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HOLY BIBLE

Containing the Old and New Testaments

Authorized King James Version

Red Letter Edition

The Open Bible

Edition

with Read-a-long References, Read-a-long Translations,
Cyclopedic Index,
Christian Life Outlines and Study Notes



THOMAS NELSON, PUBLISHERS
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PSALM 133

The joy of brotherhood

A song of degrees of David

BEHOOLD, how good and how pleasant
it is for ^abrethren to dwell together in
unity! Gen. 13:8; Heb. 13:1

2 It is like the precious^a ointment upon
the head, that ran down upon the beard,
even Aaron's beard: that went down to
the skirts of his garments; Ex. 29:7

3 as the^a dew of Hermon, and as the dew
that descended upon the mountains of
Zion: for there the LORD commanded the
blessing, even life for evermore. Prov. 19:12

PSALM 134

An exhortation to praise

A song of degrees

BEHOOLD, bless ye the LORD, all ye ser-
vants of the LORD, which by^a night
stand in the house of the LORD. 1 Chr. 9:33

2 ^aLift up your hands in the^a sanctuary,
and bless the LORD. 1 Tim. 2:8 • 63:2

3 The LORD that^a made heaven and earth
bless thee out of Zion. 124:8

PSALM 135

The greatness of the Lord and the vanity of idols

PRAISE ye the LORD. Praise ye the name
of the LORD; ^apraise him, O ye servants
of the LORD. 113:1 • 134:1

2 Ye that stand in the house of the
LORD, in ^athe courts of the house of our
God, 92:13; 96:8

3 praise the LORD; for ^athe LORD is good:
sing praises unto his name; ^afor it is
pleasant. 119:68 • 147:1

4 For ^athe LORD hath chosen Jacob unto
himself, and Israel for his ^apeculiar
treasure. 105:6 • chosen

5 For I know that the LORD is great,
and that our Lord is above all gods.

6 ^aWhatsoever the LORD pleased, that
did he in heaven, and in earth, in the seas,
and all deep places. 115:3

7 ^aHe causeth the vapors to ascend from
the ends of the earth; he maketh light-
nings for the rain; he bringeth the wind
out of his treasures. Jer. 10:13; 51:16

8 ^aWho smote the first-born of Egypt,
both of man and beast. 78:51; Ex. 12:12

9 ^aWho sent tokens and wonders into
the midst of thee, O Egypt, upon Pharaoh,
and upon all his servants. 78:43

10 ^aWho smote great nations, and slew
mighty kings; 136:17

11 ^aSihon king of the Am'-orites, and Og
king of Bashan, and ^aall the kingdoms of
Canaan: Deut. 29:7 • Josh. 12:7

12 ^aand gave their land for a heritage, a
heritage unto Israel his people. 78:55

13 ^aThy name, O LORD, endureth for
ever; and thy memorial, O LORD, through-
out all generations. 102:12; Ex. 3:15

14 ^aFor the LORD will judge his people,
and he will ^arepent himself concerning his
servants. Deut. 32:36 • change his ways

15 The idols of the heathen are silver
and gold, the work of men's hands.

16 They have mouths, but they speak
not; eyes have they, but they see not;

17 they have ears, but they hear not;
neither is there any breath in their
mouths.

18 They that make them^a are like unto
them: so is every one that^a trusteth in
them. will become • confideth

19 ^aBless the LORD, O house of Israel:
bless the LORD, O house of Aaron: 115:9

20 bless the LORD, O house of Levi: ye
that^a fear the LORD, bless the LORD. 118:4

21 Blessed be the LORD ^aout of Zion,
which dwelleth at Jerusalem. Praise ye
the LORD. 134:3

PSALM 136

Praise for the Lord's past and present blessings

O ^aGIVE thanks unto the LORD; for he is
good: ^afor his mercy endureth for
ever. 106:1; 118:1 • 1 Chr. 16:41

2 O give thanks unto ^athe God of gods:
for his mercy endureth for ever. Deut. 10:17

3 O give thanks to the^a Lord of lords:
for his mercy endureth for ever. Deut. 10:17

4 To him who alone doeth great won-
ders: for his mercy endureth for ever.

5 To him that by wisdom made the
heavens: for his mercy endureth for ever.

6 ^aTo him that stretched out the earth
above the waters: for his mercy endureth
for ever. 24:2; Gen. 1:9; Is. 42:5

7 ^aTo him that made great lights: for his
mercy endureth for ever: Gen. 1:14

8 ^athe sun to rule by day: for his mercy
endureth for ever: Gen. 1:16

9 the moon and stars to rule by night:
for his mercy endureth for ever.

10 To him that smote Egypt in their
first-born: for his mercy endureth for ever.

11 and brought out Israel from among
them: for his mercy endureth for ever:

12 ^awith a strong hand, and with a
stretched out arm: for his mercy endureth
for ever. Ex. 6:1; 13:9; 1 Ki. 8:42

Peggy

McGroarty/Dooley
July 28, 1991
12:00 noon
[MOSCOW]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.
JULY 30, 1991
3:00 P.M.

[Introductory acknowledgements.] It is a privilege to meet with you at this critical moment in the history of your nation - - at this time of great hope for all the world. //

For four long decades, our two nations stood locked in conflict, as the Cold War cast its shadow across an armed and uneasy peace. This Summit marks a new beginning: the prospect that we can put an end to a long era as adversaries -- write a new chapter in the history of our two nations -- forge a new partnership and a sturdy peace. //

We have reason to hope. One by one, the cruel realities of the Cold War flicker and fade -- and a new world of opportunities calls us forward. In Europe -- for four long decades the fault-line of East-West conflict -- the nations of Central Europe, like their neighbors in the West, find a common home in democracy. Far beyond the confines of this continent -- from Afghanistan to the horn of Africa, from Angola to Central America -- regional conflicts no longer threaten to become flashpoints for superpower confrontation. Worldwide, the risk of global war stands lower now than at any point in the post-war era. //

The challenge we face at this summit -- the challenge you face as present and future leaders of this great nation -- lies

in this: together, our two nations must overcome a half-century of mistrust to seize this moment and build a lasting peace. //

During the past two years, President Gorbachev and I have made progress in building this new relationship. Together, we have created new opportunities for **arms control**: Last fall, in Paris, we agreed on landmark reductions in **conventional forces** stationed in Europe. Tomorrow, in the Kremlin, President Gorbachev and I will sign the historic **START Treaty** that will reduce the most dangerous and destabilizing nuclear forces by a **full one-third**.

Lower tensions have also made it possible for our two nations to **normalize economic relations**. President Gorbachev and I made this a priority at the **Malta Summit**, and I am pleased to report today that this process of normalization is **now nearly complete**. In May, the Supreme Soviet removed the key impediment to increased trade: Soviet restrictions on free emigration. The new Soviet emigration law stands as a major step forward -- a **victory for all who value human rights**. //

As a consequence of this progress, when I return to Washington, I will submit to Congress the **U.S.-Soviet Trade Agreement** we signed one year ago. We will accelerate our effort to conclude a **Tax and Bilateral Investment Agreement**. I will also urge the Congress to **remove restrictions that limit credits and impede trade** -- and to **grant the Soviet Union Most Favored Nation status**. //

Beyond two-way trade, the U.S. is working to open doors to **Soviet entry into the global economy.** // For more than forty years, the Soviet Union stood apart from the world market -- stood aside as free market forces sparked an **era of unprecedented prosperity across the West.** / The results of this self-imposed isolation from the world economy proved disastrous. At this month's London Summit, President Gorbachev spoke from the heart of the Soviet Union's interest in becoming **fully integrated into the world economy.** //

The Soviet Union **should** become a full participant in the global economy. That's why the U.S. supports Soviet observer status in the GATT -- and, when the USSR has completed the necessary reforms, full membership. That's why I proposed last December that the USSR should enter a "special association" with the IMF and the World Bank -- and why I pushed that proposal with my summit partners in London. These measures will make available to the Soviet Union assistance and expertise that can ease the difficult transition to a market economy -- and improve the **standard of living** for the Soviet people. //

But the crowning proof that we are overcoming the old Cold War animosities remains our cooperation in **the Persian Gulf.** In the depths of the Cold War era, Iraq's aggression against its tiny neighbor might well have brought our two nations -- and even the entire world -- to the brink of conflict. If Saddam Hussein thought he could exploit our differences to his own advantage -- he was dead wrong. At every key point in the crisis, the U.S.

and USSR worked together to send a strong and steady signal to Saddam that his aggression would not stand. //

Today, our cooperation in the Gulf holds out hope that we can work together towards a just and lasting peace in regions of the world now riven by conflict -- in the Middle East, Cambodia and Afghanistan -- just as we have worked together to bring peace to Namibia, Angola and Nicaragua. //

In every aspect of our relations -- military, political, economic -- we see positive signs of a new partnership. / But for all the progress we've made, obstacles remain. Our ability to overcome them will be a key test of the strength of our new relationship. //

In many cases, we face conflicts and quarrels rooted in the world war fought fifty years ago, frozen in place by the long Cold War that followed: Disputes like Japan's just claim for the return of the Northern Territories. But surely, none looms larger today than the sad half-century of suffering in the Baltic nations of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

For fifty years, the Baltic peoples refused to accept their fate or surrender their quest for freedom. For fifty years, their pleas fell on deaf ears. Today, a new generation of Baltic leaders -- democratically elected, and reflecting the will of the Baltic peoples -- asks a new generation of Soviet leaders to reject and repudiate one of the darkest legacies of the Stalin era. Surely, men and women of reason and good will can find a way to extend freedom to the Baltic peoples. //

Today, I call on the Soviet government to resume real negotiations in good faith with the Baltic governments. No one can ignore the complexities involved in negotiating a new relationship -- or the yearnings of a people to be free. Above all, we seek a clear and unqualified commitment to peaceful change. We must not see the positive progress we have made these past two years threatened and thrown in doubt by further violence against the Baltic peoples. //

A second obstacle lies close to home for the U.S. -- ninety miles off the Florida coast, in Cuba. We pose no threat to Cuba. Yet, the USSR continues to funnel millions of dollars in military aid to Cuba -- and in return, Castro heaps contempt on glasnost and perestroika. I call on the Soviet leadership to reconsider whether such costly support for Castro's regime serves their aims and interests. //

Finally, I call on the Soviet leadership to make further cuts in Soviet military spending. In this new era of cooperation -- in this moment of extreme economic crisis -- military spending continues to consume one in every five rubles of the Soviet Union's national wealth. While the Soviet consumer confronts long lines and empty shelves, the Soviet military-industrial complex continues to crank out 1300 tanks a year, 4000 armored vehicles -- and a new ICBM every three days. // The time has come to put the Soviet economy on a peace-time footing. We stand ready to help you convert your military-industrial might to

peaceful purposes, but you must take the initiative by slashing defense expenditures. //

But the key challenge -- the single most important factor in forging a new partnership between our nations -- remains the outcome of the experiment now reshaping Soviet society. The future of U.S.-Soviet relations is tied to the future of Soviet reform. //

No visitor to this country can fail to see the signs of change. Three times in three years as Vice President, I came to Moscow. That third visit, I met with a new leader, Mikhail Gorbachev -- the man who put these monumental changes in motion.

Consider the Soviet Union we see today. Gone are the days when a small cadre hidden behind the high Kremlin walls worked the levers of power. Gone is the rubber-stamp legislature -- the one-party monopoly, enforcing one point of view. //

In its place we see unmistakeable signs of the new Soviet Union. Dissidents who once languished in internal exile now serve as Deputies in the People's Congress. Samizdat has given way to streetcorner critics. / A new Soviet Revolution has begun: a revolution marked by the emergence of many voices -- in government and outside, / in the proliferation of political parties, / here in Moscow, and across the vast reaches of this great land, in every Republic.

The forces of reaction and resistance still retain great power. But each day brings new alliances -- a new manifesto for change -- a new call to action. Some ask: amid this shifting

scene, what is our policy toward all these groups, who and what do we support? My answer is clear: **America stands with the forces of freedom and reform -- wherever they are found.**

My country stands ready to assist in this new Soviet revolution. In the economic sphere, the **transformation must come from within.** A shortage of foreign capital is not what plunged your economy into crisis -- nor can your economic ills be cured by an infusion of cash. Only through real reform can the Soviet Union abolish the counter-productive command economy -- only through real reform can the Soviet Union unleash the ingenuity, the energy and the entrepreneurial instincts of its people. //

As market reform moves forward, the U.S. stands ready to support your efforts. Right now, the next step is to devise a reform strategy with the IMF and World Bank -- a strategy that wins the support of the international financial and business community. It should be a program that **sets out priorities** -- one that makes **maximum use of your great natural wealth**, but even more, it must be a plan that unlocks the **great human potential of the Soviet people.** Progress rests on the pace of your reforms - - on the speed with which you move from a system based on command and control to one based on supply and demand. As in Eastern Europe, our assistance will keep pace with your reform. //

But our new partnership must go far beyond the halls of government in Washington and Moscow. It must bring together the businessman from the American Midwest and his partner in the Ukraine. It must bridge the thousands of miles between small

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town America and Soviet cities. It means expanded exchanges of scientists and scholars, artists and engineers. And from the great cities of Moscow and Kiev, from the plains of Central Asia and the villages of Siberia to the port of Vladivostok and all points in between -- it means students coming to study in American schools and live with American families. It means thousands more American students coming to the Soviet Union, to explore your past and experience first-hand the future you are working to create. //

For four long decades, cooperation of this kind was a casualty of the Cold War. / Let this Moscow Summit mark an end to the long era of mistrust, and a new beginning for our two nations: an era of progress toward a new world of peace, and partnership. //

Once again, thank you for your warm welcome -- and may God bless the people of the Soviet Union.

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July 30, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: RESEARCH

SUBJECT: SOVIET RESEARCH

Majority v. Minority

On a candid examination of history, we shall find that turbulence, violence, and abuse of power, by the majority trampling on the rights of the minority, have produced factions and commotions which, in republics, have, more frequently than any other cause, produced despotism.

James Madison, Speech in the Virginia Convention, June 16, 1788

If by mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view, justify revolution -- certainly would if such a right were a vital one.

Abraham Lincoln, Inaugural address, March 4, 1861

Minorities are the stars of the firmament; majorities, the darkness in which they float.

Martin H. Fischer (1879-)

The moment a mere numerical superiority by either states or voters in this country proceeds to ignore the needs and desires of the minority, and for their own selfish purpose or advancement, hamper or oppress that minority, or debar them in any way from equal privileges and equal rights -- that moment will mark the failure of our constitutional system.

FDR, Radio address, March 2, 1930

Free Trade

. . . that trade which, without force or constraint, is naturally and regularly carried on between any two places, is always advantageous, though not always equally so, to both.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, IV, 3

By opening a more extensive market for whatever part of the produce of their labour may exceed the home consumption, it

- 13 This division of labour, from which so many advantages are derived, is not originally the effect of any human wisdom, which foresees and intends that general opulence to which it gives occasion. It is the necessary, though very slow and gradual consequence of a certain propensity in human nature which has in view no such extensive utility; the propensity to truck, barter, and exchange one thing for another.

Whether this propensity be one of those original principles in human nature of which no further account can be given; or whether, as seems more probable, it be the necessary consequence of the faculties of reason and speech, it belongs not to our present subject to inquire. It is common to all men, and to be found in no other race of animals.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, I, 2

- 14 People of the same trade seldom meet together, even for merriment and diversion, but the conversation ends in a conspiracy against the public, or in some contrivance to raise prices.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, I, 10

- 15 Monopoly . . . is a great enemy to good management which can never be universally established but in consequence of that free and universal competition which forces everybody to have recourse to it for the sake of self-defence.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, I, 11

- 16 The great commerce of every civilised society is that carried on between the inhabitants of the town and those of the country. It consists in the exchange of rude for manufactured produce, either immediately, or by the intervention of money, or of some sort of paper which represents money. The country supplies the town with the means of subsistence and the materials of manufacture. The town repays this supply by sending back a part of the manufactured produce to the inhabitants of the country. The town, in which there neither is nor can be any reproduction of substances, may very properly be said to gain its whole wealth and subsistence from the country. We must not, however, upon this account, imagine that the gain of the town is the loss of the country. The gains of both are mutual and reciprocal, and the division of labour is in this, as in all other cases, advantageous to all the different persons employed in the various occupations into which it is subdivided.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, III, 1

- 17 The importation of gold and silver is not the principal, much less the sole benefit which a nation derives from its foreign trade. Between whatever places foreign trade is carried on, they all of them derive two distinct benefits from it. It carries out

that surplus part of the produce of their land and labour for which there is no demand among them, and brings back in return for it something else for which there is a demand. It gives a value to their superfluities, by exchanging them for something else, which may satisfy a part of their wants, and increase their enjoyments. By means of it the narrowness of the home market does not hinder the division of labour in any particular branch of art or manufacture from being carried to the highest perfection. By opening a more extensive market for whatever part of the produce of their labour may exceed the home consumption, it encourages them to improve its productive powers, and to augment its annual produce to the utmost, and thereby to increase the real revenue and wealth of the society. These great and important services foreign trade is continually occupied in performing to all the different countries between which it is carried on.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, IV, 1

- 18 The balance of produce and consumption may be constantly in favour of a nation, though what is called the balance of trade be generally against it. A nation may import to a greater value than it exports for half a century, perhaps, together; the gold and silver which comes into it during all this time may be all immediately sent out of it; its circulating coin may gradually decay, different sorts of paper money being substituted in its place, and even the debts, too, which it contracts in the principal nations with whom it deals, may be gradually increasing; and yet its real wealth, the exchangeable value of the annual produce of its lands and labour, may, during the same period, have been increasing in a much greater proportion. The state of our North American colonies, and of the trade which they carried on with Great Britain, before the commencement of the present disturbances, may serve as a proof that this is by no means an impossible supposition.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, IV, 3

- 19 To found a great empire for the sole purpose of raising up a people of customers may at first sight appear a project fit only for a nation of shopkeepers. It is, however, a project altogether unfit for a nation of shopkeepers; but extremely fit for a nation whose government is influenced by shopkeepers. Such statesmen, and such statesmen only, are capable of fancying that they will find some advantage in employing the blood and treasure of their fellow-citizens to found and maintain such an empire.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, IV, 7

- 20 Whatever evils either reason or declamation have imputed to extensive empire, the power of Rome was attended with some beneficial consequences

Doug Gamble

245-2578

Chris Molineaux

Adam Smith: quotes re: open borders are better than isolating
 yourself; the only way to prosper is to open your
 economy to others

Federalist Nos. 10 and 51: factions; must respect
 factions/minorities, not neglect them

Any quote on rights of minority; respect, not neglect, minorities

Any color on Ukraine; esp. check into 10th Century, the "Golden
Age" of the Ukraine

John Gardner suggests looking into the Monastery of the Caves,
in Kiev

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Lord Illingworth: To be in it is merely a bore.
But to be out of it is simply a tragedy.

OSCAR WILDE, *A Woman of No Importance*.
Act iii.

The wise man sometimes flees from society from
fear of being bored. (Le sage quelquefois évite
le monde, de peur d'être ennuyé.)

LA BRUYÈRE, *Les Caractères*. Pt. v.

¹ Society became my glittering bride.

WORDSWORTH, *The Excursion*. Bk. iii, l. 735.

III—Society: Its Virtues

² The social hours, swift-wing'd, unnotic'd fleet.
BURNS, *The Cotter's Saturday Night*, l. 39.

³ Society, friendship, and love
Divinely bestow'd upon man.

COWPER, *Verses: Alexander Selkirk*, l. 17.

⁴ Why should your fellowship a trouble be,
Since man's chief pleasure is society?

SIR JOHN DAVIES, *Orchestra*. St. 32.

⁵ The thoughts of the best minds always be-
come the last opinion of Society.

EMERSON, *Correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson*, i, 29.

⁶ Of all the cordials known to us, the best, saf-
est, and most exhilarating, with the least
harm, is society.

EMERSON, *Society and Solitude: Clubs*.

⁷ Without society, and a society to our taste,
men are never contented.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Writings*. Vol. vi, p. 15.

⁸ It is an extreme evil to depart from the com-
pany of the living before you die.

SENECA, *De Tranquillitate Animi*. Sec. 1.

For it is most true that a natural and secret ha-
tred and aversion towards society in any man,
hath somewhat of the savage beast.

FRANCIS BACON, *Essays: Of Friendship*.

⁹ A little society is needful to show a man his
failings.

R. L. STEVENSON, *Ethical Studies*, p. 82.

¹⁰ Company keeps our rind from growing too
coarse and rough.

HORACE WALPOLE, *Letter to George Mon-
tagu*, 22 Sept., 1765.

IV—Society: Its Faults

¹¹ Dante standing, studying his angel.—
In there broke the folk of his Inferno.
Says he—"Certain people of importance"
(Such he gave his daily dreadful line to)
"Entered and would seize, forsooth, the poet."
Says the poet—"Then I stopped my paint-
ing."

ROBERT BROWNING, *One Word More*. Sec. 5.

¹² Society is now one polish'd horde,
Form'd of two mighty tribes, the Bores and
Bored.

BYRON, *Don Juan*. Canto xiii, st. 95.

¹³ The visit paid, with ecstasy we come,
As from a seven years transportation, home.
COWPER, *Conversation*, l. 399.

The painful ceremony of receiving and returning
visits.

SMOLLETT, *Peregrine Pickle*. Ch. 5.

¹⁴ Oh to the club, the scene of savage joys,
The school of coarse good-fellowship and
noise.

COWPER, *Conversation*, l. 421.

Club: An assembly of good fellows, meeting un-
der certain conditions.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, *Dictionary*.

¹⁵ On the approach of Spring, I withdraw with-
out reluctance from the noisy and extensive
scene of crowds without company and dis-
sipation without pleasure.

EDWARD GIBBON, *Memoirs*. Vol. i, p. 116.

¹⁶ Ermined and minked and Persian-lambled,
Be-puffed (be-painted, too, alas!)
Be-decked, be-diamonded—be-damned!
The Women of the Better Class.

OLIVER HERFORD, *The Women of the Better
Class*.

¹⁷ For one of the pleasures of having a rout
Is the pleasure of having it over.

THOMAS HOOD, *Miss Kilmansegg: Her Dream*.
St. 3.

¹⁸ I live in the crowds of jollity, not so much to
enjoy company as to shun myself.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, *Rasselas*. Ch. 16.

¹⁹ Society is no comfort To one not sociable.
SHAKESPEARE, *Cymbeline*. Act iv, sc. 2, l. 12.

²⁰ No society can surely be flourishing and
happy, of which the far greater part of the
members are poor and miserable.

ADAM SMITH, *Wealth of Nations*. Bk. i, ch. 8.

²¹ Other people are quite dreadful. The only
possible society is oneself.

OSCAR WILDE, *An Ideal Husband*. Act iii.

²² High society is for those who have stopped
working and no longer have anything impor-
tant to do.

WOODROW WILSON, *Address*, Washington, 24
Feb., 1915.

²³ The dreary intercourse of daily life.
WORDSWORTH, *Lines Composed a Few Miles
Above Tintern Abbey*, l. 131.

¹ Providence has given to the French the empire of the land; to the English that of the sea; to the Germans that of—the air!

JEAN PAUL FRIEDRICH RICHTER, as reported by Madame de Staël. (CARLYLE, *Essays: Richter*.) A better prophecy than Richter supposed.

The English, a nation over-proud, claim the empire of the sea; the French, a flighty nation, assume that of the air.

(Les Anglais, nation trop fière,
S'arrogent l'empire des mers;
Les Français, nation légère,
S'emparent de celui des airs.)

LOUIS XVIII of France, when Comte de Provence in 1783, *Impromptu Sur Nos Découvertes Aérostatiques*. Referring to the balloon flights of Montgolfier and other Frenchmen. The attribution has been questioned.

² Others may use the ocean as their road,
Only the English make it their abode, . . .
Our oaks secure, as if they there took root,
We tread on billows with a steady foot.

EDMUND WALLER, *Of a War with Spain*, l. 25.

They that the whole world's monarchy designed,
Are to their ports by our bold fleet confined.

EDMUND WALLER, *Of a War with Spain*, l. 21.

Guarded with ships, and all our sea our own.

EDMUND WALLER, *Epistle to My Lord of Falkland*.

³ Oh, Britannia, the pride of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of the sailor's devotion,
No land can compare unto thee.

The authorship and even the inception of this song is in dispute. It is generally held to be an adaptation of *Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean*, a song written in 1843 by Thomas à Becket, a young English actor playing at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and sung there by another English actor named David Taylor Shaw, who afterwards claimed its authorship. It is said to have been taken to London by E. L. Davenport and sung there under the title, *Britannia, the Pride of the Ocean*. Some authorities assert that the British version was the first, and was sung by Shaw in England before he came to America. (See BANKS, *Immortal Songs of Camp and Field*, p. 77; *Notes and Queries*, 26 Aug., 1899.) For *Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean*, see AMERICA: SONGS OF PRAISE.

VI—England: A Nation of Shopkeepers

⁴ A shopkeeper will never get the more custom
by beating his customers, and what is true of
a shopkeeper is true of a shopkeeping nation.
JOSIAH TUCKER, *Four Tracts on Political and Commercial Subjects*. (1766)

⁵ To found a great empire for the sole purpose
of raising up a people of customers, may
at first sight appear a project fit only for a
nation of shopkeepers. It is, however, a project
altogether unfit for a nation of shopkeepers,
but extremely fit for a nation whose
government is influenced by shopkeepers.

ADAM SMITH, *Wealth of Nations*. Vol. ii, bk. iv, ch. 7. (1775)

⁶ A nation of shopkeepers.

SAMUEL ADAMS, *Oration*, delivered in the State House at Philadelphia, 1 Aug., 1776. Referring to England. There is some doubt as to whether this oration was really delivered. It exists only in a professed English reprint (Philadelphia, printed; London, reprinted for E. Johnson, No. 4 Ludgate Hill, 1776); of which a number of copies are known. W. V. Wells, in his life of Adams, states that "No such American edition has ever been seen."

⁷ Let Pitt then boast of his victory to his shop-
keeping nation. (Nation boutiquière.)

BERTRAND BARRÈRE, *Speech*, before the French National Convention, 11 June, 1794.

England is a nation of shopkeepers. (L'Angleterre est une nation de boutiquiers.)

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, *Remark*, at St. Helena.

See O'MEARA, *Napoleon at St. Helena*, ii. Napoleon perhaps spoke in Italian, using a phrase of Paoli, "Sono mercanti." See GOURCAUD, i, 69. SCOTT, *Life of Napoleon*, also attributes the phrase to him.

We are indeed a nation of shopkeepers.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI, *Young Duke*. Bk. i, ch. 11. The Continent will not suffer England to be the workshop of the world.

DISRAELI, *Speech*, 15 Mar., 1838.

⁹ Governments of nations of shopkeepers must
keep shop also.

EMERSON, *Journal*, 1862.

¹⁰ The first of all English games is making
money.

RUSKIN, *Crown of Wild Olive: Work*.

It may be doubted whether nature intended the
Englishman to be a money-making animal.

DEAN W. R. INGE. (MARCHANT, *Wit and Wisdom of Dean Inge*. No. 194.)

¹¹ We are not cotton-spinners all,
But some love England and her honour yet.
TENNYSON, *The Third of February*.

¹² Tartuffe has emigrated to England and opened
a shop.

OSCAR WILDE, *Picture of Dorian Gray*. Ch. 17.

¹³ Down the river did glide, with wind and with
tide,

A pig with vast celerity;

each other, the same names, stand invariably contrasted on the opposite columns. Every unbiassed observer, may infer without danger of mistake, and at the same time, without meaning to reflect on either party, or any individuals of either party, that unfortunately *passion*, not *reason*, must have presided over their decisions. When men exercise their reason coolly and freely, on a variety of distinct questions, they inevitably fall into different opinions, on some of them. When they are governed by a common passion, their opinions if they are so to be called, will be the same.

Fourthly. It is at least problematical, whether the decisions of this body, do not, in several instances, misconstrue the limits prescribed for the legislative and executive departments, instead of reducing and limiting them within their constitutional places.

Fifthly. I have never understood that the decisions of the council on constitutional questions, whether rightly or erroneously formed, have had any effect in varying the practice founded on legislative constructions. It even appears, if I mistake not, that in one instance, the cotemporary Legislature denied the constructions of the council, and actually prevailed in the contest.

This censorial body therefore, proves at the same time, by its researches, the existence of the disease; and by its example, the inefficacy of the remedy.

This conclusion cannot be invalidated by alledging that the State in which the experiment was made, was at that crisis, and had been for a long time before, violently heated and distracted by the rage of party. Is it to be presumed, that at any future septennial epoch, the same State will be free from parties? Is it to be presumed that any other State, at the same or any other given period, will be exempt from them? Such an event ought to be neither presumed nor desired; because an extinction of parties necessarily implies either a universal alarm for the public safety, or an absolute extinction of liberty.

Were the precaution taken of excluding from the assemblies elected by the people to revise the preceding administration of the government, all persons who should have been concerned in the government within the given period, the difficulties would not be obviated. The important task would probably devolve on men, who with inferior capacities, would in other respects, be little better qualified. Although they might not have been personally concerned in the administration, and therefore not immediately agents in the measures to be examined; they would probably have been involved in the parties connected with these measures, and have been elected under their auspices.

PUBLIUS.

The Federalist No. 51

[50]

JAMES MADISON

[Alexander Hamilton]

1

February 6, 1788

To the People of the State of New York.

To what expedient then shall we finally resort for maintaining in practice the necessary partition of power among the several departments, as laid down in the constitution? The only answer that can be given is, that as all these exterior provisions are found to be inadequate, the defect must be supplied, by so contriving the interior structure of the government, as that its several constituent parts may, by their mutual relations, be

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the means of keeping each other in their proper places. Without presuming to undertake a full developement of this important idea, I will hazard a few general observations, which may perhaps place it in a clearer light, and enable us to form a more correct judgment of the principles and structure of the government planned by the convention.

In order to lay a due foundation for that separate and distinct exercise of the different powers of government, which to a certain extent, is admitted on all hands to be essential to the preservation of liberty, it is evident that each department should have a will of its own; and consequently should be so constituted, that the members of each should have as little agency as possible in the appointment of the members of the others. Were this principle rigorously adhered to, it would require that all the appointments for the supreme executive, legislative, and judiciary magistracies, should be drawn from the same fountain of authority, the people, through channels, having no communication whatever with one another. Perhaps such a plan of constructing the several departments would be less difficult in practice than it may in contemplation appear. Some difficulties however, and some additional expence, would attend the execution of it. Some deviations therefore from the principle must be admitted. In the constitution of the judiciary department in particular, it might be inexpedient to insist rigorously on the principle; first, because peculiar qualifications being essential in the members, the primary consideration ought to be to select that mode of choice, which best secures these qualifications; secondly, because the permanent tenure by which the appointments are held in that department, must soon destroy all sense of dependence on the authority conferring them.

It is equally evident that the members of each department should be as little dependent as possible on those of the others, for the emoluments annexed to their offices. Were the execu-

tive magistrate, or the judges, not independent of the legislature in this particular, their independence in every other would be merely nominal.

But the great security against a gradual concentration of the several powers in the same department, consists in giving to those who administer each department, the necessary constitutional means, and personal motives, to resist encroachments of the others. The provision for defence must in this, as in all other cases, be made commensurate to the danger of attack. Ambition must be made to counteract ambition. The interest of the man must be connected with the constitutional rights of the place. It may be a reflection on human nature, that such devices should be necessary to controul the abuses of government. But what is government itself but the greatest of all reflections on human nature? If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controuls on government would be necessary. In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: You must first enable the government to controul the governed; and in the next place, oblige it to controul itself. A dependence on the people is no doubt the primary controul on the government; but experience has taught mankind the necessity of auxiliary precautions.

This policy of supplying by opposite and rival interests, the defect of better motives, might be traced through the whole system of human affairs, private as well as public. We see it particularly displayed in all the subordinate distributions of power; where the constant aim is to divide and arrange the several offices in such a manner as that each may be a check on the other; that the private interest of every individual, may be a sentinel over the public rights. These inventions of prudence cannot be less requisite in the distribution of the supreme powers of the state.

But it is not possible to give to each department an equal power of self defence. In republican government the legislative authority, necessarily, predominates. The remedy for this inconveniency is, to divide the legislature into different branches; and to render them by different modes of election, and different principles of action, as little connected with each other, as the nature of their common functions, and their common dependence on the society, will admit. It may even be necessary to guard against dangerous encroachments by still further precautions. As the weight of the legislative authority requires that it should be thus divided, the weakness of the executive may require, on the other hand, that it should be fortified. An absolute negative, on the legislature, appears at first view to be the natural defence with which the executive magistrate should be armed. But perhaps it would be neither altogether safe, nor alone sufficient. On ordinary occasions, it might not be exerted with the requisite firmness; and on extraordinary occasions, it might be perfidiously abused. May not this defect of an absolute negative be supplied, by some qualified connection between this weaker department, and the weaker branch of the stronger department, by which the latter may be led to support the constitutional rights of the former, without being too much detached from the rights of its own department?

If the principles on which these observations are founded be just, as I persuade myself they are, and they be applied as a criterion, to the several state constitutions, and to the federal constitution, it will be found, that if the latter does not perfectly correspond with them, the former are infinitely less able to bear such a test.

There are moreover two considerations particularly applicable to the federal system of America, which place that system in a very interesting point of view.

First. In a single republic, all the power surrendered by the

people, is submitted to the administration of a single government; and usurpations are guarded against by a division of the government into distinct and separate departments. In the compound republic of America, the power surrendered by the people, is first divided between two distinct governments, and then the portion allotted to each, subdivided among distinct and separate departments. Hence a double security arises to the rights of the people. The different governments will controul each other; at the same time that each will be controuled by itself.

Second. It is of great importance in a republic, not only to guard the society against the oppression of its rulers; but to guard one part of the society against the injustice of the other part. Different interests necessarily exist in different classes of citizens. If a majority be united by a common interest, the rights of the minority will be insecure. There are but two methods of providing against this evil: The one by creating a will in the community independent of the majority, that is, of the society itself; the other by comprehending in the society so many separate descriptions of citizens, as will render an unjust combination of a majority of the whole, very improbable, if not impracticable. The first method prevails in all governments possessing an hereditary or self appointed authority. This at best is but a precarious security; because a power independent of the society may as well espouse the unjust views of the major, as the rightful interests, of the minor party, and may possibly be turned against both parties. The second method will be exemplified in the federal republic of the United States. Whilst all authority in it will be derived from and dependent on the society, the society itself will be broken into so many parts, interests and classes of citizens, that the rights of individuals or of the minority, will be in little danger from interested combinations of the majority. In a free government, the security for civil rights must be the same as for religious rights. It consists in the

one case in the multiplicity of interests, and in the other, in the multiplicity of sects. The degree of security in both cases will depend on the number of interests and sects; and this may be presumed to depend on the extent of country and number of people comprehended under the same government. This view of the subject must particularly recommend a proper federal system to all the sincere and considerate friends of republican government: Since it shews that in exact proportion as the territory of the union may be formed into more circumscribed confederacies or states, oppressive combinations of a majority will be facilitated, the best security under the republican form, for the rights of every class of citizens, will be diminished; and consequently, the stability and independence of some member of the government, the only other security, must be proportionally increased. Justice is the end of government. It is the end of civil society. It ever has been, and ever will be pursued, until it be obtained, or until liberty be lost in the pursuit. In a society under the forms of which the stronger faction can readily unite and oppress the weaker, anarchy may as truly be said to reign, as in a state of nature where the weaker individual is not secured against the violence of the stronger: And as in the latter state even the stronger individuals are prompted by the uncertainty of their condition, to submit to a government which may protect the weak as well as themselves: So in the former

5 state, will the more powerful factions or parties be gradually induced by a like motive, to wish for a government which will protect all parties, the weaker as well as the more powerful. It can be little doubted, that if the state of Rhode Island was separated from the confederacy, and left to itself, the insecurity of rights under the popular form of government within such narrow limits, would be displayed by such reiterated oppressions of factious majorities, that some power altogether independent of the people would soon be called for by the voice of the very factions whose misrule had proved the necessity of it. In

the extended republic of the United States, and among the great variety of interests, parties and sects which it embraces, a coalition of a majority of the whole society could seldom take place on any other principles than those of justice and the general good; and there being thus less danger to a minor from the will of the major party, there must be less pretext also, to provide for the security of the former, by introducing into the government a will not dependent on the latter; or in other words, a will independent of the society itself. It is no less certain than it is important, notwithstanding the contrary opinions which have been entertained, that the larger the society, provided it lie within a practicable sphere, the more duly capable it will be of self government. And happily for the *republican cause*, the practicable sphere may be carried to a very great extent, by a judicious modification and mixture of the *federal principle*.

PUBLIUS.

The Federalist No. 52

[51]

JAMES MADISON

[Alexander Hamilton]

February 8, 1788

To the People of the State of New York.

FROM the more general enquiries pursued in the four last papers, I pass on to a more particular examination of the several

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CITIES or republics, the largest were intitled to *three* votes in the COMMON COUNCIL, those of the middle class to *two* and the smallest to *one*. The COMMON COUNCIL had the appointment of all the judges and magistrates of the respective CITIES. This was certainly the most delicate species of interference in their internal administration; for if there be any thing, that seems exclusively appropriated to the local jurisdictions, it is the appointment of their own officers. Yet Montesquieu, speaking of this association, says "Were I to give a model of an excellent confederate republic, it would be that of Lycia." Thus we perceive that the distinctions insisted upon were not within the contemplation of this enlightened civilian, and we shall be led to conclude that they are the novel refinements of an erroneous theory.

PUBLIUS.

The Federalist No. 10

JAMES MADISON

November 22, 1787

To the People of the State of New York.

AMONG the numerous advantages promised by a well constructed Union, none deserves to be more accurately developed than its tendency to break and control the violence of faction. The friend of popular governments, never finds himself so much alarmed for their character and fate, as when he contemplates their propensity to this dangerous vice. He will not fail therefore to set a due value on any plan which, without violating the principles to which he is attached, provides a proper cure for it. The instability, injustice and confusion introduced into the public

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councils, have in truth been the mortal diseases under which popular governments have every where perished; as they continue to be the favorite and fruitful topics from which the adversaries to liberty derive their most specious declamations. The valuable improvements made by the American Constitutions on the popular models, both ancient and modern, cannot certainly be too much admired; but it would be an unwarrantable partiality, to contend that they have as effectually obviated the danger on this side as was wished and expected. Complaints are every where heard from our most considerate and virtuous citizens, equally the friends of public and private faith, and of public and personal liberty; that our governments are too unstable; that the public good is disregarded in the conflicts of rival parties; and that measures are too often decided, not according to the rules of justice, and the rights of the minor party; but by the superior force of an interested and over-bearing majority. However anxiously we may wish that these complaints had no foundation, the evidence of known facts will not permit us to deny that they are in some degree true. It will be found indeed, on a candid review of our situation, that some of the distresses under which we labor, have been erroneously charged on the operation of our governments; but it will be found, at the same time, that other causes will not alone account for many of our heaviest misfortunes; and particularly, for that prevailing and increasing distrust of public engagements, and alarm for private rights, which are echoed from one end of the continent to the other. These must be chiefly, if not wholly, effects of the unsteadiness and injustice, with which a factious spirit has tainted our public administrations.

By a faction I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community.

There are two methods of curing the mischiefs of faction: the one, by removing its causes; the other, by controlling its effects.

There are again two methods of removing the causes of faction: the one by destroying the liberty which is essential to its existence; the other, by giving to every citizen the same opinions, the same passions, and the same interests.

It could never be more truly said than of the first remedy, that it is worse than the disease. Liberty is to faction, what air is to fire, an aliment without which it instantly expires. But it could not be a less folly to abolish liberty, which is essential to political life, because it nourishes faction, than it would be to wish the annihilation of air, which is essential to animal life, because it imparts to fire its destructive agency.

The second expedient is as impracticable, as the first would be unwise. As long as the reason of man continues fallible, and he is at liberty to exercise it, different opinions will be formed. As long as the connection subsists between his reason and his self-love, his opinions and his passions will have a reciprocal influence on each other; and the former will be objects to which the latter will attach themselves. The diversity in the faculties of men from which the rights of property originate, is not less an insuperable obstacle to a uniformity of interests. The protection of these faculties is the first object of Government. From the protection of different and unequal faculties of acquiring property, the possession of different degrees and kinds of property immediately results: and from the influence of these on the sentiments and views of the respective proprietors, ensues a division of the society into different interests and parties.

The latent causes of faction are thus sown in the nature of man; and we see them every where brought into different degrees of activity, according to the different circumstances of civil society. A zeal for different opinions concerning religion, concerning Government and many other points, as well of specu-

lation as of practice; an attachment to different leaders ambitiously contending for pre-eminence and power; or to persons of other descriptions whose fortunes have been interesting to the human passions, have in turn divided mankind into parties, inflamed them with mutual animosity, and rendered them much more disposed to vex and oppress each other, than to co-operate for their common good. So strong is this propensity of mankind to fall into mutual animosities, that where no substantial occasion presents itself, the most frivolous and fanciful distinctions have been sufficient to kindle their unfriendly passions, and excite their most violent conflicts. But the most common and durable source of factions, has been the various and unequal distribution of property. Those who hold, and those who are without property, have ever formed distinct interests in society. Those who are creditors, and those who are debtors, fall under a like discrimination. A landed interest, a manufacturing interest, a mercantile interest, a monied interest, with many lesser interests, grow up of necessity in civilized nations, and divide them into different classes, actuated by different sentiments and views. The regulation of these various and interfering interests forms the principal task of modern Legislation, and involves the spirit of party and faction in the necessary and ordinary operations of Government.

No man is allowed to be a judge in his own cause; because his interest would certainly bias his judgment, and, not improbably, corrupt his integrity. With equal, nay with greater reason, a body of men, are unfit to be both judges and parties, at the same time; yet, what are many of the most important acts of legislation, but so many judicial determinations, not indeed concerning the rights of single persons, but concerning the rights of large bodies of citizens; and what are the different classes of legislators, but advocates and parties to the causes which they determine? Is a law proposed concerning private debts? It is a question to which the creditors are parties on one side, and the

supposed, that by reducing mankind to a perfect equality in their political rights, they would, at the same time, be perfectly equalized and assimilated in their possessions, their opinions, and their passions.

A Republic, by which I mean a Government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect, and promises the cure for which we are seeking. Let us examine the points in which it varies from pure Democracy, and we shall comprehend both the nature of the cure, and the efficacy which it must derive from the Union.

The two great points of difference between a Democracy and a Republic are, first, the delegation of the Government, in the latter, to a small number of citizens elected by the rest: secondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended.

The effect of the first difference is, on the one hand to refine and enlarge the public views, by passing them through the medium of a chosen body of citizens, whose wisdom may best discern the true interest of their country, and whose patriotism and love of justice, will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or partial considerations. Under such a regulation, it may well happen that the public voice pronounced by the representatives of the people, will be more consonant to the public good, than if pronounced by the people themselves convened for the purpose. On the other hand, the effect may be inverted. Men of factious tempers, of local prejudices, or of sinister designs, may by intrigue, by corruption or by other means, first obtain the suffrages, and then betray the interests of the people. The question resulting is, whether small or extensive Republics are most favorable to the election of proper guardians of the public weal: and it is clearly decided in favor of the latter by two obvious considerations.

In the first place it is to be remarked that however small the Republic may be, the Representatives must be raised to a cer-

tain number, in order to guard against the cabals of a few; and that however large it may be, they must be limited to a certain number, in order to guard against the confusion of a multitude. Hence the number of Representatives in the two cases, not being in proportion to that of the Constituents, and being proportionally greatest in the small Republic, it follows, that if the proportion of fit characters, be not less, in the large than in the small Republic, the former will present a greater option, and consequently a greater probability of a fit choice.

In the next place, as each Representative will be chosen by a greater number of citizens in the large than in the small Republic, it will be more difficult for unworthy candidates to practise with success the vicious arts, by which elections are too often carried; and the suffrages of the people being more free, will be more likely to centre on men who possess the most attractive merit, and the most diffusive and established characters. 3

It must be confessed, that in this, as in most other cases, there is a mean, on both sides of which inconveniencies will be found to lie. By enlarging too much the number of electors, you render the representative too little acquainted with all their local circumstances and lesser interests; as by reducing it too much, you render him unduly attached to these, and too little fit to comprehend and pursue great and national objects. The Federal Constitution forms a happy combination in this respect; the great and aggregate interests being referred to the national, the local and particular, to the state legislatures.

The other point of difference is, the greater number of citizens and extent of territory which may be brought within the compass of Republican, than of Democratic Government; and it is this circumstance principally which renders factious combinations less to be dreaded in the former, than in the latter. The smaller the society, the fewer probably will be the distinct parties and interests composing it; the fewer the distinct parties and interests, the more frequently will a majority be found of the

same party; and the smaller the number of individuals composing a majority, and the smaller the compass within which they are placed, the more easily will they concert and execute their plans of oppression. Extend the sphere, and you take in a greater variety of parties and interests; you make it less probable that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens; or if such a common motive exists, it will be more difficult for all who feel it to discover their own strength, and to act in unison with each other. Besides other impediments, it may be remarked, that where there is a consciousness of unjust or dishonorable purposes, communication is always checked by distrust, in proportion to the number whose concurrence is necessary.

Hence it clearly appears, that the same advantage, which a Republic has over a Democracy, in controlling the effects of faction, is enjoyed by a large over a small Republic — is enjoyed by the Union over the States composing it. Does this advantage consist in the substitution of Representatives, whose enlightened views and virtuous sentiments render them superior to local prejudices, and to schemes of injustice? It will not be denied, that the Representation of the Union will be most likely to possess these requisite endowments. Does it consist in the greater security afforded by a greater variety of parties, against the event of any one party being able to outnumber and oppress the rest? In an equal degree does the increased variety of parties, comprised within the Union, increase this security. Does it, in fine, consist in the greater obstacles opposed to the concert and accomplishment of the secret wishes of an unjust and interested majority? Here, again, the extent of the Union gives it the most palpable advantage.

The influence of factious leaders may kindle a flame within their particular States, but will be unable to spread a general conflagration through the other States: a religious sect, may degenerate into a political faction in a part of the Confederacy;

but the variety of sects dispersed over the entire face of it, must secure the national Councils against any danger from that source: a rage for paper money, for an abolition of debts, for an equal division of property, or for any other improper or wicked project, will be less apt to pervade the whole body of the Union, than a particular member of it; in the same proportion as such a malady is more likely to taint a particular county or district, than an entire State.

In the extent and proper structure of the Union, therefore, we behold a Republican remedy for the diseases most incident to Republican Government. And according to the degree of pleasure and pride, we feel in being Republicans, ought to be our zeal in cherishing the spirit, and supporting the character of Federalists.

PUBLIUS.

The Federalist No. 11

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

November 24, 1787

To the People of the State of New York.

THE importance of the Union, in a commercial light, is one of those points, about which there is least room to entertain a difference of opinion, and which has in fact commanded the most general assent of men, who have any acquaintance with the subject. This applies as well to our intercourse with foreign countries, as with each other.

From *The Independent Journal*, November 24, 1787. This essay appeared on November 27 in *The New-York Packet*. It was begun in *The Daily Advertiser* on November 27 and concluded on November 28.

prosperity across the West. / The results of this self-imposed isolation from the world economy proved disastrous for the USSR. At this month's London Summit, President Gorbachev spoke of the Soviet Union's interest in becoming **fully integrated into the world economy. //**

The Soviet Union should become a full partner. That's why the U.S. supports observer status -- and ultimately full membership -- for the Soviet Union in GATT. That's why I proposed last December that the USSR should enter a "special association" with the IMF and the World Bank -- and why I pushed that proposal with my summit partners in London. These measures will make available to the Soviet Union assistance and expertise that can ease the difficult transition to a market economy. //

But the crowning proof that we are overcoming the old Cold War animosities remains our cooperation in the Persian Gulf. In the depths of the Cold War era, Iraq's aggression against its tiny neighbor might well have brought our two nations -- and even the entire world -- to the brink of conflict. If Saddam Hussein thought he could exploit our differences to his own advantage -- he was dead wrong. At every key point in the crisis, the U.S. and USSR worked together to send a strong and steady signal to Saddam that his aggression would not stand. //

Today, our cooperation in the Gulf holds out hope that we can work together towards a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. [[MIDDLE EAST INITIATIVE UPDATE??]] //

In every aspect of our relations -- military, political, economic -- we see positive signs of a new partnership. / But for all the progress we've made, obstacles remain. Our ability to overcome them will be a key test of the strength of our new relationship. //

In many cases, the obstacles we face are conflicts and quarrels rooted in the world war fought fifty years ago, frozen in place by the long Cold War that followed: Disputes like the one that stands between the Soviets and Japan on the return of the Northern Territories. But surely, none looms larger today than the sad half-century of suffering in **the Baltics**.

For fifty years, the Baltic peoples refused to accept their fate or surrender their quest for freedom. For fifty years, their pleas fell on deaf ears. But today, the Baltics hopes rest with a new generation of Soviet leaders -- a generation that has fearlessly thrown open once-forbidden doors, and shined a bright light into some of the darkest corners of the Stalin era. This new generation has shown courage in coming to grips with the past -- let this new generation now rectify this tragic wrong. //

X I call on both parties -- the central government and the Baltic leaders -- to resume negotiations in good faith. No one can ignore the complexities involved in negotiating a new relationship -- or the yearnings of a people to be free. Above all, we seek an ^e clear and unqualified commitment to peaceful change. We must not see the positive progress we have made these

past two years threatened and thrown in doubt by further violence in the Baltics. //

{{A second obstacle lies close to home for the U.S. -- ninety miles off the Florida coast, **in Cuba**. In Europe, the Cold War may be over, but the news hasn't yet reached the Caribbean. Despite the fact that Soviet aid has never been more critical, Castro has condemned // COMPLETE SECTION...}}

Finally, I call on the Soviet leadership to make further cuts in Soviet military spending. In spite of the strains on the Soviet economy, military spending continues to consume 15 to 17% of Soviet GDP. While the Soviet consumer confronts long lines and empty shelves, the Soviet military-industrial complex continues to crank out 1300 tanks a year, 4000 armored vehicles, and a new ICBM every three days. // Military spending of this magnitude constitutes a drag on Soviet economy -- and a threat to international security. Now that the Cold War is over, the time has come to put the Soviet economy on a peace-time footing. //

But the key challenge -- the single most important factor in forging a new partnership between our nations -- remains the outcome of the experiment now reshaping Soviet society. The **future of U.S.-Soviet relations** is tied to the future of **Soviet reform**. //

No visitor to this country can fail to see the signs of change. As I think back to my earlier visits here, the transformation taking place today is nothing less than miraculous. Three times in three years as Vice President, I came

to Moscow for the funerals of Soviet leaders. That third visit, I met with a new leader, Mikhail Gorbachev -- the man who put these monumental changes in motion. //

Consider the Soviet Union we see today. Gone are the days when a tight circle hidden behind the high Kremlin walls worked the levers of power. Gone is the rubber-stamp legislature -- the one-party monopoly, enforcing one point of view.

In its place we see the new Soviet Union. Dissidents who once languished in internal exile are now Deputies in the People's Congress. Samizdat has given way to streetcorner critics. / **A new Soviet Revolution has begun:** a revolution marked by the emergence of **many voices** -- in government and outside, / in the proliferation of political parties, / **here in Moscow**, and across the vast reaches of this great land, **in every Republic.**

Each day brings new alliances -- a new manifesto for change -- a new call to action. Some ask: amid this shifting scene, what is our policy toward all these groups, who and what do we support? My answer is clear and simple: **America stands with the forces of reform -- wherever they are found.** //

My country stands ready to assist in this new Soviet revolution. In the economic sphere, the **transformation must come from within.** A shortage of foreign capital is not what caused the collapse of the Soviet economy -- nor can your economic ills be cured by an infusion of cash. // Only through real reform can the Soviet Union abolish the counter-productive command

economy -- only through real reform can the Soviet Union unleash the ingenuity, the energy and the entrepreneurial instincts of its people. //

America stands ready to help -- ready to provide expertise and advice that can advance real reform. To this end, I will ask Congress for \$20 million dollars to form a Technical Assistance Fund, to encourage economic reform at the federal level and in the republics. // We will also seek the support of our partners in the G-7 for the creation of an Enterprise Fund -- a pool of capital to fuel the dreams of emerging Soviet entrepreneurs. //

As market reform moves forward, our assistance can take new forms. Together with our friends in the European Community, the U.S. will explore the possibilities of creating a Stabilization Fund to ease the transition from a system based on command and control to one based on supply and demand. ///

But our new partnership must go far beyond the halls of government in Washington and Moscow. It must bring together the businessman from the American Midwest and his partner in the Ukraine. Scholars and students

I am pleased to announce today that we will send a Peace Corps mission to the USSR -- volunteers specializing in agriculture and environment -- to live and work in this country, to contribute to the transformation taking place here. / [[I want to see a geometric increase in academic exchanges -- not hundreds or thousands but 10,000 students coming to study in American schools and live with American from the great cities of

**NATIONAL EDUCATION STRATEGY \ STATE DINING ROOM LUNCHEON
APRIL 18, 1991 \ 1:30 PM**

THANK YOU. I CAN'T TELL YOU HOW PLEASED I AM TO HAVE ALL OF YOU HERE ON THIS IMPORTANT DAY FOR AMERICAN EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO THINK OF TODAY AS THE TURNING POINT -- THE DAY WE LEAVE ALL THE PESSIMISM ABOUT AMERICAN EDUCATION BEHIND, AND JOIN TOGETHER TO DO EVERYTHING WE CAN TO MAKE SURE OUR CHILDREN GET EVERYTHING THEY DESERVE.

- 2 -

WE WILL OUTLINE A FOUR-TRACK REFORM STRATEGY TODAY: TO REFORM TODAY'S SCHOOLS; TO MAKE USE OF PRIVATE-SECTOR EXPERTISE TO HELP INVENT NEW SCHOOLS FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE 21ST CENTURY; TO ENCOURAGE ALL ADULTS TO CONTINUE LEARNING AND TO UPGRADE THEIR SKILLS; AND TO MAKE EVERY COMMUNITY IN THE NATION A PLACE WHERE EDUCATION CAN -- AND WILL -- HAPPEN.

. EVERY ONE OF US HAS A ROLE TO PLAY IN THIS ENDEAVOR. EARLIER THIS WEEK, GENERAL COLIN POWELL RETURNED TO THE BRONX, TO VISIT HIS OLD HIGH SCHOOL. AFTER HIS SPEECH, ONE YOUNG MAN, MIGUEL SANTIAGO, SAID THAT HE WANTS TO GO TO COLLEGE AND MAJOR IN ENGLISH. HE SAID SOMETHING VERY IMPORTANT ABOUT GENERAL POWELL. HE SAID: "I MEAN, HE DOESN'T INSPIRE PEOPLE JUST TO BE SOLDIERS NECESSARILY.

HE INSPIRES THEM TO BE SOMEBODY."

I'M SURE THAT A LOT OF THE KIDS THERE FELT THE SAME WAY. GENERAL POWELL'S SUCCESS SAYS TO THEM THAT IF HE CAN GO ON FROM MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL AND BECOME A SUCCESS -- SERVE AS AN INSPIRATION TO OTHERS -- THEN SO CAN THEY.

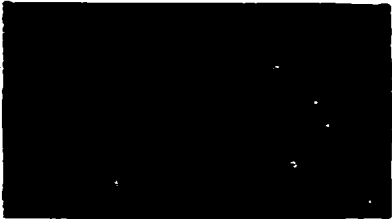
.THAT'S WHY ALL OF US ARE HERE TODAY. WE'RE HERE TO MAKE SURE THAT EVERY KID IN SCHOOL, THAT EVERY TEACHER AND SCHOOL PRINCIPAL FEELS THAT SAME SENSE OF HOPE AND POSSIBILITY. BUT WE ALSO KNOW THAT OUR JOB DOESN'T STOP AT THE SCHOOLYARD GATE. EVERYONE PLAYS A ROLE IN THE FUTURE OF OUR CHILDREN, AND I KNOW EVERYONE HERE IS WILLING TO STEP IN AND DO WHATEVER HE OR SHE CAN.

INDEED, I'D LIKE TO THANK THE CORPORATE COMMITTEE FOR ITS EXTRAORDINARY SUPPORT OVER THE YEARS, AND FOR ITS NEW COMMITMENT OF TIME, EFFORT AND DOLLARS.

OUR CHALLENGE IS A GREAT ONE, BUT OUR DETERMINATION IS EVEN GREATER. AND AS OUR HISTORY HAS SHOWN, ONCE WE SET OUR MIND TO SOMETHING, THERE'S NO END TO THE POSSIBILITIES.

UNFORTUNATELY, THE SECRETARY AND I HAVE TO LEAVE, BUT
BEFORE WE GO LAMAR WOULD LIKE TO SAY A FEW WORDS. THANK
YOU.

#



PD --

Info I will need:

- 1) BALTICS -- passages of POTUS language from Jan 1, 91 to present on Baltic issue. Highlight use of freedom, independence and self-determination....
- 2) POTUS language on Cuba. Jan 1, 91 to present.
- 3) Soviet Military spending --
 - A) % of GNP, up, down or holding constant.
 - B) production -- e.g., x nuclear subs per year, or 1 sub every xx days. Equivalent figure for tanks, fighter/bomber aircraft....
 - C) do we feel we have solid figure on Sov mil spending?

CIA - Sov desk
DIA -

Craig Gralley

703/351-2053

NTIS

Sov. Mil. Power - DOD

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Eliz. Luttig
McFadden
245-2890

Arthur Zuehlke
695-0074

DI-1 Rep.

15-17 in past
same as 89

Corley?

15-33%

% GDP — current
+ comparative

DIA GDP ↓ 5% 89-90

less spent cuz less avail
spending same

downward
since 87
fighting

1300

US

1990
Then

Jim Morrison

Tanks
~~ARM~~ ARMORED VEHICLES

↓ 4400

1 SSBN

growing,
continuing

Nuclear Subs
attack subs

10
high priority

bombers

slight ↓ 40

Fighters

↓ since 81 575

→ ICBMS

on track
↓ 125
1988 peak

[Text] Margaret Thatcher arrived in Moscow today on a four-day visit. It is the first time in recent years that she is visiting our country not with the rank of head of the British Cabinet, but as a private citizen. It is anticipated that conversations will be held with the country's president, Mikhail Gorbachev, the prime minister, Valentin Pavlov, and the defense minister, Dmitriy Yazov.

Talks With Gorbachev

*LD2705183291 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1743 GMT 27 May 91*

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (TASS)—Mikhail Gorbachev and Margaret Thatcher met in the Kremlin today. Being invariably interested in everything that takes place in the Soviet Union, she once more ascertained the enormity of the changes that have already taken place here thanks to perestroika. In her words, if, at the beginning of her work in the post of prime minister of Great Britain, somebody had said that such a thing could take place in the USSR, no one would have believed it. The whole world is interested in the success of perestroika. History will never forgive anyone if what has been achieved over those years is lost. Such was the refrain of her discourse on problems and difficulties in the USSR which she understands well and which she strives to help in overcoming.

Mikhail Gorbachev, speaking in detail and frankly in the spirit of friendship that marks their relations, analyzed the situation in the country and briefed Margaret Thatcher on the projects and principles of reforming the Union and overcoming the crisis.

This new meeting between two figures without whom a great deal would not have taken place in the 1980's has taken place at a crucial time.

Primarily the conversation, full of profound reflections on the present and the future, concerned the imperatives of the new phase in the world development which from today is indissolubly linked with the fate of perestroika, and about how to give it a second wind.

Addresses Moscow Students

*LD2705173791 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT
27 May 91*

[By TASS correspondents Rostislav Gertsev and Igor Peskov]

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS—The West is not merely abstractly interested in the success of Soviet reforms. It is prepared to help implement them, former British prime minister Margaret Thatcher told students in Moscow today.

Thatcher was speaking at a meeting with students and teachers of the Moscow Institute of International Relations. She is visiting the country at the invitation of President Mikhail Gorbachev.

The meeting with Margaret Thatcher will serve as an excellent lesson for future Soviet diplomats in rhetoric, eloquence and lucidity when discussing key international and internal policy issues.

The warm welcome shown Thatcher at the school and attention with which students listened to her brilliant speech emphasised her popularity as a political figure and a charming, elegant and very interesting woman.

Commenting on her vision of the situation in the Soviet Union, Thatcher said one should not underestimate the importance of political reforms implemented in the Soviet Union.

She praised immense progress reached in human rights—freedom of speech, conscience, movement and ownership.

Soviet changes provided a boost to democratic reforms in east European countries and helped the solution of various regional conflicts.

This ushered in an era of peace talks, she said.

"I welcome the Soviet Union's return to the international community," Thatcher said.

In order to resolve Soviet economic difficulties, the state should limit its interference in business and grant more rights to private entrepreneurs, she said.

Freedom will tap the initiative of business people and revive the economy. However, freedom should not be regarded as an absolute free-for-all, she said.

It is impossible to be free other than by abiding by laws. By ignoring laws it is impossible to build a just and free society. Freedom requires responsibility, she said.

Thatcher said she had not changed her attitude towards Mikhail Gorbachev and continued to believe that radical reforms in the Soviet Union were possible largely due to his "vision and determination".

Talks With Pavlov

*LD2805103191 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT
28 May 91*

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS—Soviet Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov met former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in the Kremlin early today. Thatcher is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Pavlov and Thatcher are expected to discuss bilateral relations, the reform process in the Soviet Union and prospects "for economic cooperation of the USSR with Western countries.

Today Thatcher will also meet members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee for International Affairs and Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Yazov.

Gorbachev Greeting to Soviet, UK Cosmonauts

*PM2105102591 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian -
21 May 91 Second Edition p 1*

[Message from President M.S. Gorbachev: "To the International Soviet-British Crew of the Mir Orbital Scientific Research Complex—Cosmonauts Viktor Afanasyev, Musa Manarov, Anatoliy Artsebarskiy, Sergey Krikalev, and Helen Sharman;" date not given]

[Text] I cordially congratulate you on the start of joint work on board the Mir orbital scientific research complex.

Your flight graphically demonstrates the possibilities of raising friendship and cooperation between our countries to new heights. You have the honor of participating in the first Soviet-British space mission.

I wish you success in fulfilling the joint flight program, and a safe return to earth.

[Signed] USSR President M. Gorbachev

Maltese Foreign Minister Arrives on Working Visit

*LD2205101991 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT
22 May 91*

[Text] Moscow May 22 TASS—Maltese Foreign Minister Guido Demarco, who is president of the 45th session of the United Nations General Assembly, arrived on a working visit in Moscow today.

Meets Vice President

*LD2305202891 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT
23 May 91*

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS—Soviet Vice-President Genadiy Yanayev today received visiting Maltese Foreign Minister Guido de Marco, who is also president of the 45th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

They discussed Soviet-Maltese relations, outlook for their development, and a number of regional and global issues.

Yanayev and de Marco supported efforts to democratise the United Nations and increase their role in the nascent new structure of international relations.

When discussing European problems, they noted the importance of making the Mediterranean a zone of openness and cooperation and stressed the need to steadily further the CSCE process, an important landmark in which should be established by the Moscow conference on the human dimension. [sentence as received]

The friendly discussion also involved Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy and the Maltese ambassador to the USSR, Maurice Lubrano.

Meets Bessmertnykh

*LD2305221491 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT
23 May 91*

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS—Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh today met visiting President of the 45th session of the U.N. General Assembly Guido de Marco, who is also Maltese deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

In a friendly and open atmosphere, typical of Soviet-Maltese relations, the ministers discussed prospects for the development of the international situation, versatile cooperation in ensuring peace and security and resolving global problems.

The ministers noted with satisfaction the growing role of the United Nations as a centre for coordinating actions by states in settling regional conflicts and ensuring world stability and security in all aspects.

They noted the United Nations's important function in harmonising processes of political, social, economic, humanitarian and ecological cooperation and integration in various regions and disseminating experience in these spheres.

They particularly focused on the situation in Europe in the light of realising the Paris Charter for a new Europe, including from the point of view of Soviet-Maltese interaction. The ministers also noted similarity of opinions concerning prospects for security and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

They noted similarity of approaches to ensuring stable and secure peace in the Middle East, including holding a peace conference with the participation of all interested sides.

The sides confirmed their mutual wish to build Soviet-Maltese relations on the basis of full equality and mutual profit. They discussed improving trade and economic relations and their modification to current realities. The growing quality of relations between the two countries has been reflected in a joint statement signed on the results of talks.

Italian Support of Soviet G-7 Participation Cited

*OW2405035191 Moscow INTERFAX in English
1800 GMT 23 May 91*

[From the "Business Today" feature]

[Text] Rome has a positive view of the participation of the Soviet Union in the June meeting of the Group of Seven [G-7] leading industrialised nations. This question was

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 OKUN, L. B., Nuc
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 OVCHINNIKOV, L. I
 OVCHINNIKOV, L. I
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 PETROV, V. V., C
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 PISAREV, YU. A., I
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 POPOV, E. P., Au
 POPYRIN, L. S., E
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II. Section of Chemical Sciences: Chemical Engineering, (3) Biotechnology, (4) Physical Chemistry and Technology.

III. Section of Earth Sciences: (1) Geology and Mining, (2) Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry.

IV. Section of Social Sciences: (1) History, (2) Economics, (3) International Relations and Language.

V. Siberian Division.

VI. Far Eastern Division.

VII. Urals Division.

VIII. Branches.

I. SECTION OF PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

Chairman: Acad. I. V. KURCHATOV.

ATTACHED TO THE ACADEMY: National Committee for the Study of Productive Forces and Natural Resources: Chair. A. G. AGANBEGYAN.

Commission for the World Ocean: Chair. L. M. BREKHOVSKIKH.

Information and Library Council.

All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information: 125219 Moscow, Baltiiskaya ul. 14; Dir. A. I. MIKHAILOV.

All-Union Centre of Translations of Scientific and Technical Literature and Documentation.

Library of the Natural Sciences.

Scientific and Technical Association.

Research Council 'Surface Physics, Chemistry and Mechanics'.

Research Council 'New Ways of Using Solar Energy'.

Research Council for the Biosphere: 117213 Moscow, Ul. Fersmana 11-1-1; Chair. A. L. YANSHIN.

Commission for the Study of the Arctic: Chair. N. P. LAVEROV.

Soviet Committee for UNESCO Programme 'Man and the Biosphere'.

Research Council 'Philosophical and Social Problems of Science and Technology'.

Department of Mathematics: Leningrad Branch: 103095 Moscow, 20; Head G. I. M. National Committicians: Moscow Acad. N. N. BOGDANOV.

Department of Astronomy: 11791

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Instrument-making
ina 2-b; Chair. V. I.
Ioscow, Ul. D. Uly.
. A. RYBAKOV.
tee of the Pacific
ation: Moscow, Ul.
nt).
l Collaboration on
scow, Leninskii Pr.
DOSEEV.
r: Moscow, Podso-
CHIBIRYAEV.
cts and Research
Research Institutes,
h Centres: 117333
ir (vacant).
tists: Moscow, Ul.
VINOGRADOVA.
ouse of Scientists:
Nab. 26; Dir O. M.
tific and Technical
asting.
n Information on
Scientific-technical
ical Biology and
h Council for the
Chair. (vacant).
rch Council for
on Seismology and
struction.
nation Council.
cientific-technical
gy.
Computer Tech-
echnology: Chair.
Research.
on the Collection
al Data in Science
alysis.
cs'.
y of Productive
ces: Chair. A. G.
d Ocean: Chair.
uncil.
ntific and Tech-
Moscow, Baltiis-
LOV.
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nd Documenta-
ces.
ociation.
Physics, Chem-
s of Using Solar
osphere: 117213
-1; Chair. A. L.
of the Arctic:
CO Programme
ical and Social
hnology'.

ACADEMY AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Central Council of Philosophical (Methodo-
logical) Seminars.
Commission on Problems of Transport:
Chair. E. A. FEDOSOV.
Commission on Problems of Ecology: Scien-
tific Sec. A. A. VEDENYANIN.
Commission for Scientific Bases of Agricul-
ture.
Commission for Synchrotron Irradiation.
Society of Psychologists: 129366 Moscow,
Yaroslavskaya Ul. 13; Chair. B. F. LOMOV.
Soviet Aesthetic Association.

SECTIONS OF THE ACADEMY AND THEIR DEPARTMENTS

The Academy is divided into the following
sections (each comprising a number of depart-
ments), three territorial departments and sev-
eral branches.
I. Section of Physical-Technical and Math-
ematical Sciences with Departments: (1)
Mathematics, (2) General Physics and
Astronomy, (3) Nuclear Physics, (4)
Physical Technical Problems of Power
Engineering, (5) Problems of Engineering,
Mechanics and Control Processes, (6)
Information Sciences, Computing Tech-
nology and Automation.
II. Section of Chemistry and Biological Sci-
ences with Departments: (1) General and
Technical Chemistry, (2) Physical Chem-
istry and Technology of Inorganic Materi-
als, (3) Biochemistry, Biophysics and
Chemistry of Physiologically Active Com-
pounds, (4) Physiology, (5) General Biology.
III. Section of Earth Sciences with Depart-
ments: (1) Geology, Geophysics, Geochem-
istry and Mining Science, (2) Oceanology,
Atmospheric Physics and Geography.
IV. Section of Social Sciences with Depart-
ments: (1) History, (2) Philosophy and Law,
(3) Economics, (4) World Economy and
International Relations, (5) Literature and
Language.
V. Siberian Division.
VI. Far Eastern Division.
VII. Urals Division.
VIII. Branches.

I. SECTION OF PHYSICAL-TECHNICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

Chairman: Acad. E. P. VELIKHOV
ATTACHED TO THE SECTION
National Committee of Soviet Physicists:
Chair. Acad. A. M. PROKHOROV.
Committee of Scientific and Technological
Terminology.
Department of Mathematics: 117901 Moscow,
Leninskii Pr. 14; Sec. A. A. GONCHAR.
ATTACHED INSTITUTES
Steklov, V. A., Institute of Mathematics:
117966 Moscow, Ul. Vavilova 42; tel. 135-22-
91; Dir V. S. VLADIMIROV.
Steklov, V. A., Institute of Mathematics,
Leningrad Branch: 191011 Leningrad, Nab.
Fontanki 25-27; tel. 310-47-05; Dir L. D. FAD-
DEV.
L. Euler International Institute of Math-
ematics: Leningrad; Dir L. D. FADDEV.
Department of Computer Mathematics:
103095 Moscow, Ul. Ryleeva 25; tel. 241-82-
20; Head G. I. MARCHUK.
National Committee of Soviet Mathema-
ticians: Moscow, Ul. Vavilova 42; Chair.
Acad. N. N. BOGOLYUBOV.
Department of General Physics and
Astronomy: 117901 Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 14;

tel. 234-24-64; Academician-Sec. A. M. PRO-
KHOROV.
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Radio Research and the Ionosphere:
142092 Moscow oblast, Troitsk; tel. 334-03-
97; br. in Leningrad; Dir V. V. MIGULIN.
Institute of Space Research: 117810
Moscow, Profsoyuznaya 84/32; tel. 333-14-66;
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Shubkin, A. V., Institute of Crystal-
lography: 117333 Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 59;
tel. 135-63-11; br. in Kaluga; Dir B. K. VAIN-
SHTEIN.
Institute of Radio Engineering and Elec-
tronics: 103907 Moscow, Pr. K. Marksa 18;
tel. 203-52-93; br. in Saratov; Dir YU. V.
GULYAEV.
Institute of Theoretical Astronomy:
191187 Leningrad, Nab. Kutuzova 10; tel. 278-
88-10; Dir A. G. SOKOLSKII.
Vereshchagin, L. F., Institute of High
Pressure Physics: 149092 Moscow oblast,
Troitsk; tel. 334-00-10; Dir A. ABRIKOSOV.
Institute of Solid State Physics: 142432
Moscow oblast, Chernogolovka; tel. 524-50-
22; Dir YU. A. OSIPIYAN.
Vavilov, S. I., Institute of Physical Prob-
lems: 117973 Moscow, Ul. A. N. Kosygina 2;
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Physics: 142432 Moscow obl., Noginskii
raion, Chernogolovka; tel. 524-50-41; Dir I. M.
KHALATNIKOV.
Ioffe, Acad. A. F., Physical-Technical
Institute: 194021 Leningrad, Politekhiches-
kaya Ul. 26; tel. 247-21-45; br. in Shuvalovo;
Dir Acad. Zh. I. ALFEROV.
Lebedev, P. N., Physics Institute: 117924
Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 53; tel. 135-14-29; br.
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Institute of Spectroscopy: 142092 Moscow
oblast, Troitsk; tel. 334-05-79; Dir E. A. VINO-
GRADOV.
Main Astronomical Observatory: 196140
Leningrad, Pulkovo; tel. 297-98-41; br. in Kis-
lovodsk; Dir V. K. ABALAKIN.
Crimean Astro-Physical Observatory:
334413 Ukrainian SSR, Nauchnyi; Dir N. V.
STESHENKO.
Acoustics Institute: 117036 Moscow, Ul.
Shvernika 4; Dir F. I. KRYAZHEV.
Lebedev, S. A., Institute of Precision
Mechanics and Computing Technology:
117333 Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 51; tel. 135-76-
70; Dir Dr V. S. BURTSHEV.
Institute of Radio Technology: 125083
Moscow, Ul. 8 Marta 10-12; tel. 212-99-69;
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Institute of Radiophysical Research:
Gorkii, Ul. Lyadova 25/14; tel. 36-04-40; Dir
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Institute of General Physics: 117942
Moscow, Ul. Vavilova 38; tel. 135-23-65; br.
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Institute of Applied Physics: 603600
Gorkii, Ul. Ulyanova 46; tel. 36-66-69; Dir
A. V. GAPONOV-GREKHOV.
All-Union Research Institute of Physi-
cal-Technical and Radiotechnical
Measurements: 141570 Moscow oblast, p/o
Mendeleevo; tel. 535-92-10; Dir (vacant).
All-Union Research Institute of
Metrology: Leningrad. Moskovskii Pr. 19;
Dir YU. N. TARBEEV.
Institute of Applied Astronomy: Dir A. M.
FINKELSTEIN.
Special Astrophysics Observatory:
357147 Stavropolskii krai, pos. Nizhnyi

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Arkhyz; tel. 9-34-76; br. in Leningrad; Dir
V. A. AFANASEV.
Astronomical Council: 109017 Moscow,
Pyatnitskaya ul. 48; tel. 231-09-24; Chair.
A. A. BOYARCHUK.
Soviet National Committee of the Inter-
national Scientific Radio Union: Moscow,
Pr. Marksa 18; Chair. V. V. MIGULIN.
All-Union Astronomical and Geodesical
Society: Moscow, p/ya 918; Pres. D. YU.
MARTYNOV.
Department of Nuclear Physics: 117901
Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 14; tel. 234-22-86; Aca-
demician-Sec. A. N. SKRINSKII.
ATTACHED INSTITUTES
Institute of Nuclear Research: 117312
Moscow, Pr. 60-letiya Oktyabrya 7a; tel. 135-
77-60; Dir Dr V. A. MATVEEV.
Konstantinov, B. P., Leningrad Institute
of Nuclear Physics: 188350 Leningrad
oblast, Gatchina; Dir A. VOROBEEV.
Department of Physical Technical Problems
of Power Engineering: 117901 Moscow, Len-
inskii Pr. 14; tel. 237-08-06; Academician-Sec.
YU N. RUDENKO.
ATTACHED INSTITUTES
Institute of High Temperatures: 127412
Moscow, Izhorokskaya 13/19; tel. 485-83-45; Dir
V. M. BATENIN.
National Committee on Thermal and
Mass Exchange: Moscow, Krasnokazarm-
ennaya 17a; Chair. Acad. M. A. STYRIKO-
VICH.
Institute of Energy Problems of
Chemical Physics: 117829 Moscow, Lenin-
skii pr. 38, kv. 2; tel. 137-34-79; Dir V. L.
TALROZE.
Institute of Geothermal Problems: Mak-
hachkala; Dir M.-K. M. MAGOMEDOV.
Institute of Energy Research: 117333
Moscow, Ul. Vavilova 44, kv. 2; tel. 127-48-
34; Dir A. A. MAKAROV.
Department of Problems of Engineering,
Mechanics and Control Processes: 117901
Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 14; tel. 234-15-24;
Academician-Sec. K. V. FROLOV.
ATTACHED INSTITUTES
Institute of Control Problems, Auto-
mation and Telemechanics: 117806
Moscow, Ul. Profsoyuznaya 65; tel. 334-89-
20; Dir I. V. PRANGISHVILI.
Institute of Problems of Mechanics:
117526 Moscow, Pr. Vernadskogo 101; tel.
434-00-17; Dir Acad. A. YU. ISHLINSKII.
Institute of Applied Mechanics: Dir I. F.
OBRATSOV.
Blagonravov, A. A., Institute of Machine
Science: 101830 Moscow, Ul. Griboedova 4;
tel. 924-98-00; brs in Leningrad, Kuibyshev,
Saratov, Gorkii; Dir K. V. FROLOV.
Institute of Superplasticity of Metals:
Ufa; Dir O. A. KAIBYSHEV.
Sector of Mechanics of Non-homo-
geneous media: 125040 Moscow, Leningrad-
skii pr. 7; tel. 251-52-08.
USSR National Committee on Automatic
Control: Moscow, Profsoyuznaya 65; Chair.
Acad. V. A. TRAPEZNIKOV.
USSR National Committee on Theor-
etical and Applied Mechanics: 117526
Moscow, Pr. Vernadskogo 101; Chair.
(vacant).
Department of Information Science, Com-
puter Technology and Automation: 117901
Moscow, Leninskii pr. 14; tel. 237-31-02; Aca-
demician-Sec. E. P. VELIKHOV.

ATTACHED INSTITUTES

Research Centre of USSR Academy of Sciences for Fundamental Problems of Computer Technology and Control Systems: Chair. of Presidium: K. A. VALIEV (acting).

Includes:

Institute for Problems in Microelectronics Technology and Ultra-pure Materials: 142432 Moscow oblast, Chernogolovka; Dir (vacant).

Microelectronics Institute: Yaroslavl; Dir V. N. REPIN.

Institute of Computer Technology Problems: Yaroslavl; Dir YU. A. MAMATOV.

Research Institute of Systems of Automated Designing of Radioelectronic Apparatus and Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits: Moscow; Dir B. V. BATALOV.

Special Design Bureau for Microelectronics and Computer Technology: Yaroslavl; Dir A. M. GLUSHKOV (acting).

Physical Technological Institute: 117218 Moscow, Ul. Krasikova 25-a; tel. 124-07-00; Dir K. A. VALIEV.

Institute of Problems in Cybernetics: 117312 Moscow, Ul. Vavilova 37; tel. 124-77-67; Dir V. A. MELNIKOV.

Institute for Problems in Information Science: 117900 Moscow, Ul. Vavilova 30/6; tel. 238-40-12; Dir E. N. FILONOV (acting).

Keldysh, M. V., Institute of Applied Mathematics: 125047 Moscow, Miusskaya Pl. 4; tel. 972-37-14; Dir A. N. TIKHONOV.

Computer Centre: 117967 Moscow, Ul. Vavilova 40; tel. 135-40-98; Dir A. M. MOLCHANOV.

Information Transmission Problems Institute: 101447 Moscow, Ul. Ermolovoi 19; tel. 143-71-90; Dir N. A. KUZNETSOV.

Institute of Automation of Design: 117333 Moscow, Ul. Vavilova 40; tel. 135-42-62; Dir O. M. BELTSEKOVSKII.

Institute of Information Science and Automation: 199164 Leningrad, Mendeleevskaya liniya 1; Dir V. M. PONOMAREV.

Institute of Programmable Systems: Pereslavl-Zalesskii; Dir A. K. AILAMAZYAN.

All-Union Institute of Systems Research: 117132 Moscow, Pr. 60-Letiya Oktyabrya 9; tel. 135-24-38; telex 411237; fax 135-70-86; Dir D. M. GVISHIANI.

Research Institute for Systems Research: Moscow, Pr. 60-Letiya Oktyabrya 9; Dir V. B. BETELIN.

Research Centre for Technological Lasers: Moscow.

All-Union Research Institute of Applied Automated Systems: Moscow.

II. SECTION OF CHEMICAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Chairman: (vacant).

ATTACHED TO THE SECTION

National Committee of Soviet Chemists: Moscow, Ul. A. N. Kosygina 2b; Chair. (vacant).

Department of General and Technical Chemistry: 117901 Moscow V-71, Leninskii Pr. 14; tel. 237-28-12; Academician-Sec. O. M. NEFEDOV.

ATTACHED INSTITUTES

Institute of Macro-Molecular Compounds: 199004 Leningrad, Bolshoi Pr. 31; tel. 218-77-73; Dir E. F. PANARIN.

Topchiev, A. V., Institute of Petro-Chemical Synthesis: 117912 Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 29; tel. 234-22-92; Dir N. A. PLATE.

Zelinskii, N. D., Institute of Organic Chemistry: 117913 Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 47; tel. 137-62-05; br. in Volgograd; Dir N. K. KOCHETKOV.

Institute of Physical Chemistry: 117915 Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 31; tel. 234-00-14; Dir YU. M. POLUKAROV.

Institute of Metallo-organic Chemistry: 603600 Gorky, Ul. Tropinina 49; Dir G. A. ABAKUMOV.

Semenov, N. N., Institute of Chemical Physics: 117977 Moscow, Ul. A. N. Kosygina 4; tel. 137-29-51; br. at Chernogolovka; Dir YU. A. BUSLAEV.

Frumkin, A. N., Institute of Electro-Chemistry: 117071 Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 31; tel. 232-04-28; Dir V. E. KAZARINOV.

Nesmeyanov, A. N., Institute of Elementary Organic Compounds: 117813 Moscow, Ul. Vavilova 28; tel. 135-61-66; Dir Acad. A. V. FOKIN.

Institute of Structural Macrokines: Noginsk; Dir A. G. MERZHANOV.

Institute of Synthetic Polymer Materials: 117393 Moscow, Profsoyuznaya 70; tel. 335-91-00.

Department of Physical Chemistry and Technology of Inorganic Materials: 117901 Moscow V-71, Leninskii Pr. 14; tel. 234-26-31; Academician-Sec. YU. A. BUSLAEV.

ATTACHED INSTITUTES

Baikov, A. A., Institute of Metallurgy: 117911 Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 49; tel. 135-86-11; Dir N. P. LYAKISHEV.

Kurnakov, N. S., Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry: 117901 Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 31; tel. 232-07-87; Dir. Acad. N. M. ZHAVORONKOV.

Grebenshchikov, I. V., Institute of Silicates Chemistry: 199034 Leningrad, Nab. Makarova 2; tel. 218-49-02; Dir Acad. M. M. SHULTS.

Institute of Chemistry of Nonaqueous Solutions: 153751 Ivanovo, Akademicheskaya ul. 1; tel. 7-85-21; Dir G. A. KRESTOV.

Institute of New Chemical Problems: 142432 Chernogolovka; Dir V. N. TROITSKII.

Institute of Chemistry of Highly Pure Substances: 603600 Gorky, Ul. Tropinina 49; tel. 66-47-50; Dir G. G. DEVYATKYH.

Interbranch Research Centre of Technical Ceramics: Dir N. M. ZHAVORONKOV.

USSR National Committee on Welding: Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 49; Chair. (vacant).

Department of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Physiological Chemistry: 117901 Moscow V-71, Leninskii Pr. 14; tel. 232-27-85; Academician-Sec. A. D. MIRZABEKOV.

ATTACHED INSTITUTES

Bakh, A. N., Institute of Biochemistry: 117071 Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 33; tel. 234-52-83; Dir B. F. POGLAZOV.

Institute of Microbiology: 117811 Moscow, Pr. 60-Letiya Oktyabrya 7; tel. 135-45-66; Dir M. V. IVANOV.

Engelhardt, V. A., Institute of Molecular Biology: 117984 Moscow, Ul. Vavilova 32; tel. 135-11-60; Dir A. D. MIRZABEKOV.

Institute of Molecular Biology of the Gene: 117988 Moscow, Ul. Vavilova 32; Dir G. P. GEORGIEV.

Timiryazev, K. A., Institute of Plant Physiology: 127276 Moscow, Botanicheskaya 35; tel. 482-32-58; Dir A. T. MOKRONOSOV.

Shemyakin, M. M., Institute of Bio-organic Chemistry: 117871 Moscow, Ul. Miklukho-Maklaya 16/10; tel. 335-01-00; Dir V. T. IVANOV.

Institute of Cytology: 194064 Leningrad, Tikhoretskii, pr. 4; tel. 247-18-29; Dir N. N. NIKOLSKII.

Scientific Centre of Biological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences: Moscow oblast, Serpukhovskii raion, Pushchino; Dir E. L. GOLOVLEV.

Council of Directors of the Scientific Centre of Biological Research: Moscow oblast, Serpukhovskii raion, Pushchino, Chair. A. M. VORONIN.

Institute of Protein: 142292 Moscow oblast, Serpukhovskii raion, Pushchino; tel. 923-48-11; Dir A. S. SPIRIN.

Institute of Biological Physics: 142292 Moscow oblast, Serpukhovskii raion, Pushchino; tel. 923-96-68; Dir E. E. FESENKO.

Institute of Biochemistry and Physiology of Micro-organisms: 142292 Moscow oblast, Serpukhovskii raion, Pushchino; Dir A. M. BORONIN.

Institute of Soil Science and Photosynthesis: Moscow oblast, Serpukhovskii raion, Pushchino; Dir V. I. KEFELYA.

Institute of Molecular Genetics: 123182 Moscow, Pl. Kurchatova 46; tel. 196-00-06; Dir E. D. SVERDLOV.

Institute of Physiologically Active Substances: 142432 Moscow oblast, Noginskii raion, p/o Chernogolovka; tel. 524-50-62; Dir N. S. ZEFIROV.

Institute of Biochemistry and Physiology of Plants and Micro-organisms: 410015 Saratov, Pr. Entuziastov 13; Dir V. V. IGNATOV.

All-Union Research Institute of Antibiotics.

National Committee of Soviet Biochemists: 117071 Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 33; Chair. S. E. SEVERIN.

Computer Centre: Moscow oblast, Serpukhovskii raion, Pushchino; Dir A. M. MOLCHANOV.

All-Union Biochemical Society: Moscow, Ul. Vavilova 34; Pres. Acad. S. E. SEVERIN.

All-Union Microbiological Society: Moscow, Profsoyuznaya 7; Pres. Prof. M. N. MEISEL.

All-Union Soil Science Society: Moscow, Pyzhevskii per. 7; Pres. V. A. KOVDA.

Department of Physiology: 117901 Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 14; tel. 234-37-88; Academician-Sec. P. V. SIMONOV.

ATTACHED INSTITUTES

Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology: 117865 Moscow, Ul. Butlerova 5a; tel. 334-70-11; Dir P. V. SIMONOV.

Pavlov, I. P., Institute of Physiology: 199034 Leningrad, Nab. Makarova 6; tel. 218-11-01; Dir V. A. GOVYRIN.

Sechenov, I. M., Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Biochemistry: 194223 Leningrad, Pr. M. Toreza 54; tel. 552-79-01; Dir V. L. SVIDERSKII.

Institute of Physiology: Moscow; Dir O. G. GAZENKO.

Soviet National Committee of the International Brain Research Organization: Moscow, Ul. Fersmana 11; Chair. Acad. P. G. KOSTYUK.

Commission for Multilateral Co-operation of Academies of Sciences of Socialist Countries 'Neurophysiology and Higher Nervous Activity' (Inter-

mozg): Moscow. Ul. E. A. ASRATYAN.

Pavlov, I. P., All-Union Society: Moscow. Ul. GAZENKO.

Department of Gen. Moscow, Leninskii Pr. demician-Sec. V. E. Sc

ATTACHED INSTITUTES

Institute of Biology Yaroslavlskaya oblast, BUTORIN.

Komarov, V. L., 197022 Leningrad. U. 234-12-37; Dir A. L. T

Vavilov, N. I., Institute of Botany: 117809 Moscow 135-62-13; Dir S. V. S

Zoological Institute Universitetskaya Nab O. A. SKARLATO.

Koltsov, A. N., Institute of Mental Biology: 117102 Moscow 135-64-83; Dir L. P. TATARINOV.

Palaeontological Institute: Moscow, Profsoyuznaya 70; Dir L. P. TATARINOV.

Severtsov, A. N., Institute of Morphology and Ecology: 117071 Moscow 234-75-53; Dir A. N. TIKHONOV.

Botanical Garden: Botanicheskaya Ul. Cheboksary; Dir L. N. TIKHONOV.

Institute of Ecology: 117071 Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 33; Dir M. TIKHONOV.

Forestry Laboratory: VOMPERSKY.

National Committee of Soviet Biologists: Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 33; Dir M. TIKHONOV.

Soviet National Committee of Soviet Biologists: Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 14; Chair. S. E. SEVERIN.

All-Union Botanical Society: Moscow, Profsoyuznaya 7; Pres. Prof. M. N. MEISEL.

All-Union Society of Breeders: Moscow, N. V. TURBIN.

All-Union Society of Biologists: Moscow, B. Cherem. S. ERSHOV.

All-Union Hydrobiology Society: Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 14; Chair. S. E. SEVERIN.

All-Union Society of Biologists: Leningrad, Pr. Makarova 6; tel. 218-11-01; Dir V. A. GOVYRIN.

All-Union Society of Biologists: Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 33; tel. 234-52-83; Dir B. F. POGLAZOV.

All-Union Society of Biologists: Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 33; tel. 234-52-83; Dir B. F. POGLAZOV.

All-Union Society of Biologists: Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 33; tel. 234-52-83; Dir B. F. POGLAZOV.

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All-Union Society of Biologists: Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 33; tel. 234-52-83; Dir B. F. POGLAZOV.

All-Union Society of Biologists: Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 33; tel. 234-52-83; Dir B. F. POGLAZOV.

WORLD OF LEARNING

M.M., Institute of Biochemistry: 117871 Moscow, Ul. Kaya 16/10; tel. 335-01-00; Dir.

Cytology: 194064 Leningrad, r. 4; tel. 247-18-29; Dir N. N.

Centre of Biological Research, Academy of Sciences, Serpukhovskii raion, Pushchino. GOLOVLEV.

Directors of the Scientific Research: Moscow, Serpukhovskii raion, Pushchino. IONIN.

tein: 142292 Moscow oblast, ion, Pushchino; tel. 923-48.

ological Physics: 142292 Serpukhovskii raion, 3-96-68; Dir E. E. FESENKO.

Chemistry and Physiology: 142292 Moscow, Serpukhovskii raion, Pushchino; Dir.

Science and Photosynthesis, Serpukhovskii raion, KEFELYA.

ular Genetics: 123182, atova 46; tel. 196-00-06;

Biologically Active Substances, Moscow oblast, Noginskii, yvka; tel. 524-50-62; Dir.

istry and Physiology of Micro-organisms: 410015, astov 13; Dir V. V.

Institute of Anti-

of Soviet Bio-

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ACADEMY AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

mozg: Moscow, Ul. Butlerova 5a; Chair.

E. A. ASRATYAN.

Pavlov, I. P., All-Union Physiological Society: Moscow, Ul. Gertsena 6; Chair. O. G. GAZENKO.

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Soviet National Committee on the International Biological Programme: Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 14; Chair. (vacant).

All-Union Botanical Society: Leningrad, Ul. Prof. Popova 2; Pres. Acad. A. L. TAKHTADZHIAN.

All-Union Society of Geneticists and Breeders: Moscow, Ul. Fersmana 11; Pres. Dr N. V. TURBIN.

All-Union Society of Helminthologists: Moscow, B. Cheremushkinskaya 28; Pres. V. S. ERSHOV.

All-Union Hydrobiological Society: Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 37; Pres. Dr G. G. VINBERG.

All-Union Society of Ornithologists.

All-Union Society of Protozoologists: Leningrad, Pr. Maklina 32; Pres. Yu. I. POLYANSKII.

All-Union Society of Mammalogists: Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 33; Pres. Acad. V. E. SOKOLOV.

All-Union Entomological Society: Leningrad, Universitetskaya Nab. 1; Pres. M. S. GILYAROV.

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All-Union Mineralogical Society: Leningrad, VO, 21 Liniya 2; Pres. P. M. TATARINOV.

National Committee of Soviet Geologists: Moscow, Pyzhevskii per. 7; Chair. (vacant).

National Committee of Soviet Geographers: Moscow, Staromonetnyi per. 29; Chair. (vacant).

Department of Geology, Geophysics, Geochemistry and Mining Science: Moscow, Leninskii Pr. 14; Academician-Sec. B. S. SOKOLOV.

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Shmidt, O. Yu., Institute of Earth Physics: 123810 Moscow, B. Gruzinskaya Ul. 10; tel. 254-27-10; Dir (vacant).

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Archives of the USSR Academy of Sciences: see under Archives.

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Philosophy Society of the USSR: Moscow, Kolpachnyi per. 9a; Pres. I. T. FROLOV.

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Department of Literature and Language: 121019 Moscow, Volkhonka 18/2; tel. 202-66-25; Academician-Sec. E. P. CHELYSHEV.

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Institute of Russian Literature (Pushkin House): 199034 Leningrad, Nab. Makarova 4; tel. 218-54-22; Dir N. N. SKATOV.

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Institute of Linguistic Studies: 103009 Moscow, Ul. Semashko 1/12; tel. 290-39-06; br. in Leningrad; Dir V. M. SOLNTSEV.

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Soviet Committee of Finno-Ugric Philologists: 103009 Moscow, Ul. Semashko 1/12; Tallinn, Ul. Sakala 3; Chair. P. A. ARISTE.

Soviet Committee of Turkish Philologists: 103009 Moscow, Ul. Semashko 1/12; Chair. E. R. TENISHEV.

Soviet Committee of Slavonic Philologists: Moscow, Volkhonka 18/2; Chair. (vacant).

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Institute of Mining: 630091 Novosibirsk, Krasnyi Pr. 54; tel. 24-22-74; Dir M. V. KURLENYA.

Institute of the Earth's Crust: 664033 Irkutsk, Ul. Lermontova 128; tel. 46-43-82; Dir N. A. LOGACHEV.

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Institute of Optics of the Atmosphere: 634055 Tomsk, Akademicheskii Pr. 1; Dir V. E. ZUEV.

Institute of Organic Chemistry: 630090 Novosibirsk, Akademgorodok, Pr. akademika Lavrenteva 9; Dir Acad. V. A. KOPTYUG.

Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry: 664033 Irkutsk, Ul. Favorskogo 1; tel. 46-24-00; Dir M. G. VORONKOV.

Institute of Permafrost: 677010 Yakutsk, Merzlotovedenie; Dir R. M. KAMENSKII.

Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry: 630099 Novosibirsk, Sovetskaya 18; Dir I. M. GADZHIEV.

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Institute of Biophysics: 660036 Krasnoyarsk, Akademgorodok; tel. 25-27-22; Dir I. A. TERSKOV.

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h's Crust: 664033, 128; tel. 46-43-82;

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Department of Physical and Technical Problems of Metallurgy: Novosibirsk.

Kirenskii, L. V., Institute of Physics: 660036 Krasnoyarsk, Akademgorodok; tel. 25-26-54; Dir K. S. ALEKSANDROV.

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Institute of Chemical Kinetics and Combustion: 630090 Novosibirsk, Institutskaya 3; tel. 35-41-50; Dir YU. N. MOLIN.

Institute of Oil Chemistry: 634055 Tomsk, Akademicheskii Pr. 3; tel. 1-86-23; Dir (vacant).

Institute of Cytology and Genetics: 630090 Novosibirsk, Pr. akademika Lavrenteva 10; tel. 35-45-52; Dir V. K. SHUMNYI.

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Institute of Nuclear Physics: 630090 Novosibirsk, Pr. akademika Lavrenteva 11; tel. 35-97-15; branch in Protvin; Dir A. N. SKRINSKII.

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1932—"Bonus Army" of World War I veterans seeking help during Depression was dispersed by U.S. Army in Washington, D.C.

1945—Army B-25 bomber crashed into the Empire State Building in New York City, killing 13 people.

The day's birthdays:

Deep-sea explorer Jacques Piccard 1922, Brussels, Belgium; former First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, Southampton, N.Y.; singer Rudy Vallee 1901, Island Point, Vt.

Quotation of the day:

"Democracy will never solve its problems at the end of a billy club."—Lyndon B. Johnson, July 28, 1964

—JULY 29—

Zodiac sign for the day: Leo, the lion.

Zodiac birthstone for the day: Turquoise (ruby).

The day in history:

1588—English under Sir Francis Drake routed the Spanish Armada.

1890—Vincent van Gogh died in France after shooting himself.

1935—New York Governor Lehman appointed as special prosecutor to investigate organized crime a young lawyer, Thomas E. Dewey.

The day's birthdays:

Writer Booth Tarkington 1869, Indianapolis; founder of Fascism Benito Mussolini 1883, Dovia, Italy; composer Sigmund Romberg 1887, Szegedin, Hungary; statesman-writer Dag Hammarskjöld 1905, Jönköping, Sweden; actor William Powell 1892, Pittsburgh; scientist Isidor Rabi 1898, Rymanow, Austria.

Quotation of the day:

"No personal considerations should stand in the way of performing a public duty."—U.S. Grant, July 29, 1875

—JULY 30—

Zodiac sign for the day: Leo, the lion.

Zodiac birthstone for the day: Turquoise (ruby).

The day in history:

1619—First representative assembly in America, Virginia General Assembly, met in Jamestown, Va.

of Norway, killed in the Battle
 Sticklestad (Feast Day) patron
 Norway
 , King of Hungary, died
 II, Founder of the First
 usade, died
 rinted
 Scots, married Henry Stuart,
 rd Darnley
 t, crowned King of Scotland
 ffered by the Spanish Armada
 died
 novelist, entered the pillory
 rived at Rhode Island to help
 ne colonial cause
 ette, first newspaper west of the
 legheny Mountains, began
 blication
 300 Cheyenne Indians at
 olomon's Fork on the Kansas River
 a Wyoming
 onal flag became official
 ska's capitol chosen
 on, author, born
 of the sun
 an dictator, born
 , actor, born
 bullets in war forbidden by the
 econd Hague conference
 g of Italy, assassinated
 d, United Nations Secretary-
 eneral, born
 opened to traffic (Massachusetts)
 inental telephone call made
 , author, born
 entsin, China
 r stall burned off North Viet Nam
 eela rocked by an earthquake
 ssued his edict against artificial
 rth control
 itched a no-hitter and Cincinnati
 at Philadelphia 6-1
 composer, died

 rosa crowned King of Burgundy
 Florentine artist, born
 lbert reached the coast of New-
 undland
 s defeated by their first sight
 firearms, used by the French
 d Hurons at Ticonderoga, New York

1619 Virginia Assembly, first legislative body in
 America, met at Jamestown
 1683 Queen Marie Therese of France died, widow of
 Louis XIV
 1684 Iroquois Indians submitted to rule by the
 English King
 1718 William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania colony,
 died
 1729 City of Baltimore, Maryland, founded
 1733 Society of Freemasons opened its first lodge
 in America in Boston
 1775 Capt. Cook's second voyage of exploration ended
 1777 DeWitt Clinton inaugurated as Governor of New
 York
 1818 Emily Bronte, English novelist, born
 1844 The New York Yacht Club, oldest surviving in
 the U.S., organized aboard a yacht
 1863 Henry Ford, inventor, born
 1864 Confederates burned much of Chambersburg,
 Pennsylvania
 Petersburg, Virginia, mined by Union forces
 1871 Ferry Westfield exploded at New York City
 1891 Mozambique Company chartered by Portugal
 Casey Stengel, baseball personality, born
 1896 Atlantic City, New Jersey, train wreck
 1898 Henry Moore, British sculptor, born
 1909 Mexico City rocked by earthquakes
 U.S. government bought its first airplane from
 the Wright brothers
 1912 Meiji Tenno, 122nd Emperor of Japan, died
 1915 Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, implicated in
 the Rosenthal murder, executed
 1916 Munitions ship Black Tom sabotaged and
 exploded at Jersey City, New
 Jersey
 1918 Joyce Kilmer, poet, killed in action
 1921 Insulin discovered
 1932 Start of Summer Olympics at Los Angeles,
 California
 1936 Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest dedicated in
 North Carolina
 1941 Peace Treaty signed by Russia and Poland
 1947 Thor Heyerdahl and his raft, Kon-Tiki, reached
 Puka-Puka Island in Polynesia
 after sailing from South America
 1952 Chesapeake Bay Bridge dedicated
 1956 "In God We Trust" officially became the U.S.
 motto
 1963 First open-air crowning of a Pope held
 (Paul VI)
 1965 Pegasus 3 launched