

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

米国管理下の南西諸島状況雑件 沖縄関係 米国関係
（議員等発言(2)（講演、記者会見等）

メタデータ	言語: 出版者: 公開日: 2019-02-14 キーワード (Ja): キーワード (En): 作成者: - メールアドレス: 所属:
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12000/43840

下院議事録(佐藤總理スピーチ) (昭四四・五一・二一)

④ 議事録

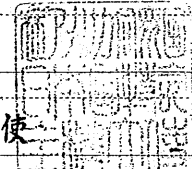
アメリカ局長
参事官
北米才一課長

儀第 10355号

昭和44年12月23日

外務大臣殿

在 米 下田大使



ナショナル・プレス・クラブに於ける総理スピーチを掲載
した Congressional Record の送付

- 要処理
- 首席事務官
- 南方
- 調査
- 漁業
- 空
- 科学協力
- 連絡調整
- 調査
- カチタ
- 局 産 学

このたび William Jennings Bryan Down 下野
議員より 本使に宛てた書翰(写別添1)と共に、去る11月
21日、ナショナル・プレス・クラブで行われた 佐藤総理
のスピーチを掲載した Congressional Record 抜粋(別
添2)を送付したのをご報告する。何ら御参考まで。

付属添付



WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN
THIRD DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA
HOME ADDRESS:
R.F.D. NO. 1, GREENWOOD, S.C.

COMMITTEES:
VETERANS' AFFAIRS
PUBLIC WORKS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

WJD

December 9, 1969

His Excellency Takeso Shimoda
Ambassador of Japan
2520 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

It was a great pleasure to meet Prime Minister Sato
at the Embassy November 20th. It was a great gathering,
which we thoroughly enjoyed.

I was honored to place in the official proceedings
of the United States Congress the excellent and timely
address the Prime Minister made before the National Press
Club here in Washington.

Mrs. Dorn joins me in wishing for you a Happy Holiday
Season and the best New Year of all.

Sincerely,

Wm. Jennings Bryan Dorn

Mr. Jennings Bryan Dorn
Member of Congress

D/E

600,000 youngsters are now receiving the benefits of this program. As luck would have it, "our hypothetical poor child" is one of those 600,000.

Moral of the story is "better that we should be only hypothetically poor than to suffer the realities of poverty." Hypothetically, we can have the mother of these four children marry the doctor at the comprehensive health center who will then go into private practice where he will enjoy the financial rewards of medicare and medicaid—and this family can live happily and comfortably ever after.

We are here in Congress not to deal with hypothetical situations—but with real problems. Poverty is real. We must look at the real people when we consider the poverty bill which will come before the House. The present magnitude of the problem inevitably stems from the lack of truth, the lack of reality in our "hypothetical" discussions of poverty. It must not continue.

Americans cannot and must not rest on archaic notions of poverty—that a man who is in rags should—except for his own laziness—be on his way to riches, the American way of life. Americans must learn the truth. Until Americans spend as much time trying to understand as trying to condemn poverty and poor people—this country cannot become a great nation.

CHILDREN'S PRAYERS

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, December 4, 1969

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, this week's children's prayers are offered in order that the public schools of our Nation may have a source for morning devotion.

The Supreme Court has outlawed prayer and Bible reading in our public schools, but it has not yet had the temerity to ban prayers from Congress.

Therefore, I believe these prayers can be read by our Nation's schoolchildren at the start of their day without interference from the Supreme Court.

The prayers follow:

i
We give Thee hearty thanks for the rest of the past night and for the gift of a new day, with its opportunities of pleasing Thee. Grant that we may pass its hours in the perfect freedom of Thy service that at eventide we may again give thanks to Thee.

ii
Lord, as Thy mercies do surround us, so grant that our returns of duty may abound; and let this day manifest our gratitude by doing something well-pleasing to Thee.

iii
Let us take hands and help, this day we are alive together, look up on high and thank Thee, God of all.

iv
O Heavenly Father, Who has filled the world with beauty, open, we beseech Thee, our eyes to behold Thy gracious hand in all Thy whole creation, we may learn to serve Thee with gladness.

v
O Lord, grant that I may do Thy will as if it were my will, that Thou mayest do my will as if it were Thy will.

ADDRESS OF PRIME MINISTER
EISAKU SATO

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, December 4, 1969

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, Prime Minister Sato of Japan is one of the great and distinguished leaders of the modern world. It was my great honor and pleasure to meet him during his recent visit to Washington.

I believe Prime Minister Sato will join hands with our country in moving the free world forward into an era of strength, peace, brotherhood and understanding.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress and the people of the United States the outstanding address of Prime Minister Sato before the National Press Club here in Washington on November 21.

The speech follows:

SPEECH BY PRIME MINISTER EISAKU SATO OF JAPAN

President Heffernan, distinguished members and guests: It is the third time that I am addressing you here at the National Press Club. Looking around me, I see quite a number of familiar faces. On this occasion, it is my great privilege and pleasure to speak to you about the new development in international politics and the new relationship between Japan and the United States—what can almost be called the New Pacific Age—which has been brought forth by the current talks between President Nixon and myself.

It is hardly necessary to mention that, for Japan, its relations with the United States are much more important than its relations with any other country. At the same time, I am firmly convinced, not only that the relations of mutual friendship and trust with Japan are immensely important for the United States, but also that the maintenance and promotion of such relations of mutual friendship and trust between Japan and the United States are indispensable conditions for the peace and stability of the Asian-Pacific region. Such being the case, it gave me the greatest pleasure to be able to hold these talks with President Nixon—who is not only an old acquaintance, but is also, of all American Presidents, the best acquainted with Japan, having visited our country six times.

In my talks with President Nixon, we had a frank exchange of views not only on relations between our two countries but also on a wide range of international political problems in general. The results were most satisfactory, and it is perhaps superfluous to mention that the most important result was the solution of the Okinawa problem. As you are aware, the problem of Okinawa has been the major outstanding issue in postwar relations between Japan and the United States. President Nixon and I were, at these talks, at last able to reach basic agreement that Okinawa would be returned to Japan during 1972 and the two governments would proceed to work out reversion agreement. The details of the agreement are set forth in the Joint Communiqué.

For a territorial status resulting from war

to be changed, in a manner satisfactory to both parties, by peaceful negotiation, is a rare matter in world history. It may be said that Japan and the United States, by solving the problem of Okinawa in such a fashion, have shown a new method of solving international problems in step with the progress of the times, and have blazed the trail towards a new order based on friendship and trust and the way of true peace in the handling of international affairs. I am convinced that through the solution of the Okinawa problem, Japan and the United States have been able to build the firm foundations of a lasting mutual cooperation necessary for the future of the world from 1970 onwards.

There are a few things that I should particularly like to stress on this occasion. These are the background which enabled this historic negotiation, how the return of Okinawa will shape the Japan-United States relations to come, and how it will affect international politics from 1970 onward.

In 1953, in the immediate postwar period, the Amami Islands, and in 1968, the Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands, were respectively returned to Japan through talks between Japan and the United States. However, Okinawa, with its 1 million Japanese inhabitants, has been left under the administration of the United States as a strategic stronghold for the maintenance of peace in the Far East. The biggest problem in the negotiations between Japan and the United States for the return of the islands was nothing more nor less than the role that Okinawa was playing in the maintenance of peace. Japan and the United States agree in their basic recognition of the importance of United States military bases on Okinawa. The peace-keeping function of the bases on Okinawa must continue to be kept effective. However, the fact that our territory, Okinawa, and the 1 million Japanese who live there have been kept under the administration of the United States since the end of the war has left an unresolved feeling in the hearts of the Japanese people—in other words, it has remained in our thoughts as a symbol of defeat, and this mental block has been exerting a subtle influence on the relations between Japan and the United States.

President Nixon and I have agreed on the return of Okinawa on the recognition that to maintain and promote the friendship and trust of the peoples of Japan and the United States, and to take this opportunity to greatly strengthen the partnership gradually built up over the twenty-odd years of the postwar period, and based on mutual interests and common ideals, would serve the national interests of both countries and would also contribute toward the peace and development of Asia. In other words, the return of Okinawa has only been possible because Japan and the United States have points of agreement in the various basic democratic ideals such as personal liberty, equality, the respect for human rights and the realization of social justice. For the trust and the forbearance shown to us by the members of the United States Administration and Congress, and the friendship and goodwill shown to us by the people of the United States during these negotiations, I should like to express my deepest gratitude, and I was impressed even further by the strength of the ties between our two nations. On the other hand, it is a matter of deep regret that our Northern Territories, of which we were deprived as a result of the same World War II, have still not been returned to the homeland. Heartened by the shining example of Okinawa, I am determined to continue my efforts to realize, by peaceful means, the just demands of the Japanese people.

It is natural that, with the return of Okinawa, Japan should gradually assume the responsibility of the local defense of the is-

別添2

lands. Japan's self-defense capabilities are already filling an important role in securing the primary defense of Japan and it is our policy to continue to consolidate such capabilities. For my part, it is my expectation and conviction that the United States, in response to the hopes of the free nations, will continue to maintain its function of deterring war in Asia along the lines of President Nixon's pronouncement at Guam.

In connection with this point, President Nixon and I both reaffirmed our intention firmly to maintain the Japan-United States Security Treaty. Of course, the first objective of Japan in continuing this treaty is to ensure Japan's own security by filling the gaps on its own capabilities through cooperation with the United States. However, in the real international world it is impossible to adequately maintain the security of Japan without international peace and security of the Far East. This is where the second objective of the Japan-United States Security Treaty comes to the foreground—the cooperation of Japan and the United States in the form of the use of facilities and areas in Japan by United States forces under Article VI thereof for the security of the Far East in a broader context. And it would be in accord with our national interest for us to determine our response to prior consultation regarding the use of these facilities and areas in the light of the need to maintain the security of the Far East, including Japan.

In particular, if an armed attack against the Republic of Korea were to occur, the security of Japan would be seriously affected. Therefore, should an occasion arise for United States forces in such an eventuality to use facilities and areas within Japan as bases for military combat operations to meet the armed attack, the policy of the Government of Japan towards prior consultation would be to decide its position positively and promptly on the basis of the foregoing recognition.

The maintenance of peace in the Taiwan area is also a most important factor for our own security. I believe in this regard that the determination of the United States to uphold her treaty commitments to the Republic of China should be fully appreciated. However, should unfortunately a situation ever occur in which such treaty commitments would actually have to be invoked against an armed attack from the outside, it would be a threat to the peace and security of the Far East including Japan. Therefore, in view of our national interest, we would deal with the situation on the basis of the foregoing recognition, in connection with the fulfillment by the United States of its defense obligations. However, I am glad to say, such a situation cannot be foreseen today.

I pray that peace will return to the Indo-Chinese peninsula as soon as possible, and that the peoples of the area will be able to work again for stability and prosperity; at the same time, I am earnestly exploring what role Japan could play to cooperate with such efforts. I believe that Japan's role should be, naturally, to cooperate in the rehabilitation and development of the economy of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, and if we are asked, to participate in, and to cooperate with, in a manner best suited to Japan, any international peace-keeping machinery which may be set up after the cessation of hostilities. I express my deep respect for the sincere efforts being made by President Nixon and all those Americans concerned toward the realization of a peaceful and just settlement of the problems of Vietnam and Laos, and also for the sacrifices that the United States has made to assure the people of South Vietnam the opportunity to determine their own political future without outside interference. At the same time, I have a deep understand-

ing of the position of the United States, and sincerely hope that such efforts will bear fruit.

At the beginning of my remarks today, I mentioned a "New Pacific Age". This is the age where, having put an end in name and in fact to the "postwar" era with the return of Okinawa, Japan, in cooperation with the United States, will make its contribution to the peace and prosperity of the Asian-Pacific region and hence to the entire world. Again, this may be seen as a transition from a "closed" relationship between Japan and the United States, confined to the solution of bilateral problems, which concern the two countries alone, to an "open" relationship, where both countries will now be able to work together to further promote broad international cooperation.

In order to facilitate such a transition, it is first necessary to formulate a projection of the 1970's. I believe that the 1970's will not mark a radical change from the 1960's, when the United States and the Soviet Union were shouldering the primary capacity and responsibility for the maintenance of world peace, but when other countries were also enlarging their spheres of independent action in accordance with their respective objectives.

In other words, this means that, first of all, we place great expectations on the two major powers, the United States and the Soviet Union. That is, it would be necessary for the United States and the Soviet Union to devote even greater efforts than they did in the 1960's towards such problems as further relaxation of tensions, peaceful settlement of local disputes such as are seen in the Middle East, and the realization of various arms control measures, all for the maintenance of world peace. In this sense, the Japanese people strongly hope that the negotiations between the two major powers for the limitation of strategic arms, which have recently begun, will become the starting point for future general disarmament.

It could also be said that the 1970's will be a decade when the various major countries other than the United States and the Soviet Union should assume greater responsibilities. We have a profound concern over the future of Communist China which is at present devoting great efforts to the development of nuclear arms, and the relationship that the United States and the Soviet Union will have, respectively, with Communist China. Having the United States, the Soviet Union and Communist China as our neighbors, Japan strongly hopes that in the 1970's Communist China will live in peace with the United States and the Soviet Union, in the same way as the efforts for maintaining peace between the United States and the Soviet Union have developed. It is to be hoped also that Communist China will revise the rigid posture that it has been taking, and participate in international society as a country that will carry out its responsibilities in a constructive manner in the cause of international peace. For this purpose, I consider that both the United States and Japan should always keep their doors open towards Communist China.

The responsibilities that must be shouldered by Japan and the Western European countries in the 1970's will also be great. The role that these countries could be expected to play for easing international tensions or for the harmonious development of the world economy is expected to increase in the future. When we realize that the North-South problem is one of the greatest tasks which mankind will have to face and endeavor to resolve for a long time to come, we strongly feel the necessity for the industrial nations to transcend their short term interests and to make further concerted efforts to assist the developing countries in their nation-building. An age when Japan and the United States, the two great countries on both sides

of the Pacific, cooperate with this perspective in mind; this is what I would call the New Pacific Age.

Next comes the problem of what form such cooperation between our two countries should take. As far as the bilateral relations between our two countries are concerned, it is quite obvious that with the settlement of the Okinawa problem, one of the most pressing issues facing us would be in the economic field. This involves various issues related to capital transactions and trade, and efforts to ease the relations between the United States and Japan are already being exerted by responsible persons in each country. It is my intention to exert my further efforts on this matter. In the 1970's, it is expected that both the cooperative and the competitive aspects in the economic field between our two countries will increase not only in our bilateral relations, but also in other parts of the world. In this respect some friction may tend to arise between our two countries. However, compared with the magnitude of the benefits which will accrue through the deepening of mutual dependence of the Asian countries themselves, both the material and moral cooperation of the industrialized countries that have a great interest in this area are required. This is because in the construction of a new Asia, not only the material aspects such as the eradication of poverty, famine and disease but the attainment by the Asian people of freedom and social justice must also become one of the goals. Here again I find the shape of the New Pacific Age, where a new order will be created by Japan and the United States, two countries tied together by common ideals.

It is with this in mind that I have pursued the policy of liberalization of both trade and capital. As a matter of fact, in December, 1968, the Japanese Government in a Cabinet decision decided to conduct an overall review of the import quota items at an early date and to liberalize, within two or three years, a substantial range of those items. Last month the Japanese Government followed it up with the decision to have the number of the existing import quota items by the end of 1971, and to render utmost efforts to liberalize the remaining items under control. In the field of foreign capital liberalization, efforts have been made to widen the scope of the industries in which foreign capital can profitably invest.

I am determined to further promote this policy of trade and capital liberalization, and, at the same time, it is to be hoped that the United States will continue her stable economic growth and preserve her liberal economic policy.

In Asia, where Japan and the United States have a common concern, efforts being made by the countries in the region for semi-help, regional cooperation by countries with common interest, and economic and technical assistance from industrialized countries have combined to bring about a gradual increase in the speed of development, and in many areas progress may be seen in the establishment of a stable national system and in the initiatives taken in economic construction. In spite of all this, poverty in Asia has yet to be overcome, and we can hardly say that the foundation has been laid for the sustained development of the Asian countries. This situation in Asia is not expected to change significantly in the 1970's.

It is here that I find one of the greatest challenges for my country as the leading industrialized nation in Asia. The national goal that we have to pursue in the 1970's is to cooperate, in nonmilitary fields, with the Asian countries that differ in race, religion and culture, in their efforts to secure prosperity through mutual cooperation while preserving their freedom and independence. Since the United States plays the central role in preserving global peace and also holds great responsibility for the security of Asia, I believe that it is Japan rather than the United States that should take the leading

role in such fields as economic and technical assistance towards the nation-building efforts of the Asian countries.

Although Japan has become the second economic power in the free world, the gap in economic potential between my country and the United States is still very large, and the fact remains that Japan's per-capita income is only the world's twentieth. We also face the difficult task of overcoming the great insufficiency in social capital and public investments. At the same time, however, there is emerging among the Japanese people a desire to play a meaningful role in making a positive contribution to the world. There is no doubt that the settlement of the Okinawa problem will give confidence to the Japanese people and that it will become the turning point in directing the constructive will of the nation to the aim of bringing stability to Asia.

We have already set our goal for the 1970's to make it the decade for Asian development, but Japan alone cannot hope to secure the peace and prosperity of Asia. Along with the efforts of the Asian countries themselves, both the material and moral cooperation of the industrialized countries that have a great interest in this area are required. This is because in the construction of a new Asia, not only the material aspects such as the eradication of poverty, famine and disease but the attainment by the Asian people of freedom and social justice must also become one of the goals. Here again I find the shape of the New Pacific Age, where a new order will be created by Japan and the United States, two countries tied together by common ideals.

The cooperation between Japan and the United States is not confined to our two countries or just Asia. As this cooperation is one between the first and second ranking economic powers in the free world, it would extend over a wide range of global problems which I dealt with earlier in my projection of the 1970's; such as the easing of general tensions, the strengthening of the function of the United Nations, arms control and the realization of disarmament, the settlement of the North-South problem, the preservation of the free trade system and the securing of a stable international monetary system.

Now, in order to establish such a wide range of cooperation, what should we bear in mind? It is essential that the peoples of both countries increase their understanding of each other and foster mutual trust. Exactly one hundred years ago, forty Japanese immigrants came to the United States for the first time; but now, over one hundred thousand Japanese visit the United States annually, and more than two hundred thousand Americans visit Japan each year. As the contacts between our peoples deepen through such direct contacts or by means of the mass media, the erroneous image that our peoples sometimes had of each other will be corrected, and they will begin to understand that both Japan and the United States have their own culture and tradition, and that both are countries facing a multitude of complex problems. And it is in this way that a proper evaluation on the unique roles that each of our two countries has to play will become possible.

The United States is a country of wide open spaces, a multiracial nation, a Federation of States, and, above all, a superpower. On the other hand, Japan is a country confined to a limited land area and inhabited by a homogeneous race, and it is also one of the many countries of Asia. Both are leading industrialized countries and share the common democratic ideals of liberty and the respect of human rights, but there are these fundamental differences of which I have spoken.

On the other hand, Japan and the United States are surprisingly similar in some aspects. Nowhere is there such a high degree of social mobility nor is the rule of fair

competition applied so universally than in our two countries. We can also find some similarity in the rapid adaptation of our various domestic systems to our increasingly mass information-oriented societies and the wide diffusion of higher education. We are also able to see a similarity in the national characteristic where both the Japanese and the Americans are never satisfied with the present, and their tendency to constantly endeavor to bring about a better society in the future.

The role of preserving freedom and stability that the United States plays at the center of a wide range of international organizations covering political, economic and security fields is unique, and can be replaced by no other country. Japan's way of life of dedication to peace also has its unique aspects. I am convinced that if we each recognize the national sentiment and the national characteristics of the other, and respect each other's position although our immediate interests may not always coincide, a system of truly substantial cooperation can most certainly be realized.

From this viewpoint, I believe that our two countries should widen the range of policy options in both their bilateral and multilateral relations. It is desirable to maintain a state of affairs where it is always possible to engage in a broad and flexible dialogue.

If Japan and the United States can bring off this kind of cooperation, it is then that the New Pacific Age will become rich in substance. I personally have high expectations and strong belief in the future of this New Pacific Age. The American people, who once developed the New World in the face of tremendous hardship and want, and in our own time, succeeded in the Apollo project through brilliant organization and personal courage, will certainly conquer the present problems they face in the political, economic and social fields, and this will exert a stabilizing effect on the entire world. Her partner, Japan, has achieved an economic growth during the twenty-odd post-war years which is outstanding in the world, and having become a power for stability in Asia, is a country that is about to tackle, with vigor, the problems of the future.

It can be said that the two great nations across the Pacific, of quite different ethnic and historical backgrounds, are on the verge of starting a great historical experiment in working together for a new order in the world, on a dimension that transcends a bilateral alliance. Although this experiment has just begun, I have full faith that this experiment will surely be successful due to the goodwill, mutual trust and efforts of our two nations. I am especially pleased that it was President Nixon and I who set this experiment in motion by bringing about the return of Okinawa.

Thank you for your attention.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES W. SYMINGTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 26, 1969

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I would like to associate myself with the views of those who oppose a closed rule on this momentous question that we face next week. A great many Members of the House are very anxious to support their President in an effort to find a just solution to this war. I think some of them

have some pretty good ideas as to how to do it, and I think they should have an opportunity to express those ideas.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER 1969

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 1969

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the schedule for the month of December at the Smithsonian Institution. As always, the Smithsonian has a variety of events planned for this month, as well as special presentations for the holiday season. It is pleasant to note that there are a number of events especially for children during this Christmas holiday, particularly the programs of yule folk songs and the puppet show, "The Wizard of Oz."

During this holiday season, I hope everyone will take advantage of the excellent, high-level events scheduled at the Smithsonian Institution. There is something for each member of the family to enjoy.

The schedule follows:

CALENDAR OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, DECEMBER 1969

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1969

The Clowns Never Laugh: the work of Walt Kuhn; John Marin; this is Ben Shahn; Charles Burchfield. Smithsonian Film theatre presentation. This quartet of award-winning films suggests how the experiences of four modern American painters are expressed in their works—ranging from brilliant brush strokes depicting the world seen through nature's prisms to stark, dynamic cityscapes and introspective figure studies. 2 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of History and Technology; 8 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of Natural History. Introduction by Mrs. Adelyn Breeskin, curator of contemporary art, National Collection of Fine Arts.

Concert. Informal performance using instruments from the national collections. 4:30 p.m., Hall of Musical Instruments, National Museum of History and Technology.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1969

The Creative Screen: Jiri Trnka. Produced in Czechoslovakia. Behind-the-scenes views of the fantastic fairy tale world created by the famous puppet-animators. *Light.* How different kinds of light can change the way we see things and the many ways artists have used light to achieve their purposes. Films will be shown every half hour from noon until 3 p.m. Free admission at the National Collection of Fine Arts.

In the Company of Artists. Smithsonian Film Theatre repeat. Noon, auditorium, National Museum of History and Technology.

Stratified Sites of Early Archaic Periods. Lecture by Dr. J. L. Coe, University of North Carolina. 2 p.m., Room 43, National Museum of Natural History.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1969

32 Washington Artists. Sales exhibition of graphics, paintings, and sculpture by artists currently represented in the 1970 appointment calendar, *Art in Washington.* Museum shop, National Collection of Fine Arts. Through January 31.

Candle Making Workshop, under the direction of Joyce Cooper. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates. By subscription only. For information call 381-6159.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1969

Misfortunes of the Immortals: A concert with Morton Subotnick and the Dorian Woodwind Quintet. Open Rehearsal from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. National History auditorium. Donation \$1.00 (with concert ticket). Co-sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates and the Division of Performing Arts. For information call 381-6158.

Candle Making Workshop. Repeat. See December 5 entry for details.

Perceptions II/World Premiere—Misfortunes of the Immortals: A concert composed and performed by Morton Subotnick with the Woodwind Quintet. 8:30 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of Natural History. Tickets, \$4.00. For information call 381-6158.

Young People's Macrame Workshop, under the direction of Mary Walker Phillips. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates. By subscription only. For information call 381-6159.

The Creative Screen. Repeat of Jiri Trinka and Light. See December 4 entry for details.

The Camera and the Human Facade. Special exhibition of 200 photographs and photographic albums showing aspects of man and giving insights into the human character. National Museum of History and Technology. Through March 8, 1970.

The Scotland Project. Lecture by architect Rurik Ekstrom. 3 p.m., National Collection of Fine Arts.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1969

Composer's Workshop, with Morton Subotnick: Description and discussion of simple control systems. 3 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of Natural History. Tickets, \$5.00. Limited to 50 persons. Co-sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates and the Division of Performing Arts. For information call 381-6158.

Young People's Macrame Workshop. Repeat. See December 6 entry for details.

Perceptions II: Misfortunes of the Immortals. Repeat performance. See December 6 entry for details.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1969

Uganda and Kenya—Lands and Peoples. Illustrated lecture by International lecturing and film-making team, W. Gurnee Dyer, Vice President, American Museum of Natural History, and Mrs. Dyer. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates for members and their guests. 8:30 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of Natural History. Doors open at 8 p.m. Public admitted at 8:25 p.m. as seats are available.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1969

The Eye of Picasso. A Smithsonian Film Theatre Presentation. In this French-produced tribute to Picasso, the artist discusses his work, describing how he seeks to impress the mind as well as the eye. 2 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of History and Technology; 8 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of Natural History. Introduction by Mrs. Jan Keene Myhlert, National Collection of Fine Arts.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1969

Encounter With DDT—Persistent Biocides in the Environment. Third in a series of panel discussions, in which the audience is asked to participate, on critical issues of today. Dr. Richard Cowan, director, National Museum of Natural History, will chair this session. Panel members are: Dr. Roy Hansberry, Shell Development Company; Dr. Raymond Johnson, Bureau of Sports Fisheries; Dr. Thomas Jukes, University of California Space Sciences Laboratory; and Dr. Robert Resborough, University of California, Institute of Marine Research. 8:30 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of Natural History. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates and

directed by Dr. William Aron, Smithsonian Office of Oceanography.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1969

Milton Avery. One of America's modern masters is here accorded the first major retrospective of his works since his death in 1965. One hundred paintings and 27 graphics have been selected for this exhibition by Adelyn D. Breeskin, who calls Avery "the American artist whose color and general approach is closest to that of the great French artist Henri Matisse." At the National Collection of Fine Arts through January 30, 1970.

Perceptions II/World Premiere: Game Opera No. 1, composed and directed by Loran Carrier, and featuring an outstanding company of total performers. 8:30 p.m., Hall 10, National Museum of Natural History. Co-sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates and the Division of Performing Arts. Tickets, \$3.00. For information call 381-6158.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1969

Sing out for Christmas, children's yule folk songs. All children in the Washington area are invited to participate. Banjo and guitar accompaniment by special guests. 4 p.m. to 5 p.m., first floor Pendulum area, National Museum of History and Technology. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Division of Performing Arts.

Perceptions II/World Premiere: Game Opera No. 1. Repeat performance. See December 12 entry for details.

Composer's Workshop, With Loran Carrier: Game Theory and Music Composition. 3 p.m., Hall 10, National Museum of Natural History. Limited to 50 persons. Tickets, \$2.50. For information call 381-6158.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1969

Rediscovered American Painters. Lecture by Theodore E. Stebbins, Jr., Yale University Art Gallery. 4 p.m., at the National Collection of Fine Arts.

Perceptions II/World Premiere: Game Opera No. 1. Repeat performance. See December 12 entry for details.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1969

A Program of Christmas Music, directed by James Weaver. 8:30 p.m., Hall of Musical Instruments, National Museum of History and Technology.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1969

Marc Chagall and Shalom of Safed: The Innocent Eye of a Man From Galilee. Two Smithsonian Film Theatre presentations. The emergence of a primitive artistic style is revealed through an analysis of the background and philosophies of two contemporary foreign painters. Introduction by Donald R. McClelland, National Collection of Fine Arts. 2 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of History and Technology; 8 p.m., auditorium, National Museum of Natural History.

Christmas Music. Informal performance using instruments from the national collections. 4:30 p.m., Hall of Musical Instruments, National Museum of History and Technology.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1969

The Creative Screen. Sereval. Award-winning film-maker Norman McLaren salutes the West Indies in a flow of abstract color images with exciting background music by Trinidad's Grand Curucaya Orchestra. *The Americans: Three East Coast Artists*. Visit with Jack Tworokov and Hans Hoffman as they work in their Provincetown studios. View the last film taken of Milton Avery in which he expresses his thoughts from his New York apartment studio. Continuous showings from noon until 3 p.m., at the National Collection of Fine Arts.

Marc Chagall and Shalom of Safed: The Innocent Eye of a Man From Galilee. Smithsonian Film Theatre repeats. Noon, auditorium, National Museum of History and Technology.

Functional Aspects of Photosynthetic Lamellae. Lecture by Dr. E. Moudrianakis, Department of Biology, The Johns Hopkins University. 2 p.m., Room 43, National Museum of Natural History.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1969

The Creative Screen: Sereval and The Americans: Three East Coast Artists. Repeat. See December 18 entry for details.

Sing Out for Christmas. See December 13 entry for details.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1969

Sing Out for Christmas.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1969

Sing Out for Christmas. See December 13 entry for details.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1969

Sing Out for Christmas.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1969

All Smithsonian Buildings are Closed.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1969

Sing Out for Christmas. See December 13 entry for details.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1969

Last Saturday Jazz, featuring the Eddie Gale octet. National Museum of Natural History auditorium. 8:00 p.m. Tickets \$2.00 may be purchased at the door. Present by the Left Bank Jazz Society in cooperation with the Smithsonian Division of Performing Arts.

MUSEUM TOURS

National collection of fine arts. Daily tours at 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. Weekend tours 2 p.m., Saturday and Sunday. For advance reservations and full information, call 381-6158 or 381-6100; messages 381-5180.

National Zoo

Tours are available for groups on weekdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Arrangements may be made by calling—two weeks in advance—CO 6-1868 Extension 268.

Visitors may purchase animal artifacts and specially designed souvenirs and books at the KIOSK, which is operated by Friends of the Zoo volunteers as a public service and to raise funds for educational programs. Open daily 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Museum of History and Technology

Free public tours of the National Museum of History and Technology during weekends are sponsored by the Smithsonian and operated by the Junior League of Washington. They will be conducted on Saturdays and Sundays through May 1970.

The tours begin at the Pendulum on the first floor, and each tour lasts for approximately one hour. Saturday tours begin at 10:30 and at noon, and at 1:30 and 3:00 p.m. Sunday tours begin at 1:30 and 3:00 p.m.

Tours are available to anyone who wants to join the docent stationed at the Pendulum at the above-specified times. However, if you would like to plan a special group tour, call 381-5542 to make arrangements.

National Portrait Gallery

Tours are now available for adults and children at 10:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. For information on adult tours call 381-5380; for children's tours, 381-5680.

FOREIGN STUDY TOURS, 1970-71

The Smithsonian has organized several special tours concerned with archeology, architectural history, art museums, private collections, and natural preserves.

1970

Mexico and the Yucatan Peninsula. January 9-23. Dr. R. H. Howland and Dr. Franklin K. Paddock will accompany a group of 30 through the historic sites of the Yucatan Peninsula and Mexico, \$1,900 of which \$200 is tax deductible. (Itinerary available.) *Nepal, East Pakistan, Thailand, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Japan* based in