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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 31, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *AD*
FROM: DAN MCGROARTY *DM*
SUBJECT: ASPEN INSTITUTE 40TH ANNIVERSARY

I. SUMMARY

On Thursday, August 2, at 3:30 p.m. you will address the opening session of the Aspen Institute's 40th Anniversary Symposium. About 3000 people will attend, 500 of whom are special guests of the Aspen Institute, including Prime Minister Thatcher, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto, business executives, public servants and academics from around the world.

Lodwrick Cook, Chairman and CEO of ARCO, will introduce you. Following the speech, Ann Hudson, a trustee of the Aspen Institute, will present you with a gift.

II. DISCUSSION

The speech (20 min./teleprompter) discusses national security and defense, and the new challenges the U.S. faces in this rapidly changing world.

#

McGroarty/Dooley
July 31, 1990
4:45 pm
[ASPEN]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: THE ASPEN INSTITUTE
ASPEN, COLORADO
AUGUST 2, 1990
5:30 P.M.

[Introductory acknowledgements: Aspen officials, alumni.
Prime Minister Thatcher, Ambassador Catto.] I am delighted to
celebrate with you the 40th anniversary of the illustrious Aspen
Institute. //

In those 40 years, the **spirit of Aspen** has come to signify
the attempt to bridge the worlds of **thought and action**. // And
of course, to understand the tremendous changes taking place
around us. / Think back to the headlines 40 years ago, the
summer of that first Aspen conference in 1950. / North Korea
roared across the 38th parallel. Klaus Fuchs was caught and
convicted for revealing the secrets of the atom bomb to the
Soviets. The **Cold War** -- a term introduced into our political
vocabulary by Bernard Baruch -- **had come into its own, as the**
shorthand to describe the half-way house of an armed and uneasy
peace -- a world divided, East from West. /

That was the world as Aspen came into being -- the world
Aspen sought to **study, and to shape.** //

The forty years since then have been a time of tremendous
progress -- for the nations of the West, an era of unparalleled
prosperity, peace and freedom. / But at the same time, we lived
in a constant condition of **tension, Cold War and conflict.** //

That world is now changing. // The decades-old division of Europe is ending -- and the era of democracy-building has begun. In Germany -- the divided nation in the heart of a divided continent -- unity is now assured, as a free and full member of the NATO alliance. / The Soviet Union itself is in the midst of a political and economic transformation that has brought unprecedented openness -- a process that is at once full of hope, and full of uncertainty. //

These changes have transformed our security environment. We are entering a new era. The defense strategy and military structure needed to ensure peace can -- and must -- be different. / The threat of a Soviet invasion of Western Europe launched with little or no warning is today more remote than at any point in the post-war period. / With the emergence of democracy in Eastern Europe, the Warsaw Pact has lost its military meaning -- and after more than four decades of dominance, Soviet troops are withdrawing from Central and Eastern Europe. /

Our task today is to shape our defense capabilities to these changing strategic circumstances. / In a world less driven by an immediate threat to Europe and the danger of global war -- in a world where arms control agreements contribute to stability -- we know that our forces will be smaller. / Secretary Cheney and General Powell are hard at work determining the precise size and composition of the forces we need. But I can tell you now, when all the calculations are complete -- when all our roles and missions are reviewed -- we will be looking at a military force

that, within five years, will be 25% smaller than today's. / America's Armed Forces will be at their lowest level since 1950.

What matters most is how we reshape the forces that remain. The United States would be ill-served by forces that represent nothing more than a scaled-back or shrunken-down version of the ones we possess at present. If we simply pro-rate our reductions -- cut equally across the board -- we could easily end up with more than we need for contingencies that are no longer likely -- and less than we must have to meet emerging challenges. / What we need are not merely reductions -- but restructuring.

What we require now is a defense policy that adapts to the significant changes we are witnessing -- without neglecting the enduring realities that will continue to shape our security strategy. // A policy of peacetime engagement every bit as constant and committed to the defense of our interests and ideals in today's world as in the time of conflict and Cold War. //

And in this world, America remains a **pivotal factor for peaceful change**. / American interests in Europe and the Pacific -- in the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf -- all are key reasons why maintaining a forward presence will remain an indispensable element of our strategy.

And the fact remains for all the positive changes we have seen, the **Soviet Union remains a world-class military power**. Even after the conventional arms reductions we are now negotiating, the Soviets will continue to maintain 2 to 3 million men under arms. / And of course, our number one concern: the

Soviets continue to maintain **and modernize** their arsenal of strategic nuclear weapons. //

We and our allies welcome the new course the Soviet Union has chosen. / But prudence demands that we maintain an effective deterrent -- one that secures the peace **not only** in today's climate of reduced tensions, but that ensures that renewed confrontation is not an option for any Soviet leadership.

The Soviets will enter a START Treaty with a fully modernized, highly capable and very large strategic force. / We need the B-2. Secretary Cheney has already scaled back the program as much as makes sense. Further delays will only increase costs. / We need to complete the Trident program -- to ensure a survivable, submarine-based deterrent. / We can defer a decision on our land-based ICBMs -- as we see how the START talks proceed -- but we must keep our options open: and that means completing the development of the small ICBM and the rail-based Peacekeeper. / And finally, I am convinced that a defensive strategic deterrent makes more sense than ever before. We must push forward the great promise of SDI -- and we must deploy SDI when ready. //

And the U.S. will keep a force in Europe as long as our allies want and need us there. / The **size and shape** of those forces will change, to suit the new and less threatening circumstances. But we will remain in Europe to deter any new dangers -- and to reassure all of Europe -- East and West -- that the European balance will remain secure. //

Outside of Europe, America must possess forces able to respond to threats in whatever corner of the globe they may occur. / In spite of our best efforts to control the spread of chemical and nuclear weapons and ballistic missile technologies, more nations are acquiring weapons of mass destruction -- and the means to deliver them. / [[Right now, over 100 countries have cruise missiles. 20 countries have the capacity to produce chemical weapons. And by the year 2000, as many as 15 nations will possess ballistic missiles. //]] In the future, even conflicts we once thought of as limited or local may carry far-reaching consequences.

Even in a world where democracy and freedom have made great gains, threats remain. Terrorism. Hostage taking. Renegade regimes and unpredictable rulers -- new sources of instability - - all require a strong and engaged America. //

To cope with the full range of challenges we may confront, we must focus on readiness and rapid response -- and to prepare today to meet the challenges we may face in the future, we must focus on research -- an active and inventive program of defense R&D. //

Let me begin with the component with the greatest long-range consequences -- research. Time and again, we have seen technology revolutionize the battlefield. / The U.S. has always relied upon its technological edge to offset the need to match potential adversaries' strength in numbers. / Cruise missiles, Stealth fighters and bombers, today's "smart" weapons with state-

of-the-art guidance systems, and tomorrow's "brilliant" ones: the men and women in our Armed Forces deserve the best technology America has to offer. //

And we must realize the heavy price we will pay if we look for false economies in defense R&D. Most modern weapons systems take a minimum of 10 years to move from the drawing board to the battlefield. / // The nature of national defense demands that we plan now for threats on the distant horizon. The decisions we make today -- the programs we push forward, or push aside -- will dictate the kind of military forces we have at our disposal in the year 2000 -- and beyond. //

Second, we must focus on rapid response. As we saw most recently in Panama, the U.S. may be called on to respond to a variety of challenges from various points on the compass. In an era when threats may well emerge without warning, our ability to defend our interests will depend on our speed and agility.

We will need forces that give us global reach. No amount of political change will alter the geographic fact that we are separated from many of our most important allies and interests by thousands of miles of water. //

And in many of the conflicts we may face in the future, we may not have the luxury of matching manpower with pre-positioned materiel. That will require air and sea-lift capacities to get our forces where they are needed -- when they are needed. A new emphasis on flexibility and versatility should guide our efforts.

And finally, as we restructure, we must put a premium on

readiness. / Readiness must be our highest priority. / True military capability never exists on paper -- it is measured in the hours spent, and experience gained, on the training ground, under sail, and in the cockpit. Nothing is more short-sighted than cutting training time to cut costs -- and nothing is more demoralizing for our troops than to deny them the training time they need. // Our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines must be well-trained, tried and tested -- ready to perform every mission we ask of them. //

In our restructured forces, reserves will be important, but in new ways. The need to be prepared for a massive, short-term mobilization has diminished. We can now adjust both the size and readiness of our reserve forces, to help us deal with the more likely challenges we will face.

Our strategy will guard against a major reversal in Soviet intentions by incorporating into our planning the concept of regeneration of our forces. By the mid-90s, the time it would take the Soviets to return to the levels of confrontation that marked the depths of the Cold War will be sufficient to allow us to rely not solely on existing forces -- but to generate wholly new forces. / This readiness to rebuild -- made explicit in our defense policy -- will be an important element in our ability to deter aggression. ///

A rational restructuring of the kind I've outlined will take five years. And I am confident we can meet the challenges I've outlined today -- provided we proceed with an orderly build-down

-- not a fire sale. Any build-down of this magnitude must be managed carefully to minimize dislocations -- not just to the military balance, but to morale. And I can say right now, as Commander-in-Chief, that we will take every step possible to minimize the turbulence these changes will create for our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines. / I will not break faith with the young men and women who have freely chosen to serve their country. //

All of us know the challenges we face are fiscal, as well as military. / The budget constraints we face are very real -- but so too is the need for a strong and secure America. The simple fact is: when it comes to national security, America can never afford to fail or fall short. ///

Let me say once again how pleased I am to appear here today -- especially with our honored friend, Mrs. Thatcher. / Today, of course, is not the only time President and Prime Minister have shared the stage. The world remembers that day 44 years ago -- in Fulton, Missouri, when Churchill delivered what history calls the "Iron Curtain" speech. / But that wasn't what he called it. He titled it / "The Sinews of Peace." // By that, he meant to summon up a vision of the strength of free nations -- united in defense of democracy. //

At long last, we are writing the final chapter of the 20th Century's third great conflict. The Cold War is now drawing to a close. / And yet today -- as in Churchill's time -- the world remains divided. For all the millions of men and women who won

their freedom this past year -- there are hundreds of millions more not yet free. //

Our challenge today is to overcome this deep division. To marshall the growing forces of the Free World -- to work to bring within reach for the unfree the liberty that belongs by right to all. //

Thank you, and may God bless the United States of America.

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The Aspen Institute

Annual Report
available on Friday
July 27.

limerence, defined by the group as the state of being in love. Conducts scholarly research; compiles personal data concerning limerence. Computerized Services: Data base. Presently inactive.

Publications: *Love and Limerence* (book); plans to publish *Dark Side of Love* (book).

★8910★ **SYNERGY POWER INSTITUTE (Human Relations) (SPI)**
64 Via la Cumbre Phone: (415) 461-7854
Greenbrae, CA 94904 James H. Craig, Exec.Dir.
Founded: 1968. **Members:** 40. **Budget:** Less than \$25,000. Individuals interested in the use and application of human power. The institute defines power as "the way individuals and groups can intentionally affect the behavior of others to increase their satisfaction." Aims are to increase the public understanding of: forms of power and their effects on user and recipient; methods of humane conflict resolution; the role of values in selecting and directing the uses of power; ways of encouraging and facilitating the active, responsible exercise of power. Conducts workshops in use of synergic power (creative cooperation). Maintains library. **Divisions:** Synergic Power Center; Women's Power Center. **Formerly:** Center for the Study of Power. **Convention/Meeting:** none.

Publications: Papers, reports, *Synergic Power*, and *Power From Within* (books), and workshop manual.

★8911★ **ASPEN INSTITUTE (Humanistic Studies) (AI)**
Carmichael Rd., Wye Center
P.O. Box 222 Phone: (301) 827-7168
Queenstown, MD 21658 David T. McLaughlin, Pres.
Founded: 1949. **Budget:** \$7,000,000. **Nonmembership.** Organizes seminars, workshops, and conferences to bring together business, educational, and cultural leaders from the United States and abroad to discuss issues and initiate action on human, social, and other vital problems in our society and the world. Work is based on consideration of cultural, historical, spiritual, and moral values. Conducts meetings throughout the year, including executive seminars for business leaders. Prepares seminars on various countries. Sponsors conferences on the governance of contemporary society on subjects such as international affairs, arms control, and inter-American dialogue. **Telecommunications Services:** Fax, (301)827-9182; telex, 757931 ASPENWYE UD. **Formerly:** (1988) Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies.
Convention/Meeting: periodic conference on the governance of contemporary society.

★8912★ **AMERICAN ACADEMY AND INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS (Humanities) (AAIAL)**
633 W. 155th St. Phone: (212) 368-5900
New York, NY 10032 Margaret M. Mills, Exec.Dir.
Founded: 1898. **Members:** 250. **Staff:** 9. U.S. artists, writers, and composers qualified by notable achievement in their field (membership limited to 250); honorary members are American choreographers, filmmakers, and photographers (10) and foreign artists, writers, and composers (75). To promote literature and the fine arts in the U.S.: Annually presents the following awards: in art, the Brunner Award for architecture; in literature, the Michael Braude Award for Light Verse, two Mildred and Howard Strauss awards, the Howells medal, Witter Bynner Poetry Prize, Sue Kaufman Prize for First Fiction, Rome Fellowship in Literature, Jean Stein Award, Harold D. Vursell Memorial Award, Morton Dauwen Zabel Award, and, periodically, the E. M. Forster Award; in music, Nathan and Lillian Berliawski Award; Walter Hinrichsen Award for publication of a work by an American composer; Charles Ives fellowships and scholarships; Goddard Lieberman fellowships; Richard Rogers Production Award; Marc Blitzstein Award for musical theatre; 17 Academy-Institute Awards in art, literature, and music; Richard and Hinda Rosenthal Foundation awards in art and literature; Award for Distinguished Service to the Arts; two gold medals covering 11 categories in the arts; Award of Merit for achievement in six categories in the arts. (Nominations for awards are accepted only from members, with the exception of the Richard Rodgers Production Award.) **Formed By Merger Of:** American Academy of Arts and Letters (founded 1904) and National Institute of Arts and Letters (founded 1898).

Publications: *Proceedings*, annual. • *Yearbook*. • Also publishes exhibition catalogues and brochure.

Convention/Meeting: annual award ceremony - always May, New York City.

★8913★ **AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES (Humanities) (ACLS)**
228 E. 45th St., 16th Fl. Phone: (212) 697-1505
New York, NY 10017 Stanley N. Katz, Pres.
Founded: 1919. **Members:** 46. **Staff:** 20. National professional scholarly organizations in the humanities and social sciences. Encourages humanistic studies through initiation and promotion of research, fellowships and grants to individuals, and representation at home and abroad of the interests and accomplishments of American scholars in humanistic fields. Conducts a program for the encouragement of American studies in Europe and the Western Pacific

tries of Eastern Europe. Provides administrative and fiscal support for the Council for International Exchange of Scholars (see separate entry). **Committees:** Chinese Civilization and Other Area Programs; Dictionary of American Biography; Dictionary of the Middle Ages; Dictionary of Social Biography; History of Religions; Scholarly Communication with The People's Republic of China; also has joint area committees with the Social Science Research Council (see separate entry).

Publications: *American Council of Learned Societies--Annual Report*. Free. Circulation: 2000. Advertising: not accepted. • *American Council of Learned Societies--Newsletter*, quarterly. Price: Free. Circulation: 1000. Advertising: not accepted. • *American Council of Learned Societies--Occasional Paper Series*. Monograph series reprinting selected ACLS studies and presentations. Price: Free. Circulation: 6000. Advertising: not accepted.

Convention/Meeting: annual - usually April.

★8914★ **ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF DADA AND SURREALISM (Humanities) (ASDS)**
c/o Albert Sonnenfeld
Dept. of French and Italian
Taper 126 University Park
Univ. of Southern California
Los Angeles, CA 90089 Phone: (213) 741-1111
Albert Sonnenfeld, Pres.
Founded: 1964. **Members:** 150. North American branch of the International Association for the Study of Dada and Surrealism (Paris, France). Scholars, collectors, teachers, students, and others interested in the Dada and Surrealist movements in literature and the arts and in facilitating studies on the movements, ideas, and works connected with these movements. (Dada is a movement in art and literature, during the period of 1916-20, that began as a program of protest against civilization, rejecting all previous art by means of violent satire and incongruous humor. Several of its chief exponents were associated with the surrealist movement in art.) **Affiliated With:** the Language Association of America.

Publications: *Dada-Surrealism*, annual.

Convention/Meeting: annual conference - in conjunction with MLA - Dec. 27-29, Washington, DC.

★8915★ **FEDERATION OF STATE HUMANITIES COUNCILS (FSHC)**
1012 14th St., N.W., Suite 1207 Phone: (202) 381-1111
Washington, DC 20005 Jamil Zainaldeen, Exec. Dir.
Founded: 1977. **Members:** 53. **Staff:** 4. **Budget:** \$500,000. Humanities councils in each state and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Islands. Encourages public understanding and utilization of the humanities; promotes the application of the humanities in American life. Utilizes the media to disseminate information; sponsors reading and discussion programs, publishing exhibits, seminars, workshops, institutes, lecture series, and a press bureau. Bestows awards. **Formerly:** (1986) National Federation of Humanities Councils.

Publications: *Humanities Discourse*, bimonthly. Newsletter providing information on the humanities and the work of the state humanities councils. Price: \$8/year. Circulation: 3200. Advertising: not accepted. • *Federation of State Humanities Councils Directory*, periodic. • *Research Report*, monthly.

Convention/Meeting: annual conference - 1989 Oct. 27-29, Nashville, TN; 1990 October/November, Portland, OR.

★8916★ **INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF EXPRESSIONISM - ERNST TOLLER MEMORIAL SOCIETY (Humanities) (ISSE-ETMS)**
P.O. Box 20183
Cincinnati, OH 45220 Eva Lachman-Kalitzki, Founding President
Founded: 1979. Is dedicated to the study of expressionism in art, literature, and music. Promotes literary, historical, and political study and research concerning the life, work, and times of Ernst Toller (1893-1939), a dramatist and politician, and other expressionist artists and writers. Conducts a study of twentieth century German history, art, and literature and concerning antifascism, exile, and the German anti-Nazi resistance movement. **Convention/Meeting:** none.
Publications: Special issue.

★8917★ **LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE (Humanities) (LI)**
P.O. Box 1000 Phone: (203) 581-1111
Litchfield, CT 06759 Dr. Richard T. Noble, Pres.
Founded: 1984. **Members:** 50. **Staff:** 1. **Budget:** Less than \$25,000. **Groups:** 2. Promotes the arts and sciences and encourages humanistic service to civic, educational, and religious organizations. Devotes resources to: provides teaching services. Offers consulting services; sponsors community service programs and cultural exhibitions; conducts seminars, lectures, forums, and workshops. S

STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE ORGANIZATION

WASHINGTON, DC 20301-7100



TO: Name: Peggy Dooley
Phone: 456 - 7750
Fax Number: 456 - 6218
Number of Pages: Cover + 2

FROM: Name: Doug MacKinnon
Phone: 697 - 4040
Office Symbol: SDIO

REMARKS: Peggy:

Just some additional language on SDI
should you ever need more Foreign Policy
material rather than defense. Thanks
again for your time. Take Care,

Doug

SDIO/D FAX NUMBER: (202) 693-1693, AV 223-1693
Confirmation Number: (202) 697-4040, AV 227-4040

TALKING POINTS

SDI AND START

-- There is a potential synergism between strategic defenses and our objectives in the strategic arms reduction talks, or START.

-- In particular, because they are most effective against heavily MIRVed missiles, space-based defenses such as Brilliant Pebbles provide an incentive for the Soviets to de-MIRV their missiles -- an important objective of U.S. arms control policy.

-- Reduced levels of offensive forces -- not only warheads, but perhaps more importantly reductions in throw-weight -- make the job of the defense easier, and thus START may enable us to develop a more modest and less costly strategic defense system.

-- Deployed defenses under START could provide insurance against possible Soviet cheating, which becomes more militarily significant under reduced overall force levels, and hedge against possible verification limitations.

-- Strategic defenses may also be the most cost-effective means of addressing the growing threat posed by Soviet mobile missiles, without threatening the pre-launch survivability of these systems.

-- Finally, strategic defenses would also enhance the survivability of remaining U.S. strategic forces and associated command, control and communications, which will be of even greater importance with reduced overall force levels.

SDI AND DEFENSE & SPACE TALKS

-- A robust SDI program, including aggressive exploration of space-based defenses such as Brilliant Pebbles, provides direct leverage in the Defense and Space Talks as well.

-- We were pleased by the outcome at the recent Bush-Gorbachev Summit here in Washington, wherein the leaders agreed in a joint statement on follow-on negotiations that the sides should implement an appropriate relationship or balance between offensive and defensive forces, including SDI.

-- This language is much more consistent with the U.S. agenda than the Soviet agenda of the status quo.

-- We are confident the Soviets will eventually agree to U.S. proposals for a cooperative transition to greater reliance by both sides on strategic defenses.

(more)

SDI AND DEFENSE & SPACE TALKS (cont'd)

-- In order to maximize our chances of gaining Soviet agreement to U.S. proposals, however, we need both adequate funding and programmatic flexibility in the conduct of the program.

-- We must be permitted to continue to explore the most promising concepts for space-based interceptors, such as Brilliant Pebbles.

-- The SDI Program Manager, Hank Cooper, also says he needs flexibility to pursue innovative concepts and technologies as they are identified. According to Cooper, these technologies and systems hold the promise of increasing the effectiveness, while reducing the cost of an initial strategic defense system.

-- The Soviets will join us in moving to a more stable offense-defense balance once they are convinced we are serious about moving in this direction. That's why it is more important than ever to have an adequately funded, flexible SDI program.

tee, an executive committee, a nominating committee, and an assessment (of the president) and budget (of the AUA) committee meet several times each year as needed. The board is served by a small AUA staff currently consisting of three full-time professionals (president, vice-president for administration, and executive officer), a part-time treasurer, and a half dozen secretaries.

In fiscal year 1980, ANL had an operating budget in excess of \$250 million; some \$70 million of that was "pass through" money spent for major procurements and subcontracts. Its capital assets presently exceed \$500 million. Currently ANL employs approximately fifty-three hundred people, of whom more than eighteen hundred are scientists and engineers; more than one thousand hold doctoral degrees. Some seven hundred of all employees are located at the "Argonne-West" Laboratory site near Idaho Falls, Idaho. There the laboratory operates the Experimental Breeder Reactor No. 2 (EBR-II), a small liquid-metal-fast-breeder reactor which for more than sixteen years has successfully demonstrated electric power generation through use of a breeder reactor system.

For further information, see Leonard Greenbaum, *A Special Interest: The Atomic Energy Commission, Argonne National Laboratory, and the Midwestern Universities* (1971). See also "Argonne Universities Association: Access to Argonne" (1980); published by the AUA, this booklet reproduces the founders agreement and provides other similar documentation about AUA operations.

HENRY V. BOHM

ARMOUR RESEARCH FOUNDATION. See IIT Research Institute.

ASPEN INSTITUTE FOR HUMANISTIC STUDIES. The Aspen Institute is a nonprofit international enterprise—international in its programs, participants, sources of support, governance, and affiliates. Headquartered in New York City, its activities are not confined to just one season of the year, nor anchored to just one place. They go forward around the year, and they employ facilities over what has become an expanding geographical base.

The institute's original campus in Aspen, Colorado, still serves as its focal point for summertime traditional seminars and for conferences that deal with issues central to the institute's "thought-leading-to-action" programs. But the Wye Plantation in Maryland's countryside outside Washington, D.C., is now the seat of endeavor focused on critical problems of governance in both the domestic and world arena. At the same time, a facility in Hawaii and a new one at Baca, Colorado, are other important bases for action. On top of all else, the institute's international concerns are vivified by its permanent presence in West Berlin, its facility in Tokyo, and its work in the Middle East, as well as its evolving special efforts in Asia and Latin America.

The institute was an outgrowth of the international Goethe Bicentennial Convocation held in Aspen, Colorado, in the summer of 1949. That convocation, organized on the joint initiative and division of labor among three Chicagoans, Walter Paepcke, University of Chicago President Robert M. Hutchins, and Professor Guiseppe Borgese, brought together renowned humanists from ten countries, and included Albert Schweitzer and José Ortega y Gasset. The excitement the event generated carried over into a proposal Ortega made to Walter Paepcke: to create in Aspen something like a *hochschule* of the humanities, but not a research center. Its educational mission would be to promote a synthesis of human life and to forge a single discipline out of the humanities, the social sciences, and the natural sciences.

In a follow-through on this seminal suggestion, Paepcke proceeded with the help of other Chicagoans to organize the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies—whose expansive title initially covered only a very small operation. It consisted in the main of the Executive Seminar, organized by Professor Mortimer Adler, offered for the first time in 1951, and confined to a few summer months. The Executive Seminar, with its intimately related offspring, remains to this day at the core of all of the institute's activities.

Each seminar session brings together senior corporate executives and leaders from other sectors of society the world over for a period of intensive reading, discussion, and interaction. Participants begin with a study of the intellectual foundations of Western civilization and with an eye on other civilizations as well. They then move on to examine their own values, attitudes, and responsibilities in a rapidly changing world. More than five thousand men and women at the front of affairs in the United States and overseas have participated in the Executive Seminar, which in recent years has been supplemented by other core seminars, such as those on the corporation and society, governance, and international corporate leadership. They also include special seminars addressed to major humanistic issues in parts of the world caught in the tensions between tradition and modernization: Iran, the Arab world, China, Japan, and Korea.

In 1957, the presidency of the Aspen Institute, which had been in the hands of Walter Paepcke since its formal birth, passed to Robert O. Anderson. Anderson, a former student of Professor Adler at the University of Chicago, was at that time rapidly emerging as a business leader of the first rank and as a patron of high-risk enterprises in education and the arts. In retrospect, it is doubtful that the Aspen Institute, small as it was, could have survived its many problems were it not for the lifeline it found in Anderson.

The institution had no endowment, its summertime activities never paid for themselves, and there were recurrent moments when it seemed that its future was limited to two prospects. Either it must liquidate itself out of existence, or, alternatively, its land and modest facilities must be taken over by a major university—at risk of the institute losing its distinctive identity as

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the only contemporary American institution dedicated to the promotion of humanistic values among the leaders of states and societies. Despite many discouragements, Anderson not only kept the institute alive and independent by covering its deficits but lent support to its innovative conferences on specific issues such as business school education, civil rights, disarmament, environmental protection, and the impact of science on society.

These conferences, however, had no coherent order, were not inter-related, and tended to be confined to a single season and have no follow-up. As Anderson himself later commented, "We shot at every bird that came along." The institute could contribute to an understanding of the human problems of the day, and to the alternative policy choices they posed, only if they were dealt with systematically in a process of consensus building. If the need here was plain, the means for meeting it proved elusive until 1969.

In that year, Anderson joined forces with a like-minded individual widely experienced in the world of government and philanthropy. This was Joseph E. Slater, who assumed the presidency of the institute in 1969, when Anderson moved into the new role of chairman of the board of trustees. It was Slater's conviction that the traditional dividing lines between domestic and foreign affairs had become as indistinct as lines drawn in water; that the salient problems of human existence were **transnational** and **transregional**; that to light up the parameters of these issues and to formulate the humanistic policy choices they posed called for an integrated approach among all the disciplines.

Slater further observed that, although important research always went forward within the academic world, in government circles, and under the direct auspices of foundations, institutional walls tended to separate what was done in one place from what was done in another. What was needed was a common ground where scholars and policy makers could meet in workshops held the year round to exchange information, test perceptions, and formulate alternative choices among value-oriented policies. The Aspen Institute could not only provide that common meeting ground and help bridge the distance between existing foundations so that each could best serve a common interest, but it could mobilize diverse intellectual resources for the institute's own "thought-leading-to-action" programs.

These programs, as Slater outlined them in a five-year plan that the institute's trustees approved, were initially centered in six areas, but are presently confined to four: communications and society; education for a changing society; justice, society, and the individual; and science, technology, and humanism.

Two of the initial programs—environment and the quality of life, and international affairs—were eventually merged and later absorbed into the institute-wide activities bearing on the problems of governance. Under its own name, however, the program on the environment and the quality of life worked closely with the United Nation's Secretariat in laying the conceptual

the environment, population, wars, as well as the one on and through their participants the university consortium on SALT I.

and Society, aside from its in the ever changing realm major contribution to the as a subject for university the program workshops now ber of institutions of higher is. The program on education common as well to the and to all other institute most promising men and em together for work on ns helped prepare them for

f all the programs he envi- of 1974. At the same time, ard of trustees was more e, the board had included bert Schweitzer, for exam- st board. But increasingly, ard has been composed of cation, communications, gions of the globe. In addi- visors, also representing an e have all been members or articipants in various insti-

called the attention of the e title of the institute and fic issues from the stand- the need to integrate the a coordinated, wide-angle ern. In the latter respect, ed to around a program- ert themselves when plan- ced up to in July, 1980, cial condition that led to step in the development of

ms had drawn many affil-

iated individuals and organizations into a consensus network, but a point had been reached where it seemed that the Aspen Institute's own contributions had reached their maximum utility. If so, then the resources of the institute would have to be applied to other matters that were in need of clarification. It also became apparent that, although institute-wide approaches were necessary to many national and international governance issues, such approaches were not always forthcoming despite expressions of cooperation from various program directors. At the same time, only the program on communications and society had secured sustained support from outside foundations. The others, although supported by outside grants for short-term undertakings, were primarily sustained by whatever general funds were available to the institute itself.

The institute had made many attempts to dispose of its property in Aspen on a sale or lease-back arrangement so as to secure a stable nest egg of funds on which it could draw up a budget and plan its program accordingly. All such attempts, however, fell through until the summer of 1980. At that time, the sale of the institute's facilities and land in Aspen to a buyer was consummated on terms that permitted the institute to use the existing campus facilities on an agreed schedule. The event worked in its own way to spur a restructuring of institute activities in relation to financial resources.

As a consequence, all existing program directors were made fellows of the institute. The activities in which they had been engaged would continue, but the scale would depend on the extent to which they could mobilize outside funds for their support. The institute, which had always lived with deficits over and above what it received from foundations and individual gifts, was henceforth expected to live within its income. Its traditional core Executive Seminar had at least come to produce a modest surplus to the institute, and other core seminars such as the one on the corporation and society were breaking even. But the decision was made to focus the institute's own immediately available funds in support of institute-wide activities grouped under the heading of "governance."

These included projects bearing titles such as "The First Twenty Years of Life," "Financing the Future," "Tradition and Modernization," "Food, Climate, and the World's Future," "Jobs and Work," "Energy: A Challenge to Governance," "Arms Control," "Cities and Foreign Working Populations," "International Governance," "The Future of the Non-profit Sector," and "International Corporate Leadership." Capping all activities of the institute in the broad realm of governance was a project known as the Wye Papers, after the Wye Plantation, which was becoming an important conference center for the institute. The Wye Papers, taking their model from *The Federalist*, start with a "circle of correspondents" whose members initiate papers on major national and international issues of governance, circulate the papers for comments and criticism among fellow correspondents, and incorporate these into redrafts, which are then

basis for the United Nation's conferences on the environment, population, and food. The program in international affairs, as well as the one on science, technology, and humanism, were linked through their participants with the Aspen Institute-based activities of the university consortium on arms control that helped prepare the ground for SALT I.

The Aspen Program on Communications and Society, aside from its direct impact on legislation enacted by Congress in the ever changing realm of electronic communications, had made a major contribution to the development of communication policy analysis as a subject for university study. The series of books that emerged from the program workshops now comprise the essential texts in an increasing number of institutions of higher learning that offer programs in communications. The program on education for a changing society has exhibited a feature common as well to the program on justice, society, and the individual and to all other institute activities. At its inception, it sought out the most promising men and women in the field of education, brought them together for work on common tasks, and by enriching their perceptions helped prepare them for major governmental posts.

In line with Slater's five-year plan, elements of all the programs he envisioned were in place and in operation by the end of 1974. At the same time, the international character of the institute's board of trustees was more strongly accented. Since the birth of the institute, the board had included citizens of countries besides the United States. Albert Schweitzer, for example, had served as the honorary head of the first board. But increasingly, from the start of the 1970s to the present, the board has been composed of working trustees drawn from leaders in education, communications, science, government, and business in different regions of the globe. In addition, the institute is now served by new special advisors, also representing an international mix. The trustees and advisors alike have all been members or moderators of the core seminars and are active participants in various institute programs.

Slater, with the support of the trustees, always called the attention of the program directors to the word *humanistic* in the title of the institute and stressed the importance of approaching all specific issues from the standpoint of humanistic values. He also underlined the need to integrate the activities of one program with those of others for a coordinated, wide-angle approach to humanistic issues of common concern. In the latter respect, however, although the object in view was agreed to around a program-planning table, go-it-alone habits tended to reassert themselves when planning sessions adjourned. This hard truth was faced up to in July, 1980, coincident with a change in the institute's financial condition that led to what Slater had recognized all along as a logical step in the development of the institute's structure.

Individual "thought-leading-to-action" programs had drawn many affil-

published for wide distribution as Wye Papers. One such paper on the presidential nominating process has already had a major impact on the form and focus of a nationwide movement for reform.

For further information, see Sidney Hyman, *The Aspen Idea* (1975), which provides a history of the institute up to that date. See also the following publications of the Aspen Institute: *Brief Overview* (1978); Joseph E. Slater, *Governance* (1979); and various issues of the *Chronicle*.

SIDNEY HYMAN

ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES, INC. (AUI). A nonprofit corporation chartered in 1946 for educational and research purposes under the education laws of New York, AUI's organization was sponsored by nine Northeastern universities: Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Rochester, and Yale.

The founders of AUI, with the financial support of the federal government, set out to create a multidisciplinary research institution, a primary purpose of which was to provide facilities essential for basic research in the nuclear and related sciences, facilities so large, complex, and costly as to render inadvisable their operation on the campus of a single university. The facilities were to be available on a competitive basis to all qualified scientists without regard to affiliation as well as to a resident scientific staff. For this institution a university-type management was deemed most conducive to the prosecution of the research program. The original plans of the founders resulted in the establishment in Upton, New York, of Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL), in 1947.

In light of the success of Brookhaven, the governing body of AUI accepted responsibility in 1956 for the establishment and operation of another institution of a similar character, the National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO), with its initial research facilities located at Green Bank, West Virginia.

The broad outlines of the Brookhaven research program, particularly its multidisciplinary character, were determined at its inception. The research staff is organized into eight departments: Physics, Accelerator, Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Medicine, Nuclear Energy, and Energy and Environment. The multidisciplinary program and staff and the highly flexible character of the laboratory's principal research facilities have proved to be major strengths.

The laboratory has designed and built a series of large research devices. The first generation of these, the Cosmotron and the Brookhaven Graphite Research Reactor, have already completed long and useful programs of research and have been replaced by newer machines. Today the Alternating Gradient Synchrotron (AGS) accelerates protons to energies up to 30GeV and continues as one of the nation's primary devices for high energy physics

STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE ORGANIZATION

WASHINGTON, DC 20301-7100



TO: Name: Peggy Dooley
Phone: 456 - 7750
Fax Number: 456 - 6218
Number of Pages: Cover + 2

FROM: Name: Doug Mackinnon
Phone: 697 - 4040
Office Symbol: SDIO

REMARKS: Peggy:

Mary Kate suggested I send this info along. It may be of help for the 8/2 speech at Aspen. I have sent copies to Denniwest + Andy Card. Mary Kate knows who I am should you have any questions. Thank you for all of your time and trouble.

P.S. Mary Kate just called to say it might be a foreign policy speech only. If so, keep this on file for future ref.

SDIO/D FAX NUMBER: (202) 693-1693, AV 223-1693
Confirmation Number: (202) 697-4040, AV 227-4040

Thanks!

Doug

- The remarkable progress of SDI has been a direct result of adequate funding and the programmatic and managerial flexibility to pursue innovative defensive concepts as they are identified.
- Both of these elements--adequate funding and flexibility in the conduct of the program--are required if we are to keep the program on track and meet my goals for the program which are to make an informed decision on the exact architecture for SDI by the end of my first term, and to begin deployment in my second.
- Technological progress in SDI has been tremendous.
 - Breakthrough's such as Brilliant Pebbles offer the very real promise of cost-effective, survivable, and affordable defenses.
 - Overall cost of an initial defensive system has been reduced, and we're confident the cost will continue to decline.
- Given improvements in the U.S. and Soviet relationship, why do we need SDI?
- President Bush put it best when he asserted: "In the 1990's strategic defenses make much more sense than ever before."
- Strategic defenses can place deterrence on more solid, stable foundation, protect against the growing Third World ballistic missile proliferation.
- Despite changes in international environment, Soviet strategic offensive threat remains.
 - Soviets continue a robust strategic modernization program: Last year alone, under Gorbachev, the Soviets deployed 140 new ICBMs, while the U.S. deployed only 12. That was in 1989, the year some observers seem to think that the entire threat went away.
 - Even under START, Soviet modernization programs will leave them with a force of higher technical quality than their current force.
- Despite changing Soviet intentions, the requirement to deter Soviet strategic force capabilities remain. SDI is a key element in the U.S. deterrent strategy.

- Strategic defenses can counter the growing threat of Third World ballistic missile proliferation.
 - Director of Central Intelligence Webster notes: Fifteen developing nations are expected to have ballistic missile capabilities by the year 2000. Ranges will be several thousand kilometers--some will be intercontinental. They may be able to carry conventional, chemical and nuclear payloads.
 - SDI is chartered to research and develop defenses against ballistic missiles of all ranges.
 - It is prudent to develop a defense against this growing threat--to protect ourselves, U.S. peace keeping forces, our friends and our allies.
- As it now stands, the proposed SDI 1991 Budget is only .4 percent of Federal Budget.
- If a ballistic missile is launched at the U.S., accidentally or otherwise, the President has only two options: (1) he must let it impact--because as of now, we can't stop it--killing possibly millions of Americans or (2) retaliate in kind against the nation that launched the missile, and thereby take the chance of escalating into a full blown nuclear war. neither option should be acceptable. And that is why it is essential to the security of the U.S. that the President be given a THIRD option, a fully functional strategic defense system capable of intercepting and destroying ballistic missiles.



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-1000

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FROM: Jackie Murphy

TO: Dan McGreahy

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DESK PHONE: .

FAX PHONE: 202-694-3477

FAX PHONE: 456-6218

REMARKS/COMMENTS

Dan-

Per our conversation, these are figures
Dan Howard uses in reference to third
world capabilities.

Regards,

Jackie Murphy

TIME OF TRANSMISSION

DATE OF TRANSMISSION

FACTS AND FIGURES ON WEAPONS CAPABILITIES
OF THE THIRD WORLD

Over 100 countries have cruise missiles. 41 countries have diesel attack submarines. 46 countries have naval mining capabilities. 20 countries have chemical weapons. 10 countries have bacteriological weapons. 40 countries are arms producers. These numbers are expected to double in the 1990s.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

P01

Date: 7/26

FOR: David Demarest

FROM: ANDY CARD Andy

☐ Action

☐ Your Comment

☐ Let's Talk

☒ FYI for your

speechwriters.

INITIATIVE ORGANIZATION

DC 20301-7100



ard.

533

397

Number of Pages:

Cover + 4

FROM: Name:

Doug MacKinnon

Phone:

697 - 4040

Office Symbol:

SDIO

REMARKS: Andy:

As you know, the POTUS is going to give a speech at the Aspen Institute on 8/2. I have sent along some language you might want to look at concerning our program. Also, as I'm sure you're aware, we are giving Prime Minister Thatcher a briefing and tour of our National Test Facility on 8/3. We would love to also host the POTUS at the event. If not, perhaps he might stop by on a later trip to Colorado. The setting would make for great campaign footage. I have included info on the facility. Thanks for taking the time to loan this over. Call me if you can. I'd like to catch up.

SDIO/D FAX NUMBER: (202) 693-1693, AV 223-1693

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Days
I sent copies to Demarest, Rogich & Research.

1.

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- Both of these elements--adequate funding and flexibility in the conduct of the program--are required if we are to keep the program on track and meet my goals for the program, including my request that we lay the basis for an informed decision to choose the exact architecture for SDI by the end of my first term.
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Activities at Colorado Springs

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will be in Colorado for a private visit in August. At her request the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO) has planned to provide her an update on the program at the National Test Facility (NTF), Falcon Air Force Base, Colorado. The SDIO is providing both a tour of this new SDI research facility and an overview of the hardware being developed for SDI by over 30 different U.S. and Allied contractors. The technology displays will cover over 12,000 square feet of floor area in the NTF. These displays will be of actual experimental hardware used in SDIO ground and space experiments. It will include interceptor sensor systems and Directed Energy systems.

The NTF is a new research center that provides the capability to simulate and evaluate potential strategic defense system concepts. The NTF houses super computers and simulation facilities to provide comprehensive integrated simulation and experiment capability to compare, test, and evaluate SDI architectures, key defensive technologies, and provide a framework to interconnect Army, Navy, Air Force, and the Department of Energy, test facilities, ranges, and laboratories. There will be 600-700 government and contractor personnel present at the NTF to listen to remarks by Mrs. Thatcher on the SDI program. This display and all personnel will be in place from August 1-3, 1990.

In addition to the above, politically, the setting of Colorado Springs and the hardware associated with SDI located at the NTF is an image makers dream. It is exactly the kind of setting that would look good in campaign commercials and videos. At any time, we would be able to assemble almost 1,000 staff members to hear the President's thoughts on SDI and defense.



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NATIONAL TEST FACILITY RESEARCH BUILDING



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89U-0718
8 Jun 89

Exploration and Settlement; Wars;
Government; Civil Rights; Statistics



Publishing; Arts and Music; Popular
Entertainment; Architecture; Theater

nomination of Henry A. Wallace for the presidency.

Nov. 2 Harry S Truman was reelected president of the United States in a major political upset. Alben W. Barkley was elected vice president. Political analysts and polls had predicted that Truman's Republican opponent, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, would win. The electoral vote was Truman 304, Dewey 189. The popular vote was Truman 24,104,836; Dewey 21,969,500; Strom Thurmond, States Rights Democrat, 1,169,312; Henry A. Wallace, Progressive, 1,157,172; Norman M. Thomas, Socialist, 132,138; and Claude A. Watson, Prohibition Party, 103,343. In congressional elections the Democrats gained nine Senate seats for a 54-42 majority. In the House they gained 75 seats for a 263-171 lead, with one seat going to a minor party.

Dec. 15 Alger Hiss, a former State Department official, was indicted by a federal grand jury on two counts of perjury. Hiss, who had worked in the State Department in 1937 and 1938, denied giving official documents to Whittaker Chambers, a self-proclaimed courier for a communist spy group. He also denied ever meeting Chambers after Jan. 1, 1937.

May 3 Pulitzer prizes were awarded to the following: fiction, *Tales of the South Pacific* by James Michener; biography, *Forgotten First Citizen: John Bigelow* by Margaret Clapp; history, *Across the Wide Missouri* by Bernard De Voto; poetry, *Age of Anxiety* by W. H. Auden; drama, *A Streetcar Named Desire* by Tennessee Williams.

June 4 The AIA Gold Medal for architecture was awarded to Charles Donagh Maginnis of Boston, Mass.

Oct. 6 *Summer and Smoke* by Tennessee Williams, a play likened in tone and poetic intensity to the author's previous successes, opened at the Music Box in New York City. It was quietly received by both critics and audiences.

Nov. 4 The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded to T. S. Eliot. Born in St. Louis in 1888, Eliot moved to England and in 1927 became a British subject. Among his works of poetry were *The Waste Land* (1922), and *Ash Wednesday* (1930).

Dec. 16 *Lend an Ear*, a musical revue by Charles Gaynor, opened at the National Theatre in New York City.

Dec. 30 *Kiss Me, Kate*, a hit musical comedy based on Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew* with music and lyrics by Cole Porter and book by Bella and Samuel Spewack, opened at the New Century Theatre in New York City.

1949

In his message to Congress this year, Pres. Harry S Truman presented a program of domestic legislation that he called the Fair Deal. It included repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, reenactment of the Wagner Act, a law calling for a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour, generous farm price supports, expansion of Social Security, federal aid to local school systems, low-rent public housing, slum clearance, and broad civil rights proposals. In foreign affairs, the Senate ratified the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance and pledged over \$1,250,000,000 to finance a military assistance program. Worry over communists at home continued as the U.S.S.R. disclosed that it too had atomic weapons, and eleven Communist Party leaders in New York City were found guilty of advocating overthrow of the government.

Jan. 20 Pres. Truman was inaugurated for his second term, his first elective term. In his inaugural address Truman announced his Four Points of a major

The year in publishing was marked by an increasing popularity of books on religion, studies of world affairs, and books that discussed the plight of black Americans. Architects rejoiced in slightly decreased building costs, which enabled them to plan more luxury residences. The trend toward decentralization of cities afforded new opportunities to design factories, laboratories, and offices in rural areas. The League of New York Theaters instituted an investigation into the ills of the theater. Its findings recommended fairer policies toward the public in the matter of ticket distribution, pooling of production techniques, more careful advertising and promotion, and the training of theater staffs. The motion picture industry regained its momentum and enjoyed a healthy financial year.

Among books published this year was *The Man With the Golden Arm* by Nelson Algren, the powerful story of Frankie Machine, a Chicago poker dealer whose heroin addiction keeps him from escaping the slums and ultimately leads him to suicide. Other books published

Business and Industry; Science;
Education; Philosophy and Religion III



IV Sports; Social Issues and Crime;
Folkways; Fashion; Holidays

Palomar Mountain Observatory, maintained by the California Institute of Technology.

July 31 Idlewild International Airport in New York City, the largest in the world, was dedicated by Pres. Truman.

Aug. 16 The Anti-Inflation Act was passed. The Federal Reserve System instituted curbs on installment buying.

Sept. 25 Information on a jet plane that could travel almost 900 mph was released by the U.S. Air Force.

Nov. 15 The first American-built electric locomotive with a gas turbine was tested by the General Electric and American Locomotive companies at Erie, Pa.

Nov. 20 A new balloon altitude record was claimed by the U.S. Army Signal Corps. It was 140,000 feet (26½ miles).

Sept. 6 In the Davis Cup international tennis challenge round, the U.S. won its fifth straight match from Australia, sweeping the round 5-0 and retaining the trophy.

Sept. 11 The Miss America title was won by Beatrice Vella "Bebe" Shopp, 18, from Minnesota, at the annual pageant in Atlantic City, N.J.

Sept. 19 The U.S. Lawn Tennis Association singles championships were won by 20-year-old Richard A. "Pancho" Gonzales in the men's division and Margaret Osborne du Pont in the women's division.

Oct. 6-11 The 45th annual World Series was won by the Cleveland Indians (AL), defeating the Boston Braves (NL) four games to two. The Indians had won the American League pennant by beating the Boston Red Sox 8 to 3 in a single-game playoff, the first time a playoff was needed in the league.

Oct. 24 The term Cold War to characterize East-West relations after World War II was given national prominence after a speech by Bernard M. Baruch before the Senate War Investigating Committee. "Although the war is over," said Baruch, "we are in the midst of a cold war which is getting warmer."

Dec. 8 The Heisman Trophy for outstanding college football player of 1948 was voted to Southern Methodist back Doak Walker.

Dec. 19 The NFL championship was won by the Philadelphia Eagles, who defeated the Chicago Cardinals 7 to 0.

1949

A record national debt of \$250,000,000,000 was offset by rising national income, estimated at \$222,000,000,000. Agricultural productivity was at an all-time high. Economists noted a slight decline during the first half of the year, but pointed out that such a sag was inevitable after the inflation of 1948. Total salaries and wages reached new highs; the automotive industry sent some 6,000,000 cars and trucks off assembly lines—a new record. Unemployment increased by 1,500,000. Labor pressed for the fourth round of wage increases since the end of the war. The most significant development for labor was growing involvement in national politics. Candidates for elective office took great care to draw up platforms designed to attract the labor vote.

Jan. 3 Closed shops could be banned by the states, the Supreme Court ruled.

The two major league baseball leagues staged breath-taking shows for their fans as both pennants were clinched on the last day of the season. In golf the top money winners were Sam Snead, \$31,593.83, and Mildred "Babe" Didrikson Zaharias, \$4650. In boxing, Joe Louis officially retired in March. On June 22 Ezzard Charles defeated "Jersey Joe" Walcott in a 15-round decision and became the new world heavyweight champion. For a change, American men cheered Parisian fashion designers as they decreed daring décolletage for evening wear and bikini bathing suits for the beach.

Jan. 1 In college football bowl games, the results were Southern Methodist 21, Oregon 13 in the Cotton Bowl; Texas 41, Georgia 28 in the Orange Bowl; Northwestern 20, California 14 in the Rose Bowl; and Oklahoma 14, North Carolina 6 in the Sugar Bowl. This season the AP poll chose Michigan the national collegiate champions of 1948.

Feb. 15 At the Westminster Kennel Club dog show, Ch. Mazelaine's Zazarac Brandy, a boxer owned by

Exploration and Settlement; Wars;
Government; Civil Rights; Statistics



Publishing; Arts and Music; Popular
Entertainment; Architecture; Theater

program to promote world peace. The most famous became known as the Point Four section, a policy of making available to underdeveloped areas of the world American industrial and scientific knowledge. This Point Four program was sent to Congress June 24.

Feb. 7 The Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government issued the first part of its report, recommending streamlining of the executive branch. On Feb. 17 the commission suggested that the Post Office Department be placed beyond politics and run on a business basis. On Mar. 21 it suggested creation of a new Cabinet post, secretary of a department of national welfare and education. In its final report, on Apr. 1, the commission characterized many government enterprises as corrupt and inefficient.

Apr. 4 The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed when the North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington, D.C., by representatives of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Iceland, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the U.S.

May 18 The first U.S. civilian high commissioner of Germany was appointed. He was John J. McCloy, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

May 31 The perjury trial of Alger Hiss opened in New York City. Hiss had been indicted on Dec. 15, 1948, on two counts of perjury relating to his testimony to a federal grand jury on alleged espionage activities while a State Department official. Whittaker Chambers, a confessed courier for a communist spy ring, testified that Hiss had passed him official documents. Hiss denied giving Chambers any documents while at the State Department in 1937 and 1938, and denied seeing Chambers after Jan. 1, 1937. On July 8 the jury reported a deadlock and was dismissed. A new trial opened on Nov. 17.

June 29 The last U.S. forces in Korea were withdrawn. They had been occupying the southern portion of the peninsula since the end of World War II. Only a military mission remained.

this year included *The Brave Bulls* by Tom Lea, the author's first novel; *The Waters of Siloe* by Thomas Merton, a history of the Trappist Order; *A Rage to Live* by John O'Hara, a novel; *The Greatest Story Ever Told* by Fulton Oursler; *A Guide to Confident Living* by Norman Vincent Peale; and *Peace of Soul* by Fulton J. Sheen.

New musical compositions this year included *Symphony No. 6* by George Antheil, *Viola Concerto* by Béla Bartók, *Symphony No. 2 for Piano and Orchestra* by Leonard Bernstein, *Concerto for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Harp, and Orchestra* by Paul Hindemith, and *Quartets No. 14 and No. 5* by Darius Milhaud.

The year's popular songs included "Some Enchanted Evening," "A Wonderful Guy," "Bali Ha'i," "Younger Than Springtime," "Were Thine That Special Face," "So in Love," "Just One Way to Say I Love You," and "Let's Take an Old Fashioned Walk."

Jan. 21 The New York Film Critics Awards were presented to *The Treasure of the Sierra Madre* as best film of 1948; Laurence Olivier as best actor for *Hamlet*; Olivia de Havilland as best actress for *The Snake Pit*; and *Paisan* as best foreign-language film.

Feb. 10 *Death of a Salesman* by Arthur Miller, starring Lee J. Cobb, opened at the Morosco Theatre in New York City. The drama concerned Willy Loman, a go-getter with a great smile who finds himself at the age of 63 a wrecked man with nothing left but his loyal wife. It received many awards, including the New York Drama Critics Award and the Pulitzer Prize. It also won the distinction of being the first play to become a Book-of-the-Month Club selection.

Feb. 19 The first Bollingen Prize for poetry was awarded to Ezra Pound for his 1948 collection *The Pisan Cantos*. The award sparked bitter controversy because Pound had been charged with treason for making pro-fascist broadcasts in Italy during World War II.

Mar. 17 The AIA Gold Medal for architecture was awarded to Frank Lloyd Wright.

Mar. 24 Academy Awards were presented to *Hamlet* as the outstanding motion picture of 1948 and to its star, Sir Laurence Olivier, as best actor; to Jane Wyman as best actress for *Johnny Belinda*; to Walter Huston as best supporting actor for *The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*; to his son, John Huston, as best director for *The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*; and to Claire Trevor as best supporting actress for *Key Largo*.

Apr. 7 *South Pacific*, a musical by Richard Rodgers, Oscar Hammerstein, II, and Joshua Logan, opened at the Majestic Theatre in New York City. Its cast included Mary Martin, Ezio Pinza, and Juanita Hall as Bloody Mary. Among its delightful songs were "Some

McGroarty/Dooley
July 30, 1990
3:30 pm
[ASPEN]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: THE ASPEN INSTITUTE
ASPEN, COLORADO
AUGUST 2, 1990
5:30 P.M.

[Introductory acknowledgements: Aspen officials, alumni.
Prime Minister Thatcher, Ambassador Catto.] I am delighted to
celebrate with you the 40th anniversary of the illustrious Aspen
Institute. //

In those 40 years, the **spirit of Aspen** has come to signify
the attempt to bridge the worlds of **thought** and **action**. // And
of course, to understand the tremendous changes taking place
around us. / Think back to the headlines 40 years ago, the
summer of that first Aspen conference in 1950. / North Korea
roared across the 38th parallel. Klaus Fuchs was caught and
convicted for revealing the secrets of the atom bomb to the
Soviets. The **Cold War** -- a term introduced into our political
vocabulary by Bernard Baruch -- had come into its own, as the
shorthand to describe the half-way house of an armed and uneasy
peace -- a world divided, East from West. /

*Encyclopedia of
Military History, ed.
Dupuy & Dupuy, p. 124*
*Safire's Political
Dictionary, w.
Safire, p. 127*

That was the world as Aspen came into being -- the world
Aspen sought to **study**, and to **shape**. //

The forty years since then have been a time of tremendous
progress -- for the nations of the West, an era of unparalleled
prosperity, peace and freedom. / But at the same time, we lived
in a constant condition of **tension, Cold War and conflict**. //

That world is now changing. // The decades-old division of Europe is now ending -- and the era of democracy-building has begun. In Germany -- the divided nation in the heart of a divided continent -- unity is now assured, as a free and full member of the NATO alliance. / The **Soviet Union** itself is in the midst of a political and economic transformation that has brought unprecedented openness -- and begun a process of change that is at once **full of hope, and full of uncertainty.** //

This change has had an undeniable impact on national security strategy as well. / The threat of a large-scale land war -- a Soviet invasion of Western Europe launched with little or no warning -- is today **more remote than at any point in the post-war period.** / With the emergence of democracy in Eastern Europe, the Warsaw Pact has lost its military meaning -- and after more than four decades of dominance, Soviet troops are beginning to withdraw from Central and Eastern Europe. /

But the fact remains for all these positive changes that the **Soviet Union remains a world-class military power.** Even after the conventional arms reductions we are now negotiating, the Soviets will continue to maintain 2 to 3 million men under arms - - a force far larger than any other nation in Europe. / And of course, our number one concern: in spite of severe economic hardship, the Soviets continue to maintain **and modernize** their arsenal of strategic nuclear weapons. //

We and our allies welcome the new course the Soviet Union has chosen. / But prudence demands that we maintain an

effective deterrent -- one that secures the peace **not only** in today's climate of reduced tensions, but provides a safeguard against any future **reversal from the Soviet Union's present, positive course.** [[NSC INSERT ON STRATEGIC MODERNIZATION.]]

Above all, we cannot mistake the great gains democracy has made this past year as proof that America's work in the world is complete. // All of us agree that never before in the post-war era has the likelihood of global war been lower. And yet, for all the distance we have travelled from the depths of the Cold War, we must also recognize that we have not yet entered an era of perpetual peace. //

What we require now is a policy that adapts to the **significant changes** we've witnessed -- without neglecting the enduring realities that will continue to shape our security strategy. // A policy of peacetime engagement every bit as constant and committed to the defense of our interests and ideals in today's world as in the time of conflict and Cold War. // A policy that recognizes that our enemy is instability -- and that a strong America must remain a force for stability in the world. //

As long as the United States remains a nation with global interests -- we must maintain a global balance. / American interests in Europe and the Pacific -- the enduring reality of Soviet power -- all are key reasons why maintaining a forward presence will remain an indispensable element of our strategy.

For instance -- while we may well change our present operating procedures and patterns of deployment -- no amount of **political** change will alter the **geographical** fact that the U.S. **must remain a maritime power.** //

And the U.S. will keep a force in Europe as long as our allies believe our presence contributes to stability. / The **size and shape** of those forces will change, to suit the new and less threatening circumstances -- and to adapt to a new political climate that calls for forces organized along multinational lines. But for the sake of stability, the overall capability of U.S. forces in Europe will remain substantial. //

In addition to these enduring security interests, America must possess forces capable of responding to emerging threats in corners of the globe that may not at present seem to pose great danger. / In spite of our best efforts to control the spread of nuclear weapons and ballistic missile technologies, more nations are acquiring weapons of mass destruction -- and the means to deliver them. / Right now, over 100 countries have cruise missiles. 20 countries have the capacity to produce chemical weapons. And by the year 2000, as many as 15 nations will possess ballistic missiles. // In the future, even conflicts we once thought of as **regional** may carry far-reaching consequences.

In this past year, democracy has indeed made great gains. But our world remains one where **radicalism, fanaticism, and a destructive form of nationalism** continue to breed violence and terror -- aggression and instability. / In a world of renegade

regimes and unpredictable rulers -- the U.S. must stand with its allies in defense of our democratic values. ///

Our task today is to shape our defense capabilities to the changing strategic circumstances I've just spoken of. / We know that our forces will be smaller. / Secretary Cheney and General Powell are hard at work determining the precise size and composition of the forces we need. But I can tell you now, when all the calculations are complete -- when all our roles and missions are reviewed -- we will be looking at a military force that, **within five years, will be 25% smaller than today's**. //

What matters is how we reshape the forces that remain. The United States would be ill-served by forces that represent nothing more than a scaled-back or shrunken-down version of the ones we possess at present. We could easily end up with more than we need for contingencies that are no longer likely -- and less than we must have to meet emerging challenges. / What we need are not merely **reductions** -- but **restructuring**.

This restructuring must emphasize three key components essential to sustain American security: To cope with the full range of challenges we may confront, we must focus on readiness and rapid response -- and to prepare today to meet the challenges we may face in the future, we must focus on research -- an active and inventive program of defense R&D. //

Let me begin with the component with the greatest long-range consequences -- research. Time and again, we have seen **technology revolutionize the battlefield**. / The U.S. has always

relied upon its technological edge to offset the need to match potential adversaries' strength in numbers. / Cruise missiles, Stealth fighters and bombers, today's "smart" weapons with state-of-the-art guidance systems, and tomorrow's "brilliant" ones -- all of these and more will be a necessary part in prevailing in any future conflict -- and at the same time, saving lives. //

We must realize the heavy price we will pay if we look for false economies in defense R&D. Most modern weapons systems take a **minimum** of 10 years to move from the drawing board to the battlefield. / The decisions we make **today** -- the programs we push forward, or push aside -- will dictate the kind of military forces we have at our disposal in the year 2000 -- and beyond. // The nature of national defense demands that we **plan now for threats on the distant horizon.** //

Second, as we restructure, we must put a premium on **readiness**. // True military capability never exists **on paper** -- it is measured in the hours spent, and experience gained, on the training ground, under sail, and in the cockpit. Nothing is more short-sighted than cutting training time to cut costs -- and nothing is more demoralizing for our troops than to deny them the training time they need. // **Our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines must be well-trained, tried and tested -- ready to perform every mission we ask of them.** //

In our restructured forces, reserves will continue to play a special role. The need to be prepared for a massive, short-term mobilization has diminished -- along with the threat of Soviet

aggression. Instead of measuring warning time in terms of days and weeks as we were forced to do for the past 40 years -- by the mid-90's, we expect much longer notice of any return to the levels of confrontation that existed in the depths of the Cold War: signs that we could recognize at least one to two years before the outbreak of aggression. // Today we must focus on the capacity to reconstitute our forces -- to **rebuild essential capabilities** -- in a time of increased instability.

Finally, we must focus on rapid response. As we saw most recently in OPERATION JUST CAUSE, the U.S. may be called on to respond to threats from various points on the compass. In an era when threats may well emerge without warning, our ability to defend our interests will depend on our speed and agility.

In many of the conflicts we may face in the future, we will not have the luxury of matching manpower with pre-positioned materiel. That will require **air and sea-lift capacities** at the very least equal to if not more capable than those we possess today. //

A rational restructuring of the kind I've outlined will take five years. And I am confident we can meet the challenges I've outlined today -- provided we proceed with an orderly build-down -- not a fire sale. Any build-down of this magnitude must be managed carefully to **minimize dislocations** -- not just to the military balance, but to morale. And I can say right now, as Commander-in-Chief, that I will not break faith with the young men and women who have freely chosen to serve their country. //

All of us know the challenges we face are fiscal, as well as military. / The budget constraints we face are very real -- but so too is the need for a strong and secure America. The simple fact is: **when it comes to national security, America can never afford to fail or fall short.** ///

Let me say once again how pleased I am to appear here today -- especially with our honored friend, Mrs. Thatcher. / Today, of course, is not the first timeⁿ President and Prime Minister have shared the stage. That was 44 years ago -- in Fulton, Missouri. // Mrs. Thatcher, the world remembers the address Churchill delivered that day as the "Iron Curtain" speech. But that wasn't what he called it. He titled it / **"The Sinews of Peace."** // By that, he meant to summon up a vision of the **strength of free nations -- united in defense of democracy.** //

*Winston Churchill
His Complete Speeches
ed. Robert Rhodes James
p. 729c*

At long last, we are writing the final chapter of the 20th Century's third great conflict. The Cold War is now drawing to a close. / And yet today -- as in Churchill's time -- the world remains divided. **For all the millions of men and women who won their freedom this past year -- there are hundreds of millions more not yet free.** //

Our challenge today is to overcome this deep division. To marshall the growing forces of the Free World -- to work to bring within reach for the **unfree the liberty that belongs by right to all.** //

Thank you, and may God bless the United States of America.

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Jan. 8 A transcontinental flight was made by an Air Force XB-47 jet bomber in 3 hrs., 46 min., averaging 607.2 mph.

Jan. 14 An antitrust suit against the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was filed by the Department of Justice, which sought to separate the company from its manufacturing subsidiary, Western Electric, Inc.

Feb. 13 A voluntary medical care plan was supported by the American Medical Association in opposition to a compulsory health insurance plan proposed by Pres. Harry S Truman.

Feb. 25 A flight altitude record was set when an American guided missile, the WAC-Corporal, was launched at White Sands, N. Mex., and reached an altitude of 250 miles. It was the highest altitude ever achieved by a manmade projectile.

Feb. 25 The first automotive price cuts since the end of the war were announced by General Motors. It affected the company's entire line of cars and trucks.

Mar. 2 The first nonstop round-the-world flight was completed by the U.S. Air Force Superfortress *Lucky Lady II*, which touched down at Carswell Air Force Base, Tex. The airplane had been refueled in the air four times.

Mar. 11 A two-week soft-coal miners' walkout was ordered by John L. Lewis. The United Mine Workers took the action in protest against the appointment of Dr. James Boyd as director of the Bureau of Mines.

Apr. 20 The discovery of cortisone was announced. The hormone promised to bring relief to sufferers of rheumatoid arthritis, the most painful type of arthritis.

May 20 A reaffiliation bid by the United Mine Workers was refused by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Wagner, took best-in-show.

Feb. 17 At the world figure skating championships in Paris, France, Richard T. Button won the men's singles title.

Mar. 13 U.S. figure skating championships were won in Ardmore, Pa., by Yvonne Sherman, women's singles; Richard T. Button, men's singles; Karol and Peter Kennedy, pairs; Lois Waring and Walter H. Bainbridge, Jr., dance.

Mar. 26 The NCAA basketball championship was won by Kentucky, which defeated Oklahoma State 46 to 36.

Apr. 8-16 The NHL Stanley Cup was won for the third consecutive year by the Toronto Maple Leafs, defeating the Detroit Red Wings in a four-game sweep.

Apr. 10 The Masters golf tournament was won by Sam Snead.

Apr. 19 The 53rd Boston Marathon was won by Karl Gosta Leandersson of Sweden, with a time of 2 hrs., 31 min., 50.8 sec.

May 7 The 75th annual Kentucky Derby was won by Ponder, with a time of 2:04 1/5. The jockey was Steve Brooks.

May 14 The 74th annual Preakness Stakes was won by Capot, with a time of 1:56. The jockey was Ted Atkinson.

May 30 The 33rd Indianapolis 500 auto race was won by Bill Holland of Reading, Pa., completing the 500-mile course in a record time of 4 hrs., 7 min., 15.97 sec., with an average speed of 121.327 mph.

May 31 The PGA golf tournament was won by Sam Snead.

June 11 The U.S. Open golf tournament was won by Cary Middlecoff.

June 11 The 81st Belmont Stakes was won by Capot, with a time of 2:30 1/5. The jockey was Ted Atkinson.

June 13 The Baseball Hall of Fame inducted five new members: Mordecai P. "Three Finger" Brown, pitcher; Charles I. Gehringer, second baseman; Charles A. "Kid" Nichols, pitcher; Herbert J. Pennock, pitcher; and Harold J. "Pie" Traynor, third baseman.

July 1-2 At the Wimbledon tennis championships in England, Ted Schroeder won the men's singles title and Louise Brough won the women's singles. Louise Brough and Margaret Osborne du Pont won the women's doubles, and Frank Parker and Richard Gonzales won the men's doubles.

July 12 The 16th annual baseball All-Star Game was won by the American League, which beat the National League 11 to 7.

Aug. 3 Flag Day was designated by Congress as June 14.

Exploration and Settlement; Wars;
Government; Civil Rights; Statistics



Publishing; Arts and Music; Popular
Entertainment; Architecture; Theater

July 21 The North Atlantic Treaty was ratified by the U.S. Senate by a vote of 82 to 13.

Aug. 31 The Grand Army of the Republic, veterans of the Civil War, held its 83rd and last encampment. It was attended by six of the 16 surviving veterans at Indianapolis, Ind.

Oct. 14 Eleven American communist leaders were convicted of conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the government after a long, bitter trial marked by personal attacks on the presiding federal judge, Harold Medina. All were sentenced on Oct. 21 by Judge Medina to fines of \$10,000. Ten were sentenced to five years imprisonment, one to three years. Originally, 12 leaders had been indicted but the case against William Z. Foster had been separated from the others because of Foster's ill health.

Oct. 24 The permanent UN headquarters in New York City were dedicated.

Enchanted Evening" and "There Is Nothing Like a Dame."

Apr. 12 The New York Drama Critics Circle Awards for the 1948-1949 season were awarded to the following: best drama, *Death of a Salesman* by Arthur Miller; best musical, *South Pacific* by Richard Rodgers, Oscar Hammerstein, II, and Joshua Logan; best foreign play, *The Madwoman of Chaillot* by Jean Giraudoux, adapted by Maurice Valency.

Apr. 24 Tony Awards for outstanding contributions to the theater in 1948-49 were awarded to *Death of a Salesman*, play; *Kiss Me Kate*, musical; Rex Harrison for his performance in *Anne of the Thousand Days* and Martita Hunt in *The Madwoman of Chaillot*.

May 2 Pulitzer prizes were awarded for the following: fiction, *Guard of Honor* by James Gould Cozzens; biography, *Roosevelt and Hopkins* by Robert E. Sherwood; history, *The Disruption of American Democracy* by Roy Franklin Nichols; poetry, *Terror and Decorum* by Peter Viereck; drama, *Death of a Salesman* by Arthur Miller.

Nov. 3 The Nobel Prize for Literature would not be awarded in 1949, it was announced, because no candidate for the prize received a majority vote. However, in 1950 William Faulkner was awarded the 1949 prize.

1950

The nation was concerned with inflation, the threat of communism, and a foreign policy that never seemed to bring lasting peace. Profound pessimism gripped the country when in June North Korean troops crossed the 38th parallel and invaded South Korea. The action was given over to the United Nations to handle; the organization sent an international police force with orders to end the hostilities. Since no other nation could afford to enter the area in force, the U.S. embarked on a costly, unpopular war. Hatred of communist influences within the country mounted as FBI director J. Edgar Hoover announced that there were 55,000 party members and 500,000 sympathizers active within the U.S. The Senate appointed a special investigating committee to probe charges of communist activity in the State Department that had been leveled by Sen. Joseph McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin.

The U.S. Census reported a population of 150,697,361. The center of the population was placed at eight miles north-northwest of Olney, Richland County, Ill.

The confusion and uncertainty of the times produced some curious results. The book *Dianetics* by L. Ron Hubbard, a science fiction writer, promulgated a new field of mental health. Architects expended their talents on shopping centers, supermarkets, motels, and outdoor movies, in response to a mass movement to suburbia. That chronic invalid, the theater, reported bad times. Production costs were so high that only smash hits could afford to pay their backers. Yet, with characteristic perversity, the Broadway stage produced some of its most interesting work in recent years. Particularly noteworthy was a renaissance of poetic drama, as witnessed by production of plays of T. S. Eliot, Christopher Fry, and Robinson Jeffers, all of which met with public acclaim.

Among books published this year was *World Enough and Time* by Robert Penn Warren, a novel based on an 1825 murder case known as the Kentucky tragedy. Other books published this year included *The Wall* by John Hersey, a story of the last days of the Warsaw ghetto under Nazi attack during World War II; *The Cardinal* by Henry Morton Robinson, the story of the rise of a Catholic priest; and *The Disenchanted* by Budd Schulberg, a biting novel of the struggle for success in Hollywood.

Business and Industry; Science;
Education; Philosophy and Religion

III



IV Sports; Social Issues and Crime;
Folkways; Fashion; Holidays

Oct. 1-Nov. 11 A nationwide steel strike affected some 500,000 workers. The strike was settled when steel companies agreed to workers' pension demands.

Oct. 26 A minimum wage bill was signed by Pres. Truman, raising the minimum wage in certain industries engaged in interstate commerce from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour.

Nov. 3 The Nobel Prize for Chemistry was awarded to William Francis Giauque for his work in chemical thermodynamics, specifically his studies of substances at very low temperatures. Giauque, born in Canada, was professor of chemistry at the University of Canada.

Aug. 10 The 24th annual Hambletonian Stakes was won in straight heats by Miss Tilly. The driver was Fred Egan.

Aug. 28 In the Davis Cup international tennis challenge round, the U.S. won the final two matches from Australia to take the round 4 to 1 and retain the trophy.

Sept. 5 The U.S. Lawn Tennis Association singles championships were won for the second year in a row by Richard A. "Pancho" Gonzales in the men's division and Margaret Osborne du Pont in the women's division.

Sept. 10 The Miss America title was won by Jacque Mercer, 18, from Arizona, at the annual pageant in Atlantic City, N.J.

Sept. 25 The U.S. Women's Open golf tournament was won by Louise Suggs, who beat Mildred "Babe" Didrikson Zaharias by 14 strokes.

Oct. 5-9 The 46th annual World Series was won by the New York Yankees (AL), defeating the Brooklyn Dodgers (NL) four games to one.

Dec. 7 The Heisman Trophy for outstanding college football player of 1949 was awarded to Notre Dame end Leon Hart.

Dec. 18 The NFL championship was won by the Philadelphia Eagles, who defeated the Los Angeles Rams 14 to 0.

1950

A continuing upward trend in prices led organized labor to press for higher wages and improved working conditions. The Korean War cut the number of unemployed down to 1,900,000. The average weekly earning in industry was up to \$60.53, an all-time high. Having pledged the defeat of Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, labor entered into the state election campaign. But this, labor's first major attempt to function as a political force, ended in dismal failure when Taft was returned to office by an overwhelming majority. Growing financial difficulties faced colleges and universities. Public schools were beset by the charge that communists had filtered into school systems and by the issue of desegregation in classrooms. Religious leaders reported a rise in church membership. The Roman Catholic Church announced a 2% gain, Protestant churches a 2.9% gain.

The phenomenal popularity of antihistamines for the treatment of the common cold was reflected in sales

In boxing, Ezzard Charles successfully defended the world heavyweight title against Freddie Beshore (Aug. 15), Joe Louis (Sept. 27), and Nick Barone (Dec. 5). In golf the top money winners were Sam Snead, \$35,758.83, and Mildred "Babe" Didrikson Zaharias, \$14,800. In fashion, designers acted with more modesty as the bikini bathing suit lost its popularity and dresses became more wearable and natural. The biggest single fashion note was the reappearance of stoles for use during the day as well as at night. The younger set wore their hair short and dressed in dungarees and ballet shoes. This latter fad may have been prompted by an outburst of activity in the dance world. American dance companies won over European audiences, and dancers from abroad toured the U.S., enjoying packed houses wherever they played.

Jan. 1 In college football bowl games, the results were Rice 27, North Carolina 13 in the Cotton Bowl; Santa Clara 21, Kentucky 12 in the Orange Bowl; Ohio State 17, California 14 in the Rose Bowl; and Oklahoma 35, LSU 0 in the Sugar Bowl. This season the AP poll chose Notre Dame the national collegiate champions of 1949.

Exploration and Settlement; Wars;
Government; Civil Rights; Statistics



Publishing; Arts and Music; Popular
Entertainment; Architecture; Theater

Jan. 2 Foreign aid in the form of grants and credits from July 1, 1945, to Sept. 30, 1949, amounted to \$24,802,000,000, according to a report issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Jan. 21 The first chairman of a new Civilian Mobilization Office was appointed by Pres. Harry S Truman. He was Paul J. Larsen, whose responsibility was to streamline plans for wartime civilian defense. He began his duties on Mar. 1.

Jan. 21 Alger Hiss was convicted on two counts of perjury. The jury at this, his second trial on the perjury indictments, found Hiss guilty of lying to a federal grand jury. The jury was investigating allegations of espionage made by Whittaker Chambers, an avowed courier for a communist spy group. On Jan. 25 Hiss was sentenced to two concurrent five-year prison terms.

Jan. 31 Development of the hydrogen bomb was authorized by Pres. Truman.

June 25 The Korean War (1950-1953) began when North Korean forces launched an invasion across the 38th parallel into South Korea. The UN ordered an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of invading forces.

June 27 U.S. forces were ordered to Korea by Pres. Truman to help South Korea repel the North Korean invasion. The president received the approval of Congress for his action, and the UN Security Council adopted a U.S. resolution for armed intervention.

June 30 A naval blockade of the Korean coast and the use of U.S. ground forces were authorized by Pres. Truman.

July 1 The first U.S. ground forces landed in Korea.

July 8 Gen. Douglas MacArthur was named commander of UN forces in Korea.

Aug. 4 The U.S. Army called up 62,000 enlisted reservists for 21 months of active duty.

Sept. 8 Emergency powers over the entire national economy were granted to Pres. Truman under the Defense Production Act.

Sept. 15 U.S. forces landed at Inchon, on the west coast of Korea just south of the 38th parallel, and

Howard Swanson, a 41-year-old black composer, attained national prominence late in the year when the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Dmitri Mitropoulos, performed his *Short Symphony*. The work later won the Music Critics' Circle Award.

The year's popular songs included "Good Night, Irene," "Music! Music! Music!," "Tzena, Tzena, Tzena," "My Foolish Heart," and "Mona Lisa." Nearly every song on this list had a melody derived from some previous popular song.

The AIA Gold Medal for architecture was awarded to Sir Patrick Abercrombie of London, England.

The boiler plant at the Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, was built as part of an overall campus design by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. The campus style used exposed steel frames and buff-colored brick panels on major elevations.

The United Nations Secretariat, designed by an international board of architects under the direction of Wallace K. Harrison, was built in New York City. It was a 39-story building with narrow end walls of white marble and wide elevations of green-tinted glass.

Construction was begun on Lever House, one of New York City's most impressive modern business buildings. It was completed in 1952. Designed by Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill, its main structure of glass seemed to float on a slim colonnade.

Jan. 5 *The Member of the Wedding* by Carson McCullers, based on the author's novel, opened at the Empire Theatre in New York City and quickly garnered critical acclaim and popularity among theatergoers. The author's first play, it was marked by exceptional performances by Julie Harris, Ethel Waters, and young Brandon DeWilde.

Jan. 28 Emmy Awards of the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences were presented at the academy's second annual awards dinner: most outstanding kinescope personality, Milton Berle; best kinescope show, *Texaco Star Theatre*; best children's show, *Time for Beanie*; best film made for TV in 1949, *Life of Riley*.

Feb. 5 The New York Film Critics Awards were presented to *All the King's Men* as best film of 1949 and to its star, Broderick Crawford, as best actor; Olivia de Havilland as best actress for *The Heiress*; and *The Bicycle Thief* as best foreign-language film.

Mar. 1 The premiere performance of *The Consul*, an opera by Gian-Carlo Menotti, was given at the Shubert Theatre in Philadelphia. On Mar. 15 the Broadway run began at the Ethel Barrymore Theater.

Mar. 16 The first annual National Book Awards were awarded for the following: fiction, *The Man With the Golden Arm* by Nelson Algren; poetry, William Carlos Williams for his *Paterson* poems; biography, *The Life of Ralph Waldo Emerson* by Dr. Ralph L. Rusk.

usic; Popular
culture; Theater

Business and Industry; Science;
Education; Philosophy and Religion

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IV

Sports; Social Issues and Crime;
Folkways; Fashion; Holidays

amounting to \$100,000,000 despite warnings by medical authorities.

Illiteracy in the U.S. reached a new low of 3.2% of the population, a decline of 1% from 1940 and 16.8% from 1870.

Jan. 24 A minimum wage of 75 cents an hour went into effect under an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act. From 1950 to 1981 the federal minimum wage was increased 13 times, to \$3.35 an hour. In 1967 the first minimum wage for farm workers, \$1.00 an hour, went into effect.

Mar. 13 The largest corporate income ever reported was announced by General Motors. Net earnings in 1949 were \$656,434,232.

Mar. 17 Discovery of a new element, californium, was announced by the University of California, Berkeley. This element, the heaviest yet known, was discovered in experiments with the cyclotron, which also yielded another element, berkelium. They were numbered 98 and 97 respectively.

Mar. 23 Wages were up 130% from 1939 according to a U.S. Labor Department report. However, buying power increased only 35%.

Feb. 8 *Man o' War* was named the greatest horse of the first half of the century by an Associated Press poll. Known as a horse that excelled as sprinter and distance runner, he ran as a two-year-old and a three-year-old, winning 20 out of 21 starts and breaking five track records.

Feb. 14 At the Westminster Kennel Club dog show, Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune, a Scottish terrier owned by Mrs. John G. Winant, took best-in-show.

Mar. 7 At the world figure skating championships in London, England, Richard T. Button won the men's singles title for the third consecutive year.

Mar. 19 The U.S. Women's Open golf tournament was won by Mildred "Babe" Didrikson Zaharias.

Mar. 24 U.S. figure skating championships were won in Sherburne Pass, Vt., by Yvonne Sherman, women's singles; Richard T. Button, men's singles; Karol and Peter Kennedy, pairs; Lois Waring and Michael McGean, dance.

Mar. 28 The NCAA basketball championship was won by CCNY, defeating Bradley University 71 to 68.

Apr. 8-23 The first NBA (National Basketball Association) basketball championship was won by the Minneapolis Lakers, who beat the Syracuse Nationals four games to two.

Apr. 9 The Masters golf tournament was won by Jimmy Demaret.

Apr. 11-23 The NHL Stanley Cup was won by the Detroit Red Wings, defeating the New York Rangers four games to three.

Apr. 19 The 54th Boston Marathon was won by Ham Kee Yong, 19, of Seoul, Korea, with a time of 2 hrs., 32 min., 39 sec. He was the youngest runner ever to win the event.

May 6 The 76th annual Kentucky Derby was won by Middleground, with a time of 2:01 $\frac{3}{4}$, missing the Derby record by a fifth of a second. The jockey was Bill Boland.

May 20 The 75th annual Preakness Stakes was won by Hill Prince, with a time of 1:59 $\frac{1}{5}$. The jockey was Eddie Arcaro.

May 31 The 34th Indianapolis 500 auto race was won by Johnny Parsons of Van Nuys, Calif., completing the course (shortened to 345-mi. because of rain) in 2 hrs., 46 min., 55.97 sec., with an average speed of 124 mph.

June 10 The 82nd annual Belmont Stakes was won by Middleground, with a time of 2:28 $\frac{3}{4}$. The jockey was Bill Boland.

Exploration and Settlement; Wars;
Government; Civil Rights; Statistics



II Publishing; Arts and Music; Popular
Entertainment; Architecture; Theater

began a drive inland. The operation was intended to relieve South Korean and UN forces hemmed in at Pusan on the southeastern end of the Korean peninsula, and to recapture Seoul, which had fallen to North Korean forces on June 28.

Sept. 22 The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the UN Trusteeship Division, for his work as UN mediator between Israel and the Arab states from Sept. 1948 to Apr. 1949. Dr. Bunche was the first black to win the award.

Sept. 23 The International Security Act of 1950 became law as Congress overrode Pres. Truman's veto by a vote of 291 to 48 in the House of Representatives and 57 to 10 in the Senate.

Sept. 26 Seoul, capital of South Korea, was recaptured by U.S. troops.

Sept. 29 South Korean troops reached the 38th parallel.

Oct. 7 U.S. forces invaded North Korea across the 38th parallel.

Nov. 6 Chinese Communist troops were reported in action along with North Korean forces by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Nov. 7 In congressional elections the Democrats lost five Senate seats but retained a 49-47 majority. In the House they lost 29 seats but kept a majority of 234-199, with one seat going to a minor party.

Nov. 20 U.S. troops reached the Yalu R. on the Manchurian border.

Nov. 29 U.S. forces retreated under heavy attack from Chinese Communist units.

Dec. 16 A state of national emergency was declared by Pres. Truman. Charles E. Wilson was appointed director of defense mobilization.

Dec. 19 Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was appointed supreme commander of the Western European defense forces by the North Atlantic Council.

Mar. 23 Academy Awards were presented to *All the King's Men* as the outstanding motion picture of 1949 and to its star, Broderick Crawford, as best actor; to Olivia de Havilland as best actress for *The Heiress*; to Dean Jagger as best supporting actor for *Twelve O'Clock High*; and to Mercedes McCambridge as best supporting actress for *All the King's Men*.

Mar. 27 The Bollingen Prize for poetry was awarded to Wallace Stevens.

Apr. 4 The New York Drama Critics Circle Awards for the 1949-1950 season were awarded to the following: best drama, *The Member of the Wedding* by Carson McCullers; best musical play, *The Consul* by Gian-Carlo Menotti; best foreign play, *The Cocktail Party* by T. S. Eliot.

Apr. 9 Tony Awards for outstanding contributions to the theater during the 1948-1949 season were presented to the following: *The Cocktail Party* by T. S. Eliot; *South Pacific* by Richard Rodgers, Oscar Hammerstein, II, and Joshua Logan (it won eight awards in various categories); Sidney Blackmer and Shirley Booth for their performances in *Come Back, Little Sheba*.

May 1 Pulitzer prizes were awarded for the following: fiction, *The Way West* by A. B. Guthrie; biography, *John Quincy Adams and the Foundations of American Foreign Policy* by Samuel Flagg Bemis; history, *Art and Life in America* by Oliver W. Larkin; poetry, *Annie Allen* by Gwendolyn Brooks; drama, *South Pacific* by Richard Rodgers, Oscar Hammerstein, II, and Joshua Logan.

Oct. 11 A license to begin color television broadcasting was issued by the FCC to the Columbia Broadcasting System, effective Nov. 20. This touched off an industry-wide controversy. RCA charged that CBS's device was not the best. On Nov. 15 a temporary restraining order was issued by the Chicago Federal District Court.

Nov. 10 The Nobel Prize in Literature for 1949 was awarded to William Faulkner at the 1950 awards ceremony in Oslo, Norway. The prize had not been awarded in 1949 because none of the candidates had won a majority of votes.

Nov. 10 *The Country Girl*, a play by Clifford Odets about the struggle of a man trying to make a comeback with the help of his wife, opened at the Lyceum Theatre in New York City.

Nov. 16 *Clarinet Concerto* by Aaron Copland was given its first performance by Benny Goodman and the NBC Symphony Orchestra.

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Business and Industry; Science;
Education; Philosophy and Religion

III



Sports; Social Issues and Crime;
Folkways; Fashion; Holidays

IV

May 11 Grand Coulee Dam in Washington was dedicated by Pres. Harry S Truman. The dam, on the Columbia R. northwest of Spokane, Wash., was 550 feet high and 4173 feet long. It contained the waters of Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake, one of the largest reservoirs in the U.S. Construction of the dam had begun in 1932 and the dam had gone into operation in 1942. It provided hydroelectric power, flood control, and irrigation for more than 1,000,000 acres of farmland.

May 25 The longest vehicular tunnel in the U.S., the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel in New York City, was opened to traffic. Still the longest tunnel for automotive use, it has been surpassed in length by the 3.6-mile Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) tubes under San Francisco Bay.

Aug. 25 The Army seized the railroads by order of Pres. Truman to prevent a strike of trainmen and yardmen called for Aug. 28. Truman acted under a 1916 war emergency measure. The strike was called off.

Oct. 26 The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded jointly to Philip Showalter Hench of the Mayo Clinic; Edward Calvin Kendall, head of the Department of Biochemistry, Mayo Foundation, University of Minnesota; and Tadeus Reichstein of the University of Basel, Switzerland, for their research into the nature of suprarenal cortex hormones and the use of cortisone.

June 10 The U.S. Open golf tournament ended regular play with a three-way tie among Ben Hogan, Lloyd Mangrum, and George Fazio. On June 11 Hogan, in a spectacular comeback after an auto accident in 1949, won an 18-hole playoff round, beating Mangrum by four strokes and Fazio by six strokes.

June 27 The PGA golf tournament was won by Chandler Harper.

July 7 At the Wimbledon tennis championships in England, the men's singles title was won by V. Edward "Budge" Patty. The next day Louise Brough won the women's singles. Louise Brough and Margaret Osborne du Pont won the women's doubles and Brough teamed with Eric Struggess of South Africa to win the mixed doubles.

July 11 The 17th annual baseball All-Star Game was won by the National League, defeating the American League 4 to 3 on homers by Ralph Kiner and Red Schoendienst.

Aug. 9 The 25th annual Hambletonian Stakes was won in straight heats by Lusty Song. The driver was Delvin Miller.

Sept. 5 The U.S. Lawn Tennis Association singles championships were won by Arthur Larsen in the men's division and Margaret Osborne du Pont in the women's division.

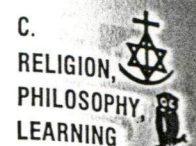
Sept. 9 The Miss America title was won by Yolande Betbeze, 21, from Alabama, at the annual pageant in Atlantic City, N.J. This title was for the coming year, 1951. Previous titles had been for the year during which the award was made. Consequently, there was no Miss America for 1950.

Sept. 26 In the Davis Cup international tennis challenge round, the Australian team won its third straight match from the U.S., thereby ensuring victory. The Australians went on to win the round 4 to 1.

Oct. 4-7 The 47th annual World Series was won by the New York Yankees (AL), defeating the Philadelphia Phillies (NL) in four straight games.

Dec. 12 The Heisman Trophy for outstanding college football player of 1950 was voted to Ohio State back Vic Janowicz.

Dec. 24 The NFL championship was won by the Cleveland Browns, who defeated the Los Angeles Rams 30 to 28.



1948

Gandhi assassinated (b. 1869)
 Communist coup d'état in Czechoslovakia Feb. 25;
 Klement Gottwald elected President
 Chiang Kai-shek reelected President of China by
 Nanking Assembly
 U.S. Congress passes Marshall Plan (Economic
 Cooperation) Act, \$17 billion in aid for Europe
 Churchill chairs Hague Congress for European unity
 Month-long strike by soft coal miners in U.S.; injunction
 prevents nationwide rail strike; first escalator clause
 basing wage increases on cost-of-living index in
 General Motors-United Auto Workers contract
 The Jewish state comes into existence, Weizmann
 President, Ben-Gurion Premier
 U.S.S.R. stops road and rail traffic between Berlin and
 the West; airlift begins (—Sept. 1949)
 Brit. Citizenship Act grants Brit. passports to all
 Commonwealth citizens
 Eduard Benes d. (b. 1884)
 Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands abdicates and is
 succeeded by her daughter, Juliana
 Count Folke Bernadotte, UN mediator in Palestine,
 assassinated by Jewish terrorists
 Harry S. Truman elected President of the U.S.
 Atlee appoints Linskey tribunal to investigate charges of
 corruption against Brit. ministers and officials
 Ernst Reuter, Social-Democrat, elected Mayor of Berlin
 John J. Pershing, U.S. general, d. (b. 1860)
 Jan Masaryk, Czech statesman, d. (b. 1886)
 Charles Evans Hughes, U.S. jurist, d. (b. 1862)

Giovanni Guareschi: "The Little World of Don
 Camillo"
 Harold Acton: "Memoirs of an Aesthete"
 W. H. Auden: "Age of Anxiety," Pulitzer Prize
 poetry
 Bernard de Voto: "Across the Wide Missouri,"
 Pulitzer Prize history
 T. S. Eliot: "Notes Towards the Definition of
 Culture"
 Graham Greene: "The Heart of the Matter"
 Aldous Huxley: "Ape and Essence"
 Norman Mailer: "The Naked and the Dead"
 James A. Michener: "Tales of the South
 Pacific," Pulitzer Prize novel
 Howard Spring: "There Is No Armour"
 Terence Rattigan: "The Browning Version"
 Nobel Prize for Literature: T. S. Eliot
 Lawrence Durrell: "On Seeming to Presume,"
 poems
 Alfred Kerr, Ger. critic, d. (b. 1867)
 Egon Erwin Kisch, Ger.-Czech author and
 journalist, d. (b. 1885)
 Emil Ludwig, Ger. author and biographer,
 d. (b. 1881)
 Thornton Wilder: "The Ides of March"
 135 million paperback books sold during the
 year in the U.S.
 Alan Paton: "Cry, the Beloved Country," South
 African novel
 Irwin Shaw: "The Young Lions"
 Nevil Shute: "No Highway," novel
 Evelyn Waugh: "The Loved One"
 Tennessee Williams: "Summer and Smoke"
 Sartre: "Les Mains sales," play
 Jean Cocteau: "Les Parents terribles"
 Dwight D. Eisenhower: "Crusade in Europe"
 Thomas Merton: "Seven Storey Mountain"
 Lloyd C. Douglas: "The Big Fisherman"

Churchill: "The
 Gathering Storm"
 Arthur Keith: "A
 New Theory of
 Human
 Evolution"
 L. B. Namier:
 "Diplomatic
 Prelude
 1938—1939"
 "The White House
 Papers of Harry
 L. Hopkins"
 published
 World Jewish
 Congress meets in
 Montreux
 Malraux:
 "Psychologie de
 l'Art"
 Nikolai
 Aleksandrovich
 Berdyayev, Russ.
 Christian socialist,
 d. (b. 1874)
 Martin Buber:
 "Moses"
 W. R. Inge:
 "Mysticism in
 Religion"
 World Council of
 Churches
 organized in
 Amsterdam
 Harold Laski: "The
 American
 Democracy"
 Charles A. Beard,
 U.S. historian and
 educator,
 d. (b. 1874)

1949

Dean Acheson appointed U.S. Secretary of State
 President Harry S. Truman inaugurated President of the
 U.S.
Tientsin falls to the Communists Chiang Kai-shek
 resigns as President of China; Communist army
 resumes offensive against Nationalist troops; Chiang
 Kai-shek removes forces to Formosa; Communist
 People's Republic proclaimed under Mao Tse-tung,
 with Chou En-lai as Premier
 Vishinsky replaces Molotov as U.S.S.R. Foreign Minister
 North Atlantic Treaty signed in Washington
 Republic of Eire proclaimed in Dublin; Britain
 recognizes Eire's independence
 U.S. Foreign Assistance Bill grants \$5.43 billion to
 Europe
 Statute of Council of Europe is established with
 Strasbourg as its headquarters
 Israel admitted to UN; capital moved from Tel Aviv to
 Jerusalem
 Berlin blockade officially lifted
 Ger. Federal Republic comes into being with Bonn as
 capital
 Transjordan re-named the Hashemite Kingdom of
 (contd)

Nelson Algren: "The Man with the Golden
 Arm," novel
 H. E. Bates: "The Jacaranda Tree," novel
 Joyce Cary: "A Fearful Joy," novel
 James Gould Cozzens: "Guard of Honor,"
 Pulitzer Prize novel
 Nancy Mitford: "Love in a Cold Climate,"
 novel
 Charles Morgan: "The River Line," novel
 George Orwell: "Nineteen Eighty-Four," novel
 T. S. Eliot: "The Cocktail Party"
 Arthur Miller: "Death of a Salesman," Pulitzer
 Prize drama
 John O'Hara: "A Rage to Live," novel
 Brecht forms the Berliner Ensemble
 Tommy Handley, Brit. comedian, d. (b. 1894)
 Tom Lea: "The Brave Bulls," novel
 Axel Munthe d. (b. 1857)
 Maurice Maeterlinck d. (b. 1862)
 Nobel Prize for Literature: William Faulkner
 Fulton Oursler: "The Greatest Story Ever
 Told"
 Norman Vincent Peale: "A Guide to Confident
 (contd)

J. D. Bernal: "The
 Freedom of
 Necessity"
 Roy Lewis and Angus
 Maude: "The
 English Middle
 Classes"
 Erich Fromm: "Man
 for Himself"
 Paul Tillich: "The
 Shaking of the
 Foundations"
 Hungarian Cardinal
 Mindszenty is
 sentenced to life
 imprisonment for
 "high treason"
 Albert Schweitzer:
 "Hospital in the
 Jungle"
 The "Great
 Palindrome"
 solved: "Sator
 (contd)

D.  VISUAL ARTS	E.  MUSIC	F.  SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, GROWTH	G.  DAILY LIFE	
Churchill made Honorary Academician Extraordinary Fernand Léger: "Homage to David" Ben Shahn: "Miners' Wives" Jackson Pollock: "Composition No. 1" Henry Moore: "Family Group" (Stevenage New Town, Eng.) Lyonel Feininger: "The Lake" T. T. Heine, Ger. cartoonist of "Simplizissimus," d. (b. 1867) Films: "Hamlet," Academy Award (Olivier); "The Red Shoes" (Michael Powell); "Oliver Twist" (David Lean); "The Fallen Idol" (Carol Reed); "Bitter Rice" (de Santis); "The Naked City" (Jules Dassin); "The Bicycle Thief" (de Sica); "Louisiana Story" (Flaherty); "Macbeth" (Orson Welles); "The Young Guard" (Gerasimov) D. W. Griffith, Amer. director who produced 484 films, d. (b. 1875) Arshile Gorky d. (b. 1904)	Olivier Messiaen: "Turangalila-Symphony" Howard Hanson: "Piano Concerto No. 1" Bohuslav Martinu: "String Quartet" and "Seventh String Quartet" Britten: "Beggars' Opera," new version, Cambridge Arnold Schönberg: "Survivor from Warsaw" Franz Lehár d. (b. 1870) Werner Egk: "Circe," opera Richard Tauber d. (b. 1891) Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari, Ital. operatic composer, d. (b. 1876) Richard Strauss: "Vier letzte Lieder" Umberto Giordano, Ital. operatic composer, d. (b. 1867) Cole Porter: "Kiss Me, Kate," musical comedy, New York Popular songs: "Nature Boy"; "All I Want for Christmas Is My Two Front Teeth"; "Buttons and Bows"	Lajos Jánosy: "Cosmic Rays and Nuclear Physics" The antibiotics aureomycin and chloromycetin prepared Long-playing record invented by Peter Goldmark (U.S.) Orville Wright, aircraft pioneer, d. (b. 1871) Charlotte Auerbach's studies begin the science of chemogenetics The price of uranium rises to \$1,600 per ton Ferdinand Porsche (Germany) builds the "Porsche 356" car First port radar system introduced in Liverpool, England In U.S. tests in New Mexico, rocket missiles reach 78 mile altitude and 3000 miles per hour 200-inch Mount Palomar reflecting telescope dedicated Idlewild Airport on Long Island, N.Y., dedicated by President Truman (renamed Kennedy Airport in 1963) Alfred C. Kinsey: "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male" Ruth Benedict, U.S. anthropologist, d. (b. 1887)	Brit. railroads nationalized First World Health Assembly meets in Geneva Bread rationing ends in Britain Brit. Electricity Authority established Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales, b. Babe Ruth d. (b. 1895) Glamorgan, youngest of cricket county clubs, wins championship London Olympiad: Fanny Blankers-Koen wins four gold medals for the Netherlands Joe Louis retires from the ring after fighting 25 title bouts since 1937 Federal rent control bill passed in U.S. Selective Service Act in U.S. provides for continued military draft (—1973) "Citation," Eddie Arcaro up, wins Belmont and Preakness Stakes and Kentucky Derby (fourth Derby win for Arcaro) Davis Cup tennis matches won by the U.S. team against Australia Michigan defeats Southern California 49—0 to win Rose Bowl football game U.S. team is high scorer in Olympic Games held in London "Pancho" Gonzales wins Men's Singles championship of U.S. Lawn Tennis Association; Mrs. Margaret O. du Pont wins Women's Singles Willie Turnesa wins U.S. Golf Association Amateur championship; Ben Hogan wins Open Cleveland (AL) wins World Series, 4—2, over Boston (NL)	1948
Graham Sutherland: portrait of W. Somerset Maugham Kenneth Clark: "Landscape into Art" Jacob Epstein: "Lazarus" Chagall: "Red Sun" James Ensor, Belg. painter, d. (b. 1860) Kokoschka Exhibition at N.Y. Museum of Modern Art Films: "The Third Man" (Carol Reed); "La Macchina Ammazzacattivi" (Rossellini); "Manon" (H. G. Clouzot); "The Winslow Boy" (Asquith); "All the King's Men," Academy Award (contd)	Richard Strauss d. (b. 1864) Arthur Bliss: "The Olympians," opera, London Britten: "Let's Make an Opera," Aldeburgh Hans Pfitzner, Ger. composer, d. (b. 1869) The samba comes into fashion Carl Orff: "Antigonae," opera, Salzburg Theodor W. Adorno: "Philosophie der neuen Musik" Kurt Weill: "Lost in the Stars," musical tragedy, New York Rodgers and Hammerstein: "South Pacific," musical play, New York Leonard Bernstein: "The Age of Anxiety," symphony for piano and orchestra Peter Racine Fricker: Symphony No. 1, Op. 9 (contd)	Philip Hench discovers cortisone Neomycin isolated by Selman Waksman U.S.S.R. tests its first atomic bomb Friedrich Bergius, Ger. chemist and industrialist, d. (b. 1884) R. W. G. Wyckoff: "Electronic Microscopy" Nobel Prize for Chemistry; W. F. Giague for his work in chemical thermodynamics U.S. Air Force jet flies across U.S. in 3 hours 46 minutes U.S. launches guided missile 250 miles, (contd)	British Gas Industry nationalized Charlemagne Prize for European understanding established at Aix-la-Chapelle Geoffrey de Havilland: "Comet" (airplane) Clothes rationing ends in Britain "Pancho" Gonzales wins U.S. Lawn Tennis Association Men's Singles; Mrs. Margaret O. du Pont wins Women's Singles Charles R. Coe wins U.S. Golf Association Amateur; Cary Middlecoff wins Open "Capot," T. Atkinson up, wins Belmont and Preakness Stakes Rose Bowl football game won by Northwestern defeating California 20—14 Ezzard Charles named world heavyweight boxing champion after match with "Jersey" Joe Walcott (contd)	1949

1949
contd

Jordan
Vietnam state established at Saigon
U.S. completes the withdrawal of its occupying forces in South Korea
Apartheid program is established in South Africa
UN warns of danger of civil war in Korea
Theodor Heuss elected President, Konrad Adenauer Chancellor, of West Germany which becomes a full participant under the Marshall Plan
Britain devalues the pound sterling from \$4.03 to \$2.80; most European nations follow
Berlin airlift ends after 277,264 flights
Democratic Republic established in East Germany with Pieck as President and Grotewohl as Minister-President
Eleven U.S. Communists are found guilty of conspiracy to overthrow the government
India adopts constitution as federal republic
Holland transfers sovereignty to Indonesia; France to Vietnam
Pandit Nehru becomes Prime Minister of India
President Truman appoints Tom C. Clark (—1967) and Sherman Minton (—1956) to Supreme Court

Living"
Colette: "Le Fanal bleu"
Nelly Sachs: "Sternverdunklung," poems
Robert E. Sherwood: "Roosevelt and Hopkins," Pulitzer Prize biography
Edith Sitwell: "The Canticle of the Rose," poems
Sigrid Undset, Norw. novelist, d. (b. 1882)
Carson McCullers: "The Member of the Wedding," drama
Edward Streeter: "The Father of the Bride"
J. P. Marquand: "Point of No Return"
Eleanor Roosevelt: "This I Remember"

Arepo
Tenetopera
Rotas" (Arepo-Rex et Pater between A and O is God)
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise d. (b. 1874)
Building of Lomonosov University, Moscow, begins (—1953)

1950

Britain recognizes Communist China; U.S.S.R. and Communist China sign 30-year pact; Chiang Kai-shek resumes presidency of Nationalist China; Communist China's forces occupy Tibet; Tibet appeals to UN, but China rejects UN appeal for cease-fire
Senator Joseph McCarthy advises President Truman that State Department is riddled with Communists and Communist sympathizers
Alger Hiss, a former U.S. State Department official, sentenced for perjury
Riots in Johannesburg against apartheid
Truman instructs U.S. Atomic Energy Commission to develop hydrogen bomb
Klaus Fuchs found guilty of betraying Brit. atomic secrets to U.S.S.R. and imprisoned; Harry Gold, his American confederate, sentenced to 30 years in prison
London dock strike
Britain recognizes Israel
West Germany joins Council of Europe
N. Korean forces invade S. Korea June 25 and capture Seoul; Douglas MacArthur appointed commander of UN forces in Korea; UN forces land in S. Korea and recapture Seoul; S. Korean troops cross 38th parallel; UN troops forced to withdraw; state of emergency declared in U.S. following Korean reversals; Chin. forces cross 38th parallel
U.S. recognizes Vietnam, capital at Saigon; supplies arms and sends mission to instruct in their use; signs military assistance pact with France, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam
King Leopold III returns to Belgium after six years' exile; Socialists demonstrate against him; he abdicates in favor of his son Baudouin
Indonesia admitted to UN
King Gustavus V of Sweden d.; succeeded by his son Gustavus VI (b. 1882)
Poland and E. Germany proclaim Oder-Neisse line as frontier
Attlee visits Washington
Nobel Peace Prize: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (U.S.)
Henry L. Stimson, U.S. political figure, d. (b. 1867)
Congress passes McCarran Act over presidential veto; it calls for severe restrictions against Communists, particularly in sensitive positions during emergencies, (contd)

Ray Bradbury: "The Martian Chronicles"
Ernest Hemingway: "Across the River and into the Trees"
Budd Schulberg: "The Disenchanted"
Francis Parkinson Keyes: "Joy Street"
Thor Heyerdahl: "Kon-Tiki"
Ezra Pound: "Seventy Cantos"
C. P. Snow: "The Masters"
Anouilh: "La Répétition"
Henry Morton Robinson: "The Cardinal"
George Bernard Shaw d. (b. 1856)
William Cooper: "Scenes from Provincial Life"
Nobel Prize for Literature: Bertrand Russell
Nigel Balchin: "The Anatomy of Villainy," essays
Hedwig Courts-Mahler, Ger. novelist who wrote 192 romances, d. (b. 1867)
Christopher Fry: "Venus Observed," verse play, and "The Lady's Not for Burning"
John Hersey: "The Wall," novel about the Warsaw Ghetto
Sidney Kingsley: "Darkness at Noon"
Heinrich Mann, Ger. novelist, d. (b. 1871)
Evelyn Waugh: "Helena"
Emil Jannings, Ger. actor, d. (b. 1887)
Robert Penn Warren: "World Enough and Time"
The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., consists of 8.6 million books, 128,000 yearly newspaper vols., 11 million manuscripts, 2 million maps, 76,000 microfilms, 2 million musical scores, and 4 million miscellaneous items
Nevil Shute: "The Legacy," novel
Tennessee Williams: "The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone"
Edgar Rice Burroughs, creator of "Tarzan," d. (b. 1875)
Edna St. Vincent Millay, U.S. poet, d. (b. 1892)
Edgar Lee Masters, U.S. poet, d. (b. 1869)
Al Jolson d. (b. 1886)
Carl Van Doren d. (b. 1885)
Gwendolyn Brooks: "Annie Allen," Pulitzer (contd)

A. L. Rowse: "The England of Elizabeth"
Boswell: "Londor Journal, 1762—1763"
Nikolai Berdyaev: "Dreams and Reality"
R. A. Knox: "Enthusiasm"
Margaret Mead: "Social Anthropology"
Gilbert Ryle: "The Concept of Mind"
Sartre: "La Mort dans l'âme"
Pope Pius XII proclaims the dogma of the bodily assumption of the Virgin Mary
International Exhibition of Ecclesiastical Art in Rome
25 Protestant and four Eastern Orthodox Church groups organize National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.: 32 million members

 D. VISUAL ARTS	 E. MUSIC	 F. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, GROWTH	 G. DAILY LIFE	
(Rossen); "Les Enfants terribles" (Jean Melville) Walter Kuhn d. (b. 1880) José Orozco d. (b. 1883)	George Antheil: "Symphony No. 6" Béla Bartók: "Viola Concerto" Paul Hindemith: "Concerto for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Harp, and Orchestra" Darius Milhaud: "Quartet No. 5" and "Quartet No. 14" Popular songs: "Bali Ha'i"; "Some Enchanted Evening"; "I'm in Love with a Wonderful Guy"; "So in Love"; "Riders in the Sky"; "I Love Those Dear Hearts and Gentle People"; "Diamonds Are a Girl's Best Friend"; "Rudolph, the Red-Nosed Reindeer"	highest altitude ever reached by man Edward L. Thorndike, U.S. psychologist, d. (b. 1874)	New York (AL) defeats Brooklyn (NL) 4—1 to win World Series	1949 contd
Chagall: "King David" Bernard Berenson: "Aesthetics and History" Giacometti: "Seven Figures and a Head," sculpture UN Building, New York, completed Eugenio Montiori designs new railroad station in Rome Pani and del Moral design University City, Mexico Max Beckmann, Ger. expressionist painter, d. (b. 1884) Kokoschka: portrait of Theodor Heuss Matisse begins work on the Vence Chapel Eliel Saarinen, U.S. architect, d. (b. 1873) Films: "La Beauté du Diable" (René Clair); "Orphée" (Cocteau); "La Ronde" (Ophuls); "Sunset Boulevard" (Wilder); "Rashomon" (Jap.); "All About Eve," Academy Award	Gian Carlo Menotti: "The Consul," Pulitzer Prize, opera, New York International Bach Year honors Johann Sebastian Bach (d. 1750) Kurt Weill d. (b. 1900) "Cool jazz" developed from bebop Frank Loesser and Abe Burrows: "Guys and Dolls," musical comedy, New York Popular songs: "If I Knew You Were Comin' I'd've Baked a Cake"; "Ragg Mopp"; "Sam's Story"; "A Bushel and a Peck"; "C'est Si Bon"; "Good Night, Irene"; "Tzena, Tzena, Tzena, Tzena"; "Music! Music! Music!"; "Mona Lisa" Howard Swanson: "Short Symphony," New York Benny Goodman and the NBC Symphony Orchestra premiere "Clarinet Concerto" by Aaron Copland	Plutonium separated from pitchblende concentrates G. T. Seaborg discovers element 98 (californium); berkelium discovered Einstein: "General Field Theory" (attempt to expand Theory of Relativity) Miltown, a meprobamate, comes into wide use in the U.S. as a tranquilizer Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology: Philip S. Hench (U.S.), Edward C. Kendall (U.S.), and Tadeusz Reichstein (Swiss, born in Poland) for their work in hormones Antihistamines become popular remedy for colds and allergies Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel opens in New York	World population is approximately 2.3 billion U.S. population 150,697,999; illiteracy is 3.2 per cent City populations (in millions); London, 8.3; New York, 7.8; Tokyo, 5.3; Moscow, 4.1 Jan Smuts d. (b. 1870) 1.5 million Germans are still missing UN reports that of the 800 million children in the world, 480 million are undernourished 30,000 varieties of roses catalogued 1.5 million TV sets in U.S. (one year later approx. 15 million) Nobel Prize winners by nation: 49 Germans, 40 Britons, 45 Americans, 30 Frenchmen Heavy earthquake damages Assam European Broadcasting Union formed World record crowd of 199,854 attends World Cup soccer game (Brazil versus Uruguay) in Rio de Janeiro "Hap" Arnold, General of the U.S. Air Force, d. (b. 1886) Arthur Larsen wins U.S. Lawn Tennis Men's Singles championship; Mrs. Margaret O. du Pont is winner of Women's Singles Sam Urzetta wins U.S. Golf Association Amateur; Open is won by Ben Hogan Australian tennis team wins Davis Cup from the U.S. team Ohio State wins Rose Bowl football classic, 17—14 against California New York (AL) wins World Series, 4—0, against Philadelphia (NL)	1950

1950
contd

and for registration of all Communist organizations and individuals, and forbids entry into U.S. of aliens who have belonged to totalitarian organizations
Assassination attempt against Truman made by two Puerto Rican nationalists; one is killed, the other sentenced to death, later commuted to life imprisonment
Léon Blum d. (b. 1872)

Prize for poetry
A. B. Guthrie, Jr.: "The Way West," Pulitzer Prize novel
Clifford Odets: "The Country Girl"

1951

N. Korean forces break through at 38th parallel, take Seoul, and reject Amer. truce offers; Seoul retaken; General MacArthur relieved of Far East command; new N. Korean offensive; further attempts to negotiate an armistice fail; UN forces capture "Heartbreak Ridge" north of Yanguu; armistice negotiations at Panmunjom begin, but fail
Ben-Gurion's new government dissolved in Israel; a new coalition formed
Czechoslovak Communist Party purged
Mossadegh becomes Prime Minister of Iran
De Valera returns to power in Eire
Brit. diplomats Burgess and Maclean, who have been spying for the Russians, escape to the U.S.S.R.
King Abdullah of Jordan assassinated in Jerusalem
Peace treaty with Japan signed in San Francisco
Brit. Conservatives win General Election; Churchill forms government
Perón reelected President of Argentina
Adenauer visits Paris, Rome, and London
Maxim Litvinov, former U.S.S.R. Foreign Minister, d. (b. 1876)
22nd Amendment to the U.S. Constitution passed by Congress: provides for maximum of two terms (eight years) service as president and one term for vice presidents succeeding to the presidency who have already served more than two years
Henri Pétain d. (b. 1856)
Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are sentenced to death for espionage against the U.S.; their confederate, Morton Sobell, to 30 years imprisonment

Robert Frost: "Complete Poems"
Conrad Richter: "The Town," Pulitzer Prize novel
Carl Sandburg: "Complete Poems," Pulitzer Prize
Nicholas Monsarrat: "The Cruel Sea"
J. D. Salinger: "The Catcher in the Rye"
Herman Wouk: "The Caine Mutiny," Pulitzer Prize novel (1952)
Anouilh: "Colombe"
Christopher Fry: "A Sleep of Prisoners"
Sartre: "Le Diable et le bon Dieu"
Foundation stone of Brit. National Theatre laid at South Bank, London
André Gide d. (b. 1869)
Louis Bromfield: "Mr. Smith"
Camus: "L'Homme révolté"
John Van Druten: "I Am a Camera"
William Faulkner: "Requiem for a Nun"
Graham Greene: "The End of the Affair"
James Jones: "From Here to Eternity"
Louis Jouvet, Fr. actor and producer, d. (b. 1887)
Nikos Kazantzakis: "The Greek Passion"
John Erskine, Amer. author, d. (b. 1879)
Bernhard Kellermann, Ger. novelist, d. (b. 1879)
Fanny Brice d. (b. 1891)
Sinclair Lewis d. (b. 1885)
Thomas Mann: "Der Erwählte"
François Mauriac: "Le Sagouin"
Best seller: "Desirée," by Annemarie Selinko
Tennessee Williams: "The Rose Tattoo"
Harold Ross, "New Yorker" editor, d. (b. 1892)
William Styron: "Lie Down in Darkness"
Catherine Marshall: "A Man Called Peter"
Rachel Carson: "The Sea Around Us"

Theodor W. Adorno: "Minima moralia," essays
Georg Katona: "Psychological Analysis of Economic Behavior"
Ludwig von Mises: "Socialism, an Economic and Sociological Analysis"
Ortega y Gasset: "Man as Utopist Creature"
Ludwig Wittgenstein, Neo-Positivist Aust. philosopher, d. (b. 1889)

D.  VISUAL ARTS	E.  MUSIC	F.  SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, GROWTH	G.  DAILY LIFE	
				1950 contd
Salvador Dali: "Christ of St. John on the Cross" Graham Sutherland: "Lord Beaverbrook," portrait Gerald Barry and Hugh Casson: Festival of Britain on London South Bank Basil Spence designs new Coventry Cathedral Matisse completes Vence Chapel Picasso: "Massacre in Korea," painting Otto Dix: "Peasant Girl with Child" Films: "The African Queen" (John Huston); "Le Plaisir" (Ophuls); "Miracle in Milan" (de Sica); "An American in Paris," Academy Award (Gene Kelly, Minnelli); "Viva Zapata" (Elia Kazan); "Strangers on a Train" (Hitchcock); "A Streetcar Named Desire" (Brando) Brit. Film Censors introduce "X certificate" classification Fred Waller (U.S.) invents Cinerama Ludwig Mies van der Rohe designs Lake Shore Drive apartment building, Chicago Frank Lloyd Wright designs Friedman House, Pleasantville, N.Y. Marcel Breuer designs dormitory at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. John Sloan d. (b. 1871)	Britten: "Billy Budd," opera, London Stravinsky: "Rake's Progress," opera, Venice R. Vaughan Williams: "The Pilgrim's Progress," opera, London Arnold Schönberg d. (b. 1874) Constant Lambert, Eng. composer and conductor, d. (b. 1905) Fritz Busch, Ger. conductor, d. (b. 1890) Robert Matthew builds the Royal Festival Hall, London Sergei Koussevitzky, Russ.-Amer. conductor, d. (b. 1874) William Mengelberg, Dutch conductor, d. (b. 1871) Arthur Schnabel, Aust. pianist, d. (b. 1882) Rodgers and Hammerstein: "The King and I," musical play, New York Arthur Honegger: "Je suis compositeur," autobiography Popular songs: "Hello, Young Lovers"; "Getting to Know You"; "Shrimp Boats"; "Come On-a My House"; "Cry"; "In the Cool, Cool, Cool of the Evening"; "Kisses Sweeter Than Wine" Douglas Moore: "Giants in the Earth," opera, Pulitzer Prize Gian Carlo Menotti: "Amahl and the Night Visitors," opera written on commission for NBC-TV Huddie Ledbetter ("Lead-belly"), folk singer and composer, d. (b. 1888)	Krilium developed from acrylonitrile for use in fertilization Electric power produced from atomic energy at Arcon, Idaho J. Andre-Thomas devises a heart-lung machine for heart operations Charles F. Blair flies solo over the North Pole Ferdinand Sauerbruch, Ger. surgeon, d. (b. 1875) Approx. 400,000 pounds of penicillin and 350,000 pounds of streptomycin produced in the U.S. during the year Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology: Max Theiler (U.S.) for his work on a yellow fever vaccine Nobel Prize for Chemistry: Edwin M. McMillan (U.S.) and Glenn T. Seaborg (U.S.) for their discovery of plutonium	Hank Marino elected Amer. Bowler of the Half Century J. S. Coxey, U.S. businessman who led "Coxey's Army" to Washington, D.C., to protest against unemployment, d. (b. 1854) William Randolph Hearst, Amer. newspaper proprietor, d. (b. 1863) 46 per cent of the population works in commerce and industry in Great Britain, 41 per cent in Germany, 30 per cent in the U.S., 29 per cent in Italy, 20 per cent in Japan, and 10 per cent in India Color television is first introduced (in U.S.) Gordion, the Phrygian capital 4000 to 3000 B.C., is excavated Crown Prince William of Prussia, eldest son of William II, d. (b. 1882) New York defeats Brooklyn in play-off of tied American League pennant race, then goes on to lose World Series, 4-2, to New York (NL) "Citation" wins Hollywood Gold Cup horserace bringing his total winnings to more than \$1 million "Jersey" Joe Walcott knocks out Ezzard Charles in seventh round to win world heavyweight boxing title Michigan defeats California to win Rose Bowl football game 14-6 Australia wins Davis Cup against U.S. Billy Maxwell wins U.S. Golf Association Amateur championship; Ben Hogan wins Open Frank Sedgman wins U.S. Lawn Tennis Association Men's Singles; Maureen Connolly wins Women's Singles	1951