



Max M. Kampelman Papers

Copyright Notice:

This material may be protected by copyright law (U.S. Code, Title 17). Researchers are liable for any infringement. For more information, visit www.mnhs.org/copyright.

RS

C O S M O S C L U B

BULLETIN

April 1991



Elections,
Annual
Meeting — 2

Club Honors
For Zelda
Fichandler — 3

Herbert Friedman on the
Fate of the Universe — 17

Meet the Ladies Who
Serve the Meals — 21

April Calendar Pullout

Volume 44, Number 4

Elections May 3 and 4

Annual Club Meeting Set for May 4

The annual meeting of the Cosmos Club will be held at 1 p.m. Saturday, May 4 in the Powell Auditorium.

Club members may vote in the annual elections from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Friday, May 3 and from 9 a.m. to noon on May 4. The balloting will be held in the entrance foyer of the Clubhouse.



On May 5, luncheon will be served only to Club members from 11 a.m. The Clubhouse will be closed to all others from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Committee on Nominations has

made the following nominations:

President: Albert H. Bowker ('64)

Vice President: Willis C. Armstrong ('75)

Secretary: Scott R. Schoenfeld ('79)

Treasurer: Theodore M. Schad ('65)

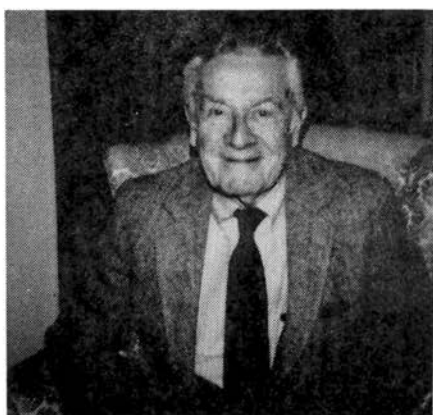
Board of Management (Three to be elected for three-year terms): William D. Carey ('76); Richard T. Feller ('83); Robert E. Thompson ('79).

Admissions Committee (Four to be elected for three-year terms): Daniel E. Appleman ('65); Philip L. Cantelon ('84); Byron F. Doenges ('78); George Morales ('85).

Endowment Fund Committee (One to be elected for three-year term): Paul H. Jackson ('71). (One to be elected for a two-year unexpired term): Frederick Amling ('77).



Albert Bowker ('64)



Willis Armstrong ('75)

THE COSMOS CLUB BULLETIN is published at the Clubhouse, 2121 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008. Lester Tanzer, Editor; Benjamin R. Cole, Harald A. Rehder, Henry Lowenstern, Ian McDonald, Jeanne S. Mintz, William H. Peters, E. F. Quinn, David Richardson, Paul J. Scheips, Robert E. Thompson, Frank van der Linden, Julius Duschka (corresponding), Associate Editors; Lee Loevinger, President; Albert H. Bowker, Vice President; Scott R. Schoenfeld, Secretary; Theodore M. Schad, Treasurer. ©Cosmos Club 1991.

McGovern Award

Foundation to Honor Zelda Fichandler

Zelda Fichandler ('89), the creator, co-founder, and for 40 years producing director of Washington's world-class Arena Stage, will receive the Cosmos Club Foundation's McGovern Award for outstanding achievements in the Arts and Humanities.

William Carey, chairman of the Foundation, will present the \$2,000 prize and medallion at an after dinner ceremony Monday April 29 at 8 p.m. in the Powell Auditorium.

"Several of us on a special committee nominated Zelda and we felt it was exactly the right year for us to honor an artistic genius who has meant so much to the regional theater in Washington," Carey said. "We triumphantly took her name back to the trustees."

The award is endowed by Dr. John P. McGovern, a noted Houston physician and specialist in allergies and a Cosmos Club member since 1953.

The Arena Stage had its shaky start in 1950 in a seedy movie house, the Hippodrome, at New York Avenue and Ninth Street in Northwest Washington. In that year, Zelda Diamond Fichandler earned her M. A. degree in theater arts at George Washington University.

She and her husband, Tom, and her university drama professor, Edward Mangum, gambled their shoestring of \$15,000 to renovate the Hippodrome and install a square stage in the center of 247 tiered seats. On August 16, 1950, they presented their first play, Oliver Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*.

A cherished photograph shows a young, pretty, dark-haired Zelda smiling in the box office as a customer buys

a ticket (top price \$1.90). She remembers that optimistic, radiant girl in her purple and white dress with buttons down the front, her mind aglow with her "impossible dream." It seems to her as if this happened 500 years ago.

The Arena Stage soon outgrew its first home and reached larger audiences in the former Heurich Brewery in Foggy



Zelda Fichandler ('89) at Arena Stage

Bottom, nicknamed "the Old Vat." Then in 1961, having raise \$800,000 through public and private gifts, Fichandler's company moved into its permanent home near the waterfront in Southwest Washington.

This innovative playhouse carries out Zelda's demand for an open stage, which she calls "the ring," or "a design of space that relates an audience to the players." Under her hard-charging lead-

ership, the Arena Stage has grown into a three-tiered complex including the more conventional Kreeger Theater and the Old Vat Room, with a total annual budget of \$9.2 million.

In four decades, Zelda has presented more than 400 shows and has directed 50 of them personally, mixing the classics with avant garde works by modern playwrights and giving young performers their opportunity to build careers in the theater.

Arena Stage achieved national prominence in 1967 when it presented *The Great White Hope*, a huge production about a black boxing champion in a time when America preferred that its champions be white. James Earl Jones gave a stunning performance that started him on the road to stardom.

Robert Prosky, the "dean" of the Arena Stage repertory company, performed many roles over 23 years before becoming a television favorite, appearing as Sergeant Jablonski in "Hill Street Blues."

"Zelda *IS* the Arena," says Prosky. "Every great theater centers around an extraordinary individual. Zelda is that for us."

Fichandler's version of *Inherit the Wind* toured Moscow and Leningrad in 1973; the company performed *After the Fall* at the 1980 Hong Kong Arts Festival, and in 1987 her production of *The Crucible* appeared at the Israel Festival in Jerusalem.

Zelda Diamond was born near Boston on September 18, 1924. The Harry Diamond Laboratories of the U.S. Army were named in honor of her father, a scientist and engineer who perfected blind instrument landings for aircraft. She believes her creative spirit is like her father's in the area of invention,

except that she had turned her talents to the theater.

Zelda grew up in the Cleveland Park section of Washington, as the maverick in a middle-class Jewish family. "I was a Bohemian," she told one recent interviewer. "I started smoking when I was 13, hiding in my room and reading *Gone With the Wind*. ... I was out earning money at 14, waiting on a counter in the five and ten. ... I graduated from high school at 16 and worked my way through Cornell University."

Zelda had appeared as a child actress in several plays but showed no interest in drama at Cornell, being excited, instead, about politics and social issues. At 21, she married Thomas C. Fichandler, an economist who served in the Social Security Administration and later devoted much of his time to making the Arena Stage a success. They have two sons, Hal, a public interest lawyer in Philadelphia, and Mark, who works for National Geographic television. Zelda and Tom are legally separated but remain very good friends.

After 40 years as the "grand dame" of Arena Stage, Zelda has retired to begin a new career as the artistic director of The Acting Company in New York. She will continue to serve as artistic director of the Graduate Acting Program at New York University's Tisch School of the Arts, and she expects to direct one show a year at the Arena.

She believes the Arena needs another cycle of building and fund-raising, perhaps another endowment drive. But she has devoted years to all those responsibilities and she thinks it's time for someone else to take them over.

FRANK VAN DER LINDEN ('87)

COSMOS CLUB BULLETIN

Club Programs in April

D.C. Government...Health Care...Space Program...

The Cosmos Club's April agenda will be crowded with programs ranging from an exploration of the music of Duke Ellington to politics in the District of Columbia, from space exploration and medical ethics to the conflicting challenges facing America's farmers and environmentalists. The speakers and their subjects will be:

Carol L. Schwartz ('89), former at-large member of the D.C. City Council and candidate for mayor, Noon Forum, Tuesday, April 2, Powell Auditorium: "D.C. Government: New People, Old Problems."

Edmund D. Pellegrino, ('79), director of the Georgetown University Center for the Advanced Study of Ethics. After-dinner lecture, Thursday, April 4, 8:15 p.m., Old Members' Dining Room: "Setting Limits: Economics and Ethics in Health Care."

David Acheson, Executive Director of the Institute for Technology and Strategic Research at The George Washington University. After-dinner lecture, Thursday, April 11, 8:15 p.m., Old

Members' Dining Room: "Is Space Beyond Us? NASA Meets the Facts of Life."

Orville Freeman ('90), former Secretary of Agriculture and Governor of Minnesota. Noon Forum, Tuesday, April 16, Powell Auditorium: "Agriculture Versus the Environment."

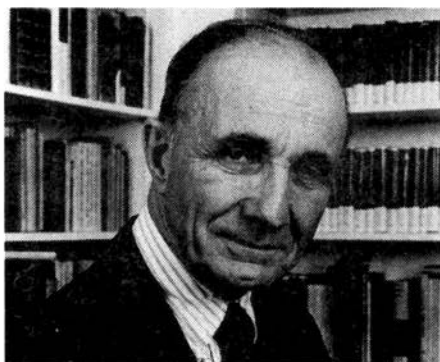
Martin Williams, nationally-renowned music critic and jazz advocate. After-dinner lecture, Thursday, April 25, 8:15 p.m., Old Members' Dining Room: "Duke Ellington: Major American Composer."

Starting as a volunteer counselor at the District of Columbia's Inner City Drug Treatment Center in 1970, Carol Schwartz has been deeply involved in the political and educational affairs of the Nation's Capital for more than two decades.

A writer, lecturer and broadcaster, Schwartz served as a member at-large on the City Council from 1985 to 1989. She was the unsuccessful Republican nominee for mayor against Marion Barry in 1988.



Carol Schwartz ('89)



Edmund Pellegrino ('79)

...Farmers and Environment...Duke Ellington

Few Americans are better equipped than Edmund D. Pellegrino to discuss ethics and economics in health care. Pellegrino is the author of approximately 400 publications dealing with scientific research, medical education and philosophy.

From 1982 to 1989, Pellegrino was Director of the Kennedy Institute of Ethics at Georgetown University and prior to that President and Professor of Philosophy and Biology at Catholic University.

David Acheson is a distinguished lawyer and son of one of the nation's outstanding secretaries of state, Dean Acheson. A former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, Acheson has long had an abiding interest in the space program. He was a member of the Presidential Commission on the Space Shuttle Challenger Accident in 1985 and was co-author in 1989 of *A More Effective Civil Space Program*.

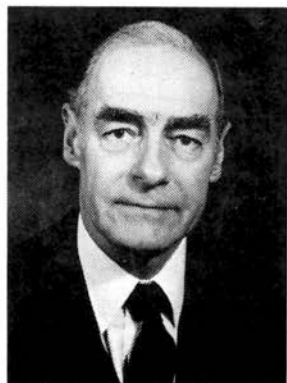
A graduate of Yale University and Harvard Law School, Acheson served in 1988-89 as senior consultant to the

Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Facing projections that the world's population will increase by one billion people in the decade of the 90s, Orville Freeman says that the urgent task before us is to find ways to feed the growing population while protecting the fragile environment. It is a subject on which Freeman, a former three-term governor of Minnesota and Secretary of Agriculture under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, is an expert.

The scintillating syncopation of the great Duke Ellington will be the subject of the lecture by Martin Williams, who has been described as "perhaps the most authoritative commentator on 20th Century popular culture in this country."

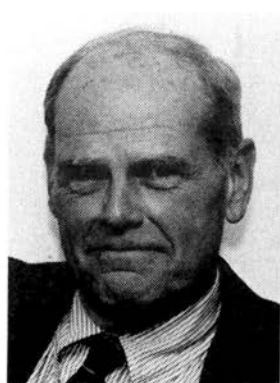
Although he has written and lectured on many aspects of the arts, his specialty has been jazz. He has produced a number of highly-praised books on the subject and in 1985 won the ASCAP-Deems Taylor award for Excellence in Music Criticism for his book, *Jazz Heritage*.



David Acheson



Orville Freeman ('90)



Martin Williams

Successor to Patrick Hayes

Robert Lee Named Head of Capital Fund Drive

Robert E. Lee ('89), a telecommunications expert, has been named Chairman of the Cosmos Club Capital Campaign, succeeding Patrick Hayes ('59), it was announced by President Lee Loevinger.

Hayes had previously announced his desire to turn over the chairmanship by March 1st, and welcomed the appointment of Bob Lee, congratulating the Club on securing "such a well-qualified Chairman."

Hayes recommended the slogan "Burn the Mortgage" for the Campaign and volunteered to light the match to burn the mortgage when the Campaign is concluded.

Lee served as fiscal assistant to FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover in 1939-1947. He was the director of surveys and investigations for the House Appropriations Committee in 1947-1953. In 1953 he was appointed to the Federal Communications Commission, where he served for more than 25 years as a Commissioner and as Chairman. Loevinger said that he had become acquainted with Lee while both were Commissioners at the FCC, and that he had great confidence in Lee's ability to confront a difficult job and get it done.

Lee has represented the United States at international conferences on telecommunications, and has continued to be active in the field of telecommunications since retirement from the FCC.

Friends describe Lee as thoughtful, hardworking, tough-minded but fair and, like his predecessor, possessing a warm and quick wit.

Said one former associate, "Bob is



Robert E. Lee ('87)

approachable and available. As campaign chairman, I think he'll show ingenuity, patience, devotion to the Club and a healthy pragmatism. He's an upfront sort—what you see is what you get."

Lee was born in Chicago and attended DePaul University there. He is the recipient of honorary degrees from Notre Dame University, St. John's University and St. Bonaventure University, and of the Marconi Gold Medal presented by the Quarter Century Wireless Association.

April Seafood-in-Season

Diners will have a choice of three specials at Seafood-in-Season dinners on Thursday nights in April. They include: Broiled Red Snapper Hawaiian; Fresh Broiled Shad in its roe and Fresh Grilled Swordfish Mexican with cilantro sauce. Early reservations are suggested.

Cosmos Award-Winner Kampelman

A Mixture of "The Realist and The Idealist"

Negotiating with the Russians, says Max M. Kampelman, who will receive this year's Cosmos Club Award on Tuesday April 16, is "something like crossing a rapid stream by walking on slippery rocks."

"The possibility of a fall is on every side, but it is the only way to get across."

Kampelman should know, having served three U.S. Presidents as chief negotiator with the Russians. Not only did he avoid falling off the slippery rocks of Cold War diplomacy; his negotiating skills are credited with agreements that materially improved the human rights picture in Eastern Europe and reduced the threat of nuclear destruction between the superpowers.

For these and other accomplishments in the public domain, Kampelman has

received nine honorary degrees, 39 awards for achievement and such plaudits from the leaders of four U.S. Administrations as Ronald Reagan's: "Time after time, you have been the right man in the right place."

"Ambassador Kampelman's career," said a spokesman for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in a recent tribute to his service, "is a successful reconciliation of two strands of American diplomacy — the Realist and the Idealist."

Both of those strands go back to Kampelman's college days, as he made clear in an interview not long ago. While a law student at New York University, he counted Mahatma Gandhi and Socialist leader Norman Thomas among his heroes as champions of human and



Kampelman exchanging comments with President Bush.

civil rights. With the outbreak of World War II, he turned conscientious objector. As such, after graduation from law school, he went to the University of Minnesota to spend part of the war years engaged in an experiment in how to help people recover from starvation. This experiment proved useful, it was later learned, in treating survivors of Hitler's concentration camps.

At the same time, young Kampelman began actively fighting the Communists, first as a member of the American Law Students Association at NYU, then working with Hubert Humphrey within Minnesota's Democratic Farmer-Labor party.

"I looked upon Communism," says Kampelman, "as I looked upon Naziism, as a system which dehumanizes the human being."

It was this conviction and his activist approach to it that led Kampelman in the 1950's, after five years as Senator Humphrey's legal counsel, to join the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve for five years as a captain in various staff posts. By then he was openly espousing the need for a strong U.S. defense policy.

Some liberal friends of that time expressed surprise and even dismay at the sight of a longtime conscientious objector and humanist putting on a Marine uniform and supporting increased military might. Kampelman defends it as a logical step.

"I always believed the best way to oppose the Communists was with peaceful, political means," he explains. "But I finally concluded that given the mechanization of war and impersonalization of weapons of war, you needed to match the other side in resorting to force — as a deterrent which you hoped you'd never have to use."



Max Kampelman ('58)

Yet it was in the realm of human rights, not arms, that Kampelman first achieved distinction on the international scene. He did so as head of the U.S. Delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Madrid.

In three hard-slogging years at that post, Kampelman managed to pressure the Soviet Union into fulfilling its obligations under the Helsinki Treaty by broadly relaxing its oppressive policies toward dissidents, emigration and other rights matters, including those long imposed upon satellite nations.

Kampelman accomplished this by marshaling the combined efforts of American ethnic, human rights and civil rights groups, together with those of U.S. Congressional leaders, while build-

ing support along the way with delegations from other Western nations.

That Cold War victory, in the words of one citation of Kampelman's work, "Countered some on the far left, who believe America should not engage the world because we will corrupt it, and refuted some on the far right, who believe American foreign policy has no obligation to try to protect our values in distant lands."

Just three years after this grueling diplomatic chore, Kampelman was back at the negotiating table for another formidable challenge: As head of a U.S. delegation in Geneva to try to persuade the Russians to join the U.S. in doing away with their medium-range nuclear missiles throughout Europe.

Here Kampelman again brought to bear what he calls "the three necessary ingredients of successful negotiation: First, a respect for your opponent as a human being; second, patience — plenty of it, and third, an understanding that you can't bluff or lie, lest you lose all credibility."

Kampelman emphasizes, however, that he has always had to take into account the enormous cultural differences between Russians and Americans. "They see negotiating as a chess game, in which every move must be taken with a view to what will happen six steps or so ahead. We see it as a poker game, played from hand to hand. The trick is to play our game while taking theirs into account."

In chess terms, Kampelman says, the Madrid conference set the stage for what happened in Geneva. "The Russians showed they badly needed to be accepted as responsible members of the international community at a time of mounting pressures at home and abroad."

One day at a private lunch in Madrid, the Russian deputy foreign minister, a close friend of Brezhnev, had complained to Kampelman that progress was much too slow and blamed it on the American side.

"Mr. Minister, let me explain," Kampelman recalls saying. "Every part of negotiation I bring up with you must clear both houses of Congress, numerous departments and agencies, and often exposure to a free and critical press, before gaining White House approval. That takes time."

"You, on the other hand, get instructions straight from the Kremlin — Brezhnev — with nobody else involved. So the rate at which we arrive at an agreement depends largely upon you."

After that, negotiations seemed to gather momentum. At any rate, the carry-over from Madrid to Geneva was such that in 1987, at what was hailed as a "historic" summit, Reagan and Gorbachev signed the treaty doing away with all intermediate-range missiles — and much of what had been called the Cold War.

DAVID B. RICHARDSON ('83)

Exchanging Light Reading

The Librarian wishes to remind members that the Club's paperback giveaway, or exchange, shelf is still in existence. Its purpose is to allow members to leave light fiction — thrillers, sci-fi, whatever — that they no longer want and in turn replenish their supply of such materials.

The "shelf" occupies space by the Librarian's desk where the daily newspapers are found.

Edward Teller Has a Mission

Fighting Ignorance of Science in High School

Every Saturday morning for eight weeks last fall Edward Teller ('80) left his home in Palo Alto and drove across San Francisco Bay to Livermore, where he taught a class on "Physical Sciences Appreciation" to 220 high school seniors and 30 high school science teachers.

At the age of 82, the world-famous physicist known as "the father of the hydrogen bomb" is so concerned about what he calls "the scandalous ignorance of physics" and other sciences that he has embarked on what could be called a crusade to educate high school and college students in science.

In May Teller will repeat the course at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago for a group of high school students and teachers in the Chicago area. It is a course he first developed for

college freshmen interested in science and has taught at the University of California at Berkeley, University of California at Los Angeles, University of Chicago and Rice University.

Together with his daughter Wendy Teller, a computer scientist, and Wilson Talley, professor of applied sciences at the University of California at Davis, Teller has put his lectures into a book called *Conversations on the Dark Secrets of Physics* which will be published this spring.

Discussing the science education given high school students today, Teller has said: "I believe they are very informed about the fact that the earth is going around the sun. That is the latest news they have about physics, with the exception of some vague ideas about electricity and magnetism."



Edward Teller ('80) at lunch table with his students.

Teller traces the beginnings of modern science-education problems to the fears people have of nuclear energy. "They have heard of atomic energy and how 100,000 people were killed on the same day," he notes, referring to the bombing by the United States of Hiroshima in the last days of World War II.

"People are afraid of technology and by implication science," Teller said during a recent conversation at his Palo Alto home. "Science is considered dehumanizing. So, students say, why should I work hard to get dehumanized." He went on to note that these feelings transfer to fields other than physics: "Consider molecular biology. People are afraid that science will produce monsters."

Teller also is critical of the teaching of mathematics, which was changed greatly more than 30 years ago with the big push for better science education after the Russians launched the first Sputnik spacecraft.

"Before," he says, "people were bored by learning the multiplication tables, which was a little below their ability. With the new math they began teaching children ideas their teachers did not understand. It was a complete failure that contributed to the resentment against science."

Another example of the state of science education that Teller likes to cite is the ignorance children have about what energy is. "When I was a boy," he says, "even first or second graders knew that you took energy from wood or coal and put it into a useful form — usually electricity."

Born in Budapest, Teller received his doctorate in physics in 1930 at the University of Leipzig. He came to the United States in 1935 and was a member

of the Manhattan Project which developed the atomic bomb during World War II.

After the war he taught at the University of Chicago and then returned to the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory as assistant director. In 1952, at the time of the first test of the hydrogen bomb, Teller joined the faculty at the University of California at Berkeley and started work at the newly-founded Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, which is managed by the University. He is now Director Emeritus at Livermore and Senior Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University.

He has received many honors, the latest being the first Sicilian Regional Science Peace Prize from Italy's Center for Scientific Culture. A total of 11,000 scientists throughout the world voted on the award.

JULIUS DUSCHA ('83)

Computer Group Throws A "Spring Social"

All members of the Cosmos Club, with spouses, can enjoy good fellowship and a smattering of computer lore at the Cosmos Club Computer Group's first-ever "Spring Computer Social" on Saturday, April 6, in the Powell Auditorium. Starting at 11 a.m. and continuing until 2 p.m., the event will offer opportunity to see old friends, make new ones, informally discuss computers and enjoy a buffet lunch. Short briefings will be given on Basic Introduction to Computers; Intermediate Computer Lore; Advanced Computer Concepts and a Survey of Computer Services provided by the CCCG. Price for the luncheon is \$11.95 per person, and early reservations are suggested.

Pat Choate's Advice to Businesses

Spend More on Lobbying, Political Influence

American business and government should emulate Japan's effort to shape the "external environment" to give them a political advantage in world commerce, economist Pat Choate ('90) told the Club's Noon Forum on February 19.

Choate is the author of a new book, *Political Advantage and Economic Competition*, in which he expands upon the theme of his address.

American business, he said, spends far too little resources, effort and money on winning political influence and shaping the economic and political environment in which they compete. He noted that American businesses rely on one or more of five competitive dimensions — price, quality, technological innovation, service, and aggressive marketing. Yet all of these can be undercut by foreign

competitors, such as Japan.

As he researched his book in 1988, Choate said, it "became obvious to me that there was a sixth dimension beyond price, quality, service, innovation and marketing, and that sixth dimension is public policy.

"Specifically, price advantage can be undercut automatically and instantaneously by manipulation of exchange rates. We've seen that happen. Technological advantage can be undercut by the manner in which the nation's intellectual property rights ... are enforced." Similarly, he said, the advantages of service and marketing can be offset by tariff walls and political restrictions which keep American products off foreign markets.

"Very clearly, the political dimen-



sion of competition is very important. And, moreover, in doing interviews with European business executives and ... with Japanese business executives, it becomes quite obvious that the heads of these institutions understand this sixth dimension of competition. And, indeed, when one talks with the heads of those organizations, what one finds is that ... one of their major responsibilities is to shape the external environment in which their enterprise operates."

The speaker cited a *Harvard Business Review* article reporting that in the U.S. as many as half of all decisions made by a corporation respond to some act or decision of government — federal, state, local or international.

Japan, Choate observed, orients its foreign policy toward commercial advantage while the U.S. continues to pursue Cold War geo-political considerations. Japan also uses its financial leverage to secure political advantage in America, whose budget deficits are partially financed by the Japanese. Japan also makes intense use of a variety of activities.

Choate was severely critical of the United States government's failure to restrict the post-employment activities of federal officials who leave government and become advocates. He said Japan's lobbying activity in America is made effective by the "revolving door" through which professional lobbyists move into and out of government.

As remedies for this weakness, Choate prescribed a 10-year restriction on lobbying by former federal employees. He also criticized the practice of having hundreds of political appointees in the office of the U.S. Trade Representative. The personnel of the agency, Choate suggested, should be a corps of

knowledgeable professionals supervised by perhaps half a dozen political appointees at the top.

"Since 1974, we find that, at least in the office of the special trade representative ... of the 74 presidential appointees that held political ... policy making positions ... 44 percent of those subsequently registered as foreign agents," Choate said.

He also reported on use by the Japanese of direct appeals to the American people through such activities as providing teaching materials for public schools. These omit historical data about Japan in the three decades between 1920 and 1950, a fact protested by Japan's own teaching profession, Choate said.

Choate's view of the failure of American business to cultivate the political advantage complemented the Club dinner-lecture on January 31 delivered by former Secretary of Commerce Alexander B. Trowbridge, Jr.

In his discussion of America's foreign trade policies and practices, Trowbridge declared, "We, as a trading nation, are totally non-competitive in our official support and promotion of American exports. The U.S. government spends 50 cents per capita on export promotion, compared to \$2 in Germany, \$4 in France, \$5 in Japan and \$8 in Canada."

Trowbridge cited still another area in which America must work to improve its position in international commercial competition. He said, "But no matter what we do around the edges, we must strike at a core element of our vulnerability — our education system in the grades 1-12 are where our future work force will be. This is our biggest Achilles heel our greatest reason for pessimism."

BEN COLE ('85)

April Events

Tuesday, April 2 Noon Forum

D.C. Government: New People, Old Problems

Carol Schwartz ('89) will discuss Sharon Pratt Dixon, Washington's new mayor, and the problems she faces. (See page 5).

Wednesday, April 3 Cosmos Club Singles Group (Lunch at noon)

Thursday, April 4 Lecture

Edmund Pellegrino ('79), an authority on medical ethics, will talk on **Setting Limits: Economics and Ethics in Health Care**. (See page 5)

Saturday, April 6 Computer Group Social

The Group throws its first-ever "Spring Computer Social," open to all members and spouses. (See page 12)

Tuesday, April 9 Cosmotographers

An unusual and informative program is in store — a slide show on our reciprocal clubs here and abroad. (See page 27)

Thursday, April 11 Lecture

Is Space Beyond Us? NASA Meets the Facts of Life

David Acheson takes a critical look at the nation's space program. (See page 5).

Monday, April 15 Garden Club Walk

The Garden Committee has arranged for a walking tour through woods bordering Goose Creek near Middleburg, Virginia. (For details, see the *March Bulletin*.)

Monday, April 15 Sale of 1990 Magazines Begins

A sign-up sheet of titles and prices will be posed on the bulletin board in the lobby, along with instructions on where to pick up the magazines signed for.

Tuesday, April 16 Cosmos Club Award Ceremony

Max Kampelman, arms negotiator, will be presented the 1991 Cosmos Club Award. Cocktails at 6:00, dinner at 7, ceremony and speech following.

Reservations for all events: 387-7783

C O S M O S

C L U B

2121 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Apr

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
	1	2 Prayer Breakfast Members' Bridge NOON FORUM Carol Schwartz ('89) D.C. Gov- ernment:...	3 COSMO SINGLE 12 n
7 Cocktails 11 a.m. - 2nd fl. Brunch 11:00 - 2:00 p.m. <i>Reservations Requested</i>	8	9 Prayer Breakfast Members' Bridge COSMOTOGRAPHERS <i>Reciprocal Clubs</i> (time in box)	10
14 Cocktails and Brunch	15 TRIP TO GOOSE CREEK Begin Sale of Magazines	16 AWARD CEREMONY Max M. Kampelman Reception - 6:00 Dinner - 7:00 Ceremony - 8:30	17 WARNE CO Anne K 8:
21 Cocktails and Brunch	22	23 Prayer Breakfast 7:30 a.m. Members' Bridge 1 p.m.	24 DUPLICA 7:30
28 Cocktails and Brunch	29 MCGOVERN LECTURE AWARD Zelda Fichandler ('84) 8 p.m.	30 Prayer Breakfast Members' Bridge	

1991

Telephone
1-202-387-7783

WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
CLUB GROUP on	<p>4 Members' Bridge</p> <p>LECTURE Edmund Pellegrino ('79) <i>Setting Limits: Economics and Ethics in Health Care</i></p>	5	<p>6 COMPUTER GROUP SOCIAL 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.</p> <p>Cocktails in the Warne Lounge</p>
	<p>11 Members' Bridge</p> <p>LECTURE David Acheson <i>Is Space Beyond Us? NASA Meets...</i></p> <p>SEAFOOD IN SEASON</p>	12	13 Warne Lounge Closed
LOUNGE CERT sciely 5 p.m.	<p>18 COMPUTER GROUP 12 noon</p> <p>BOOK AND AUTHOR SUPPER James McPherson</p> <p>SEAFOOD IN SEASON</p>	19 LOBSTER NIGHT	20 Cocktails in the Warne Lounge after 5:15 p.m. <i>Live Music</i>
TE BRIDGE p.m.	<p>25 Members' Bridge</p> <p>LECTURE Martin Williams <i>Duke Ellington</i></p> <p>SEAFOOD IN SEASON</p>	26 WINE GROUP DINNER 7:00 p.m.	27 SPRING DINNER DANCE Cocktails - 6:30 Dinner - 7:30 Dancing 8:30-11 BOOK DISCUSSION
	<div> <p>Noon Forums: 11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.—\$11.55</p> <p>Thursday Night Lecture: 8:15 p.m.</p> <p>Book and Author Supper: Cocktails 6 p.m.: Supper 7 p.m. - \$24.50</p> <p>Cosmotographers: Cocktails 6 p.m. Dinner 6:45 p.m. - \$13.95: Lecture Free.</p> </div>		

Wednesday, April 17 Warne Lounge Concert

Pianist **Anne Koscielnny** will be the featured performer. (See page 26)

Thursday, April 18 Book and Author Supper

James McPherson, Pulitzer Prize winning historian, will talk about the Civil War and Abraham Lincoln. (See page 24)

Friday, April 19 Lobster Night

Reservations needed by April 17. No cancellations after that date.

Wednesday, April 24 Duplicate Bridge 7:30 p.m.

Thursday, April 25 Lecture

Duke Ellington — American Composer

Martin Williams, jazz specialist, speaks about one of America's authentic musical greats. (See page 5)

Friday, April 26 Wine Group Dinner

The wines and foods of Alsace are featured. (See page 16)

Saturday, April 27 Book Discussion 1 to 3 p.m.

The Canterbury Tales by **Geoffrey Chaucer**

Saturday, April 27 Spring Dinner Dance

Cocktails begin at 6:30 p.m., with dinner from 7:30 p.m. and dancing from 8:30 to 11:30 p.m. Priced at \$34.75 including pre-cocktail party and wine with dinner.

Monday, April 29 McGovern Award Ceremony

Zelda Fichandler ('84) will receive the Cosmos Club Foundation's McGovern Award in the Arts and Humanities in an after-dinner ceremony, then address the audience.

Turning Point in American Politics

GOP Reign at White House "Close to Played Out"

The period of conservative and Republican domination of the presidency that has defined politics for 20 of the past 24 years is "pretty close to being played out — it is late middle-aged as opposed to adolescent," according to Kevin Phillips, who first forecast the era of conservative control of politics 21 years ago when he published *The Emerging Republican Majority*.

"If the economy turns turtle then the Democrats can win the White House in 1992," he forecast. First, however, the Democrats have to nominate somebody effective to overcome their image as the part of "Mount Losemore," with the faces of McGovern, Carter, Mondale, and Dukakis on display.

Phillips, whose newest book is *The Politics of Rich and Poor*, spoke at a Book and Author dinner in January. He said that "we are now at a turning point in American politics. Like the 1920s and the 1870s, the 1980s were a "con-

servative, capitalistic go-go period." This period has now collapsed following an increase in the psychology of debt and speculation that went hand-in-hand with wealth accumulation — what he called "the conservative agenda of debt-related issues that has cropped up in Washington."

There have been several blows to the philosophy of Republicanism, Phillips said. These included the disappearance of the Soviet Union as an "evil empire;" the waning importance of a strategic defense despite the Mideast crisis; the savings and loan scandal, which has become a Republican "Achilles heel;" and the loss of strength on the religious right, which demonstrated that the Moral Majority was neither.

Now, Phillips noted, "a number of these social issues are beginning to favor the Democrats." The same pattern is evident internationally, he added. Conservatism had a heyday in the 1980s in many of the industrial democracies, but now that picture was changing.

As was the case in the 1920s, there was a growing sense during the 1980s that government had grown too big, a loss of support for the public sector, an anti-labor movement, massive restructuring of corporations, reduction of taxes on the wealthy, rising economic inequality and an increase in debt, speculation and leverage.

In the decade of the 1980s, he continued, the top 1 percent of the population increased its share of national income from 7 1/2-8 percent to 11 1/2-12 percent. The total wealth of the *Forbes* 400 richest Americans rose from \$92 billion to \$270 billion between 1982



and 1989, while median family income barely kept ahead of inflation.

The end of past "gilded ages" brought a violent implosion due to the extent the economy had fed on debt and speculation, Phillips recalled. The 1920s collapsed into the Great Depression. What should we now look for as we come out from the 1980s? He cited a lengthy list of worrying developments, ranging from the savings and loan crisis and bank failures to the increase in corporate debt and junk bonds to the continued indebtedness of developing countries, the U.S. trade deficit, and the emergence of the U.S. as the world's largest debtor.

Certainly, he cautioned: "If we did not have an FDIC and an active Federal

Reserve Board you could make a very strong argument that" things would be a lot worse today. "So it may not work out the same way as in the 1930s. But there are probably going to be problems that are cousins of those, and these will become a major ingredient in the next political period. The amusing thing is that the Democrats are so inept that they don't even begin to understand these problems."

Asked what advice he would give President Bush, Phillips replied: "There is only one piece of advice that I would give that he could do at the stroke of a pen — he's got to get rid of Number Two."

IAN McDONALD ('81)

Discover Alsace with the Cosmos Club Wine Group

Alsace is a French region renowned for its extraordinary food and exceptional wine, which has been described as "Germanic wine made in the French way." On Friday, April 26, Cosmos Club members and their guests are invited to enjoy a five-course dinner, sample fine Alsatian wines, and meet Jeffrey M. Pogash, U.S. representative of the Alsace Wine Information Bureau. Pogash will speak about the wines and wine-making techniques of this region.

The evening's wines will include a fragrant Riesling, a spicy Gerwurztraminer, and a full-bodied Pinot Gris, as well as a special late-harvest dessert wine. Following aperitifs and hors d'oeuvres, we will enjoy a splendid meal of Alsatian specialties created by Chef Bernard. The evening will begin at 7 p.m. in the New Heroy Dining Room. Cost: \$65 per person.

Special Weekend Package For Nonresident Members

To encourage nonresident members to participate in the forthcoming annual meeting on May 4 and to enjoy the newly renovated Clubhouse, a special "Cosmos Club Weekend" package has been developed.

For you and your spouse, two nights lodging at the Club (May 3 and 4), one dinner for two, and Sunday brunch for two will cost only \$225. If you come alone, the two nights, dinner and brunch will run \$160.

So join your fellow Club members, vote in our forthcoming election, participate in the annual meeting and let us know how you like the Club's new look. All you have to do is make your way to the Club and we'll take care of you!

Please phone the Club for reservations.

FRED ORDWAY ('79)
Activities Steering Committee

It Started With a Big Bang

As the Universe Evolves to an Uncertain End --

Herbert Friedman ('64), emeritus chief scientist of the Space Science Program of the Naval Research Laboratory and author of The Astronomer's Universe, spoke on February 12 at a Book-and-Author Supper, dealing with fascinating facts and theories about our amazing universe. Excerpts follow:

From ancient times to the early part of our century, human beings regarded the vault of the night sky as a beautiful tapestry of eternal stars. There was little scientific understanding of the great mysteries of the universe. Cosmology belonged to the philosophers and poets. Was there an edge to the universe — was it finite or infinite? Why was the night sky black?

Cosmology in this century is based on a series of revolutionary discoveries and theories. When I was born, scientists thought that our Milky Way galaxy was the entire universe. Edwin Hubble provided the evidence for an expanding

universe in which our Milky Way was only one of hundreds of billions of galaxies rushing apart. Expansion began with a Big Bang, an explosion of space-time, about 15 billion years ago.

Question: Did the Big Bang carry so much force that the outward flow would continue forever — an open universe which would just fade away to infinity in infinite time? Or will the mutual gravitational attraction of all matter in the universe eventually brake the expansion and reverse the flow toward a Big Crunch — a closed universe that can't escape itself?

The explosive rate of expansion of the Big Bang has steadily diminished until it is now a billion billion times slower than when the universe was one second old. One of the highest priority objectives of the Hubble Space Telescope was to compare the present rate of expansion with the past by searching far deeper into the past. Unfortunately, we all know of the failure to figure the

"I think the universe expands one day, shrinks the next, remains static for a week, and then it begins all over again."



mirror correctly. If the correction mission is achieved in two or three years from now the original goal may still be achieved.

Cosmic ray particles, primarily hydrogen nuclei, shower the earth from all directions. The most powerful particles reach energies of one hundred million trillion eV — the energy of a fastball pitched by Nolan Ryan. They must come from outside the Milky Way but we have no idea from where. The average cosmic ray wanders aimlessly, its trajectory scrambled by interstellar magnetic fields, for 10 to 20 million years before it plows into our atmosphere.

The peaceful sky, when observed with the tools of modern astronomy, becomes a scene of restless activity and violent events beyond anything we imagined in previous generations. Heavyweight stars evolve over a few tens of millions of years to a state of nuclear-energy bankruptcy when they collapse under their own weight to form neutron stars, about ten miles in diameter, compacted to nuclear density — a billion tons per square inch. Imagine all the mass of Manhattan from the tips of the skyscrapers down to bedrock squeezed into a thimble and you have the density of a neutron star!

Gravity at the surface of a neutron star is so powerful that it achieves the smoothness of a billiard ball. To climb a mountain one centimeter high on a neutron would take all the energy generated by human metabolism in a lifetime. If the collapsing star weighs more than about eight suns it cannot stabilize as a neutron star — it must crush to a black hole of infinite density.

What is the future of a perpetually expanding universe? First all stars must

eventually burn out; a blue giant in ten million years, a star like the sun in ten billion years, and a red dwarf in one hundred billion years. The end products may be neutron stars, black holes and supernova explosions. While new stars are constantly being born from the gas and dust of the interstellar medium, the time will come when such star dust will also be used up. The epoch of starlight must come to an end in about a hundred trillion years.

Modern cosmology is rich with excitement but at the present time only the concept of a Big Bang seems firmly established and the near perfect isotropy of the microwave background challenges every model of the formation of galaxies. Astrophysicists and cosmologists must preserve a proper sense of humility. Lev Landau, the brilliant Soviet physicist once remarked, "Cosmologists are often wrong but never in doubt."

HARALD REHDER ('46)

Reciprocity in Pasadena

Add another city in California to the list of clubs with which the Cosmos Club has reciprocity arrangements — Pasadena.

The club is the Atheneum, located on the campus of California Institute of Technology — Caltech — in a magnificent three-story building of Spanish-California design, built in the early 1930s amid spacious gardens and elegantly paneled within.

The Atheneum has 3,300 members, many if not most connected with Caltech and the Jet Propulsion Laboratories. It has bedrooms and meal service for members and spouses and is close to the Huntington Library and the Norton Simon Museum.

Ralph Fuhrman's Labor of Love

The Man Who Kept the Club's Clocks Running

For nearly a quarter of a century, Ralph Fuhrman ('57) was the unofficial/official Cosmos Club antidote for non-running clocks.

It happened this way: In the late '70s, Ralph was Secretary of the House Committee. The committee was preparing for the 1978 centennial of the Club. Someone brought up the question of all the non-running clocks in the Club. Fuhrman said that he knew something about fixing clocks, he'd learned it from his watchmaker father in Kansas City, and he'd be glad to clean, oil, and make minor repairs. He had hand tools but was not equipped to make major re-

pairs. He said he'd do it for no charge.

The committee, always mindful of expenses, decided the price was right. So from then on till early 1990 he kept all the clock faces "alive" and the movements running at the Club. At the beginning of last year, the National Association of Watch and Clock Collectors, of which Fuhrman is a member, agreed to take over the task.

When Fuhrman was in high school in the 1920's in Kansas City, he worked for his uncle who owned a jewelry store. He tells this story about that experience:

"The neighboring drugstore sold alarm clocks guaranteed for one year for 98 cents. If the customer kept it for at least six months and got that much service out of it and brought it back they'd give him a replacement clock, again with a one year guarantee, for 49 cents. Then the druggist would give me the returned clock and if I could get it running again I'd get 20 cents. I wasn't planning to retire on that, but it was pretty good for spare time work in those days."

Fuhrman, who celebrated his 80th birthday in 1990, says that the "pinnacle of the Club's clock holdings is the tall grandfather clock on the second floor landing." He explained that this is an Elliott of London and that it is an 8-day clock. "It was given to the Club but at the time had a dead face type," he said. He cleaned it and oiled it and got it functional. "It is a remarkably accurate clock for one of that type," he added with a real fondness.

The man obviously loves clocks. There are nearly always one or two



Ralph Fuhrman ('57) with Club's most valuable clock.

spread out on his dining room table. Usually they belong to relatives or friends and he is fixing them for "a dollar and love."

"I was brought up in a time-keeping environment of watches and clocks," he explains. Besides a big grandfather clock in his living room and an antique clock on the mantel, there is an old family clock on his stair landing. "I remember leaving home as a little boy to go to school by that one. I felt so grown up when my Dad let me wind it once a week. Of course I had to climb up on a desk to reach it," he said. When the clock in the Members' Dining Room

was stolen a few years back, he said: "I just wept."

Ralph is a civil engineer with a doctorate of engineering from Johns Hopkins University. When he was admitted to the Club in 1957 he was Executive Director of the Water Pollution Control Federation. He retired from the Environmental Protection Agency in 1972. For the Club, besides his clock work, he served nine years on the House Committee, six of them as Secretary. He was on the Admissions Committee in 1989, serving out an unfinished term of an engineering member.

WILLIAM H. PETERS ('90)

What the Club Provides for the Disabled

The Cosmos Club has long been concerned with the matter of accommodating members and guests with disabilities. We take pride in our ability to provide access for people with many kinds of disabilities to our building and its dining, lecture, entertainment, toilet and overnight accommodation facilities. We fully comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

The Cosmos Club is equipped with a wheelchair ramp at the front entrance that can be put in place in seconds. Also, a permanent ramp for wheelchairs is located off the Garden parking lot. If informed ahead of time, the Club will post a bellman to assist handicapped guests at that entrance. The main men's room has facilities for guests in wheelchairs. There is also a restroom specifically equipped for persons with disabilities, which either ladies or gentlemen can use, located between the Auditorium and the Garden Dining Room.

The Club staff is always willing to

escort handicapped guests to the different areas of the Club as well as assist them in and out of their vehicles.

As for overnight accommodations, the Club has three rooms (306, 401, 404) which have bars in the tubs, bathrooms accessible by wheelchair and beds of standard height. We have fixed and transportable bars for use with toilets as necessary. The Club owns a wheelchair which is available.

The Club often hosts private functions that have persons with disabilities in attendance. Our bell staff takes pride in assisting these guests in any way possible to accommodate their needs and make their stay at the Club as pleasant as possible.

Our goal is to have the Cosmos Club serve as a model on how provisions can be made, particularly in older buildings, (ours is over 90 years old), to accommodate persons with disabilities.

BURT EDELSON ('79)
House Committee

Southern Flavor in the Dining Rooms

For Long-Time Staff, "It's Like Family"

They come from Virginia and the Carolinas. The South. That gives the Cosmos Club dining rooms a distinctive flavor. Warm, personal. Time for greetings. "How's the family?"

Setting the tone are a solid core of seven hostesses and waitresses. Most have been at the Club 25 to 30 years. They came to town when the Eisenhower era was young. They are: Pattie Eldridge, 34 years; Louise Ingram, 33 years; Majordell Coleman, 30 years (interrupted); Doris Tutt, 26 years; Ophelia Ryals, 25 years; Willette Johnson, 18 years, and Elizabeth King, 21 years.

Pattie Eldridge grew up in Halifax County, Va., graduated from the Halifax Training School, and came north in 1952, working first at the Ft. Meyer Officers' Club. She has been at the

Cosmos Club since 1956, 20 as a dining room hostess. What changes does she see? In earlier days, the menu changed daily. More hard liquor was drunk. Meals were larger, greasier, meatier.

Pattie has seen whole families grow up "from babies on" at the Club. In spare time she sews, having made her own winter coat one year. She ushers at the Corinthian Baptist Church. She travels a lot on vacations and visited Barbados, New Orleans, and Williamsburg in recent summers.

Louise Ingram came to the Club in 1957. "Members are friendlier now, they seem to recognize you more." She has two grown children, one in the military in Louisiana, and plays cards in her spare time. Who is the most famous person she has ever served? "Lassie." "Not the dog, just his owner. They had



(L to R): Majordell Coleman, Willette Johnson, Elizabeth King, Pattie Eldridge, Doris Tutt, Louise Ingram

a luncheon in one of the rooms upstairs. They brought the dog." Her human celebrity list includes Vincent Price, Paul Newman, Carol Burnett "and a lot of other movie stars, I can't remember all of them." And national figures like Tip O'Neill, Jesse Jackson, Robert F. and Ted Kennedy.

Majordell Coleman, who first came to the Club from South Carolina in 1952, without missing a beat said the most famous person she has served at the Club is "Mr. (Tedson) Meyers. I love 'em all, but he and I got a thing going, comic like. When he comes into the dining room you know it." Dell said .

Willette Johnson moved north from Raleigh, N.C., in 1952. Washington was "the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow." She believes Club members' eating habits "are changing for the better. They are more healthy now, more concerned about their diets." She has served many actors. "I've seen quite a few of them come through here, including the fellow who played Darth Vader in *Star Wars*." In her first week at the Club, she carried a large tray filled with tall beer glasses and dropped a "beer shampoo" on a woman guest.

Doris Tutt, who has spent a quarter-century working at the Club, left North Carolina with the family of a Duke University professor who took a job in Washington. She raised nine children, seven of whom survive, including two sets of twins. Like several members of the dining room staff, she is active in a church, in this case St. Stephen and the Incarnation Episcopal Church. Doris likes "to get away from Dodge City," her name for Washington, D.C., and spend vacations in rural North Carolina, where she fishes for bass. "What at-

tracted me and kept me at this Club is it is like family. You get used to people. When they pass away, you really miss them. It is different from a public place." She knows many members. "Many of them eat the same thing for years. When I see them coming in the door, I just go ahead and get it."

Ophelia Ryals came to Washington in 1962, fed up with racism in North Carolina "but I came up here and it's still here in Washington." She headed up Massachusetts Avenue, left a job application at a bank, and filled out one at the Cosmos Club, where she has been the last 25 years. The Club "is a very different place from what it was then. People watch their cholesterol more; they're concerned about fats and nutrition." She returns to North Carolina for vacations. Sundays are spent on the ushers' board at Revival Temple.

Elizabeth King followed her best friend, Willette Johnson, north from Raleigh in 1969 and has worked at the Club for 21 years. The new dining room has its attractions, but so did the "antique-like setting" of the old one. Elizabeth reads biographies in her spare time, has traveled extensively in the Caribbean, and goes dancing with her husband to "oldies but goodies." The couple have two children and six grandchildren. She finds an undercurrent of humor in the Cosmos Club dining room. Like the time Scott Schoenfeld wrote down a precise order for a "Coconut Snowman" instead of "Coconut Snowballs." And the elderly, corpulent, sedentary member who signaled waiters by vigorously flapping both arms. "Like a turtle on his back" is how the serving staff described him

FREDERICK QUINN ('87)

Book-and-Author Speaker

The Civil War -- a Never-Ending Story

Conventional wisdom has it that the recent surge of interest in the Civil War began with last fall's PBS television series. You can make a better case that it started in 1988 with the publication of James M. McPherson's one-volume history of the Civil War era, *Battle Cry of Freedom*.

McPherson, who won the 1989 Pulitzer Prize in history for the book, will be the featured speaker at a Book-and-

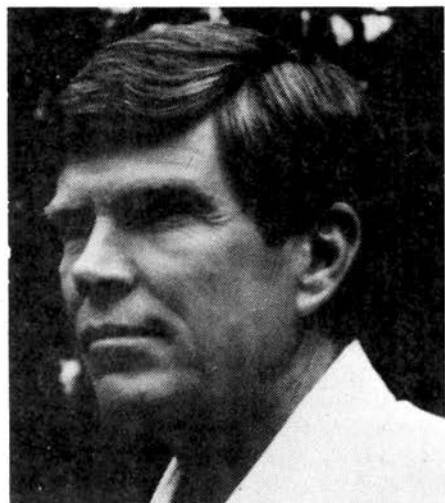
review said, "It is a particular pleasure to report that *Battle Cry of Freedom* overcomes all such doubts. It is the best one-volume treatment of its subject." The *Washington Post* called it "an absolutely brilliant narrative of the Civil War."

Why is the public so preoccupied with the Civil War? McPherson believes, "The Civil War is by far the most vivid and dramatic and violent single event in our history."

McPherson's latest book devotes little attention to the fighting and instead concentrates on the political, social and economic changes wrought by the war and on Abraham Lincoln's leadership during this crisis. McPherson is an unabashed admirer of Lincoln.

Born in Valley City, North Dakota, McPherson, 54, received his baccalaureate from Gustavus Adolphus College and his doctorate at Johns Hopkins University. He has been teaching at Princeton since 1962 and is the author of many books and articles, mostly dealing with the Civil War and race relations.

McPherson has a family connection to the war, though none that he knows of to James B. McPherson, a Union general who was killed when he inadvertently rode behind Confederate lines and then refused to surrender. The ancestors he knows about were somewhat less exalted — one remained a private and the other took an examination when he was 19 and became a lieutenant in the 122nd U.S. Colored Troops. "That's how a lot of young soldiers were commissioned — as white officers of black regiments."



James Mcpherson

Author dinner on Thursday, April 18. A new book by McPherson, who is a professor of American History at Princeton University, has recently come out — *Abraham Lincoln and the Second American Revolution* — and drawn rave reviews.

Since the Civil War is the most worked-over topic in U.S. history, book reviewers greet new volumes with a wary eye. But as *The New York Times*

The Adventures of a Wandering Minstrel

George Manos ('75), renowned composer and pianist, who is Director of Music at the National Gallery of Art and Conductor of its Orchestra, spoke at the Noon Forum on February 5 on "Highlights of an Itinerant Musician." Excerpts follow:

In 1939 my family came to Washington. I was blessed with a wonderful junior high school principal, George Smith, who said I should be at the Peabody Conservatory, but you had to have a high school diploma. He asked me how well I knew my Greek. I knew enough to get into a fight and how to get out of one, so he had me take the Columbia University test in Greek.

I did quite well; my spelling was atrocious but I guess they thought if this 15-year-old kid can do that, he must be pretty smart. So I graduated from high school at the age of 16 and went to the Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore.

I went to Peabody every day including Saturdays, by bus or by train. I enjoyed it so much that I didn't mind the traveling. Then my piano teacher said I must see his old teacher at Juilliard, so I found myself going to Juilliard in New York once a week.

Then I heard about Paul Hindemith, who had classes twice a month at Yale. I ended up going six days a week to the Peabody, four times a month to Juilliard and twice a month to Yale. Once in a while, I'd say to myself, will I ever sit down?

Before doctors and lawyers hang that shingle up, they have to take bar exams. Musicians don't: they throw you out in the street and say, Go!

My sister was a fine violinist; she

had friends and I had friends. The next thing I knew I was conducting a 75-piece orchestra at old Central High School every Monday night, but we had no concerts. Then Louis Parr, who had the Washington Choral Society, found the National Symphony could not play for the annual performance of the "Messiah." I told him I had an orchestra, and a month later at Constitution Hall the Choral Society was accompanied by the Washington Symphonetta.

I had always wanted to do music in the theater; Arena Stage was looking for a conductor and Patrick Hayes recommended me. I also did a lot of touring for the USO until I was drafted.

I think I was the only person who got put into the Army and thrown out and put into the Marine Corps the same day because Harry Truman was in the White House and wanted a pianist. Some regulation said that only a member of the Marine Corps Band could play for the President. The day after I met the President, I was on the Presidential yacht in a borrowed uniform. The President asked me if I knew how to play Chopin and I said Yes. I played breakfast, lunch and dinner for the next 10 days on the yacht, and for the next four years I played outside his office.

I thought I would finally settle down when I began teaching at Catholic University. Then came a call about a music school in Philadelphia that needed a fixer-upper. So I commuted to Philadelphia for four-and-a-half years. Meanwhile, a friend in Ireland invited me there. I ended up running the Killarney Bach Festival. Then I had a call from the National Gallery of Art and the rest is history.

Recent Additions to the Library

From Hollywood...to Ireland...and Africa

*Bailey, Wilford & T. D. Littleton: *Athletics and Academe: an Anatomy of Abuses and a Prescription for Reform.* (Gift of the senior author.)

Boorstin, Jon: *The Hollywood Eye: What Makes Movies Work.* (Gift of Daniel J. Boorstin.)*

*Cranefield, Paul F.: *Science and Empire: East Coast Fever in Rhodesia and the Transvaal.* (Gift of the author.)



*Crocker, William: *The Canela (Eastern Timbira), I.* (Gift of the author.)

*Crowl, Philip: *The Intelligent Traveller's Guide to Historic Ireland.* (Gift of the author.)

Cross, Amanda: *The Players Come Again.*

*Dann, John C., ed.: *The Nagle Journal: a Diary of the Life of Jacob Nagle, Sailor.* (Gift of the editor.)

*Eisenbud, Merrill: *An Environmental Odyssey: People, Pollution, and Politics in the Life of a Practical Scientist.* (Gift of the author.)

Espey, John: *Strong Drink, Strong Language.* (Gift of Dwight Gray.)*

Fleischer, Arthur & A. Everette James, Jr.: *Diagnostic Sonography: Principles and Clinical Applications.* (Gift of Dr. James.)

Freehling, William W.: *The Road to Disunion. Vol. 1 -- Secessionists at Bay, 1776-1854.*

Garrett, George: *Entered from the Sun.*

*Geyer, Georgie Anne: *Guerrilla Prince: The Untold Story of Fidel Castro.* (Gift of the author.)

Ginsberg, Benjamin & Martin Shefter: *Politics by Other Means: the Declining Importance of Elections in America.*

Harden, Blaine: *Africa: Dispatches from a Fragile Continent.*

Kennedy, Roger G.: *Greek Revival America.* (Library Gift Fund purchase; not for circulation.)

Lacouture, Jean: *De Gaulle: the Rebel, 1890-1944.*

McPherson, James M.: *Abraham Lincoln and the Second American Revolution.*

Maleska, Eugene: *A Pleasure in Words.*

*Miller, Robert H.: *The United States and Vietnam 1787-1941.* (Gift of the author.)

Book Discussion Schedule

March 30: *The Turn of the Screw* by Henry James

April 27: *The Canterbury Tales* by Geoffrey Chaucer

May 25: *Richard II* by William Shakespeare

June 29: *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* by Edward Gibbon. Excerpts: Chapters 1 through 5 and chapter 38.

The Discussion Group — anyone can attend — meets on Saturdays from 1 to 3.

*Moore, John A.: 1) *Nature in the New World: an Exhibition...*; 2) *Nature Portrayed: the Natural World of the Americas*. (Gifts of the author.)

Moynihan, Daniel P.: *On the Law of Nations*.

Smith, Jean Edward: *Lucius D. Clay: an American Life*.

*Stein, Herbert: *The Fiscal Revolution in America*. Rev. ed. (Gift of the author.)

*Taylor, Lauriston: 1) *Organization for Radiation Protection*; 2) *Radiation*

Protection Standards; 3) *The Tripartite Conferences on Radiation Protection*; 4) *Vignettes of Early Radiation Workers*; 5) *X-Ray Measurements and Protection 1913-1964*. (Gifts of the author.)

*Toulmin, Priestley & Jane Hammarstrom: *Geology of the Mount Aetna Volcanic Center, Chaffee and Gunnison Counties, Colorado*. (Gift of the senior author.)

*Club member

JOHN C. BRODERICK ('74)
Chairman, Library Committee

Honors to Club Members Art...Criminology...Bay

Lila O. Asher ('89), artist, had a one-person retrospective show of her art

at the Department of Art Gallery, Howard University, during the second two weeks in March.

Alfred Blumstein ('80), operations research, has been named Presi-

dent-Elect of the American Society of Criminology.

L. Eugene Cronin ('76), biologist,

Pianist Koscielny to Play in Warne Concert

The 121st Warne Lounge Concert, to be held Wednesday, April 17 at 8:15 p.m., will feature the eminent American pianist Anne Koscielny. Ms. Koscielny is well-known to Washington audiences, having performed no less than eight times at the Phillips Collection, as well as at the Kennedy Center and the Mary-

land International Piano Festival. was recently given an Izaak Walton League Special Achievement Award for five decades dedicated to understanding and improving the Chesapeake Bay.

J. Patrick Hayes ('59), impresario, received special acknowledgement from the Washington Performing Arts Society at its 25th anniversary celebration. Hayes was founder of WPAS.

Peter P. Lejins ('70), criminologist, has been elected to honorary membership by the Academy of Science of the Republic of Latvia.

George E. Schreiner ('59), physician, has been honored by the creation of the Dr. George E. Schreiner Pre-Med Center at Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y.

HARALD REHDER ('46)
History Committee

land International Piano Festival.

Trained at the Eastman and Manhattan Schools, she is currently professor of piano at the University of Maryland. She has performed in solo recitals, with orchestra and in chamber ensembles throughout the world.

As usual, a special dinner menu will be available for concertgoers in the dining room.

Letters to the Editor

Return the Club to the Members

I am disturbed by two recent actions of the Board of Management. The 112th Birthday Party, celebrated on November 16, 1990, was open to guests for the first time. This most traditional of all Cosmos Club events has been a delightful gathering for *members* for 111 years. The spirit and camaraderie which have been characteristic of this evening were totally absent at the 112th gathering. In times past the birthday party was an occasion to honor former Presidents, who were seated at the head table. On the 112th these dedicated gentlemen were shunted aside to make room for guests. I am saddened that the last great tradition of the Club has been abolished. I am disturbed that the decision was without consultation with the membership.

The second action that concerns me

is the decision by the Board, announced in the February issue of the *Bulletin*, to open the new members' bar to all comers. When the Board went to the membership for authority to spend considerable funds renovating the Club, a specific commitment was made to build a new bar which would be restricted to members only, thereby creating an area in the Club where members could enjoy the undiluted fellowship of other members. After all, isn't that why we joined the Club? This lamentable action by the Board is a breach of trust.

I hope that other members will join me in asking the Board to reconsider these decisions and return at least a small part of Cosmos Club life to its members.

MALCOLM E. O'HAGAN ('81)

Cosmotographers: A Look at Our Reciprocal Clubs

The Cosmotographers, in cooperation with the Committee on Reciprocity, will present a slide show on Tuesday, April 9 on those clubs in the United States and abroad with whom we have reciprocal privileges.

For members who have not yet used reciprocal clubs, this is an opportunity to learn more about them and ask questions. Members will learn more about clubs they have visited and the history of others that they will want to consider using in the future.

Our first reciprocal club was St. Botolph in Boston, one of the favorites of our members. In 1978, we had only

16. Now we have 25 in the U.S., 7 in Canada, 25 in Europe, and 11 in the rest of the world.

We encourage all to learn more about these opportunities to have a new kind of travel experience, meet interesting people and save some travel funds as well.

Advance notice: the annual slide festival, a participatory program for all Club members, is scheduled for Tuesday, May 14. Further details in the next issue of the *Bulletin*, but start putting the slides together as soon as you can.

— LAURENCE AURBACH ('86)
President, Cosmotographers

Coming Events

(April Events are in the Pullout Calendar)

Friday, May 3 Annual Election Polls open 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Friday, May 3 Lobster Night

Saturday, May 4 Annual Meeting 1 p.m.

Polls open 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Wednesday, May 8 Book and Author Supper **Mark Strand**

Thursday, May 9 Lecture **Robert St. John** From Capone to Hussein

Friday, May 10 Wine Group Dinner

Sunday, May 12 Mother's Day Brunch

Tuesday, May 14 Noon Forum **William Carr** ('46)

Tuesday, May 14 Cosmotographers **Annual Slide Fest**

Wednesday, May 15 Warne Lounge Concert **Fidelio Trio** (piano, viola, cello)

Friday, May 17 Monte Carlo Night

Wednesday, May 22 Bridge Group Dinner & Duplicate Bridge 6:30 p.m.

Saturday, May 25 Book Discussion 1 to 3 p.m.

Richard II by **William Shakespeare**

Monday, May 27 Memorial Day (Clubhouse closed)

Friday, June 14 Lobster Night

Sunday, June 16 Father's Day Brunch

Friday, June 21 Wine Group Champagne Tasting 6:30 p.m.

Saturday, June 29 Book Discussion 1 to 3 p.m.

The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire by **Edward Gibbon**
(Excerpts: Chapters 1 through 5, and Chapter 38)

February Bridge Results

The monthly Duplicate Bridge session was held on February 27, six and one-half tables, with these results: The top scores of N-S teams were (1) Louise

Keeley and Charles Whitten, (2) Sam and Mercedes Eaton. E-W winners were (1) Les and Beryl Ramsey, (2) Marcus and Marryette Cohn.

AS READ

ADDRESS BY

MAX M. KAMPELMAN

UPON RECEIVING THE COSMOS CLUB AWARD

Cosmos Club
Washington, D.C.

April 16, 1991

My membership in the Cosmos Club dates back to January 6, 1958. At no time during these 33 years, until a few weeks ago when I heard from our President, Lee Loevinger, did I ever imagine that I would one day be the recipient of its Award.

Our Cosmos Club has weathered many crises of one sort or another over the 113 years of its existence in our nation's capital. We have overcome them. My admiration for our goals and for the many outstanding accomplishments of our renowned membership has never waivered. I cherish the Award and my association with all of you.

My feelings of satisfaction this evening, however, are somewhat chastened by a reminder from the Jewish Talmud that when, as it must to all of us, the time is reached when we are judged by our heavenly masters, it will not be the awards that we humans bestow upon one another that will weigh heavily on the scales, as much as the scars that we have earned in the struggle on earth for justice, human dignity and human brotherhood. Since my accomplishments and activities, such as

they have been, have brought me many satisfactions, such as this evening's, rather than scars, I am fully aware of my inadequacies as I acknowledge your honors.

Let me parenthetically add that it is not only the Talmud that has a way of intruding reality into illusion. It is not unusual for me to be accosted on a street or airport by a quizzical citizen who, after a moment, asks in effect: "Say, didn't you used to be somebody?"

It is now 27 months since I left full-time government service, with its different, exciting and enriching challenges. These experiences, fortunately, put me at the center of the dramatic world changes that are now gripping and puzzling our imaginations. During these 27 months, I have had the opportunity on a number of occasions to reenter the process and reacquaint myself with the evolving events. Let me take advantage of this occasion to share my observations and perceptions with you, thereby permitting me to sharpen and hone them for myself.

The object of our nation's diplomacy is to preserve our security and our values in a condition of peace. But, like all words, this proud word, "peace" has historically run the risk of being corrupted. 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 liberty that we seek as the indispensable ingredient for the evolution of Man from the species homo sapiens to the species "human being."

This is a goal easy enough to state, but difficult to attain. Men and women seem capable of mobilizing their talents to unravel the mysteries of their physical environment. People in this audience have played major roles in that understanding. 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. In every age, that has been the essence of the challenge. In this nuclear age, the significance of that task cannot be overstated.

The fundamental fact is that our world is changing so fast and so dramatically that we can barely see its details let alone its scope. The changes are perhaps greater than have taken place in all of mankind's previous history, with newer, greater scientific and technological developments on the horizon that will probably make the awesome discoveries of our time dwarf by comparison.

Henry Adams wrote in 1909 that "the world did not double or treble its movement between 1800 and 1900, but measured by any standard known . . . the tension and vibration and volume and so-called progression of society were fully a thousand times greater in 1900 and in 1800." Using that measure, the pace of change between 1900 and today is totally beyond calculation.

We are all impressed with recent rapidly moving international political developments. I am convinced that to understand them requires the awareness of the even more impressive changes to our world produced by science and technology. For the first time in human history, mankind is swiftly altering the basic physiology of our planet. Whether or not we fully understand their consequences, the chemical composition of the atmosphere is being drastically altered, as is the genetic diversity of species inhabiting the earth.

Four years ago, the world passed the five billion population mark. It took millions of years to reach the first billion in 1800. It took only 130 years to reach the second billion in 1930; 30 years to reach the third billion in 1960; 15 years to reach the fourth billion in 1975; 12 years to reach the fifth billion in 1987; and, we are told, it will take 11 years to reach the sixth billion in 1998. It is estimated that about 17% of all the people who ever lived since the beginning of Man are alive today.

To illustrate change in another context -- During the early childhood of many of us in this room, there were no vitamin tablets; no penicillin; no television; no refrigerators; no transcontinental telephone communications; no FM radio; no synthetic fibers; no dishwashers; no electric blankets; no airmail; no transatlantic airlines; no instant coffee; no Xerox; no air-conditioning; no frozen foods; no contact lenses; no birth control pill; no ballpoint pens; no transistors. We could go on endlessly. Indeed, bunnies were small rabbits and the term "making out" referred to how you did on your exams. Yet, today, to be serious, we here take these tangible products for granted, as our's by birthright and as an indispensable part of living.

During our lifetime, medical knowledge available to physicians has increased conservatively more than ten-fold. More than 80% of all scientists who ever lived, it is said, are alive today. The average life span is now nearly twice as great as it was when my grandparents were born. The average world standard of living has, by one estimate, quadrupled in the past century. Advanced computers, new materials, new bio-technological processes are altering every phase of our lives, deaths, even reproduction. No generation since the beginning of Man has experienced and absorbed so much change so rapidly -- and it is only the beginning. As an indication of

that, more than 100,000 scientific journals annually publish the flood of new knowledge that pours out of the world's laboratories.

A symphony orchestra recently played a concert in Japan in which a large steel and plastic robot performed as guest organist. The robot, which sight reads musical scores, played Bach, using its feet on the pedals as well as ten fingers on the keys. In Australia, a robot sheared 200 sheep in one hour. The Nissan Motor Company reports that robot inspectors can check the paint finish on an automobile in just 1.2 minutes, whereas an experienced worker with a high level of concentration needs 45 minutes to complete a similar inspection. A patent also exists for a robot tractor which automatically plants, tends, and harvests crops. Scientists are working on glass fiber cables that carry the same amount of information in one second that copper wire carries in 21 hours, thus quintupling America's telephone capacity and eliminating one billion miles of copper wire in America.

We are living in a period of information power, with the telefax, electronic mail, the super computer, high definition television, the laser printer, the cellular telephone, the optical disk, imaging, video-conferences, the satellite dish. Combining these instruments produces near miracles. I am informed that all the books in the Library of Congress can soon be stored in a computer the size of a home refrigerator.

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. As Henry Adams said, our science is indeed a drop, our ignorance remains an ocean.

Economic, technological, and communication advances have made global interdependence a reality. Benjamin Franklin wrote of the inter-dependence of philosophy, democracy and technology. We are seeing it at work. 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. We have yet to come to grips with a world in which the combined gross national product of Europe, for example, exceeds that of the United States; and the gross national product of Japan exceeds that of the Soviet Union; while the economies of South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore have moved, in the space of a generation, to international influence far beyond their relative size. George Shultz told of a shipping label on integrated circuits made by an American firm, which read: "Made in one or more of the following countries: Korea, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Mauritius, Thailand, Indonesia, Mexico, Philippines. The exact country of origin is unknown."

Furthermore, we have yet to settle on a legal and regulatory framework to cope with a world where economic interdependence blurs the origin of products, and where international financial flows in a single day (more than \$1 trillion) equal the U.S. 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 are necessitating basic changes in our lives. The world is 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. But, the world body politic did not keep pace with those scientific and technological realities; and what we have been observing and experiencing in the dramatic political changes that have been absorbing our attention is a necessary effort by the body politic to catch up with the worlds of science and technology.

What we have also been observing is a fierce resistance to change in the form of an intense fractionalization, as large numbers of peoples have had their emotions inflamed by nationality and religious appeals. We certainly see this in the Soviet Union and we see it in the Middle East. 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 the pressures. We will hold on tight and with a determined frenzy to the familiar, the tribal, the traditional!" This phenomenon cannot in the short run be ignored as religion, nationalism, race and ethnicity make themselves increasingly felt.

Simultaneously, however, we hear the stronger and more urgent sounds of impatient hope and expectation. The promises and realities of modern technology for better living cannot be hidden. The communication age has opened up the world for all to see. The less fortunate are now aware that they can live in societies, even their own, which respect their dignity as human beings. From radio and television they know such societies are only hours away. They want that better living for themselves and their children -- and they don't wish to wait. People across the world are standing for liberty. The striving for human dignity, furthermore, is universal because it is an integral part of our human character.

Hannah Arendt, the distinguished and perceptive social scientist, reflected the significance of this human ingredient when she wrote in a 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 human nature is unchangeable ... 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."

We see this in different cultures, different parts of the world. A larger part of the world's population is today living in relative freedom than ever before in the history of the world. Even in Latin America, a region we grew up believing to be governed by military dictatorships and tyrannies, record numbers of people today live, if precariously, in democracies or near democracies.

The latest authoritative Freedom House annual survey shows that 1990 was the freest year since that organization, which I have the honor to Chair, began its monitoring effort nearly fifty years ago. We monitor 165 nations. Of that number, 65 are free and 50 are partly free -- 115 out of 165. With a world population of 5.3 billion people, more than 2 billion or nearly 40% live in free countries, the highest ever; and 1.5 billion or an additional 30% live in partly free countries -- a total of 70% being free or partly free.

There is growing international awareness that 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 scientific and technological opportunities 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 thoughts, 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, 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. This requires that the politics of persuasion and consent must prevail over the politics of coercion and terror.

In any event, in this world of increasing interdependence, the lessons for the United States and the Soviet Union -- still the most important security relationship in the present era -- are evident. For nearly half a century, we 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. The basic truth of this principle is not in any way altered by our growing realization that the Soviet system is a bankrupt one; bankrupt economically, ideologically, socially, politically. A state with an estimated more than 25,000 nuclear weapons and massive additional military strength is one to be taken seriously.

Without doubt, Soviet leadership faces an 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, although it does provide some sustenance for itself and a great deal more for a fully functioning military machine. 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, shortages, corruption, and alcoholism, internal morale is bad.

For years, Soviet apologists, internal and external, proudly asserted that whatever their inadequacies, "social protection" was provided Soviet citizens. This meant they were protected from the capitalistic ills of hunger, poverty, disease, unemployment, crime, prostitution, homelessness. Only a few short years ago, one of our country's leading theologians, then Chaplain of one of the nation's most prestigious universities and a favorite of the lecture circuit, was telling his audiences to be more admiring of the Soviet Union because they had less unemployment and better medical care than we had in the United States.

Yet, we now see that the scale and depth of Soviet poverty, food shortages, inadequate medical care, lack of housing, have been overwhelming. A recent story in Pravda reported that "of 276 basic consumer goods, 243 cannot be found in shops, including soap, toothpaste, razor blades, notebooks, pencils, clothing, and shoes." Large numbers -- and not just Soviet Jews who see troubling signs of growing virulent anti-semitism -- are showing signs of wanting to leave in droves, causing many Western European governments to take a careful look at their immigration laws. Demands for secession are being heard everywhere.

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 statistics officially released by Soviet authorities.

Charles DeGaulle once referred to his difficulty in governing a people that made and ate more than 200 different kinds of cheese. We can only imagine the difficulty of governing a country with more than 200 different kinds of people and nationalities and languages. 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 within the Soviet Union is not the character and culture of its peoples. 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 and requires drastic change. We must appreciate that significant change has taken place, but we must also appreciate that we cannot yet fully trust the thrust of those changes, or be certain we understand the ultimate intentions or survivability of the present Soviet government.

Recent signs of renewed repression disturb us immensely. The Marquis de Custine wrote about the Russians 150 years ago: "Whenever the right of speech shall be restored to this muzzled people, the astonished world will hear so many disputes arise that it will believe the confusion of Babel again returned". Alexis De Tocqueville wrote around that time that the most dangerous time of an authoritarian regime is when it is undergoing change or reform. Others have pointed out that the most dangerous time in the life of a religion -- and Communism is a secular religion -- is when it has lost its inner faith but retained its outer power.

The current national minority agitation in the USSR is blending with social upheaval, political dissatisfaction and economic disaster, thereby undermining stability and threatening violence. We can and must influence the Soviet Union toward greater freedom and democracy as a way of channeling destructive into constructive energy in that society.

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 humanitarian 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 have seen results. The results are not yet entirely to our satisfaction. Serious problems remain and new problems are appearing as we see the military leadership, with President Gorbachev's apparent encouragement, join with the KGB in support of the repudiated Communist Party leaders who fear and resent the changes toward political and economic liberty that are struggling to gain a foothold in that country.

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 democratic and responsible. 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 the international area, we are very much encouraged. The Soviets have withdrawn their troops from Afghanistan and we are engaged in a serious joint exploration as to how best to end the civil war there and in Angola and in Cambodia. The Soviets abandoned their former ally, Iraq, and joined us in the UN condemnation of Saddam Hussein. We have together signed a

treaty totally eliminating all intermediate range nuclear weapons, those with a range between 300 to 3,000 kilometers. In recent months, we, the Soviet Union and twenty other European states signed a treaty reducing conventional arms significantly. We regrettably found that treaty being violated by the Soviet military even before it was ratified, but that credibility gap may now be removed by the Soviets, which could also lead to the signing of a strategic nuclear arms reduction treaty, which will reduce some terribly dangerous weapons by as much as 50%.

In essence, we have been urging the Soviets to develop stronger legal and structural restraints on their power, both their internal and external power. In that connection, let me refer to a month-long meeting this past June in Copenhagen, again under the Helsinki Final Act. I returned to government service that month to head up the American delegation. At this meeting, together with our NATO allies and with the cooperation of the Soviet Union, we engineered some of the most significant changes ever in the development of international law. We adopted a universally accepted "rule of law" concept as a norm for responsible internal behavior of nations. We adopted a set of principles for all the countries of Europe based on open political competition and political pluralism through political parties and free elections. What we, in essence, said was that political democracy was essential if stability, security and peace were to prevail in Europe.

A process has begun whose dynamic is gaining immense support. Indeed, at this very moment, American lawyers and political scientists and journalist are working with their counterparts in the Soviet Union and in Central 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. I am privileged to be a part of this effort.

Within every age the drive for human dignity has been dominant, but the struggle is a continuing one. It would be a mistake to believe that we today have reached the end point of mankind's ideological evolution, just as the universalists were wrong to have had 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 continued vigilance is required if our democratic values are to prevail, for, as the saying goes, "the devil too evolves." Aristotle taught us that all forms of government, are transitional and vulnerable to the corrosion of time, new problems, and missed opportunities. We are at risk if we who believe in liberty remain smug and content about our present strengths and the weakness of our adversaries.

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. To negotiate is risky. It is, in the words of my dear friend and great American, Hubert Humphrey, something like crossing a river while walking on slippery rocks. The possibility of disaster is on every side, but it is the way - sometimes the only way - to get across. The aim of our diplomacy and the supreme achievement of statesmanship is patiently, through negotiation, to pursue the peace with dignity we seek, always recognizing the threat to that peace, and always protecting our vital national interests and values. We should recall the message of Winston Churchill that diplomatic negotiations "are not a grace to be conferred but a convenience to be used."

We must have faith in our principles as we intensify our efforts to find a basis for understanding, democracy and peace with dignity. The process has begun, but we are still nearer the beginning than the end of that process. The process, furthermore, is likely to be a difficult and murky one. We will

have many disappointments, frequent frustrations and even some defeats. The recent tensions and crises we have noted are only a harbinger of more to come.

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 Central Europe? 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 do not enjoy that blessing. The changes stimulated by modern technology may well assist us in forging a future based on liberty, human dignity, and democracy 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. As our world evolves, we must not be afraid of the light and where it can take us.

Thank you.

TEDSON J. MEYERS

MARKET SQUARE, 701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

Dear Max,

I didn't want to say this in mixed company last night because I didn't want to "spoil" your evening, but ...

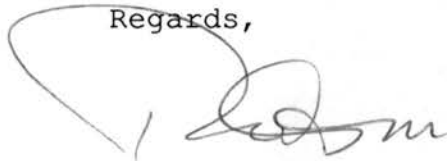
Your speech last evening was the finest I have ever heard at the Cosmos Club. That includes the entire array of Cosmos Club Award winners. And, since I presided over three such evenings, I am fresh from the subject!

I hope you will consider as imperative that the Club get that speech printed and distributed appropriately. I can't wait to get my hands on it because it is so rich with information and insight that I want time to savor it again. And I suspect I will do so often.

I knew when I left the building there would be more to think about, and I was right; during the day today several individuals who know that I know you called to share their appreciation and excitement for a memorable presentation.

Most humbly: Well Done!

Regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Tedson J. Meyers', with a large, sweeping initial 'T'.

The Honorable Max M. Kampelman
3154 Highland Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

April 17, 1991

FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON

A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

1001 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 800

WASHINGTON, DC 20004 • 2505

202 • 639 • 7000

FAX • 202 • 639 • 7008

WRITER'S DIRECT LINE

April 22, 1991

202-639-7020

Dr. Carl F. Hawver
Arrangements Chairman
Cosmos Club
2121 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008


Dear Dr. Hawver:

Let me use this occasion to thank you once again for your graciousness and hospitality last Tuesday night. It was a grand function and we enjoyed it immensely.

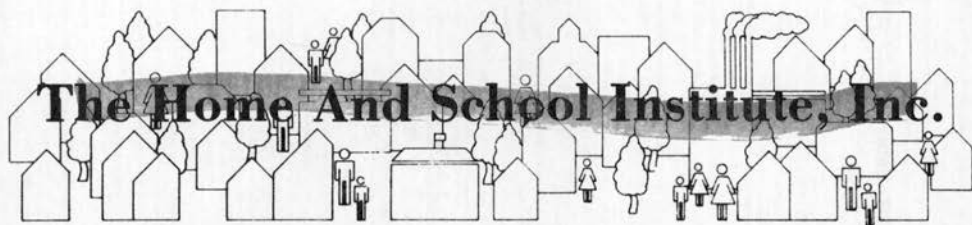
In one of your earlier letters to me, you asked me to make certain that I made a copy of my talk available to you so that the Cosmos Club may publish it or in some other way utilize it. I am pleased to enclose it with this letter.

My warmest best wishes to you and Mrs. Hawver.

Sincerely,


Max M. Kampelman

MMK:gs



Special Projects Office 1201 16th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

(202) 466-3633

Feb
22

Dear Max —
Hurrah for
your greatly
deserved Cosmos
Club Award!

You have led the
way in so many
ways — may your
mantle (living room) be
strong enough to hold
all the awards!

Best to Maggie —
Dorothy

707-5000

University Village #1310, 2401 Old Ivy Road, Charlottesville, VA 22901

April 18, 1991

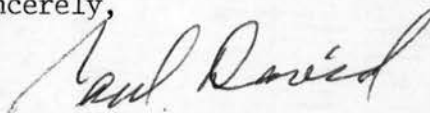
Max M. Kampelman, Esq.
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Suite 800
Washington, D. C. 20004-2505

Dear Max:

Opal and I send our congratulations and best wishes on your acceptance of the Cosmos Club's 28th Annual Award on April 16. We are sorry indeed that we were unable to be at the Club that evening to hear you and to participate in the event. We were just back from two weeks in Sicily and a week in Germany, to be greeted in our new condominium apartment by the usual stack of accumulated mail, in which we found the announcement of the award and invitation to attend, with the date for acceptances already well past.

We're glad you are serving on the Miller Center's Commission on the selection of Vice Presidents and hope some progress can be made on that difficult subject.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Paul David".

Paul T. David
Professor Emeritus



Center for Strategic & International Studies
Washington, DC

David M. Abshire
President

April 10, 1991

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

Dear Max:

I am sorry that I will not be able to attend the Cosmos Club Award ceremony honoring you on April 16. The citation is both magnificent and appropriate. You have given so much to so many and it is marvelous that you will receive this recognition by our esteemed Club, devoted to scholarship and achievement.

I do want to get together with you soon. My office will be in touch with yours to arrange a time.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "David", followed by a long horizontal flourish.

E

FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON

A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

MEMORANDUM

TO: Max M. Kampelman

March 19, 1991

FROM: Robert H. Mundheim

FILE: 09999:0063

I was enormously impressed with the announcement of your winning the Cosmos Club Award. You join a very distinguished group of winners.

STRATHMORE WRITING

25% COTTON FIBER USA

E

Leonard H. Marks

1333 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

February 25, 1991

Ambassador Max M. Kampelman
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson
1001 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Max

Congratulations on receiving the Cosmos Club Award.
You join a list of very distinguished fellow members
-- the Committee again showed good judgment.

Sincerely



Leonard H. Marks

F
Founded 1967

Cosmos Club Foundation

2121 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

Telephone: 387-7783

The Honorable Max M. Kampelman
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20004-2505

Dear Max:

This is a regrettably belated note of thanks for your generous recent deed in contributing half of your Cosmos Club Award honorarium to the Cosmos Club Foundation. It will be a great help.

Your address, in my view, was an extraordinary synthesis and a highlight in the sequence of our Award Lectures. It was a privilege to hear it.

With best wishes,



William D. Carey
Chairman of the Trustees

WDC:mc



THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

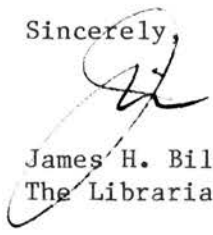
June 25, 1991

Dear Max:

The summer is upon us, and I see that I never thanked you for sending me a copy of the address you gave at the Cosmos Club when you received the Cosmos Club Award. I am very glad to have this to read over slowly and appreciate leisurely. Many thanks. And again my warmest congratulations for this well-directed honor.

Best wishes to you and Maggie.

Sincerely,


James H. Billington
The Librarian of Congress

The Honorable
Max M. Kampelman
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver
and Jacobson
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20004 - 2505

*I enclose a talk
I gave 2 weeks
ago in Moscow
& this past weekend
for a group of congressmen.
I hope we can talk
before you go over there.*

FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON

A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

1001 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 800

WASHINGTON, DC 20004 • 2505

202 • 639 • 7000

FAX • 202 • 639 • 7008

WRITER'S DIRECT LINE

June 20, 1991

202-639-7020

Mr. Walter E. Beach
Director
Helen Dwight Reid Educational
Foundation
4000 Albermarle Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Dear Walter:

Thank you for your June 11 letter. I would be honored if
Current published my Cosmos Club Award address. Thanks for
suggesting it.

All my best.

Sincerely,



Max M. Kampelman

MMK:gs



HELDREF PUBLICATIONS

HELEN DWIGHT REID EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION
4000 Albemarle Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20016-1851
(202) 362-6445 ■ (202) 537-0287 FAX ■ HELDREF@GWUVM.BITNET

June 11, 1991

EDUCATION

Change
The Clearing House
College Teaching
Design for Arts in Education
Journal of Education for Business
Journal of Educational Research
Journal of Environmental
Education
Journal of Experimental
Education
Preventing School Failure
RE:view
Science Activities
The Social Studies

HEALTH CARE

Hospital Topics
Journal of American College
Health

ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Critique
The Explicator
The Germanic Review
Journal of Arts Management
and Law
Journal of Popular Film and
Television
Symposium

SCIENCES

Archives of Environmental
Health
Behavioral Medicine
Environment
Journal of Motor Behavior
Rocks and Minerals
Weatherwise

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Asian Affairs, An American
Review
Current
Genetic, Social, and General
Psychology Monographs
Historical Methods
History: Reviews of New Books
Journal of Economic Education
Journal of General Psychology
Journal of Genetic Psychology
Journal of Group
Psychotherapy, Psychodrama
and Sociometry
Journal of Psychology
Interdisciplinary & Applied
Journal of Social Psychology
New Realities
Perspectives on Political Science
ReVision
World Affairs

Hon. Max M. Kampelman
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver
and Jacobson
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Max:

I suggested to Jerome Hanus, the editor of *Current*, the possibility of reprinting your Cosmos Club Award address. Jerry thought that it would be a good article for the journal, so I am writing to ask your permission. If you agree, we will then request permission from the Cosmos Club. I know the club prints the addresses of recipients of the Cosmos Club Award in a brochure for distribution to members, but *Current* would provide a wider audience.

Current, as you know, is a reprint journal for articles on public affairs. Since libraries constitute a large portion of the subscriptions, this would also provide permanent documentation of your excellent address.

Sincerely,

Walter E. Beach
Director

WEB:jh

4/16

FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON

A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

1001 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 800

WASHINGTON, DC 20004 - 2505

202 - 639 - 7000

FAX - 202 - 639 - 7008

WRITER'S DIRECT LINE

March 21, 1991

202-639-7020

Dr. Carl F. Hawver
Arrangements Chairman
Cosmos Club
2121 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Dr. Hawver:

Thank you very much for your most helpful and gracious letter of March 15. It answered a great many of the questions that were in my mind. I had an additional question which I asked Lee Loevinger to answer for me. It related to the length of my talk and Lee suggested that between 30 and 40 minutes would be appropriate. I will proceed on that assumption unless I hear to you to the contrary.

We look forward to seeing you on April 16 and will plan to arrive at about 5:45 p.m. It is thoughtful of you to have a parking space reserved for us. I was amused to note your reference to a corsage, since in the more than 40 years that Maggie and I have been married, I have yet to see her willing to wear a corsage. We will urge her to carry it.

I have no problem receiving questions from the floor. It seems to me simpler than having them written out on cards. It also provides spontaneity which is sometimes helpful.

I intend to begin thinking about the talk within the next few days. I will, therefore, have a prepared manuscript for you. You certainly do have my permission to publish it for the membership.

I look forward to meeting with you shortly. Thanks again for all of your help.

Sincerely,


Max M. Kampelman

MMK:gs



2121 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.—Washington, D. C. 20008

(202) 387-7783

March 15, 1991

Ambassador Max M. Kampelman
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20004-2505

Dear Ambassador Kampelman:

This letter will provide some details of the plans for the black tie Awards Dinner honoring you on April 16, 1991, at the Cosmos Club. Please let me know if any parts might give you a problem. I note that you have already provided Margaret Clark with the names of your guests, and a special invitation will be sent to them soon.

I understand that you will not need any special equipment for your presentation other than the usual microphone and podium, and whatever we may need for the question and answer period discussed later in this letter.

On the evening of the Awards Dinner, we will have a parking space reserved for your car in the Garden Parking Lot. If you could arrive at about 5:45, it will give us time to present Mrs. Kampelman with her corsage, and to escort you to the National Geographic Room by 6:00 when we have a small, informal reception planned for you. Present, in addition to you and your party, will be: the Club Officers, the Arrangements Committee Chairman, the Foundation Chairman, and their respective spouses. There will be no reception line. A reception for the general membership will be held in the Warne Lounge from 6:00 to 6:45, and if you choose, you could mingle with that group, greeting friends, from 6:30 to 6:45.

Guests will leave the reception areas for dinner at about 6:45, and dinner will be served at 7:00. You and your party will dine in the New Members' Dining Room with guests invited by the President, including: Club Officers, members of the Board, members of the Awards Committee, Past Presidents of the Club, Trustees of the Foundation, and their respective spouses. Our new dining rooms will accommodate the balance of our guests for dinner.

At about 8:00, diners will begin to move to the newly decorated Powell Auditorium. Seats down front will be reserved for those who dine in the New Members' Dining Room. The wives of

*Thanks but
no thanks*

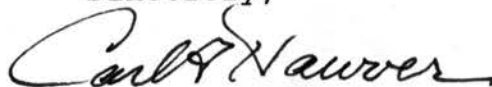
those who will be on the platform will have reserved seats in the front row. On stage with you will be: Club President Lee Loevinger, Foundation Chairman William Carey, and I, in my capacity as Chairman of the Arrangements Committee.

Will you please advise me or Margaret Clark whether you would prefer questions from the floor, or questions presented on cards? We will provide floor microphones or question cards and the people to handle them.

Please remember that is important for us to have the manuscript. We understand that we have your permission to publish it for the membership.

We have tried to anticipate any questions you might have about the arrangements with this letter, but if there is anything we failed to cover, please let us know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Carl F. Hawver". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a long, sweeping underline.

Carl F. Hawver
Arrangements Chairman

CFH:mc

FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON

A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

1001 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 800

WASHINGTON, DC 20004 • 2505

202 • 639 • 7000

FAX • 202 • 639 • 7008

WRITER'S DIRECT LINE

March 1, 1991

202/639-7020

Ms. Margaret Clark
Cosmos Club
2121 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C. 20008

Dear Ms. Clark:

In connection with Ambassador Kampelman's invitations to the Cosmos Award dinner on April 16, Mrs. Kampelman, (Marjorie or Maggie) will, of course attend. In addition, following are the names of Amb. Kampelman's children that he would appreciate being invited:

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Wiederkehr (Anne)
1868 Middlebridge Drive
Silver Spring, Maryland 20906

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey W. Kampelman (Nina)
1870 Wyoming Avenue, #702
Washington, D. C. 20009

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stevenson (Julia)
3723 Jenifer Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20015

If you need any additional information on this, please don't hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

Sharon H. Dardine
Assistant to
Max M. Kampelman



2121 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.—Washington, D. C. 20008

/202/387-7783

February 25, 1991

Ambassador Max M. Kampelman
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Eighth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20004

*Low Long 30-45
no materials*

Dear Ambassador Kampelman:

As Chairman of the Arrangements Committee for the Cosmos Club's black tie dinner honoring you on April 16, 1991, this communication is intended to add some detail and seek your wishes on some matters not mentioned in President Lee Loevinger's letter to you dated December 19, 1990.

First, let me underline Lee Loevinger's suggestion that it would be most desirable that you have a draft of your presentation available on April 16, which could be given to the Club Secretary on that evening. We do not mean that we would ask you to adhere to that draft in your presentation. Please feel free to ad lib here and there as you wish.

If you will need any special equipment for your presentation (slide projector, etc.) please let me know and I will arrange it, along with any necessary personnel to handle it.

It is customary for the Club to encourage the awardee to invite up to six family members or friends who will be guests of the Club at the banquet. If you would give us their names and addresses, we will issue them special invitations.

In addition to your honorarium, the Club will also reimburse you for any out-of-pocket expense you incur in connection with your attendance and presentation.

If you have any additional questions not answered here, I would invite you to get in touch with me or with Lee Loevinger or with Margaret Clark at the Cosmos Club office (who may be easier to reach by phone, though either Lee or I can be reached by letter to the Club).

I shall look forward to seeing you on April 16, and perhaps before at some Club event.

Cordially,

Carl F. Hawver

Carl F. Hawver, Chairman
Award Arrangements Committee

*Stinson
J. Kampelman*

4/16 L



2121 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20008
(202) 387-7783

LEE LOEVINGER
President

9 January 1991

The Honorable Max M. Kampelman
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 800
Washington, D.C. 20004-2505

Dear Max:

Although I felt sure that you would welcome the Cosmos Club Award the protocol required me to send you a formal letter and await your acceptance before actually exulting.

Your suggested date of April 16th is fine and I have instructed the Cosmos Club manager to make appropriate arrangements for the presentation ceremony on that evening. We will be in touch with you before that date to make some more specific arrangements.

Ruth and I will look forward with very happy anticipation to welcoming you and Maggie to the Club on that evening and I am sure it will be both a joyful one for all of us and an instructive one for the many Club members who will attend.

With best wishes and warm greetings to you and Maggie for a very happy and productive year.

Cordially,

Lee Loevinger

LL/jlj

4/16/91

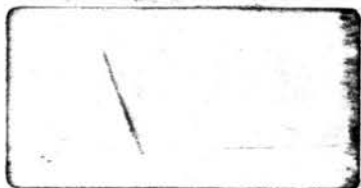
FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON
SUITE 800
1001 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004-2505

TO

Mr. Lester Tanser
Editor, Cosmos Club Bulletin
The Cosmos Club
2121 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C. 20008

*Sent full bio & photo
4/15/91*

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED



FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON

A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

1001 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 800

WASHINGTON, DC 20004 • 2505

202 • 639 • 7000

FAX • 202 • 639 • 7008

WRITER'S DIRECT LINE

January 3, 1991

202-639-7020

637-5600

The Honorable Lee Loevinger
President
Cosmos Club
2121 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

*Lee Loevinger
Hagen & Hartman*

Dear Lee:

I returned from a brief holiday in a warm climate to find your grand and exciting letter of December 19. Believe me, Lee, I didn't have the slightest inkling that the Awards Committee of the Cosmos Club was even considering my name. Let me assure you that I read your letter with great pride and immense satisfaction. The Cosmos Club award is as prestigious an award as any citizen of our community can receive and I will cherish it.

In looking at your preferred dates, the only date that causes me any difficulty is April 15, where I have a conflict. Why don't we simply settle on April 16 unless any of the other dates are preferable to you or other members of the Committee. At the moment, I will hold all of the dates open until I hear further from you.

Let me use this occasion, Lee, to express on Maggie's behalf and my own our warmest greetings and best wishes to you and Ruth for a happy, healthy and satisfying year ahead.

Sincerely,



Max M. Kampelman



LEE LOEVINGER
President

2121 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20008
(202) 387-7783

19 December 1990

PERSONAL

Ambassador Max M. Kampelman
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Eighth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Max:

It is my privilege to inform you that the Board of Management at its recent meeting, upon recommendation from the Awards Committee, has selected you to be the recipient of the Cosmos Club Award for 1991. A list of the previous recipients is enclosed.

The Award consists of a check for \$2,500 and an ornamented and bound citation. The recipient is asked to // prepare an original Address for delivery to Club members and guests assembled in a ceremony to be held in the Powell Auditorium of the Clubhouse on a mutually convenient date. Customarily, the Award ceremony is a black tie event, and would be held sometime in April or May. Our preferred dates are April 15, 16, 22, 23, 29, 30 and May 1 or 2, 1991.

It would be appreciated if you would indicate your acceptance of this Award at your earliest opportunity and indicate what date for the ceremony would be convenient for you.

Your Address will be published and distributed by the Club sometime after its presentation. It would be desirable if you would make your reading draft available to the Club Secretary on the evening of the presentation.

Until we hear from you, we wish to keep your selection as Award recipient confidential. The name of the recipient and the date of the presentation ceremonies will be announced promptly thereafter.

I look forward to your reply -- and happily anticipate your acceptance.

Sincerely,

Lee Loevinger

LL/jlj

THE COSMOS CLUB AWARD

The Cosmos Club Award has been presented annually since 1964 to persons of national or international standing in a field of science, literature, the fine arts, the learned professions or the public service. The Award and related expenses are supported by a grant from the Cosmos Club Foundation, which was created in 1967 for the advancement of the arts, humanities and sciences. The Award has been presented to the following:

- 1964 — Elvin C. Stakman, Biologist
- 1965 — Henry Allen Moe, Humanist
- 1966 — Merle Antony Tuve, Geophysicist
- 1967 — McGeorge Bundy, Foundation Executive
- 1968 — Samuel Eliot Morison, Historian
- 1969 — Robert D. Calkins, Economist
- 1970 — Edwin Herbert Land, Scientist
- 1971 — Kenneth Mackenzie Clark, Art Historian
- 1972 — Howard A. Rusk, Physician
- 1973 — Louis B. Wright, Historian
- 1974 — Horace M. Albright, Conservationist
- 1975 — Helen Hayes, Actress
- 1976 — Roger Tory Peterson, Ornithologist-Artist
- 1977 — Archibald MacLeish, Poet
- 1978 — Caryl P. Haskins, Biologist
- 1979 — Bernard MacGregor Walker Knox, Classical Scholar
- 1980 — John William Gardner, Foundation Executive
- 1981 — Laurence McKinley Gould, Geologist
- 1982 — Lewis Thomas, Physician
- 1983 — Barbara Wertheim Tuchman, Historian
- 1984 — Paul A. Volcker, Economist
- 1985 — Richard H. Bales, Musician
- 1986 — Albert B. Sabin, Physician
- 1987 — Jerome B. Wiesner, Engineer
- 1988 — S. Dillon Ripley, Zoologist
- 1989 — C. Everett Koop, Surgeon
- 1990 — James A. Van Allen, Physicist

R
4/16

Carl F. Hawver
3463 S. Leisure World Blvd.
Silver Spring, MD 20906

22 March 1991

Mr. Walter E. Beach
Heldref Publications
4000 Albemarle Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016-1851

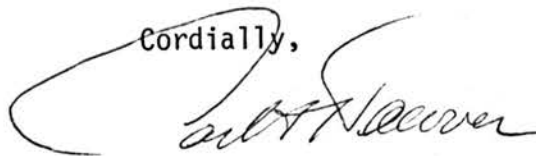
Dear Mr. Beach:

Thank you for calling my attention to the Hubert H. Humphrey Award won by Max Kampelman from the American Political Science Association in recognition of his notable service as a political scientist. I'll try to incorporate that in my remarks as I introduce Max on April 16.

Max Kampelman has so many accomplishments in so many areas, that it is difficult to try to cover, even the most important, in a restricted time or space.

Perhaps I shall get an opportunity to thank you in person on April 16.

Cordially,





totts gap

RD #1, Box 1120 G, Bangor, Pennsylvania 18013
215/588-0572 • FAX 215/588-8452

Medical Research Laboratories, Inc.

Interdisciplinary Colloquia

Institute For Human Ecology

July 8, 1991

Mr. Max M. Kampelman
3154 Highland Place N.W.
Washington, DC 20008

Dear Max:

I was delighted to see your picture receiving the Cosmos Club award in the Cosmos Club Bulletin. Congratulations! I read the excerpts from your acceptance address with great interest. Invention has indeed become the mother of necessity. Your case for the importance of international interdependence is crisp and telling. Very best regards.

Sincerely,

Stewart Wolf, M.D.
Director

SW:jl

send speech
P. y. y. v. h. o. s.
no w. s. i. a. u. n.
e. o. y. i. n. e. n. i. m. e.

MAX M. KAMPELMAN
SUITE 800
1001 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004-2505

May 21, 1991

Mrs. David A. Kosh
4041 - 41st Street North
Arlington, Virginia 22207

Dear Zelda:

Thank you very much for your most thoughtful and gracious letter of May 13. It has been a long time and I was absolutely delighted to hear from you and to know that you and David are getting along well.

It occurred to me that you might like to see a copy of the speech I delivered at the Cosmos Club. I am, therefore, enclosing it.

Maggie joins me in sending you and David our warmest best wishes.

Sincerely,



Max M. Kampelman

MMK:gs
Enclosure

MRS. DAVID A. KOSH
4041 - 41ST ST. NORTH
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22207

May 13, 1991

Dear Max,

Congratulations to the Cosmos Club for selecting you for the twenty-eighth award to distinguished members of our society! We applauded their excellent choice. I wish we could have been present to join in honoring you on the evening of the presentation. Unfortunately, we had to be out of town at that time. We read the brochure issued by the Cosmos Club to members, which included the biographical sketch about you.

Since I had the privilege of association with you during the time you rescued and enabled WETA to survive, I wish more had been stated about that. It was such a very important contribution and has

such continuing significance. I realize, of course, that compared to all your other great achievements, it may not have seemed as vital to the person who wrote the biographical sketch, as your global ones. But those of us who worked with you and experienced your magnificent organizational abilities know how hard you worked and how brilliantly.

The people of our country, and indeed the world, are fortunate that a man with your ideals, human relations skills, and integrity, has been in a leadership position.

David and I hope that you will continue to contribute in these ways to the improvement of society and that you will have a healthful, long life.

With warmest regards to you and your family

Zelda



2121 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

TEL. (202) 387-7783

FAX (202) 234-6817

April 16, 1991

Mr. Max M. Kampelman
Cosmos Club

My Dear Max:

Rarely have I had such a conflict of two of my favorite stars appearing the same night and at the same hour.

Harvard calls me to be with Derek Bok at the annual Harvard dinner just down the street. At that moment you will be heard here at the Club. I will send you fleeting thoughts of affection and my good wishes.

My hearty congratulations.

Very truly yours,

J. Patrick Hayes

MAIN OFFICE

4200 Butterworth Place, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20016 • (202)966-1055

SOCIAL & HEALTH SERVICES

Suite 100 • 4000 Albemarle St., N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20016 • (202)895-0234

DAY HEALTH CENTER

4900 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. (36th & Everett Sts) • Washington, D.C. 20008 • (202)895-0238

Board of Directors

President

Frank K. Ross

Vice Presidents

Elizabeth Greenwold

Anne Werner

Jane Yurow

Secretary

William Skidmore

Treasurer

Sheila McC. Muccio

General Counsel

Nathaniel S. Preston

Executive Director

Elizabeth S. Fox

Member Institutions

Adas Israel Congregation

All Saints Church

Capital Memorial Seventh Day

Adventist Church

Chevy Chase Baptist Church

Chevy Chase

Presbyterian Church

Christ Church, Georgetown

Church of the Annunciation

Eldbrooke United

Methodist Church

Holy Trinity Church

Metropolitan Memorial United

Methodist Church

National Presbyterian Church

Our Lady of Victory Church

St. Alban's Parish

St. Ann's

Roman Catholic Church

St. Columba's Episcopal Church

St. John's Church

Lafayette Square

St. Margaret's Episcopal Church

St. Paul's Lutheran Church

St. Paul's Parish

St. Thomas Apostle Church

Shrine of the

Most Blessed Sacrament

Temple Sinai

Washington Hebrew

Congregation

Westmoreland

Congregational Church

April 10, 1991

The Honorable Max M. Kampelman
3154 Highland Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

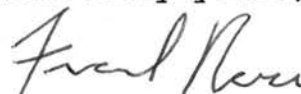
Dear Ambassador Kampelman:

On behalf of the Board of Directors of IONA Senior Services, I want to congratulate you on receiving the Cosmos Club Award this year. I note that the program prepared in your honor speaks of "a man who has served his country and, indeed, the world...". I wish they would add that you have also served your neighborhood community very well!

IONA Senior Services has been very grateful for your willingness to share your knowledge and experience with the older people in our programs. I understand from Jim O'Donnell that your talks at St. Margaret's and Adas Israel senior luncheon clubs have been memorable highlights for all who attended. I hope you will continue to participate in IONA's programs and to be an example for other people of our community who have national and world renown of an important way to be a good neighbor in Washington.

Congratulations, again, for a much deserved award.

Sincerely yours,



Frank K. Ross
President of the Board





GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER

*Samuel Dash
Professor of Law*

May 1, 1991

Ambassador Max M. Kampelman
Suite 800
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Max:

Sara and I want to congratulate you once again for your receipt of the prestigious Cosmos Club Award. You are a unique and outstanding selection, and the award to you greatly honors the Club, itself.

That evening after your address, we told you how wonderful we thought it was. It was truly fascinating, insightful and mind-opening. Single-handedly, you have improved the status of lawyers in the opinions of that distinguished Cosmos Club audience, for the most part made up of scientists.

Also, many thanks for so promptly sending us a copy of your address. We are enjoying the opportunity to read your message and to reflect on it.

We wish you good health and happiness and hope that we can be with you again soon on another delightful occasion.

Cordially,



The Home And School Institute, Inc.

Special Projects Office 1201 16th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 466-3633

Members of the HSI Board

Dorothy Rich
President
James Van Dien
Treasurer
Miriam Bazelon
Public Member, Chair
National Advisory Council
John Bottum
US Department of Agriculture
Misbah Khan, M.D.
University of Maryland School of Medicine

May 7, 1991

To:  Max Kampelman

From: Dorothy Rich

National Advisory Council

Don Cameron
Executive Director
National Education Association
Elizabeth Campbell
Vice President for Community Affairs
WETA
Eileen D. Cooke
Director, Washington Office
American Library Association
Harvey C. Dzodin
Vice President
ABC Television
Arnold Fege
Director, Government Relations
National PTA
Arthur S. Flemming
Former Secretary
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Jeremiah Floyd
Associate Executive Director
National School Boards Association
Myrtle E. Gray
Past President
National Association of Colored Women's Clubs
Douglas C. Holbrook
Secretary-Treasurer
American Postal Workers Union
A. Sidney Johnson
Executive Director
American Public Welfare Association
Tom C. Korologos
Vice President
Timmons and Company
Leanna Landsmann
Education Writer/Publisher
J. Douglas Phillips
Senior Director, Corporate Planning
Merck & Co., Inc.
Vincent E. Reed
Vice-President, Communications
The Washington Post
Carol F. Sulzberger
Member, Cooperative Education Commission
Joan Worden
Vice President
Edelman Public Relations Worldwide
Edward Zigler
Sterling Professor of Psychology
Yale University

Max, I really appreciated receiving your Cosmos Club speech and have to tell you that I think it is terrific! It's got past, present and vision.

Hope you get lots of use out of it, in many wonderful occasions to come, also.

All best.

PS: Here's an example from Austin, Texas of what HSI programs are doing in the field. The death of the family is greatly exaggerated...

Max Kampelman Wins Cosmos Club Award



Max M. Kampelman ('58), who played a key role in negotiations with the Soviet Union on arms control and human rights, is this year's recipient of the Cosmos Club Award, the Club's most coveted prize.

The Award is presented annually to an individual who has made outstanding achievements or contributions in some field of science, literature, the arts, learned professions or public service. Kampelman will receive the award at a ceremony in the Powell Auditorium on April 16. On that occasion he will make an address related to his field or career.

A distinguished lawyer, Kampelman first turned to diplomacy in the 1960's as an adviser to the U.S. delegation to the United Nations. In the 1970's, Kampelman served as chief U.S. negotiator at the Madrid Conference following upon the Helsinki Final Act upholding civil rights, of which he has been a dogged champion.

Kampelman's crowning diplomatic achievement was as chief American negotiator in the Geneva arms reduction talks that he concluded successfully in 1988. There he won international attention as an astute and indefatigable negotiator with the Russians, reaching an agreement that was hailed as of inestimable importance for world peace and security.

In his long and eventful career, Kampelman has been a university teacher, author, television talk show moderator and bank director. He has served on the board of Arena Stage, and helped bring public television to the Washington area.

Among Kampelman's many previous awards are The Presidential Citizens Medal, the Vanderbilt Gold Medal of New York University Law Center, the Human Rights Award of the American Federation of Teachers and the Hubert H. Humphrey Award of the American Political Science Association.

The last 10 winners of the Cosmos Club Award include James Van Allen ('59), space scientist; C. Everett Koop ('82), surgeon; S. Dillon Ripley ('64), zoologist; Jerome B. Wiesner ('52), engineer; Albert B. Sabin ('83), physician; Richard H. Bales ('60), musician; Paul A. Volcker, economist; Barbara W. Tuchman, historian; Lewis Thomas, physician, and Laurence Gould ('47), geologist.

DAVID RICHARDSON ('83)

THE COSMOS CLUB BULLETIN is published at the Clubhouse, 2121 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008. Lester Tanzer, Editor; Harald A. Rehder, Frank van der Linden, Henry Lowenstern, Ian McDonald, Jeanne S. Mintz, William H. Peters, E. F. Quinn, David Richardson, Paul J. Scheips, Robert E. Thompson, Julius Duscha (corresponding), Associate Editors; Lee Loevinger, President; Albert H. Bowker, Vice President; Scott R. Schoenfeld, Secretary; Theodore M. Schad, Treasurer. © Cosmos Club 1991.