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Monahans teen-ager wins TV appearance

4051

The American

MONAHANS — Chris Lapp, a 15-year-old who helped teach a space science course at Odessa College this summer, is scheduled to appear on "Good Morning America" Friday.

Lapp, who will be a sophomore at Monahans High School this fall, said the 7 a.m. TV appearance on Channel 2 is in connection with a contest sponsored by the Young Astronaut Council.

He said members could apply to go on a youth exchange to Russia in October. Young cosmonauts are scheduled to visit the United States in November.

"I'm very excited and nervous," he said, adding he was notified Tuesday of the TV appearance.

Lapp said contest entrants submitted test scores, wrote a paragraph about why they wanted to go on the exchange and listed community activities. Results of the contest are scheduled to be released Friday.

On his entry form, his reason for wanting to go was, "To promote good will between the two countries."

"The last great technological achievement was the Apollo-Soyuz mission in 1975," Lapp said. "I think what we could do now would be great if we work together."

Membership in the Young Astronaut Council is open to students in grades one through 12. It is a national organization with more than 4,000 chapters. Lapp belongs to a Monahans chapter that has about 30 members.

ANTONIO SMITH.

"As a member of the Young Astronauts program, I've just returned from the Soviet Union where I participated in the first youth exchange. I study very hard. There's no place in my life for drugs of any kind."

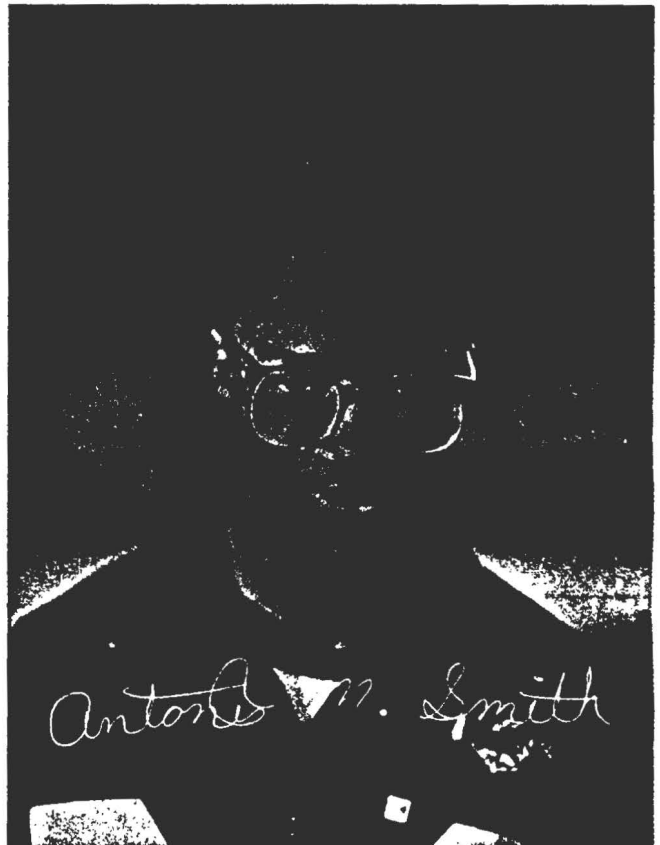
When the principal of Chicksaw Jr. High School in Memphis, Tennessee, called Antonio Smith into his office for "some sort of interview," Antonio didn't know that his answers to questions such as "Do you like to travel?" and "What do you think of outer space?" would win him a trip to Washington, D.C., to see the President.

Because of his "victorious" interview, a 3.8 grade point average, and his community activities, 15-year-old Antonio was selected to be the Memphis representative to the Young Astronauts program, launched by President Reagan in 1984.

The Young Astronauts program is a national educational program for elementary and junior high school students designed to promote the study of science, mathematics, and technological subjects. Conceived by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, the program distributes "Adventure Activities" such as model rocket kits to participating schools. Each of the thousands of chapters nationwide is eligible to participate in writing, art, math, and science contests, with prizes sometimes including trips to Space Camp and shuttle launches. Young Astronauts like Antonio can also use their computers to access a high-tech electronic information system which keeps them informed on the latest happenings of the U.S. Space Program.

Young Astronauts pledge their best efforts "to improve my grades in science, mathematics, and related subjects, to learn about space and to help others towards these goals."

As president of his school's Young Astronauts program, Antonio is responsible for showing members computer programs from NASA and arranging science and technology activities. He and other future space explorers study the cosmic drama of the birth and death of a star by observing the Orion region of the sky. By using the Sky Travel program on a Commodore 64 or 128 computer, they find out what the Hunter Orion looks like throughout the night. They learn to "pilot" a gyro-



scope and to investigate the forces that cause a gyroscope to slow down.

But it's not just outer space that intrigues Antonio. Planet Earth holds considerable interest for this young man. This past summer he joined his school traveling club for a tour of the Western United States, including New Mexico, Arizona, and California. He recently took a two-week trip to the Soviet Union with 10 other Young Astronauts. The Young Astronaut-Young Cosmonaut Youth Exchange was a direct result of the Geneva Summit agreements between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev. Antonio and other students toured Moscow, Leningrad, and Star City, the Soviet cosmonaut training facility.

Antonio, the youngest of four children, enjoys riding his bicycle, collecting stamps and foreign money, and sprinting around the track for his school team. (He has won awards for the fastest mile at two meets.) He sings tenor in his church choir, and is a member of the National Junior Honor Society.

He wants to be an astronaut or an engineer when he grows up.

Soviet boys impress U.S. girl, 14

SCRIPPS HOWARD

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As interesting as the space training center was, Amy said her fondest memories were of the Soviet people.

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Amy says Russian youths appear to be happy. "Everything is geared

PLAIN DEALER

CLEVELAND, OH
DAILY 471,670

THURSDAY
NOV 27 1986
BURRELLE'S

U.S. - SOVIET

East meets West in culture swaps



By Jan Underwood

MEMENTOS: Heidi Riffe's souvenirs from trip include three medals from Soviet space program.

By Michael Mecham
USA TODAY

Fourteen-year-old Heidi Riffe of Dayton, Ohio, became a star on Moscow TV.

And pianist Vladimir Horowitz visited his native Russia for the first time in 60 years.

These were some of the personal — and global — advantages gained from cultural exchange pacts reached a year ago by President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at the Geneva summit.

Riffe was one of 10 American Young Astronauts who journeyed to the Soviet Union last month on a four-city tour — 10 young cosmonauts visit U.S. space centers next month.

"This was the trip of a lifetime," said Riffe. "They were very friendly."

Top issues at Geneva — arms control, regional conflicts and human rights — weren't resolved. But the summit ended a U.S. freeze on cultural, scientific and educational exchanges after the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Increased exchanges serve Gorbachev's goal of making the Soviet society more open to Western eyes and Reagan's belief that personal contact will help end superpower distrust.

"We are a symbol, a litmus paper of the commitment of both sides to continue a dialogue" on the larger issues of war and peace, said Ambassador Stephen Rhinesmith, of the U.S. Information Agency, coordinator of the program.

About 500 Soviet artists and scientists have traded places with 1,000 of their USA counterparts in the past year.

■ Horowitz electrified Moscow and Leningrad — and USA TV audiences — with recitals last April.

■ The Kirov Ballet performed in Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Trenton, N.J.

■ A "town meeting" brought together 250 USA citizens and 2,000 locals in Jurmala, Latvia, in September.

■ The Soviets twice rejected requests, but the thaw brought 40 Post-Impressionist paintings — by Matisse, Cezanne, Gauguin and others — to a Washington, D.C., National Gallery of Art show viewed by 198,000 people in May; similar crowds attended in Los Angeles and New York.

■ The world-renowned classical folk dancers of the Moiseyev Dance Company hadn't visited the USA since 1974. Now, the 150-member troupe is touring sold-out USA theaters — a final performance is set for Thanksgiving in New York.

The exchanges have ranged from screening of Soviet films at New York's Museum of Modern Art to a Faulkner symposium in Moscow; from a display of 1840-1910 USA paintings in Moscow and Leningrad to a satellite teleconference on heart disease.

Political jousts can jeopardize cultural efforts

Tension that swirled around the Nicholas Daniloff affair in September revealed how fragile the cultural exchange effort can be.

Until the Soviets released the imprisoned U.S. News & World Report correspondent, a journey by 250 USA citizens to the Soviet republic of Latvia for a uniquely fruitful "town meeting" was almost scrubbed.

"We were sort of hostages in Washington for two days waiting to see what would happen," recalls Joseph Johnson of New York's Chautauqua Institution, a sponsor of the Sept. 13-23 trip.

"People from both sides have pointed to these people-to-people exchanges and said, 'That's the one thing that's going right in the relationship,'" said Stephen Rhinesmith, coordinator of U.S. exchange programs.

In Latvia, morning sessions were formal and the topics included arms control, regional tensions and the future of U.S.-Soviet relations. The auditorium was packed with 2,000 Latvians.

"Our guys were really hard-line and ... they sent some people that would scare the living hell out of you," said Johnson.

But in the afternoons, the hard edges disappeared as conversation drifted to daily life — raising children, the kinds of cars we drive, and what about drugs in schools and teen-age sex?

"That was what we really wanted to get involved in," said Johnson.

Government-controlled media has provided Soviet-bloc citizens with odd impressions:

■ USA crime is played up so much that Soviets think "we're all walking around with a six gun strapped on."

■ Soviets are sure that USA citizens must sell their body parts to get money for food.

The Chautauqua Institution hopes 200 Soviets will attend a "town meeting" on its campus near Buffalo next August.

— Michael Mecham

HERALD PALLADIUM

ST. JOSEPH, MI
DAILY 36,735

SATURDAY
NOV 22 1986
BURRELLE'S

American Girl Says Russian Young Men Polite, Nice Looking

By JERRY VONDAS

Scripps Howard News Service

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"Sure, I gave it to them," says the 14-year-old. "I want to keep in touch with them. Russian young men are gentlemen. Not only are they good-looking and bright, but they're ready to help you with your wraps, pull out chairs for you and carry your luggage.

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As interesting as the space facilities were, Amy says her fondest memories will be of the Soviet people.

"On the whole, the Russian people are aloof. In the large cities you don't see people standing around in groups or walking in a crowd. Yet once they get to know you on a one-to-one basis, they can be very friendly."

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Amy says Russian youths appear to be happy. "Everything is geared toward them. There are rest camps for them to visit during the summer and places to socialize after school.

"The fact that their parents have complete authority over them and that they can't really criticize their government or write or say what they want really doesn't bother them. I'm afraid some of them are going to be deeply disappointed when they visit home."

TRIBUNE

ALBUQUERQUE, NM
DAILY 49,781

SATURDAY
NOV 22 1986

BURRELLE'S

Yank teen finds Russian youths 'gentlemen'

Scripps Howard News Service

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BURRELLE'S

Teen-age American girl finds Soviet boys gentlemanly, bright

JERRY VONDAS
Scripps Howard News Service

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11/17/88
NOV 20 1988
BURRELLE'S

American girl finds Soviet boys gentlemanly

By JERRY VONDAS
For Scripps Howard News Service

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DAILY RECORD

MORRISTOWN, NJ
DAILY 59,037

TUESDAY
NOV 18 1986

BURRELLE'S

337

Soviets turn on the charm for teen

By JERRY VONDAS
Scripps Howard News Service

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TRIBUNE

BISMARCK, ND
DAILY 27,000

TUESDAY
NOV 10 1986

BURRELLE'S

U.S. girl finds young Soviets are gentlemen

Scripps Howard News Service

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GUINNETT DAILY NEWS

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA
DAILY 26,502

MONDAY
NOV 17 1986
BURRELLE'S

15A

Young visitor says Soviet boys polite

Scrpps Howard News Service

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BUREAUX

Aspiring Tucson astronaut has mixed impressions of

8051

FRONT PAGE

By DOUG HAWTHORNE
Territorial Staff Writer

Aspiring astronaut Scott Clark is back in Tucson after touring the Soviet Union. His impressions are mixed. The 13-year-old student at Kino Learning Center is a member of the Tucson chapter of the Young Astronauts Council.

By reciprocal agreement, he was one of 10 U.S. youngsters who traveled to the Soviet Union last month. They returned Nov. 1 to the United States.

The Soviet Union will send 10 Young Cosmonauts to the United States in December. They will spend their time in Washington, D.C., and Florida.

"The kids were very friendly," Scott says. "We didn't meet a kid who didn't want to talk to us. They talked a lot about SDI (the Strategic Defense Initiative). They're afraid they won't have an offensive capability if SDI is employed."

"They're not aware of their own anti-satellite development programs."

Scott says that during tours, the American youngsters were tightly regulated. During an Oct. 19 visit to Lenin's Tomb, "they told us to keep our jackets zipped up and our hands in plain view."

Scott, who came back with a potpourri of memorabilia, said that Soviet adults were also very friendly, but that his conversations with Soviet youngsters were different when adults were around.

"We kids talked a lot about music and school, except when the adults were around," he recalls. "Then we talked about peace, SDI and nuclear weapons."

T. Wendell Butler, executive director of the Young Astronauts Council; its secretary, Linda Long; and two outstanding chapter leaders were adult escorts during the Soviet tour, Scott says.

"Pamela Lee, a space artist, was also along on the tour. She does projects for NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration).

"(Ms. Long) painted a picture with two children — one American and one Soviet — in spacesuits, in front of a Martian landscape. We presented it to a general at Star City."

The Young Astronauts visited Star

City, the Soviet equivalent to the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in Houston, on Oct. 18.

While at Star City, they met with Soviet scientists and cosmonauts, laid a wreath at the memorial to Yuri A. Gagarin — the first man in space — and participated in a round-table discussion on peaceful uses of space.

At the space center, the youngsters

walked through the Mir space-station

"They were lost and cramped inside. For we visited much more space."

The youngsters returned Oct. 14-16, before the Soviet Union. The

Astronauts Council headquarters and the Smithsonian Institution before leaving Oct. 16 for Moscow, via Frankfurt, West Germany.

The night of Oct. 18, they visited the Leningrad Circus in Moscow. They visited the Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute Oct. 20, and the following day they visited the Cosmonaut Memorial Museum. They also met with representatives of the Soviet Cosmonauts Federation and with veteran cosmonauts.

They went to Kaluga Oct. 23, where they placed flowers at a monument to Konstantin E. Tsiolkovsky, the father of Soviet cosmonautics. They left for Leningrad that evening, and toured that city the following day.

On Oct. 27, they visited the Crimean Astronomical Observatory, and the following day they toured Tbilisi. They participated in a press conference on Oct. 31, the last day of their visit, during which they were interviewed by Jane Pauley on NBC's "Today" show.

"The interview was short because it costed NBC \$12,000 a minute to transmit using a Soviet communications satellite. We were on for a minute-and-a-half," Scott says.

Scott proudly displayed a table filled with Soviet books, stamps, medallions, flags and other memorabilia, and says he won't soon forget his Soviet excursion.

"The first thing we did upon our return to Washington was go to a McDonald's Restaurant," Scott remembers. "We ate until we were stuffed. We missed good old American junk food."



BACK FROM SOVIET EXCURSION — Scott Clark, a student at Kino Learning Center and member of the Young Astronauts Council, displays some of the memorabilia he brought back from the Soviet Union. Scott was one of 10 youths who toured Soviet space facilities last month under a reciprocal agreement with the Soviet government. (Territorial photo by Doug Hawthorne)

NOV 12 1986

BURRILLES

Mandy Is Home From Russia, With Love...And Awareness

By Mary DuBois
Journal Correspondent

On Nov. 3, 13-year-old Mandy Heidemann returned home to Florissant from a "once-in-a-lifetime" trip. Mandy was one of 10 students from across the United States to be chosen to go as a goodwill ambassador, of sorts, to Russia. The students were all members of the Young Astronauts Club. The club is a national organization best described as "boy scouts of the 21st century" by Will Davis, Mandy's advisor.

Mandy, the daughter of Harvey and Marilyn Heidemann, is in the eighth grade at Hazelwood Junior High School. She is in her second year of the Young Astronauts and is now the commander of the organization at her school. The purpose of the club is to encourage an interest in math and science. Mostly, this is done by using the vehicle of space to improve the student's participation in these two fields of study.

Realizing the growing need for engineers in all fields, a number of private industries are financing the project, including the trip to Russia. McDonnell-Douglas takes a personal interest and sends speakers on high-tech topics. Among the speakers have been Charles Walker, an astronaut who's been in space three times, and Dr. Lou Marshall of N.A.S.A. Dr. Marshall made the comment

that it will be the children in this year's seventh grade classes who will be the future astronauts to go to Mars. With this in mind, it is this same age-group who are making peaceful gestures to their Soviet counterparts. Perhaps they'll be sharing a command module in another 20 years.

As it was, they shared two weeks in the Soviet Union with a group of Russian children with like interests. They were together every day, traveling to Moscow, Leningrad, Simferopol, Tbilisi and, best of all, to Star City. "That's where they train their astronauts," said Mandy. They also visited mission control in Moscow, an hour's drive from Star City, but the actual launch pad was not to be on their itinerary.

It was the summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev last year that enabled this exchange to take place, and it was probably the summit meeting last month that canceled out the trip to the launch pad as well as the chance to meet the Soviet premier.

"But among the youthful scientists, 'politics didn't matter,'" Mandy insisted. "They think we're like they are." Mandy suggested the teenagers of the two countries should hold a youth summit since "the children trust each other; and get rid of the adults with their nasty distrust."

Even if the feelings were the same, there was much in Russia that was unusual to the observant blond teenager. "The food was an experience. Everything was breaded and fried. The meat was grilled, but it must've been left on for days, it was so tough. They used chicken, pork, veal or beef, but you couldn't tell which of the four it was." The rest of the meal consisted of potatoes and cabbage, for which Mandy never acquired a taste. But she did try tongue, she admitted with a grimace. She must have longed for a good old cheeseburger, but there are no McDonald's in the U.S.S.R. "It's too 'decadent,'" Mandy said smirking. "If they don't like something, it's 'decadent!'"

Most of the time, the American and her fellow scientists experienced no hostility as foreigners in Russia. The only occasion they felt intimidated was when passing through passport control. "They stare at you for five minutes, looking at your picture then back at you."

As presents for her parents, Mandy brought home beautiful fur hats: for her mother, a dark hat of mink tails and, for her father, a hat of rabbit with ear flaps. For herself, Mandy purchased a cap of white fox. She found the furs "less expensive than in the U.S.," as were many items. Surprisingly, though, Pepsi-cola was rather costly and "it was nasty! They made it with rye."

"The people know what life is like here (in America) from television and movies. They get Minnesota television over there, they pick it up on satellite." There is also a black market business in video tapes. The Russians can watch "Rambo" or "Rocky IV"; however in some edited versions, it's not Rocky who wins, but his Russian opponent!

The Soviet and American kids exchanged pins and have promised to exchange letters as well. Friendships were formed in that hectic, fascinating two weeks. Mandy hopes to see her Soviet friends again. In December, a group of young Russian cosmonauts will visit America, but Mandy doubts her new friends will be among those chosen to come. However, she does hope to fly to Huntsville, Alabama to meet the arriving group next month, as they won't be visiting St. Louis.

To be selected for this trip, Mandy had to compete with junior high students from among the country's 12,000 chapters of Young Astronauts. She wrote an essay explaining why she wanted to go. After she submitted her essay, she was interviewed twice. She aced it all.

Mandy is a girl of many talents, what her mentor Will Davis calls a "Renaissance person." She is a musician as well as a gifted student. She hopes to pursue a course of study in space medicine.

Perhaps when that rocket blasts off for Mars in the 21st century, it will be Dr. Mandy Heidemann on board to monitor the health of the other astronauts as well as to do further research and experimentation.



HAT PRESENTATION: After her return from Russia, Mandy Heidemann presented her parents with hats. There's a dark hat with mink tails for her mother, Marilyn, and a hat of rabbit with ear flaps for her father. Mandy also brought home hats across the country.



MANDY'S COLLECTION of pins is one of the things she treasures most from her two-week trip to Russia. She acquired the pins in different places she visited. Some were required for admission to such places as Mission Control, the Kremlin, Star City and various museums.

John Krapf photos

SUNDAY
NOV 9 1986

BURRELLE'S

Would-be astronaut exhibits diplomacy on trip to Russia

8051

The Arizona Daily Star

A 13-year-old Tucsonan just got back from two weeks in the Soviet Union, where he had to answer the kind of questions that usually get tossed to diplomats four times his age.

"They briefed us in Washington and told us things we needed to know and things we needed to do," said Scott Clark, an eighth-grader at Kino Learning Center.

Scott was one of 10 13- to 15-year-olds from the United States who were invited by the Young Astronauts Council to meet with kids in Russia's Young Cosmonaut program.

The Young Astronauts Council, a privately funded program, was established in 1984 by President Reagan.

"It's sort of designed to get kids who are interested in math and science interested in the space program," he said.

When Scott joined his school's chapter of the Young Astronauts Council, he was already interested. He already wanted to be an astronaut, and he'd read everything about space exploration that he could get his hands on.

When Sister Judy Bisignano, his chapter leader, said there was a competition for the Soviet trip, Scott wrote a paper about why he thought he'd be a good person to send and what the next 20 years of space exploration would be like.

Scott wrote that in the next two decades the United States will unite with other countries to build either a space station or a biosphere on the moon. As to why he thought he should be sent, he felt he could deal with the media well.

When he was selected and got to Washington, D.C., an official told his



Ed Severson

group that the Soviets would probably ask a lot of questions about the strategic defense initiative, Reagan's "Star Wars" plan.

"We were supposed to make a comment that would not be either for it or against it," Scott said.

If that didn't work, they should try another line.

"He told us to answer sometimes, 'Well, I don't think our trip deals with that, and I'd rather not talk about it.'"

He said the main thing the official didn't want them to do was to criticize Reagan.

"We should be for the president, or else we're insulting our country," Scott said. "They'll take our answer as the answer of all Americans."

Sure enough, a Soviet reporter talking to Scott brought up Star Wars.

"If your president continues using the program (that) means we will have to have a program, and as the years go by the programs will get stronger," the reporter told Scott through an interpreter. "If you go into space and the systems still exist, then you will have to meet each other as military men."

Scott completely sidestepped Star Wars in his reply.

"Hopefully, if talks between our two leaders continue, we won't have to worry about meeting each other as military men," he said.

Not a bad answer for a 13-year-old kid under pressure.

Scott said his trip to the Soviet Union made him want to be an astronaut even more: "I would like to do a joint project with Russian kids."

Part of what he found in the Soviet Union he liked, and part of it he didn't. When he got to Moscow, he



Charlie Leight, The Arizona Daily Star

Scott Clark, 13, eating lunch in a flight simulator

discovered his room was bugged.

"It was very obvious, you could see them (microphones) around, the smaller kind," he said. "They'd be behind the bedpost."

In addition, the food in Moscow was overcooked and greasy, and about half the group got sick from eating it.

On the other hand, he said children are important in the Soviet Union, and it shows. Every city they were in had Pioneer Palaces, which were elaborate children's clubs.

"They're very beautiful. The one we saw in Leningrad is the old king's palace, and they gave it to the children," he said. "They kept it in tip-top condition, and they probably made it extra beautiful for when we came, so we would get a very good impression, which we did."

He said the palaces contain many sections for children with different interests, such as singing, astronomy or space exploration. In the Young Cosmonauts' area of one palace, there was a centrifuge that would hold four people.

"I did it twice, and you keep your head down and your legs crossed," he said. "If you pulled up, it feels like your face is kind of being ripped."

He said the equipment for the Young Cosmonauts was far more elaborate than anything the Young Astronauts had trained on.

One of the highlights of their trip

was when they visited Star City, the Russian center for training cosmonauts. Few Soviet citizens get a look at it. He saw simulators of both the Mir and Salyut space stations.

"The Salyut looked big on the outside, but once you got inside it was very closed in," he said. "When I toured the Skylab station in the Smithsonian, I liked that much more than the Salyut station, because it's much more open."

One of the best parts of the trip came at a youth camp called ARTEK, by the Black Sea. There was a dance one evening, and about 800 people were there. At one point, most of the children disappeared and then came back parading past the Young Astronaut group to drum and bugle music.

Scott was selected to make a speech.

"I told them how we enjoyed their hospitality, blah, blah, blah," he said. And at the end, he added: "I hope to fly into space with all of you someday."

With that, the entire group of 800 children began chanting, "ARTEK! Peace! Friendship!" in Russian.

And then they all marched by the Young Astronauts again.

"If you can picture yourself as a leader, and if you have a bunch of people wishing you happiness and just loving you, that's what it was like," he said. "We talked all night about it."

Young astronaut back home

DAYTON (AP) — A three-week trip to the Soviet Union as the only Ohioan among a delegation of students hoping to become astronauts has convinced Heidi Riffle that both countries can cooperate in space.

"We're both heading in the same direction. I wouldn't say they're ahead of us, but I wouldn't say they're behind us, either," Miss Riffle, 14, said on her return. "We're both headed toward Mars."

While the Soviets have a space station, we have a flying space shuttle, despite the Challenger explosion, she said. The Soviets are developing their shuttle and we are developing a space station.

The 10th grader at Colonel White High School said she was suffering from jet lag as she met reporters at Dayton International Airport. The excursion, which began Oct. 14, also included stops in Washington, D.C., and Frankfurt, West Germany.

She had so many lapel pins in English

and Russian that Miss Riffle said she couldn't remember what most of them were from.

The 10 other U.S. students who were part of the Young Astronaut International Exchange Program got to visit the Soviet Mission Control in Moscow and work some of the computer gear, she said. They also visited schools, many museums and a student rest camp in the Soviet state of Georgia.

"When we talked to the children, we both had the same ideas. We both want peace and friendship," Miss Riffle said.

One thing she learned that was different from the United States' space program is that Mission Control keeps firm control of Soviet space flights, leaving less discretion to the cosmonauts, she said.

Miss Riffle said she was a little disappointed the tour included so many museums and not a visit to the Soviet launch complex. The Soviets talk little about the future, but revere the past, she said.

Girl, 14, takes trip to Russia

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"If you went anywhere, you would expect to hear about Lenin and Yuri Gagarin" the first cosmonaut to circle the Earth on April 12, 1961, she said.

The Young Astronaut Council, a private, non-profit educational pro-

NEWS JOURNAL

MANSFIELD, OH
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WEDNESDAY
NOV 5 1986

BURRELLE'S

Soviet Visitors Leave a Lasting Impression

The word "droug" became a common one during the 13 days the Soviet Young Cosmonaut delegation spent in the United States. It means friend in English and there were new friends to be made in Washington, Orlando, Huntsville, Houston and New York. In addition, there were old friends to renew relationships with along the way.

Ten Young Cosmonauts and five adults, including the Soviet Cosmonaut who holds the record for time spent in space, arrived at Dulles International Airport on December 9. They were greeted by an enthusiastic crowd of more than 50 Young Astronauts from Hutchison Elementary School in Herndon, Virginia and other dignitaries including columnist Jack Anderson, the Chairman of the Young Astronaut Council, Wendell Butler, Executive Director of the Council, and Florida Congressman Bill Nelson, who flew aboard Space Mission Columbia 61-C in January 1986. Nelson entertained the Hutchison students with tales

of space adventures while the Soviets were checked through Customs.

And then they arrived. Vladimir Shaplyko, the leader of the delegation and the Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, Vladimir Solovyov, the Soviet Cosmonaut who spent 362 days in space aboard two separate missions, Viktor Yevseyenkov, Chief of Section, Committee on Youth Organizations (CYO), Viktor Boychevskiy, CYO staff member, Elena Kolesnikova, a teacher at the Moscow Teachers Training College, and Young Cosmonauts Aleksey Alkhov, Michayl Baskov, Yuliya Grishina, Yuri Zolotov, Aleksander (Sasha) Konkov, Oleg Korotovskikh, Pavel Kudryavtsev, Tanya Nikitina, Igor Novikov, and Anton Perkusev. The Hutchison students waved their Soviet and American flags wildly and later gave each member of the delegation a gift of flowers. The Soviets in return shared souvenirs with the Hutchison Young Astronauts.

Anderson welcomed the



SOVIETS STEP-OUT — Members of the Soviet delegation enjoy a jaunt to Disney World's Magic Kingdom and share a moment with Mickey Mouse and Pluto. They are from left to right: Young Cosmonauts Aleksey Alkhov, Michayl Baskov, Pavel Kudryavtsev, Igor Novikov, Yuliya Grishina, Oleg Korotovskikh, Tanya Nikitina and Elena Kolesnikova, a Soviet teacher and translator for the group.

Photo by Walt Disney Corporation

Soviet delegation warmly and said, "I look forward to a great time together and in ten years

we will be going to Mars together." Shaplyko thanked
continued



WELCOME — Young Astronauts from Hutchison Elementary School, in Herndon, Virginia, give the Soviet delegation a rousing welcome when they arrive at Dulles International Airport on the first leg of their 13 day tour.

Photo by Vicki Warren



LAUNCH PAD INSPECTION — Vladimir Shaplyko, leader of the Soviet delegation and Vladimir Solovyov, a Soviet Cosmonaut, take a close-up tour of a launch pad at the Kennedy Space Center, Cape Canaveral, Florida.

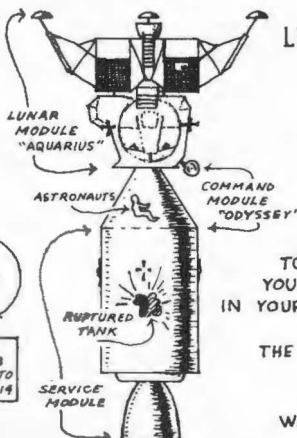
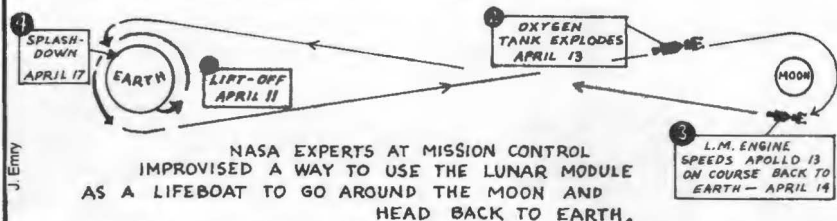
ASTRO-THOUGHTS™

FROM YOUNG ASTRONAUTS™

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APOLLO 13, LAUNCHED IN APRIL 1970 WAS SCHEDULED TO MAKE OUR THIRD APOLLO MOON LANDING. BUT WHEN THE SPACECRAFT WAS 205,000 MILES FROM EARTH, AN OXYGEN TANK IN THE SERVICE MODULE EXPLODED, LEAVING APOLLO 13 WITHOUT ENOUGH POWER OR AIR.

ASTRONAUTS JAMES LOVELL, JAMES SWIGERT AND FRED HAISE WERE IN GRAVE DANGER. APOLLO'S SERVICE MODULE — CONTAINING ROCKET MOTOR, PROPELLANT TANKS, AND FUEL CELLS TO MAKE ELECTRICITY — WAS CRIPPLED AND ALMOST USELESS.



LUCKY APOLLO 13

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everyone for the warm reception and added, "When we go back home, we will tell our children everything we have seen."

Amy Grubb, of Clairton, Pennsylvania, one of the Young Astronauts who visited the Soviet Union in October, flew to Washington to greet the delegation and to see Tanya, Yuri and Sasha again. She grew friendly with the trio during the time she spent in the Soviet Union. Amy gave Solovyov an American and a Soviet flag.

After the reception, it was on to a visit at Hutchison Elementary School. The Soviet delegation hopped aboard a bus donated by Safeway Stores to ferry them about Washington. At Hutchison, the group had a chance to view the kind of projects American students are involved in at

their schools. They also shared two six-foot long submarine sandwiches with the students, teachers and other guests.

Here is how one Hutchison student described the Soviet visit, "When I first heard about them coming, I had a picture of them in my head. The Cosmonauts looked nothing like I had expected. They looked just like us. I really enjoyed participating in it. I think Friendship Through Space is a very good thing to do. I think we should do more things with the Young Cosmonauts and Cosmonauts."

The next two days spent in Washington were action-packed. From the National Air and Space Museum where the delegation got a chance to examine U.S. space artifacts and view the film "The Dream is Alive" on a giant



FIRST HAND LOOK — Members of the Soviet delegation get a close-up view of space equipment at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama.

screen, to Arlington Cemetery where the group laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, there was plenty to see and do. The delegation was also invited to a private session at NASA headquarters with James Fletcher, the current head of the space agency. Fletcher was the head of NASA during the days of Apollo-Soyuz, the joint American-Soviet mission. At NASA, the delegation was given a variety of space gifts, including an autographed picture of Astronaut Frederick H. Hauck, who showed slides of his mission into space.

Other highlights of the Washington part of the U.S. visit included the viewing of Star Trek IV, a reception at the Soviet Embassy, viewing the White House Christmas tree lighting, a visit to the graves of President John F. Kennedy

and Astronaut Dick Scobee, lunch at McDonalds and a bus tour of Washington. One of the more poignant moments occurred during a lunch at Joe and Mo's Restaurant. According to Tanya, one of the most important holidays in the Soviet Union is a person's birthday. Appropriately, her sixteenth birthday fell on the group's third day in Washington and everyone shared a grand celebration provided by Joe and Mo's, a popular Washington restaurant. Liza Mallott, a staff member at the United States Information Agency, baked a special cake decorated with flags of the Soviet Union and the United States. The Council presented Tanya with a Young Astronaut cabbage patch doll. Those at the lunch were also treated to a musical

continued



REAL TASTE OF AMERICA — Tanya enjoys a lunch break at McDonalds restaurant during the Soviet delegation's visit. The McDonalds Corporation treated the delegation and visiting dignitaries to some "real American food."

rendition of "Happy Birthday" by the Joe and Mo waiters, and Lolita Hickman, Deputy Director of the Council, sang "O Holy Night." Also invited were representatives of the Future Farmers of America who concluded that the Soviet Young Cosmonauts "were just regular kids." It was a special occasion in every way.

The group hardly had time to settle into their lovely accommodations provided by the Mayflower Hotel before they were off to Orlando, Florida. Thanks to the Department of Transportation, a special plane was made available to the group for the entire trip. American Airlines was generous enough to provide two stewardesses, Gale Sloan and Martha Flanagan.



ASTRONAUTHONORED — Yuliya Grishina and Sasha Konkov honor Challenger Astronaut Dick Scobee by placing flowers on his grave at the Arlington Cemetery.

Disney World in Orlando was a big hit with the Young Cosmonauts. They thoroughly enjoyed Epcot Center, the Magic Kingdom and the wonderful accommodations provided by Orlando Marriott World Center. They loved the glass outdoor elevators, indoor and outdoor swimming pools and jacuzzis. The Young Cosmonauts also tried their hand at video games for the first time and got "hooked."

The Florida trip included a stop at Kennedy Space Center, where the delegation had the unique opportunity to walk out onto a Shuttle Launch Pad, tour the Vehicle Assembly Building, a 52-story structure where Shuttles are readied for lift-off, visit the Apollo Moon Program Flight Simulator and stop at the Space Port Visitors Center, where a variety of

rockets are on permanent display.

During a press conference held by NASA at Kennedy Space Center, Soviet Cosmonaut Solovyov told the group that during his most recent space trip to the Soviet Space Station Mir, he took a picture of the seven Challenger astronauts with him. "I wanted those seven brave astronauts to go to outer space," he said.

Soviet Young Cosmonaut Yuri Zolotov had this to say about Kennedy Space Center, "We have a saying in Russian, it's better to see something once, than to hear about the same thing seven times."

Later, back at the hotel the delegation was honored by Action Packets, a sponsor of the Young Astronaut Program.

Photo by Katherine Lambert

A press conference was held and the Young Cosmonauts were interviewed by local junior and high school journalists. Adult members of the press were also there, but it was the student journalists who impressed the Young Cosmonauts the most.

A barbecue was also held by Action Packets. Besides getting a taste of good old American food, the Soviets were treated to a square dance complete with straw hats and bandannas. After sharing the American dance tradition, the Soviets treated everyone to a display of Russian dancing.

The next two days were spent at Epcot Center and Disney's Magic Kingdom, both made more enjoyable because of the hospitality of the Walt Disney Corporation



SPACE UPDATE — Young Astronaut Antonio Smith, second from left, joins the Young Cosmonauts examining space equipment at Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama.

and the three escorts they made available. At Epcot Center, the group really enjoyed the spectacular battle between good and evil fought by planes, boats, hydroplanes, hand gliders and dragons. Good won and everyone cheered.

At Disney's Magic Kingdom, everyone enjoyed shaking hands with Mickey Mouse, Pluto and Donald Duck. The parade marking Disney's fifteenth anniversary was also a special hit.

The next stop on the delegation's whirlwind American tour was another Young Cosmonaut favorite — United States Space Camp in

Huntsville, Alabama. Eastern Airlines was kind enough to offer all the Young Astronauts who visited the Soviet Union a flight to Huntsville, and Space Camp opened its doors to the entire group of Young Astronauts and Young Cosmonauts. Officials at Space Camp had the facility's technical manuals translated into Russian for the Young Cosmonauts and had interpreters on hand to aid the Cosmonauts while they were in training. The Young Cosmonauts and Young Astronauts participated in two simulated shuttle missions and later were given wings as part of their graduation.

Cont. on page 6



FLYING HIGH — Soviet Young cosmonaut Yuri Zolotov and American Young Astronaut Chip Yarbrough get a chance to "fly" at U.S. Space Camp in Huntsville, Alabama.

Young Cosmonauts Come To Houston

By Dr. Carolyn Sumners
Director of Astronomy
Houston Museum of Natural
Science

On December 17, the Soviet delegation of Young Cosmonauts landed in Houston. They were tired, but ready for the day of fast-paced activity that awaited them.

The first stop was a Safeway grocery store where the group got a chance to meet some local high school students who had been studying Russian. The students and the Young Cosmonauts had plenty to talk about. A tour of the grocery store and a lovely reception followed, and some of the Russians did seem a bit surprised by our food selection — especially the variety of fresh fruits and vegetables in the winter.

After a brief check-in at their hotel, the group arrived for the evening's festivities at the Houston Museum of Natural Science. The Mayors of both Houston and Friendswood proclaimed December 17 and 18 as "Young Cosmonauts' Days." A bilingual program entitled "Sharing the Space Adventure" was enjoyed by the Soviet delegation and the Houston Young Astronauts and their families. The audience was "carried" to Venus, Mars and the Moon. At each destination, the theme of Americans and Soviets exploring space together was reintroduced. The finale of the program was a picture of the Earth as seen from space and a restatement of the idea that

we are all brothers sharing the Earth and sky.

The Young Cosmonauts then joined the Museum's Young Astronaut Commanders in a tour of the Observatory with its optics and computer labs. Along the way, they met a Russian-speaking robot, had their hair stand on end with a Vandergraft generator, learned how laser light shows are produced, and experimented with the Museum's microcomputers.

By this time, everyone was starved, and the group quickly joined all the other Young Astronauts around the Museum's big dinosaur. Twelve long library tables held over 120 different dishes prepared by the Museum's Young Astronaut Chapter members. They helped serve their dish to members of the Soviet delegation and other visiting dignitaries.

In the formal, after-dinner program, the Houston Young Astronauts presented a bilingual welcome with banners and signs. Captain Alan Bean, the fourth man to walk on the Moon, described what it was like to explore the lunar surface. Jim Oberg, an American expert on the Soviet Space Program, welcomed the delegation on behalf of space enthusiasts of all nations. Thanking them for their expressions of grief over the loss of the Challenger astronauts, June Scobee, wife of Challenger Commander Dick Scobee, spoke eloquently to the Soviet delegation. Soviet Cosmonaut Vladimir Solovyov

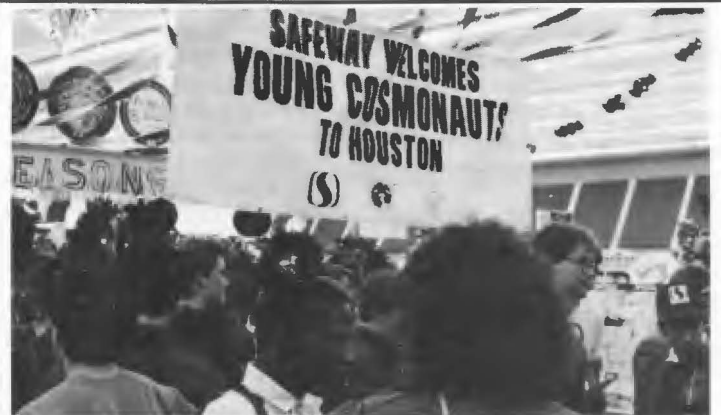


SPACE STATION — Young Cosmonauts and Young Astronauts get a close-up view of the Space Station's Operation Module at the Johnson Space Center in Houston.

Trainee Activity

Space Stations of Today and Tomorrow

The Soviet Union launched its Mir Space Station in 1986. The United States plans to launch its Space Station in the mid 1990's. The Space Stations are similar in many ways — both have solar panels for power, docking places for transfer vehicles, and both have crew quarters and communication antennas. The United States Space Station design has been changed from the preliminary drawing on the right. On the Space Stations shown on the next page, color the solar panels blue, the docking ports green, the communication antennas red and the crew quarters yellow. Can you name the vehicles which carry astronauts and cosmonauts to these Space Stations?



SUPERMARKET WELCOME — Safeway Stores welcomed the Young Cosmonaut delegation to Houston with a reception inside one of their grocery stores. Members of the delegation enjoyed walking around and seeing what kinds of foods are available to Americans in their supermarkets.

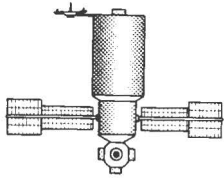
ended the speeches with his own personal hope for cooperative space efforts between our two countries.

The evening's final event was a telecommunications conference on CompuServe. Callers from around the country were encouraged to ask questions using their computers. The questions were translated into Russian and then answered by the Young Cosmonauts. The discussion allowed many more Americans to participate in the visit by the Soviet delegation.

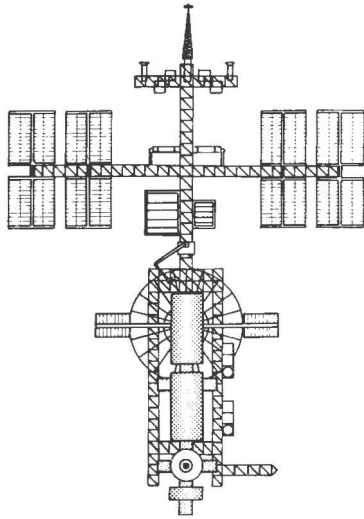
The next day, the Soviet delegation and five Young Astronaut Commanders from the Museum enjoyed a VIP tour of the Johnson Space Center. Eight astronauts accompanied the group and led them through a Space Station Mock-up and the Shuttle trainers. The Young Astronauts and Young Cosmonauts sat in the trainer cockpit, operated the remote manipulator arm from the flight deck trainer, and rode on the frictionless table where astronauts train to operate the

Manned Maneuvering Unit. The delegation also visited Mission Control and was allowed to push buttons and turn dials. Everyone saw different kinds of moon rocks and how rockets were handled. Later, they were treated to a lunch in the Space Center Cafeteria by the American Institute for Aeronautics and Astronautics.

The visit ended with the Young Astronauts wishing the Young Cosmonauts a fond farewell at the airport. At the next Young Astronaut meeting, everyone shared memories and memorabilia from the delegation's stop. Many of the Young Astronauts had collected autographs, others had addresses of their favorite Young Cosmonaut so they could write letters and the Commanders had been given lapel pins and small gifts from their new Soviet friends. We are now researching whether CompuServe can send electronic mail to the Soviet Union so that we can send our new friends our thoughts and best wishes.



U.S.S.R. *Mir* Space Station



U.S. Space Station

Pilot Activity

Name That Date

The Soviet and American space programs have moved ahead with a series of firsts. Name the years of the following special first space occasions.

- * Sputnik 1, the first artificial Earth satellite, is launched by the Soviet Union. First puppy orbits the Earth.
- * America's first satellite is launched.
- * Luna 2 crashes into the Moon's surface. Luna 3 makes the first photographs of the Moon's far side.
- * Soviet Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin becomes the first man in space. He is followed one month later by American Astronaut Alan Shepard in a suborbital flight.
- * John Glenn is the first American Astronaut to orbit the Earth. Mariner 2 successfully completes flyby of Venus and sends back first useful information.
- * America's first manned rendezvous in space aboard Gemini VI and Gemini VII.
- * The Soviet Luna 9 craft makes the first soft landing on the Moon. Venera 3 crashes on Venus, the first man-made machine to land on another planet.
- * Apollo 8 orbits the Moon with three astronauts
- * Apollo 11 lands on the Moon. Neil Armstrong becomes the first human to set foot on another world.
- * Luna 16 lands on the Moon and scoops up materials which it returns to Earth. Luna 17 discharges the robot Lunokhod 1, which explores the Moon.

Commander Activity

Soviet Space Program Crossword

Discover how much you know about the Soviet space program. Fill in the crossword puzzle below using these words:

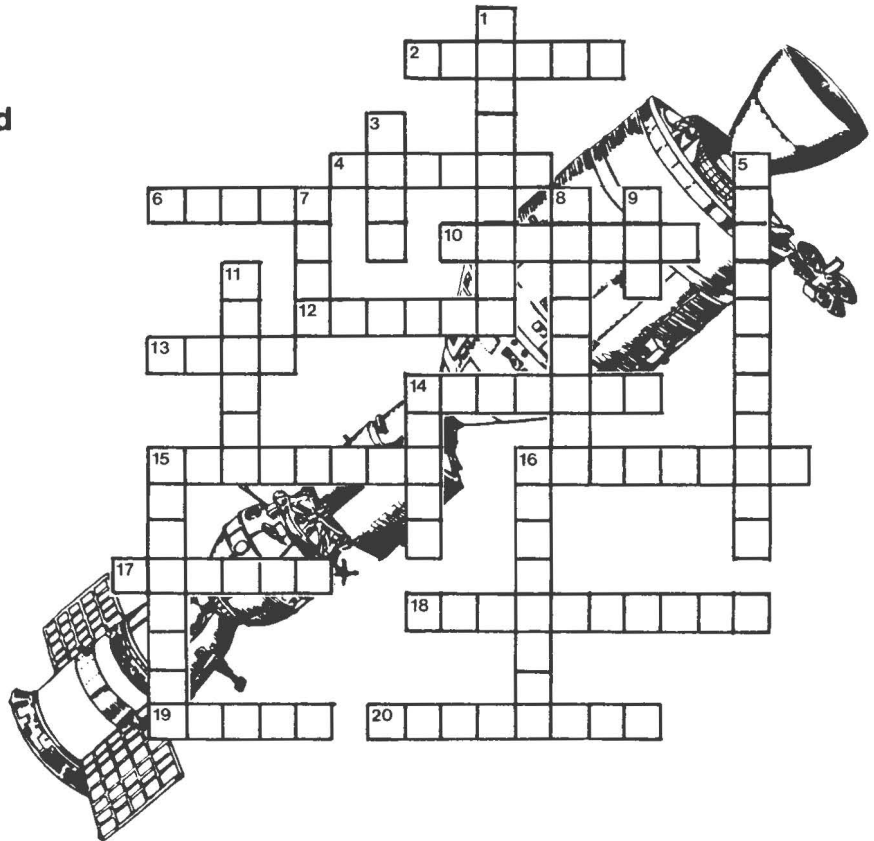
- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| Apollo | Plesetsk Progress Salyut |
| Baikonur | Solovyov |
| Cosmonaut | Soyuz |
| Gagarin | Sputnik |
| Kizim | Star City |
| Luna | Tereshkova |
| Lunokhod | Tsiolkovsky |
| Mars | Vega |
| Mir | Venera |
| Moscow | Venus |

ACROSS

2. American craft that docked with a Soviet craft.
4. First man to walk in space.
6. One of the cosmonauts who first visited Mir.
10. First man in space.
12. First Soviet Space Station.
13. Soviet unmanned Moon craft.
14. First artificial satellite.
15. Place where cosmonauts train.
16. Soviet supply freighter.
17. Capital city of the Soviet Union.
18. First woman in space.
19. Planet that Soviet spacecraft visited first.
20. Unmanned Soviet lunar rover.

DOWN

1. Soviet Cosmonaut.
3. Soviet Halley's Comet probe.
5. Soviet scientist who formulated the theoretical foundations of space travel.
7. Planet that Soviets and Americans would like to visit.
8. Cosmodrome for manned flight.
9. New Soviet Space Station.
11. Soviet unmanned Venus probe.
14. Soviet space taxi.
15. Cosmonaut who first visited Mir and who visited U.S. with Young Cosmonauts in 1986.
16. Military and unmanned cosmodrome.





FOOT-STOMPING IN ANY LANGUAGE — The Soviet delegation was treated to a square dance by Young Astronaut sponsor Action Packets in Orlando, Florida, complete with straw hats.

Also on the agenda in Huntsville was a stop at Marshall Space Flight Center where everyone viewed a Shuttle mock-up, a Space Station mock-up, the Manned Maneuvering Unit and the bouyancy tank where astronauts try out equipment under water to simulate zero gravity conditions.

From Huntsville, it was on to Houston, Texas and a reception put on by Safeway Stores. The event gave the Soviet delegation a chance to see what is available in American grocery stores. Pepsi-Cola gave the group gift bags at the reception and later they were whisked off to the Warwick

Museum and Johnson Space Center, the government plane was waiting to take the group to New York City and the final leg of the Soviets' American trip. Donald Trump hosted the adults in the delegation for a special dinner as a welcome to the City. It was beautifully decorated for Christmas, and the Soviets enjoyed shopping, especially for electronic goods like radios. Young Astronaut Rica Buxbaum's school, the Robert F. Wagner Junior High School, invited the delegation for a special program. The student orchestra played, mimes entertained and dignitaries spoke. It was an enjoyable morning and



ENTERTAINING — The Soviet Young Cosmonaut delegation found many interesting things to see and do at the Robert F. Wagner Junior High School. The student body put on a show for the visitors which included music and mime.

Hotel where rooms were provided for their Houston stay. Special events were planned by Dr. Carolyn Summers and the Young Astronauts at the Houston Museum of Natural Science (more on that part of the trip on page 4).

After a fun visit to the

later the delegation was treated to some shared computer time with students from Robert F. Wagner.

A visit to the Empire State Building was of great interest to the delegation. The group rode the elevators to the observation deck on the

102nd floor and had a panoramic view of the entire city. Skyscrapers don't exist in the Soviet Union and the group was impressed by the height of the Empire State Building.

Other highlights of the New York visit included the Christmas show at the Radio City Music Hall complete with the Rockettes. The following evening, McGregor's Sports Specialties arranged for the delegation to enjoy an elegant dinner at the private club at Madison Square Garden. Afterwards, they had a chance to meet members of the New York Knicks basketball team. Adidas later hosted the delegation at a team basketball game.

had become our precious "drougs" in the 13 days they spent here in the United States. They had been given gifts at every stop along the way and Sasha said he came with two suitcases and was leaving with six. Pavel was interested in the number of hats and bags that the group was being showered with. At one point, he had 12 bags and 10 hats. There were also bags and sweatshirts specially designed by the Fashion Institute of Design and Merchandising and books from Bantam Books. In addition, special thanks has to be given to Rockwell International, United Technologies and the Harris Corporation for money they donated to fund the trip.



YOUNG COSMONAUT GETTING READY FOR TAKE-OFF — Igor Novikov, a member of the Soviet Young Cosmonaut delegation, tries some space equipment on for size at Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama.

It was hard to believe, but the time had come for the delegation to leave. After a farewell brunch at the New York Marriott Marquis, the group boarded a bus for John F. Kennedy Airport and the flight home. Fifteen people

The Soviets were warm and wonderful people who left a special feeling wherever they went. When they left, they bid us all "dosvedanaya" or good-bye.



TOO MUCH TOURING — It was an action-packed tour of the United States for the Soviet Young Cosmonaut delegation and Michayl Baskov and Pavel Kudryavtsev take time out for a little rest.

Meet The Staff



MEET THE EXECUTIVE STAFF — The Young Astronaut Council Executive Staff manages to keep Program operations running smoothly. They are: standing left to right, Lorelle Goodpaster, T. Wendell Butler, Russ Ritchie, Dick Funkhouser and Jennifer Rae. Seated are: Mary Ellen Foster, Linda Long, Lolita Hickman and Liane Kerry.

Photo by: Vicki Warren

This month, Chapter members will get a chance to visit with the Executive Staff at the Young Astronaut Council headquarters in Washington, D.C.

The Executive Staff is responsible for seeing that all facets of the Young Astronaut Program run smoothly from monthly educational mailings to special projects such as last year's Soviet-American Youth Exchange. The man at the helm is Executive Director T. Wendell Butler. Columnist Jack Anderson credits Butler with getting the Young Astronaut Program off the ground. Anderson originally

went to President Reagan in 1984 with his idea for an organization to foster young people's interest in math and science by using the excitement of the space program. Reagan assigned the idea to his Office on Private Sector Initiatives and asked them to decide whether or not the White House should get behind the plan. They voted to go for it, after a Blueprint Committee designed a model and educational experts gave the idea their okay. That was more than two years ago and you know the rest — 10,000 Young Astronaut Chapters, international Youth Exchanges

and rapidly growing interest at home and abroad in adopting the Program.

Butler's interest in space goes back to his days as an Air Force officer more than two decades ago. He then went to work for a variety of Presidents, from John F. Kennedy to Ronald Reagan.

Still he has been most successful as the leader of the Young Astronaut Program and predicts even better days ahead.

One of the keys to the growth of the Young Astronaut Program has been the top flight staff at the Council. At no time was it more essential than when the Program first got started. In those days, getting the ball rolling fell to Lolita Hickman, Butler's right hand "man." Today, Hickman is the Deputy Director for Administration and she watches over personnel and finance matters. She holds a Masters Degree in industrial psychology from Southern Illinois University and her specialty is organizational development.

Russ Ritchie, a newcomer from NASA, serves as Deputy for Operations. Russ oversees the programs and projects of the Council and makes certain that quality work is produced on schedule. Russ worked for 25 years as a federal executive and brings experience and space education knowledge to his post.

Mary Ellen Foster came on board in December, 1985 and for a time acted as secretary for Lolita and Wendell. Today, she is an administrative assistant and assists the accountant. Her years of experience in office work for the Defense Department draw other office workers at the Council to her for advice. She says that space is "a mystery" to her and is more interested in the Young Astronaut Program for what it does for children.

The Hon. Dick Funkhouser has been with Butler and the Program since its inception. He was a career Foreign Service Officer and Ambassador with the State Department and served in the Soviet Union, France, Romania, Vietnam and several African and Middle Eastern countries. It is only logical that Funkhouser head up the international side of the Young Astronaut Program. He has built

up the foreign segment of the Program to 144 overseas Chapters and Satellites in 28 foreign countries and has negotiated exchange visits with Canada, Japan and the Soviet Union. Funkhouser also serves as "quality control" for all official documents and handles the "Pilot" schools which pretest Young Astronaut Program curricular materials in the classroom.

Lorelle Goodpaster serves as the accountant for the Council. She began overseeing the books in April 1986. Prior to her work for the Council, she served as an accountant with the Center for Strategic and International Studies. She holds two degrees — one in accounting and another in commercial education. One reason she came to the Council is she saw the potential for growth and she herself has witnessed it since she began working there.

A more recent arrival at the Council is Butler's personal secretary Liane Kerry, who started work last October. Kerry is also studying for a liberal arts degree at a nearby college. She is a science fiction buff and so has an indirect interest in space.

Linda Long serves as Butler's special assistant and helped organize the Soviet-American Youth Exchange. She was a member of the delegation to the Soviet Union in October and accompanied the Soviet delegation during their U.S. visit. Long, who has a law degree from Delaware Law School, worked for NASA and later served as a public relations person for Christa McAuliffe. She has been at the Council for about a year and has been successful furthering the organization's aims. Her next move is to help in marketing at the Council.

When you call the Young Astronaut Office, the first voice you usually hear belongs to Jennifer Rae, the receptionist for the Council for the past year. Before she came to the Young Astronaut Program, she worked in financial planning for two years. She has an undergraduate degree from Sweet Briar College in political science.

Congratulations to all for a job well done!



YOUNG ASTRONAUTS SCORE ANOTHER FIRST — Walnut Street Elementary School Young Astronauts, from Toms River, New Jersey, placed first in the Youth Organization category for their prize-winning float in the town's Halloween parade shown above. Chapter Leader Barbara Moreau said the Young Astronauts were the largest group ever to march in the Parade's 49-year history. Walnut St. Elementary School has been involved with the Young Astronaut Program for two years. Currently, there are 11 Young Astronaut Chapters at the school with 367 Young Astronauts. More than 70 adults joined the Young Astronauts marching in the parade which was viewed by 80,000 people.

Contest News

Throughout the year, the Young Astronaut Council holds a variety of contests designed to challenge the creativity and imagination of Chapter members. Winners of one competition were recently selected — The Young Astronaut Space Olympiad Contest. Young Astronauts were asked to invent games that could be played in the zero gravity conditions of space and the 40 percent gravity of a Mars Space Station.

The entries were both imaginative and ingenious. Judging was difficult and T. Wendell Butler, Executive Director of the Young Astronaut Council, along with Glenn Swengros of the President's Council on Physical Fitness, commended all the participants for their outstanding ideas.

Congratulations to the following Young Astronauts for their winning entries:

Commander Level

First Place:

Sean MacNew
Roland Park Middle School
Baltimore, MD
Jeff Brady
Arcola Intermediate School
Norristown, PA
David Gradella
Ockerman Jr. High School
Florence, KY

Second Place:

Richard Essary
West Jordan Middle School
West Jordan, UT
Shane Pulver
Churubusco Jr. High School
Churubusco, IN
Brian Thomas
Bryson City Elementary School
Bryson City, NC
Jeremy Wiesbrook
Otter Space Young Astronauts
Streator, IL
Alberto Sanchez
Mary Help of Christians School
Tampa, FL
Ron Wales
Twin Spruce Jr. High School
Gillette, WY

Pilot Level

First Place:

Jason Bates
Thomas E. Bowe School
Glassboro, NJ
Arin Leber
Woodlawn Elementary School
Danville, KY
Steve Bailey
Jerabek Elementary School
San Diego, CA

Second Place:

Michael Jensen
Douglas T. Orchard
Elementary School
West Valley City, UT
Allison Hipwell
St. Luke's Episcopal School
Baton Rouge, LA
Richard Miller
North Belle Vernon Elementary
Belle Vernon, PA
Jonathan Panz
A.J. Griffin Middle School
High Point, NC
Michael Murphey
Erie Elementary School
Erie, IL

Trainee Level

First Place:

James Wadell
Chadds Ford Elementary School
Chadds Ford, PA

Daniel Heskett
Lapeer Young Astros
Lapeer, MI
Laura Vrabel
Schuchard Elementary School
Sterling Heights, MI

Second Place:

Quentin Harrison
Charlotte Anderson Elementary
School
Arlington, TX
Raj Singaraju
Club #923 Aliens
Albuquerque, NM
Keith Chilton
Southwestern Elem. School
Hanover, IN
Juan Pedro Sanchez
Young Astronauts of Cancun
Cancun, Mexico
Matthew Kemmis
St. Patrick School
Jaffrey, NH
Shelly Jo Engel
SkyMaker Pilots
Long Beach, NC

Additional Third Place and Honorable Mention winners were selected and are being notified by mail. Congratulations to all those who entered the contest. You did an outstanding job.

Trainee Answers

The Soyuz carries cosmonauts. The Shuttle will carry astronauts. The solar panels are the flat panels on the sides of both stations. The docking ports are the concentric round circles. The crew quarters are the cylinders. The antennas are obvious.

Pilot Answers

1957

Sputnik 1, the first artificial Earth satellite, is launched by the Soviet Union. "Laika," a part-Samoyan puppy, orbits the Earth aboard Sputnik 2.

1958

Explorer I, America's first satellite is launched on January 31.

1959

Luna 2 crashes to the Moon's surface. Luna 3 makes the first photographs of the Moon's far side.

1961

Yuri Gagarin becomes the first man in space. One month later, Alan Shepard completes a suborbital flight aboard Freedom 7.

1962

John Glenn becomes the first American to orbit the Earth on February 20.

1965

On December 4, Gemini VII is launched and 11 days later Gemini VI lifts off. They meet each other in space for the first manned rendezvous.

1966

The Soviet Luna 9 craft makes the first soft landing on the Moon. Venera 3 crashes on Venus, the first man-made machine to land on another planet. In December, Mariner 2 is launched and

completes a 109 day mission and sends back the first useful information.

1968

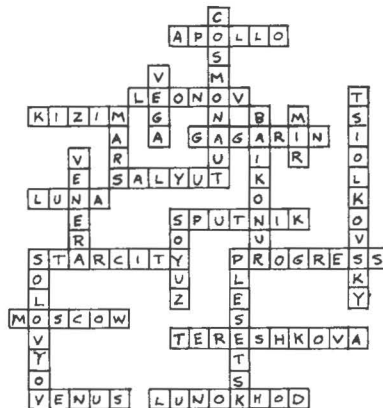
Apollo 8 orbits the Moon with three astronauts.

1969

Apollo 11 lands on the Moon. Neil Armstrong became the first human to set foot on another world.

1970

Luna 16 lands on the Moon and scoops up materials which it returns to the Earth. Luna 17 discharges the robot Lunokhod 1, which explores the Moon.



Announcement for all Young Astronauts: Each Young Astronaut is eligible to receive a Personalized Membership Kit containing Young Astronaut stickers, a Certificate of Membership suitable for framing and a personalized Membership card. If you have not already sent for your kit, call toll-free 1-800-328-2791 (in Minnesota call collect: 612-881-3409) for more details about this special offer.

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Embassy of the United States of America

Moscow, U.S.S.R.
October 20, 1987

Mr. Dana Rohrabacher
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dana:

It was good to hear from you again. As to your request for Russian anecdotes or quotations that the President might use on some future occasion, I have compiled an assortment of ideas from knowledgeable people on my Embassy staff, as well as some ideas of my own.

Because reformers in Russian literature are generally either ludicrously unsuccessful figures or religious figures, I think the President should stay away from comparisons of Gorbachev to a Russian literary character. Any literary comparison would inevitably call to mind both the good and bad qualities of such a figure.

That is not to say that there have been no reformers worthy of the name in Russian history. Peter the Great instituted reforms in Russian society that changed substantially the way the society lived and the way it viewed the outside world. While Gorbachev is not in that category, at least not yet, one could speak of him as "following the traditions of Peter the Great." The greatest "reformer" in Russian history is, of course, Lenin himself. With those two exceptions, effective reformers in Russian history who have had a profound impact on the society have been relatively rare. If Gorbachev follows through with the changes about which he now speaks, he will enter the ranks of that small group.

Russians often complain that even Americans who love Russian literature of the 19th century are ignorant of twentieth-century literature. I think it might be a good idea for the President to quote from Boris Pasternak, a modern author who is published and greatly loved both in America and in the Soviet Union. I am including one quotation from Pasternak and perhaps other academic specialists will refer you to others.

I would also suggest that the President use one or several of the delightful homilies or proverbs that all Russians love to sprinkle liberally through their conversation. There are several sources of these; for example, A Book of Russian Idioms illustrated by M. I. Dubrovin (Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1981).

Following are some of our favorites:

The harvest comes more from sweat than from the dew.
[Urozhai ne stol'ko ot rosy, skol'ko ot pota.]

Flowers ornament the spring, sheaves of grain the fall.
[Vesna krasna svetami-- osen' snopami.]

We've gone through seven sweats (one has exerted one's self to the fullest to accomplish something.)
[Sem' potov soshlo.]

Every man is the blacksmith of his own happiness.
[Vsyak chelovek svoyevo schast'ye kuznets.]

I recommend as well the well-known quotation from Pasternak:

To live a life is not the same as crossing a field. (This implies that life is hard; there are obligations that one would like to duck, but can't.)
[Zhizn' prozhit'- ne polye pereyty.]

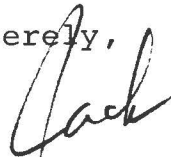
There are, of course, many excellent scholars in the United States with whom you can consult. These include: Dan Davidson, Bryn Mawr College, Russian Department; Robert Tucker, Princeton, Department of Political Science; Maurice Friedburg, University of Illinois, Department of Slavic Languages and Literature; Terrence Emmons, Stanford, Department of History; Edward Keenan, Harvard, Department of History; Edward Brown, Stanford, Department of Slavic Languages and Literature.

At the United States Information Agency, both the Desk Officer for the Soviet Union, Rick Ruth, and Greg Guroff of the President's Initiative for Exchanges, would be good sources for literary quotations in Russian -- they are both former teachers.

I hope these thoughts will be of help to you.

Rebecca and I are having a full and fascinating experience here, sometimes exhausting, but always richly rewarding.

Sincerely,



Jack F. Matlock, Jr.

— Russian Experts —

✓

Dan Davidson

Rec. by Jack
Matlock

Russian Department

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**United States
Information
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547



November 9, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR: Dana Rohrabacher
Presidential Speechwriter
The White House

FROM: Rick A. Ruth *Ruth*
USSR Country Affairs Officer

SUBJECT: Summit Recommendations

I. Historical Anecdotes

There are numerous little-known stories in U.S.-Russian relations. Here are just three. Let me know if you want any more.

- A. On December 19, 1780, Boston lawyer Francis Dana was appointed the first U.S. Minister to Russia. He traveled to Russia the following year with John Quincy Adams, then 14 years old. Adams left after a year. I haven't yet dug up a good quote, but it's interesting to note that our sixth president spent time in Russia so soon after our revolution.
- B. The first Roman Catholic priest to receive in the United States all orders from tonsure to ordination was Prince Dimitri Golitsyn, scion of one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic families of imperial Russia. Golitsyn was ordained by Bishop John Carroll of Baltimore, where he had attended the seminary, on March 18, 1795. Golitsyn was then assigned to Conowago, Pennsylvania. He died in 1840 and is buried in Loretto, Pennsylvania.
- His sister, Princess Elizabeth Golitsyn, also abandoned Orthodoxy for the Roman Catholic church. She joined the Society of the Sacred Heart and died combatting a yellow fever epidemic in Louisiana.
- C. Alexander Bodisco was the Russian Minister in Washington in 1839. He met and fell in love with 15-year-old Harriet Williams, the daughter of a clerk in the Adjutant General's Office. On April 9, 1842, they were married in Georgetown. President Martin Van Buren attended and Senator Henry Clay gave away the bride. One of the bridesmaids was Jessie Benton, later Mrs. John C. Fremont. Two years after the wedding, the couple moved to St. Petersburg. The Emperor of Russia was the Godfather of their first child.

II. Folk Sayings

- A. To underscore the importance of conducting arms negotiations carefully and deliberately, there is the following Russian folk saying:

Measure seven times, cut once.

If you want to try it in Russian:

Transliteration: syem' raz primer', odin raz otrezh'

Phonetic: syem rahz pree-MYER, ah-DEEN rahz aht-RESH

- B. To emphasize the need to approach one arms issue at a time (first accomplish INF, then move on to Start):

If you run after two hares, you'll catch neither.

(This is probably too long to try to use in Russian).

- C. To underscore the importance of negotiating seriously in private sessions and not making provocative public pronouncements and ultimatums:

The more quietly you go, the farther you get.

Transliteration: tische yedesh', dal'she budesh'

Phonetic: TEE-she YED-yesh, DAHL-she BOOD-yesh

I hope this is of some help. If you need more, or are looking for something to highlight a particular point, just give me a call.

648-214
642-2979
Reverend Alexander Golitzin
Becky 4/1/79

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RUSSIAN FOLK SAYINGS

"I understand that the Russian people have a saying, 'A poor peace is better than a good quarrel'. Well, considering what we've achieved in this meeting in Washington, I want to drink to the health of General Secretary Gorbachev -- a Soviet leader who has done his part to begin changing the 'poor peace' that has long existed between our two great countries into a good one -- and that's what I and the American people desire."

suggested by Robert Tucker
Princeton University

To underscore the importance of conducting arms negotiations carefully and deliberately, there is the following Russian folk saying:

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suggested by Rick Ruth
USSR Country Affairs Officer, USIA

"The harvest comes more from sweat than from the dew."
(Urozhai ne stol'ko ot rosy, skol'ko ot pota.)

"Flowers ornament the spring, sheaves of grain the fall."
(Vesna krasna svetami -- osen' snopami.)

"We've gone through seven sweats." (one has exerted one's self to the fullest to accomplish something.) In Russian: Sem' potov soshlo.

"Every man is the blacksmith of his own happiness."
(Vsyak chelovek svoyevo schast'ye kuznets.)

suggested by Ambassador Matlock

"Moscow wasn't built in a day." (Moskva srazu ne stroilas)
This might illustrate some comment on the necessary slowness of the
START process.

"We were born to make dreams come true." (My rozhdeny, chtob
skazku sdelat byl'yu). This is from a Soviet popular song about aviation
and flying, which might have an application to the remarkable achievements
of the summit.

"O it is excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant." Shakespeare Measure for Measure. These
lines might underline some remarks on the responsibility of both superpowers
to temper strength with gentleness and mercy.

Edward Brown
Stanford University

HISTORICAL ANECDOTES

On December 19, 1780, Boston lawyer Francis Dana was appointed the first U.S. Minister to Russia. He travelled to Russia the following year with John Quincy Adams, then 14 years old. Adams left after a year. (It is interesting to note that our sixth president spent time in Russia so soon after our revolution.)

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suggestions by Rick Ruth
USSR Country Affairs, USIA

Peter the Great instituted reforms in Russian society that changed substantially the way the society lived and the way it viewed the outside world. While Gorbachev is not in that category, at least not yet, one could speak of him as "following the traditions of Peter the Great."

Ambassador Matlock

Ivan Krylov, the 19th century writer of fables who is sometimes called the "Russian Lafontaine," is well known to every Russian. His "The Swan, the Crawfish, and the Pike" is a brief, pointed classic on the need for pulling together:

"Once upon a time a swan, a crawfish and a pike undertook to move a wagonload together. They hitched and harnessed themselves to the wagon, but no matter how hard they worked the wagon wouldn't move, through the load was not really heavy. You see, the swan flew upward, the crawfish kept crawling backward, and the pike kept making for the water. No matter how hard they tried, the wagon is still there."

This might be used in the context of remarks to the effect that at least there is cooperation among the allies, the Soviet Union and the United States, in the matter of arms control.

suggested by Edward Brown
Stanford University

RUSSIAN QUOTIATIONS

"To live a life is not the same as crossing a field." (This implies that life is hard; there are obligations that one would like to duck, but can't.)

Translation: Zhizn' prozhit' - ne polye pereyty.

Boris Pasternak



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To: Dana Rohrabacher
Presidential Speechwriter

From: Dan Davidson

Subject: Russian Sources for the President's Remarks

No doubt several of these items have already come to your attention. In selecting the quotations, I have tried to be extremely careful with matters of tone and appropriateness, given the significance of the occasion.

Literal Translation

Commentary

1. "Russians may spend a long time harnessing, but they ride fast."

(Change takes much time and energy, e.g., Gorbachev's reform efforts, but the prospects can be great.)

2. "Just begun, half done."

(Sufficient patience and labor will overcome difficulties. An optimistic view of the future.)

3. "And the wagon is still there to this day."
-Krylov

The closing line of a Krylov fable. A wagon got stuck in the river; the efforts to remove it were all at cross purposes. The phrase is used by Russian to refer to long-standing and still unresolved problems.

4. "Doveryai, no proveryai!
Trust, but keep an eye on everything too.

Used by the President on 11-23-87.

5. Measure seven times, cut once!

The necessity of discussing proposals thoroughly before making a decision.

6. Strike while the iron is hot!
To be afraid of wolves is not to go into the forest.

The idiom is the same in Engl. and Russian. The need for decisive action when conditions are ripe.

7. Monomakh's hat is a heavy one!
(Lit.: You're very heavy, hat of Monomakh!)

The heavy burden of the leader of the government. (Vladimir Monomakh was one of the greatest rulers of ancient Rus' --circa 1100--and his hat (crown), full of precious jewels, is a treasure.

8. Not (just) on paper is it written, but shown by deed.

- ¹ An Act of God was defined as something which no reasonable man could have expected. *Ib. p. 316*

Samuel Hoffenstein

1890-1947

- ² Babies haven't any hair;
Old men's heads are just as bare;
Between the cradle and the grave¹
Lies a haircut and a shave.
Songs of Faith in the Year After Next, VIII

- ³ The heart's dead
Are never buried. *Summer Day*

Gerald White Johnson

1890-1980

- ⁴ Nothing changes more constantly than the past; for the past that influences our lives does not consist of what actually happened, but of what men believe happened.

American Heroes and Hero-Worship [1943], ch. 1

- ⁵ In revolutionary times the rich are always the people who are most afraid.

American Freedom and the Press [1958]

Hanns Johst

1890-

- ⁶ When I hear the word "culture" . . . I reach for my revolver.²

Schlageter [1933]

Robert Ley

1890-1945

- ⁷ Strength through joy.³
Instruction for the German Labor Front [December 2, 1933]

Howard Phillips Lovecraft

1890-1937

- ⁸ The most merciful thing in the world, I think, is the inability of the human mind to correlate all its contents.

The Call of Cthulhu [1928], ch. 1

¹See Dyer, 345:3; Shelley, 467:9; and Bellamy, 665:17.

²Wenn ich Kultur höre . . . entsichere ich meinen Browning.

³Often attributed to GOERING.

⁴Kraft durch Freude.

Christopher Morley

1890-1957

- ⁹ There is only one success—to be able to spend your life in your own way.

Where the Blue Begins [1922]

- ¹⁰ Life is a foreign language; all men mispronounce it.

Thunder on the Left [1925], ch. 14

- ¹¹ April prepares her green traffic light and the world thinks Go.

John Mistletoe [1931], 8

- ¹² A human being; an ingenious assembly of portable plumbing.

Human Being [1932], ch. 11

- ¹³ There was so much handwriting on the wall That even the wall fell down.

Around the Clock [1943]

- ¹⁴ Chattering voltage like a broken wire
The wild cicada cried, Six weeks to frost!

End of August

- ¹⁵ Why do they put the Gideon Bibles only in the bedrooms, where it's usually too late, and not in the barroom downstairs?

Contribution to a Contribution

Allan Nevins

1890-1971

- ¹⁶ Too little and too late.

Current History [1935]

Boris Pasternak

1890-1960

- ¹⁷ Art is unthinkable without risk and spiritual self-sacrifice.

*On Modesty and Bravery [1936].
Speech at Writers' Conference⁴*

- ¹⁸ I am alone; all drowns in the Pharisees' hypocrisy.

To live your life is not as simple as to cross a field.⁵ *Hamlet [1946]⁶*

- ¹⁹ You are eternity's hostage
A captive of time.

Night [1957]⁶

- ²⁰ But what are pity, conscience, or fear
To the brazen pair, compared
With the living sorcery
Of their hot embraces?

Bacchanalia [1957],⁶ st. 4

⁴Translated by E. LEVIN.

⁵See Anonymous: Russian, 934:12.

⁶Translated by MAX HAYWARD.

¹ During when all literature

² It snowed
Snow swe
A candle
A candle

³ A corner
And the
Upswept
A crucifo

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¹⁰ Vladir
¹¹ Trans
¹² Trans
¹³ Trans
¹⁴ Soldie
versions
British
Harry
¹⁵ Muss

1 During the last years of Mayakovski's life,¹ when all poetry had ceased to exist . . . literature had stopped.

I Remember [1958]²

2 It snowed and snowed, the whole world over,
Snow swept the world from end to end.
A candle burned on the table;
A candle burned.

Doctor Zhivago [1958]. The Poems of Yurii Zhivago, Winter Night, st. 1

3 A corner draft fluttered the flame
And the white fever of temptation
Upswept its angel wings that cast
A cruciform shadow.

Ib. st. 7

4 And when the war broke out, its real horrors,
its real dangers, its menace of real death
were a blessing compared with the inhuman
reign of the lie, and they brought relief
because they broke the spell of the dead letter.

Ib. epilogue

5 Departure beyond the borders of my country
is for me equivalent to death.

Letter to Khrushchev [1958]³

6 I am caught like a beast at bay.
Somewhere are people, freedom, light,
But all I hear is the baying of the pack,
There is no way out for me.

The Nobel Prize [1959]⁴

"Red" Rowley

fl. 1915

7 Mademoiselle from Armenteers,
Hasn't been kissed in forty years,
Hinky dinky, parley-voo.

Mademoiselle from Armentières⁵

8 Mademoiselle from St. Nazaire,
She never heard of underwear.

Ib.

George Seldes

1890-1970

9 Sawdust Caesar.⁶

Title of book [1932]

¹Vladimir Mayakovski [1893-1930].

²Translated by MANYA HARARI.

³Translated by E. LEVIN.

⁴Translated by MAX HAYWARD.

⁵Soldiers' song of World War I, with innumerable versions. The tune and verse structure were based on a British Army song composed by Alfred James Walden

[*Harry Wincott, 1867-1947*].

⁶Mussolini.

Frederick Moore Vinson

1890-1953

10 Wars are not "acts of God." They are caused by man, by man-made institutions, by the way in which man has organized his society. What man has made, man can change.

Speech at Arlington National Cemetery [Memorial Day, 1945]

Charles Erwin Wilson

1890-1961

11 What is good for the country is good for General Motors, and what's good for General Motors is good for the country.

To the Senate Armed Forces Committee [1952]

Agatha Christie

1891-1976

12 "This affair must all be unraveled from within." He [Hercule Poirot] tapped his forehead. "These little gray cells. It is 'up to them'—as you say over here."

The Mysterious Affair at Styles [1920], ch. 10

13 Every murderer is probably somebody's old friend.

Ib. 11

14 It is completely unimportant. That is why it is so interesting.

The Murder of Roger Ackroyd [1926]

15 I don't think necessity is the mother of invention⁷—invention, in my opinion, arises directly from idleness, possibly also from laziness. To save oneself trouble.

An Autobiography [1977]. Pt. III, Growing Up

16 If you love, you will suffer, and if you do not love, you do not know the meaning of a Christian life.

Ib.

17 Trains are wonderful. . . . To travel by train is to see nature and human beings, towns and churches and rivers, in fact, to see life.

Ib. IV, Flirting, Courting, Banns Up, Marriage

18 One is left with the horrible feeling now that war settles nothing; that to win a war is as disastrous as to lose one! . . . We shall not survive war, but shall, as well as our adversaries, be destroyed by war.⁸

Ib. X, The Second War

⁷See Persius, 117:8, and Anonymous Latin, 134:9.

⁸See Pyrrhus, 92:10.

Thomas Noel
1799-1861

- ¹ Rattle his bones over the stones!
He's only a pauper, whom nobody owns!
The Pauper's Drive, st. 1

Alexander Pushkin¹
1799-1837

- ² Reason's icy intimations,
and records of a heart in pain.
Eugene Onegin [1823],² dedication
- ³ Unforced, as conversation passed,
he had the talent of saluting
feliciously every theme,
of listening like a judge supreme
while serious topics were disputing,
or, with an epigram-surprise,
of kindling smiles in ladies' eyes.
Ib. ch. 1, st. 5
- ⁴ Always contented with his life,
and with his dinner, and his wife.
Ib. st. 12
- ⁵ Why fight what's known to be decisive?
Custom is despot of mankind.
Ib. st. 25
- ⁶ The illness with which he'd been smitten
should have been analyzed when caught,
something like *spleen*, that scourge of Brit-
ain,
or Russia's *chondria*, for short.
Ib. st. 38
- ⁷ Habit is Heaven's own redress:
it takes the place of happiness.³
Ib. 2, st. 31
- ⁸ Love passed, the muse appeared, the weather
of mind got clarity newfound;
now free, I once more weave together
emotion, thought, and magic sound.
Ib. st. 59
- ⁹ Moscow . . . how many strains are fusing
in that one sound, for Russian hearts!
What store of riches it imparts!
Ib. 7, st. 36
- ¹⁰ *Pimen [writing by lamplight]:* One more, the
final record, and my annals
Are ended, and fulfilled the duty laid
By God on me, a sinner. Not in vain
Hath God appointed me for many years
A witness, teaching me the art of letters;

¹The great music's unforgotten strain Ceased . . .
and shall not resound on earth again.—MIKHAIL LER-
MONTOV, *The Poet's Death* [written January 1837]

²Translated by CHARLES JOHNSTON.

³See Burke, 3721.

A day will come when some laborious monk
Will bring to light my zealous, nameless toil,
Kindle, as I, his lamp, and from the parch-
ment
Shaking the dust of ages, will transcribe
My chronicles.

Boris Godunov [written 1825]⁴

- ¹¹ Like to some magistrate grown gray in office
Calmly he contemplates alike the just
And unjust, with indifference he notes
Evil and good, and knows not wrath nor pity.
Ib.
- ¹² Ah! heavy art thou, crown of Monomakh!
Ib.
- ¹³ *Mosalsky:* Good folk! Maria Godunov and
her son Feodor have poisoned themselves.
We have seen their dead bodies. [*The people
are silent with horror.*] Why are you silent?
Cry, Long live Czar Dimitri Ivanovich! [*The
people are speechless.*] *Ib.*
- ¹⁴ And thus he⁵ mused: "From here, indeed
Shall we strike terror in the Swede;
And here a city, by our labor
Founded, shall gall our haughty neighbor;
"Here cut"—so Nature gives command—
"Your window through on Europe:⁶ stand
Firm-footed by the sea, unchanging!"
*The Bronze Horseman [written
1833]⁷*

John Brown
1800-1859

- ¹⁵ Had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the
powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great,
or in behalf of any of their friends . . . every
man in this court would have deemed it an
act worthy of reward rather than punish-
ment.

*Last speech to the court
[November 2, 1859]*

- ¹⁶ I am yet too young to understand that God
is any respecter of persons.⁸ I believe that to
have interfered as I have done . . . in behalf
of His despised poor, was not wrong, but
right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I
should forfeit my life for the furtherance of

⁴Translated by ALFRED HAYES.

⁵Peter I (the Great) [1672-1725].

⁶Algarotti has somewhere said: *Petersbourg est la
fenêtre, par laquelle la Russie regarde en Europe.*—*Author's Note, The Bronze Horseman*

I am at length going to give you some account of this
new city, of the great window lately opened in the North,
through which Russia looks into Europe.—FRANCESCO
ALGAROTTI, *Letters About Russia* [June 30, 1739]

⁷Translated by OLIVER ELTON.

⁸See Acts 10:34, 46:10, and *I Peter* 1:17, 52:8

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- ¹ This is a be:
*Rem
seate
1859*

- ² Kathleen Ma
breaking.
The horn of ti

- ³ Oh! hast thou
part?
It may be for
Then why art
heart?

- ⁴ That is the
to make the p
make them h

- ⁵ Free trade
which a gove
is in almost

- ⁶ Press where
amidst
And be your
Navarre

- ⁷ Nobles by
and priests
hand.

- ⁸ The dust

I wish I was
is of everytl
BOURNE 1779-
L. C. SANDERS

lie, but to keep alive in young people the courage to dare to seek the truth, to be free, to establish in them a compelling desire to live greatly and magnanimously, and to give them the knowledge and awareness, the faith and the trained facility to get on with the job. Especially the faith . . .

Time, March 1, 1954.

Alexander Pushkin

(1799-1837)

Russian writer

The heavy hanging chains shall fall,
The walls shall crumble at the word,
And Freedom greet you with the light
And brothers give you back the sword.

The Decembrists.

John Pym

(1584-1643)

English statesman

Shall it be treason to embase the king's coin, though but a piece of sixpence, and not a greater treason to embase the spirit of his subjects, to set a stamp and character of servitude upon them?

If they (the Jesuits) should once obtain a connivance, they will press for a toleration; from thence to an equality, from an equality to a superiority, from a superiority to an extirpation of all contrary religions.

Quoted, The Churchman, July, 1956.

Pyrrhus

(318?-272 B.C.)

King of Epirus, general

Another such victory and we are undone.

Pythagoras

(1592-1644)

Greek philosopher, mathematician

It is only necessary to make war with five things: with the maladies of the body, the ignorances of the mind, with the passions of the body, with the seditions of the city, and the discords of families.

As soon as laws are necessary for men, they are no longer fit for freedom.

Francis Quarles

(582-497? B.C.)

English poet

Let the greatest part of the news thou hearest be the least part of what thou believest, lest the greater part of what thou believest be the least part of what is true. Where lies are easily admitted the father of lies will not easily be excluded.

Enchiridion.

Matt(hew Stanley) Quay

(1833-1904)

Political boss

If you have a weak candidate and a weak platform, wrap yourself up in the American flag and talk about the Constitution.
1886.

Quincey

See De Quincey

Josiah Quincy

(1744-1775)

American lawyer, Revolutionary patriot

Blandishments will not fascinate us, nor will threats of a "halter" intimidate. For, under God, we are determined that where-soever, whensoever, or howsoever we shall

of jurisprudence. A meridian is decisive of truth, or a few years of possession. Fundamental laws change! Right has its epochs! A pleasant justice, that, which a river or a mountain limits. Truth on this side of the Pyrenees, may be heresy on the other!

Ibid.

Thought makes the whole dignity of man; therefore, endeavor to think well, that is the only morality.

Ibid.

Justice without power is inefficient; power without justice is tyranny. Justice without power is opposed, because there are always wicked men. Power without justice is soon questioned. Justice and power must therefore be brought together, so that whatever is just may be powerful, and whatever is powerful may be just.

Ibid.

The incredulous are the most credulous. They believe the miracles of Vespasian that they may not believe those of Moses.

Ibid., ch. 2.

Montaigne (bk. 1, ch. 22) is wrong in declaring that custom ought to be followed simply because it is custom, and not because it is reasonable or just.

Ibid., ch. 4.

Justice is what is established; and thus all our established laws will be regarded as just, without being examined, since they are established.

Ibid., ch. 7.

To carry piety to the extent of superstition is to destroy it.

Ibid., ch. 14.

Had it not been for miracles, there would have been no sin in not believing in Jesus Christ.

Ibid., ch. 22.

Tous nos malheurs viennent de ne pouvoir être seuls. (All our troubles come from not being able to be alone.)

Boris Pasternak

(b. 1890)

Russian writer, Nobel Prize
for literature, 1959

Man is born to live and not to prepare to live.

Doctor Zhivago, Copyright, Pantheon Books, 1958.

To run true to type is the extinction of a man, his condemnation to death. If he cannot be assigned to a category, if he is not a model of something, a half of what is needed is there. He is still free from himself, he has acquired an atom of immortality.

Ibid.

Gregariousness is always the refuge of mediocrities, whether they swear by Soloviev or Kant or Marx. Only individuals seek the truth, and they shun those whose sole concern is not the truth.

Ibid.

How many things in the world deserve our loyalty? Very few indeed. I think one should be loyal to immortality, which is another word for life, a stronger word for it. One must be true to immortality—true to Christ.

Ibid.

It is possible to be an atheist, it is possible not to know whether God exists, or why, and yet believe . . . that history as we know it now began with Christ, and that Christ's gospel is its foundation.

Ibid.

The two basic ideas of modern man (are in the Gospels)—without them he is unthinkable—the idea of free personality and the idea of life as sacrifice.

Ibid.

Marxism is too uncertain of its grounds to be a science. I do not know a movement

more self-centered
from the facts that

As for the men
anxious to establish
fallibility that the
more truth.

No single man
cannot be seen, just
growing.

Wars and revolutions,
pierces, are historical
yeast. But revolutionary
men of action
geniuses in their
selves to a limited
old order in a few
upheaval takes a
years, but the fanatics
the upheavals is
thereafter, for centuries

Now what is his
of systematic exploration
death, with a view

I think that if the
held down by three
whether of jail or
—then the highest
would be the lion
his whip, not the
himself. But don't
point—what for centuries
the beast is not the
music; the irresistible
truth, the powerful
ample.

Reshaping life! I
have never understood
—they have never
beast, however much

more self-centered and further removed from the facts than Marxism. *Ibid.*

As for the men in power, they are so anxious to establish the myth of their infallibility that they do their utmost to ignore truth. *Ibid.*

No single man makes history. History cannot be seen, just as one cannot see grass growing. *Ibid.*

Wars and revolutions, kings and Robespierres, are history's organic agents, its yeast. But revolutions are made by fanatical men of action with one-track minds, geniuses in their ability to confine themselves to a limited field. They overturn the old order in a few hours or days, the whole upheaval takes a few weeks or at most years, but the fanatical spirit that inspired the upheavals is worshipped for decades thereafter, for centuries. *Ibid.*

Now what is history? It is the centuries of systematic explorations of the riddle of death, with a view of overcoming death. *Ibid.*

I think that if the beast in man could be held down by threats—any kind of threat, whether of jail or of retribution after death—then the highest emblem of humanity would be the lion tamer in the circus with his whip, not the prophet who sacrificed himself. But don't you see this is just the point—what for centuries raised man above the beast is not the cudgel but an inward music; the irresistible power of unarmed truth, the powerful attraction of its example. *Ibid.*

Reshaping life! People who can say that have never understood a thing about life—they have never felt its breath, its heart-beat, however much they may have seen

or done. They look on it as a lump of raw material that needs to be processed by them, to be ennobled by their touch. But life is never a material, a substance to be molded . . . Life is constantly renewing and remaking itself. *Ibid.*

The great majority of us are required to live a life of constant duplicity. Your health is bound to be affected if, day after day, you say the opposite of what you feel, if you grovel before what you dislike and rejoice at what brings you nothing but misfortune. *Ibid.*

I stand alone. All else is swamped by Pharisaism.
To live life to the end is not a childish task. *Ibid.*

In every generation there has to be some fool who will speak the truth as he sees it. *H. N. Taylor interview, N. Y. Times, February 2, 1959.*

In this era of world wars, in this atomic age, values have changed. We have learned that we are the guests of existence, travelers between two stations. We must discover security within ourselves.

Nils Nillson of "The Reporter"; This Week, February 22, 1959.

Louis Pasteur
(1822-1895)

French chemist, bacteriologist

Two opposing laws seem to me now in contest. The one a law of blood and death, opening out each day new modes of destruction, forces nations to be always ready for battle.

The other, a law of peace, work and health, whose only aim is to deliver man from the calamities which beset him. The

V-E Day, Moscow: 'Time to Live!'

Robert C. Tucker

Soviet
PRINCETON, N.J. — Germany surrendered twice, on May 8, 1945, in France, and again on May 9, in Moscow. The news reached the people early on May 10, a day as in the United States Embassy in Moscow will forget. The square was aswirl with people smiling, congratulating anyone in uniform. The uniformed American went out of the Embassy's courtyard, across from the Kremlin, to the Red Square on the streets of exultant Muscovites. An attaché, I joined the crowd in the square. My most vivid memory is of an Army major looking toward the square saying to no one in particular, "It's time to live!" The major was in the chancery, where the United States and British flags were displayed, and the square was crowded to express gratitude toward the country that stood by the Soviet Union in the darkest hour, sending munitions, tanks and trucks that helped fight for national survival — in

which 20 million or more lost their lives. The Soviet press had said little about the scale of Lend-Lease aid, but the people knew: "Studebaker" and "Villis" (for Jeep) were Russian words by then, and canned Spam helped civilians as well as soldiers survive years of hunger.

The throng held up no placards and shouted no slogans. It wasn't an official event. It was something almost unthinkable in Stalin's Russia — a spontaneous popular demonstration. George F. Kennan, then chargé d'affaires, stepped on to the pedestal of a column and addressed the people in Russian, congratulating them on victory day. They responded with a roar of appreciation.

Apart from relief that the war was over, they had grounds to be hopeful. In grim 1941 and 1942, to solidify popular support for the war effort, Stalin's regime had spread word through the rumor grapevine — the Soviet Union's real communications network — that things would be different after victory. Americans would be invited to open department stores in cities. Collective farms would be disbanded. Students could study abroad. There would be freedom of expression in culture. No wonder people like that major in Red Square thought it was "time to live."

But in 1946, Stalin dashed hopes

But Russia's autocratic ruler harbored other ideas. When Nikita S. Khrushchev telephoned him from Kiev on V-E Day to congratulate him on the victory, Stalin rudely cut him off, saying he was wasting his, Stalin's, time. Recalling the conversation in his memoirs, Khrushchev interpreted Stalin's behavior to mean that "since the war was over and done with, he was already thinking about other, more important matters." Perhaps.

Subsequently, of course, all hopes were dashed. It wasn't "time to live" after all — but to gear up for another great war whose strong possibility was lodged, Stalin said on Feb. 9, 1946, in the nature of "imperialism." Hence, three or four more five-year plans ("five-year plan" symbolized sacrifice) would be needed to guarantee against "all contingencies." A

Russian in whose apartment I was sitting when Stalin's speech came over the radio lay his head on his folded arms when he heard those words. All over Russia, I believe, people did the same. It was the end of expectations for a postwar life free of the tension and privation experienced throughout the 1930's. The postwar period was being prefigured as a potential new prewar period. The cold war was on.

The rest is familiar history. Stalin died March 5, 1953, but Russia has yet to cast off the incubus of his legacy. It lives on in centralized bureaucratic administration, censorship of public expression, imperial rule over neighboring lands, economic ills and a decline of ideological belief. Although the cold war ended, in some sense after Stalin died, relations between the superpowers are at a low point. After five years of hostile occupation, 115,000 Soviet troops are still fighting to subdue once-neutral Afghanistan.

Forty years later, what an American who remembers V-E Day in Moscow wishes for the peoples of the Soviet Union is the freer life they hoped for in World War II, which was denied when it ended and still has not obtained despite improvements in their lot since Stalin's time.

R. C. Tucker, author of "Stalin: A Biography" is professor of history emeritus at Princeton University.

Handwritten signature

ambian

(I've killed in a few words left and help take Kenyon on that left walling)