Such a strategy implied the defense of Europe on German soil and demanded forces far exceeding those available to NATO at the time (about 14 divisions on the European continent, compared to some 210 Soviet divisions). The council requested the NATO Defense Committee to plan for an integrated force, under a centralized command, adequate to deter aggression. The U.S. urged that Germany be rearmed while France insisted that German military participation in NATO be deferred until after the NATO allies had rearmed and an integrated defense force had been established.

26 Oct. 1950. In an effort to prevent creation of an autonomous German army, the French proposed the Pleven Plan, creation of a special, integrated European force of some 100,000 men in which German contingents at the battalion level would participate.

6 Dec. 1950. Under great pressure from the U.S., the French accepted a compromise on German rearmament. Under restricted conditions German forces would participate in Europe's de-

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WIDE WORLD

U. S. Marshall Plan aid helped western Europe rebuild after World War II, slowing the spread of communism.

of Japan, unquestionably reflected the overwhelming demand of the American people, as World War II came to an end in the beginning of the atomic age.

SAMUEL FLAGG BEMIS*
Author of "American Foreign Policy and the Blessings of Liberty" and "A Diplomatic History of the United States"

POSTWAR ROLE: INVOLVEMENT AND WITHDRAWAL

The creation of the United Nations in 1945 aroused hope that a new and better world would emerge from World War II, in which the United States would play the leading role it had refused to accept in 1919. The United States was a charter member of this new league of nations, UN headquarters was in New York, and an overwhelming bipartisan Senate majority voted its approval for membership. Perhaps, as President Franklin D. Roosevelt had suggested, the great powers in concert would serve as disinterested policemen keeping the peace, which might be threatened by irresponsible smaller powers. At long last the tradition of isolationism appeared to have been breached irreparably.

Formulating Soviet Policy. Neither hope of international cooperation nor the end of isolationism was to be realized, however, in 1945. Those in the administration of President Harry S. Truman who wished to extend U. S. power and who saw in atomic diplomacy at the 1945 Potsdam Conference of the Big Three (United States-Britain-USSR) an opportunity to serve this purpose were not the dominant voices in Washington. Through Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' political maneuvering at the foreign ministers conferences in London and Moscow in 1945, the United States quietly acquiesced in Soviet-controlled governments in eastern Europe. Throughout 1945 and into 1946, American policymakers operated as if no permanent divisions rent the world and as if the United Nations could serve as a surrogate foreign office for the United States while the country attended to its domestic concerns.

Few of these indications of accommodation seemed to appease the Soviet Union as it pursued an expansionist policy in Iran, tried to move into the Mediterranean, and consolidated its hold on eastern Europe. President Truman viewed Soviet behavior as a betrayal of treaty promises and as a cynical display of aggression, rather than the predictable actions of an insecure nation fearful of a revived Germany and of a capitalist America. American reactions to Soviet moves thus became more strident, and the foreign ministers conference in Paris in 1946 ended in deadlock. The United States was now more receptive to the warnings of Winston Churchill on the aggressive intent of the Soviet Union, most notably in his "Iron Curtain" speech at Fulton, Mo. The Cold War was under way.

It was not until a year and a half after the end of World War II that the administration followed the advice of George F. Kennan, counselor of the American embassy in Moscow in 1945, who became the first chairman of the State Department's policy planning staff in 1947. Kennan had prescribed a firm stance in the face of Soviet pressure, with support for areas in Europe under assault. As late as September 1946, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace advocated conciliation toward the Soviet Union, and President Truman appeared uncertain about Soviet policy. Both Wallace and Byrnes had left the cabinet by 1947.

Truman Doctrine. The announcement of the Truman Doctrine in March 1947 was on one level a presidential recommendation of a program of military aid of $400 million to beleaguered Greeks engulfed in civil war and to harassed Turks fearful of the demands of their Soviet neighbor. The United States was to replace Britain, whose economic resources were insufficient, in maintaining the burden of assistance in the eastern Mediterranean. On another level, the Truman Doctrine was a promise to the world to help "free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures." The situation in Greece was the occasion to dramatize a commitment to containment that was to endure for a generation.

Marshall Plan. The Marshall Plan, announced in June 1947, was a logical implementation of the Truman Doctrine. If the non-Communist world was to resist successfully the challenge of communism, war-tattered Europe must be revitalized. Poverty and hopelessness were the breeding grounds of communism. Hence, the United States had the political justification for a massive economic assistance program aimed at European recovery and also at arresting the deteriorating position of Chiang Kai-shek's Republic of China.

The United States asked of the plan's beneficiaries only evidence of self-help and mutual cooperation. Between 1948 and 1951 the Economic Cooperation Administration spent $17 billion to fulfill a program worked out among the European powers in Paris in July 1947. The first links of the future European Common Market may be traced to the statecraft of 1947.

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Far East Debacle. Also in 1949
area of American interest fell to
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Soviet Tests. The hostility of the Soviet Union to the Marshall Plan deepened the division between East and West. The first six months of 1948 witnessed, in rapid succession, the fusion of the Western zones of Germany, a Russian sponsored coup d'etat in Czechoslovakia, and a Soviet blockade of Berlin.

Of the three interrelated actions, the last was the most immediate threat to peace. Russian control of access routes to Berlin was nullified ultimately by the Berlin airlift. American air power lifted European morale as well as the needed supplies and services for West Berlin. Deeper scars were left by the Communist seizure of power in Prague. The death of the pro-Western foreign minister Jan Masaryk under mysterious circumstances brought the realization to other European countries that they too might fall. Internal subversion as well as invasion were possible in France and Italy, where large Communist parties were prepared to assume power. Given this situation, the Marshall Plan was an insufficient deterrent to the Communist threat. Politically or militarily insecure nations could not take proper advantage of the economic opportunities offered by the United States.

The Brussels Pact of 1948, by which Britain, France, and the Benelux countries banded together in an economic, political, and military alliance, was a direct consequence of the Czech coup and pointed the way toward the solution of Europe's major problems. From the moment of its establishment, however, the inadequacies of the combined power of the five members was apparent. American membership was needed to make the alliance effective. But in 1948 the United States, despite its genuine commitment to the outside world, was unable to confront directly the prospect of an alliance with the very nations that had long inspired isolationism. By the Vandenberg Resolution of June 1948, the United States affirmed only its association "by Constitutional process, with such regional and other collective arrangements as are based on continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid. . . ."

North Atlantic Treaty. The imperatives of the Cold War and the implications of the responsibilities the nation had assumed forced a vital change in policy within a year. On April 4, 1949, the United States, in company with 11 other powers, entered into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). This treaty marked the first time in 149 years that the United States was in a political alliance with a European power. The Rio Pact of 1947 and the Organization of American States (OAS), founded in 1948, had bound the American alliance. But this conformed to U. S. tradition, representing extension of the Monroe Doctrine, while the European alliance did not.

Resounding Senate approval of the NATO treaty, combined with widespread popular support for a strong containment policy, opened the way for programs of massive military assistance, beginning with the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, to countries in regional or bilateral arrangements with the United States. It seemed that the United States had met successfully the challenge of Soviet power.

Far East Debacle. Also in 1949, a more familiar area of American interest fell to the Communist enemy. In 1949, the Republic of China under Chiang Kai-shek met final defeat on the mainland despite more than a decade of U. S. assistance. Of Chiang's vast republic, known as Nationalist China, only Taiwan and offshore islands remained. Mainland China became Communist as the People's Republic of China. Incredulous Americans seeking an explanation for the disaster blamed the Truman administration, attacking Communist sympathizers in the U. S. State Department for the loss of China, rather than the mismanagement and weakness of Chiang's forces.

Resentment against the Truman administration increased when the Communist government of North Korea launched an invasion of South Korea in June 1950. With the assistance of U. S. forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, operating with a mandate from the United Nations, the Republic of Korea repelled the invasion. But the subsequent failure of MacArthur to unify all of Korea and the entry of Chinese troops into the conflict, when Americans approached the Yalu River, resulted in an American retreat and MacArthur's recall in April 1951. The Korean War dragged on until the truce of July 1953. See KOREAN WAR.

Isolationist Sentiment. This conjunction of events in the Far East set the stage for a "Great Debate" on U. S. foreign policy that had its climax in the presidential election of 1952. Every sign pointed to a revival of isolationism in the spirit of the xenophobia of the 1920's. In the search for scapegoats for the debacle in the Far East, the policymakers of containment, particularly Secretary of State Dean Acheson, were obvious targets. Their policy, which apparently neglected Asia for the sake of Europe, had thrust the United States into an unacknowledged war without the approval of Congress and exposed the United Nations as hostile to U. S. interests in opposing the march to the Yalu.

For a time there was domestic pressure to abandon both the European continent and the United Nations and to return to a foreign policy dominated by Congress. The proposed Bricker amendment, which would have placed executive agreements under the supervision of the Congress, was an indication of widespread revulsion against the course of American foreign policy.

The return to isolationism did not take place, although the Republicans swept to victory in 1952 with the election of Dwight D. Eisenhower as president. The symptoms were there in the symbols of Yalta and Korea, in the loss of prestige of the State Department, in the Communist hunt led by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, and in the rigidity of the new administration's identification with Chiang Kai-shek. Nevertheless, the Eisenhower administration used its influence to defeat the Bricker amendment, and President Eisenhower signed the Korean armistice securing the Republic of Korea's control of territory south of the 38th parallel. The United Nations actually gained prestige from the successful police action.

Even more striking was the transformation of NATO as a result of the Korean crisis. On the assumption that aggression occurred because of the absence of a deterrent military force, the Truman and Eisenhower administrations managed to effect a military reorganization of NATO aimed at inhibiting such action in Europe. In 1951 a Supreme Allied Headquarters in Paris had been established with General Eisenhower as its first commander. In 1952, Greece and Turkey were added to the alliance, and in 1955 the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) was finally admitted.

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Jefferson to Latin

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PIX, INC.

Typographical Union workers picketed the *New York Times* in an early 1960's strike for wage and other benefits.

Relations Act (NLRA), affirming labor's legal right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing, and with the Fair Labor Standards Act, providing for minimum hours and maximum wages.

The CIO. New Deal measures gave the impetus for a change in the labor movement. When the Roosevelt administration began, trade unions were showing few signs of life, but before very long, workingmen in the mass-producing industries—encouraged by the conviction that the federal government was friendly—began organizing large industrial unions. The AFL resisted the trend until the enactment of the NLRA. Then, led by John L. Lewis, the newly organized established the Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO), which undertook extensive campaigns—accompanied by hundreds of strikes (many of them "sit-down")—in the steel, automobile, textile, rubber, and electrical industries, and among longshoremen, packinghouse workers, and telephone employees. By 1937 the CIO, which became the Congress of Industrial Organizations a year later, had 3,700,000 members.

The greatest reaction occurred in the AFL. Fearful of being overwhelmed, it cast aside its old principles and undertook its own organizing campaigns, stimulating a struggle for membership that spread through every industry in the nation. By 1940 each federation claimed 5 million members. The warfare affected the public adversely, for the rash of strikes that broke out over jurisdiction in every industry made it wonder if it were not becoming the victim of irresponsible labor tactics. As war approached in 1941, this public attitude changed to hostility.

Labor and World War II. The federal government played a larger role in the affairs of labor in World War II. The administration secured legislation to control war production, use of manpower, wages, and prices. Labor cooperated fully in directing the agencies involved. Congress, on its own, passed legislation to curb "undesirable" labor activities. Labor-management relations were brought by agreement under the supervision of a War Labor Board, and unions virtually surrendered the right to strike. Workingmen, however, did not suffer any more than the public at large. Although they were faced with a constantly growing disparity between wages and prices, a situation that contributed to a large number of strikes in 1943, they were satisfied with the efforts of the government to adjust in situation during the last years of the war. In 1945 union membership reached 14 million.

American Labor in the Postwar Years. Labor-union activities in the aftermath of the war (the Truman and Eisenhower administrations) divided into three areas. Once the war came to an end (1945) and the administration lifted wartime regulations, unions started campaigns, directed at the nation's major industries, to compensate for wartime wage lag. The campaigns, successful because the economy was burgeoning, lasted until the outbreak of the Korean War (1953).

The original effort for compensation of wartime sacrifices, which produced a half dozen "quiet" nationwide strikes, brought a reprisal in the form of a new antilabor movement, mounted by employers and supported by a public convinced that the rising cost of living was caused by high wages. Their combined activity led to the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act (1947), which was intended to restrain union behavior that might restrict the "free flow of commerce." Among other things it stipulated an 80-day cooling-off period in conflicts affecting national welfare, and it permitted the states to prohibit union-security ("right to work") agreements. Passage of the act triggered several labor reactions: organizing drives among industrial workers in the South and among white-collar workers, strong efforts to expand fringe benefits (including medical and other insurance programs), escalator clauses (providing for wage increases tied to the cost of living), and a guaranteed annual wage. All had some success in Truman's administration, though they were soon overshadowed by the problem, also appearing in European industry, of automation, which eliminated jobs by the hundred thousand.

AFL-CIO Unification. The Taft-Hartley Act also brought a revival of labor's political activities that had started during the New Deal to keep Roosevelt in office. They now became an organized effort to maintain all their friends in Congress. To a degree they were successful until 1952 when Dwight D. Eisenhower was elected president and the Republican party took control of Congress. Since both were regarded as enemies, the AFL and CIO instinctively moved closer together. Late in 1955 they established a unified AFL-CIO with George Meany of the AFL as president and Walter Reuther of the automobile workers and the CIO as president of the industrial department. The new organization was not immediately successful. While it fought

(Smith)
April 29, 1989
Draft Two
MISS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: COMMENCEMENT
MISSISSIPPI STATE U.
MAY 1989

President ___, Members of the Board of Trustees, soon-to-be fellow graduates, faculty, administrators, friends.

Thank you for your warm reception. And let me express my appreciation for that gracious introduction.

In fact, I have to admit that listening to those words of welcome, I'm reminded of something one of our former Presidents said when he heard an introduction that even he considered generous.

"I only wish my parents could have been alive to hear that introduction," Lyndon Johnson told his audience. "My father would have enjoyed it. And my mother would have believed it!"

My friends, I'm enjoying it -- being here today. And I know that you'll believe me when I say what a pleasure it is to address these ceremonies.

We meet, to begin, at a special school -- special because for ___ years, Mississippi State has made education a bequest.

We gather, too, in a special State -- special for its people. You know that what we are matters more than what we have. You cherish home and people's feelings and how they grew up.

We assemble, finally, on a special day -- for the very word "Commencement" means "Beginning." My friends, today embodies your beginning. And it asks you to give to life, the life you have received from this University: to right wrong, love justice, and serve the gentler impulses of mankind.

You know, as Air Force One flies, it's ___ miles from Washington to ___. I know: Barbara checked her trip-tik this morning. But for me, today also marks another journey: Back to some of my pivotal years -- the years I spent as an undergraduate.

It was 41 years ago this ___ that I, too, received my degree. I'll never forget it . . . nor will my teachers . . . they're still in shock.

At home, it was a time of housing shortage, black markets, and high inflation; abroad, the Cold War proclaimed by Winston Churchill had turned downright frigid. The Communist bloc was monolithic. China and the Middle East were rent by war. The

Marshall Plan was in its infancy. And in a Europe torn by conflicting ideologies, the Soviets were blockading West Berlin.

Milton Berle was Mr. Television, and taking pies in the face. Harry Truman was Mr. President, and he was giving 'em hell. The traditional family was in its glory -- what columnist Carl Rowan would later call "the time-honored family portrait of dad at work, mom home cooking apple pie, the kids playing with gramps." It was a different and, in many ways, simpler America. It was a different and, in many ways, more perilous world.

Nor will I forget how within a week of graduation, Bar and I packed our belongings, and moved halfway across the country. New State -- Texas. New life -- raising __ kids in a __-room house in Odessa. Started an oil company. Built a business. Charted unexplored frontiers -- like you, beginning now.

Since then, we've had a few mailing addresses -- China, Washington, the Great American South. A computer gauged the total once: ___ moves in ___ years. And we've had more than a few adventures. New people. New vistas. And, always, the distinctly American challenge of the unknown. Course, we hope now to stay in the same place for awhile. As John Kennedy once said of the White House: "I have a nice home, and the office is close by."

But, you know, it's funny. Over all those years, and all those miles, and all that wonderful experience, I learned a few things about America. And her people. And about life -- a successful life -- the life that, by definition, must include serving others.

I learned, for example, that we are not black and white, rural and urban, the privileged and the poor. Instead, we are Americans, and members of a family. For we all inhabit a common earth. And our fate is not divisible.

At the heart of this family -- America's family -- is, of course, our family -- yours, and mine. It is the hub, and we are the spokes. And it its core are values -- for we are not the sum of our possessions, but of how we conduct ourselves. Simple, basic values like decency, kindness, self-sacrifice, courage.

You know, I've been blessed with a wonderful wife and five great kids. And eleven brimming grandkids -- by themselves, they could field the Tigers' offensive football team. Like all kids, they provide a Rubik's Cube of questions. And, like most families, they supply that loyalty and love which make us less alone. Course, even the Brady Bunch can't always shield us from brutality. I'm reminded of the alumnus who sent his coach a telegram before the big game. It read: "Remember, coach. We're all behind you -- win or tie."

Yes, in the end we do chart our lives -- each one of us, individually. But a successful life says that we are not islands unto ourselves. That is why as President, I want to strengthen the family unit -- by example, hopefully, and by deed.

Education, for instance, can nurture families that are strong, and independent. So, we have unveiled an education program which rewards achievement, demands accounability, and invests in our children.

Child care, too, can keep families together. So, we have announced an initiative which responds to today's changing demographics. Our proposal puts money in the hands of lower-income parents, limits Federal intervention, and increases options. A church can help, or professional nursey, or grandparents [PAUSE] . . . my daughter Dora especially likes that part.

Let us protect the family. By keeping America at peace abroad. And well-fed, well-clothed, well-housed at home. By stopping the scourge of drug abuse. And putting criminals behind bars. And for those who, for whatever reason -- divorce, poverty, death -- feel alone and isolated, let us become their family: Not in a legal sense, but in a human sense -- helping, enriching, and caring for each other.

Today, millions of Americans are doing that -- giving of, not to, themselves. We term it volunteerism, or voluntary service, or community service. It means lending a hand, tending a wound, and helping the less fortunate.

We see these Americans everywhere -- at a child care center, at Choir Practice, at Little League, at the PTA. And they are heroes -- for volunteerism is among the highest planes of patriotism. Theirs is an America of good, quiet, decent people -- a high-school teacher, a elderly laborer, the men who till our farms. They work and pay their taxes. They make government programs possible. And they reflect the values of "Do Unto Others" --- values I respect, and that as President I will serve.

For, you see, those values aren't abstract ideals. They live; they're flesh and blood; they make achievement possible. Compassion helps one child escape heroin addiction. Generosity allows another to partake of a decent meal. Civility helps a third overcome bigotry and hatred. Through faith in God, still another finally views the world as a warm, not sullen, place.

I have said I like what works. Community service works. That is why I have created the Office of National Service, which is leading our Administration's national service program. This office will enlist new volunteers in community-based efforts to

meet unmet social needs. For some, it can create an extended family. For all, it can unite the American family.

Project Victory, or Mission Impossible? Look to the heroes of today for an answer. Look, for example, to Ohio's Rose Tichey, who in 11 years has written 32 books, and edited over 100, for her church-sponsored literacy program. Or Chessie Davis next door in Alabama, who has provided a home for more than 800 abandoned children -- that's about 10 for each of her 82 years.

These Americans, like you, know that life is not a ledger board. And they know that the private sector -- and individuals -- have the resources -- and the responsibility -- to confront issues like hunger and health care, teen pregnancy and drug abuse, homelessness and illiteracy. Branch Rickey said: "Luck is the residue of design." Well, America's luck can be the residue of volunteerism's design.

My friends, Mississippi has given America some indelible leaders -- in politics, my good friend John Stennis; in education, a Lucius Q.C. Lamar; in opera, the soaring Leontyne Price. And, always, you've treasured what Mississippi's native son, William Faulkner termed "the old verities and truths of the heart."

Community service -- national service -- reflects those verities: "Love and honor . . . and pride and compassion and

sacrifice." Values which are as great and good as all America. Values which can make ours a more just, more decent, more giving land.

Let Faulkner's "verities of the heart" be our values -- not merely for this generation, but for future generations. And inspired by America's good, quiet, decent people, let us help enrich America -- so that America can enrich the world.

Thank you for inviting me. Good luck, and my heart-felt congratulations. May you treasure the road marked tomorrow. And may your future be worthy of your dreams. God bless you, and God bless America.

# # # #

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

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GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH

CHRONOLOGY

June 12, 1924	Born at home, 173 Adams Street, Milton, MA, to Prescott and Dorothy Walker Bush.
1925	Moved to Greenwich, CT. (Summer vacations were always spent at Walker's Point, Kennebunkport, ME).
1929-37	Attended Greenwich Country Day School, Greenwich, CT.
June 1942	Graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, MA.
June 12, 1942	Enlisted in the United States Navy as Second Class Seaman.
Aug 1942- Sept 1945	Active duty.
June 9, 1943	Commissioned an Ensign and became youngest pilot in the Navy at the time.
Sept 2, 1944	Shot down in the Pacific.
Jan 6, 1945	Married Barbara Pierce, Presbyterian Church, Rye, New York.
Sept 1945	Relieved from active duty. He was a Lt. (jg) and had flown 58 combat missions in the Pacific Theater, received the Distinguished Flying Cross and three Air Medals.
July 6, 1946	Birth of son, George Walker Bush.
June 1948	Graduated from Yale University, B.A. in Economics, Phi Beta Kappa.
	Final baseball game, NCAA College World Series, Kalamazoo, MI. Went on to West Texas to find a job and home.
Summer 1948	Moved to Odessa, TX, with wife Barbara, son George, and dog in a Studebaker.
1948-1950	Salesman, Dresser Industries in West Texas; Huntington Park, Bakersfield, Whittier, Ventura, and Compton, CA.
Dec 20, 1949	Birth of daughter, Pauline Robinson Bush (Robin).

1949	Moved to Midland, TX.
1951-1953	Co-founded royalty firm, Bush Overbey Oil Development Co. [John Overbey]
1953	Co-founded Zapata Petroleum Corp. [William and Hugh Liedtke]
Feb 11, 1953	Birth of son, John Ellis Bush (JEB).
Oct 11, 1953	Death of daughter Robin.
1954-1966	Co-founder and President of Zapata Offshore Co. (Drilling operations in Kuwait, Borneo, Trinidad, and the West Indies).
Jan 22, 1955	Birth of son, Neil Mallon Bush.
1956	Named by Jaycees as one of Five Outstanding Young Texans.
Oct 22, 1956	Birth of son, Marvin Pierce Bush.
1959	Moved to Houston (Houston has been their legal residence since 1959). Became a member of St. Martin's Episcopal Church. Later served as Vestryman.
Aug 18, 1959	Birth of daughter, Dorothy Walker Bush.
1960	London business trip.
1963	Elected Chairman of Harris County Republican Committee.
1964	Unsuccessful candidate for U.S. Senate. Lost to Ralph Yarborough (D-TX). Won 43% of vote. Led Goldwater by 200,000.
1964	Delegate (TX), Republican National Convention, San Francisco.
Sept 1965	Zapata's off-shore oil rig, the Maverick, was swept away by Hurricane Betsy. No lives lost.
1967-1971	Member of Congress; Texas, 7th District. Was unopposed for re-election in 1968.
1967-1971	Member, House Ways and Means Committee (Chaired by Wilbur Mills). First freshman legislator in 60 years to be chosen.

Dec 1967-Jan 1968	Visited South Vietnam front at his own expense, as well as Thailand and Laos (two weeks).
1968	Delegate (TX), Republican National Convention, Miami Beach, FL.
Apr 1969	Was appointed by Speaker of the House as a delegate to the U.S.-Mexican Interparliamentary Group to promote greater understanding between the two countries.
1970	Unsuccessful candidate for U.S. Senate. Lost to Lloyd Bentsen. Won 47% of the vote.
1971	Prior to assuming UN duties, visited The Hague, Brussels, Vienna, and Rome to observe international organizations and specialized agencies.
1972	Attended UN Security Council meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Feb 1971-Jan 1973	U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. [During this time, PRC admitted, India-Pakistan War broke out, Israeli- atheletes murdered in Munich, Israel attacked Lebanon, Security Council met on terrorism and hijackings].
Jan 1973-Sept 1974	Chairman, Republican National Committee. [Actively sought to increase participation of women and minorities].
Sept 1974 Jan 1976	Chief, U.S. Liason Office, People's Republic of China.
Jan 1976-Jan 1977	Director, Central Intelligence Agency.
1977-1979	Chairman, Executive Committee, First International Bank, Houston.
1977	West Germany: Attended international economic conference.
June 1977	Appointed Adjunct Professor of Administrative Science, Rice University.
Oct 1977	People's Republic of China and Tibet: Guest of Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs. Travelled with Lowell Thomas.

1979-1980	Candidate for Presidential nomination, Republican Party.
July 1979	Israel: Participant in international conference on terrorism. Also visited Egypt.
July 1980	Nominated as Vice Presidential candidate, Republican Party.
Jan 20, 1981	Inauguration Ceremony. Sworn in as Vice President of the United States.
Jan 1981	Vice President George Bush appointed Chairman, Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief.
Feb 1981	Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, Task Force to Investigate the Deaths of the Children of Atlanta.
March 1981	Vice President appointed Chairman of Special Situation Group of National Security Council (formerly the Crisis Management Team).
Jun 1981	France and Great Britain: Bi-lateral meetings.
Jun 30, 1981	Philippines: Inauguration of President Marcos.
Sept 1981	Mexico: Independence celebration.
Oct 1981	Venezuela: Funeral of President Betancourt.
	Dominican Republic, Colombia and Brazil: Attended bi-lateral meetings.
Jan 1982	Vice President appointed Chairman of South Florida Task Force to coordinate solutions to drug epidemic.
Apr 1982	Three week trip for bi-lateral discussions with the heads of Japan, Korea, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and People's Republic of China.
June 1982	Saudi Arabia: Funeral of King Khalid.
Aug 7, 1982	Colombia: Inauguration of President Betancur.
Nov 1982	Cape Verde, Senegal, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire and Kenya: Discussion of Namibian independence and U.S. policy in Africa.
	Bermuda.

Nov 1982	USSR: Funeral of President Leonid Breshnev and meeting with General Secretary Andropov.
Jan 30- Feb 10, 1983	Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, France, Great Britain and West Germany: Discussions with NATO allies on deployment of Pershing missiles.
Mar 1983	The Vatican: Meeting with Pope John Paul II. Canada: Talks on arms reduction.
Jun 10, 1983	Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS).
Jun 24- Jul 7, 1983	England, West Germany, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Ireland, Sweden and Finland: Discussion of issues facing NATO allies; Reaffirmation of close U.S. ties to neutral countries of Northern Europe.
Sept 1983	Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary and Austria: Consultation on matters of mutual interest.
Oct 1983	Jamaica and Puerto Rico.
Oct 26, 1983	Lebanon: Visit with US Marines and meeting with President Gemayel.
Nov 1983	Appointed by the President to chair the Follow-up Group to work with the Japanese on trade matters.
Dec 10, 1983	Argentina: Inauguration of President Alfonsin.
Dec 11, 1983	El Salvador: Discussions of death squad activity.
Feb 14, 1984	USSR: Funeral of Yuri Andropov and meeting with General Secretary Chernenko.
Feb 1984	Great Britain, Italy, France and Luxembourg: Discussions on Multi-National Force; Meeting with Pope John Paul II and Prime Minister Werner.
Mar 30, 1984	Guinea: Funeral of President Toure.
Apr 1984	Switzerland: Presentation of treaty to ban chemical weapons to United Nations Conference on Disarmament.
May 8-18, 1984	Japan: Discussion of bi-lateral economic and trade issues with Japan.

May 8-18, 1984	Pakistan, Indonesia, India and Oman: Reaffirmation of close relations with the other countries.
May 29, 1984	Washington, D.C.: Addressed opening session of NATO foreign ministers meeting.
Aug 1984	Ecuador: Inauguration of President Cordero.
Mar 1985	Sudan, Nigeria, Mali: Visit to drought-stricken countries.
	Switzerland: Address to United Nations International Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa.
	USSR: Funeral of Konstantin Chernenko; meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev.
	Brazil: Inauguration of President Neves.
	Grenada and Honduras: Demonstration of US support of trend toward democracy in Central and South America.
June 1985	West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, France and Great Britain: International meeting on the hostages; discussion on defense and political unity.
Jul 13, 1985	Under the provisions of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, Vice President Bush became President of the United States from 11:32am to 7:22pm while President Reagan was undergoing surgery.
Jul 20, 1985	Vice President Bush appointed Chairman, Task Force on Combatting Terrorism.
Oct 1985	Mariana Islands, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong. ✓
Jan 1986	Guatamala: Inauguration of President Cerezo.
Jan 1986	Honduras: Inauguration of President Azcona.
Mar 1986	Tunisia: Reaffirmation of close relations.
	Portugal: Inauguration of President Soares.
Apr 1986	West Germany.
	Saudi Arabia: Dedication of American Embassy.

Apr 1986	Bahrain, Yemen Arab Republic, Oman: Reaffirmation of close relations with other Arab nations.
May 1986	Costa Rica: Inauguration of President Sanchez.
	Algeria.
June 1986	Canada: Bi-lateral talks.
July 1986	Israel: Address to Knesset.
Aug 1986	Jordan, Egypt, Great Britain and West Germany.
Dec 1986	Mexico: Meeting with President De La Madrid.
Jan 1987	Canada.
Mar 1987	Ecuador: Meeting with President Cordero concerning earthquake aid.
Sept 1987	Published autobiography, LOOKING FORWARD, with Victor Gold.
Sept 1987	Poland: Bi-lateral meetings.
	Italy, France, Belgium, West Germany and Great Britain: Discussions with NATO allies on INF Treaty and Persian Gulf.
Oct 12, 1987	Announced candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Presidency of the United States.
Feb 16, 1988	Won the New Hampshire primary.
Aug 18, 1988	Accepted the Republican Party's nomination for President.
Nov 8, 1988	Elected Forty-first President of the United States of America.

GEORGE BUSH BIOGRAPHY

ADDENDUM

FORMER ASSOCIATIONS

BUSINESS AFFILIEATIONS:

Director of:
First International Bank, Houston, TX
First International Bankshares Corporation, Dallas, TX
First International Bankshares, Ltd., London
Camco, Inc., Houston, TX
Acustron, Houston, TX
Eli Lilly, Indianapolis, IN
Purolator Corporation, Piscataway, NJ
Texasgulf, Inc., Stamford, CT

TRADE AFFILIATIONS:

Texas Midcontinent Oil and Gas Association
Independent Producers Association of America
American Association of Oil Well Drilling Contractors

TRUSTEE:

Trinity University, San Antonio, TX
Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX
Phillips Academy, Andover, MA
Hedgecroft Hospital
Holly Hall (retirement home)
Hitchcock Hospital, Houston, TX

The Vice President has been awarded 37 honorary degrees.

OTHER MEMBERSHIPS:

Council on Foreign Relations (6-7 years)
Trilateral Commission (one year)
Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity (Yale)

The Vice President has retained his membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion.

Vice President George Bush retains membership in only the Episcopal Church Foundation and St. Martin's Episcopal Church, Houston.