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OA/ID Number: 13726
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Folder Title:
Aspen Institute 8/2/90 [OA 8327] [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 7-31

TO:

Peggy

FROM:

PEGGY HAZELRIGG
Assistant Director
Office of Presidential Advance

See attached. Also

The President speaks

at 3:40 pm - 3:55 pm

(M.D.T.)

PH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NH Ave - 466-6410
Plantation 301/827-
7168

MEMORANDUM

TO: General Scowcroft
FROM: JOSEPH W. HAGIN
SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY
EVENT: Address Aspen Institute Dinner
DATE: August 2, 1990
TIME: TBD
DURATION: TBD
LOCATION: Aspen, Colorado
ATTIRE: TBD
REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes
MEDIA COVERAGE: Open Press
FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION: Is Invited
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Christopher Makens

Summer 1950

1st Aspen Exec Seminar-

CONTACT: _____

TELEPHONE: OFFICE _____ HOME _____

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

Ed Rogers	Marlin Fitzwater	David Bates
James Cicconi	David Demarest	David Valdez
Fred McClure	Fran Norris	USSS - PPD
Susan Porter Rose	Sig Rogich	Gary Walters
Patty Presock	John Keller	WHCA Audio/Visual
Chriss Winston	Tim McBride	WHCA Operations
Laurie Firestone	J. Bonnie Newman	C. Boyden Gray
William Kristol	Paul Bateman	Jay Allison
Jackie Kennedy	Debra Romash	John Herrick
Deb Anderson	Richard Trefry	

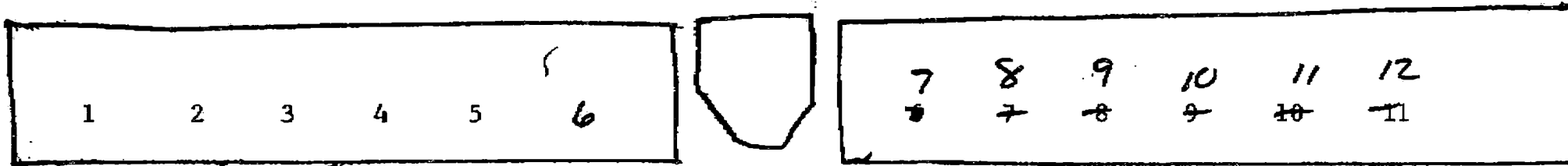
VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO ASPEN, COLORADO

AUGUST 2, 1990

THE ASPEN INSTITUTE

SEATING FOR DAIS

REVISED
31 JULY
2:30 PM



PODIUM

AUG 1 '90 16:35

- 1. Mr. Mortimer Adler, Director
Institute forPhilosophical Research
- 2. Mr. Michael I. Sovern, President, Columbia University
- 3. Mr. John J. Phelan, Jr., Chairman, Board of Trustees,
The Aspen Institute
- 5. THE PRESIDENT
- 6. Mr. David T. McLaughlin, President,
The Aspen Institute

- 7. Mr. Lodwrick Cook, Chairman and
CEO, ARCO
- 8. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Prime
Minister, Great Britain
- 9. Mr. Henry Catto, Ambassador to
Great Britain
- 10. Ms. Ann Frasher Hudson, Chairman,
40th Anniversary Committee, The
Aspen Institute
- 11. Mrs. Jessica Catto
- 12. Mr. Leonard Lauder, Chairman and
Estee Lauder Companies

9. MR. ROY ROMER,
GOVERNOR OF COLORADO

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

Und Sec Navy
Dan Howard

Pam

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jacque
Murphy
L Under. sec -
Navy

695 3141

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THE TIMETABLES OF HISTORY

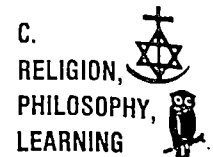
NEW, UPDATED EDITION

OF PEOPLE AND EVENTS

BERNARD GRUN

BASED ON WERNER STEIN'S *KULTURFAHRPLAN*

A TOUCHSTONE BOOK
Published by Simon & Schuster, Inc.
NEW YORK



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
 Berdyaev, 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

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)



E. MUSIC

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"



F. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, GROWTH

Lajos Jánossy: "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)



G. DAILY LIFE

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

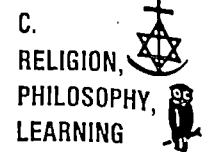
Graham Sutherland: portrait of W. Somerset Maugham
 Kenneth Clark: "Landscape into Art"
 Jacob Epstein: "Lazarus"
 Chagall: "Red Sun"
 James Ensor, Belg. painter, d. (b. 1860)
 Kokoschka Exhibition at N.Y. Museum of Modern Art
 Films: "The Third Man" (Carol Reed); "La Macchina Ammazzacattivi" (Rossellini); "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 (Sept)
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



(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" (Wildier); "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 meproamate, 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)

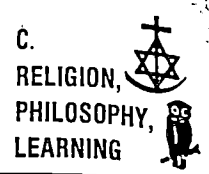
1950



A.
HISTORY,
POLITICS



B.
LITERATURE,
THEATER



C.
RELIGION,
PHILOSOPHY,
LEARNING

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)

~~Spontaneous~~

5/24/90

Stillwater

Interview w/ ZDF Ger. Tele.

News Conf w/ Kohn 2/25/90

most famous play, a comedy of a medieval woman accused of being a witch; and *The Dark Is Light Enough* (1954). Other comedies included *Venus Observed* (1950) and *A Yard of Sun* (1970). He also wrote the screenplays for the biblical epics *Ben Hur* (1959), *Barabbas* (1962), and *The Bible* (1966). □ See his family history, *Can You Find Me* (1978), and study by Emil Roy (1968).

FRY, ROGER ELIOT (1866–1934), British art critic and artist. A champion of modern art, Fry introduced Cézanne and the postimpressionists to Britain (1910). He wrote extensively on the aesthetics of "pure form" and color in art and regarded content as incidental. Fry was closely associated with the London Bloomsbury group and founded (1913) the Omega Workshops, which produced avant-garde furniture, fabrics, and pottery. His best-known works were *Vision and Design* (1920), *Transformations* (1927), and *Cézanne* (1927). □ See biographies by Virginia Woolf (1940) and Frances Spalding (1980).

FRYE, (HERMAN) NORTHROP (1912–), Canadian literary critic. Frye studied theology before concentrating on English at Oxford University (M.A. 1940). On the faculty of the University of Toronto (from 1939), he examined the role of symbolism and myth in literature in *Fearful Symmetry: A Study of William Blake* (1947) and gained international recognition for *Anatomy of Criticism* (1957), a systematic study of literary criticism. Regarded as a modern classic, it presented the theory that myth provides the underlying principle of all literature. His other works, including *Fables of Identity* (1963), *The Well-Tempered Critic* (1963), *Fools of Time* (1967), and *The Great Code: The Bible and Literature* (1981), applied his theory to classics of the Western literary tradition. □ See study by Robert Denham (1978).

FUAD I (Ahmed Fuad Pasha; 1868–1936), Egyptian king. Son of the khedive of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, Fuad was educated in Europe and became sultan in 1917. After the 1922 treaty with Britain that resulted in nominal Egyptian independence, he became the first king of modern Egypt. He ruled autocratically as a constitutional monarch under British protection and struggled to limit the influence of the popular, nationalistic Wafd party. Fuad was forced by nationalist pressure in 1935 to restore the constitution that he had abrogated in 1930. He was succeeded by his son Farouk.

FUCHS, KLAUS EMIL JULIUS (1911–), German-born physicist and spy. Fuchs studied physics at the University of Leipzig where he became involved with the Communist party. Fleeing from Germany when Nazi leader Adolf Hitler rose to power (1933), he went to Britain. During World War II Fuchs worked in secret atomic research and in 1943 became a British subject. The same year, apparently convinced that the Soviets' tremendous losses in the Allied effort entitled them to a full share in military intelligence, he became an active Soviet agent. He joined (1943) the U.S. Los Alamos project and stayed with U.S. atomic research until the bombing of Hiroshima (1945). During this time, he supplied the Soviets

with the design for the uranium and plutonium bombs. Returning to Britain (1945) to continue research, he became disillusioned with the Soviets and ended his spying activities. In 1950 an investigation into leaks from Los Alamos led to Fuchs' confession. His testimony sparked an investigation that ultimately resulted in the arrest of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Sentenced to a 14-year term, Fuchs was released (1959) and made his home in East Germany. □ See Oliver Pilat, *The Atom Spies* (1952), and H. Montgomery Hyde, *The Atom Bomb Spies* (1980).

FUENTES, CARLOS (1928–), Mexican novelist. Fuentes held several government posts in the 1950s before devoting himself exclusively to writing. A prominent left-wing intellectual and leader of the modern generation of Mexican novelists, he established himself with his ambitious first novel, *Where the Air Is Clear* (1958; Eng. trans. 1960), a panorama of life in Mexico City. *The Good Conscience* (1959; Eng. trans. 1968) described the gradual corruption of an angry young man. Fuentes won critical acclaim in the mid-1960s for *The Death of Artemio Cruz* (1962; Eng. trans. 1964), the deathbed reminiscences of a revolutionary turned newspaper tycoon, and *A Change of Skin* (1967; Eng. trans. 1968), about the inner life of a failed writer. Later works included *Terra Nostra* (1975; Eng. trans. 1976), an imaginative treatment of Spanish and Mexican history; *The Hydra Head* (1978; Eng. trans. 1979), a heavy-handed thriller about Middle East interests; *Distant Relations* (1980; Eng. trans. 1982), about an archaeologist's search for his own roots; and *The Old Gringo* (1984; Eng. trans. 1985), a novel that draws on history and myth to link the destinies of Mexico and the United States. Fuentes also wrote literary criticism, short stories and several volumes of essays. Widely read in the United States, he was regarded as a cultural mediator between North and South America. □ See studies by Daniel de Guzmán (1972) and Wendy B. Faris (1983), and Robert Brady and Charles Rossman, eds. *Carlos Fuentes, A Critical View* (1982).

FUGARD, ATHOL (1932–), South African playwright and director. Born into a mixed English-Afrikaner family, Fugard dropped out of the University of Cape Town just before graduating and worked for two years as the only white crew member of a tramp steamer and then as a clerk in a Johannesburg court. He wrote his first play dealing with the brutalization of nonwhites in South Africa in 1958 and helped to form several theater groups. His powerful plays, which strongly condemned apartheid while examining the universal themes of boredom, despair, alienation, and the problem of identity, were presented throughout the world. He was best known for *The Blood Knot* (1961; pub. 1963), *Boesman and Lena* (1969), *Sizwe Bansi Is Dead* (1972; pub. 1974), *The Island* (1973; pub. 1974), *A Lesson from Aloes* (1978), and "Master Harold" and the Boys (1982). His novel *Tsotsi*, written in 1961, was published in 1980. □ See his *Notebooks, 1960–1977* (1983), study by Dennis Walder (1985), and Russell Van denbroucke, *Truths the Hand Can Touch*.

FUKUI, KENICHI (1918–), Japanese chemist. A professor of physical chemistry at Kyoto University, Fukui

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FULBRIGHT ator. A Rhode bright retu University c as its presi Congress as and two ye; sponsored t of students. ditional sou man of the 74) took an One of the le he was defe sixth term. *New Realiti* and *The Cri* Coffin (1966 man (1968)

FULLER, AL U.S. busine; at age 18 to salesman fo with the po savings and ufacturing b selling them He started r dealers, and American ir cessful U.S. ally reached company ur 1968. □ See l and study by

FULLER, (RI engineer and New Englan twice expelle self as an "ex he used tech and rational contemporar patents. Full mum efficien tional solutio until 1944. H

PD -- according to the Aspen material, the place was founded in the summer of 1949 -- although Aspen apparently treats 1950 as its birthdate....

Maybe we can get hold of the history of the organization -- Sidney Hyman, The Aspen Idea, 1975.

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— Dan

Canadian professor of English at the University of Toronto (faculty member since 1939, professor since 1948) and literary critic best known for a theory of myth.

·comedy and satire distinctions 16:269e
·dramatic forms' origin in season ritual 4:959g
·prosodic theory development 15:75c

FSH: see follicle-stimulating hormone.

FTC (U.S.): see Federal Trade Commission.

Fthiōtis, also known as PHTIOTIS, department in east central Greece.

·area and population table 8:318

fu, a Chinese literary form combining elements of poetry and prose. Developing from the *Li sao* of Ch'ü Yüan (c. 343-c. 289 BC) during the Han dynasty (206 BC-AD 220), the *fu* was used for description and exposition rather than the more subjective, lyrical *sao*. Its prosody was freer than that of the *sao*, the rhyme pattern being less restrictive. The elements of the *fu* form include a long line, caesura, and the use of balanced parallel phrases. The use of rhyme removes the *fu* from the area of pure prose and places it somewhere between poetry and prose. During Han times it was often abused for purposes of trivial and hackneyed description, generally characterized by an endless piling up of words, although this technique was used quite skillfully by some writers. Hundreds of years later, during the Sung dynasty (960-1126), the *fu* was enriched by the skill of Ou-yang Hsiu (1007-72) and Su Tung-p'o (1036-1101), who made it more prose than poetry and used it to express philosophical concerns.

·definition and characteristics 10:1051e *passim* to 1053a

·Pan Ku's stylistic importance 13:948g
·poetry decoration and symbolic motifs 14:918f

fu, term meaning both a type of Chinese bronze vessel produced largely in the middle Chou period (c. 900-c. 600 BC) and a type of bronze axe made during the Shang (c. 1766-c. 1122 BC) and Chou (c. 1122-221 BC) periods.



Shang fu with cover, 5th-3rd century BC, Eastern Chou period. In the Art Institute of Chicago.

Photograph by the Art Institute of Chicago, Lucy Maud Buckingham

triangular in shape and divided into two parts, the vessel is supported by angular feet at each corner; the lid is almost a duplicate of the bottom (in principle much like the *tui*, 10:1051e). The rather squat shape and the minimal decoration are typical of the middle Chou period. Another character pronounced *fu* is the most common generic name for a series of bronze axes cast in bronze from the Shang and Chou periods. The axes may have a tang, or a hole, for the attachment of a handle, the shape of the blade varies, but it generally is decorated with a subtly arched and honed edge. Probably the axe was used most often as a badge or emblem of authority; for

1936, Egypt), the first king of Egypt (1922-36) following its independence from Great Britain; during his reign he tried to gain a more satisfactory treaty of independence and to contain the influence of the ultranationalist Wafd party.

After serving in a number of administrative posts, Fu'ad became sultan of Egypt in 1917, at which time Egypt was still a British protectorate. In 1919 Britain indicated a willingness to negotiate a treaty that would give Egypt more independence. Most Egyptians welcomed this prospect, but they differed over who would formulate and present Egyptian demands to the British. The Sultan had strong popular support and was determined to be the leading influence in the direction of governmental affairs; but a strong nationalist movement had emerged—the Wafd party—under the leadership of Sa'd Zagh'lul. Zagh'lul saw the Wafd as the embodiment of the Egyptian nation and himself as the proper person to lead the negotiations with the British.

A stalemate between the supporters of Fu'ad and Zagh'lul resulted in the collapse of Anglo-Egyptian talks. Britain responded in 1922 with a unilateral declaration of Egyptian independence, subject to strong British influence in Egyptian affairs. Accordingly, Fu'ad assumed the title of king in 1922. Dissatisfied with the British unilateral declaration, Fu'ad struggled unsuccessfully throughout his reign to secure a bilateral treaty of independence that would be acceptable to the British and the Egyptians.

In 1923 Fu'ad promulgated a constitution at a time when Zagh'lul was in exile. When Zagh'lul and other exiles returned, however, the King was confronted with an enormously popular Wafd, which used institutions created by the constitution to strengthen its opposition. The Wafd won commanding majorities in national elections held in 1923, 1925, and 1929, but Fu'ad usually managed to form his governments with non-Wafdist ministers who were amenable to his influence. Socially and religiously Fu'ad aligned himself with the outlook and interests of al-Azhar, Cairo's great institution of Muslim learning, which won him important popular support. In 1930 he made a determined attempt to stabilize his political position: he dissolved the Parliament, revoked the old constitution, and promulgated both a new constitution and a new electoral law. The 1931 elections yielded a cooperative, non-Wafdist parliament, and domestic political tranquility prevailed until 1935, when, under strong nationalist pressure, Fu'ad restored the original 1923 constitution.

·Egyptian political triangle 6:498h

Fuad Paşa, Mehmed (b. 1815, Istanbul—d. Feb. 12, 1869, Nice, Fr.), Turkish statesman of the mid-19th century and one of the chief architects of the Tanzimat, reform movement, aimed at the modernization and Westernization of the Ottoman Empire. The son of a well-known Turkish poet, Fuad Paşa was trained in medicine, but his knowledge of French allowed him to enter the diplomatic service, where he became the first secretary of the Turkish Embassy in London (1840). After holding several other diplomatic posts, he served as minister of foreign affairs under Ali Paşa (1852-53) and again during 1855-56.

A confirmed Westernizer, Fuad Paşa served on the Commission of Education, which recommended a complete reform of the school system. He assumed the presidency of the Tanzimat Council in 1857. After the succession of Sultan Abdülaziz (1861), Fuad Paşa became grand vizier and foreign minister, and, although dismissed in 1862, he returned to office in 1863. He held that post until 1867, when he visited Europe with the Sultan.

writing *Kavaia-i Osmaniye* (1831; "The Rules of Ottoman Turkish"), the first Turkish work on Turkish grammar published in the empire and a milestone in the reform of the language.

Fu-an, Pin-yin romanization also FU-AN, city in northeastern Fukien Province (*sheng*), China. It is a county (*hsien*) seat and is also the seat of administration of the Fu-an Area (*ti-ch'ü*), controlling nine counties on the borders of Chekiang Province. Fu-an is situated on the east bank of the Chao Ch'i (river), with highway communications running north into Chekiang and south along the coast to Foochow, some 90 mi (150 km) away. It is in an area of Fukien that was developed comparatively late, since it is somewhat less productive than the south of the province. Fu-an is above all a market for the tea produced in the area. Although tea production was neglected after the collapse of the Foochow tea trade at the end of the 19th century, tea today constitutes almost 50 percent of the income of the inhabitants. In the early 1950s, machine-processing plants were established at Fu-an, which also has a small engineering works. Pop. (early 1970s est.) 10,000-50,000.
27°08' N, 119°40' E

Fuchau, subgroup of the Min dialect of the Chinese language, spoken chiefly in Fukien Province.

·geographic distribution 4:271c

Fu-chien (province, China): see Fukien.

Fu-chou (city, Fukien Province, China): see Foochow.

Fu-chou (city, Kiangsi Province, China): see Lin-ch'uan.

Fuchouan Series, geological series of the Cambrian Period of China.

·Cambrian stratigraphic correlations 13:918f; table

Fuchow language: see Min dialects.

Fuchs, Georg (1868-1949), founder of the Künstler Theatre, Munich.

·staging and actor-audience relationship 17:549a

Fuchs, Klaus Emil Julius (b. Dec. 29, 1911, Rüsselsheim, now in West Germany), physicist and spy arrested and convicted (1950) for giving British and U.S. atomic-research secrets to the Soviet government. While a student at the University of Kiel (now in West Germany) in 1932, he joined the German Communist Party. He received doctorates from Bristol and Edinburgh Universities, where he was interned as a German national early in World War II. The British eventually released him to do nuclear research, and in 1942 he became a British citizen. In 1944 he was sent to the U.S., where he worked on the atomic bomb. After the war he returned to England, where he became head of the physics department of the Harwell Atomic Energy Research Establishment. When arrested, he admitted passing information to the Soviet Union since 1943 and was sentenced to 14 years in prison. After his release in 1959 for good behaviour, he went to East Germany, where he was granted citizenship and appointed deputy director of the Central Institute for Nuclear Research, Rossendorf (near Dresden). It was later reported that he was working in the U.S.S.R.

·hydrogen bomb development 18:127g

Fuchs, Leonhard (b. Jan. 17, 1501, Wemding, now in West Germany—d. May 10, 1566, Tübingen, now in West Germany), botanist and physician whose botanical work *Historia Stirpium* (1542) is a landmark in the development of natural history because of his organized presentation, the accuracy of his drawings and descriptions of plants, and his

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 Guiseppa 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

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

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

the environment, population, affairs, as well as the one on led through their participants the university consortium on or SALT I.

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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

NSC.
Rec'd July 23,
1990

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17 July 90
9:00 a.m.

(Introductory remarks appropriate to the setting.)

For nearly half a century, we and our Allies have been challenged the world over by ideological struggle and military confrontation. Because we prized liberty, we responded to these challenges. Two generations have stood watch, and manned the ramparts behind which freedom and free people could thrive.

Nowhere was this more true than in Europe, a continent cruelly divided by Soviet power, where we have had to maintain a strong defense against powerful forces, offensively arrayed, with the capacity for sudden and massive invasion. But now, after more than 40 years, we find that it was not Soviet tanks that swept westward but the ideals of

democracy that have swept through the East.

We see fledgling democracies in Eastern and Central Europe, the old pattern of Soviet dominance broken, and Germany on the threshold of unity in peace and freedom.

The Warsaw Pact no longer functions as an effective military alliance, Soviet troops are beginning to withdraw from Eastern Europe, and CFE negotiations promise more will follow. We no longer face the threat of a massive attack, launched with little or no warning.

In fact, the Soviet Union itself is undergoing a transformation -- the final outcome of which is uncertain -- but a transformation that so far has given us the chance to move beyond containment. We

see a relentless, decades-long build-up of conventional forces being reversed and the very foundations of security policy challenged by new doctrines. Soviet stimulation and exploitation of instabilities in the Third World has given way to a more constructive diplomacy in many areas.

Costs of Empire

In short, the third great conflict of the 20th century -- the Cold War -- is coming to a close. ✓

Our strategic relationship with the Soviet Union is being transformed. We are entering a new era. The defense strategy and military forces needed to ensure peace and security can -- and must -- be different.

But, in a world marked by rapid change and continuing uncertainty, we must not repeat the historical error of massive demobilization, nor take

Carroll

fleeting comfort in a false sense of insularity. More than ever we need a strategy suited to the opportunities and challenges before us, one that reflects ^{peacetime} continued engagement underwritten by an approach to deterrence appropriate for both new and enduring realities.

Continued Engagement

Our strategy will be shaped by a key fact: we are -- and will remain -- a superpower. [We are inescapably a leader, the connecting link in a global alliance of democracies, the pivotal factor of stability. We will not shrink from this responsibility.] To do so would serve no one's interests, least of all our own. We want a world in which fundamental ^{democ} values -- the free movement of ideas, people and commerce -- will not only survive but flourish. Such a world will be beyond our reach if we turn inward and

lang
used in
USS
G. Wash.

foolishly squander the heritage of security and international cooperation that has sustained us over more than four decades. We aren't the "world's policeman". That would be beyond our means and beneath our principles -- but our role in ensuring security is indispensable, irreplaceable.

New Demands of Deterrence

In this role, we will be guided by the new demands of deterrence -- a deterrence suited to likely dangers, the growing strength of our allies, and the unique contributions we can make to the common defense. I see two broad requirements.

First, we must continue to maintain a global balance. (Even in a new era the Soviet Union will be there, still a formidable military power. The Soviets surely will maintain their modern, effective

✓ strategic arsenal -- an arsenal that has become the last unquestioned hallmark of their superpower status. They will enter a START Treaty with a fully modernized, highly capable, very large strategic force. And any further reductions in that force will take place only in exchange for the reductions the Soviets feel they must negotiate in our own modern and capable strategic systems. Both strategy and prudence demand we pursue the modernization of our strategic offensive forces and the promise of strategic defenses.

We must also remember that even after negotiated and unilateral reductions in conventional arms take place, we expect the Soviet Union to field a modern, well-equipped force of 2-3 million men -- the largest in Europe by far. These basic facts of power and geography will not change, even in a world

CONV.

where the likelihood of superpower conflict is greatly reduced and the confrontation in Europe is decidedly altered.

For over forty years we and our Allies have maintained sufficient strength so that major conflict -- nuclear or conventional, in Europe or elsewhere -- was not an option for the Soviets. That strength was essential in creating the conditions for the remarkable changes we are seeing today. Now, as the evolution of the Soviet system takes them into historically uncharted waters, we must maintain sufficient strength -- actual and potential -- so that not even renewed confrontation is an attractive option for any, I repeat any, Soviet leadership.

The second broad requirement of today's deterrence

is to be prepared for those other contingencies that, even in a new era, can threaten our well-being and security. These have always represented a variety of challenges: from Korea, to the Persian Gulf, to other crises we have experienced in the Middle East, South Asia, and the Western Hemisphere. Today such crises are not only made more dangerous by the proliferation of advanced weaponry and battle-hardened armies proficient in their use, they are also made more likely by a tide of new and dangerous currents loose in the world -- currents like resurgent nationalism, a new radicalism, religious fanaticism.

We cannot predict with certainty the direction from which future threats may come. But we can say with certainty that democracies with far-flung interests must have modern, effective military forces that are

capable of defending those interests -- and ideally of detering anyone from threatening them.

Over two millennia ago the Chinese philosopher Sun Tzu advised that fighting and winning all your battles was not supreme excellence. Supreme excellence, he said, consisted of achieving your objectives without fighting. For forty years the concept of deterrence has served us well in our confrontation with the Soviet Union. We must now increasingly apply this concept to other areas, other dangers and other actors.

New Requirements for Forces

The demands of deterrence in a new era will shape the kinds of forces we will need, as well as their size. { We would be ill-served by forces that were simply a scaled back version of those we designed

for global war with the Soviet Union.

In the future our forces can clearly be smaller. A greater proportion of them will likely be stationed in the United States. And it will be increasingly difficult to predict exactly where future threats will emerge. In these circumstances our forces must be even more deployable than they have been in the past. They will require air and sealift at least equal to today's levels to get where they are needed, when they are needed. And these forces must also be better able to operate in austere environments -- independent of the kind of extensive infrastructure we have prepared in Europe.

The premium we have long placed on naval forces has reflected the geographical facts of life more than the capabilities of a potential adversary. So long

as we remain an "island nation", we will need a Navy second to none. But it need not be a Navy forever tied to today's operating procedures and deployment patterns. The declining likelihood of sudden conflict with the Soviets, for example, argues that we can change our policy on tactical nuclear weapons at sea. At the same time, the continuing need to be able to deploy our naval forces to seas and ports around the world -- in the face of growing restrictions -- could be met with such a change. Our planning will take advantage of these new realities. We will continue to neither confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons on any of our combatants but, as the Soviets withdraw from Eastern Europe, we will move toward a policy where we will not routinely deploy nuclear weapons on our surface ships in peacetime.

✓ The most likely military challenges we will face will require speed and agility. Our forces must be able to fight and win quickly, as in Libya or in Panama. In such actions, issues of proportionality and minimizing collateral damage and casualties will figure unusually large. This will require very ready and very competent active forces -- the kind that are created by intense levels of rigorous peacetime training. We could make no greater mistake than to pretend that usable military power can be created in any other way.

replanned.
And these forces must be able to rely on the most modern and sophisticated weapons in our arsenal. We will always be reluctant to involve U.S. forces in any conflict, but -- when we engage -- we must use our best. Cruise missiles, stealth fighters and bombers, "brilliant" munitions -- these and other

modern technologies will win conflicts and save precious lives. This will demand that we protect our future with a substantial investment in research and development.

Reserve forces will also remain important, but in new ways. We will develop a concept of flexible readiness, adjusting the readiness of reserve forces in response to changing conditions in the world.

Some units, like those we rely on for mobility, will still need to be as ready as they are today but other units will become our long term insurance -- part of the latent military structure we would re-energize over the longer period of warning we can now expect of a major reversal in Soviet intentions.

The threats posed by terrorism, insurgency and instability will continue. Where appropriate, we

will work to sustain economic and security assistance -- even at the expense of spending on our own forces -- as a long-term investment in global stability and our own security. The alternative to helping our friends and allies defend the values we have in common is ultimately being forced to defend them everywhere ourselves -- the very "policeman" role we have rightly rejected.

Even as we respond to the changing nature and magnitude of the threat in Europe, that Continent remains of paramount importance. As I said last year in Brussels and reaffirmed recently in London, we will keep a force in Europe as long as our Allies desire our presence as part of a common security effort. In size, this force will be smaller than today's but it will still be substantial -- far more than a token. In form, it will reflect the

EUROPE

transformation of military strategy announced at the NATO summit: more mobile and versatile, organized in multinational corps; reliant more on the ability to build-up larger forces and less on the early use of nuclear weapons. In mission, it will be there to deter any revival of Soviet military adventurism or intimidation; to reassure all of Europe, East and West, that the European balance will remain secure, that stability is assured, and that America is there -- and will remain -- helping to prevent new dangers.

*that Amer
will be
a force
for peace
& freedom*

The Transition

These are the elements of a new defense posture for the 90s and beyond. Our mission will change --from one that contains a known and powerful enemy to one that sustains and strengthens our values, our interests, and our allies in the face of

*see SO4
language*

instabilities that today are only dimly foreseen. America will help maintain the global balance, deter new conflicts, and promote stability so that democracy can flourish. We will have a "peace dividend" -- but we must remember that the biggest dividend is peace itself and that we must continue to pay the premiums on our insurance policy so that the peace will last.

The challenge before us now is to get from here to there -- safely. A rational restructuring of our forces will take five years. We cannot accept defense cuts so rapid or so deep that the forces that remain will be too disrupted to perform the missions that will still be demanded of them. This will be an orderly build down -- not a fire sale.

The danger will be particularly acute if, in the

✓

rush for quick savings, we savage those accounts where dollars are spent the fastest -- operations, and especially personnel. As we build down, we must protect our most important military asset: highly trained, highly motivated and exceptionally dedicated people. It has taken more than a decade to recover from the hollow force of the 70s and I will not break faith with the young men and women who have made today's success possible. We must take every step available to minimize the turbulence these changes will create for our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines, and their families.

I want to say a few final words today directly to our men and women in uniform. Let me tell you that your President, the American people and indeed people the world over know of your contribution to freedom. General Vuono, Army Chief of Staff, tells

of an event that occurred in Germany last Autumn, before the wall came down, when East Germans were taking every opportunity to go west. One group was leaving Czechoslovakia by train, crowded into every available space, traveling through a dark night with no familiar landmarks, anxious to be across the border into freedom. As they pulled into the border town of Hof, in West Germany, one of them noticed a mounted patrol from the U.S. 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment and shouted out, "Look! There are the Americans. We are free!"

May it always be so. God bless each and everyone of you and God bless the United States of America.

forward presence,
programs
→ (B-2) - (insert)

heavy army forces.

CSD -
ST - JCS

new NSC -
includes ST / DoD
comments.

JCS - alternative
draft??

- 1) World has changed.
- 2) A.F. at mid decade -
- 3) Don't screw it up....

General Powell:

~~Strategic~~

Europe

Pacific

Contingency.

★8910★

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 Phone: (301) 827-7168
 P.O. Box 222 David T. McLaughlin, Pres.
 Queenstown, MD 21658
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 Lieberston 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 Rogers 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 catalogs 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 of American studies in Europe and the Western Pacific

tries of Eastern Europe. Provides administrative and fiscal responsibilities 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 the 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*, annual. *Free. Circulation:* 2000. *Advertising:* not accepted. • *American Council of Learned Societies--Newsletter*, quarterly. *Price:* Free. *Circulation:* 1,000. *Advertising:* not accepted. • *American Council of Learned Societies--Occasional Paper Series*. Monograph series reprinting selected ACLS research reports 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). Collects, teachers, students, and others interested in the Dada and Surrealist movements in literature and the arts and in facilitating studies on the movements, women, ideas, and works connected with these movements. (Dada movement in art and literature, during the period of 1916-20, that developed 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:** 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) 391-1111
 Washington, DC 20005 Jamil Zainaldin, 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 Islands. Encourages public understanding and utilization of the humanities to disseminate information; sponsors reading and discussion programs, including exhibits, seminars, workshops, institutes, lecture series, and a 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 Pres.
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), dramatist and politician, and other expressionist artists and writers. Conducts an ongoing 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. Newhall, Pres.
Founded: 1984. **Members:** 50. **Staff:** 1. **Budget:** Less than \$25,000. **Regional Groups:** 2. Promotes the arts and sciences and encourages humanitarian service to civic, educational, and religious organizations. Develops educational resources; provides teaching services. Offers consulting services; sponsors community service programs and cultural exhibitions and workshops.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

age. He was seldom sick, almost never troublesome. But early this month Keeper Robinson noted that Bushman seemed listless. One day, a fortnight ago, the big gorilla toppled over and lay sprawled and inert on the floor.

Digitalis & Cream. Veterinarians, none of whom dared enter his cage, diagnosed his trouble as arthritis, heart disease and old age. Though Bushman managed to pull himself feebly up to his perch after hours of lying inert, they thought he was dying. The Chicago newspapers sent reporters hurrying out to stand a death watch. When Bushman, who was refusing to eat, took a pint of cream containing a stimulant, the Chicago *Tribune* ran a black, eight-column Page One bannerline: BUSHMAN GIVEN DIGITALIS. The *Tribune* could have done no more for a President—at least for a Democratic President.

Enormous crowds began jamming into the monkey house to stare at the stricken monster. Within a week, almost a quarter of a million people passed by his cage. At first it seemed a morbid and pitiful performance. But gradually it became apparent that Bushman was delighted by the shuffling, elbowing, staring people. He began to regain his appetite, soon was consuming 2 1/2 lbs. of fruit, bread and milk. Last week he was able to get up and count the house. Veterinarians decided that Bushman, though enfeebled, might live on for months, or even years. But even if he died sooner, there was no doubt that Bushman would die happy.

IOWA

Never Again

"They're seizing the power plant and the telephone building now," boomed the voice over the public-address system. "Henceforth, they will be the property of the state. A boy has been arrested for waving an American flag. He will be dealt with severely." Hartley, Iowa (pop. 1,650) was staging a demonstration of Communism for a day.

The idea came to Ingver Hansen one day last spring when he was listening to an American Legion radio program in which Communists seized the Government, Hansen, who carries the town's mail, is also the local Legion commander and secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. He got his fellow Legionnaires interested. In store windows, posters proclaimed the overthrow of the "capitalistic government" and the establishment of the United Soviet Republics of America. James F. Green, chairman of the Legion's National Americanism Commission, came up from Omaha to help out.

But Hansen could muster only about a dozen Hartley men to serve as "guerrillas," plus a few individual Guardsmen from neighboring towns. As the raiders rolled into town in a drizzling rain, the streets were almost deserted. The chief of police was arrested, and "executed" out

behind Roy's furniture store. Sheriff Ed Lenkull was playfully roughed up (see cut). Red flags were hung all over the main street and road blocks established. One oldster complained bitterly about standing in line for a permit to buy each glass of beer. "That's the severity of it, Al," explained the ration clerk.

But Hartley's thrifty German citizens just didn't like it. They knew it was only make-believe but it kind of scared them anyway. "They know Communism is bad," explained a town official. "They feel that when you play around with something that is bad, somebody's going to get hurt." Some remembered that when



HARTLEY SHERIFF & "GUERRILLAS" Sick 'em, Fido.

Mosinee, Wis. had a Communist Day, the mayor had suffered a fatal heart attack. Then the program said that houses would be searched. "They won't have no pants if they come to our place," said one housewife. "We'll sick the dog on them." Others just locked their doors and stayed inside. Raiders at the road blocks were warned: "We've got to be careful—some of these people feel pretty strongly. They might want to run you down."

When the whole thing ended with a big Flag Day Americanism meeting, even Ingver Hansen was relieved. "I'll never try anything like that again," said Hansen. "It was a risky deal."

MICHIGAN

Help from the Clouds

Michigan's \$1.4 million sugar-beet crop had to be weeded by June 20 or the seedlings would choke. 6,000 Mexican-Americans from Texas were not enough to work the 140,000 acres. Last week, as the result of a bargain between Michigan farmers and

the Puerto-Rican government, help came out of the clouds. Nine times daily, four-engine transports picked up full loads of workers in Puerto Rico (a total of 5,000, ten hours later deposited them in the Saginaw Valley to work in the fields at \$7 to \$8 a day. The crop was saved by the largest non-military airlift in history.

CRIME

A Slight Case of Murder

When snub-nosed Wayne Long walked out of the old back state penitentiary at Salem, Ore. one day last week, FBI agents had the word and they were on hand to tail him. Twenty-five-year-old Long was a toughie all right; he had three stretchers, for stealing and assault on his record, had crashed out of prison twice. But it wasn't Long the G-men were interested in. They hoped he would lead them to his old pal, John Omar Pinson, a cop killer who had escaped from Salem a year before and worked himself onto the FBI's list of "most wanted" criminals.

With the FBI men shadowing him, Long hitchhiked 51 miles to Portland, snaked through heavy traffic and thick crowds to a house in the southeastern part of town, and came out with an oilcloth-covered package cached three years before by a prison pal. Next morning, Long unwrapped his package, took out a Reising sub-machine gun and a .45 into a branch of the First National Bank of Portland. He froze the bank's employees in their places by pumping four shots into the ceiling, forced a typist to stuff \$4,710 into a paper bag, grabbed the loot and rushed from the bank toward a Ford truck.

At that point eight FBI agents, who had been waiting outside, went into action. There was a spray of gunfire; Wayne Long fired back, injuring one of the FBI men. Then Long himself, after dashing for a block, fell to the ground wounded.

It looked like a triumphant day's work for the FBI. But next day, Portland police got to wondering about where Wayne Long had got the Ford truck, discovered that it was owned by a Portland carpenter. The carpenter's body was found 25 miles outside of town; he had been shot through the head with a large caliber bullet. Wayne Long was charged with first degree murder.

Somehow, the incredulous police surmised, Long had managed to commit murder, automobile theft and possibly abduction under the very noses of the FBI. Portlanders gasped with dismay and wondered how it could have happened. The taciturn men of the FBI offered only an embarrassed, partial explanation—they had seen Long drive off with the carpenter, feared they would be spotted if they followed them into the wide-open countryside, left Long uncovered from midnight to 6 a.m.

"This case is really one for history," said the Portland *Oregonian*. "But not for the radio program. This Is Your FBI."

INTERNATIONAL

THE NATIONS

Peace Conference?

In Paris this week delegates from France, Western Germany, Italy and the benighted nations gather in the august Salon de l'Horloge of the French Foreign Ministry. Their task is to hammer out an agreement which will give substance to Robert Schuman's bold plan for pooling Western Europe's coal and steel industries. To most of the delegates it means the practical beginning of an undertaking which in the past has been little more than an oratorical flourish: Western Europe's union. But above the hopeful voices in Paris was audible a disturbing buzz—the voice of detriquerie Socialism.

In its ill-timed pamphlet setting forth its attitude toward Western European integration (see below), the British Labor Party had gone far beyond the understandable, if disappointing, caution which the British government had so far displayed toward the Schuman Plan. Despite all of Prime Minister Clement Attlee's subsequent attempts to soften the blow, the Labor Party had finally, bluntly admitted what it had long suggested by its actions: it was dead set against any scheme of European union that was not controlled by Socialists.

When the first small, edited by the Labor pamphlet had quitted down, it became evident that the British government was still far from a flat stand against one of the world's best hopes. British officials last week eagerly lifted a few inches of heavy wrapping from something called the Snowden Plan, drafted by Treasury's Chairman of the Economic Planning Board Sir Edwin Snowden, it offered as its main feature a coal-steel pool without the sweeping powers which Schuman had called for. It held out some strictly limited hope, that a practical compromise between the British and the continental powers might yet be reached. Nervously the British declared that they would be glad to submit the Snowden Plan at the Paris conference—if any one asked them to. Reported a London correspondent: "The British observers in Paris are under instructions which in effect say, 'speak only when spoken to.'"

Meanwhile, last week's controversy could not obscure the fact that Europe's traditional enemies, France and Germany, were prepared to deliver to some European



HUGH DALTON
The Guardian wanted him tethered.

authority the guts of their industries. Said one German delegate: "This in effect is the Peace Conference. For whatever we sign will be a treaty that we will not that we cannot, fight each other again."

Very, Very Sticky

One day last week, Clement Attlee quietly picked up the morning paper. A minute later he found himself in the most embarrassing how-de-do a British Prime Minister had faced in a long time—the



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"Till the Flood"
The P.M. called it an accident.

kind of situation that a Socialist would hardly wish even on his worst capitalist enemy.

It was the eve of the Paris conference on the Schuman Plan (see above), and the paper reported on a pamphlet entitled *European Unity*, put out by the Labor Party's National Executive Committee. The day the pamphlet reached the public, Attlee was slated to explain to the House of Commons that despite Britain's aloof attitude, the British government really wanted to cooperate in the Schuman Plan—at least in considering it. Yet the sweeping, truculent pamphlet seemed to proclaim to all the world that the British Labor Party wanted to do nothing more than blow the Schuman Plan to smithereens.

Surprise. The brown-covered, 15-page booklet (price: 3d.) violently rejected not only the Schuman Plan but the whole idea of an integrated Western Europe based on a free economy. The only way Western Europe could be saved, said the Labor Party's little book, was through Socialist planning and public ownership of industry. Britain must not surrender any of its sovereignty to a supranational body, since such a body would be dominated by non-Socialists who would interfere with Britain's economic planning. The pamphlet also came out of it as just a Council of Europe with a very real legislative power.

In the week long before Schuman made his dramatic proposal, the pamphlet had originally been intended to clarify the policy of the Labor Party, which had been divided on the issue of Western European federation. By the time the drafting committee got through with it, the small group favoring federation had been silenced. The ten-page document bore

the arrogant, doctrinaire mark of its chief author, Minister of Town & Country Planning Hugh Dalton, whose headline indiscretions had gotten him and his government into trouble before.

Attlee had seen an early draft of the pamphlet, made some marginal notes on it, then forgot all about it. *European Unity* went to the printers last month without Attlee's knowledge. Labor Party headquarters forgot to tell him the publication date.

Silence. The pamphlet hit the world like a sloop in the face. Cried ECA's Paul Hoffman: "Deplorable isolationism. . . ." France's Robert Schuman said with Gallic politeness: "I am surprised." It was, he added, "a brutal decision."

Attlee tried valiantly to repair some of the damage. First, he effectively silenced Dalton, who had been trumpeting his views at press conferences. At week's end, under Dalton's chairmanship, Socialist delegates from nine countries assembled in London to consider the

ECONOMICS

"The Swiss Are For It"

A bright new gleam was discernible last week in the usually worried eyes of Marshall Plan economists at ECA's Paris headquarters. To the alphabetic array of international agencies they had just added a bright new set of initials: EPU (European Payments Union). The letters spelled good news for the West—for the Italian farmer who needed a new plow, the Dutch exporter with round red cheeses to sell, the Birmingham housewife in her shopping queue, and for the U.S. citizen with income tax to worry about. EPU should go a long way toward freeing Western Europe's trade of its plaguing mass of restrictions, making its economy increasingly independent of U.S. dollars. Said one ECA adviser: "I really feel we have something awfully big here."

Shop Where You Please. Most Marshall Plan countries do business with each other through a maze of cumbersome two-way trade agreements and currency controls. EPU will sweep away much of this clutter. It will be a clearinghouse through which the member countries will make all their trading payments.

A buyer of goods will simply owe EPU the purchase price; EPU in turn will owe a corresponding amount to the seller. At regular intervals, credits will be offset against debits and accounts settled. If a nation emerges with a net credit, i.e., if it has sold more goods than it bought, EPU will pay out part of the sum in gold or dollars, will continue to carry the rest in credits. If a nation emerges with a net debit, i.e., has bought more goods than it has sold, it will pay part of the debt to EPU in its own currency, part of it in precious dollars or gold. This provision is to keep nations from living beyond their means and getting too deeply into debt to EPU. In the long run, ECA hopes, most nations will strike a fairly even trade balance. To get it started, ECA has earmarked \$600 million for EPU.

Under the old OEEC payments plan, if an Italian businessman wanted to import some new plows to sell to the Italian farmer, he first had to see what kind of currency the Italian treasury had on hand. If the treasury happened to have a pile of French francs, the businessman had to buy French plows. If he decided that Belgian plows were better or cheaper, the treasury could not let him buy them because it was short of Belgian francs.

Helping the Family. Under the new EPU scheme, the Italian businessman will be able to shop for the plows where he pleases. The Birmingham housewife will be able to buy Swiss cheese, now virtually unobtainable here, because her government is short of Swiss francs. Under EPU, more than half the world's trade will be moved by currencies freely interchangeable from Sydney and Singapore to Brussels and Stockholm.



ECONOMIST KATZ
Less worry for U.S. taxpayers.

When the U.S. developed the EPU plan last January, most Western European nations thought that it was fine. But the British were afraid that if they joined the scheme, their dollar and gold reserves—which they hold as bankers for the entire sterling area—would be drained off quickly by countries wanting dollars in exchange for pounds they had earned in trade with sterling countries. The British were also afraid that under the EPU scheme the pound sterling would lose further ground as an international exchange medium, and that, as a result, London



ECONOMIST GAITSKELL
More cheese for Birmingham housewives.

would lose a lot of profitable banking business.

By last week, both fears had been allayed. For months, bright Hugh Gaitskell, Britain's Minister of State for Economic Affairs, had carried on delicate negotiations. Observers guessed that Gaitskell was inching toward agreement with the continental nations when his mentor, Sir Stafford Cripps, gradually withdrew from the talks and went off on a vacation. Gaitskell and his OEEC colleagues finally worked out a scheme to save Britain from an excessive dollar drain. It agreed to admit not merely Britain but the entire sterling area to EPU, and to provide special safeguards against a run on Britain's dollar reserves; e.g., member nations may not demand dollars in exchange for "old sterling" earned before July 1950. Meanwhile, other events helped to calm British anxiety about the status of the pound sterling. Gradually, as a result of last year's devaluation, Britain's trading position improved, her dollar reserves rose.

EPU will open for business July 1. Said ECA's Milton Katz, who carried the ball for the U.S. in the EPU negotiations: "This will help the European family be a family." An OEEC official had an even higher tribute. Referring to Europe's toughest traders, who have so far stayed aloof from most international schemes, he said: "Even the Swiss are for it."

COMMUNISTS

New Client

Executives of the Communist-pumped World Committee of the Defenders of Peace met in London last week, but were unable to maintain peace within their own family. A row broke out between the two chief U.S. delegates, Party-Liner Paul Robeson and Manhattan Lawyer O. John Rogge, onetime (1943-46) special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General, a non-Communist who has been an advocate of Red causes and until lately a darling of the world Communist press.

Rogge offered a resolution in behalf of Communist Dictator Tito of Yugoslavia; it would have readmitted the Yugoslav delegates, whom the Defenders of Peace kicked out last year. Robeson, leading the majority faction in behalf of Communist Dictator Stalin of Russia, succeeded in having Rogge's resolution pigeonholed and Rogge barred from making a speech.

Afterwards, the pair met the press. Said Baritone Robeson: "Yugoslavia has tied itself firmly to the capitalist camp which, at the behest of the Du Ponts and Wall Street, is preparing for a new war." He accused Rogge of being a paid agent of Tito. Rogge admitted that he was a paid representative of Tito, adding that he only accepted those clients in whose cause he believed. Said he: "I am proud of my association . . . [I am trying] to organize a 'Third Force' to ease the tensions of the cold war."

GERMANY

Police for the West?

At Berlin's big Whitsuntide rally (TIME, June 5), the West got a good look at Germany's Communist storm troopers—the *Bereitschaften* (emergency units) of the "People's Police" which the Reds have built up in Germany's Eastern zone. Tough, disciplined, and far more menacing than the parading kids themselves, they were darkly reminiscent of Hitler's SS. They had the training and the weapons (including machine guns, howitzers, anti-aircraft guns and tanks) of a military force. The *Bereitschaften*, 50,000 strong, are maintained in addition to 220,000 regular "People's Police" in the Eastern zone who are armed with automatic weapons, also receive military training, and could easily be converted into an army.

West Germany with more than twice the population of East Germany, has only about 100,000 state and local police, who are armed with clubs and non-automatic revolvers, receive no military training. The Western Allies have formally protested against the military character of the East German police force; so far, Moscow has ignored the Western notes. But last week the West was preparing a more effective protest. Washington announced that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer had asked the West to let his government establish a "Third Force" consular force of 15,000 men. Such a force was necessary to maintain the republic's internal security, argued Adenauer, especially in the face of the continuing streams of refugees from the East. The High Commissioners favored the idea, but would probably scale down the number of men in the proposed Western force to 5,000, to be equipped with "light arms."

The Visitors

The day after the big, rain-drenched Whitsuntide rally ended with torchlights and fireworks, several thousand Communist kids invaded Western Berlin. But it was not the kind of invasion that the Communists had originally planned. The kids from Eastern Germany swarmed into the free part of Berlin to stare longingly at the well-filled shopwindows, at the candy counters and the shelves of white bread. Few of the youngsters had money to buy these rare treasures, but West Berliners took them into shops and bought them food, and even clothing and shoes.

Many of the dazzled kids still kept repeating the catch-phrases which their Red leaders had drilled into their heads. One Young Pioneer, as he munched cookies and licked an ice cream cone, kept mumbling: "We have come to liberate the Western sectors from capitalism."

"It Was Very Nice." West Berlin welcomed the visitors. RIAS, the U.S. radio station in Berlin, put on a special variety show for 2,000 of the kids which included U.S. jazz and a quiz program. The win-

BELGIUM

Exasperation

Last Sunday, a fine sunny day in Belgium, 5,300,000 voters went apathetically to the polls, called out for the third time in a year to resolve the exasperating question of exiled King Leopold's return to the throne (TIME, July 18 et seq.). After an inconclusive referendum and various futile attempts to form a government that could dispose of the "royal question" one way or another, Regent Prince Charles had called for new parliamentary elections.

The Christian Socialists, Belgium's largest party and the only one solidly backing Leopold, had a slim majority in



RED YOUNGSTERS IN WEST BERLIN
"Can you really buy these?"

ask about delivery, don't they tell you, 'For export only?'"

"Goodbye to the Blue Sky." Hundreds of the youngsters announced that they did not want to go back to the Eastern zone, jammed into refugee registration centers and hastily set up camps. Said one youngster, who had been caught by the Red police distributing Western propaganda leaflets but had managed to escape: "If I go back, it means goodbye to the blue sky. They'll throw me in jail for years. I couldn't stand that. What now? I'll find a way to live in Berlin."

Others decided to take their chances and go back to the Eastern zone. They sneaked back across the border at night, but the People's Police were ready for them. The cops promptly pounced on the kids, took away their FDJ membership cards and confiscated all the gifts they had brought with them from the West—the shoes, the candy, and the white bread.

the outgoing Senate List were two seats short of controlling the House of Representatives. By picking up a few more seats in the House, they hoped to control both branches of the incoming Parliament, form a one-party government, bring Leopold back. Actually they did win control of the House (168 seats to the combined opposition's 104), but in the face of surprising Socialist gains, there was a faint chance that the Christian Socialists would lose control of the Senate.

No one was sure this week whether a solution was at last in sight, or only more exasperation. Snarled a Brussels concierge: "What this country needs is two Kings—one in Flanders for the Flemish, the other some place—any place—in exile, for the rest of us."

* Not all Senators are elected by popular vote. Some will be elected later by provincial councils, others by the senate itself.

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not reach a verdict. Adler and Draper saw the outcome as a "vindication," which it was not; neither side won. Draper's wife went so did Mrs. McCullough.

vict spy-master in the U.S., who had been Miss Bentley's lover, once introduced her to a Philadelphia chemist named Harry Gold and had described him as a

upright, and talking in gobbling sounds which only her father could understand. At one time, to keep her at home and well attended, Braunsdorf had four

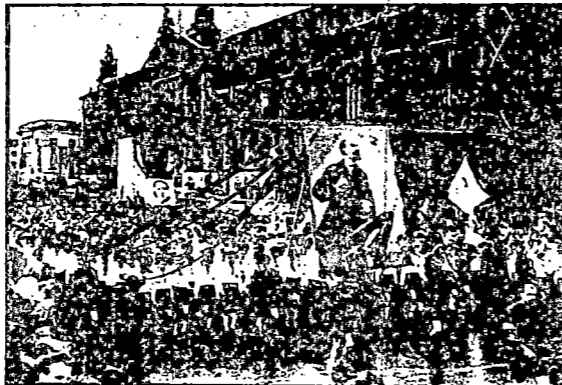
more the gasoline finally burned itself out. In the silence which followed, firemen and policemen advanced on the blackened streetcar, hacked its doors open. Then, like cardboard. Gasoline cascaded out,

had clapped from her plunge to her rescue. With no space in which to turn their bodies, Zappulla, Balzano and Sabino wriggled up and out of the crevice, fainted from exhaustion on the pier.

TIME, JUNE 5, 1950

TIME, JUNE 5, 1950

INTERNATIONAL



PRO-LENIN MARCHERS
Some thought they were the enemy.

Associated Press

THE NATIONS

Berlin in the Rain

"By Whitsuntide all Berlin will be ours," Communist Youth Leader Manfred Weigand had boasted. German Communist Boss Walter Ulbricht had chimed in: "Whitsuntide will be the signal for a national uprising."

Whitsuntide came & went, and the U.S. and its Allies this week were still in Berlin. The huge Communist youth demonstration went off in a driving rain, a sodden flop. After the captains and the kids departed, Berlin's otherwise neat and well-kept ruins were littered with a mass of Communist leaflets; otherwise nothing much had changed. There could be no doubt that the Reds had trapped themselves into a severe propaganda defeat.

The Communists may or may not have intended to carry out their wild Whitsun threats. The commanders of the Western occupation armies took no chances. By effectively organizing the forces at their disposal, they served notice on the Reds that the Communist youth was not going to take over Berlin. By the time the Communist demonstration started, West Berlin's 13,000 policemen were fully prepared for trouble, 8,000 U.S., British and French troops were alerted in their barracks.

Merry-Go-Rounds & Hot Dogs. Days before the big rally, by truck, train and on foot, nearly half a million youngsters began pouring into the city. Grownup cap Berliners: "Here comes the enemy."

The Communist youths' blue shirts dot-

ganda motif was "Friendship." Wherever two groups of blue-shirted youngsters met, they shouted "Freundschaft!" at each other. Truckloads of grinning Communist cops—looking as incongruous as gunmen at a Sunday picnic—careened through the streets, yelling "Freundschaft!" at the moppets, who enthusiastically returned the salute.

Communist bosses harangued the youngsters in relays; East Germany's President Wilhelm Pieck cried: "Boys and girls, there are people in the U.S., England and France, and also in West Germany, who made much money with each bomb that destroyed your homes and schools. Every child's tear during the war years was a clear profit to them . . ."

Not all the German kids swallowed that kind of talk. Inside the F.D.J. there is an anti-Communist "Resistance" whose members pasted up anti-Communist posters in East Berlin with the message: "Ivan—Go Home!" Others distributed fake newspapers, their front pages strictly Communist, but the inside pages crammed with anti-Communist arguments.

Candy & Oranges. What interested most of the youngsters more than the merry-go-rounds and Communist oratory were the city's Western sectors. But their leaders, obviously anxious to avoid incidents (and the blandishments of the West), had issued strict orders to stay out. A Red directive warned: "Familiarize yourself with the sector limits so that you will not accidentally get into a Western sector." The People's Police watched carefully to see that the kids obeyed the order. Most of the kids were afraid of being seen talking to Americans. Said one to a U.S. reporter: "Please, sir, I am glad



INTERNATIONAL



ANTI-U.S. MARCHERS
Others thought Ivan should go home.

Associated Press

to see you, but could you act as if you were not talking to us? The People's Police are guarding us closely this day."

Nevertheless, hundreds of East German youngsters managed to sneak into West Berlin. Many changed from their uniforms into plain clothes for the expedition; while they were gone, others waited impatiently for their return so that they could borrow the clothes. Most of the youngsters, who had been told that West Berlin was starving, were amazed by the food and the other goods they saw in stores. They bought as much as they could, in spite of weird warnings from their leaders. These included statements that oranges and candy in the Western sectors had been poisoned, and that West Berliners had prepared explosive cigarettes for the Red youths.

Red propaganda squads, assigned to duty along the Soviet sector boundary, heroically resisted the chocolate and oranges offered them by the kids from across the line. But they were sensitive to their jeers. "Oh, leave me alone," snapped one embarrassed young Communist speaker. "I can't help it—I have to do this."

The New Storm Troopers. By Whitsunday eve, Berlin looked tense. Armored cars, troops and police patrolled the border between the Eastern and Western sectors. On the big day, the Communist youngsters were awakened by buglers before dawn. By 7 they had begun to march down Unter den Linden toward the Lustgarten. The route of march was plastered with flags and big propaganda posters, depicting the standard Russian heroes (Lenin, Stalin, Mao Tse-tung) and evildoing "dollar imperialists." One poster showed a trio of capitalist exploiters in Edwardian garb, complete with grey top-

pers. With the kids marched 10,000 grimaced "Special Squads" of the People's Police, deeply tanned, obviously well trained—the 1930 version of Adolf Hitler's Storm Troopers. The marchers chanted versified slogans. Sample:

*The Marshall Plan and the Schuman Plan,
Throw them into the ocean . . .
Don't let your life be sour—
Kick him out, that Adenauer!*

Most of the youngsters shivered in the cold rain, but they marched with enthu-

siasm. New York Times Correspondent Anne O'Hare McCormick expressed the horror of the scene: ". . . The Hitler Youth rising out of the ruins . . . Here they are as one remembers them in 1933—the same stance and gestures when the hand plays, the same air of importance, the same plastic faces, empty and somehow piteous, waiting to be molded into anything the master sculptor decides."

"Nothing to Report." All day, the marching and the oratory continued. The Red leaders repeated the pledge that the Western powers would be thrown out of Berlin. But, except for an occasional scuffle, quickly squelched by police on both sides of the city, the day brought no incidents. In West Berlin, people paid little attention to the noisy show across the border. The patrolling cars periodically radioed back the message: "Nothing to report."

General Maxwell Taylor, U.S. commander in Berlin, and his British and French opposite numbers watched the proceedings from a special observation stand; they took turns flying over the city in a helicopter, which hovered noisily above the circus below.

That evening there was an hour-long display of "peace fireworks" and 100,000 youngsters cheered wildly as the night sky was filled with the fiery slogan, "Friendship Forever with the Soviet Union," accompanied by the hammer & sickle. Then the great day formally closed. It was, on balance, one of the most futile propaganda efforts the Reds had ever made. The kids, drenched, tired, their cars



FOREIGN NEWS

KOREA

Progress Report

In South Korea last week close to 2,200 candidates for the new nation's 175-man National Assembly were busily campaigning. From Seoul, TIME Correspondent Frank Gibney cabled this report on the U.S.-supported republic, as it prepared to hold its first independent general election:

Six months ago South Korea, bedeviled by guerrilla raids, galloping inflation and the daily threat of invasion from the north, looked like a candidate for the same mercury as Nationalist China. Now the Republic of Korea looks more like a country on its way to healthy survival.

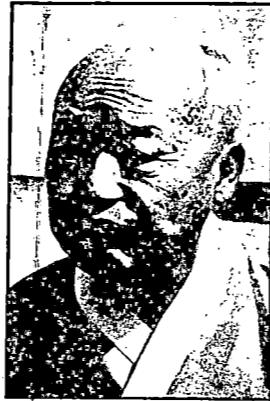
"My Head Has Improved." Progress has been uneven. The Korean Republic has taken its longest step toward recovery in the military field; in two years it has trained and equipped a first-rate ground army. Much of the credit goes to the U.S. Army's Korean Military Advisory Group, which set up an infantry school modeled on Fort Benning, carved out the elements of seven modern combat divisions.

The new Korean army's best officers were once Japanese majors or lieutenants, and they still maintain Oriental protocol. All ranks are stiff-happy—even sergeants rate the stiff-handed Japanese salute—and one battalion commander nostalgically keeps his old samurai sword hanging above his desk. Says Major General Byong Duk Choe, the Korean army's 36-year-old chief of staff: "For the first year my head still worked Japanese style. Now it has improved. The difference between the Japanese army and ours is like the difference between the American M-1 rifle and the clumsy Japanese Type 99."

Today the hard-working Korean army has Americanized itself down to the recruiting of trimly uniformed Korean WACs. U.S. military advisers, headed by Brigadier General William L. Roberts, recall the failure of U.S.-trained armies in Nationalist China, and have tried to give the Koreans Yankee self-sufficiency, as well as Yankee organization and equipment. The policy has paid off. Already Korean factories are turning out most of the army's small arms ammunition.

The Advisory Group and ECA officials have also emphasized that a modern army needs sound ledgers as well as firepower. Korean commanders no longer receive jump sums of money for their troops, in the old warrior tradition. They are learning the most painful lesson of a democratic army—how to take a budget cut.

Most observers now rate the 100,000-man South Korean army as the best of its size in Asia. Its fast-moving columns have mopped up all but a few of the Communist guerrilla bands. And no one now believes that the Russian-trained North Korean army could pull off a quick, successful invasion of the South without heavy



SYNGMAN RHEE
A stern hand for a difficult infant.

reinforcements. Said a Korean private manning a foxhole along the 38th parallel last week: "We expect war to come. But we aren't afraid. For every round they send over, we'll send two back."

Only lack of air power might tip the scales against the South. The Communists' North Korean air force has been estimated to have anywhere from 50 to 200 planes. The smaller figure is probably more nearly correct. The planes include Russian Yak fighters and light bombers. South Korea has only ten T-6 trainers and some Cub liaison planes; the U.S. has shown no interest in furnishing planes for the 70-odd South Korean pilots who are ready for fast fighter training.

Picking Up the Pieces. South Korea's progress has been economic as well as military, but the ECA officials who watch Korea's economy have not performed as effectively as the Military Advisory Group. Until last January ECA and the State Department mission did little but "cluck disapprovingly at the financial shenanigans of the South Korea government. Meanwhile inflation ran rampant, and most of the republic's industry, government-run since its confiscation from the Japanese, lay unproductive. By the beginning of this year the Korean won, valued at 15 to the dollar in 1945, had dropped to a black-market rate of 4,700 to the dollar.

At last, strengthened by blistering notes to the Korean government from Paul Hoffman and Dean Acheson, ECA men started to pick up the pieces of South Korea's economy. They put the government on a balanced budget, increased taxes and restricted commercial loans.

Slowly the brakes of the U.S. Government's standard model deflationary program (for export only) began to grind and

squeal. By April, skyrocketing retail prices began to descend. Currency in circulation dropped from a 75 billion won high in January to a May 19 figure of 57.7 billion. Government departments and government-run factories trimmed down to economy size to fit the new budget.

South Korea's production has also taken a turn for the better. The republic, which in 1946 and 1947 imported 450,000 metric tons of cereals, is exporting 1,000,000 tons of rice to Japan this year. Light industry, even though cut-off from power sources in North Korea, has increased production by about 50% in the last year. New power sources are still badly needed, however; so, too, are plants to provide fertilizer for South Korea's agriculture.

Mao Tse-tung Is Missing. The political development of the republic lags notably behind its military and economic progress. Understanding of democracy comes slowly to a tradition-bound, largely rural people with a background of centuries of absolute rule.

Police terrorism, a heritage from the Japanese, has abated in the last year, but is not yet ended. Korean police can still make the average citizen's life a misery of forms, identification cards, curfews and rigid interrogations. The tricky job of making the police behave is in well-intentioned hands, however: Dr. Sung Wook Paik, the Home Minister, cracks down hard on any of his cops in whose districts the people are not properly maintaining a Buddhist temple. Says Dr. Paik to his police: "Every man must first come to an understanding of spiritual reality. And all of us must order our actions as if Shakyamuni [Buddha] were on the earth."

Still dominating the entire South Korean scene from his heavily guarded residence is 75-year-old President Syngman Rhee. Shrewd, immovable Syngman Rhee has played an important role in taking a new nation through its difficult infancy. Rhee, however, is justly accused of dictatorial tendencies, and has repeatedly violated the constitution to suit his own convenience. The press does not dare criticize him; but the rambunctious National Assembly delights in doing so. One of the major campaign issues in this week's election was a proposal for constitutional revision which would strip the President of much of his power.

In any case, South Korea's occasional similarities to a police state fade in comparison to the situation north of the 38th parallel. North Korea is, for all practical purposes, a Russian colony. Even the Chinese Communists have no representation in North Korea, and Mao Tse-tung's visage is conspicuous by its absence. Said a refugee North Korean major recently: "Russia, not Korea, is held up as the motherland. We don't even study Korean history in the schools there."

"We Hope They Will Stay." South of the 38th parallel Koreans are flexing their muscles in a new nationalism. During 45

years of Japanese rule, the life of a conquered people had led the Koreans into venality, stealth and the habits of petty crookery. Said a Korean expatriate: "I was amazed when I returned to my country in 1945. Living under the Japanese had made my people servile and corrupt. I wanted to leave again." But almost two years of independence have made South Koreans a proud people again. "What do you think of our country? Will you come back again?" South Koreans now ask these questions of foreigners with a ring of salesmanship in their voices.

One night last week a U.S. Information Service film unit went to the schoolyard in the farming village of Manpori to show some movies. By 9 in the evening, when the program began, almost 3,000 people, the entire population of the township, had crowded into the open-air theater. After the show was over, an old and respected farmer, dignified with his pointed white beard and black undersize hat, stood up to thank the Americans. "You have left your great cities that we have seen tonight to come here," he said, "and we are grateful. We are happy that the men from America are with us—and we hope that they will stay."

All over South Korea a newly proud people were anxiously hoping the same thing. Remembering the Russians north of the 38th parallel, another Korean said, half apologetically: "We know that many American leaders think Korea should be given up. We have trusted and hoped in you. Will you fail us?"

There is no need for the U.S. to fail Korea, for South Korea can be made a sound political and economic unit. There is every need for the U.S. to stay and succeed. Withdrawal would leave not only a shattered economy and a broken nation, but a broken moral obligation as well. Failure in Korea would cost America priceless prestige, and augur American failure elsewhere in Asia.

BURMA

Sunshine Over Moonshine

Things were looking up a bit in Burma. The government had driven both the two chief rebel forces, the Karens and the White Flag Communists, from their respective strongholds, Toungoo and Promé. Last week the government had one less foe in its many-sided civil war: the White Band PVOs (People's Volunteer Organization) surrendered. PVO Leader Bo La Yaung (whose name means "Officer Moonshine") talked with War Minister Bo Ne Win (whose name means "Officer Sunshine"), then ordered his 7,000 troops to "emerge from darkness and work in the light in a democratic way." Thus ended Burma's third biggest insurgent group.

Besides the Karens and the White Flag Communists, the government must still cope with Red Flag Communists, Yellow Band PVOs, and scattered Mon Shan,

FOREIGN NEWS

GREAT BRITAIN

"Fill 'Er Up"

"Fill 'er up, please, right to the top," caroled a British motorist last week as he braked to a happy stop at a gas pump. Behind him other drivers, grinning as broadly, queued up to wait their turns. Some made a ritual bonfire of their petrol coupons. Some tore them up and scattered them to the winds. For the first time in ten years, eight months and four days, British motorists were able to get all the gasoline they wanted without coupons. "The gratification to the motorists," intoned the great grey Times of London in one of the most reserved statements of its stately career, "can scarcely be measured."

Oilmen and garage proprietors purred at the prospects of big sales ahead. Secondhand car dealers rubbed out their price notices and chalked up new figures £50 to £100 higher. Country innkeepers tidied up unused rooms in happy anticipation of new customers hitting the open roads once

again. City stockbrokers rubbed their hands in satisfaction as rubber, oil and hotel shares climbed.

Even the Tories were happy because they could say, "I told you so." During the last election campaign, Churchill had demanded an ending of the petrol ration and been charged with "irresponsibility" by his Laborite opponents. The happiest of all, however, were the tens of thousands of Britons whose cars have been limited to a thrashing 90 miles' worth of petrol a month.

Only a few weeks ago the Labor government had held out no hope of increasing the ration. Extra petrol meant spending extra dollars, since 36% of Britain's supply must come from U.S. companies, and spending dollars meant going without timber for houses and food for lunch. The government, many Britons knew, had been busy since last November with some sort of negotiations with U.S. oil companies, but the only result seemed to be a decision to cut dollar-spending even more. Then, one day last week, Fuel Minister Philip Noel-Baker rose in the House of Commons to announce that Standard Oil Co. (N.J.) and California Texas Oil Co. had both offered to sell oil to Britain for pounds instead of dollars, provided that Britain lifted rationing. The oil companies promised to spend their pounds in Britain for tankers, pipelines and other equipment.



HOME AWAY FROM HOME

The unhappy people in this picture, a typical snapshot from the 20th Century's grim album, are Moslem refugees from Kashmir gathered in an abandoned airplane hangar at Jhelum, Pakistan. Like thousands of other refugees, both Hindu and Moslem, these men, women & children were driven from their homes by the steady, sniping violence which India and Pakistan have for nearly three years fanned in contested Kashmir. A long-delayed plebiscite is supposed to settle the question of whether the predominantly Moslem region will belong to India or Pakistan (if the two countries can ever agree to the conditions for the voting) and of whether Kashmir's refugees will be able to go home again.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

to trial, Robert M. Hitchcock, a special assistant in charge of prosecuting the case, made what he described later as a "deal" with Jaffe's lawyer. With an almost sur-reptitious air, the Government took the case to a Saturday morning court session (court almost never sits on Saturday morning). It was a strange hearing. Jaffe's lawyer, Albert Arant, did most of the talking. He explained to Federal Judge James Proctor that Jaffe, who was pleading guilty, had merely acted from "an excess of journalistic zeal." Hitchcock, for the Government, hastened to agree that this "in substance" was the fact. The judge asked for a probation report on Jaffe. Hitchcock blandly told the judge, in effect, he thought such a report was more trouble than it was worth. Then the court fined Jaffe \$2,500, which he paid on the spot. Later Larsen was fined \$500 on his plea of no defense. Jaffe also paid Larsen's fine. Justice decided that it did not have enough evidence against Lieut. Roth and the charges against him were dropped.

And that, so far as Justice was concerned, ended the case.

Illegal Evidence? But so far as some Congressmen were concerned, it was only the beginning. Michigan's Republican Representative George Dondero demanded an investigation. Early in 1946 a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee summoned FBI agents and Justice Department lawyers to hear their stories. Why had Hitchcock made the "deal?" His explanation was that Justice lawyers had suddenly had qualms about the legality of their evidence. They were afraid that the argument might be made that the Government had got on the trail of the stolen documents by illegal means. They were afraid the Government might end up without any convictions. An FBI agent said flatly: "The FBI secured no documents through any means . . . except incident to arrest. They were all legally obtained." Why had Justice lawyers pressed the espionage charge in the first place, knowing from the beginning the nature of the evidence? In a paraphrase of Jaffe's lawyer, Arant, McInerney said: "I guess I was just overzealous."

Half Truths & Whole Truths. There was a good chance last week that this might be the only explanation Congress and the public would ever get. Maryland's Senator Millard Tydings, chairman of the subcommittee currently probing the case, appeared to want to be rid of the whole thing. Justice's McInerney appeared to be mainly interested in defending the extraordinary performance of the Justice Department. On the Republican side, Congressmen appeared to be more anxious to exploit half truths than to get at whole truths. Wisconsin's Joe McCarthy, largely responsible for the latest furor, had dug the case over with his effort to discredit the State Department, and that seemed to keep many a solid Republican from joining in the demand for a full investigation.

So the matter stood. Jaffe and his old associates went about their several businesses. *Amerasia* had folded. Jaffe was passing the time writing a history of Asia. Kate Mitchell was collecting material for a book on the Far East. Andrew Roth, on the staff of the leftist *Nation*, was at present in The Netherlands. Gayn was freelancing in central Europe. Larsen ran a shoestring agency called the Far East Information Bureau, in Washington. John Service, recently recalled again from Asia and in good standing in the State Department, was being re-examined by the State Department's Loyalty Board.



RAMROD, PEGGY & PICKLES
"May I help you?"

YOUTH

How to Get \$38

When skinny, 17-year-old Tommy ("Ramrod") Cook of Long Beach, Calif., decided to start a career as a holdup man, he knew just where to look for accomplices. He invited baby-faced, 17-year-old Muriel ("Pickles") Downs and 15-year-old Peggy Byrns to join him. Muriel's family were "strict" and made her go to prayer meetings twice a week, but her father had a .22-caliber target pistol and Peggy's divorced mother owned a 1935 La Fayette coupe.

Both girls were honored at Tommy's invitation; one night last month Muriel swiped the revolver, Peggy got permission to use the car, and the trio drove to an alley near a small Long Beach liquor store. Tommy walked into the store holding the .22, Muriel stood at the door clutching a long-barreled air pistol and Peggy stayed behind the coupe's wheel.

Why? The proprietor of the store, a likable young man named Dominic ("Mick-ey") Calarco, didn't notice the pistol at

first. He looked up, smiled, and asked, "May I help you?" Said Tommy: "Yeah, gimme your money. This is a holdup."

Calarco opened the cash register, took out a \$20 bill, two tens and a five, and then said: "What do you want to do this for? I got two kids. I need the money."

Tommy stepped back a little, said nervously: "Give me five dollars and I'll beat it."

But when Calarco started around the counter with the money the boys suddenly fired the .22. The bullet missed the proprietor, noisily smashed a bottle of Corby's whisky on a corner shelf. The girl in the doorway ran, and the young gunman bolted after her. Calarco gave chase, caught the boy out on the street and tried to grab the pistol. It went off three times as they wrestled, and the third shot hit Calarco in the throat. Tommy Cook galloped, panting, to the car and was driven off with a screech of tires. Calarco died on the way to the hospital.

Surprise. Two weeks later Tommy Cook decided to try again. Peggy recruited a 16-year-old girl named Shirley Armitage, told her with juvenile ferocity: "Once you're with us, you better not tell anybody, or it won't be safe for you to go out at night." They asked a boy named Larry Collins to go along. The five drove to another liquor store, this time in nearby Compton. The two boys went in, leaving the girls to stand guard, and soon came backing out with \$38.

Two Compton cops had been watching the whole performance. They charged in, yelling, Tommy and the three girls got into the car and drove off as the cops began shooting. But the policemen caught Larry Collins, the 14-year-old recruit. He talked. A little later the police converged on Peggy Byrns's house, found the rest of the gang. All five were charged with robbery, the original trio with murder. None showed any remorse at all.

In Brooklyn, armed teenage gangs named the Greene Avenue Stompers, the Nits, Chicos and Guy Nineties had been feuding for weeks—ever since the Nits fatally stabbed a 15-year-old Stemper as he sat in a parked car with a girl. They agreed to fight it out on Memorial Day. Police assigned 150 cops to the area.

The fighting started in the streets, spread to vast Prospect Park, while hundreds of picnickers ducked for safety. Before the cops broke up the war, two boys had been wounded by bullets from a homemade .22-caliber "zip gun" and a third had been shot by a .32 revolver.

When twelve of the poker-faced teenagers were brought before Brooklyn Magistrate Benjamin Brenner, he said angrily: "We're not going to treat you like kids . . . If you act like hoodlums, you'll be treated like hoodlums." Judge Brenner, who previously had let one of the punks off light, set bail for ten of them at \$10,000 or more, ordered all of them held.

ARMED FORCES

On Top of the World

An airman who also knows how to fight on the ground was appointed last week commander of all Army, Navy and Air forces in Alaska.

Solei-voiced Major General William E. Kepner, 57, was a soldier's soldier before he became an Air Force airman. He began his military career at 16 when he ran away from Kokomo (Ind.) High School and joined the Marine Corps. Seven years later he marched to the Mexican border with the Indiana National Guard. In 1918 he was an infantry captain in France, won a Distinguished Service Cross, was bayoneted in the back and had half his jaw shot off. After World War I he took to the air.

As a balloonist, with Captains Albert Stevens and Orvil Anderson (now an Air Force major general), he took a balloon 60,613 feet into the stratosphere before a rip in the fabric sent the bag plummeting earthward. The three hailed out—Kepner at 500 feet. Then Bill Kepner moved on to airplanes. In World War II he wore a general's stars, but frequently left his desk to fly combat missions. He was chief of the hard-flying Eighth Air Force Fighter Command, a principal Allied weapon in the destruction of the German *Luftwaffe*.

After the war, General Kepner was air commander at the Bikini atomic tests, more recently has been commander of the Air Force's proving ground at Eglin Field, Florida. In sending him to Alaska, the Defense Department was putting a veteran interceptor on top of the world, along the short Arctic air route to the U.S. from Russia.

After Five Years

From Italy last week came word that a U.S. Army team, searching the Apennine hillsides more than five years after the end of the war, was still finding the bodies of U.S. soldiers at the average rate of two a week.

COMMUNISTS

The Roundup

Off to jail last week for contempt of Congress went lean, bushy-haired George Marshall, who lent his name and gave thousands of dollars from his inherited fortune to Communist-line causes. He was convicted for refusing to name contributors to his party-line National Federation for Constitutional Liberties when asked by the House Un-American Activities Committee back in 1946. Marshall wanted to serve his three months in Manhattan's West Street jail (where Party Secre-

* No kin to Soldier-Statesman George Marshall, Movie Director George Marshall or Laundryman George Marshall, owner of the Washington Redskins.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

tary Eugene Dennis is behind bars for the same reason), was locked up instead in Washington, D.C.

Scheduled for jail next: Novelist Howard Fast and ten other board members of another Communist front, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Also cited for contempt of Congress, they begin jail terms this week.

Soon to go, and for the same reason: Screen Playwrights Dalton Trumbo, John Howard Lawson and the rest of the "Hollywood Ten" who refused to tell the House committee whether or not they were members of the Communist Party.



PILOT PROCTOR & FRIENDS
"I don't want to quit."

LABOR

Time to Retire

When war-trained Willis Heath Proctor started flying the mail for Colonial Western Airways 23 years ago, a pilot was still a glamorous daredevil who put his faith in good luck and seat-of-the-pants intuition. There were no radio ranges, no airways weather reports, none but the most rudimentary of cockpit instruments. Clambering into the open cockpit of an old Pitcairn biplane, Pilot Proctor, swathed to the eyes in fleecy-lined flying gear, used to start his run at Buffalo, lug his mail to Cleveland, navigating by landmarks and cruising at 80 m.p.h.

Last week, a greying, balding veteran of 19,000 hours and 3,200,000 air miles, Captain Heath Proctor of American Airways boarded his four-engined DC-6 *Neveda* at Newark Airport as businesslike as his trim blue uniform. As the plane droned west at 20,000 ft. and 275 m.p.h., he turned his controls over to his copilot, walked back through the pressurized cabin

to chat with his 24 passengers. Three hours and 22 minutes later, his Flight No. 19 rolled to a stop at the Chicago terminal.

Pilot Proctor turned in his company manuals, collected his paycheck (\$13,000 a year) and logged his day's flight for the last time. "I don't want to quit flying," he admitted. "No flier ever will." But Heath Proctor, who had watched the airlines graduate from a risky adventure to a workaday routine, had passed his 60th birthday—the first man on any U.S. airline ever to reach retirement age while still a pilot.

Covered by Contract

In one of their periodic thrusts at sin, the county sheriff's men raided a joint outside Houston last week, hauled away two strippers named Margie Lamont, 33, and Mitzi Wright, 27, and charged them with indecent exposure. In court, the girls put up an unusual defense: it simply wasn't true that they had performed without panties or bras. Because their union (the A.F.L. American Guild of Variety Artists) wouldn't permit such things. Verdict: not guilty. Grateful Margie and Mitzi gave the jury kisses to the show. Next night, all six jurors went.

TERRITORIES

A Red-Orange Glow

In her ranch house, Mrs. John Carroll thought it was just an unusually bright Hawaiian moon, pulled the shades and went back to bed. Soon she awoke again, to the sound of a dull, menacing rumble. She fled in her nightdress, just before the stream of red-orange lava hit her house.

Hawaii's vast Mauna Loa erupts about once every three years, but this time was different. At 9:22 a.m., clouds over the 13,675-ft. peak started to uncover a glow seen 200 miles away. Not from the crater, where it usually glazes, but out of the southwest flank of the mountain melted rock hurled and shot 200 ft. up; steam shot higher to 20,000 ft., striking a passing plane. Through two other vents in the slope, streams of glowing lava oozed out, surged 25 miles to the sea.

Thanks largely to the efforts of two Hawaiian boys who ran from house to house alerting the residents, and to motorists and Coast Guardsmen who rescued them, no one was caught in the stream of lava. It swept over patches of taro root and through upland ranches, iring houses, a church, a post office, trees and telephone poles, cutting communications. The lava piled ten feet high on the main coastal highway.

One stream of lava boiled through the fishing village of Pahoe-hoe to the sea cliff, dropped 100 ft., steaming and hissing into the water. At week's end the lava still flowed. It would probably be the biggest outpouring from the world's biggest volcano in the past 70 years.

Margot took a minute...

Lucy took a loss!

Take a minute to look!

Before you buy a cotton, take a minute to be sure it will be safe from shrinkage to wear forever. Take a minute to look for the word "Sanforized" on the label.

A cotton dress can be a woolen dress if shrinkage gets it! Be sure it's got a "Sanforized" trade-mark instead.

Buy sportswear and playclothes that will keep their easy fit, that will wash after washing. Does the label say "Sanforized"?

Be smart about slips! Ask the salesgirl to show you the "Sanforized" trade-mark.

Keep children's clothes from getting outgrown before their time! That word "Sanforized" says they'll never shrink out of fit.

Seeing is believing! Make even your favorite salesgirl show you "Sanforized" on the label!

SANFORIZED

The "Sanforized" trade-mark is adopted in 1930, only on fabric which meet this company's rigid shrinkage requirements. Fabrics bearing the "Sanforized" trade-mark will not shrink more than 1% by the Government's standard test.

U.S. GETS INTO FIGHT FOR KOREA

AN EYEWITNESS REPORT IN WORDS AND PICTURES



AN AMERICAN CASUALTY, PFC. THOMAS BERANTE, WAS HIT BY STRAFER AT SOUTH KOREAN AIRPORT

A picture that no American enjoys seeing arrived at LIFE's office last Saturday—from Korea. It showed an American battle casualty (above). For the U.S. had accepted the most flagrant of many Communist challenges to peace, and for a while at least we are in a fight.

The shooting began at 4:30 a.m. on Sunday, June 25, 1950, Korean time. It rumbled and rattled over the hills along the 38th Parallel across Korea. Down from the north rolled Russian-made tanks and Communist North Korean troops in a lightning surprise attack against the southern Republic of Korea, moving into the rainy dawn of another day that will live in infamy.

Nobody outside the Soviet world doubted for a moment that Moscow had pulled the fateful trigger of aggression against South Korea. The free world was shocked but not stunned, and it was soon pulling some triggers too. Within 24 hours the U.N. Security Council (minus Russia), seeing the "breach of the peace," demanded a cease-fire. Moscow turned down a request by the President of the U.S. to use its influence to halt the aggression. Then the President announced a momentous decision: the U.S.

would intervene militarily for peace in Asia. Ten hours later the Security Council joined in behind him, 7 to 1, calling for joint military action to halt an aggression for the first time in the history of any international body. Russia opposed the U.N. decision, giving no convincing to him a reason for its position.

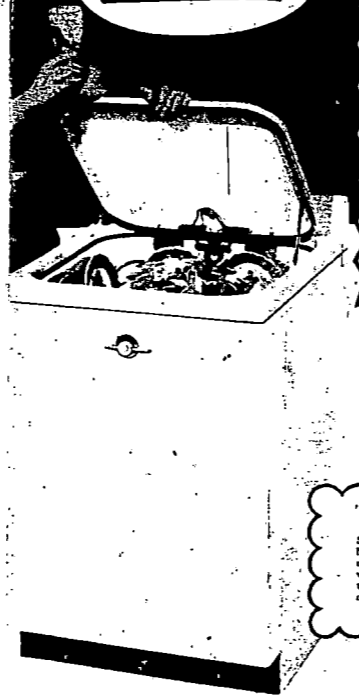
As the President acted, American planes roared away from Japan to give the defenders air cover. The U.S. Navy blockaded Korea's coast against Red amphibious landings. Britain offered fleet aid, and Holland followed suit. But Korea's defenders were badly hurt, and General Douglas MacArthur, after flying to the front (pp. 28, 29), rushed southward to Washington. The southern troops, who had lost the capital, Seoul, were disintegrating. Red tanks were spreading confusion and terror through the valleys. Acting swiftly again, the President ordered U.S. ground troops from Japan into action and sent B-29s to bomb Red bases in North Korea.

LIFE's coverage of the Korean crisis begins with Staff Photographer David Douglas Duncan's eyewitness account of five days of action at the battlefield, told in words and pictures, on this and the next eight pages.

Photo Copy Preservation

WORLD'S FINEST, MOST MODERN AUTOMATIC DISHWASHER

WASHES AND
DOUBLE RINSES
AUTOMATICALLY!



... the new
GENERAL ELECTRIC

WHAT OTHER DISHWASHER CAN MATCH THESE FEATURES:

- ★ Top-opening for easy "sink-level" loading!
- ★ No stooping, no squatting!
- ★ GIANT capacity—holds a WHOLE DAY'S DISHES for family of four!
- ★ Super-hot water—hotter than your hands could stand!
- ★ COMPLETELY automatic—just turn one simple control!
- ★ Saves time . . . saves work . . . saves water!
- ★ G-E performance engineering assures long-lasting dependability!

G-E ENGINEERING BRINGS YOU ALL THIS!

Where else but in a G-E could you find:

- 1 "Spray-Rub" washing that really gets rid of sticky food, crusty grease.
- 2 Double rinsing that makes glasses, silver, dishes really shine.
- 3 "NATURAL-HEAT" drying that ACTUALLY DRIES DISHES IN THEIR OWN HEAT!

LOW DOWN PAYMENT! EASY TERMS!

See the new G-E Automatic at your G-E dealer's NOW. No charge, no obligation for free demonstration! For the name of your nearest G-E dealer, look under "Dishwashing Machines" in your Classified Telephone Directory. Or write to General Electric Company, Appliance and Merchandise Department, Bridgeport 2, Connecticut.

Also see the new G-E Portable Dishwasher.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

LIFE

Vol. 29, No. 3 July 17, 1950

WAR BY JET AND BY GI

IT STIRS PRIDE OF U.S. BUT EXACTS A PAYMENT

What had to happen was happening. In the second week of the Korean War, which the United Nations still called a police action, Americans felt no less pride in the stand their country had taken, but every stand has its price, and fight-consumes sometimes the highest price of all. War is not war until the first miserable, immortal doughfoot has had his guts blown out and his parents have got the word. This has happened (pp. 46-47). War is not war until wives and children have been made to cry over graves, and this too has happened (p. 45).

Meanwhile, in the clear air over Korea and in the muddy fields below, small U.S. forces were doing the best they could. On this and the next four pages LIFE's David Duncan shows jet fighters in action. On pages 33-37 LIFE's Carl Mydans reports on the crucial battles being fought by green infantrymen facing vastly more numerous Red forces.

What else might the U.S. send into the Pacific? When the war began there were four divisions in Japan ready for battle or nearly so. At home there were seven including two airborne and one armored, most of them under strength but still usable in combat. One, the 1st Marine, was already on the move; The Second Infantry was alerted along with some unspecified additional units. The President had told congressional leaders that "We're going in with what it takes," and he meant it. Three of MacArthur's four divisions would probably do the fighting. They could get to Korea first and could be replaced by units now preparing to leave the U.S. To replace the latter, the President called for a draft of men 19 through 25. Up to 547,000 might be called, to bring the armed forces' strength to 2,005,000. The immediate target was a force of 20 air groups, 16 divisions and a navy of about 120 ships. What that would cost no one knew, but Congress expected the President to ask for—and get—an extra \$2 billion. This would bring the total military appropriation close to \$17 billion—the figure which LIFE in its defense issue (Feb. 27, 1950) discussed as the minimum necessary for the security of the U.S.

ROCKET-FIRING JET attacks ammunition trucks on a Korean road. White spots below plane mark

trail left by propulsion burst of the 5-inch projectiles as they stream toward the target far below.



BEDROLLS AND BAGGAGE ARE LOADED ON BEACH

MARINE MUSCLE HEADS INTO WAR

1st Division men sail for Korea

Near San Diego last week cranes lifted crates of supplies onto Navy transports, tanks rumbled along the beaches into waiting LSTs, and green buses pulled up to discharge platoons of Marines. Bedrolls and packs were slung over their backs, and their arms were loaded with mortars, carbines and machine guns. As they marched up the gangplanks, they looked fit and ready to fight, and they were. On 11 days' notice part of the 1st Marine Division, which is located at nearby Camp Pendleton, packed up and sailed for Korea. Just before they left, the Leathernecks' commander, Brig. General E.L. Ward Gray, got permission to leave his old Sherman tanks behind and take along the heavier, more powerful Pershings. If the Marines landed in time, the U.S. would soon throw some land and well trained muscle into the Korean fight.



ARMED AND READY TO COME OFF THE SHIP FIGHTING, MARINES ASCEND GANGPLANK OF TRANSPORT.



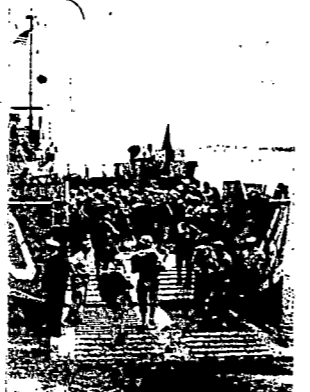
BELOW: THEIR AMTRACS (ARMORED TRACTORS), BUILT FOR AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT, SWIM TO AN LSD



MARINE PLANE is hoisted aboard one of the shipment while another waits for the port



NEW BAZOOKA with a 5-inch bore and 11-inch diameter gets into the line. It is the latest model



MARINE INFANTRY in camouflaged helmets and gear, head U.S. colors, march their transport.



PERSHING TANKS, built by Ford, will lead the way along the beach. They will be the first to land.

Photo Copy Preservation

SAID TO THE GIRL

the Navy. When Glenn got out he signed up with the Marine reserves and began seeing more of Mary. Last week, when Glenn's outfit was leaving for camp and active duty, Mary went down to see him off. As Glenn, a corporal, began to march away she clutched his arm and tagged

promised after a few more steps. "Will you give before you go overseas?" she asked him. "I don't know," he said. "Are you going to Korea?" "I don't know," Glenn repeated. "Are you scared?" she finally asked. "No," said Glenn. "Well, I am," Mary said, and they both laughed.



There's no smoother
drink in California.
—or wherever you are!

Wherever you are, you can't make a better whiskey choice than Paul Jones. It's so smooth, so mellow, so rich in flavor. It's today's greatest whiskey buy!

Paul Jones
FIRST FOR FLAVOR. FIRST FOR VALUE!



Paul Jones blended whiskey, 86 proof, 72% grain neutral spirits, Frankfort Distillers Corp., N.Y.C.



INJURED POLICEMAN wipes blood from face after helping break up anti-Leopold riot in Brussels.

BELGIUM'S KING AGREES TO QUIT

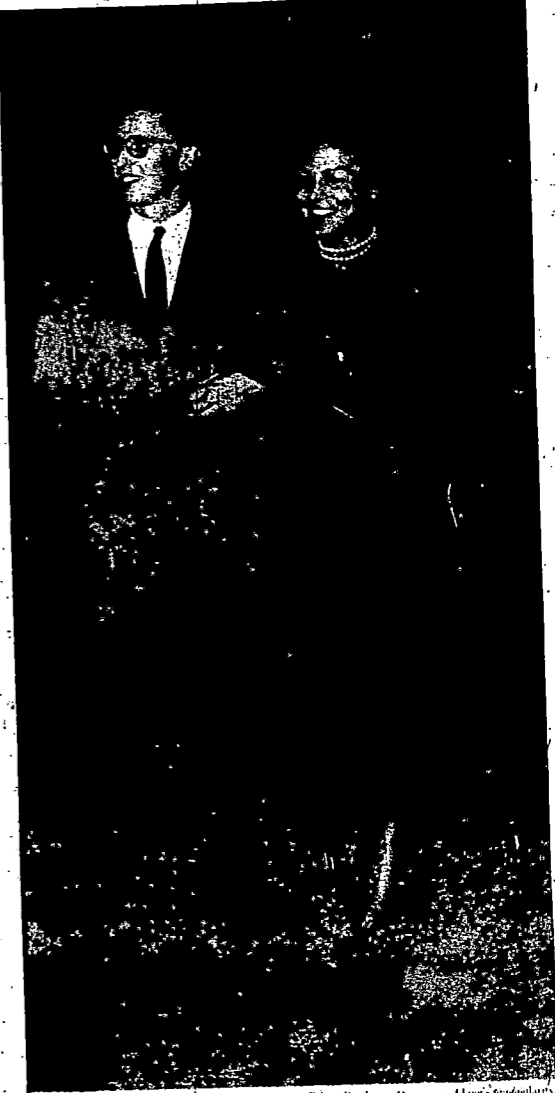
Leopold's decision ends rioting

For 11 days Belgium faced the threat of a bloody civil war (LIFE, Aug. 7). King Leopold had returned from exile in Switzerland despite shouts from some of his subjects that they would hang him if they could. The rioters hated Leopold for surrendering to the Nazis in 1940 and because after the death of his beloved Queen Astrid he had married a commoner, Marie Liliane Baels, whose father was considered pro-Nazi and whose brother was sentenced for draft-dodging.

Last week, with 10,000 armed and angry Belgians marching on Brussels and former Premier Spaak (p. 42) insisting that he abdicate, Leopold finally agreed to turn over his duties to his son, Prince Baudouin, and to turn over the title on Sept. 7, 1951 when studious, sports-loving Baudouin becomes 21. When they heard of the compromise, the rioters went home and their divided country tried to pull itself together again.



KING AND SONS, Baudouin (left) and Albert, greet supporters after return to palace in Belgium.



THE KING'S WIFE Liliane, now called Princess de Redy, is shown in Switzerland with King-to-be Prince Baudouin. One cause of King's unpopularity: she stayed behind when family hurried from exile.

Life Aug 14, 1950

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE 39



You like it... it likes you!



BUY A CASE TODAY!

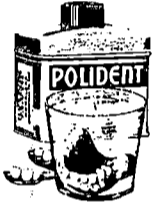
THE TRAMP, his face lit up with a fathom smile, says yes, he is her factor; and hopes against hope that she will find him as attractive in the bed as he did in her dreams when she was blind. With this agonizing close-up, James Ague has described as "the highest moment in movies," the film

Mr. False Teeth
My mouth feels
fresh, clean and cool
"NATURE BREATH" for me!



Today I soak my plates in a solution of
Polident and water. My mouth feels clean and
the time is a joy - and no Denture Breath!"
Mr. A. G. R., New Milford, Pa.

Polident means—don't you!—
knowing that you're
clean with Denture Breath.
Your plates feel clean
from their Polident bath.
In Polident every day,
like. And Polident soaks
in crevices—places brush-
can't reach.
Your dental plates of yours
are of a special denture-
brush them. Soak them in
about a cent a day—to
clean with the original natu-
ral Denture Breath! So
it tomorrow, sure.



DENT
MORE DENTISTS THAN ANY OTHER DENTURE CLEANSER

USE TEETH?
Amazing New Cream Holds
Tighter, Longer than any-
thing you've ever tried or
double your money back
POLI-GRIP
Made and guaranteed by POLIDENT

MEDICINE



HEART APPARATUS in tall case whose shiny cylindrical "lung" (left) and two circular pumps (center) are shown also in diagram below. Here surgeon

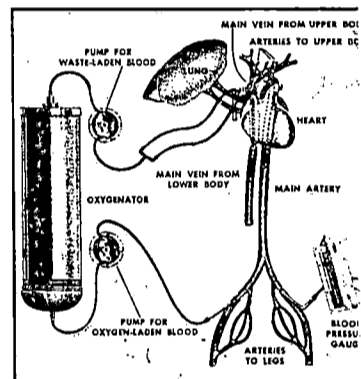


holds metal-tipped tubes in main veins near heart of anesthetized dog. It flows through tubes into artificial heart, back into body through groin ar

ARTIFICIAL HEART

Mechanical device substitutes for living organ

The most important unexplored frontier of modern surgery is that powerful yet delicate muscle, the human heart. Surgeons have excised lungs, splined nerves, even probed the brain; but the danger of death from circulatory failure is so great that only rarely is the inner heart exposed. In the near future, however, surgeons may be able to do this routinely with the aid of the world's first mechanical heart and lungs. This robot, a gleaming, stainless steel cabinet as big as a piano (above), will soon be tested on humans. It already has successfully substituted for the living heart and lungs of nine dogs for as long as 16 minutes. Dr. John Gibbon Jr., of Philadelphia's Jefferson Medical College has worked 13 years to perfect the machine's three key parts (right): a venous pump which draws blood from the body before it reaches the heart; a revolving cylinder which substitutes for the lungs by supplying the blood with oxygen; and an arterial pump which returns blood to the body. These artificial organs can handle almost a quart of blood each minute—enough to maintain life in dogs and infants. Its potential capacity is over five quarts, sufficient for adults. If its trials on humans succeed, it will be ready for two invaluable tasks. In surgery it will permit doctors to expose and repair damage inside a virtually quiet, bloodless heart. In clinical treatment it will nichelbit for the exhausted hearts of many cardiac patients, giving them a chance to recover.



MACHINE BY-PASSES HEART when rotating pumps drain blood main veins near heart, shut it to thimble "lung" and force it back into Arrows show direction of blood flow. Broken lines indicate vessels behind

CONTINUED ON NEXT

may 8 1950 p 91

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. **You like it... it likes you!** **BUY A CASE TODAY!**

THE TRAMP, his face lit up with a forlorn smile, says yes, he is her father, and hopes against hope that she will find him as attractive in real life as she did in her dreams when she was blind. With this agonizing close-up, James Ague has described as "the highest moment in movies," the film

False Teeth
 My mouth feels
 clean and cool
"PURE BREATH" for me!



I soak my plates in a solution of Polident in water. My mouth feels clean and cool, and no Denture Breath.
 Mr. A. G. R., New Milford, Pa.

It means—don't you get to know that you're with Denture Breath. Our plates feel clean in their Polident bath. Polident every day. And Polident soaks every—places brush.

metal plates of yours of a special denture form. Soak them in it a rent a day—to h the original man-Denture Breath! So narrow, sure.

POLIDENT

NO BRUSHING
 Soak plate or bridge daily—fifteen minutes or more—in a fresh, cleansing solution of Polident and water.

POLIDENT

DENTISTS THAN ANY OTHER DENTURE CLEANSER

TEETH?

Amazing New Cream Holds Tighter. Longer than anything you've ever tried or double your money back

POLI-GRIP

What a difference! I eat everything now!

Made and Sold Exclusively by POLIDENT

MEDICINE



HEART APPARATUS is tall case whose shiny cylindrical "lung" (left) and two circular pumps (center) are shown also in diagram below. Here surgeon

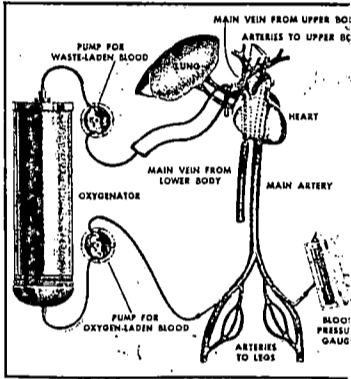


holds metal-tipped tubes in main veins near heart of anesthetized dog. Blood flows through tubes into artificial heart, back into body through groin ar

ARTIFICIAL HEART
 Mechanical device substitutes for living organ

The most important unexplored frontier of modern surgery is that powerful yet delicate muscle, the human heart. Surgeons have excised lungs, spliced nerves, even probed the brain; but the danger of death from circulatory failure is so great that only rarely is the inner heart exposed. In the near future, however, surgeons may be able to do this routinely with the aid of the world's first mechanical heart and lungs. This robot, a gleaming, stainless steel cabinet as big as a piano (above), will soon be tested on humans. It already has successfully substituted for the living heart and lungs of nine dogs for as long as 46 minutes.

Dr. John Gibbon Jr. of Philadelphia's Jefferson Medical College has worked 15 years to perfect the machine's three key parts (right): a venous pump which draws blood from the body before it reaches the heart; a revolving cylinder which substitutes for the lungs by supplying the blood with oxygen; and an arterial pump which returns blood to the body. These artificial organs can handle almost a quart of blood each minute—enough to maintain life in dogs and infants. Its potential capacity is over five quarts, sufficient for adults. If its trials on humans succeed, it will be ready for two invaluable tasks. In surgery it will permit doctors to expose and repair damage inside a virtually quiet, bloodless heart. In clinical treatment it will pinch-hit for the exhausted hearts of many cardiac patients, giving them a chance to recover.



MACHINE BY-PASSES HEART when rotating pumps drain blood main veins near heart, shut it to drumlike "lung" and force it back into Arrows show direction of blood flow. Broken lines indicate vessels behind

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WHAT HAS IKE GOT?

On visit to Hartford he gives curious public a chance to judge

With the presidential election 29 months away, a boom for any candidate is as premature as a zeal in December. But there is a gnawing curiosity concerning the intentions of a folksy man from Kansas who has never run for anything, and who two years ago slammed the door on presidential feeders from both parties. Whether he is a Republican or a Democrat, and Dwight David Eisenhower has never publicly stated his preference, he is surely one of the most attractive personalities in American life. Five years after the war he is a glamorous international figure in a brown business suit as he sags wearing a five-starred battle jacket. Hardly have Americans been so fond of a potential candidate of whose politics they knew so little. What has Ike got?

Last week a LIFE photographer and reporter

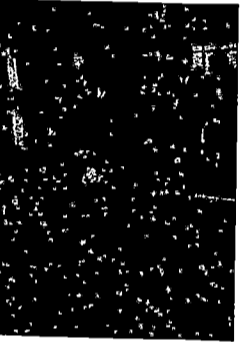
spent a day trying to find out. On May 23 he left his Columbia University desk and flew to Windsor Locks, Conn. to break ground for a new airport terminal ("I don't even have a sunburn card"). Then followed a barbecue luncheon and a tea at Hartford with Columbia alumni. He made three short speeches, patted a few babies and charmed everyone with his naturalness. He smiled and his Midwestern twang. People lay their hands on him. "Like him? How could anyone help it?" One matron shouted. "Our next president!" Ike only smiled. He greeted politicians from both parties with equal warmth; when ever his future plans, he seemed to be following the advice of Columnist Marquis Childs: "He must be Patient on a monument, indifferent to the pleadings, proddings and prying...."



A WILLINGNESS to go along with civic clichés such as turning the first ceremonial spoonful of dirt.



A READY PURSE, which he reveals as he peels off a bill to buy a poppy from a VFW auxiliary member.



A WARM APPRECIATION, which he expressed by swinging brass presented by Columbia alumni.



A BOUNDLESS PATIENCE, which he showed throughout day by giving autographs to all comers.



IKE'S PICTURE is taken by one of the waitresses, Mrs. Marie Coulet, as he stands underneath canopy before entering tent for lunch and turns on the camera. This was Mrs. Coulet's second snap-but when she took the first she said, "I hope it's good." It wasn't. Later she caught him again. I hope it's better.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

starts **INSIDE...** with
oodrich

... GIVES YOU MORE SAFETY, COMFORT, MILES



EMMETT KELLY

World's most famous circus clown, says:

"LOOK INSIDE FOR INSIDE PROOF"

"Under the Big Top the secret of top performance is teamwork," says Emmett Kelly. "And a look inside a B. F. Goodrich Silverman shows that's true of tires as well."

Make this test yourself: Look and feel inside a B. F. Goodrich tire. Note how the cords are precision spaced in live rubber with no cross-threads! That's why they can flex in rhythm (see below) to give you the best tire value—the "Rhythm Ride!"

Yes "Rhythm Ride" tires cost no more. See your B. F. Goodrich dealer for convenient terms and generous trade-in!



RIDERS ARE BEST, YOU CAN TELL WHICH TIRE IS BEST:



Have an irregular section. They operate above, below, another rubber bump.



3 Most tire cords are lunched by slender cross-threads. Weak spots, "slacker cords," uncracked cords result. B.F. Goodrich, instead, are sealed in live rubber, with uniform spacing and tension.



4 Look inside—then decide. Only B. F. Goodrich can give you "rhythm-riding cords" in every tire for every need. See your BFG dealer. Buy now. The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.



FROM BEHIND THEIR COMMUNIST BANNERS, YOUNG MARCHERS IN THE RED WHITSUNDAY PARADE SHOW HUNGRY, SURLY LOOK OF GERMANY'S SOVIET ZONE

REDS IN BERLIN DO NOT CHOOSE TO FIGHT

Whit-sunday, which young East German Communists had boastfully set as the day on which they would march into Western Berlin, was a very discouraging day for an uprising. It was cold and drizzling. Along the borders between the Eastern and Western sectors Allied troops were deployed with tanks and machine guns, ready to meet force with force.

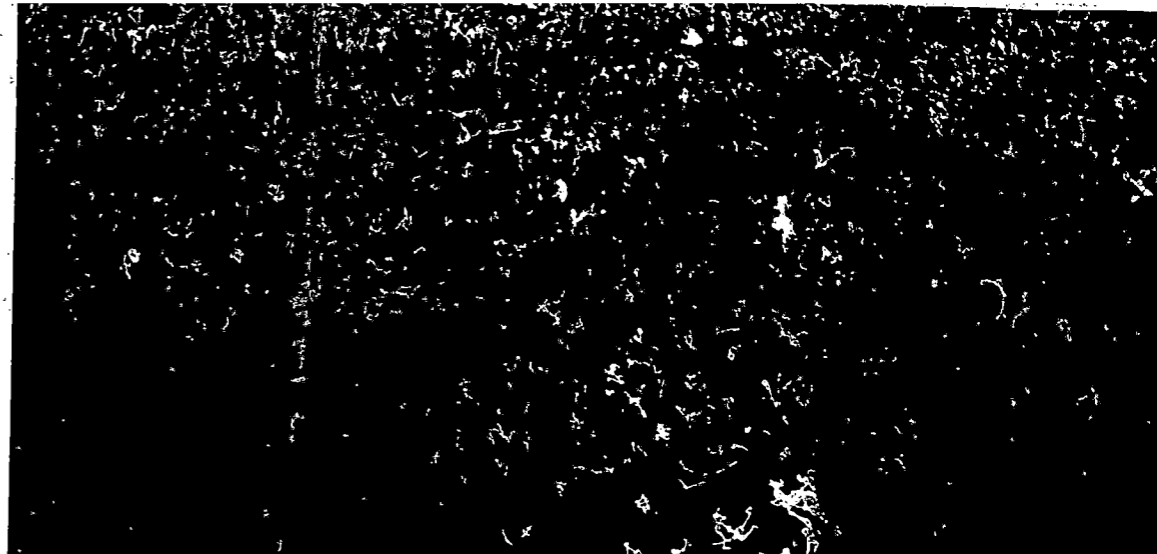
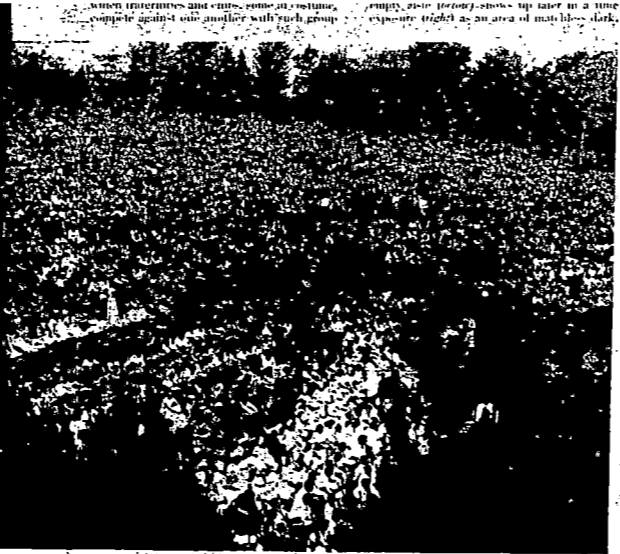
Early in the morning hundreds of thousands of Communist youths, 500,000 of them, brought in from all over Eastern Soviet-controlled Germany for the six-day Whit-sunday parade, the parade down Unter den Linden began at 7 a.m., went on all day. There was haranguing oratory, noise and a few rosy outbreaks. But

nowhere did the Communists try to carry out their invasion threats. The Communist high command had backtracked before the West's firmness, ordered the youths to stay strictly within Soviet sector limits and thus ended the West a defensive victory of a sort.

The Communist teen-agers showed little of the fanaticism their leaders had been trying to whip up. Their pinched, suspicious faces indicated far more the gray and hopeless pressures that had driven them into uniform again. They cheered Stalin and marched in a manner frighteningly reminiscent of Hitler's *Jugend*. But it soon became apparent that not even the well-organized Communist machine could fill

all their needs or silence all their doubts. They snatched slipped past police to visit the forbidden sections of the West. Some won prizes at a \$25 Army giveaway show held for them. When they tried to sneak back with them to the Eastern sector, police snatched away their all-gatherings places and their "Free German Youth" membership cards. Several hundred returned to their Soviet Zone homes across the line for a while. But the thousands who do debt returned to their Soviet Zone homes across the line in numbers, and the East remained the West was not, said Berlin Mayor Ernst Reuter grimly. "In two years these children will be able to do much more than march and sing songs."

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NONSEGREGATION

In 1948 G. W. McLaurin (above, left), a Negro student at the University of Oklahoma, had to sit in an anteroom apart from other students. Last week, as a result of a U.S. Supreme Court

decision (Editorial, p. 34) declaring the school's discrimination against McLaurin unconstitutional, three other Oklahoma Negro students are shown above with their white classmates.

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TOKYO REDS RIOT

When U.S. soldiers watching a mass meeting of 3,500 Communists in Tokyo's Imperial Plaza, began to take down names of the noisier demonstrators, two of the soldiers were tripped and

hit by stones. When MPs arrested the attacker (above, left), the Communists organized their own vigil in a futile attempt to free their comrades, sent one American sprawling (above, right).

