



Max M. Kampelman Papers

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MMK SCHEDULE

2/27-3/1/90

Tuesday, February 27

1:45 p.m. Depart Dulles UA#191

4:15 p.m. Arrive Los Angeles

Taxi to

Four Seasons Hotel, 300 So.

Doheny Dr. 213-273-2222

Conf. #820227GKA

6:00 p.m. Meet w/Jaffe & Dekel
at Four Seasons

6:30 p.m. Dinner at L'ermitage

Wednesday, February 28

11:00 a.m. Harvey Silbert at
Four Seasons

12:00 noon Zenith Board Mtg.

* 2:30 p.m. Depart LA Zenith plane

4:30 p.m. Arrive McMinnville

Met by Linfield College

p.o.c. Dr. Walker 513-472-5215

* APPROX. CALL LINFIELD IF
POSSIBLE W/ETA

Res. at Safari Motel
US 99W
503-472-5187

6:00 p.m. Dr. Walker will meet
you at Motel
6:30 p.m. Dinner
8:00 p.m. Lecture

Thursday, March 1

9:30 a.m. Mtg. w/students & fac.
12:00 noon Lunch w/Linfield Bd.
of Associates at
University Club
2:25 p.m. Depart Portland
via UA #426
5:41 p.m. Arrive Denver
6:48 p.m. Depart Denver UA #914
11:51 p.m. Arrive Dulles

FINAL

"A NEW WORLD IN PERSPECTIVE"

REMARKS DELIVERED BY

MAX M. KAMPELMAN

Linfield College
McMinnville, Oregon

February 28, 1990

Mankind's highest aspiration and diplomacy's highest calling is to preserve our security and our values in a condition of peace. But this proud word, "peace", has historically run the risk of being distorted. There is the "peace" of the grave; the "peace" that reigns in a well-disciplined prison or gulag; the peace that may plant, with its terms, the seeds of a future war. Certainly those are not what our dreamers and philosophers have yearned for. It is peace with dignity that we seek. It is peace with liberty that is the indispensable ingredient for the evolution of Man from the species homo sapiens to the species "human being."

Men and women seem capable of mobilizing their talents to unravel the mysteries of their physical environment. We have learned to fly through space like birds and move in deep waters like fish, but how to live and love on this small planet as brothers and sisters still eludes us. The immense challenge is to find and develop the basis for lasting peace among the peoples of the world so that they might live in dignity.

We are all impressed with recent international political developments, but to understand them requires the awareness of the changes produced by science and technology, so dramatic that we can barely see their details let alone their scope. They are beyond calculation, with newer, greater developments on the horizon that will probably make the awesome discoveries of our time dwarf by comparison.

By way of providing you a perspective, in my early years there were no vitamin tablets; no refrigerators; no trans-continental telephones; no plastics; no man-made fibers; no fluorescent lights; no airlines; no Xerox; no air-conditioning; no antibiotics; no frozen foods; no television; no transistors.

During my lifetime, medical knowledge available to physicians has reportedly increased more than ten-fold. More than 80% of all scientists who ever lived are probably alive today. More than 100,000 scientific journals annually publish the flood of new knowledge that pours out of the world's laboratories. The average life span is now nearly twice as great as it was when my grandparents were born. Advanced computers, new materials, new bio-technological processes are altering every phase of our lives, deaths, even reproduction.

These developments are stretching our minds and our grasp of reality to the outermost dimensions of our capacity to understand them. Moreover, as we look ahead, we must agree that we have only the minutest glimpse of what our universe really is. Our science is indeed a drop, our ignorance an ocean.

Global economic, technological, and communication advances have made interdependence a reality. Economic power and industrial capacity are ever more widely dispersed around the globe. Our political and economic institutions are feeling the stress of these pressures as they try to digest their implications. And we have yet to settle on an international legal and regulatory framework to cope with a world where that interdependence blurs the origin of products, and where international financial flows in a single day (about \$1 trillion) equal our government's annual budget.

We are brought up to believe that necessity is the mother of invention. I suggest the corollary is also true: invention is the mother of necessity. Technology and communication have made the world smaller. There is no escaping the fact that the sound of a whisper or a whimper in one part of the world can immediately be heard in all parts of the world.

And yet, the world body politic has not been consistently keeping pace with the new realities. What we have also been observing is an intense fractionalization, as large numbers of peoples have had their emotions inflamed by nationality and religious appeals. It is as if a part of us is saying: "Not so fast. Stop the world. We want to get off. We are not ready. We are not prepared for this new world we are being dragged into. We will resist by holding on with a determined frenzy to the familiar, the tribal, the traditional!" This phenomenon cannot be ignored as religion, nationalism, race, and ethnicity make themselves increasingly felt in the world body-politic.

But the inevitable tomorrow is appearing. Developments in science and technology are fundamentally altering our material lives; and our social and political relationships as well. There are new dominant sounds and among those most clearly and loudly heard today are the sounds of human rights and democracy. When given the chance - and sometimes when not - people across the world are standing for freedom.

The striving for human dignity is universal because it is an integral part of our human character. We see it in China, Burma, Korea, the Philippines, South Africa, Chile, Panama, Paraguay, Nicaragua, the Soviet Union, East Germany, Hungary,

Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Poland -- different cultures, different parts of the earth. A larger part of the world's population is today living in relative freedom than ever before in the history of the world.

The latest authoritative Freedom House annual survey shows that 1989 was the freest year since that organization, which I have the honor to Chair, began its monitoring effort in 1955. Sixty-one countries and fifty territories are "free", governing more than two billion people. In addition, there are forty-four countries and three territories in which 1.2 billion people live with a relatively high but lesser degree of freedom.

Hannah Arendt, the distinguished and perceptive social scientist, reflected the significance of this human ingredient when she wrote in her 1958 epilogue to her Origins of Totalitarianism that the new voices from Eastern Europe

"speaking so plainly and simply of freedom and truth, sounded like an ultimate affirmation . . . that Communism will be futile, that even in the absence of all teaching and in the presence of overwhelming indoctrination, a yearning for freedom and truth will rise out of man's heart and mind forever."

Within every age the drive for human dignity has been dominant, but the struggle is a continuing one. Change is inevitable, but we do not always know its direction. It would be a mistake to believe that the end point of mankind's ideological evolution has been reached, just as the universalists were wrong to have that belief at the time of the French Revolution. It would be narrow to assert that Western liberal democracy, desirable as it is, is the final form of human government. Our vigilance is required for, as the saying goes, "the devil too evolves." Aristotle taught us that all forms of government, including democracy, are transitional and vulnerable to the corrosion of time, new problems, and missed opportunities. We are at risk if we remain smug and content about our present strengths and the weakness of our adversaries.

The trend toward freedom and democracy is prompted not only by a deep inner drive for human dignity, which makes it real, but by the growing realization that democracy seems to work best. Governments and societies everywhere are discovering that keeping up with change requires openness to information, new ideas, and the freedom which enables ingenuity to germinate and flourish. A closed tightly-controlled society cannot compete in a world experiencing an information explosion that knows no national boundaries.

As national boundaries are buffeted by change, the nations of the world become ever more interdependent. We are clearly in a time when no society can isolate itself or its people from new ideas and new information anymore than one can escape the winds whose currents affect us all. National boundaries can keep out vaccines, but those boundaries cannot keep out germs, or ideas, or broadcasts.

This suggests, among many other implications, the need to reappraise our traditional definitions of sovereignty. The Government of Bangladesh, for example, cannot prevent tragic floods without active cooperation from Nepal and India. Canada cannot protect itself from acid rain without collaborating with the United States. The Mediterranean is polluted by at least 18 different countries. The requirements of our evolving technology are increasingly turning national boundaries into patterns of lace through which flow ideas, money, people, crime, terrorism, ballistic missiles -- all of which know no national boundaries.

In response to these realities, nations are by agreement curtailing their sovereign powers over many of their own domestic and security affairs. Under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Final Act, nations undertake to behave humanely toward their own citizens and recognize the

right of other states to evaluate that internal behavior. Observers and on-site inspectors are given the right to inspect military facilities and maneuvers as confidence-building measures or to verify agreements. The Soviets are struggling and anguishing over how to adjust the doctrine of sovereignty to the Baltic republics and to other national groups crying for independent recognition.

One essential geo-political consequence of this new reality is that there can be no true security for any one country in isolation. Unilateral security will not come from either withdrawing from the world or attempting national impregnability. Instead, we must learn to accept in each of our countries a mutual responsibility for the peoples in other countries. The politics of persuasion and consent must prevail over the politics of coercion and terror.

In this world of increasing interdependence, the lessons for the United States and the Soviet Union -- the most important security relationship in the present era -- are evident. For nearly half a century, we have looked at international relations through the prism of our relations with one another. We cannot escape from one another. We are bound together in an equation that makes the security of each of us dependent on that of the other.

Without doubt, Soviet leadership faces the urgent need for drastic internal changes if the Soviet Union is to be a significant part of the 21st Century. The Soviet economy is working poorly. Massive military power has provided the Soviets with a presence that reaches all parts of the world, but this military superpower cannot hide the fact that its economic and social weaknesses are deep. The Soviet's awesome internal police force has provided continuity to its system of governance, but a Russia which during Czarist days exported food cannot today feed its own people. Productivity is low. With absenteeism, corruption, and alcoholism, internal morale is bad.

Looking at health care, by way of further illustration, a total of 1,200,000 beds are in hospitals with no hot water; every sixth bed is in a hospital with no running water; 30% of Soviet hospitals do not have indoor toilets. One-half of Soviet elementary schools have no central heating, running water, or sewage systems. All of these are figures officially released by Soviet authorities. The new leaders of the Soviet Union are fully aware of its problems. They are also aware of our strengths, reflecting the vitality of our values and the healthy dynamism of our system.

The problem is not the character and culture of the peoples who make up the Soviet Union. The Soviet peoples are proud and talented, with a rich history and culture. Its citizens desire peace and human dignity as much as any American. But it is the Government which sets policy and their system which has caused us concern. But even as we cannot yet trust, or be certain we understand ultimate Soviet intentions behind their search for "breathing space", we must appreciate that significant change is underway. We must not fear it. We must influence it.

When I began negotiating with the Soviet Union in 1980 under President Carter, human rights was beginning to be injected as a major item of our country's international agenda. At that Madrid meeting under the Helsinki Final Act, a united NATO helped forge a Western front which insisted that the words and promises of the Helsinki Final Act be taken seriously by the 35 countries that signed it. We served notice that its standards were the criteria toward which to aspire and by which states were to be judged. We patiently and persistently kept at it for three years and we prevailed.

The Soviet Union, at the time, insisted that the discussion of human rights was an improper interference in their internal affairs. As our efforts continued, however, and with our prodding, they began to raise questions about our own record,

thereby acknowledging the propriety of the agenda item. By the end of the Madrid meeting in 1983, the Soviets joined the consensus in support of even broader human rights pledges.

When President Reagan asked me in 1985, at about the time Mr. Gorbachev assumed the direction of his government, to return to government service as head of our nuclear arms reduction negotiating team, it became clear that the Helsinki and Madrid lessons were taking hold. Under the leadership of President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, the United States built upon what President Carter initiated, and incorporated the concept of human rights as a necessary and ever-present ingredient in the totality of our relations with the Soviet Union.

The issue of human rights is today a fully agreed agenda item in our discussions with the Soviet Union. It is discussed fully, frankly and frequently -- and we see results. The results are not yet entirely to our satisfaction, and indeed serious problems remain and new problems appear, but the changes are fundamental.

I do not denigrate the importance of arms control when I say that for arms control to be real and meaningful, it must be accompanied by resolution of the serious problems that cause nations to take up arms. Arms are but the symptoms of a disease. We must treat the disease as well.

Our arms negotiations take place in the context of normalizing and stabilizing our overall relations with the Soviet Union. In late 1988, we signed and began to implement the historic INF Treaty, the first agreement totally to eliminate two entire categories of nuclear weapons, all those with a range of 300 to 3,000 kilometers. A total of 2096 warheads -- 1667 Soviet and 429 U.S. -- is now about to disappear. The treaty provides a stringent regime for verification, including on-site inspection. The INF agreement also stands for the principle of asymmetrical reductions to attain equality; it calls for the Soviets to destroy missiles capable of carrying four times as many warheads as those destroyed by the United States.

These features of the INF Treaty provide important precedents in our conventional arms reduction talks, which are seriously and constructively underway in Vienna, as well as in our START negotiations, where our goal, already incorporated in a joint draft 400 page treaty text, is to make deep approximately 50% reductions in strategic long-range weapons, those capable of a sudden, transoceanic surprise attack. Our hope and expectation is that both of these treaties will be ready for signature before the end of the year.

Our ability to influence Soviet internal developments is likely to be limited, but we should not ignore the things we can do to encourage the evolution of Soviet policy in directions that are constructive and responsible. Our military strength has obviously been indispensable. But so is our role as a world leader and as an example.

The United States has been the Soviet Union's principal adversary. We are also its standard for comparison. We thus have a responsibility to make it clear to the leadership of the Soviet Union what we expect and require for increased trust. In essence, we urge them to develop stronger legal and structural restraints on their power, both internal and external.

Our government is, together with our NATO allies, now preparing for a special meeting on human rights to take place this June in Copenhagen, again under the Helsinki Final Act. This will lead to another human rights meeting in Moscow a year later. I expect to head our delegation to both meetings. We intend to advance ideas and proposals under which a universally accepted detailed "rule of law" concept will be incorporated as a norm for the responsible domestic behavior of nations. We are also looking at ways of assuring open political competition through political parties and free elections within states as a way of assuring stability, security and peace among nations.

A process has begun whose dynamic is gaining immense support. Indeed, at this very moment, American lawyers and political scientists are working with their counterparts in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe on how to achieve checks and balances in their systems through separation of power, direct elections of the President, an independent judiciary, judicial review, jury trials.

In his 1975 Nobel Prize speech that he was not permitted to present in person, Dr. Andrei Sakharov, said:

"I am convinced that international trust, mutual understanding, disarmament, and international security are inconceivable without an open society with freedom of information, freedom of conscience, the right to publish, and the right to travel and choose the country in which one wishes to live."

The United States must interact and negotiate in the world in that context. We must have faith in our principles as we intensify our efforts to find a basis for understanding, security, stability, and peace with dignity. Even with the package of arms reduction agreements now in negotiation, and are likely to go in effect, we are still nearer the beginning than the end of that process. The process, furthermore, is likely to be a difficult and murky one.

Will we in the U.S. be able to play our part? Will we take heed lest future generations condemn us for having missed a decisive opportunity? Will we be wise enough to know how to assist the historic developments now underway in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe? Will we be sufficiently alert and forthcoming to grab the opportunity presented to us? Are we adequately bold and imaginative to adjust our security interests to the new world we are entering? It is on the basis of these criteria that history will judge us.

Our task is to achieve the firm sense of purpose, readiness, steadiness, and strength that is indispensable for effective and timely foreign policy decision-making. Our political community must resist the temptation of partisan politics and institutional rivalry as we develop the consensus adequate to meet the challenge. G.K. Chesterton summarized his studies of our country by declaring that the United States is a "nation with the soul of a church." This must be understood as we seek the basis for national consensus in foreign policy. We require moral justification for our actions.

Our country is today the oldest continuing democracy in the world. Our political values and our character traits have helped us build the most dynamic and open society in recorded

history, a source of inspiration to most of the world. It should be a source of inspiration for us as well. We cannot take it for granted. We must realize what the American dream means to the world and the burden that puts on us.

It is not arrogant for us to proclaim the virtues of our own system because it casts no credit on us. We are not the ones who created American democracy. We are merely its beneficiaries with an opportunity to strengthen it for succeeding generations and for those in other parts of the world who have not enjoyed that blessing. The future lies with liberty, human dignity, and democracy. The changes stimulated by modern technology may well assist us in that direction, if we permit our democratic values to provide the guidelines for that journey.

When we are growing up, we are taught not to be afraid of the dark. I say to you that as our world evolves we must not be afraid of the light and where it can take us.

Thank you.

FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON

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MAX M. KAMPELMAN

(202) 639-7020

April 5, 1990

Dr. Charles U. Walker

President

Linfield College

McMinnville, Oregon 97118-6894

Dear Dr. Walker:

Thank you for your gracious letter of March 29 and for your interest. A copy of my talk is enclosed. We should have sent it to you earlier.

All my best to you and to Mrs. Walker.

Sincerely,

Max M. Kampelman

MMK:gs
Enclosure



LINFIELD COLLEGE

McMINNVILLE, OREGON 97128-6894 • TELEPHONE 503-472-4121

Office of the President

March 29, 1990

Ambassador Max Kampelman
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Suite 800
Washington D.C. 20004-2505

Dear Ambassador Kampelman:

As I indicated in my previous letter to you, you made a great hit at Linfield College. You certainly stimulated student and faculty thinking.

A student came to my office asking if I had a copy of your speech. He stated that he and several others would very much like to receive a copy. Is it appropriate to request a copy of that speech and in turn make several copies available for those interested students? I did not know your policy and indicated to the young man that I would be happy to write and inquire.

Again, it was a pleasure to have you visit our campus.

Sincerely,



Charles U. Walker

CUW:jaa

FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON

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MAX M. KAMPELMAN

(202) 639-7020

March 5, 1990

Professor Howard Leichter
Department of Political Science
Linfield College
900 South Baker
McMinnville, Oregon 97128-6894

Dear Professor Leichter:

Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness. It was a pleasure for me to receive from President Walker, not only a copy of The New York Times forwarded to me through your courtesy, but also the material from The Economist.

It was a pleasure to meet you and Mrs. Leichter and to find some traces of commonality between us.

All my best.

Sincerely,



Max M. Kampelman

MMK:gs

January 17, 1989

Jim:

As promised here is the Linfield College contract. Could you please give me a name of a contact at Linfield so that I can work out final arrangements (transportation, meal requirements, etc.)

Thanks.

TITLE
FUTURE

Sharon

2:30
2:45
will

leave at 1:30

18:50 to
Congress

Suite 800
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 639-7366

3:30

picked up driver (20 mile)

small press
dinner @ 6:30

6:00 small dinner

Dr. Charles Walker President Line on congress

6 or 7 couples

30 min
30-40 min
no longer

lecture w/ g + a.

auditorium

"rego such the Soviets"

vis a vis the future
where do we go from
you

9:30 am further
Closed 40-50
g + a 1/2 hr heard right
before
full time student of

Marty Milham

Walker will drive

Univ Club in Portland

45-50 key union trustees report right before 4:21
no speech but g + a still start to begin dinner press
1:30 drive to airport 10 min Linfield Bd of Asso
+ 15 min brief remarks (business men)
in Portland



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January 3, 1990

Ambassador Max Kampelman
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver
& Jacobson
Suite 800
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004-2505

*Salem
Portland*

Dear Ambassador Kampelman:

I hope you are doing well.

I am enclosing four copies of the contract for your upcoming lecture engagement with Linfield College on February 28, 1990. The yellow copy is for your files. Please sign and return the other three as soon as possible.

With thanks and best wishes for a Happy New Year,

Sincerely,

Jim Jermanok
ICM Artists Lecture Division

Enclosure

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2807
89/90

Lecture Division

Agreement made this 06 day of December 1989 by and between Max Kampelman
for services of Max Kampelman herein called "Speaker" contracting through
ICM ARTISTS, LTD., herein called "Speaker's Manager" and Linfield College
herein called "Sponsor" whose address is Office of the President
McMinnville OR 97128,

It is mutually agreed between the parties as follows:

The Sponsor hereby engages the Speaker and the Speaker agrees hereby to perform the engagement hereinafter provided, upon all of the terms and conditions herein set forth, including those on the reverse side hereof entitled "Additional Terms and Conditions."

1. Engagement Information:

Date	Time	Hall/Location
February 28 1990	08:00 PM	Health and Physical Education Complex McMinnville, OR

2. Topic:

Date	Time	Hall/Location
------	------	---------------

3. Compensation: The Compensation to be paid by the Sponsor shall be \$10,000.00
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS Plus First-Class Roundtrip Airfare, Hotel
Accommodations and Ground Travel Expenses.

4. Payment Schedule: All payments shall be paid by certified check, money order, bank draft or cash as follows to ICM ARTISTS, LTD.:
The check is payable to ICM Artists immediately following lecture.

5. Additional Conditions:

AS AGREED TO ON THE PHONE:

Q & A Session

1. Speaker will also conduct a ~~workshop~~ for faculty and students, A.M. MARCH 1.
2. Have dinner at President's House with small group prior to public lecture.
3. Lunch, March 1, with Linfield Board of Associates & brief remarks.
4. Press conference.

ICM ARTISTS LTD.
LECTURE DIVISION

by

Lee Lamont, President

Linfield College

by

Charles U. Walker, President

This information must be completed on all copies of this Contract:

Contact: Charles Walker
Tel. No.: 503-472-5215
Best Hotel: SAFARI MOTEL--we will make arrangements.
Hall Capacity:

by

Max Kampelman

THE ABOVE SIGNATURES CONFIRM THAT THE PARTIES HAVE READ AND APPROVE EACH AND ALL
OF THE "ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS" SET FORTH ON THE REVERSE SIDE HEREOF.

NO CHANGES MAY BE MADE ON THE FACE OF THIS CONTRACT WITHOUT PRIOR CONSENT OF ICM ARTISTS LTD.

SPEAKER'S COPY

ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The parties hereto acknowledge that the following terms and conditions are incorporated and made part of the Agreement between the parties hereto:

1. REQUIREMENTS:

- (a) SPONSOR agrees to furnish at its own expense all that is necessary for the proper presentation of the SPEAKER, including:
 - (i) a suitable theatre, hall or auditorium, well-heated, lighted, clean and in good order;
 - (ii) stage curtains;
 - (iii) a microphone on the stage of the theatre, hall or auditorium and a sound system in good order, if required;
 - (iv) comfortable, lighted, dressing rooms and space for equipment;
 - (v) all necessary stage personnel, as required;
 - (vi) all lights, tickets, and house programs;
 - (vii) all licenses;
 - (viii) special police, ushers, necessary assistants, ticket sellers for advance or single sales (wherever sales take place), and ticket takers; and
 - (ix) appropriate and sufficient advertising in the principal newspapers.
- (b) SPONSOR shall pay all other necessary expenses in connection therewith, including all amusement taxes.
- (c) SPONSOR agrees to comply with all regulations and requirements of any national or local union(s) that may have jurisdiction over any of the materials, facilities, services and personnel to be furnished by SPONSOR or by SPEAKER.
- (d) No seats will be positioned on the stage without the consent of the SPEAKER.
- (e) SPONSOR will supply SPEAKER'S MANAGER with a copy of the lease for the theatre, hall or auditorium at which engagement is to be played, upon request.

2. ADVERTISING, PUBLICITY AND PROGRAM:

- (a) SPEAKER may elect to furnish copy of the program which is to be printed and distributed by the SPONSOR.
- (b) SPONSOR agrees to use only photographs and likenesses furnished by SPEAKER.
- (c) SPEAKER shall supply the usual quantity of printing and advertising material as available.
- (d) All advertisements and house programs must carry the line "ICM ARTISTS, LTD. Lecture Division PRESENTS" or "ICM ARTISTS, LTD. Lecture Division MANAGERS," as SPEAKER'S MANAGER may elect. Such credit shall be in such size, place and prominence as SPEAKER'S MANAGER shall specify. Such additional credits as SPEAKER'S MANAGER may reasonably request shall also be included.

3. CONDITIONS OF SPEAKER'S OBLIGATIONS:

- (a) SPEAKER'S obligations hereunder are subject to delay or prevention by sickness, inability to perform, accident, failure of means of transportation, Acts of God, riots, strikes, labor difficulties, epidemics, any act or order of any public authority or any other cause, similar or dissimilar, beyond SPEAKER'S control.

4. RESTRICTIONS:

- (a) SPONSOR shall not have the right to broadcast, televise, photograph, record or otherwise reproduce the performance hereunder, or any part thereof or to permit others to do the same.
- (b) SPONSOR shall not have the right to assign this agreement, any provision hereof or any of its rights or obligations hereunder.
- (c) Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to constitute the parties hereto a partnership or joint venture.
- (d) Neither SPEAKER nor SPEAKER'S MANAGER shall be liable in whole or in part for any liability incurred by SPONSOR carrying out the provisions hereof, or otherwise.
- (e) The person executing this agreement on SPONSOR'S behalf warrants his authority to do so, and such person hereby personally assumes liability for the payment of said price in full.
- (f) No other speaker(s) shall be presented at the performances (whether prior to, simultaneous with or following SPEAKER'S performance) unless SPEAKER shall have first consented in writing to the appearance by, and identity of, such speaker(s).

5. FAILURE BY SPONSOR:

If before the date of any schedule performance,

- (a) SPEAKER or SPEAKER'S MANAGER finds that SPONSOR has not performed fully its obligations under any other agreement with any party for another engagement or
- (b) SPEAKER or SPEAKER'S MANAGER determines that the financial credit of the SPONSOR has been impaired or
- (c) SPONSOR breaches, or fails to perform fully in accordance with, the terms and conditions of this Agreement (including, without limitation, all representations, warranties and other undertakings of SPONSOR herein contained).

SPEAKER shall have the option to terminate this Agreement. If SPEAKER shall so terminate this Agreement, SPEAKER shall be excused from the performance of any and all of SPEAKER'S obligations hereunder. In the event of such a termination, in addition to all other rights and remedies SPEAKER may have against SPONSOR with respect to the subject matter thereof, SPEAKER shall have the right to retain all amounts previously paid to SPEAKER hereunder and SPONSOR shall immediately pay to SPEAKER all other amounts that would have been payable to SPEAKER hereunder had this Agreement remained in full force and effect.

6. MISCELLANEOUS:

This constitutes the sole, complete and binding agreement between the parties hereto. ICM ARTISTS, LTD. acts only as agent and manager for SPEAKER and assumes no liability hereunder. This Agreement may not be changed, modified or altered except by an instrument in writing signed by the parties. This agreement shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. Nothing in this Agreement shall require the commission of any act contrary to law or to any rule or regulation of any union, guild or similar body having jurisdiction over the performances hereunder or any element thereof and wherever or whenever there is any conflict between any provision of this Agreement and any such law, rule or regulation, such law, rule or regulation shall prevail and this Agreement shall be curtailed, modified, or limited only to the extent necessary to eliminate such conflict.

7. REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES AND INDEMNITIES:

SPONSOR hereby represents and warrants the following:

- (a) that it has the right to enter into this Agreement and undertake the performance of all obligations on its part to be performed; and
- (b) that it currently has or will obtain a lease for the theatre, hall or auditorium which will remain in full force and effect for the full period of rehearsal(s) and performance(s).

SPONSOR agrees to indemnify SPEAKER and/or SPEAKER'S MANAGER from and against any breach or alleged breach of any of SPONSOR'S representations, warranties, and agreements contained in this Agreement and from any and all claims of third parties in connection with the performance and other activities contemplated hereby unless said claim is proven to be due solely to the intentional malfeasance of SPEAKER in which event SPEAKER similiary agrees to indemnify SPONSOR.

8. ARBITRATION:

Any claim or dispute arising out of or relating to this Agreement or the breach or alleged breach thereof shall be settled by arbitration in New York, New York in accordance with the rules and regulations then obtaining of the American Arbitration Association governing three-member panels. The parties hereto agree to be bound by the award of such arbitration and judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrators may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

9. NOTICES:

All notices and communications to be addressed to SPEAKER in connection with this Agreement and engagement should be in writing addressed to SPEAKER'S MANAGER, ICM ARTISTS, LTD. Lecture Division, 40 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019. All notices to be given and/or signed by SPEAKER in connection with this Agreement and engagement may be given and/or signed by either SPEAKER or SPEAKER'S MANAGER.

FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON

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MAX M. KAMPELMAN

(202) 639-7020

March 28, 1990

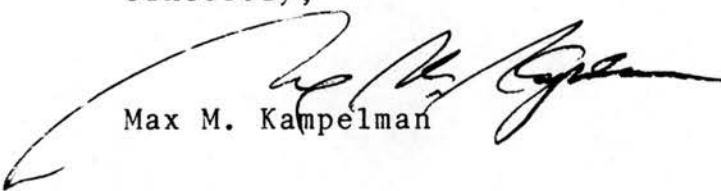
Dr. Charles U. Walker
President
Linfield College
McMinnville, Oregon 97118-6894

Dear Dr. Walker:

Thank you for your very warm and much appreciated letter of March 9. I am touched by it, by the Piece of Linfield and by the spirit of the relationship we developed. I particularly enjoyed the story you shared with me about the young student.

All my best to you and to my new friends on campus.

Sincerely,


Max M. Kampelman

MMK:gs



LINFIELD COLLEGE

McMINNVILLE, OREGON 97128-6894 • TELEPHONE 503-472-4121

Office of the President

March 9, 1990

Ambassador Max Kampelman
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Suite 800
Washington D.C. 20004-2505

Dear Ambassador Kampelman:

You made a great hit at Linfield, and you will be welcome here again anytime you're coming to the Northwest. Further, on your next visit we promise to have a soft spotlight rather than the one you had to endure.

This morning a young man came into my office and said, "His visit here had more impact on me than anything else thus far at Linfield." He went on to identify himself as a person about ready to become a political science major and one who attends every campus lecture by a visitor. He said, "I went to his lecture, to the question and answer session the next morning and would have gone to any other event where he was speaking."

The important thing is that the young man's reaction was not unique. The overwhelming sentiment was that we had at the college a very thoughtful person who improved our understanding of certain world affairs considerably.

Enclosed are copies of newspaper articles that were written immediately following your visit.

Your lecture was excellent, your question/answer after it was too, and the session with students the next morning was the same. Further, I genuinely appreciated your willingness to have an informal discussion with members of the Board of Associates at the University Club in Portland. The reaction there was equally favorable.


In summary, you stimulated student and faculty thinking and you helped donors to the college feel good about their relationship. Who could ask for more?

Therefore, I'm pleased to send you a Piece of Linfield. I haven't done this before, but it feels right on this occasion. A few years ago a tremendous windstorm hit the campus and we lost some large old oak trees in the campus grove. A group of students stripped the fallen trees of their limbs and a local lumberman transported

Ambassador Max Kampelman
March 9, 1990
Page Two

the tree trunks to a sawmill nearby where they were made into planks. Those planks were then delivered back to the campus to be dried properly. Later, a retired man in the community who is the father of a Linfield graduate, agreed to finish the planks so they might be used in campus renovation projects and in other ways. One of the things he did was to fashion paperweights out of a few of the planks. A local metal engraver then donated small brass pieces to be put in the top of each paperweight. Thus, enclosed, truly is a Piece of Linfield. It is a very small and simple token of appreciation for your time and helpful contribution to the college.

Sincerely,



Charles U. Walker

CUW:jaa
enclosures

cc: Jim Jermanok

A2

NEWS-REGISTER

McMINNVILLE, OREGON

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1990

Speaker expects more arms reductions



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Arms negotiator says strong defense key

Oregonian 3-1-90



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Dan Marmillion, Tom Daly and Doug Smith are probably wondering what happened to last week's snowfall as they relax in near 70 degree heat in front of the Kappa Sigma house last weekend.

Matt Hagen/The News

Former ambassador sees safer world



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