

6-12-'64

Dear George -

Just re-read O. Hobart Mowrer's
"Crisis in Psychiatry & Religion", &
want to go on record as concluding
that your fellow faculty member
is (a) shallow; (b) incomplete; (c) one-
sided; (d) often ridiculous; & (e) getting
a lot of mileage out of a bird-brained
conception of human personality. Otherwise,
he does a fine job.

Maybe it's the onset of summer, maybe
the fact that I'm going into five years
as a marriage counselor w. the Conciliation
Court — whatever the reason, I'm getting
restless. Don't relish spending next 20
years just doing counseling.

Got any ideas? U.N.? UNESCO?
Research? Organizing? Seminar teaching?
Open to your suggestions. With
teaching at U.S.C. & Occidental, 7 yrs.
as Rehabilitation Counselor, 5 yrs. as
Certified Psychologist behind me, methinks
there may be more significant uses
for my time & energy.

Write when you have time; our
love to Flora & the family.

Cordially,
Carroll

Permy
8/11/64

July 28, 1964

Dear George:

Somehow, I got picked up in Billy's mailing list, and receive this fantastic (but dangerous, too) material about every month. Once in a while I learn something worth learning. This month, as you will note, it is the fascinating fact that (a) Bob Jones of Bob Jones University is a member of the C. C. Exec. Board; (b) B. J. U. awarded an honorary doctorate to Wallace; and (c) a documentary film from B.J. U. has been selected to represent the U. S. at the International Congress of Motion-Pic and Television schools, in Budapest; and at the International Book Fair in Poland.

Thought you might be in a position to evaluate these facts better than I. Is it possible that Mrs. Katherine Stenholm, director of UNUSUAL Films, whose association with Billy has been "pleasant and profitable", is that talented? Or has someone pulled a fast one on the University Film Producers Association? And is there anyone in position of authority at, say, U.S. Information Agency, that should know about this?

Almost frantic Richardson summer, but I hope to get a couple of weeks off last of August. Suzanne completes her practice teaching at S. F. State this Fall; Larry goes back there (San Francisco) for his junior year in art education. Kathleen has just decided to go to University of the Americas in Mexico City (Her friend Carl Goodwin, entering Swarthmore on a scholarship this Fall, may say hello one of these days). Virginia is coordinating such activities as Larry's work camp (Quaker-sponsored, cultural enrichment) in Watts etc. etc. I'm still doing marriage counseling, keeping an eye open for U.N. or similar work.

*Hi to Lona & all the family,
Love,
Carroll*

C. H. Richardson

2859 Highview Avenue, Altadena, California

August 5, 1964

Dear George:

This may be a bit early in the game for you there in your new situation, but ...it's a warm night in Altadena, V. and I are beginning to consider plans for next summer and Fall (1965), and the typewriter is handy, so here goes...

We are thinking seriously about spending much or most of next year (1965-66 academic year) in Europe. No specific plans, but a lot of dreams, ranging from getting acquainted with Ritchie Calder at U. of Edinburgh, to browsing around Eastern Europe, which we did not do--except for a three-day dip into Northern Yugoslavia--last trip in 1961.

I do have a specific question now, and probably more later. Are there any tag ends of your research work in Europe that I can help tie together? If so, it would (a) give me a good excuse to take a year "sabbatical" from the Conciliation Court; (b) be an excellent means of meeting persons in Eastern and/or Western Europe; and (c) be a small contribution to international understanding, which is, as you know, my primary concern anyway.

If you think of such activity, I can very likely justify it on the basis of my background; I'm a certified psychologist and a licensed marriage counselor now, member of the California State Psychological Association, have taught both journalism and social psychology at Occidental, etc.

Let us hear how your new job shapes up, and let your unusual imagination loose on some of the above queries, o. k. ?

Much Hi to Ilona and the Gerbner offspring.

Cordially,
Carroll

P.S. - making some progress on a book in the marriage field. One of the next books should be that "Communications" tome we discussed 2 yrs. ago!

↙

C. H. RICHARDSON
25382 CHAMPLAIN RD.
LAGUNA HILLS, CALIFORNIA 92653

11/22/73

Amigos!

a lot of activity since our
delightful April visit, both foreign
& domestic, so to speak...

Wanted you to know that your
work is being paid attention by
others than the Editors of Saturday
Review.

Are you following Art Galston's
articles in "Natural History", or have
you seen his book Daily Life in
People's China? Tells of their ex-
periences while there last year.

The enclosed note from John
Renfro refers to a total eco-system
John has devised, using our presently
available materials, for which he
has a U.S. patent.

Our best thoughts to you &
Glona!

Love,
Carroll, for
both of us...

INSTITUTE FOR PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH

201 East Erie Street • Chicago, Illinois 60611

MORTIMER J. ADLER Director

2 Cottesmore Gardens
Kensington W8
London, England

VIII -- November 15, 1974

Mr. Joseph Slater, President
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies
717 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Joe:

In the letter I wrote you while at Aspen last summer, I said that my first letter from abroad would deal with matters mentioned in earlier letters but which had to be postponed because I wanted to write at some length about the conference on the American Testament that we held in July. One of the items postponed concerns the recent, quite extraordinary, statements made by two great Soviet figures who do not see eye to eye on what should be done to save their country from disaster -- the poet Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and the scientist Andrei Sakharov. Their opinions and their disagreements are relevant to all of us in the Western world.

In the closing paragraph of my letter to you in March, I said that I thought it would be of interest to compare Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov as dissenters against the Soviet regime -- the one a great poet, the other a great scientist. Since then Sakharov has written a review of Solzhenitsyn's Letter to the Soviet Leaders, which the New York Review of Books published in its issue of June 13. But before I come to that, let me first summarize what seem to me to be the main points in Solzhenitsyn's Letter.

In his Letter to the Soviet Leaders, written in September 1973, but not published in the West until last Spring after he was exiled, Solzhenitsyn attributes the woes of Soviet life and his fears for its future to the crippling blindness that stems from unswerving adherence to the rigid ideology which dominates every aspect of Soviet thought and policy. This criticism of the Soviet Union was made many years ago by John Strachey, a former British communist, in his Challenge of Democracy, published in 1963; but I suspect, Joe, that Strachey's pamphlet was never allowed to penetrate the Iron Curtain and so never came to Solzhenitsyn's attention, though many specific points made by the Russian writer echo Strachey's words.

Solzhenitsyn begins by calling attention to what he regards as "the chief dangers facing our country in the next ten to thirty years." They are: "war with China, and our destruction, together with Western civilization, in the crush and stench of a befouled earth." After commenting on the failures of Russian diplomacy and foreign policy, which he attributes to "exact adherence to the precepts of Marxism-Leninism," he goes on to point out that the threat of war with China arises from a spurious ideological conflict. "The main reason for this impending war," he writes, indeed, "the chief and insuperable one, is ideological." Remove that cause, he says, and there would be no reason why Russians and Chinese cannot peacefully co-exist side by side. He calls upon the masters of Soviet foreign policy to "throw away the dead ideology that threatens to destroy us militarily and economically and throw away all its fantastic alien global missions." His appeal, curiously enough, is for a return to an isolationist Russian nationalism, a withdrawal from concern with the fate of the Arabs, the Cubans, the Africans, or even Slavic peoples of Eastern Europe, in order to concentrate on domestic welfare of the Russian homeland and the benefits to the Russian people of the development of the Russian Northeast -- "the main Siberian massif."

In view of our discussion of global economic and ecological crises at many recent Aspen conferences, it will interest you to learn that Solzhenitsyn adopts the position of the Club of Rome with respect to the perils of continued economic growth. "Society," he writes, "must cease to look upon 'progress' as something desirable.... What must be implemented is not a 'steadily expanding economy,' but a zero-growth economy, a stable economy. Economic growth is not only unnecessary but ruinous.... We must renounce, as a matter of urgency, the gigantic scale of modern technology in industry, agriculture, and urban development.... Unless mankind renounces the notion of economic progress, the biosphere will become unfit for life even during our lifetime." I need not state all the arguments on the opposite side. They are well-known to everyone who has followed the debates occasioned by the Club of Rome's promulgation of the zero-growth doctrine, and more recently by the serious criticisms directed against Heilbroner's recent book The Human Prospect. Suffice it to say here that, on this point, Sakharov, the scientist, does not agree with Solzhenitsyn, the poet.

Remembering Comrade Denisov's attempt last summer in Aspen to paint for us, in rosy hues, a picture of the good life in Soviet society, I cannot refrain from quoting the passages in Solzhenitsyn's Letter which tear that picture apart and reveal the sombre realities. "Our educational system," he writes, "is a poor teacher and a bad educator, and merely cheapens and squanders the childhood and hearts of our young people. Everything is so organized that the pupils have no reason at all to respect their teachers.... Apart from not getting what they need from the schools, our future citizens don't get much from the family either. We are always boasting about our equality for women and our kindergartens, but we hide the fact that all this is just a substitute for the family we have undermined." As for cultural life and pursuits of leisure -- the usual boast of the Communist ideologues -- Solzhenitsyn

describes the uses of free time as devoted mainly to "television, cards, dominoes, and that same old vodka; and if anybody reads, it is either sport or spy stories, or else that same old ideology in newspaper form."

Solzhenitsyn recounts all the false predictions propagated by the Marxist-Leninist ideology: the mistaken prediction "that the proletariat would be endlessly oppressed and would never achieve anything in a bourgeois democracy"; the mistaken prediction that "socialists could never come to power except through an armed uprising"; the mistaken prediction that "the first uprisings would take place in the advanced industrial countries"; the mistaken prediction that "the whole world would rapidly be overtaken by revolutions" and that national states "would soon wither away"; and the mistaken prediction that wars, being characteristic of capitalism alone, would come "to an end when capitalism did." In his view, Marxism, far from being a scientific doctrine, is a tissue of errors and fallacies. He therefore calls upon all who, like himself, love Russia to reject Marxism, for upon that the salvation of Russia depends.

But what, in Solzhenitsyn's view, should replace Marxism? He has little or no hope for a two-party or multiparty parliamentary system or for real elections. He has no hope, in short, for anything like a working democracy in Russia. It lasted for only eight months in 1917, he points out; and its reintroduction now he thinks, "would merely be a melancholy repetition of 1917." May it not be the case, he asks, that Russia "is destined to have an authoritarian order? Perhaps this is all that she is ripe for today."

Solzhenitsyn's vision of the authoritarian order which is, for him, Russia's only hope is, as Sakharov sharply points out, quite visionary or utopian. As Solzhenitsyn sees it, "it is not authoritarianism itself that is intolerable, but the ideological lies that are daily foisted upon us. Authoritarianism does not necessarily mean that laws are unnecessary... or that they should not reflect the notions and will of the populations" (though this is what it has always meant in the understanding of the basic distinction between a constitutional government of laws and a despotic or authoritarian government of force). The authoritarianism Solzhenitsyn envisages would be "founded not on an inexhaustible 'class hatred' but on love of your fellow men"; and when he adds to this picture the return to a no-growth, non-urbanized, agrarian small village society, in which the spread of Christianity would function as "the only living spiritual force capable of undertaking the spiritual healing of Russia," we see the mantle of Tolstoy at his most visionary extreme enfolding the shoulders of Solzhenitsyn.

Sakharov, in his review of Solzhenitsyn's Letter, takes issue with him on all of the main points so far covered, especially the point that Russia is not ready for democracy and that, when accompanied by respect for law and by orthodox Christianity, the authoritarian system was not all that bad. "These opinions," Sakharov writes, "are alien to me. I consider the democratic path of development

the only possible one for my country. The servile, slavish spirit which existed in Russia for centuries, combined with a scorn for people of other countries, other races, and other beliefs, was in my view the greatest of misfortunes. Only under democratic conditions can one develop a national character capable of intelligent existence in a world become increasingly complex."

With regard to progress, Sakharov thinks Solzhenitsyn's views especially inaccurate. "The scientific and democratic regulation of the world economy and all social life, including the dynamics of population is not, I am profoundly convinced, a utopia but a very real necessity." And he goes on to say that "only on a global scale is it possible to solve the scientific-technical problems of our time such as nuclear and thermonuclear energetics, a new agricultural technology, the production of synthetic substitutes for albumin, the problem of building cities, the construction of an industrial technology that will not defile the environment, the mastery of space, the fight against cancer and cardiovascular diseases, the development of cybernetic technology." In Sakharov's opinion, "Solzhenitsyn and his kindred spirits exaggerate the role of industrial gigantism in the development of the difficulties of the modern world"; nor does the commune seem to him to be "a panacea for all ill." Hence Solzhenitsyn's "dream of the possibility of getting along with the simplest kind of equipment, almost manual labour," should be rejected as "impractical and foredoomed to failure."

"I am convinced," Sakharov concludes, "that the nationalist and isolationist trend of Solzhenitsyn's thinking, and his special brand of religious-patriarchal romanticism, are leading him toward substantial mistakes, and make his proposals utopian and potentially dangerous."

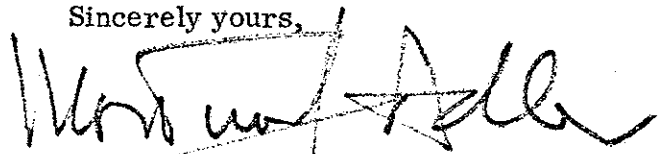
I would like to supplement this account of Sakharov's disagreements with Solzhenitsyn by quoting from two other statements recently made by the Russian scientist. One is a piece entitled "How I Came to Dissent," published in The New York Review of Books in its issue of March 21, 1974. In it, Sakharov reaffirms his earlier position that "the rapprochement of the socialist and capitalist systems accompanied by democratization, demilitarization, and social and technological progress, is the only alternative to the ruin of mankind." The other is an interview conducted in Moscow by a representative of the Swedish Radio, and published in Encounter for September, 1973. In that interview, Sakharov says that the greatest deficiency of Soviet society is "the lack of liberty in a bureaucratized authoritarianism with functions so irrationally and with such class egoism that its only real function is to keep the existing system going and to cover the great abuses all around us with an appearance of respectability." To reform Soviet society, he goes on, "what is necessary is the liquidation of the fanatical ideologization of society." On this point, he agrees with Solzhenitsyn, going on to say that "the very structure of ideology, and by its nature it is undemocratic, has had tragic consequences"; and that "the complete system of State socialization has hindered the development of any kind of personal initiative in so many areas where it could have been effective and successful."

Worst of all is the condition of the intellectuals. The intellectual life, Sakharov asserts, "simply does not exist....The role of the intelligentsia in our society is repressed in the most senseless fashion. Most intellectuals are badly off, and share with workers a low living standard....Oppressed and depressed, the intellectuals also have to suffer a certain anti-intellectual atmosphere, and occupations which require an educated cultural background (such as the teaching profession) do not enjoy the respect they deserve" -- another point on which Sakharov agrees with Solzhenitsyn.

Referring to this radio interview in his piece in The New York Review of Books, Sakharov reports having received dozens of letters "expressing indignation at the 'slandorous' line I had taken." My opponents in the USSR, he tells us, "were especially irritated by my description of our country's system as state capitalism with a Party-state monopoly." But what is most revealing, Joe, is his report of "the ever-increasing pressures on me and my family" to desist from dissent. Sakharov is not yet exiled, but that may not be far off, in spite of the fact that he insists that he is "not a purely negative critic of our way of life." Expressing love for his country, he concludes by saying that he has "been compelled to fix attention on negative phenomena, since they are precisely what the official propaganda passes over in silence, and since they represent the greatest damage and danger."

All this, I must confess, inspires me with what I hope is a sufficiently modest and not oversmug pride in American society. With all its many blemishes and faults, it is, humanistically speaking as well as politically, a much better place to live. We are not ideologues, bound in the straitjacket of a rigid ideology, strict adherence to which blinds us to our own shortcomings or the virtues of others.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mortimer J. Adler". The signature is written in dark ink and is somewhat stylized, with a large initial 'M' and 'A'. There are some faint lines and scribbles around the signature, possibly from a stamp or another mark.

Mortimer J. Adler

1/13/74
Thanks. Yes, very
interesting. Please
let us have his
property a little
bit of George & out
re. ~~George & out~~

C. H. RICHARDSON
25382 Champlain Rd.
Laguna Hills, California 92653

Jan. 6, 1975

Amigos

Forwarded
with best
regards,

This is an interesting bit of
correspondence I get in on as a result
of my taking part in an Aspen*
conference in July, 1973. That you'd
like to read it! If it is not too
much of a problem, would you forward
it on to our friend Jack McMichael,
head of the Philosophy Dept. at Concord College,
Athens, W. Va. 24712? Jack will enjoy
reading this cosmopolitan letter, following
his visits in recent years to both the
USSR & China.

Here is the latest from the social/ecology
front:

Earth, this is God.
I want all you people
out by the end of the month.
I have a client for the property.

Shalom...
Carroll

* Another by-product of the conference is my
article in Alternative Perspectives for America's
3rd Century, a publication of H.E.W.'s Natl.
Institute on Drug Abuse, in 1974.

Send long home?

C. H. RICHARDSON
25382 Champlain Rd.
Laguna Hills, California 92653

Feb. 27, 1975

Dear George:

Just received your new catalog, and want to respond while it is still fresh in my mind.

Somehow, it brought me a lot closer to what you are doing at Annenberg than I have been before, so I guess it did a "communication" job. Tell Klaus Krippendorff he knows his stuff !

Browsing thru the catalog, I suddenly realized that the School did not come into being accidentally; and that Walter Annenberg, he of St. James and he who hosts kings and presidents (and ex-presidents) at Palm Springs, had (has ?) a heavy role in its formation. And this means that some imaginative person had some meaningful, communicating-type sessions with Walter, and that as a result, he has been willing to back the enterprise with some of the family fortunes. All of this is enough to make a person give serious thought to the process by which significant institutions come into being.

...Which, in turn, relates to some intensive thinking I am doing right now about the project in which I've been involved the past 18 months, with physically disabled adults who have cerebral palsy and average or better learning ability. They are now forming their own non-profit corporation, the better to do their own thing, apart from C. P. associations. So, perhaps the next step is for us to locate our own local version of W. Annenberg, a person or group willing to back our efforts toward personal and vocational independence, with money.

A critical point on the catalog, as seen thru the eyes of Ilona: you do have three women on your faculty, but they are not very much in evidence in the main faculty-type pics on pages 8 and 9. Next time ?...

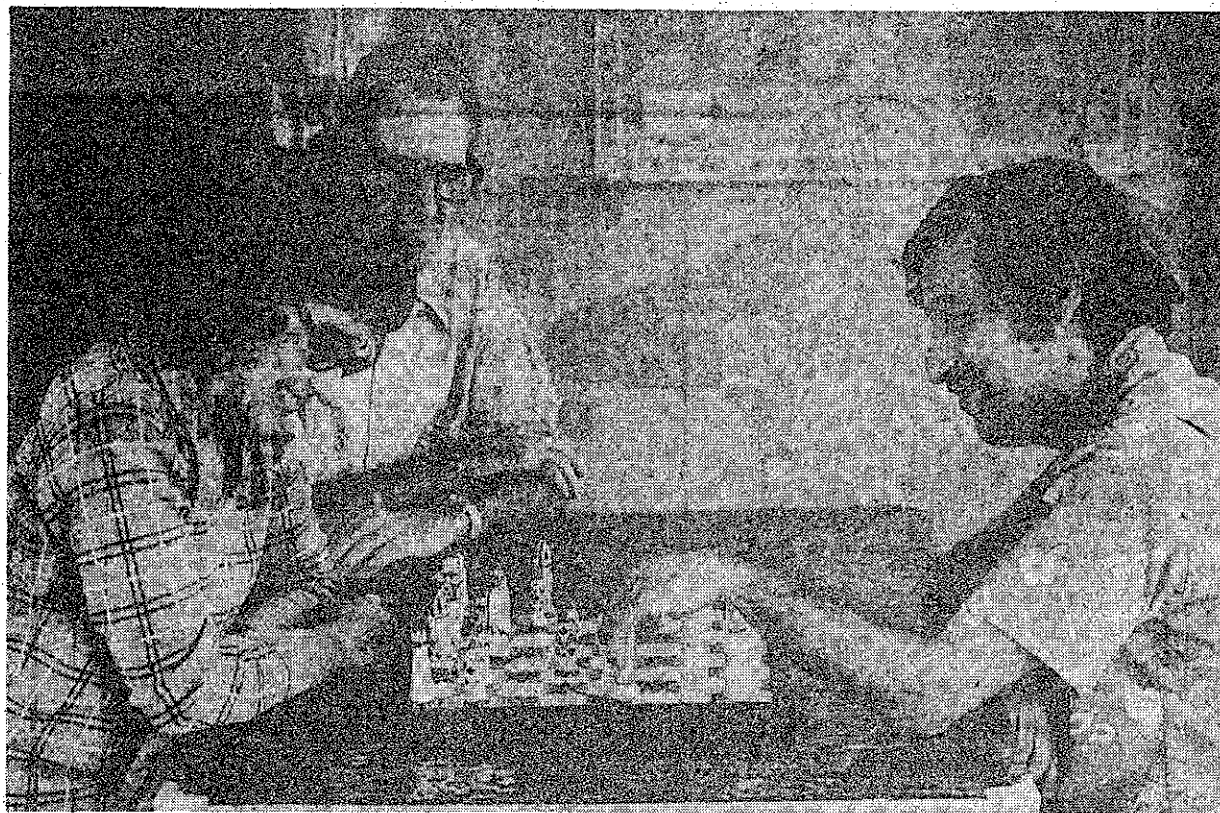
Yours is a paradoxical situation in our culture: you probably know as much about the processes of communication, especially in the three areas noted in your good intro piece on pages 4 and 5 (codes and modes; behavior; institutional) as anyone in our society. And yet I suspect that it often occurs to you that, as you delve more and more deeply into these processes, you find yourself more isolated from the main streams of the actual communication that is taking place here: in Congress; in industry where unemployment has become a way of life; among the senior citizens; in the poverty areas of our cities, and on and on. This is not due to any lack of effort on your part, but, rather, on the structure of our society which tends to isolate the intellectual, even in those areas where his information and research could be so damned useful and effective !

We think of you and Ilona often, and rue the lack of person-to-person communication. Perhaps next year ?!?

Love, Carl

*P.S. - Had a chance yet to look at Alternative Review for American 5th Century, printed in 1974
- by H. E. W.'s Smith or Long since ? They included my article on "Alternative to actions"*

New Choices coordinator Carroll Richardson (left) watches Bernadette and Rich in chess game.



Looking Beyond Physical Handicap

New Choices Bring Independence

By **ALLISON DEERR**
Of the Daily Pilot Staff

Dee is a tiny, articulate woman of 34.

Rich is a slight, mustachioed college student.

Bernadette is an attractive brunette with dark-rimmed glasses.

Darcy, a trim blond with a shy smile, speaks slowly and carefully.

Bill is a newlywed.

Arden is into tape recording.

This tells you a little about some of the people in New Choices. It doesn't tell you they are adults of average or above average intelligence who are victims of cerebral palsy.

They are among 26 participants in a two-year exploratory program funded by a grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

But the focus of the program, sponsored by the United Cerebral Palsy Association, is not on the physical aspects of cerebral palsy.

"What we're talking about is personal growth," said clinical psychologist Carroll Richardson, who coordinates the program. UCP executive director Nita Waite is director.

GOALS CHANGING

When the group organized last January, there were specific goals for each member—*independent living, college study, marriage, mobility.*

"We've become more flexible. What we have now are 26 separate programs."

Members meet at a trailer on the UCP site three days a week for a variety of activities.

In less than a year, the group has developed deep, lasting relationships.

Each member reels off the accomplishments of another.

Dee is walking with quad canes, freed from her wheelchair and the stereotypes that went with it. She went off the pool's diving board and maneuvered without a life jacket.

She's living independently of her family for the first time.

"Bernie" earned her driver's license, with the help and encouragement of the group.

Gary, who lives in Costa Mesa, has increased his mobility with a tri-wheel cycle he developed. It runs on batteries after some initial pedaling.

Rich is enrolled at college, noting that now there are a dozen students with CP where there were only one or two.

NEW CHOICES

Rich typifies a new direction, a new choice for the physically handicapped. He talks haltingly, with determination and lives with almost constant tremors. But he wants the chance to "do his thing and make mistakes like anyone else."

He told of an incident in his public speaking class. The teacher suggested he could make his speech sitting down, "where I might be more comfortable."

Rich's reaction was, "No, I'll stand up, get through it somehow, mistakes and all. I don't want any special treatment."

The group agreed that looking beyond the physical aspect, to the person inside, is essential.

All have been embarrassed when their symptoms are mistaken for intoxication or drug abuse. They suggested that the public, and the police, might be informed through an education program, possibly offered by New Choices.

Independent living is another issue. Most of the group have been dependent on convalescent homes and families.

Now, some have moved toward living alone or near one another, and sharing living space and chores such as shopping and cooking.

New Choices doesn't pigeonhole each person into a rigid activity schedule.

"We have small interest groups that do everything from chess to field trips and bring in speakers who discuss subjects of interest from crafts to diet and exercise," Richardson added.

NO PRESSURE

"No one has to be anything but what he wants to be. He is the one who chooses his own directions."

Self-discovery, a form of encounter group, offers a chance to let out feelings that have been inside for a long time.

"I've never worked with a group as aware of the need for personal growth. They've all grown and I've grown, too," said Richardson, who has taught, done marriage counseling and worked in vocational rehabilitation.

The group consensus is "if we can do this, other people can do it, too."

Their growth has manifested itself in an outreach program to others with CP and similar physical disabilities. As a group, they want to share the chance to make decisions for a different life.

"We all work at our own pace, and there is no pressure, for example, to go to college," said Dee.

"This is all new to me. I want to taste life, accept the challenge. First, I'll taste from the school of life, then perhaps I'll look to a formal education," Dee said.

"Too many people," someone added, "don't look beyond the physical problem. They judge us on how we look."

"Don't look at the shell. Look at me."



BEA ANDERSON, Editor

RICHARDSON
25382 Champlain Rd.
Laguna Hills, Cal. 92653

3-21-75

George -

Good issue of the
Journal with the Gardner
Murphy material!

Here is a book-list
I sometimes use in
connection with talks
in the paranormal area -
a kind of a "beyond-the-present-
perimeters-of-established-knowledge"
approach.

Hi' to Flona.

Love,
Carroll

Books and Journals Representative
of "The World of E. S. P. "

- Anspacher, Louis: Challenge of the Unknown
(Hill & Wang, 1966)
- Bucke, Richard: Cosmic Consciousness
(University Books, 1961)
- Edsall, F. S. : The World of Psychic Phenomena
(David McCay, 1958)
- Bradley, D. and R.: Psychic Phenomena
(Paperback Library, 1969)
- Johnson, Raynor: A Religious Outlook for Modern Man
(Hodder, Stoughton, London, 1963)
- Karagulla, Shafica: Breakthrough to Creativity
(A. R. E. Press, Virginia Beach, 1967)
- Murphy, Gardner: The Challenge of Psychic Research
(Harper, 1961)
- Sugrue, Thomas: There is a River (Edgar Cayce)
(Dell, 1966)
- White, Stewart E. : The Unobstructed Universe
(Dutton, 1946)

Journals

- "The Journal of the American Soc. for Psychical Research"
(Quarterly journal of the Am. Soc. for Psychic
Research Inc., 5 West 73rd St., N.Y. 10023)
- "Parapsychology Review"
(Bimonthly journal of the Parapsychology Foundation
Inc. , 29 W. 57th St., N. Y. 10019)
- "Spiritual Frontiers"
(Journal of the Spiritual Frontiers Fellowship,
1229 Hinman Ave., Evanston Ill. 60201)

C. H. Richardson

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Adjacent to the Fresno Airport

5-13-75

George -

Wot you might enjoy seeing
the enclosed article fr. the L.S.
Times.

Guess Tom Coffin has been
with NBC a long time. V. & I
were at Whittier College with his
brother back in the older days.

Am here in Fresno for a
conference of directors of Community
College programs for the physically
handicapped. Seems Calif. is taking
some leadership nationally in this
area. I am doing some work with
Saddleback College, just 3 miles from
where we live, so they can get
such a program started.

Hope all goes well with the
busy leaders!

Love,
Carroll



Saddleback Community College District

28000 Marguerite Parkway □ Mission Viejo, California 92675 □ (714) 831-9700, 495-4950

PROGRAM FOR HANDICAPPED STUDENTS

Aug. 18, '78

Amigo -

Art's little article on one of your favorite fields reminded me that it has been a while since we had contact with Fos Gerbners.

Virginia is about to enter her 30th (!) year as an educator in San Clemente, & I'm easing into my 4th year at Saddleback College - after we get settled in from our five weeks in Britain & Denmark.

The dust of California is slowly settling from the reberberations of Jarvis, tho the shock waves are whining now across the country, as you may have noticed. Jerry Brown's reserve fund is holding things together for the moment, but the pressures will build for some more changes within a year.

Tell us how life goes with George & Ilona?

Love,
Carroll (& Virginia)



Saddleback Community College District
FROM THE DESK OF

CARROLL RICHARDSON

COUNSELOR

Phone (714) 831-4570

May 23, '80

Greetings!

For a fellow who has seemingly been blackballed in the letter columns (I've averaged at least one sparkling letter a month for 5+6 years, & no takers at the times), this P.R. break thru is practically ridiculous.

Guess they view it as a kind of academic epitaph... as an emeritus, I'm beyond the range of subverting the psyches of the local natives.

Virginia plans to work one more year; she is so involved in an experimental ed. program in which she serves as a kind of educational coordinator, that she doesn't want to stop in the middle of it.

How is life in the City of Brotherly

Resp 6/20/80

Love,
C + V.

PSYCHOLOGIST ON THE MOVE

Counselor to Retire so He Can Begin

By ANNE LA RIVIERE
Times Staff Writer

MISSION VIEJO — Carroll Richardson, 59, is the proverbial student of life and the living — a psychologist who studies holistic medicine, metaphysics and parapsychology and who has devoted a portion of his time to the special problems of the handicapped.

He even keeps a log of active nonagenarians to document just how vital older citizens can remain.

He is also a teacher and counselor at Saddleback College.

But now he's retiring from his job at Saddleback.

Richardson says he has to retire so he can devote himself full time to his other interests.

Besides, he says, Saddleback with its 25,000 students has gotten too big.

Richardson will become supervising psychologist at the Covina Counseling Center.

"I've always been more comfortable in small settings," he explained. "It's not the fault of Saddleback — it has grown. I don't feel I'm leaving something so much as I feel I'm just beginning."

"This is what I tell colleagues who ask why I'm retiring at my age. It's the most traditional reason I have."

There are other reasons, too.

Richardson plans to promote an organization for the handicapped called the Growing Horizons Assn., which was started in 1975 by a group of physically handicapped people who were part of project he once headed.

Help in Learning to Be Independent

The project, called "New Choices," was funded by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

As coordinator, Richardson helped the participants learn to live independently. The project was so successful that, when it ended in 1975, the members scattered with a variety of goals ranging from marriage to obtaining a college degree.

Richardson was chairman of Growing Horizons Assn. then and hopes to reactivate it now.

He is also going to head the newly organized Friends of the San Juan Capistrano library.

And he plans to sponsor a countrywide table tennis tournament for older citizens.

Table tennis was one of Richardson's hobbies back in the 1940s when he was a student at Santa Ana College and, later, at Whittier College.

He says he was known as the Orange County table tennis champion and he still plays with residents from Leisure World in Laguna Hills.

Richardson's main interest was always in the way others act and react.

He entered the field of psychology with a master's degree from USC at a time when psychology was definitely considered the stepchild of psychiatry.

He did psychological research for the U.S. Air Force during World War II, worked as a rehabilitation counselor with the state Department of Rehabilitation in Los Angeles and Pasadena, became a licensed psychologist and started

working with the Los Angeles conciliatory court as a marriage counselor.

In the process, Richardson says he learned "about the immense importance of communication in a marriage."

And he learned about what he calls "the mysteries." "These are the 'unknowns' that people in the helping professions come to recognize — the human feelings that can't be categorized.

"For instance, you can write all kinds of books and teach all kinds of classes about love," he said. "But we don't know where these feelings come from or where they disappear when they go and we don't really know how they're restored when they come to life again.

"It's almost a miracle. The (counselor) who helps the most is the one with a respect for these unknowns."

Confidence in Promoting Communication

Richardson said: "I have developed great confidence and motivation to promote good communication between myself and others and to promote the democratic process whether it's at the state level, in the marketplace, wherever."

"Yet, it (good communication) doesn't happen very often.

"I find I can live with it. There was a time when (communications breakdowns) were very frustrating for me but I've come to accept it."

Through the years, Richardson came to appreciate the people he met or read about who were "autodidacts" (self-taught people).

"I came to see that everyone is self-taught," he explained. "The most important things we learn are always self-taught."

Also, he added, "I've come to see that it's important to keep open about myself. Working as a teacher and counselor helps."

Richardson was a counselor and instructor at Orange Coast College from 1965 to 1968. After that he went into private practice for five years and also taught classes through UC Irvine Extension.

Then came the New Choices project that continued until 1975 when Richardson joined the faculty at Saddleback.

Habit Patterns Can Become Prisons

In the process, Richardson says, he has fought off the temptation to become "custom-sodden."

"We have to have habit patterns in order to survive," he said. "But they can become prisons unless we're careful.

"We need to become aware of our habit patterns and open ourselves up to new areas of growth.

"That's the process that keeps people from getting old."

In order to stay aware of new life directions, he became an active member of the Psynetics Research and Education Foundation, an Orange County organization devoted to psychic, self and spiritual development.

"I am also just beginning to think through the whole concept of holistic health and to get it into my gut area of life, into my real understanding, that illness is almost always related to the whole person, both mental and physical."

He has developed an interest in extrasensory perception and metaphysics. "There are a lot of quacks in the field," he said, "but there is a residue of material and information that is solid and really worth investigating."

And every six months, he goes over his life style "to determine what I can simplify and where I can devote more of my attention."

Today, part of his energy is devoted to woodworking. He also enjoys playing tennis and walking and getting



TOO BIG — Carroll Richardson, in library of Saddleback College, says school has gotten too big for him. He will retire from his job as teacher

and consultant to become supervising psychologist at Covina Counseling Center and devote more time to several other projects.

Times photo by Steve Rice

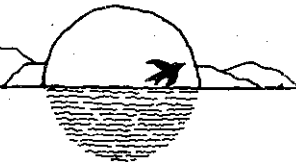
together with people who share common interests. He enjoys his marriage (of 37 years) and his five grandchildren, and while he says he isn't wealthy financially, Richardson says he feels fulfilled.

"I've found, in my life, that whenever I smile at someone — and a phone call can be a smile — that they usually smile back.

"And that's a very nice thing to know."

Carroll Richardson
President

1-(714)-837-7280



Growing Horizon

a non-profit corporation

25701 Taladro Circle . Mission Viejo, CA 92691



Saddleback Community College District

FROM THE DESK OF

CARROLL RICHARDSON

COUNSELOR

Phone (714) 831-4570

Oct. 7, '80 *

Amigo -

Wanted you to share:

- The phenomenon of a lively little small-town newspaper with a non-provincial outlook & an enlightened editor.
- One of the activities I enjoy as part of my creative, non-traditional "retirement".

Am even working on a non-traditional article to submit for consideration for your Journal. (I have a file for non-traditional rejection slips, so don't fret about it).

The polls still show Ronnie in the lead. I'm taking bets on the little peanut farmer - maybe just to keep my equilibrium.

Hi! to Glenna from both of us!

Love,

Carroll

* One day away from 60! c.

September 19, 1980

Editor-in-Chief.....

THE PLAINS GEORGIA MONITOR

Mary Lou Brown

The Plains Georgia Monitor is published weekly by L.F.P., Inc., P.O. Box 386, Plains, Georgia. The subscription rate per year for local residents is \$5.00 and \$10.00 for non-local. Second class permit is registered at Plains, Ga. 31780.

TELEPHONE: 912-824-7761

Monitor Mailbag

"Dream" accompanies cordial note

Dear Mary Lou Brown,

This is a note of cordial tribute to you for your open, sensible approach to the life of your community, as evidenced by your outstanding radio interview with Michael Jackson of KABC this week.

That was a very impressive demonstration of the supreme value of creative intelligence as you appear to use it in your editorial and community activities.

I have enclosed a "dream" account of a current political personage.

It is easy for me to identify with you on a personal level. I spent the first 15 years of my life on a farm 11 miles from town in N.E. Nebraska, in a family in which no member had graduated from high school. Welcome to the planetarian community!

Carroll Richardson, San Juan Capistrano, California.

A DREAM

I awoke the other night from a vivid dream. In it, candidate Ronald Reagan had just discovered a clear understanding of the planet on which we live.

The "dream" Reagan was such a startling contrast to candidate Reagan that I rushed to write down my strong impressions before they faded.

Candidate Reagan suddenly saw our planet as a global village, with a thousand residents.

He realized that at least 700 of his fellow village residents of reading age are unable to read. And less than ten of the village adults have a college education.

He understood that about one-half of us suffer from malnutrition, and more than three-fourths of us live in housing that is considered sub-standard.

He recognized that 60 persons in our village of one thousand consider themselves U.S. citizens; that these 60 persons own half the village's entire income; and that the other 940 residents exist on the other half of the total income.

He grasped the sobering fact that the well-to-do 60 persons, in arming to protect their possessions from the other 940 village residents, spend more per person on defense armaments than the total per person income of the other 940.

As I awoke from that dream, I realized that I had witnessed the remarkable phenomenon of Ronald Reagan's breakthrough to understanding the reality of the world he lives in today.

It was an exciting--and sobering--experience.

[Ed. note: Very original twist there, Carroll Richardson. Your thoughts are welcome here; there's a lot of chaff to go through to get to the wheat.]

50th Anniversary of Death of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

(TIMES 7-5-80)

This is a brief request to interested readers to join with me in at least silent tribute to one of the more imaginative writers of our century.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of Sherlock Holmes, died on July 7, 1930, having been born in Edinburgh in 1859.

So on this 50th anniversary of his passing, it seems ^{FITTING} that his appreciators pause and reflect on the remarkable accomplishments of one of Scotland's most creative citizens.

Doyle practiced medicine for nine years after receiving his medical degree in 1881. Then, discovering an unsuspected talent for writing, he concentrated on that activity for the remainder of his life. From 1887 to 1927, he generated his Sherlock stories so effectively that today, in the London telephone directory, there are two listings of societies promoting interest in the Holmes phenomena, but none devoted to Holmes' creator! And there is considerable evidence that Doyle's own interest in Sherlock Holmes wavered often, and had to be fanned by intense public demand for more of same.

He developed many other significant interests and skills. As a younger

man, he was one of Britain's better cricket players. He helped introduce competitive skiing into Switzerland. He wrote Britain's official history of World War I. He wrote a number of excellent historical novels, spurred on, some reports indicate, by a desire to emulate his precursor-relative, Sir Walter Scott.

During the final 20 years of his life, Doyle devoted a great deal of time and energy to his investigations of what he termed "spiritualism," which he would perhaps translate today as "psychic research," a la Gardner Murphy, J. B. Rhine, H. H. Price, and others.

During a recent trip through the New Forest area of southern England, my wife and I were fortunate in being able to spend a serendipitous evening with John Doyle, nephew of A. Conan Doyle and "designated family historian" for him. John lived with "Conan" for several years from 1918, following the death of his own father during World War I, and is a fountain of information, having a library of all of Conan's books, many of his letters, and much other memorabilia.

Quite so, Arthur Conan Doyle!

CARROLL RICHARDSON
San Juan Capistrano

Carroll Richardson
32302 Alipaz, No. 100
San Juan Capistrano, California 92675

10/28/80
8:35 a.m.

LA TIMES 10/28/80

Reagan Gets Endorsement From TV Guide

From United Press International

TV Guide magazine Monday endorsed Ronald Reagan for President, the first time in its 27-year history the magazine has taken sides in a presidential campaign. The TV Guide publisher, Walter H. Annenberg, served as President Richard Nixon's ambassador to England.

George

← Foolish fellow — apparently he is not aware that I just made a couple of \$5 bets on Jimmie Carter* to win — which means that Ramblin' Ronnie doesn't have a chance...

Now to the more pleasant news: you will, I expect, be hearing from Mary Lou Brown (see attached). She wants to move back to Oregon to be with her children, so I suggested she write you & ask if you'd select from your bumper crop of Communication majors a practical-minded, socially aware, workaholic person who'd love to become editor (& with a little dickering w. owner Larry Flynt), publisher of a lively little home-town paper!

Salud!

(Hi to Glona fr. us!) Carroll

* Current vaudeville one-liner: having to choose between Ron & Jim is like having to choose between AC & DC — en route to the electric chair...

714 555 1212
496 9537
Carroll Richardson
32302 Alipaz, No. 100
San Juan Capistrano, California 92675

wrote
1/14/81

Jan. 7, '81

Amigos -

How about a little break in the Gerbner routine in late February?

While Virginia continues to teach, I will fly back Feb. 12 to be with Lisa (12) + Mike (10) while she + Ezriel go to Peru for two weeks. (Ez is in charge of projects there for the World Bank).

So while all those cats are away, I think we mice should get together + 'play' a little. you two name the time (between Feb. 14 + Feb. 25); will decide on a place (Aberdeen? Hancock Grace? some place about half-way?) - will all pile in our autos, drive a couple of hours, have a cup of something together, renew old acquaintances, & like that.

Ready for adventure? Let me know!

Love,

Carroll

P.S. - Let us not forget:

Linus Pauling is 80 on Feb. 28, 1981. Let's spread the word about our old double-Nobel-Prize-winner friend.

Carroll Richardson
32302 Alipaz, No. 100
San Juan Capistrano, California 92675

Jan. 26, '81

Amigos -

Thanks for your prompt response to my notes suggesting a get-together while I'm in that general area.

For discussion purposes, subject to alteration as required, let us aim for a Sunday luncheon (my treat!) somewhere in the vicinity of Havre de Grace or Aberdeen, Maryland, around 1 p.m. on Feb. 22.

What a delightful way to celebrate George's* birthday!

A simple method - unless you are more familiar with those communities than I - would be to meet in front of the post office of said selected town around 1 p.m. Ezzel leaves for Peru on his World Bank mission around Feb. 10. I'll arrive at Sue's on the 12th; she flies out to join Eg on the 13th; I'll be there with Lisa (12) & Mike (10) until the 28th.

Their phone #: 703-941-8497. **

Let's just say to hell with (our own) Conventions - & do it!

Love,
Carroll



* not you, George; papa George...

** add: 4127 Watkins Trail, Annandale Va., 22003

RICHARDSON
32302 ALIPAZ, #100
SAN JUAN CAP CA 92675

Jan. 25, '82

Amigo(s) -

you, too, can be (& probably already are) in the Congressional Record... Alan funds holding meetings on Disarmament (Sen. For. Rel. Comm.) in L.A. last week, so I submitted this material for his spare-time reading.

6-10 more mos. before enough U.S. citizens begin to spot R.R. for the phone he's always been??

Give a bit of thought to your mid-April schedule. H. & I will be in Wash DC for a couple of weeks, visiting the & Co. & Mike's firm

Q: Any clues on best me for me to be involved in the V.N. Special Session on Disarmament, N.Y., June??

Salud!

Carroll
(VA Virginia)

January 21, 1982

TO: Senator Alan Cranston
Foreign Affairs Committee
United States Senate

From: Carroll Richardson
32302 Alipaz, # 100
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

Subject : Concerning the Question of Nuclear Armaments

Since my retirement from a local college faculty in 1980 I have been studying the question of nuclear arms as they relate to U. S. foreign policy, to national security, and to the eventual well-being of my fellow U. S. citizens.

My basic conclusions are as follows:

1. Nuclear weapons, having been used against civilian populations by the U. S. in Japan in 1945, and having been increased in destructive power to several thousand times the 1945 levels, are now essentially counter-productive as a weapon of defense.
2. There are, for all practical purposes, no defenses against the 30,000 or so intercontinental ballistic missiles available today by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. It seems generally agreed by defense specialists that 100 of these missiles launched by either side would effectively knock out the opponent nation.
3. Therefore, just as poison gas was effectively outlawed by the major nations at the end of W.W. I, the time is long over-due for a similar ban by the nations concerned, of nuclear weapons.
If human civilization is to have any chance for survival, the nuclear components within modern arsenals must be eliminated.
4. The primary consideration here is the survival of the four billion residents of planet earth. From this point of view, such relatively minor concerns as "parity with the Russians" and "limited nuclear capacity" must be seen as the nightmare fantasies of apparently self-seeking military planners.
There is simply no basis in reality for continuing the nuclear arms race among the national powers today.

My studies have also revealed a large number of persons and organizations in the U. S. who are speaking out clearly and working with great dedication toward the express goal of eliminating nuclear weapons from the world's arsenals.

Encouraged by the massive peace gatherings in Britain and Western Europe within recent months made up of hundreds of thousands of very concerned individuals, an in-

creasing number of citizens and organizations in the U.S. are searching for ways to make their strong concerns known to decision-makers at both national and local levels in the nation.

Here are some examples:

1. Former Ambassador to the U.S.S.R George Kennan, upon receiving the Albert Einstein Memorial Prize, strongly urged an immediate 50% reduction in nuclear arsenals now being maintained by the super-powers.
2. U.S. Congressmen Bingham and Fish introduced H.R. 151 in June, 1981, proposing that the U. S. President enter into negotiations with the leaders of the U.S.S.R. to achieve substantial reductions in nuclear arsenals.
3. A clear majority of U. S. national church bodies, including such diverse religious groups as the United Church of Christ, Episcopal, U. S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, Presbyterian, United Methodist, and Disciples of Christ, have adopted statements urging their denominations to work directly toward eliminating nuclear armaments in the U.S. and elsewhere.
4. In California, a petition campaign for a Bilateral Nuclear Freeze Initiative, to appear on the state-wide ballot, gathered 250,000 signatures within six weeks, of the 350,000 needed to qualify the measure.

Nearly every large religious denomination in California cooperated in this drive, and it has been a common sight (witnessed on five occasions by this observer) in Orange County during January, 1982, to see parishioners in different denominations lining up following their Sunday church services or their weekly synagogue gathering, to sign the Nuclear Freeze Petition.

In summary, my intensive researches of the past several months have demonstrated clearly that very large numbers of persons and groups in the U. S., including California and Orange County, are taking very seriously the powerful urging of former President Dwight Eisenhower, who said, in 1967:

"Some day the demand for disarmament by hundreds of millions will, I hope, become so universal and so insistent that no person can withstand it. We have to mobilize the hundreds of millions; we have to make them understand the choice which is theirs. We have to make the young people see to it that they need not be the victims of a Third World War. "

He Is a Leader for Our Times, Tom Mix on a Trojan Horse

By GORE VIDAL

LAST year, on Thanksgiving eve, the electronic village that used to be known as the United States of America was treated to an hour-long special devoted to Gen. George Washington's 39th heir and to his gracious wife at their "ranch," a small, book-less, tract-house set in a scrubby bit of land above elegant Santa Barbara whose bright sea is decorated with what look to be H.G. Wells' monsters from Mars but are, indeed, only the outward symbol of the wealth of those wise sachems who dominate our village's life and go by such old American-sounding names as Arco and Exxon and Ugh.

Gen. Washington's 39th heir is three years older than the general was that memorable winter's day when he remarked of the cold that he had just caught, "Let it go the same way that it came." It did—and so did he. Although our current chieftain is an actor and sportscaster from the Midwest, he saw fit to present himself to his interviewer (Barbara Walters) and to his nation (us consumers) as a cowboy. But not a real cowboy. Real cowboys wear blue jeans and work shirts. This cowboy was resplendent in leather embroidery, with a silver belt buckle that might have given the late Leo Carrillo pause. No matter. For reasons known only to his director, Ronald Reagan felt that on this auspicious day he should appear to the 9 million unemployed, to the 100 million overtaxed, to the 50,000 businessmen that have gone belly-up in the course of 1981 as Tom Mix.

Barbara Walters did her plucky best to find out what—if anything—was going on under that Stetson but it is the wisdom of Reagan to say nothing at all. One might put this down to the current wisdom: The politician who speaks the most and says the least has the greatest chance of occupying the electronic village's largest wigwam. But one could not help but suspect that Reagan had nothing to say on turkey-day because he has nothing to say. Although warned in advance that he would be given an opportunity to give his vision of what America was and is and will be on this most American of days, he took no advantage of the prime-time offered. He told stories about his days as a radio sportscaster. If Walters had really been hard-hitting, she would have asked him to tell us who was the greatest American that he had ever known. We would then have heard something from the real Ronald Reagan (or what is left of him)—a tribute to the late Jack L. Warner. But she let go a precious opportunity.

Then film clips from the President's old movies were shown. Contrary to what the Commie weirdos like to say, Reagan was a good actor and those old movies were really quite nice to see again because they reminded us, not so subliminally, that although Reagan has little or no connection with the political life of the United States (the governorship of California is more or less what you make it and who has bothered to make much of anything of it? the most that one can say of Reagan's Administration was that the toy electric trains in the basement of his house at Sacramento ran on time), he is very much a part of Hollywood's Golden Age which coincided with the Great Depression when a desperate polity filled up the movie theaters in order to see beautiful men and women and horses—35 times the size of life—collect those bright pennies from heaven so signally denied to the members of the audience. There was 25% unemployment then.

When Reagan at his Inaugural evoked for us that city on the hill, there was 7.4% unemployment. Now there is nearly 9% unemployment. The deficit for 1982 was then calculated at \$45 billion; and the budget for 1984 would be balanced. Those of us who enjoyed the black comedy of Inaugural Day knew perfectly well that less than one year later we would be able to say to the Reaganites the four most satisfying words in the English language, "I told you so."

Naturally, we are indebted to Mr. David A. Stockman for riding with Odyssean skill that wooden horse into Priam's capital but the truth of our financial situation was already plain. Reagan became the President in order to eliminate taxes for corporations (where this could not be done outright, he invented the transfer of liabilities, a gorgeous one-time-only rip-off where a company could pass on its losses to a company with profits, allowing the profitable company to pay no tax). Reagan be-

Please see REAGAN, Page 3

REAGAN: Recreating His Own Past

Continued from First Page

came the President in order to bring down the maximum tax on unearned income from 70% to 50%. Reagan became the President in order to give to his friends who own such firms as Boeing, \$1.5 trillion in the next five years—allegedly for the defense of the country against a shifting array of enemies of whom the latest is the vicious subhuman inexorable administration of awesome Nicaragua. Reagan became the President with a plan to give everyone a tax cut (but only the rich get the real good of it) while increasing the defense budget by 7% a year in real terms—that is, above the inflation rate which should be close to 10% this year. Since it is plainly not possible to cut revenues and increase defense spending without borrowing money which then pushes up interest rates, crowding productive companies out of the money market, like some latter-day Paul Revere, Mr. Stockman mounted his Trojan horse and warned the country that the deficits were coming. In the next three years they will be in the horrendous 12 figures. Should this happen, pennies will cease to fall from heaven. The economy will crash.

After a well-earned holiday at the Walter Annenbergs' in Palm Springs, and a bit of wood-chopping at the "ranch," Reagan is now back at the White House. What will he do next? There is probably not much that he can do. Or, rather, the mess that he could make he has made and after the wooden horse entered Troy, as

all you classicists will remember, the city was destroyed.

Reagan will, of course, raise taxes, resorting to the euphemism "revenue enhancement." He will give the Pentagon whatever it wants. He will cut more and more deeply into the safety net for the poor, which has already broken down. As I write, downtown Los Angeles is filled with "snowbirds"—out-of-work young men from the northern part of the country. The Union Rescue Mission is serving 1,800 meals a day, nearly a third more than what they were serving a year ago. In New York City, 36,000 people sleep regularly at railroad stations and in packing cases. In Washington, one person in 125 lives on the streets. If this is not a depression it will do until the very real thing comes along. With luck, the old actor will have left the stage by then. He is a genial-seeming figure. He does not much care about politics—as opposed to elections: This puts him, alas, in the mainstream of our ever-more mindless political life. He cares not at all for the people of the country or even for their opinion of him. Dressed as Tom Mix—with the Galanos Dale Evans glowering at his side, he will ride on gallantly through the gathering storm, unaware that the deluge that he hopes will come after him is already upon us, undermining the banks of that hill beside the river on which our city, the old Republic, has so long stood.

Gore Vidal, a writer, lives in Los Angeles.

Capistrano Valley
NEWS

Thursday, May 27, 1982

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Karl Mendenhall Vice-president
Annette McCluskey Managing Editor

Let's take the better course

To the editor:

In April, my wife and I gave ourselves a retirement present: a three-week visit with our daughter and her family in the Washington D.C. area.

Our nation's capitol is an effective grandstand from which to observe the political and economic developments now determining our national destiny.

We spoke with several members of Congress; with representatives of the World Bank, the Department of Energy, and the U.S. Department of Education; with members of the Washington Post staff; and with a large number of private citizens.

The general mood is one of deep concern about present national policies and directions. Some samples:

—As Californians and educators, we inquired about our own state's educational situation. We were informed

that California now ranks a low 47th out of the 50 states in the amount per capita spent for public education.

—It was demonstrated to us that the United States now ranks 11th in per capita income, behind such nations as France, The Netherlands, and Belgium.

—While we were visiting in Washington D.C., the national news wire services reported that President Reagan had just proposed to spend more money during 1983 for the expense of military bands than on solar energy research and similar energy programs.

—In an address before the National Press Club on April 13, 1982, Terry Herndon, Executive Director of the National Educational Association, representing nearly two million educators, expressed his deep concerns about using our nation's re-

sources for making instruments of war rather than for the provision of food, medicine, housing, and schools.

"It is for the people of the nation to decide whether we will be the envy of the world or the anxiety of the world. The better course is tough. It requires a solid and fair economy; a healthy, well educated and hopeful population; and a stable, peaceful world. The other way is easy: It only requires arms, threats, bellicose rhetoric, and more arms," said Herndon.

As we listened to his words, we found that Terry Herndon was echoing our own concerns and our own hopes that more attention will be directed toward justice, efforts at international understanding, and the elimination of militarism.

Carroll Richardson
Virginia Richardson
San Juan Capistrano

RICHARDSON
32302 ALIPAZ, #100
SAN JUAN CAP CA 92675

June 27, 89

Amigo -

I can picture the scene now, as you conscientiously find the time to read these spare-time-reading items: Weary after a busy institutional day, you make your way into your downstairs fair, and...

I think you passed up a good man when you decided that Terry Herndon wasn't for the Wash. D.C. office, just because he hasn't the academic reg's!?! (careful, man, or Charles Beard & Norman Cousins will be after you!)

¡Salud!

Carroll

'Hi' to Fiona from us!

July 9, 1982

Carroll Richardson
32302 Alipaz, #100
San Juan Cap CA 92675

Dear Carroll:

It was good to get your letter of June 27 with the clippings. The McCarthy column is just great. We enjoyed reading your letter to the Capistrano Valley News. And the review by Harry Ashmore seems to be better than the book itself.

As to Terry Herndon, I certainly have not decided anything. I am enclosing a copy of the letter I sent him. A joint faculty committee of the two Annenberg Schools will review all expressions of interest and request more information if needed. We are just now placing ads about the positions (a copy enclosed) and the search process will take at least through September. Affirmative action rules also require documentation of the search including all correspondence. So it is premature to speak of a decision now, but the competition will be certainly keen with both academic and non-academic experts with substantial accomplishments in communications policy-making and policy-making and analysis.

May 27, 1985

Dear Clyde:

Brief follow-up on your good idea for an "EVENT" involving telecommunications at the April, 1986 Florida Convention of AACJC...

The idea is exciting, and should catch the imaginations of all those participating !

Here are some practical recommendations:

1. As soon as feasible, prepare a letter to be sent to Foundations, with the time, place, and purpose for use of the funds being requested. Include a paragraph of the goal of greatly increased use of telecommunications on behalf of international education at the community college level.
2. Send it out to the Foundation representatives listed in the attached list, signed by Bernie and you.
3. A week later, call each of the representatives. Did he/she receive the letter ? Any reactions ? Any recommendations ? Next steps ?
4. Ask George Gerbner to make a presentation at the Convention, and to act as Consultant for the project--subject to receiving Foundations funding.
5. I can work on the Project from September to April, 1986, if desired. My (moderate) salary as "Research Associate"--or some such title--and expenses for travel, telephone and mailings would also need to come from Foundation funds.

Data needed prior to sending out letters:

- a. Estimates on total costs for the "EVENT".
- b. Best timing to request funds from Foundations ?

Misc. Considerations and Contacts:

- A. May 17 of each year is "World Telecommunications Day" (U.N.). Thus, Convention delegates can be urged (prior to the Convention) to plan toward some commemoration of that day on their campuses, related to the "EVENT" in April.
- B. Talk with Vaclav Zluva about Czech participation in the telecommunications event at the conference.
- C. Ask George Gerbner what he knows about a possible grant from the Annenberg Foundation.
- D. Need more complete data (addresses, contact persons) for the Johnson Foundation of Wisconsin and the Mott Foundation of Michigan. The Foundation Directory, published by the Foundation Center in New York, is a good source of info. (many libraries have this)

Yours is a great idea. Let's go with it !!!

Cordially,

C.

FOUNDATIONS

Alcoa Found., 1501 Alcoa Bldg., Pittsburgh 15219
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6/8/85

George -

In case (a) Clyde* has not yet contacted you; & (b) you are interested in Consulting with his "April in Florida with the Amer. Assoc. of Community Colleges" project, I am sending you a copy of my May 27 letter to him.

If all these loose ends come together, I view the July 21-25 QF II trip as an excellent chance to do 20 minutes of brainstorming on it per sea-day!

Miss. Data: The "E. Brook Family" will be in J-4009 & J-4029. If possible, why not ask for a table with or near the 7-member "E. Brook" table. Future book date: Oct. 19 is Lewis Mumford's 90th Birthday! See, e.g., his final chapter, "World Culture" in Interpretations & Forecasts, 1922-1972 (Newcourt, 1979)

Hi! to Glou from us!
Until July...!

* Card enclosed

Love,
Carroll (v Virginia)



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Clyde Sakamoto

Director, Office of International Education

American Association of Community and Junior Colleges
National Center for Higher Education

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4/18/85

Amigo*

Couple of brief items for your
inner-city-driving reading...

— The Sobakin & Fisher article is
so solid (so much like what you &
I — in our respective professions, have
been saying for 20+ years) that I'm sharing
it with friends — & also with as
many Congressmen & other policy makers as
I can.

- Q: 1. How get into Congressional Record?
2. Worth re-printing in the "Journal"?

— Bill Galston is now with the Roosevelt
Foundation in Wash DC. (tel 703-244-1455).
He is the son of our old friend Art at Yale;
became a philosophy prof. at U. of Texas, then
spent two frantic years on Mondale's staff
as issues director! He has an article due
(now out?) in Brookings Inst. mag., anal-
yzing some "learnings" from the Campaign.

Virginia & I will be at Sue's in Annandale
(703-941-8497) from May 11-24, while Sue
is with Epyrel on a World Bank mission to
Yugoslavia. Give us a ring!!

Love,
Carroll (x Virginia)

*x 'Hi' to Glona from V. & me, too!

THE COMMUNICATION TREE, a lyric album of 115 photos and prints, illustrates the complexity and imbalance of the world's communication networks, small and planet-spanning, traditional and electronic, as they manifest themselves in the lives of ordinary men and women worldwide. While graphically raising the question of whether age-old modes of communication are doomed to perish, the volume also illustrates the strivings summed up by Unesco's Director-General in the preface: "The challenge faced by each of the peoples of the world is that of coming fully into its own while making of its specific nature one of the paths to universality". Devised and written by Dominique Roger and Jane Albert-Hesse for Unesco's Office of Public Information, with text in English/French/Spanish, The Communication Tree can be obtained from national distributors of Unesco publications, or from Unesco Press, Paris. 50 FF/£7.50/\$15.



(714)

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Ground Rules for *Entente*

Respectful Attitudes Can Improve Soviet-U.S. Relations

By VADIM SOBAKIN and ROGER FISHER

We have just concluded six days of working with some of our colleagues in Moscow on ways to reduce the risk of nuclear war. No topic was more basic than trying to define "good relations" between the Soviet Union and the United States. With a recently reelected President in Washington and a new General Secretary in Moscow, our countries face an unparalleled opportunity to build the kind of working relationship that will best serve both nations' interests. It is comparatively easy for countries that have similar views to have good relations. But the Soviet Union and the United States have serious differences—differences in interests, values, goals and perceptions. And our differences are greatly exacerbated by the overwhelming military force that each side brings to bear on the relationship. Mutual fears contaminate the atmosphere.

Despite these differences—in fact, because of them—it is important that our two governments have a good working relationship. The greater our differences on matters of substance, the more important it is that we have an effective process for dealing with them. More than any other two countries in the world, our governments will benefit from a pattern of interactive behavior that is conducive to successful joint problem-solving.

The kind of professional negotiating relationship that we need will not be enhanced either by pretending that important differences do not exist or by refusing to work together to deal with them. In our discussions we identified seven critical elements of a good working relationship:

—**Mutual acceptance.** Despite fundamental differences, each government needs to accept the other as an equal and legitimate negotiating partner with equal rights and legitimate interests. Beyond peaceful coexistence and respect for international law, and beyond non-interference in the internal affairs of others, we will each benefit from mutual respect for the other's opinions, perceptions and right to hold beliefs that differ from ours.

Such acceptance and respect do not mean that either side accepts the views and conduct of the other as right. But to the extent that we compete, it should be in the realm of ideas and by peaceful means. Any ideological competition should rest on an acceptance of those who differ as fellow human beings with equal rights.

—**Mutual understanding.** It is hard to

solve a problem without understanding what the problem is. In negotiating practical problems, real conflicts are made far more difficult by a failure to understand how differently people see things. In negotiating a good working relationship, it is equally important to try to understand, as empathetically as possible, the perceptions, concerns and goals of the other.

—**A "demilitarized" relationship.** If ideas are to be exchanged and problems solved on their merits, neither side should attempt to coerce the other through military posturing. Neither side can hope to win a major war with the other, nor is it wise to try to exert pressure by being more willing to risk nuclear disaster. Neither side should try to make itself more secure by making the other less so. We are all in the same boat. The other side's security is a necessary condition of our own.

—**Effective communication.** Mutual understanding requires good communication. The world public is a constituency to which all leaders owe a responsibility and it should be kept informed. Yet clear communication is helped to the extent that officials talk privately with each other rather than perform for world and national public opinion. In addition to public statements, extensive private communication is needed. This need for private discussion should be respected by the media.

—**Reliability.** Good working relations are impossible without a reasonable measure of trust and confidence. Trust is a valuable and fragile commodity. Being predictable in one's behavior requires at a minimum the honoring in good faith of commitments.

Full disclosure is neither required nor to be expected. Yet a high degree of candor and honesty is an essential ingredient of a good negotiating relationship. Trust will be enhanced if each government works on what it can do to make itself more trustworthy in the eyes of the other.

—**Consultation.** If negotiations are to succeed, the practice should be to listen to the other side before making one's own decision. Consulting before deciding demonstrates respect for the other's views and improves the chance of reaching a wise decision.

This suggests that the traditional practice of opening negotiations by setting forth a "firm position" may not be wise. It might be far better for the parties to have some prenegotiation sessions of experts to clarify interests, generate alternative standards of fairness and equality, and produce a framework for possible agreement—a framework into which each country could fit its ideas.

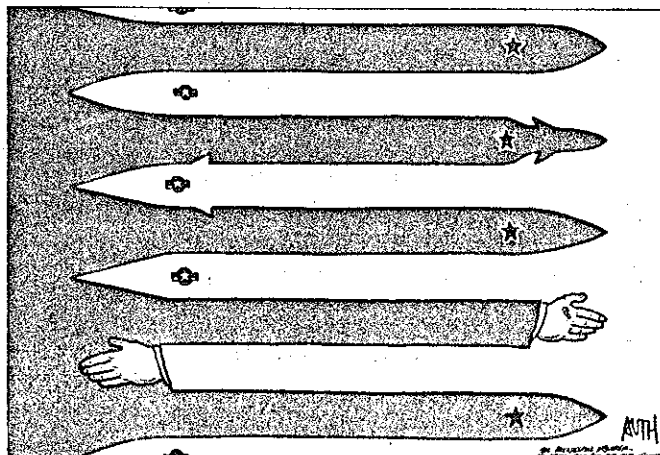
—**Building on common interests.** The Soviet Union and the United States are not simply competitors. We share a wide range of common interests—avoiding nuclear war, improving the quality of life for all, and solving global problems of hunger, poverty, health and economic development. With a good working relationship we can work together to serve and advance these shared interests.

We have not emphasized our many serious differences because the contract between peace and war lies not in the extent of those differences, but rather in the way we deal with them.

Vadim Sobakin, a law professor in Moscow, is an adviser to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and a former permanent Soviet representative to UNESCO.

Roger Fisher is Williston Professor of Law at Harvard and director of the Harvard Negotiation Project.

Last month they co-chaired in Moscow the third meeting among delegates of the Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control and the Assn. of Soviet Lawyers.



Which Foxhole Is God Shooting From?

By COLMAN MCCARTHY

Prayerfulness, which is one of the ways in which religious people are celebrating the Passover and Easter seasons, was captured a few days ago by photographs from the Holy Land. Associated Press and Reuters-United Press International wired to their clients two unforgettable pictures of devout young men uniting their hearts to God through prayer.

In one picture a black-bearded Jew who looks to be no more than 25 is reading a prayer book, which is cupped in his hands like a sacred vessel. In the other photo a Muslim on his knees is bowing in a field, his head touched to Allah's earth while his thoughts ascend to heaven.

Stunning beauty is in these photographs. But beneath them are the captions, and all the beauty is suddenly desecrated as if a golden altar is being smashed by hammers of hate.

The Jew is an Israeli soldier praying

before going into a raid on March 21 on the Shia Muslim village of Humin in southern Lebanon. He is atop an armored tank. His arm rests on a 4-foot double-barrel machine gun. Twenty-three persons in Humin were to be killed that day in Israeli army raids on four villages.

The Muslim is a Shia guerrilla. In the photograph another guerrilla sits on a rock in the background overlooking a plain southeast of Sidon. He is keeping watch with a rifle. He holds it with both hands as reverently as his fellow guerrilla lays his arms and head on the ground in prayer.

A news story beneath these photographs told of the slaughter of which these children of God were a part. A mass grave had been dug in Humin. William Claiborne wrote in the Washington Post that, inside a mosque next to the grave, "Red Cross and civilian defense workers laid out the bodies of 13 young men, riddled with

bullets, and wrapped them carefully in white sheets."

A guerrilla was quoted. He promised "to fight to the death," which will probably not be a time-consuming wait. Then, wanting to maintain a theological context, he said that the "Israelis have made it clear now: The war is not a political war. The war is religious . . . They are fighting us because we are Muslims and they are Jews." The area is Christian. It isn't yet clear whose prayers God will be answering.

The theology of armies and God is not a branch of religion that is much examined. During the Vietnam War it was said that there are no atheists in foxholes because they all had draft exemptions by going to divinity school.

The classic text on soldiers who pray is an essay by Mark Twain, "The War Prayer." The 150th anniversary of Twain's birth and the 75th of his death come at a moment when more than 40 nations are at war with each other, and with nearly all the rest spending themselves into poverty for arms when their turn comes.

"The War Prayer," which Twain is said to have dictated in 1905, told of "a time of great and exalting excitement. The country was up in arms, the war was on, in every breast burned the holy fire of patriotism." Prayers were said in stirring phrases for "an ever-merciful and benignant Father of us all" to help the lads "crush the foe" and to grant to the soldiers "and to their flag and country imperishable honor and glory."

Twain is mocking the scene, but he moves from sarcasm to justified cynicism when he has "an aged stranger" enter the church and move to the pulpit. Let's cut the piety and fakery, was the man's message. Instead, utter aloud the kind of prayer that is really in the heart.

The war prayer is honest in its hate: "O Lord our God, help us to tear their soldiers to bloody shreds with our shells . . . Help us to lay waste their humble homes with a hurricane of fire . . . Help us to run them out roofless with their little children . . . For our sakes who adore Thee, Lord, blast their hopes, blight their lives, protract their bitter pilgrimage, make heavy their steps, water their way with tears, stain the white snow with the blood of their wounded feet. We ask it, in the spirit of love, of Him Who is the Source of Love. . . . Amen."

As Twain wrote and as Jews, Muslims and Christians keep proving, militarism couldn't flourish unless violence was done first to religion.

Colman McCarthy is a syndicated columnist in Washington.

Los Angeles Times

Friday, April 5, 1985

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6/27/85

Amigos -

Last-min. flurry before heading East. Will go to Sue's Sat., leave for London mon. eve, fly to Tel Aviv on July 4; leave Q.E. II at Southampton July 21 (we'll be in J 4009 + J 4021).

Fun!

Looking forward to being with you two aboard*. (The planet will never be quite the same, after that!)

¡Salud!

Carol

(& Virginia)

* I will, of course, have to explore the table tennis & roulette opportunities carefully. c.

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3-25/87

George -

Thanks for the latest news on the career of G.G.! Twenty five years as Dean should entitle you to be a bit more selective as to use of time & space.

Glad you are in touch with George Brown. If we had a dozen more like him in the House, we'd certainly have a more constructive foreign policy.

"This Is Entertainment?" article for you, in case you have not seen it.

Can you give me a U.S. or Moscow address for Vladimir Posner? I want to send him some material.

(Hi to Louisa from us!)

Love,
Carroll



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saddleback

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4/7/87

Amigo —
Congrats on the decision
to put Deanship behind & move
on to (for you — not the school) more
important things !! Looking back from
5 years hence, you'll be happy about
the decision, I expect.

Perhaps, now that you are in
more meaningful contact w. Vladimir
Posner (see "Blasphemy" article, enclosed) it
is time for me to submit* for possible
replication or a shorter version, in
a Soviet publication, my "U.S.-USSR
Relations" article; through Vladimir?

It is my understanding that, as author,
I may authorize such reprinting or revised
version to fit space, which I do.

Thought you & Ilona would appreciate
reading Florence Fox's article on Sov. Jews.

Keep it up!

Love,
Carroll

*through you, & per your transmission to him

RICHARDSON
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SAN JUAN CAP CA 92675

4/2/87

P.S.

My "U.S. - USSR" material
was also presented at a Southwest
Region Conference on Peace by
the Bahá'í group, & portions of
it at the World Peace
Congress (in commemoration
of U.N. 4 year of Peace) in
Copenhagen, Oct. 15-19, 1986.

Carroll

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4/3/87

Amigo —

(Follow-up on recent material related to Posner & possible USSR publication of C.R. article from "The Churchman") ...

I am struck by the directness & depth of this talk given by Gorbachev to his Moscow visitors. It occurred to me it can make a good study for the student of Communication: What are the (Internal) blockages to really attending to what he is saying? What is listening, anyway — as a potent part of the Communication process? ... and like that ...

Love,
C.

"Hi" — Elona, Tom, & group.