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Folder Title:
Cheltenham High School Commencement 6/19/89 [OA 6345] [1]

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G	26	19	2	1

MEMORANDUM OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY– ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY–

OF (Organization)

☐ PLEASE PHONE ▶ ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

8-4-85
Lauren Penny/Pekec

Christine Nagy

Jennifer Bernstein

RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME

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STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)
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Stephen Meyer

Mr. Apfelbaum (on business)

Martin age: 59 4 children

graduated in 47 or 48

Mr. Bernstein

Steve Meyer
(215) 886-1431 (w)
836-5775

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JUNE 19, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: CURT SMITH CS

SUBJECT: CHELTENHAM COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

I. SUMMARY

We were informed this morning by Advance that an English teacher, Lou Shaten, is retiring this year after 32 years of distinguished teaching at Cheltenham High School.

II. DISCUSSION

On the possibility that you may want to reference this teacher, we have included remarks saluting him on card #25A.

FILE

REMARKS: CHELTENHAM HIGH SCHOOL
WYCOTTE, PENNSYLVANIA
JUNE 19, 1989

MR. SECRETARY, DR. STEFANSKI, MR. RODGERS, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATORS, PARENTS AND STUDENTS.

THANK YOU, HANG NGYUN [HONG WEE EN], FOR THAT GRACIOUS INTRODUCTION. AND I WANT TO THANK ALL OF YOU FOR YOUR GENEROUS RECEPTION.

IT IS INDEED A PRIVILEGE TO BE AT THE MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS THAT IS CHELTENHAM HIGH SCHOOL. AND TO SAY, PARAPHRASING MARK TWAIN, THAT REPORTS OF YOUR REPUTATION HAVE NOT "BEEN GREATLY EXAGGERATED."

YOU KNOW, AS MARINE ONE FLIES, IT'S 120 MILES FROM WASHINGTON TO PHILADELPHIA. AND ON THE WAY UP HERE SECRETARY CAVAZOS -- THAT ARDENT CHAMPION OF AMERICAN EDUCATION -- DETAILED FOR ME YOUR SUPERB RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT IN SOCIAL SERVICE, MUSIC, THE ACADEMICS AND HUMANITIES.

WELL, NOW THAT I'VE SEEN YOU UP-CLOSE AND PERSONAL, I CAN SAY THAT MR. TRIMBLE IS RIGHT: CHELTENHAM, "YOU ARE BEAUTIFUL." AND I AM ENJOYING MY VISIT HERE.

OF COURSE, I ALSO WANT YOU TO ENJOY TODAY. THEREFORE, A PROMISE: I WILL BE BRIEF. AFTER ALL, YOU'VE WORKED AND STUDIED AND STRUGGLED FOR FOUR YEARS, AND NOW COMES THE HARD PART. LISTENING TO A COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS.

AND LET ME ASSURE YOU: I DO REMEMBER HOW IT FEELS. FOR IT SEEMS LIKE ONLY YESTERDAY THAT I, TOO, WAS LISTENING TO A COMMENCEMENT SPEECH AT MY GRADUATION. [PAUSE] . . .

BELIEVE ME, I ONLY WISH IT <u>WERE</u> YESTERDAY.

IN SCHOOL, I LOVED HISTORY, ENGLISH, AND MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL [PAUSE] . . . NOT NECESSARILY IN THAT ORDER. BUT MOST OF ALL, I LOVED THE POSSIBILITIES, AND HORIZONS, OF THE RAINBOW CALLED TOMORROW. A RAINBOW THAT, HERE AT CHELTENHAM, YOU COLOR BLUE AND GOLD.

TODAY, I WOULD LIKE TO TALK ABOUT YOUR POSSIBILITIES AS INDIVIDUALS, AND OUR HORIZONS AS A NATION.

I DO SO BELIEVING THAT YOU CAN ENRICH THE WORLD -- CHARITABLY, AND COURAGEOUSLY -- THROUGH YOUR CHOICES AND YOUR DEEDS. AND THROUGH A FEW THINGS I'VE LEARNED, AND WOULD LIKE TO SHARE WITH YOU: THINGS ABOUT AMERICA -- AND HER PEOPLE.

I HAVE LEARNED, FOR INSTANCE, THAT WE ARE NOT BLACK AND WHITE, RURAL AND URBAN, THE PRIVILEGED AND THE POOR. WE ARE <u>AMERICANS</u>.

I HAVE LEARNED THAT ANY DEFINITION OF A SUCCESSFUL LIFE INSISTS THAT WE HELP THOSE FOR WHOM THE AMERICAN DREAM SEEMS LIKE AN IMPOSSIBLE DREAM.

AND I HAVE LEARNED THAT FOR DIFFERENT GENERATIONS THIS HELP MAY TAKE DIFFERENT FORMS. FOR CONDITIONS VARY, AND CHALLENGES CHANGE. YET WHAT DOES NOT -- MUST NOT -- CHANGE IS OUR CAPACITY -- RESPONSIBILITY -- TO ASSIST SOCIETY AT LARGE.

TWO CENTURIES AGO, FOR INSTANCE, OUR FOREFATHERS BANDED TOGETHER TO BRAVE INDEPENDENCE. THEIR CHALLENGE WAS TO FOUND THE COLONIES AND THEN PUSH BACK THE WILDERNESS. NINETY YEARS LATER, THE CHALLENGE FOR MANY OF YOUR GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHERS WAS TO PRESERVE THE REPUBLIC SO THAT, UNITED, WE STOOD.

A LATER GENERATION HELPED PULL US OUT OF THE DEPRESSION. STILL ANOTHER PLACED A MAN ON THE MOON. AT TIMES, WE HAVE BEEN RAGGED IN GOODS.

BUT WE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN RICH IN SPIRIT. EVEN IN 1933, WITH 25 PER CENT OF AMERICA'S WORKFORCE OUT OF WORK, FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT COULD SAY, SURVEYING THE REPUBLIC: "[OUR TROUBLES] CONCERN, THANK GOD, ONLY MATERIAL THINGS."

FDR KNEW THEN, AS WE KNOW NOW, THAT LIFE IS MEASURED NOT BY WHAT'S IN OUR BANK ACCOUNT -- BUT BY HOLDING OURSELVES TO ACCOUNT FOR THE WELL-BEING OF OUR COMMUNITY.

THIS BELIEF IS AS TIMELESS AS THE SPIRIT OF 1776. IT EMBODIES WHAT DWIGHT EISENHOWER MEANT WHEN HE SAID, "WE MUST BE WILLING, INDIVIDUALLY AND AS A NATION, TO ACCEPT WHAT SACRIFICES MAY BE REQUIRED OF US."

AS AMERICANS, WE HAVE MADE THOSE SACRIFICES -- EAGERLY, SELFLESSLY -- FOR OVER 200 YEARS.

THINK OF BUNKER HILL AND BASTOGNE, WHERE WE UPHELD THE TENETS OF DEMOCRACY. OR THE MARSHALL PLAN, WHERE WE REBUILT POSTWAR EUROPE. OR GROUPS LIKE THE PEACE CORPS, THE SALVATION ARMY AND UNICEF.

(YOU KNOW, A STUDENT TOLD ME AWHILE AGO THAT HIGH SCHOOL IS A GREAT PLACE TO LEARN ABOUT PERSONAL RISK-TAKING. I ASKED HOW HE FIGURED THAT. AND HE SAID: "HAVE YOU EVER TASTED CAFETERIA FOOD?"))

MY FRIENDS, TODAY I ASK YOU TO TAKE A RISK FOR A CAUSE LARGER THAN OURSELVES. IT IS THE CAUSE OF CLARA BARTON AND THE RED CROSS. OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, WHO HELPED REFUGEES ESCAPE OPPRESSION, AND MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE, WHO MADE HIGHER LEARNING A BEQUEST. IT IS THE CAUSE OF HELPING OTHERS, AND THEREBY AMERICA. IT IS THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRATIC IDEALS.

ABROAD, THIS CAUSE INSISTS THAT WE HELP -- BY WORD, AND BY DEED -- THE YOUNG PEOPLE WHO DEMAND SUCH RIGHTS AS ASSEMBLY, RELIGION, PRESS, FREE SPEECH. THE RIGHTS OUR ANCESTORS SECURED FOR US. AND THAT WE TOO OFTEN TAKE FOR GRANTED.

LOOK TO THE SOVIET UNION, WHERE BRAVE PEOPLE PRESS FOR RELIGIOUS, INTELLECTUAL, AND POLITICAL LIBERTY. LOOK TO POLAND, WHERE SOLIDARITY'S LONG STRUGGLE HAS BORNE FRUIT IN THE RESULTS OF FREE ELECTIONS.

OR, YES, LOOK TO CHINA, WHERE <u>STUDENTS HAVE DEMANDED FREEDOM -- A DEMAND THAT WILL NOT BE STILLED</u>.

WHO WILL EVER FORGET THE PICTURE OF THAT YOUNG CHINESE -- SOLITARY AND VULNERABLE -- FACING DOWN A COLUMN OF TANKS? THAT VIVID, UNFORGETTABLE IMAGE ILLUSTRATES HOW <u>PRECIOUS</u> IS THE <u>FREEDOM</u> THAT IS AMERICA'S SECRET WEAPON, AND HER SHIELD.

WE DO NOT HAVE TO STAND IN FRONT OF TANKS IN AMERICA. BUT WE DO HAVE TO SUMMON THE SAME COURAGE TO CONFRONT THE EVIL THAT EXISTS IN THE WORLD. WE HAVE TO STAND IN FRONT OF THE FORCES OF CRUELTY AND VIOLENCE. AND CONFRONT THE DARK POWERS OF POVERTY AND DESPAIR. WE HAVE TO SUMMON THE COURAGE TO FACE DOWN THE SCOURGE OF DRUGS THAT STALKS, AND HARMS, OUR YOUTH.

FORTUNATELY, WE AMERICANS HAVE AN ADVANTAGE: WE HAVE A HERITAGE OF BRAVERY, OF FAITH IN GOD, OF LIBERTY AND HUMAN DIGNITY. AND THE GOLDEN RULE: DO UNTO OTHERS AS YOU WOULD HAVE THEM DO UNTO YOU.

IN RECENT WEEKS, AT COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT SPEECHES, I HAVE SPOKEN OF THESE VALUES. AND CALLED FOR THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES EVERYWHERE TO FREE EXPRESSION. WELL, THOSE VALUES ALSO GUIDE OUR CHALLENGE AT HOME.

NOT MERELY TO ENSURE FREE EXPRESSION -- FOR THE MOST PART, THAT WAR HAS ALREADY BEEN WON. RATHER, TO WIN THE STRUGGLE NOT YET DECIDED: THE FIGHT FOR JUSTICE, EQUALITY, AND HOPE.

MY FRIENDS, TO WIN THAT FIGHT WILL REQUIRE YOU, AND YOU, AND YOU [POINT TO THREE MEMBERS OF AUDIENCE] -- YOU, AND OTHERS, ENLISTING IN OUR CRUSADE. AND IT WILL DEMAND THE LITTLE-NOTED DEEDS THAT MAKE HEADLINES NOT IN THE NATIONAL MAGAZINES, BUT IN THE LOCAL WEEKLY.

DEEDS THAT ONCE MOVED LAFAYETTE, IN HIS EARLY TWENTIES WHEN HE LED WASHINGTON'S TROOPS AT YORKTOWN, TO WRITE OF AMERICA: "WHAT MOST CHARMS ME IS, THAT ALL THE CITIZENS ARE BRETHREN."

WE TERM THESE DEEDS VOLUNTEERISM, OR COMMUNITY SERVICE. THEY ARE CENTRAL TO OUR FABRIC AS A NATION, AND AS A PEOPLE. NO, THEY AREN'T AS DRAMATIC AS THE PROFILES IN COURAGE OF WARSAW, THE GULAGS, AND TIANANMEN SQUARE.

BUT THEY REFLECT THE SAME SENSE OF SACRIFICE, AND OF CONCERN: CONCERN FOR COUNTRY, DECENCY, OUR FELLOW MAN.

THIS CONCERN UPLIFTS VOLUNTEERISM'S GROUPS, AND INDIVIDUALS. GROUPS LIKE THE YOUTH AT RISK PROGRAM, THE EAGLE SCOUTS, AND YOUR UNITED WAY YOUTH COUNCIL CHAPTER. INDIVIDUALS LIKE ANNEKA COOPER, WHO ASSISTS A NEIGHBORHOOD NURSING HOME. OR KEITH DAMSKER, TRANSLATING MATERIALS INTO KOREAN FOR THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY.

OR TWO JENNIFERS -- PAYES AND LOWE [LOW] -- WHO SERVE AT MOSS REHABILITATION CENTER AND HOLY REDEEMER HOSPITAL.

THE THING IS: AT CHELTENHAM, THAT'S JUST A <u>PARTIAL</u> READING. THE LIST IS ENDLESS. THEIR DEEDS GO ON. AND ANOTHER THING: ACROSS AMERICA, WE NEED TO <u>EXPAND</u> THIS ROLL OF VOLUNTEERS.

FOR THEY CAN COMBAT -- NATIONALLY -- AS YOU ARE DOING -- LOCALLY -- ISSUES LIKE HUNGER AND HEALTH CARE, DRUG ABUSE AND HOMELESSNESS.

TO ACHIEVE THAT AIM, OUR ADMINISTRATION RECENTLY CREATED THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL SERVICE. AND THIS WEEK, WE WILL TAKE ANOTHER STEP. FOR BY ANNOUNCING OUR ADMINISTRATION'S NEW YES OR YES TO AMERICA INITIATIVE -- YOUTH ENTERING SERVICE -- WE WILL REFUTE THOSE WHO SPEAK OF A "ME" GENERATION.

INSTEAD, THIS PROGRAM CAN BUILD A CATHEDRAL OF THE SPIRIT -- AND HELP YOURS BECOME A GLOBAL "WE" GENERATION.

LET ME TELL YOU A STORY ABOUT THAT GENERATION, AND ITS SPIRIT.

ONE DAY, A MAN STEPPED ABOARD A TRAIN. AND AS HE DID, A SHOE SLIPPED OFF AND LANDED ON THE TRACK.

UNABLE TO RETRIEVE IT AS THE TRAIN WAS MOVING, THE MAN CALMLY TOOK OFF HIS OTHER SHOE AND THREW IT BACK ALONG THE TRACK IN THE DIRECTION OF THE FIRST. HIS FELLOW PASSENGERS WERE AMAZED. SMILING, MAHATMA GANDHI EXPLAINED HIS ACTION: "THE POOR MAN WHO FINDS THE SHOE LYING ON THE TRACK WILL NOW HAVE A PAIR HE CAN USE."

GANDHI KNEW, AS WE MUST, THAT THE "WE" GENERATION REJECTS A NEW GILDED AGE OF MINDLESS SELF-ABSORPTION.

FOR ONLY "WE," NOT "ME," CAN DEFINE A SUCCESSFUL LIFE BOTH FOR THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE NATION.

REMEMBER THOSE BELIEFS. TREASURE THEM. AND REMEMBER, TOO, TWO SIGNS WHICH ARE POSTED RIGHT HERE IN YOUR GYM.

ONE SUGGESTS THAT, "SUCCESS IS A JOURNEY, NOT A DESTINATION."

OFTEN PERILOUS, EVEN CRUEL, BUT POSSESSED OF THE CHALLENGES AND VALUES LINKING THE STUDENTS OF THIS HIGH SCHOOL WITH THE STUDENTS OF THE WORLD.

THE OTHER SIGN READS, "IF A MAN NEVER FAILS IT MAY BE BECAUSE HE NEVER TRIES." MY FRIENDS, SOME OF YOU MAY TRY FOR PRESIDENT. OTHERS, MORE ENLIGHTENED, WILL DO SOMETHING TRULY INSPIRING. BECOME A DOCTOR, LIKE YOUR ALUMNUS, MICHAEL BROWN.

OR BECOME A TEACHER LIKE LOU SHATEN -- RETIRING TOMORROW AFTER 32 YEARS COMMITED TO BROADENING THE MINDS OF THOUSANDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE. CONGRATULATIONS LOU.

OR BECOME A TEACHER LIKE LOU SHATEN [SHAT EN] -- RETIRING TOMORROW AFTER 32 YEARS COMMITTED TO BROADENING THE MINDS OF THOUSANDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE. CONGRATULATIONS LOU.

AN ARTIST LIKE EDWARD HERGELROTH, WHO HAS PAINTED MY OWN HOME IN KENNEBUNKPORT. OR WRITERS LIKE LEVINSON AND LINK.

WHATEVER YOU DECIDE, YOU WILL ACT NOT FOR YOURSELVES ALONE -- BUT FOR A LARGER COMMUNITY, WHETHER IN CHELTENHAM OR CHINA. AND IN THAT SPIRIT, LET ME CLOSE WITH ANOTHER STORY FROM THE HUMAN, WHICH IS THE GLOBAL, SAGA: A STORY ABOUT THE MOST FAMOUS PENNSYLVANIAN OF THEM ALL.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWO YEARS AGO, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LOOKED AT THE PRESIDENT'S CHAIR ON THE LAST DAY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. AND ADDRESSING A FRIEND, HE MADE A CONFESSION.

OFTEN, FRANKLIN ADMITTED, HE HAD WONDERED DURING PHILADELPHIA'S LONG, HOT SUMMER WHETHER THE SUN PAINTED ON THE CHAIR WAS RISING OR SETTING. BUT AT LAST, HE SAID, HE HAD THE PLEASURE TO KNOW THAT IT WAS A RISING AND NOT A SETTING SUN.

MY FRIENDS, FOR AMERICA -- FOR THIS HIGH SCHOOL -- FOR YOU AS INDIVIDUALS -- OUR SUN IS RISING, TOO.

IN COMING YEARS, EXPAND AMERICA'S POSSIBILITIES. ENLARGE HER HORIZONS AS A PEOPLE. SAY "YES" TO LIBERTY, AND TO THE DIGNITY OF MAN.

AND AS YOU DO, REMEMBER THAT YOUR INHERITANCE IS THE FUTURE -- GUARD IT, CHERISH IT.

TOGETHER, LET US SHAPE "TOMORROW" IN THE IMAGE OF OUR DREAMS -- NOT MERELY FOR THIS GENERATION, BUT FOR GENERATIONS TO COME.

GOOD LUCK, MY MOST HEART-FELT CONGRATULATIONS, GOD BLESS YOU, AND GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

# # #

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VOLUME IV
1961—1968

Indexed to All Who Was Who Volumes

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A compilation of sketches of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA biographees as last published in Volumes 32 to 34 inclusive (1961-1968)—or in any earlier volume if not in hand for inclusion in previous WHO WAS WHO editions (Volumes I, II, and III, 1897-1960)—with dates of death, interment locations, and any requested revisions appended. For the first time, sketches include all WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA biographees 100 years of age or older about whom no current vital statistics data could be found (see Preface).

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n Coll., Scarritt Coll., Ohio Meth
n. Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Nu,
ho, Mason (32°), Rotarian. Cl
lathian. Author: Some Values for
mpiler: Book of Worship, 1931.
Worship for Church and Home,
publs. Meth. Ch. Contbr. Christian
on's Herald, Boston. Address: 3315
Shaker Heights 20, O. Died
ried Forest Hill Cemetery, Am

Raymond Ferdinand, army officer; b.
Ore., Oct. 26, 1891; s. Otto F
B. (Peterson) O.; student Ore.
rtland, 1909-10; 1st Corps Sch.,
ndrecourt, France, 1918; Command
Sch. U.S. Army, Fort Leavenworth,
ty Finance Sch., Duke, 1943-44; m.
Taylor, Mar. 25, 1933; children—
Marjorie Lee. Pvt., 1st lt. Ore.
1917; Fed. service with 116th
1st engrs., 1st div.; dir. gen.
ance, Nov. 1917-Sept. 1919; 1st lt.,
e. N.G., Nov. 1921-June 1923;
Ore. N.G., June 1923-Mar. 1927;
rig., Mar. 1927-July 1931, lt. col.
July 1931-Nov. 1939, lt. col.
Nov. 1939-Sept. 1940, lt. col.,
st inf. div., Sept. 1940;
Pacific, Mar. 1942-Feb. 1943;
Bragg, N.C., Feb.-June 1944; brig.
gen. of Ore., 1944-47, now
Mem. Adj. Gen. Assn., N.G. Assn.
Am. Legion, V.F.W. Republican
on (Shriner). Clubs: Army and
Athletic (life mem.). Home: 1500
Salem 97303. Office: State
m, Ore. Died Jan. 15, 1965;
mil. Cemetery.

William Whittingham, college prof.;
May 11, 1827; s. Edward Jones
(Cronin) O.; A.B., Columbia, 1
; grad. Gen. Theol. Sem., 1849; (D.
876); m. Louisa Whittingham, of
23, 1851. Deacon, 1849, priest, 1
h; missionary Prattsville and Gilb
-51; rector Scarsdale, N.Y., 1851-7
matics, 1871-73, Greek and He
1, English lit. and history, 1891-
1896-1901, professor emeritus
Stephen's Coll. Author: Personal
Divine, 1882; Revelation, Univers
1885; Volume of Sermons, 1
mags. Address: Bloomfield, N.J.

Albert B., author; b. Manistee, Mich.
68; ed. Univ. of Neb.; m. Princeton
8, 1895. Spl. investigator for 15 y
of mental influences and powe
d Power and Privileges, 1902
5 E. Taylor St., Portland, Ore.†

EY, Joseph Christopher, U.S. senator
Mass., Nov. 5, 1884; s. Denis
heehan) O'M.; student Columbia, 1
1938; LL.B., Georgetown U., 1
; De Paul U., 1946; LL.D., U. Wyo.
in Bus. Adminstrn., Hill Coll., 1946
. O'Leary, June 11, 1913. Edito
te Leader, 1916; began law practice
Wyo., and Washington, D.C., 1919
stmaster gen. of U.S., 1933; U.S.
4-53, 54—. Vice chmn. Democratic
Wyo., 1922-30, mem. Nat. Com., 1930
n. nat. campaign com., 1932. Mem
n., Phi Kappa Sigma. Catholic. Home
St., Cheyenne, Wyo. Office: Senate
Washington. Died Dec. 1, 1962;
Cemetery, Cheyenne.

Y, Joseph Michael, business exec.; b.
24, 1884; s. Denis D. and Mary A
; ed. Christian Bros. Sch.; Manhattan
us. Adminstrn., Manhattan Coll. as
; m. May A. Dillon, Sept. 9, 1907
on C. (Mrs. Harry C. Dever), Ruth
icis P. Brennan), Anne M. (Mrs. John
With N.Y. Central System, since 1908
k. in office auditor of passenger
e of absence, 1905, stenographer
e Co.; stenog. N.Y. Central System
., 1909-20, asst. sec., 1920-36, sec.
sec. Transfer Agent and registrar
on Ry. Co.; dir. Clearfield Bituminous
., Mchts. Despatch Transp. Corp.
or Line, Inc., Despatch Shops, Inc.
y Lawn Dr., Madison, N.J. Office:
N.Y.C. 17. Died Feb. 3, 1959.

E. Leo, newspaper cartoonist; b. Mar.
Roy, N.Y.; s. Nicholas and Mary
ed. pub. schs.; m. Mary E. Goeshus
-children—Mary R., Leo E., Grace
lt. cartoonist Rochester (N.Y.)
chester Times, 1909-11; sport
Hour., 1912; cartoonist comic strip
o. Newspapers Syndicate, 1912-29;
ustrations and commnl. art, sports
onist N.Y. Daily News since 1929.
Home: 1214 E. 26th St., Bklyn.

220 E. 42d St., N.Y.C. Died May 7,
buried St. Charles Cemetery, Farmingdale.

OUDERDONK, Gilbert, horticulturist; b. at Sharon, Schoharie Co., N.Y., Sept. 30, 1829; s. John and Margaret (Ward) O.; grad. State Normal College, Albany, N.Y., 1849; began teaching in Niagara Falls, N.Y., but health failed and went to southern Tex., and became a cowboy on Indian ranches; m. Martha Jane Benham, Oct. 23, 1855; assisted Frank Scovill O. (q.v.). Began experiments in horticulture at 12 yrs. of age by planting a hat full of potato balls in field in Central N.Y.; from these finally obtained varieties of potatoes and won premium at New York State Fair; continued investigations in Tex. and established and conducted an expt. farm and nursery for 40 yrs. Explored for U.S. Dept. of Agr. in Central Mex., 1902, '03, '06. Founder Tex. State Hort. Society. Democrat. Methodist. Author of pamphlets, etc.; contbr. to press and speaker on hort. subjects. Address: Nursery, Waxahachie Co. Tex.†

OUDRAK, Ambrose Leo, coll. chancellor; b. Chgo., July 28, 1892; s. Stephen and Mary (Vavra) O.; A.B., St. Procopius Coll., Lisle, Ill., 1915; grad. student physics, U. Ill., 1915-19. Professed as Benedictine monk, 1913; ordained priest Roman Cath. Ch., 1918; named abbot, 1946, abbot of St. Procopius Abbey, 1947; chancellor St. Procopius Coll., 1947—; pres. St. Propipius Coll. Acad., 1956—. Chmn. Back of Yards Neighborhood Council, Chgo., 1943-44. Address: St. Procopius Abbey, Lisle, Ill. 60532. Died Dec. 23, 1961.

O'NEAL Emmet, ambassador, lawyer; b. Louisville, Apr. 14, 1887; s. Joseph Thomas and Lydia Elizabeth (Wright) O'N.; A.B., Centre Coll., 1907, LL.D., 1947; A.B., Yale, 1908; LL.B., U. Louisville, 1910; m. Glessie Morris, July 29, 1921; children—Emmet Wright, Mary Hamilton. Admitted to Ky. bar, 1910; practiced law, Louisville, 1910-17; mem. O'Neal, Alden & Co., investment securities, 1926-; mem. 74th-79th Congresses, 3d Ky. Dist.; ambassador Philaippines, 1947-49; pvt. practice law, Washington, 1949—. Chmn., Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commn. Served in U.S. Army, World War I; maj. Democrat. Baptist. Address: 1025 Connecticut Av., Washington. Died July 18, 1967.

O'NEIL, Patrick Henry, rancher, oil producer, banker; b. New Richmond, Wis., Feb. 16, 1866; s. Thomas and Johanna (Harty) O'N.; grad. New Richmond High Sch., 1882; m. Annie Carlin, of Chenoa, Ill., June 13, 1888; children—Louis B., Ignatius P., Mary Ellen, John T., Henry A. Became one of largest cattle and land owners in South Dak., also largely interested in livestock in Ida. and Ore.; moved to Calif., 1912, and entered oil industry, 1920; organizer and was pres. Western Star Oil Co., which in 1923 merged with Calif. Petroleum Corp.; pres. P. H. O'Neil Corp.; dir. Los Angeles Junction Ry., Wellington Oil Co. Del. Rep. Nat. Conv., 1908. Mem. Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce (director), Chamber of Mines and Oil, Los Angeles. Mem. Knights of Columbus. Clubs: California, Newman, Los Angeles Athletic, Los Angeles Country; Hamilton (Chicago); Congressional Country (Washington). Home: 1257 S. Manhattan Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.*†

O'NEIL, William Francis, rubber tire mfr.; b. Akron, O., Aug. 21, 1885; s. Michael Augustine and Patience J. (Mahar) O'N.; A.B., Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., 1907, LL.D., 1938; D.Sc. (honorary), University Akron, 1952; married Grace Savage, Sept. 14, 1911; children—William, Thomas Mahar, John, Hugh (Lt. Hugh O'Neil died May 12, 1944). Michael, Grace Mary Rita. Costman, Worcester Tire Fabric Co., 1904-07; merchandise manager M. O'Neil Co. Dept. Store, Akron, 1907-08; pres. and mgr. Western Tire & Rubber Co., Kansas City, Mo., 1909-15; became president General Tire Co., 1915, now chairman, pres., dir. and general mgr.; chairman Aerojet-General Corporation. Director of Rubber Mfrs. Assn., Holy Cross Coll. general alumni assn. Mem. Ohio Society of New York. Catholic. Knights of Malta, Knights of Columbus (4°). Clubs: University, Akron City, Portage Country (Akron); Lotos, New York Athletic (New York); Detroit Athletic (Detroit); Union (Cleveland); Chicago; Bath Club (Miami Beach, Fla.). Home: 1290 W. Exchange St. Office: Gen. Tire & Rubber Co., Akron 9, O. Died Sept. 4, 1960.

O'NEILL, Burke, clergyman, prof. of English; b. Toledo, O., Sept. 3, 1897; s. Patrick James and Mary Ursula (Sullivan) O'N.; A.B., Gonzaga Univ., Spokane, Wash., 1924, A.M., 1925; Theol. student, Weston Coll., Weston, Mass., 1928-32; Ph.D., Univ. of Calif., 1937. Entered Soc. of Jesus (Jesuits), Aug. 1919; ordained priest Roman Cath. Ch., 1931; instr. St. Ignatius High Sch., Chicago, 1925-28, asst. prof. of English, Loyola Univ., Chicago, 1937-39; asst. prof. of English Univ. of Detroit, 1939, asso. prof. 1942-44, prof. since 1944, dir. English Dept. since 1940. Mem. Modern Lang. Assn., Nat. Council of Teachers of English. Contbr. to various periodicals. Lecturer. Home: University of Detroit, Detroit 48221. Died Oct. 15, 1960; buried Clarkston, Mich.

O'NEILL, Florence, journalist; b. Pittsburgh, Jan. 22, 1868; s. Daniel O'N.; ed. Phillips Acad., Andover, Mass. Connected with the Pittsburgh Dispatch; corr. Am. newspapers, at Paris. Mem. French Soc. of Authors and Composers, and Société des Auteurs et Compositeurs Dramatiques. Composer of songs and instrumental music. Address: Villa Sanstutoi, Avenue Thérèse, Grand Parc & Cimiez, Nice (A.M.), France.†

O'NEILL, J. Henry, lawyer; b. Pitts., Feb. 14, 1893; s. Joseph A. and Annie (Temple) O'N.; grad. Allegheny Prep. Sch., Pitts., 1910; Litt.B., Princeton, 1914; LL.B., U. Pitts., 1917; m. Eleanor G. Croft, June 20, 1929. Admitted to Pa. bar, 1917; mem. firm Blaxter, O'Neill, Houston & Nash, Pitts., 1917—. Dir. Pitts. Nat. Bank; trustee Dollar Savs. Bank. Dir. Allegheny Gen. Hosp.; trustee U. Pitts. Served to lt. (j.g.), USNRF, World War I. Mem. Am., Pa., Allegheny County bar assns., Am. Judicature Soc. Clubs: Duquesne, Fox Chapel Golf, Harvard-Yale-Princeton, Laurel Valley Golf, Pittsburgh Golf, Rolling Rock. Home: 5228 Westminster Pl., Pitts. 15232. Office: Oliver Bldg., Pitts. 22. Died Oct. 28, 1965; buried Calvary Cemetery, Pitts.

O'NEILL, John Edward, business exec.; b. Pendleton, Ont., Can., Oct. 7, 1893; s. Andrew and Catherine (Brownrigg) O'N.; student pub. schs. of Ont.; m. Mary Hughina Brunet, Jan. 10, 1918 (dec.); children—Virginia Patricia (Mrs. C. J. Heflin), John Edward, Dennis Hugh; m. 2d, Paloma Cathana Randleman, July 4, 1932; children—Margaret Catherine (Mrs. H. H. Mauz, Jr.), Edwin Randle. Came to U.S., 1915, naturalized, 1941. Pres., dir. J. E. O'Neill, Inc., Fresno, Cal., 1945—; sr. v.p., dir. Producers Cotton Oil Co., Calflax Co.; dir. Farmers Market of Fresno; pres., dir. O'Neill Farms, Inc., Huron, Cal., O'Neill Meat Co., O'Neill Broadcasting Co.; v.p., dir. A. M. O'Neill & Sons, Inc. Pres. United Givers Program, 1959-60; dir. Boys' Club of Fresno, Cal. Mem. Cal. State Automobile Assn. (dir.), Am. Automobile Assn. (past pres.), Fresno District Fair. Club: University Sequoia. Home: 3406 Huntington Blvd. Office: P.O. Box 1832, Fresno, Cal. Died Apr. 1961.

O'NEILL, J(ohn) Vincent, banker; b. Montclair, N.J., July 13, 1903; s. Michael Francis and Helen (Dean) O'N; student Columbia, 1922-25, N.Y. U., 1925-28, Am. Inst. Banking, 1928-30; m. Catherine Eagan, Oct. 5, 1927; children—Nancy, Robert, Kay, Don Richard, Jean. Messenger Nat. City Bank, N.Y.C., 1922, securities and credit work, 1923-27, loan supervision, br. mgmt. depts., 1927-33, mgr. port authority br., 1934-47; v.p. charge banking Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 1947-49; v.p. dir. Mercantile Nat. Bank of Chgo., 1949, exec. v.p., 1949, pres., 1950-58, chmn., 1951-58; pres., chief executive officer and dir. The Dania Bank, Dania, Florida, 1958-61; pres., dir. Blvd. Nat. Bank of Miami (Fla.), 1961—; pres. Blvd. Safe Deposit Co., 1961—; vice chmn. Everglades Bank of Fort Lauderdale, 1960-61; instr. banking, econs. law Am. Inst. Banking, Katherine Gibbs Sch., 1941-48; guest lect. Chmn. Montclair Police Res., 1947-48; mem. Gen. R. E. Wood's com. to study Army and Air Force post exchange operation European Command, 1955. Founding chmn. Midwest-Chgo. Boys Clubs; chmn. ins. and commerce div. Community Fund Chgo., 1956-57; pres. adv. bd., St. Francis Hosp., 1955-57; bd. lay trustees Trinity Coll., 1962—; pres. bd. regents Marymont Coll., 1963—; mem. adminstrv. bd. of Biscayne College, 1963—; chmn. Arthritis and Rheumatism Fund Chgo., 1956-57. Mem. pres.' com. U. Notre Dame, 1954—; adviser to Seminole Indian Tribe, 1958—; hon. bd. dirs. Ft. Lauderdale Symphony 1958-63; bd. dirs. Opera Guild Ft. Lauderdale 1958—, Dade County Chpt. A.R.C., 1964—; bd. dirs., treas. Heart Assn. Miami, 1964—; v.p., bd. dirs. Jr. Achievement Greater Miami, 1962—; bd. dirs., treas. Nat. Conf. Christians and Jews, 1963. Knight comdr. Equestrian Order Holy Sepulchre. Mem. Am. (chmn. nat. credits conf. adminstrn. 1955-57), Ill. (pres. Chgo. dist. 1955-56, council) bankers assns., Chgo. Clearing Ho. Assn. (pres. 1955-57), Am. Inst. Banking (life mem., pres. N.Y. chpt. 1934-35, nat. exec. council 1945-48, chmn. nat. ednl. adv. com. 1947-48), Mugwumps (past pres.), N.Y. U. Alumni Assn. (past pres. Chgo.). Clubs: Chicago, Union League (Chgo.); Lawyers (N.Y.C.); Skytop; Coral Ridge Yacht; La-Gorce Country; Kiwanis; Serra. Home: 524 Isle of Capri, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Office: Blvd. Nat. Bank, 5000 Biscayne Blvd., Miami. Died Jan. 1968.

OOMS, Casper W., lawyer; born Chicago, Illinois, Aug. 30, 1902; son of Adam and Gertrude (Dekker) O.; ed. Knox Coll., U. of Chicago; LL.B., U. of Chicago Law Sch., 1927; m. Ruth P. Miller, June 13, 1927; children—Van Doorn, Suzanne. Law clerk, U.S. Circuit Court Appeals, 1927-30; practice of patent law since 1930; commissioner of patents, 1945-47. Lecturer patent law, University of Chicago, U.S. delegate to London Conf. on German Owned Patents, 1946. Chmn. Patent Compensation Bd. of U.S. Atomic Energy Commn. Fellow American College Trial Lawyers; member of the Chgo. (librarian, mem. board mgrs. 1943-45), N.Y.C., Ill. State, Am. bar assns., Bar Assn. 7th Fed. Circuit (pres. 1952), Chgo. Patent Law Assn., Am. Patent Law Assn. Clubs: Chicago Literary; Union League, Law of Chicago. Author numerous articles on patent and trade-mark law. Home: 609 S. Kensington Av., LaGrange, Ill. Office: 135 S. LaSalle St., Chgo. 3. Died Feb. 19, 1961.

OOSTERMEYER, Jan, cons.; b. Holland, June 12, 1897; s. Jan and Henriette Bernardine (van der Gant) O.; ed. high sch., Amersfoort; m. Agnes Kathleen Robertson, Sept. 18, 1926; children—Bernardine R. (Mrs. John W. Austin), Jan Stuart. With Royal Dutch Shell, China, 1917-37, Chile, 1937-39; v.p. Shell Chem. Corp. U.S., 1939-42, pres., 1942-54, ret.; chmn. bd. Permanent Filter Corp.; cons., dir. Food Machinery & Chem. Corp.; dir. Fluor Corp., Ltd., Baird Bread Co. (Phoenix), Wessanen (Holland), Lytle Corp., Navajo Forest Products Industries, Sawhill Tubular Products, Lear Siegler Corp. Mem. Assn. for Applied Solar Energy (v.p.), Am. Inst. Fgn. Trade (dir.). Clubs: Rotary (Scottsdale, Ariz.); Racquet and Tennis (N.Y.C.); Mountain Shadows Country. Address: 74 Mountain Shadows W.; Scottsdale, Ariz. 85251. Died June 26, 1967; buried St. Francis Cemetery, Phoenix.

OPIE, Thomas, one of founders, 1872, and since dean Coll. of Phys. & Surg., Baltimore; b. Martinsburg, Va., May 14, 1842; s. Hierome Lindsay and Anne Stephenson (Locke) O.; academic edn. and Univ. of Va., Staunton, Va.; studied medicine, Univ. of Va.; grad. Univ. of Pa., 1861; served in 25th Va. regt., C.S.A., as pvt. and later surgeon, 1861-65. Has practiced, Baltimore, since 1865; prof. obstetrics, Coll. of Phys. & Surg., 1872-92; since then prof. gynecology. Gynecologist and abdominal surgeon, Baltimore City and Bayview hosps.; consulting gynecologist to Hebrew Hosp. Mem. Am. Med. Assn.; founder and mem. Am. Assn. Obstetricians and Gynecologists; etc. Address: 14 W. Franklin St., Baltimore.†

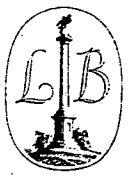
OPPENHEIMER, Robert (ŏp'pĕn-hīm-ĕr), physicist; b. New York, N.Y., Apr. 22, 1904; s. Julius and Ella (Freedman) O.; A.B., Harvard U., 1925, student Cambridge U., Eng., 1925-26; Ph.D., Göttingen U., Germany, 1927; m. Katherine Harrison, Nov., 1940; children—Peter, Katherine. National Research fellow, 1927-28; Internat. Edn. Bd. fellow, U. of Leyden and Zurich, 1928-29; asst. prof. physics, U. of Calif. and Calif. Inst. Tech., 1929-31, asso. prof., 1931-36, prof., 1936-47. Dir. Los Alamos Sci. Lab., Los Alamos, N.M., 1943-45; director and professor of physics, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, 1947—. Home: Olden Farm, Princeton, N.J. Address: Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J. Died Feb. 18, 1967.

OPPER, Clarence Victor (ŏp'pĕr), lawyer; b. New York, N.Y., Apr. 13, 1897; s. Victor M. and Alice (Guttman) O.; grad. Ethical Culture Sch., 1914; A.B., Dartmouth, 1918; LL.B., Columbia, 1921; m. Lucy Berlin, Oct. 2, 1931; 1 dau., Susanna. Admitted to N.Y. bar, 1921, U.S. Supreme Court, 1926, D.C., 1937; asso. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, N.Y. City, 1921-23; asso. Griffiths & Content, N.Y. City, 1923-26, mem. firm, 1926-31; Counsel City Housing Corp., N.Y. City, 1931-33; asst. gen. counsel Farm Credit Adminstrn., Washington, D.C., 1933-34; asst. gen. counsel U.S. Treasury Dept., 1934-38; judge, Tax Ct. of U.S. (formerly U.S. Bd. Tax Appeals) since 1938. Served as pvt. 301st Field Signal Batt., 1917; 2d lieut., 1918-19. Mem. Assn. Bar of City of N.Y., N.Y. Law Soc., Dartmouth Coll. Alumni Council (president 1959), Columbia Law Alumni (D.C. pres. 1962). Democrat. Clubs: Lotus (N.Y.C.); National Press, Cosmos (Washington). Editor of Columbia Law Rev., 1920-21. Home: 3103 Garfield St. N.W., Washington 20008. Office: U.S. Tax Ct., Internal Revenue Bldg., Washington. Died June 19, 1964; buried Arlington Nat. Cemetery.

ORCHARD, John Ewing, prof. econ. geography, author; b. Exeter, Neb., July 19, 1893; s. William J. and Laura A. (Ewing) O.; A.B., Swarthmore (Pa.) Coll., 1916; student U. of Pa., 1917-18; A.M., Harvard, 1920, Ph.D., 1923; student U. of Chicago, summer, 1920; m. Dorothy A. Johnson, Dec. 27, 1920. Instr. English and history, George Sch. Pa., 1916-17; instr. econ. geography, Sch. of Business, Columbia, 1920-24, asst. prof., 1924-29, asso. prof., 1929-38, prof., 1938-61, professor emeritus of economic geography, 1962—, acting dean, 1947 and 1953; asst. mine econ., U.S. Bur. Mines, 1918-19; indsl. econ. advisor, OPM, 1941, sr. asst. adminstr., Office Lend-Lease Adminstrn., 1941-43; dir. gen. areas branch, Fgn. Econ. Adminstrn., 1943-44; spl. asst. to asst. sec. and under sec. of state, 1944-45; senior consultant, Office of Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, 1945-46; spl. adviser to spl. rep., E.C.A., Paris, 1949-50; consultant E.C.A., 1950-53. Decorated Chevalier, Légion d'Honneur (France),

THE LITTLE, BROWN BOOK OF ANECDOTES

CLIFTON FADIMAN
GENERAL EDITOR



LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY
BOSTON TORONTO

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istotle [Socrates] (1906–75), *magnate. He lived on a yacht where he entertained, among on Churchill and Maria Callas, with whom he had a long and tionship. In 1968 he married queline Kennedy. His empire ne hundred companies and a fifty-five ships, as well as nu- in banks, shipyards, and*

stina Onassis had installed a bathroom adjoining his of- vas a one-way mirror, which observe unsuspecting visitors of the bathroom. During a one afternoon Onassis ex- nd went to the bathroom. hroned, he looked up at the rrified to see his own reflec- at him. A workman making the door earlier in the day had or the wrong way around.

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n (1963–), *US actress.*

een-year-old Tatum O'Neal film *International Velvet,* a came to make sure that she ehind in her studies. Noting as not very good, he asked d not bother her. The child rned: "Oh, no, I'll have an ac-

❧ ❧

ne (1888–1953), *US drama- in the theater by his actor fa- f tuberculosis in 1913 turned ing plays. His first full-length* Horizon *(1920), won a Pu- Christie (1922) and* Mourn- ctra *(1931) were further suc- was awarded the Nobel Prize health and alcoholism dogged hich nonetheless saw the cre- is greatest works, such as* The

Iceman Cometh *(1946) and the autobiographical* Long Day's Journey into Night *(written in 1940–41, but not performed until 1956).*

1 Working as a news reporter on the *New London Telegraph,* O'Neill sometimes found it difficult to deliver his stories in a form acceptable to his editor. One contribution came back with the following note: "This is a lovely story, but would you mind finding out the name of the gentleman who carved the lady and whether the dame is his wife or daughter or who? And phone the hospital for a hint as to whether she is dead or discharged or what? Then put the facts into a hundred and fifty words and send this literary batik to the picture framers."

2 O'Neill always strongly objected to cutting any of his plays. When director and playwright Russel Crouse asked him to shorten the script of *Ah, Wilderness!* he was very reluctant. The following day he telephoned Crouse to tell him that he had cut fifteen minutes. Surprised and pleased, Crouse said, "I'll be right over to get the changes."

"Oh, there aren't any changes to the text," O'Neill explained, "but you know we have been playing this thing in four acts. I've decided to cut out the third intermission."

❧ ❧

OPPENHEIMER, J. Robert (1904–67), *US physicist, director of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton, New Jersey, from 1947 to 1966. He was in charge of the development of the atomic bomb at the end of World War II, and from 1945 to 1952 held a key position in US atomic policy. His misgivings about the hydrogen bomb caused him to fall foul of a McCarthyite witch-hunt (1953), and he was labeled a security risk. Thereafter he devoted himself mainly to considering the ethics of science in society.*

1 Physicist James Franck was professor of Göttingen University when the twenty-three-year-old Oppenheimer was being examined for his doctorate. On emerging from the oral examination, Franck remarked, "I got out of there just in time. He was beginning to ask *me* questions."

2 As Oppenheimer watched the first atomic bomb explode in a test at Alamogordo, New Mexico, on July 16, 1945, a passage from the Hindu scripture, the *Bhagavad Gita,* came into his mind: "If the radiance of a thousand suns were to burst into the sky, that would be like the splendor of the Mighty One." Then, as the enormous mushroom cloud darkened the sky, another sentence from the same source came to him: "I am become Death, the shatterer of worlds."

3 After his contract with the Atomic Energy Commission was canceled on security grounds, Oppenheimer continued his work at Princeton. In April 1962 he was invited to a White House dinner by President John F. Kennedy. Then in December 1963 he was awarded the Enrico Fermi Award of the Atomic Energy Commission. Accepting this sign of official forgiveness from Lyndon B. Johnson, Oppenheimer said, "I think it is just possible, Mr. President, that it may have taken some charity and some courage for you to make this award today."

❧ ❧

ORSAY, Alfred-Guillaume-Gabriel, Count d' (1801–52), *French dandy, who spent many years in England. He and his stepmother-in-law, Marguerite, Countess of Blessington, headed one of the most glittering of London's coteries in the 1830s and 1840s until, encumbered by debt, they had to flee to France, where they both died.*

1 After 1841 Count d'Orsay was beset by fear of arrest for debt. The curious laws of the time, however, put him in no danger of being served with a writ or arrested between sunset and sunrise. During daylight hours, visitors to his house had to establish their identity before they were allowed in, and two mastiffs prowled in the garden. Despite these precautions an enterprising bailiff, disguised as an errand boy, managed to gain admittance late one afternoon. He surprised the count in his dressing room and revealed his true identity. D'Orsay, who was halfway through his toilet, did not lose his head. He asked the officer if he might finish dressing and courteously bade him take a chair. For over an hour the man sat and watched, fascinated, oblivious to the rapidly approaching sunset. The count, however, was

(Smith/Blessey)
June 16, 1989
Draft Eight
HIGH

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CHELTENHAM HIGH SCHOOL
WYCOTTE, PENNSYLVANIA
JUNE 19, 1989

Mr. Secretary, Dr. Stefanski, Mr. Rogers, Members of the Board, Faculty and Administrators, Parents and Students.

Thank you, Hang Ngyun [Hong WEE en], for that gracious introduction. And I want to thank all of you for your generous reception.

It is indeed a privilege to be at the magnificent success that is Cheltenham High School. And to say, paraphrasing Mark Twain, that reports of your reputation have not "been greatly exaggerated."

You know, as Marine One flies, it's 120 miles from Washington to Philadelphia. And on the way up here Secretary Cavazos -- that ardent champion of American education -- detailed for me your superb record of achievement in social service, music, the academics and humanities.

Well, now that I've seen you up-close and personal, I can say that Mr. Trimble is right: Cheltenham, "you are beautiful." And I know that you'll believe me when I say what a pleasure it is to join my soon-to-be fellow high-school graduates.

Of course, I also want you to enjoy today. Therefore, a promise: I will be brief. After all, you've worked and studied

Stephanie —

I don't understand these charges

CJ

and struggled for four years, and now comes the hard part. Listening to a Commencement address.

And let me assure you: I do remember how it feels. For it seems like only yesterday that I, too, as a high-school senior, listened to a Commencement speech [PAUSE] . . . Believe me, I only wish it were yesterday.

In high school, I loved History, English, and major league baseball [PAUSE] . . . not necessarily in that order. But most of all, I loved the possibilities, and horizons, of the rainbow called tomorrow. A rainbow that, here at Cheltenham, you color blue and gold.

Today, I would like to talk about your possibilities as individuals, and our horizons as a Nation. I do so believing that you can enrich the world -- charitably, and courageously -- through your choices and your deeds. And through a few things I've learned, and would like to share with you: Things about America -- and her people.

I have learned, for instance, that we are not black and white, rural and urban, the privileged and the poor. We are Americans.

I have learned that any definition of a successful life insists that we help those for whom the American Dream seems like an Impossible Dream.

And I have learned that for different generations this help may take different forms. For conditions vary, and challenges

change. Yet what does not -- must not -- change is our capacity -- responsibility -- to assist society at large.

Two centuries ago, for instance, our forefathers banded together to brave Independence. Their challenge was to found the Colonies and then push back the wilderness. Ninety years later, the challenge for many of your great-great-great-grandfathers was to preserve the Republic so that, united, we stood.

A later generation helped pull us out of the Depression. Still another placed a man on the moon. At times, we have been ragged in goods. But we have always been rich in spirit. Even in 1933, with 25 per cent of America's workforce out of work, Franklin Roosevelt could say, surveying the Republic: "[Our troubles] concern, thank God, only material things."

FDR knew then, as we know now, that life is measured not by what's in our bank account -- but by holding ourselves to account for the well-being of our community.

This belief is as timeless as the Spirit of 1776. It embodies what Dwight Eisenhower meant when he said, "We must be willing, individually and as a Nation, to accept what sacrifices may be required of us."

As Americans, we have made those sacrifices -- eagerly, selflessly -- for over 200 years. Think of Bunker Hill and Bastogne, where we upheld the tenets of democracy. Or the Marshall Plan, where we rebuilt postwar Europe. Or the Peace Corps and Power Through People, where freedom waved a flag emblazened, "Service to Nation, and to neighbor."

not a flag — was made up

((You know, a student told me awhile ago that high school is a great place to learn about personal risk-taking. I asked how he figured that. And he said: "Have you ever tasted cafeteria food?"))

My friends, today I ask you to take a risk for a cause larger than ourselves. It is the cause of Clara Barton and the Red Cross. Of Raoul Wallenberg, who helped refugees escape oppression, and Mary McLeod Bethune, who made higher learning a bequest. It is the cause of helping others, and thereby America. It is the cause of democratic ideals.

Abroad, this cause insists that we help -- by word, and by deed -- the young people who demand such rights as assembly, religion, press, free speech. The rights our ancestors secured for us. And that we too often take for granted.

Look to the Soviet Union, where brave people press for religious, intellectual, and political liberty. Look to Poland, where Solidarity's long struggle has borne fruit in the results of free elections. Or, yes, look to China, where students have demanded freedom -- a demand that will not be stilled.

Who will ever forget the picture of that young Chinese -- solitary and vulnerable -- facing down a column of tanks? That vivid, unforgettable image illustrates how precious is the freedom that is America's secret weapon, and her shield.

We do not have to stand in front of tanks in America. But we do have to summon the same courage to confront the evil that exists in the world. We have to stand in front of the forces of

cruelty and violence. And confront the dark powers of poverty and despair. We have to summon the courage to face down the scourge of drugs that stalks, and harms, our youth.

Fortunately, we Americans have an advantage: We have a heritage of bravery, of faith in God, of liberty and human dignity. And the Golden Rule: Do unto others as you would have others do unto you. Values exemplified by Cheltenham graduates David Dornstein [DORN steen] and Martin Apfelbaum, who lost their lives in the crash of Pan Am Flight 103.

In recent weeks, at College Commencement speeches, I have spoken of these values. And called for the right of peoples everywhere to free expression. Well, those values also guide our challenge at home. Not merely to ensure free expression -- for the most part, that war has already been won. Rather, to win the struggle not yet decided: The fight for justice, equality, and hope.

My friends, to win that fight will require you, and you, and you [POINT TO THREE MEMBERS OF AUDIENCE] -- you, and others, enlisting in our crusade. And it will demand the little-noted deeds that make headlines not in the national magazines, but in the local weekly. Deeds that once moved Lafayette, who led Washington's troops at Yorktown, to write of America: "What charms me most is, that all the citizens are brethren."

We term these deeds volunteerism, or community service. They are central to our fabric as a Nation, and as a people. No, they aren't as dramatic as the profiles in courage of Warsaw, the

gulags, and Tiananmen Square. But they reflect the same sense of sacrifice, and of concern: concern for country, decency, our fellow man.

You know, there's a story about a father who told his son that if he cheated on an exam he'd only be hurting himself. And the son replied, "Maybe I'll see if I can stand the pain."

Well, volunteerism's groups, and individuals, haven't cheated -- themselves, or their society. Groups like your Youth at Risk program, Eagle Scouts, and United Way Youth Council Chapter. Individuals like Anneka Cooper, who assists a neighborhood nursing home. Or Keith Damsker, translating materials into Korean for the American Cancer Society. Or two Jennifers -- Payes and Lowe [Low] -- who serve at Moss Rehabilitation Center and Holy Redeemer Hospital.

The thing is: At Cheltenham, that's just a partial reading. The list is endless. Their deeds go on. And another thing: Across America, we need to expand this roll of volunteers. For they can combat -- nationally -- as you are doing -- locally -- issues like hunger and health care, drug abuse and homelessness.

To achieve that aim, our Administration recently created the Office of National Service. And this week, we will take another step. For by announcing our Administration's new YES or YES to America Program -- Youth Entering Service -- we will refute those who speak of a "Me" Generation. Instead, this program can build a cathedral of the spirit -- and help yours become a global "We" Generation.

Let me tell you a story about that generation, and its spirit.

One day, a man stepped aboard a train. And as he did, a shoe slipped off and landed on the track. Unable to retrieve it as the train was moving, the man calmly took off his other shoe and threw it back along the track in the direction of the first. His fellow passengers were amazed. Smiling, Mahatma Gandhi explained his action: "The poor man who finds the shoe lying on the track will now have a pair he can use."

Gandhi knew, as we must, that the "We" Generation rejects a new Gilded Age of mindless self-absorption. For only "we," not "me," can define a successful life both for the individual and the Nation.

Remember those beliefs. Treasure them. And remember, too, two signs which are posted right here in your gym.

One suggests that, "Success is a journey, not a destination." Often perilous, even cruel, but possessed of the challenges and values linking the students of this high school with the students of the world.

The other sign reads, "If a man never fails it may be because he never tries." My friends, some of you may try for President. Others, more enlightened, will do something truly inspiring. Become a doctor, like your alumnus, Michael Brown. Perhaps a ballplayer, like Cheltenham's Reggie Jackson. An artist like Edward Hergelroth, who has painted my own home in Kennebunkport. Or writers like Levinson and Link.

Whatever you decide, you will act not for yourselves alone -- but for a larger community, whether in Cheltenham or China. And in that spirit, let me close with another story from the human, which is the global, saga: A story about the most famous Pennsylvanian of them all.

[was 2021 I bed it to 2007]

Two hundred years ago, Benjamin Franklin looked at the president's chair on the last day of the Constitutional Convention. And addressing a friend, he made a confession.

Often, Franklin admitted, he had wondered during Philadelphia's long, hot summer whether the sun painted on the chair was rising or setting. "But now at length," he said, "I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

not a quote

My friends, for America -- for this high school -- for you as individuals -- our sun is rising, too.

In coming years, expand America's possibilities. Enlarge her horizons as a people. Say "Yes" to liberty, and to the dignity of man.

And as you do, remember that your inheritance is the future -- guard it, cherish it. Together, let us shape "tomorrow" in the image of our dreams -- not merely for this generation, but for generations to come.

Good luck, my most heart-felt congratulations, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

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CONCISE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN HISTORY

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WAYNE ANDREWS

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, *New York*

This in turn fell upon the prin-
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leadership have stood

unchallenged as precedents for subsequent courts to follow.

Chief Justice Marshall first enunciated the doctrine of implied powers in the case of United States v. Fisher (2 Cranch 358, 1805), but it was not until fourteen years later that the principle won national attention. In his decision in McCulloch v. Maryland (4 Wheaton 316, 1819), Marshall took occasion to reassert the doctrine of implied powers. He upheld the validity of the act which created the Second Bank of the United States, notwithstanding the silence of the Constitution on the power of Congress to create corporations, or to establish banks. In this decision he said: "Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional."

He justified this doctrine on the necessities of constitutional interpretation. He said: "A constitution, to contain an accurate detail of all the subdivisions of which its great powers will admit and of all the means by which they may be carried into execution, would partake of the prolixity of a legal code, and could scarcely be embraced by the human mind. It would probably never be understood by the public. Its nature, therefore, requires that only its great outlines should be marked, its important objects designated, and the minor ingredients which compose those objects deduced from the nature of the objects themselves. . . . We must never forget that it is a constitution we are expounding."

Under this and subsequent decisions upholding the doctrine of implied powers the Constitution has been elaborated and expanded to meet the needs of a civilization which could never have been envisioned by its framers. Pure food and drug laws, lottery acts, a white slave law, a law against the transportation of stolen motor vehicles across state lines, a kidnapping law, a statute requiring the use of safety devices on interstate trains, and many others have been passed under the general authority given to Congress to regulate interstate and foreign commerce. The powers to tax and to establish post offices and post roads have similarly served as bases for Federal regulation. But when Congress sought to regulate child labor under the taxing and commerce clauses the Supreme Court denied that such a power could be implied. Thus the powers reserved to the states under the Tenth Amendment may not be usurped under the excuse that they may be reasonably implied from some express power conferred upon Congress. The decisions upholding the constitutionality of the Wagner Act, however, indicate a tendency to permit a very broad construction of the commerce power which may result in a considerable diminution in the powers reserved to the states.

CONSTITUTION, RATIFICATION OF THE. The

Constitution was adopted by the Convention of
on Sept. 17. On the same day the Convention ado
a resolution that the Constitution be laid before
Continental Congress of the United States with
suggestion that in the opinion of the Convention
document should be submitted to a convention
delegates in each state for their assent and ratifi
tion, said convention to be called by the recommen
tion of the state legislatures. Article VII of the n
Constitution provided that "the ratification of t
Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for tl
Establishment of this Constitution between the Stat
so ratifying the Same." According to the Articles
Confederation, still in force, any amendments to ther
and changes in the existing form of national govern
ment could only become valid by the unanimou
consent of all the states. This action of the Conven-
tion, in requiring ratification by only nine of the
thirteen states, was therefore revolutionary from the
standpoint of the constitutional provisions of the
time. Also on the same day, Sept. 17, George Wash-
ington, as President of the Convention, wrote a letter
to the President of Congress transmitting the docu-
ment. The Continental Congress acted promptly and
on Sept. 28 following unanimously passed a resolu-
tion that the Constitution and documents accompany-
ing it be submitted to the legislatures of the several
states in order that the Constitution be likewise sub-
mitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each
state by the people thereof.

The first state to ratify was Delaware on Dec. 7,
1787, by the unanimous vote of the convention called
for that purpose. This little state was anxious to pre-
serve its independence from Pennsylvania, with
which state it had been joined in administration be-
fore the Revolution. Delaware was followed by Penn-
sylvania by a two-to-one vote of its convention on
Dec. 12, and New Jersey by unanimous vote on Dec.
18 of the same year. Georgia was the next in order
with a unanimous vote of its convention on Jan. 2,
1788, and Connecticut followed on Jan. 9, by more
than a three-to-one vote.

Following these five, the action was slower and in
several states ratification was secured only after a
protracted struggle. Massachusetts ratified on Feb. 6
by the close vote of 187 to 168, and was followed by
Maryland by a good majority on April 28 and South
Carolina by a like overwhelming vote on May 23.
New Hampshire ratified June 21 by a vote of 57 to
46. This made up the number of nine states necessary
to cause the Constitution to go into effect according
to the action of the Federal Convention.

Virginia ratified on June 26 by the vote of 89 yeas
to 79 nays, and New York on July 26 after a des-
perate struggle in her state convention at Pough-
keepsie. Due to the remarkable eloquence and leader-
ship of Alexander Hamilton, what was at first an
adverse majority was turned into the favorable vote
of 30 yeas to 27 nays.

Only these eleven states had ratified the Constitution when the new Government went into effect on March 4, 1789, and George Washington was inaugurated first President on April 30. North Carolina ratified on Nov. 21, and Rhode Island finally on May 29, 1790, by the very close vote of 34 to 32. Three other states, newly formed, in addition to the original thirteen, ratified the Constitution during the administration of Washington. They were: Vermont, on March 4, 1791; Kentucky, on June 1, 1792; Tennessee, on June 1, 1796. The other states followed in succession as they were settled and created by act of Congress during more than a century following.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

WE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virg
ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five,
Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation f
any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall is
Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse tl
Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the s
Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall
composed of two Senators from each State, chosen
the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Ser
tor shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Co
sequence of the first Election, they shall be divided
equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats
the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at tl
Expiration of the second Year, of the second Cla
at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the thir
Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that on
third may be chosen every second Year; and if Va
cancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during
the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Execu-
tive thereof may make temporary Appointments until
the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then
fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have
attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine
Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall
not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for
which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be
President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless
they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and
also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the
Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office
of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Im-
peachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall
be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the
United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside:
And no Person shall be convicted without the Con-
currence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not ex-
tend further than to removal from Office, and dis-
qualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor,
Trust or Profit under the United States: but the
Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and sub-
ject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment,
according to Law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of hold-
ing Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall
be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof;
but the Congress may at any time by Law make or
alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of
chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every
Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday

CHELTENHAM HIGH SCHOOL

I. BRIEF BACKGROUND

The school was founded in 1884--the first township high school in Pennsylvania.

Cheltenham High was created in an "enterprising" manner. The principal of the grammar school knew people felt overburdened by school taxes, so he asked the school board to permit four unusually good students to "go further in their education." And before the end of the year the grammar school became Cheltenham High School. (Note: the motto of the class of 1884 was "Row, Don't Drift!")

Cheltenham was the first school in Pa. to have an industrial arts program.

School Colors: Blue and Gold

Mascot: Panther

II. SOME DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES

Dr. Michael Brown--Nobel Prize Winner for Medicine
Jonathan Netanyahu--Leader of Israeli raid on Entebbe
Reggie Jackson--Baseball player
Levinson and Link--Creators of Columbo and Murder, She Wrote
Maxine Winokur Kumin--Pulitzer Prize for Poetry
Robert Meyers--Designer of the Social security System
Don Pike--Inventor of color television

III. SOME STATISTICS

**105th Commencement

**School Population: 1216 599 Male 617 Female

766 White
293 Black
145 Asian
9 Hispanic
3 Other

**Class of 1988 Data 87% went on to higher education

**Class of 1989 National Merit Letters of Commendation 11
Finalists 6
Winners 2

**23,000 students have been graduated in the school's history; they have taken over 21,500,000 classes.

IV. VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

The school has a history of volunteerism by students and parents. For example, during World War II, the student body raised $50,000 to buy a P-51 mustang fighter plane and raised $230,000 in war stamps and bonds.

Current programs by Students

Organizational

+ The Student Council sponsors fund-raising programs for CARE and Children's Hospital.

+ The Social Services Committee conducts canned food drives and sponsors a Talent Show which this year raised $1900 for the Montgomery County Bureau of Children and Youth.

+ The Student Council sponsors volunteers in area nursing homes.

+ The National Honor Society provides tutoring services for the student body.

Individual--A number of students are part of self-initiated volunteer activities, for example

Jennifer Payes at Moss Rehbilitation Center
Jennifer Lowe at the Physical Fitness Testing proram at Holy Redeemer Hospital

Current Programs by Parents

The Home and School Association supports the school with volunteers who help publish the Principal's Newsletter, raise funds to support school activities and students who are in need of financial support.

The United Parents' Group has a cadre of volunteers who help operate the Higher Achievement Program--a unique program designed to support students who are experiencing academic difficulty.

The Band Parents and Football Parents support those activities.

The Cheltenham High School Alumni Association is very active and also provides scholarship support.

The parents provide a post-senior prom breakfast party each year in the school.

The Concerned Parents of Cheltenham provide an after school academic support program for students.

V. NOTABLE EVENTS/ACHIEVEMENT OF 1988-89

The school has a very strong theatrical and musical tradition. The best attended/largest event of the year was the spring musical ANYTHING GOES--over 10% of the student body worked on the show.

The school newspaper won first place in the American Scholastic Press Competition.

Of the 12 Delaware Valley "slots" in the International Science Fair, 3 were won by Cheltenham Students.

Championship Sports Teams: Girsl' Tennis, Girls' Basketball, Boys' Tennis, Girls' Track, Girls' Cross Country.

Teams That Made Playoff Status: Soccer, Boys Basketball, Girls' Softball, Boys' Track

The school is a charter member of the Presidential Classroom Program; 18 members of the senior class participated this year.

The International Cultures Club won a 5-county talent competition.

The band and orchestra played a concert series in Toronto.

The district conducted its annual future problem solving bowl.

Four members of the senior class became Eagle Scouts.

We lost our annual football rivalry match with neighboring Abington, but that November weekend with its bonfire and game and dance are an annual highlight of the year.

CHELTENHAM HIGH SCHOOL

Rices Mill Road and Carlton Avenue
Wyncote, PA 19095
Principal - Mr. Joseph W. Rodgers

Direct Dial - 572-8824
Grades 9 - 12

Built 1959
Addition 1967
49.7 acres
69 classrooms
Auditorium Capacity - 1188
Little Theatre - 525

The high school curriculum is extensive and diverse. It is constantly changing as the high school works to meet the needs of a dynamic student population. The core of the curriculum is a variety of offerings in the five major academic areas, and the departments of Art, Business, Home Economics, Industrial Arts, Driver Education, Physical Education, and Music. Special programs also exist for students who are interested in developing skills for employment immediately following graduation and for students who learn more effectively in a structure other than the regular classroom.

Cheltenham High School also offers an outstanding variety of extra-curricular activities in sports, drama, music, publications, student government, and social service opportunities.

****

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT PROFILE

948 academic
238 business, general, and other curricula

Some of the options participated in by the above students:
54 attend Vo-tech School
68 participate in Senior Independent Project
10 participate in Cooperative Education Programs
3 participate in External Projects and Programs

****

PLACEMENT - CLASS OF 1988

Percentage of total class enrolled in:

Baccalaureate Programs	76%
2 Year (Assoc. and Nursing)	7%
Other Schools	4%

In sum 87% went to higher learning
13% took jobs, entered military service, etc.

The High School

The educational program at the high school is built on a solid core of traditional subject matter which is supplemented by enrichment and remedial courses.

Graduating from Cheltenham High School means that the student benefitted from a four-year experience encompassing a wide-range of academics and the humanities, in the development of personal responsibility, and in inter-scholastic and intramural athletics. Students also have over 80 clubs and activities to participate in.

Each of the five major academic areas offers honors and advanced courses.

Because of the early introduction of foreign language, students have the opportunity for a five-year study of a language.

Cheltenham ranks in the top five districts in Pennsylvania in the numbers of National Merit Semi-finalists and Commended students.

Cheltenham exceeds the state and national averages in combined SAT scores.

Students have consistently won top awards at national and state level science competitions and problem-solving bowls.

Student publications-the newspaper and literary magazine, garner top honors from such national organizations as the American Scholastic Press Association.

Endorsing the theme, "We Will Not Accept Failure," Cheltenham initiated the Higher Achievement Program to assist those students who need extra help.

Cheltenham provides a Business Education Department which utilizes the latest in technology. Other vocational options are available through the Eastern Montgomery County Area Vocational-Technical School

From its sensational musical productions to its outstanding sports teams, Cheltenham High School ranks number one!

Cheltenham High School is fully accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

insert on Secretary Cavazos doing a great job.

~~Mark Twain - "Been greatly exaggerated"~~ p.1

Service to Nation & to neighbor p.3

Barton & Red Cross p.4

Natl. Service p.6

200 years ago p.7

Franklin paraphrase p.8

FDR p.3

Staffed - Stephanie

Pres. of Bd. of School Directors
Mr. James Bell

(Smith/Blessey)
June 9, 1989
Draft Eight
HIGH

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CHELTENHAM HIGH SCHOOL
WYCOTTE, PENNSYLVANIA
JUNE 19, 1989

Mr. Secretary Mr. Rodgers School Board Dr. Stefanski

Faculty and Administrators, Parents and Students, above all, Friends. Chairman of Board (student) Hoang Nguyen (Wee-en)

Thank you, ~~Mr. Secretary,~~ for that gracious introduction.

And I want to thank all of you for your generous reception.

Wit & Wisdom of Mark Twain p. 155

It is indeed a privilege to be at the magnificent success that is Cheltenham High School. And to say, paraphrasing Mark Twain, that reports of your reputation have not "been greatly exaggerated."

Serbia Adv. 7565 Rex Jordan 4503 Air Force One 7th Ohio Dr. 3600

Marine One

You know, as ~~Air Force One~~ flies, it's ~~150~~ miles from Washington to Philadelphia. And on the way up here Secretary Cavazos detailed for me your superb record of achievement in social service, music, the academics and humanities.

(who is seeing to athletic education needs of the country or (a social defender of education))

Mr. Rodgers 215 0 Graduating session

Well, now that I've seen you up-close and personal, I can say that Mr. Trimble is right: Cheltenham, "you are beautiful." And I know that you'll believe me when I say what a pleasure it is to join my soon-to-be fellow high-school graduates.

Of course, I also want you to enjoy today. Therefore, a promise: I will be brief. After all, you've worked and studied and struggled for four years, and now comes the hard part. Listening to a Commencement address.

And let me assure you: I do remember how it feels. For it seems like only yesterday that I, too, as an undergraduate, listened to a high-school Commencement speech [PAUSE] . . . Believe me, I only wish it were yesterday.

In high school, I loved History, English, and major league baseball [PAUSE] . . . not necessarily in that order. But most of all, I loved the possibilities, and horizons, of the rainbow called tomorrow. A rainbow that, here at Cheltenham, you color blue and gold.

Today, I would like to talk about your possibilities as individuals, and our horizons as a Nation. I do so believing that you can enrich the world -- charitably, and courageously -- through your choices and your deeds. And through a few things I've learned, and would like to share with you: Things about America -- and her people.

I have learned, for instance, that we are not black and white, rural and urban, the privileged and the poor. We are Americans.

I have learned that any definition of a successful life insists that we help those for whom the American Dream ~~has become~~ seems like an Impossible Dream.

And I have learned that for different generations this help may take different forms. For conditions vary, and challenges change. Yet what does not -- must not -- change is our capacity -- responsibility -- to assist society at large.

Two centuries ago, for instance, our forefathers banded together to brave Independence. Their challenge was to found the Colonies and then push back the wilderness. Ninety years later, the challenge for many of your great-great-great-grandfathers was to preserve the Republic so that, united, we stood.

~~A later generation helped pull us out of the Depression.~~ Still another placed a man on the moon. At times, we have been ragged in goods. But we have always been rich in spirit. Even in 1933, with 25 per cent of America's workforce out of work, Franklin Roosevelt could say, surveying the Republic: "~~Our troubles~~ [Our] concern, thank God, only material things."

FDR knew then, as we know now, that life is measured not by what's in our bank account -- but by holding ourselves to account for the well-being of our community.

This belief is as timeless as the Spirit of 1776. It embodies what Dwight Eisenhower meant when he said, "We must be willing, individually and as a Nation, to accept what sacrifices may be required of us."

As Americans, we have made those sacrifices -- eagerly, selflessly -- for over 200 years. Think of Bunker Hill and Bastogne, where we upheld the tenets of democracy. Or the Marshall Plan, where we rebuilt postwar Europe. Or the ~~Peace Corps~~ and ~~Power Through People~~, where freedom waved a flag emblazened, "Service to Nation, and to neighbor."

((You know, a student told me awhile ago that high school is a great place to learn about personal risk-taking. I asked how

he figured that. And he said: "Have you ever tasted cafeteria food?"))

My friends, today I ask you to take a risk for a cause larger than ourselves. It is the cause of Clara Barton and the ~~Salvation Army~~. Of Raoul Wallenberg, who helped refugees escape oppression, and Mary McLeod Bethune, who made higher learning a bequest. It is the cause of helping others, and thereby America. It is the cause of democratic ideals.

Abroad, this cause insists that we help -- by word, and by deed -- the young people who demand such rights as assembly, religion, press, free speech. The rights our ancestors secured for us. And that we too often take for granted.

Look to the Soviet Union, where individualism is on the march. Look to Poland, which this month held the first real elections in Communist East Europe. Or, yes, look to China, where students are demanding a voice -- a voice that must, and will, be heard.

Who will ever forget the picture of that young Chinese ~~worker~~ -- solitary and vulnerable -- facing down a column of tanks? Or his courage which speaks volumes of the arching human spirit, oft-abused yet free? He showed -- as you can -- how young people around the world are changing that world. Changing it through the American values of liberty, human dignity, and "Do Unto Others."

In recent weeks, at College Commencement speeches, I have spoken of these values. And called for the right of peoples

everywhere to free expression. Well, those values also guide our challenge at home. Not merely to ensure free expression -- for the most part, that war has already been won. Rather, to win the battle not yet decided: The war for justice, equality, and hope.

My friends, to win that war will require you, and you, and you [POINT TO THREE MEMBERS OF AUDIENCE] -- you, and others, enlisting in our crusade. And it will demand the little-noted deeds that make headlines not in the national magazines, but in the local weekly. Deeds that once moved Lafayette, ~~a 17-year-old when~~ he led Washington's troops at Yorktown, to write of America: "What charms me most is, that all the citizens are brethren."

We term these deeds volunteerism, or community service. They are central to our fabric as a Nation, and as a people. No, they aren't as dramatic as the profiles in courage of Warsaw, the gulags, and Tiananmen Square. But they reflect the same sense of sacrifice, and of concern: concern for country, decency, our fellow man.

You know, when my kids were in school, I remember telling one of them that if he cheated on an exam he'd only be hurting himself. He said, "Maybe I'll see if I can stand the pain." Thankfully, as the doctors say, he later sought a second opinion [PAUSE] . . . mine.

Well, volunteerism's groups, and individuals, haven't cheated -- themselves, or their society. Groups like your United Way Youth Council Chapter, Senior Independent Project, and ~~remedial program~~ candy stripers, visiting nursing homes. Individuals like Anneka Cooper, who assists a

neighborhood nursing home. Or Keith Damsker, translating materials into Korean for the American Cancer Society. Or two Jennifers -- Payes and Lowe -- who serve at Moss Rehabilitation Center and Holy Redeemer Hospital.

~~The thing is:~~ At Cheltenham, that's just a partial reading. The list is endless. Their deeds go on. And another thing: Across America, we need to expand this roll of volunteers. For they can combat, nationally, as you are doing, locally, issues like hunger and health care, drug abuse and homelessness.

To achieve that aim, our Administration recently created the Office of National Service. And this week, we will take another step. For by announcing our Administration's new YES or YES to America Program -- Youth Entering Service -- we will refute those who speak of a "Me" Generation. Instead, this program can build a cathedral of the spirit -- and help yours become a global "We" Generation.

Let me tell you a story about that generation, and its spirit.

One day, a man stepped aboard a train. And as he did, a shoe slipped off and landed on the track. Unable to retrieve it as the train was moving, the man calmly took off his other shoe and threw it back along the track in the direction of the first. His fellow passengers were amazed. Smiling, Mahatma Gandhi explained his action: "The poor man who finds the shoe lying on the track will now have a pair he can use."

Gandhi knew, as we must, that the "We" Generation rejects a new Gilded Age of mindless self-absorption. For only "we," not "me," can define a successful life both for the individual and the Nation.

Remember those beliefs. Treasure them. And remember, too, two signs which are posted in your gym.

~~The first~~ suggests that, "~~Life~~ is a journey, not a destination." Often perilous, even cruel, but possessed of the challenges and values linking the students of this high school with the students of the world.

~~The second~~ sign reads, "If a man never fails it may be because he never tries." My friends, some of you may try for President. Others, more enlightened, will do something truly inspiring. Become a doctor, like your alumnus, Michael Brown. Perhaps a ballplayer, like Cheltenham's Reggie Jackson. Or writers like Levinson and Link.

Whatever you decide, you will act not for yourselves alone -- but for a larger community, whether in Cheltenham or China. And in that spirit, let me close with another story from the human, which is the global, saga: A story about the most famous Pennsylvanian of them all.

Two hundred and ~~two~~ years ago, Benjamin Franklin looked at the president's chair on the last day of the Constitutional Convention. And addressing a friend, he made a confession.

Often, Franklin admitted, he had wondered during Philadelphia's long, hot summer whether the sun painted on the

chair was rising or setting. "But now at length," he said, "I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

My friends, for America -- for this high school -- for you as individuals -- our sun is rising, too.

In coming years, expand America's possibilities. Lift her horizons as a people. ~~Say "yes"~~ to liberty, and to the dignity of man.

And as you do, remember that your inheritance is the future -- guard it, cherish it. Together, let us shape "tomorrow" in the image of our dreams -- not merely for this generation, but for generations to come.

Good luck, my most heart-felt congratulations, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

# # # #

WH

The Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents of the United States 1789-1985

IN CELEBRATION
OF THE FIFTIETH INAUGURAL

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DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

1ST INAUGURAL ADDRESS

January 20, 1953

My friends, before I begin the expression of those thoughts that I deem appropriate to this moment, would you permit me the privilege of uttering a little private prayer of my own. And I ask that you bow your heads.

Almighty God, as we stand here at this moment my future associates in the executive branch of the government join me in beseeching that Thou will make full and complete our dedication to the service of the people in this throng, and their fellow citizens everywhere.

Give us, we pray, the power to discern clearly right from wrong, and allow all our words and actions to be governed thereby, and by the laws of this land. Especially we pray that our concern shall be for all the people, regardless of station, race, or calling.

May cooperation be permitted and be the mutual aim of those who, under the concepts of our Constitution, hold to differing political faiths; so that all may work for the good of our beloved country and for Thy glory. Amen.

My Fellow-Citizens:

THE WORLD and we have passed the midway point of a century of continuing challenge. We sense with all our faculties that forces of good and evil are massed and armed and opposed as rarely before in history.

THIS FACT defines the meaning of this day. We are summoned by this honored and historic ceremony to witness more than the act of one citizen swearing his oath of service, in the presence of his God. We are called as a people to give testimony in the sight of the world, to our faith that the future shall belong to the free.

SINCE THIS century's beginning, a time of tempest has seemed to come upon the continents of the earth. Masses of Asia have awakened to strike off shackles of the past. Great nations of Europe have fought their bloodiest wars. Thrones have toppled and their vast empires have disappeared. New nations have been born.

FOR OUR own country, it had been a time of recurring trial. We have grown in power and in responsibility. We have passed through the anxieties of depression and of war to a summit unmatched in man's history. Seeking to secure peace in the world, we have had to fight through the forests of the Argonne, to the shores of Iwo Jima, and to the cold mountains of Korea.

IN THE swift rush of great events, we find ourselves groping to know the full sense and meaning of the times in which we live. In our quest of understanding, we beseech God's guidance. We summon all our knowledge of the past and we scan all signs of the future. We bring all our wit and all our will to meet the question:

HOW FAR have we come in man's long pilgrimage from darkness toward light? Are we nearing the light—a day of freedom and of peace for all mankind? Or are the shadows of another night closing in upon us?

GREAT AS are the preoccupations absorbing us at home, concerned as we are with matters that deeply affect our livelihood today and our vision of the future, each of these domestic problems is dwarfed by, and often even created by, this question that involves all human kind.

THIS TRIAL comes at a moment when man's power to achieve good or to inflict evil surpasses the brightest hopes and the sharpest fears of all ages. We can turn rivers in their courses, level mountains to the plains. Oceans and land and sky are avenues for our colossal commerce. Disease diminishes and life lengthens.

YET THE promise of this life is imperiled by the very genius that has made it possible. Nations amass wealth. Labor sweats to create—and turns out devices to level not only mountains but also cities. Science seems ready to confer upon us, as its final gift, the power to erase human life from this planet.

AT SUCH a time in history, we who are free, must proclaim anew our faith.

care of freedom to the weak or the timid. We must acquire proficiency in defense and display stamina in purpose.

WE MUST be willing, individually and as a Nation, to accept whatever sacrifices may be required of us. A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both.

THESE BASIC precepts are not lofty abstractions, far removed from matters of daily living. They are laws of spiritual strength that generate and define our material strength. Patriotism means equipped forces and a prepared citizenry. Moral stamina means more energy and more productivity, on the farm and in the factory. Love of liberty means the guarding of every resource that makes freedom possible—from the sanctity of our families and the wealth of our soil to the genius of our scientists.

AND SO each citizen plays an indispensable role. The productivity of our heads, our hands, and our hearts is the source of all the strength we can command, for both the enrichment of our lives and the winning of the peace.

NO PERSON, no home, no community can be beyond the reach of this call. We are summoned to act in wisdom and in conscience; to work with industry, to teach with persuasion, to preach with conviction, to weigh our every deed with care and with compassion. For this truth must be clear before us: whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in the heart of America.

THE PEACE we seek, then, is nothing less than the practice and the fulfillment of our whole faith among ourselves and in our dealings with others. This signifies more than the stilling of guns, easing the sorrow of war. More than an escape from death, it is a way of life. More than a haven for the weary, it is a hope for the brave.

THIS IS the hope that beckons us onward in this century of trial. This is the work that awaits us all, to be done with bravery, with charity, and with prayer to Almighty God.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

1ST INAUGURAL ADDRESS

March 4, 1933

I AM certain that my fellow Americans expect that on my induction into the Presidency I will address them with a candor and a decision which the present situation of our Nation impels. This is preeminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing conditions in our country to-day. This great Nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance. In every dark hour of our national life a leadership of frankness and vigor has met with that understanding and support of the people themselves which is essential to victory. I am convinced that you will again give that support to leadership in these critical days.

IN SUCH a spirit on my part and on yours we face our common difficulties. They concern, thank God, only material things. Values have shrunken to fantastic levels; taxes have risen; our ability to pay has fallen; government of all kinds is faced by serious curtailment of income; the means of exchange are frozen in the currents of trade; the withered leaves of industrial enterprise lie on every side; farmers find no markets for their produce; the savings of many years in thousands of families are gone.

MORE IMPORTANT, a host of unemployed citizens face the grim problem of existence, and an equally great number toil with little return. Only a foolish optimist can deny the dark realities of the moment.

YET OUR distress comes from no failure of substance. We are stricken by no plague of locusts. Compared with the perils which our forefathers conquered because they believed and were not afraid, we have still much to be thankful for. Nature still offers her bounty and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply. Primarily this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed, through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure, and abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men.

TRUE THEY have tried, but their efforts have been cast in the pattern of an outworn tradition. Faced by failure of credit they have proposed only the lending of more money. Stipped of the lure of profit by which to induce our people to follow their false leadership, they have resorted to exhortations, pleading tearfully for restored confidence. They know only the rules of a generation of self-seekers. They have no vision, and when there is no vision the people perish.

THE MONEY changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths. The measure of the restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit.

HAPPINESS LIES not in the mere possession of money; it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative effort. The joy and moral stimulation of work no longer must be forgotten in the mad chase of evanescent profits. These dark days will be worth all they cost us if they teach us that our true destiny is not to be ministered unto but to minister to ourselves and to our fellow men.

RECOGNITION OF the falsity of material wealth as the standard of success goes hand in hand with the abandonment of the false belief that public office and high political position are to be valued only by the standards of pride of place and personal profit; and there must be an end to a conduct in banking and in business which too often has given to a sacred trust the likeness of callous and selfish wrongdoing. Small wonder that confidence languishes, for it thrives only on honesty, on honor, on the sacredness of obligations, on faithful protection, on unselfish performance; without them it can not live.

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"grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water." According to former practice, the legality of captures was decided in prize courts, and the profits went chiefly to the privateer owners, officers and crews. During our earlier wars, privateering was widely practiced and highly profitable. In the Revolution, letters of marque were issued by both Congress and state governments to 1150 vessels, and in the War of 1812 privateers numbering 515 captured about 1450 prizes. Among European nations privateering was abolished by the Declaration of Paris (1856). It was practiced only briefly by the South in the Civil War, and in subsequent wars commerce destroying has been limited to government-owned vessels.

MARQUETTE IRON RANGE is in upper Michigan near the midpoint on the south shore of Lake Superior. The oldest and largest mines are at Negaunee and Ishpeming, where iron was first discovered in the Lake Superior district, September, 1844, by United States land surveyors. The Jackson Mining Co. was incorporated in 1848, and others were soon established. There was in the district abundant wood for charcoal to weld the iron into blooms and smelt it in blast furnaces, and Lake Superior charcoal iron became a standard product in the American market until superseded by coke furnace iron produced in the lower lake region. In order to connect the ore with the Great Lakes transportation routes it was necessary to build first a road and then a railroad from mines to ports. The "Iron Mountain" railroad, built in 1857 to serve this range, was the first railroad in the Upper Peninsula. The known ore resources will last for many years.

MARSHALL PLAN is the popular name of the European Recovery Program (1948–52) which grew out of a proposal of Secretary of State George C. Marshall in a speech at Harvard University, June 5, 1947. Designed to revive European economy in order to provide political and social conditions in which free institutions could survive, the plan proposed that European countries take the initiative in assessing their resources and requirements in order to show what they could do to give effect to American economic aid.

Sixteen countries, led by Britain and France, established the Committee of European Economic Cooperation to outline a four-year recovery program. This was later replaced by a permanent Organization of European Economic Cooperation (O. E. E. C.) to which Western Germany was also ultimately admitted. The U. S. Congress in April, 1948, enacted legislation for a recovery program which was placed under the control of the Economic Cooperation Administration (E. C. A.), headed by Paul J. Hoffman. In an effort to restore agricultural and industrial production to prewar levels, create financial stability, promote economic co-operation, and expand exports, the United States in a four-year period appropriated some $12,000,000,000 (plus $1,150,000 for assistance on credit terms). This period saw great efforts made towards European reconstruction; the gross national product of western Europe rose 25% or 15% over prewar levels. The Soviet Union and its satellites refused to participate in the program.

MARTIAL LAW, in American procedure, is the exercise of control by a state or by the National Government over the civil population, through its military forces, after civil authority has shown itself ineffective in meeting the emergency. The term does not apply, though often employed, to the exercise of authority by a belligerent in enemy territory under the laws of war, as in Puerto Rico following American occupation of the island in 1898. A more common error in terminology appears in the frequent confusion of "military aid to the civil power" with martial law. The President may legally furnish aid, short of a declaration of martial law, to a state government whose authority has been impaired by domestic disturbances, and may move separately to protect United States property, with or without the consent of the states in which such property may be located. Correspondingly, the state executive may act on his own initiative in parallel situations.

An historical summary of the instances of actual martial law in the United States may be divided into three classes: first, where the President of the United States promulgated the declaration *eo nomine;* second, where such proclamations issued from state executives; lastly, where military commanders on their own initiative invoked the law of necessity during an emergency, either in peace or war. There are but two instances of the first type: the presidential proclamations of Sept. 24, 1862, and July 5, 1864. The authority invoked under the latter led to the decision by the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of *Ex Parte* Milligan (1866). The court was unanimous in holding that the President and his military subordinates had violated the constitutional rights of the defendant, a citizen of Indiana, in denying trial by jury. The results of the case were summarized later by Charles Evans Hughes: "Outside the actual theater of war, and if, in a true sense, the administration of justice remains unobstructed, the right of the citizen to normal judicial procedure is secure." The Whisky Insurrection, in 1794, and President Cleveland's use of regular army troops in Chicago to prevent interference with the mails during the Pullman strike were not instances of actual martial law.

More frequent have been the declarations of martial law by state executives. Among the more notable instances was the Dorr Rebellion, which occurred in Rhode Island in 1842. It gave rise to a declaration of martial law by the state legislature, probably the one instance in our history of such an

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from 3500 B.C. to the present

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1817

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intelligence estimates had dismissed all probability of any immediate major German offensive capability.) The 106th Division, just arrived on the front, and the 28th Division, recuperating from severe fighting at Schmidt, were shattered. A paratroop drop in the area Eupen-Monschau, and a spearhead force of English-speaking German soldiers in American uniforms, added to panic and confusion behind the assault zone. But on the north flank, the U.S. V Corps, halting its own offensive toward the Roer dams, held firm, as did the U.S. 4th Division on the south. Canalized between these shoulders, the attack roared on toward the Meuse. Two U.S. armored divisions were rushed in by Bradley as immediate reinforcement. Eisenhower then committed the SHAEF reserve —the 82nd and 101st Airborne divisions (recuperating near Reims from their Maas operation). Truckborne, they arrived (December 19)—the 101st (under Brigadier General **Anthony C. McAuliffe**) at Bastogne, a check to Fifth Panzer Army's progress, and the 82nd (Major General **Matthew B. Ridgway**) to bolster the northern flank. Montgomery began shifting 1 British corps to backstop the operation along the Meuse. At Bradley's order, Patton (December 18) halted his Third Army's advance in the Saar to begin an amazing 90° shift in direction to the north, to hit the German southern flank.

1944, December 20–26. Allied Recovery. Eisenhower transferred command of all U.S. troops north of the bulge to Montgomery, leaving only Patton's army under Bradley. Despite a desperate defense of **St.-Vith** by the U.S. 7th Armored Division (Brigadier General **R. W. Hasbrouck**), the Sixth Panzer Army forged slowly ahead (December 19–22), but the delay had been fatal to the German plan. The V Corps was still presenting an impenetrable front, while the U.S. VII Corps was hurrying southwest to seal the remainder of the northern flank. At **Bastogne,** the 101st Airborne, with some other units—some 18,000 men in all—resisted all efforts of the Fifth Panzer Army to overrun their perimeter. However, the invading tide, lapping around Bastogne, progressed northwest toward the Meuse. Model, commanding Army Group B, quite properly desired now to shift the weight of the German assault to Manteuffel's Fifth Panzer Army, but Hitler, obstinate and ignorant, insisted the decisive blow be struck by his SS pet, Dietrich. By December 22, Patton was attacking north toward beleaguered Bastogne on a 2-corps front, while Devers' 6th Army Group extended its left to cover his advance. Dietrich's penetration in the Manhay-Stavelot area, and Manteuffel's spearheads—Panzer Lehr and 2nd Panzer divisions—were grinding to a halt with empty fuel tanks at **Celles,** almost in sight of the Meuse, to be struck by American and British counterattacks (December 25–26). Hitler's gamble had failed. Patton's Third Army punched a hole through Manteuffel's troops to reach Bastogne (December 26), and, with the first clear weather, Allied air began pounding German supply trains west of St.-Vith.

1944, December 26–1945, January 2. The Battle for Bastogne. Hitler insisted on the capture of Bastogne, and a furious battle raged for a week while the German tide ebbed elsewhere in the Bulge under Allied pressure. Attempting to disrupt Allied air support, the Luftwaffe made its last offensive strike (January 1), some 800 planes attacking airfields in France, Belgium, and Holland, and destroying 156 Allied planes. The attack was repulsed with heavy losses to the Germans, and the Allied air offensive over the Ardennes area and German rear elements continued.

1945, January 3–16. Allied Counteroffensive. On the northern flank of the German penetration, Montgomery unleashed Hodges' U.S. First Army. German offensive efforts near Bastogne were repulsed, and Patton's increasing efforts, supported by XIX Tactical Air Force, shrank the southern face of the German penetration. Hitler permitted withdrawal of the Sixth Panzer Army (January 8; see p. 1122). The Bulge was eliminated (January 16). Hodges' First Army returned to Bradley's control (January 18), but Simpson's Ninth Army remained in Montgomery's 21st Army Group.

COMMENT. *Hitler's Ardennes offensive was a gamble, pure and simple. The blow was checked first by the resistance of the U.S. elements on both shoulders, next by Hasbrouck's stand at St.-Vith and McAuliffe's epic defense of Bastogne. Hitler's re-*

THE WIT & WISDOM OF MARK TWAIN

edited by Alex Ayres

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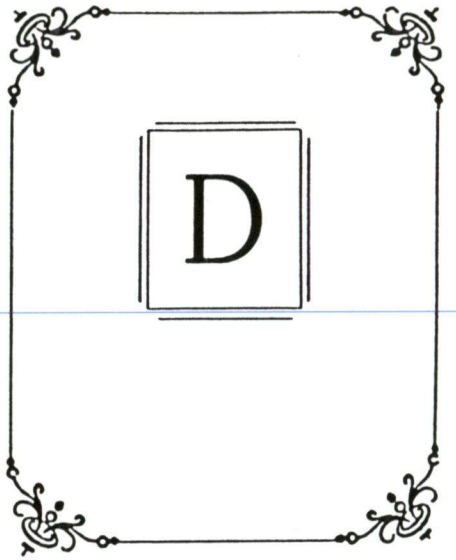

DANCING

I had longed to be a butterfly, and I was one at last. I attended private parties in sumptuous evening dress, simpered and aired my graces like a born beau, and polkaed and schotisched with a step peculiar to myself—and the kangaroo.

—*Roughing It,* 1872, ch. 58
(after he finally found employment in San Francisco)

DEATH

In his later years, Mark Twain was haunted by rumors of his death. The rumors began while he was living reclusively in London after the death of his daughter Susy from meningitis in 1896. It was a sad time for Mark Twain, and he stayed out of sight. In America, there were rumors he was ill.

When a distant relative of Samuel Clemens, Dr. James Clemens, moved to London from St. Louis in 1897, a St. Louis newspaper asked the doctor to find his famous cousin and see if he was all right. Dr. Clemens reported back that Samuel Clemens was living quietly, but was not ill. Confusion mushroomed when James Clemens himself fell ill. Other newspapers soon had it that Samuel Clemens was on the brink of death.

Finally, a young reporter located Mark Twain in London. The reporter was carrying cabled instructions from his paper, which he reluctantly exhibited on request:

"If Mark Twain very ill, five hundred words. If dead, send one thousand."

When Mark Twain saw those instructions, he smiled grimly and made his famous reply: "Just say the report of my death has been greatly exaggerated."

The next day that line was heard around the world. Ironically, Twain had the opportunity to repeat the line on numerous occasions, for there were recurring rumors of his death. And these rumors have persisted even to the present day, when, despite repeated denials and much evidence to the contrary, there are many people who believe those false reports of Mark Twain's death.

The reports of my death are greatly exaggerated.

—Cablegram, 1897 and thereafter

There is no such thing as death.

—"3,000 Years Among the Microbes," story, 1905

All say, "How hard it is that we have to die"—a strange complaint to come from the mouths of people who have had to live.

—*Pudd'nhead Wilson,* 1894, ch. 10

Pity is for the living, envy is for the dead.

—*Following the Equator,* 1897, vol. 1, ch. 19

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tive, his early poetry displayed great
ill and craftsmanship; it was, how-
noticed. During 1951–1952 Berryman
faculty of the University of Cincin-
3 he completed *Homage to Mistress*
(it appeared in book form in 1956)
d widespread critical praise. Voiced in
language that was singularly his own
d in captivating rhythm, the poem
ryman's entrance into the front rank
American poets. He further developed
e had created in *77 Dream Songs*, 1964,
awarded a Pulitzer Prize, and in *His*
ream, His Rest, 1968, which won him
tional Book Award and, with Karl
e Bollingen Prize. Published together
am Songs in 1969, the two volumes
the confessional dialogue with him-
rns anguished and humorous, of a
l man named Henry. After 1955 Berry-
: at the University of Minnesota. On
1972, he took his own life in Minne-
sions, etc. appeared a short time later.

s Albrecht (1906–), physicist. Born
rg, then a part of Germany, on July 2,
: studied at the universities of Frank-
lunich, taking his Ph.D. in physics at
1928. He taught in various German
until he fled the Nazi regime in 1933,
to England and in 1935 coming to the
tes, where he joined the faculty of
iversity. He had already established a
while in Europe with his investigations
behavior from a quantum-mechanical
when he turned his attention to the
stellar energy. The apparent paradox
he extremely long life-spans of stars
eir enormous energy production led
sider various nuclear reactions as pos-
es of stellar energy and by 1939 he had
it a likely explanation involving the
ydrogen nuclei into helium nuclei by
a carbon catalyst. This "carbon cycle"
e universally accepted as the primary
of solar and stellar energy production.
me a U.S. citizen in 1941 and was soon
wartime research, first at the Massa-
stitute of Technology, then, from 1943
t Los Alamos, New Mexico, where he
e theoretical physics division of the
nb project. He was awarded the Presi-
dal of Merit in 1946. The success of
amos project, together with the contin-
nuclear testing, led him to warn pub-
arly as 1947 against the dangers of
: fallout. In 1948 he refused to return
mos to join the hydrogen-bomb project
Edward Teller, but by 1951 the Korean
ints of Soviet progress in the field had
im to change his mind. He continued,
o speak and write against nuclear war-
ssive stockpiling of nuclear weapons,
pheric testing. In 1961 he was awarded
ic Energy Commission's Fermi Award.

From 1956 to 1964 he served on the President's Science Advisory Committee and in 1958 headed the experts named to make a presidential study of disarmament. From 1953 onward he was an informal adviser to a succession of presidents on nuclear weaponry and disarmament and in 1963 helped negotiate the partial test ban treaty with the Soviet Union. In 1967, in recognition of his contributions to basic nuclear theory and to the understanding of nuclear processes in stars, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics.

Bethune, Mary McLeod (1875–1955), educator. Born on July 10, 1875, in Mayesville, South Carolina, Miss McLeod was the daughter of former slaves. She attended a local school, then traveled to Concord, North Carolina, to enter Scotia Seminary (now Barber-Scotia College), from which she graduated in 1893. After graduating from the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago in 1895 she began a teaching career and until 1903 taught in a succession of small Southern schools; during that time she married A. L. Bethune. In 1904 she moved to the east coast of Florida, where a large black population had grown up at the time of the construction of the Florida East Coast Railway, and in Daytona Beach she opened a school of her own, the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Negro Girls. Having virtually no tangible assets with which to start, she worked tirelessly to build a schoolhouse, solicit help and contributions, and enlist the goodwill of both the black and white communities. In 1923 the school was merged with the Cookman Institute for Men, then in Jacksonville, Florida, to form Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach; Mrs. Bethune remained president of the college until 1942 and resumed the position in 1946–1947 before retiring as president emeritus. Her efforts on behalf of education and of improved racial relations early brought her to national prominence. Awarded the Spingarn Medal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1935, she was appointed the next year director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration (NYA), a post she held until 1944. In 1937 she founded the National Council of Negro Women, of which she remained president, and she was an adviser on minority affairs to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. She also advised the secretary of war on the selection of officer candidates for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC), established in 1942. In 1945 she went as an observer with the U.S. delegation to the organizational conference of the United Nations in San Francisco. Widely honored for her lifelong dedication to her work, she died in Daytona Beach on May 18, 1955.

Bettelheim, Bruno (1903–), psychologist and educator. Born on August 28, 1903, in Vienna, Bettelheim graduated in 1921 from the Reform Realgymnasium and took his doctorate from the University of Vienna in 1938. During 1938–1939 he was incarcerated in the Nazi concentration camps at Dachau and Buchenwald; his interviews of other prisoners to determine the effect upon them of the camps and Nazi methods influenced much of his later work. Upon his release, he came to the United States and was associated with the University of Chicago as a researcher in progressive education until 1942, when he went to Rockford College as an associate professor of psychology, remaining until 1944. He first gained international recognition in 1943 with the now classic article "Individual and Mass Behavior in Extreme Situations" in the *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*. Focusing on tyranny and totalitarian terrorism as means of producing complacency or submissiveness, he recounted his experiences and observations in the concentration camps; the article became required reading for all military government officers serving in Europe during World War II and in the subsequent occupation period. Bettelheim returned to the University of Chicago in 1944, becoming a full professor in 1952. At Chicago he accepted the directorship of the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School, a residential institution for the education and treatment of severely disturbed children who had failed to respond to other therapeutic attempts. He also became known as an adviser to parents, teachers, and social workers on the problems of raising normal children, although he achieved his greatest renown for his remarkable success in treating previously unreachable autistic children. Notable among his books were *Love Is Not Enough*, 1950; *Truants From Life*, 1954; *Symbolic Wounds: Puberty Rites and the Envious Male*, 1954; *The Informed Heart*, 1960; *Children of the Dream*, 1962; and *The Empty Fortress*, 1967. He was also the author of a widely read magazine and newspaper column on child care.

Beveridge Albert Jeremiah (1862–1927), public official and historian. Born in Highland County, Ohio, on October 6, 1862, Beveridge graduated from Asbury College (later DePauw University) in 1885 and two years later was admitted to the bar and began practice in Indianapolis. His considerable reputation as a political orator won him election to the Senate in 1899 as a Republican. One of the original Progressive Republicans, Beveridge supported President Theodore Roosevelt's program of industrial reform and regulation and, like many Progressives, was a proponent of "Anglo-Saxon supremacy." When he was defeated for reelection in 1911 he became active in Roosevelt's Bull Moose Progressive party, but he never again held public office. He had in the meanwhile entered upon a second and highly distinguished career as a writer of history and a commentator on international affairs. His four-volume *Life of John Marshall*, 1916–1919, was widely acclaimed as a major work of historical biography and was awarded a Pulitzer Prize. When he died in Indianapolis on April 27, 1927, he had completed two volumes of a biography of Abraham Lincoln which were published posthumously in 1928.

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THE HISTORICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WORLD WAR II

Edited by
Marcel Baudot
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Hendrik Brugmans
Michael R. D. Foot
Hans-Adolf Jacobsen

Translated from the French by
Jesse Dilson

With additional material by
Alvin D. Coox
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WAKE.
An atoll in the Central Pacific under U.S. administration, Wake was conquered by the Japanese on December 23, 1941 after a valiant defense by a small garrison of Marines. **Japan** surrendered it to the **United States** in September 1945.

WALLACE.
Code name for the Rennes-to-Epinal operation of the Second British **Special Air Service** Division in August 1944.

WALLENBERG, Raoul (1912-?).
A Swedish diplomat and member of a banking family, Wallenberg devoted himself in 1944 to saving the Jews of occupied Europe (see **Anti-Semitism; Final Solution**). Residing in Budapest under the protection of the Swedish embassy, he organized a system for feeding and preserving the lives of Jews in the Budapest ghettos. He saved thousands of these people by providing them with Swedish "passports of protection." In September 1944 he concealed himself to escape **Gestapo** killers and got in touch with Soviet authorities when the Red Army arrived in **Hungary** in January 1945. Called to the headquarters of Marshal **Rodion Malinovski** on January 15, 1945, Wallenberg disappeared without a trace. In the late 1970s recurrent rumors that he was still alive in a Soviet prison camp spurred an international movement for his release, despite official Soviet protestations that he died shortly after the war.

WALLIS, Sir Barnes (1887-1979).
A British inventor, Wallis designed the R-100 airship and invented a geodetic system of fuselage construction used, for example, in the Wellington bomber. He also developed various exceptionally powerful nonnuclear bombs, such as those dropped by **Guy Penrose Gibson** and other **Royal Air Force** pilots on the Moehne and Eder dams.

WANG CHING-WEI (1885-1944).
A Chinese politician, Wang headed the Japanese puppet regime at Nanking from 1940 to 1944. Born in Kwangtung and educated at Hosei University in Tokyo, he joined the revolutionary T'ung Meng Hui and was imprisoned in 1910 for trying to bomb the Manchu prince regent in Peking. He served briefly as president of the Nationalist government after Sun Yat-sen died in 1925 but was ousted by his archrival, **Chiang Kai-shek**. An ambitious but weak-willed leader, Wang quit the Nationalists in late 1938, fled Chungking with Japanese aid and began creating a "reorganized" national government of disaffected Chinese Nationalists at Nanking. He accepted assistance from the Japanese army because of enmity for Chiang and an ambition to take power should **Japan** win the war against **China**. Formally established on March 30, 1940, his regime enjoyed scant popular support. Wang fell ill and died in Japan in 1944.

WANNSEE CONFERENCE.
The Nazi conference held at Wannsee in January 1942 for the purpose of effecting the "**final solution** of the Jewish question" (see **Anti-Semitism**).

WAR AT SEA.
See **Aleutian Islands; Atlantic, Battle of the; Badung Strait; Blockade; Cape Esperance; Combined Operations; Convoys; Coral Sea; Eastern Solomons; Frogmen; Landing Craft; Leyte; Midway; Pacific Theater of Operations; Pearl Harbor; Sonar; Task Force; U-Boat; Warships.**

WAR CRIMINALS.
After World War I, for the first time in human history, the conquering Allies wanted to prosecute German political and military leaders for the alleged perpetration of war crimes. A list of 895 such war criminals was established, carrying the names of Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, Gen. Erich von Ludendorff, Grand Adm. Alfred von Tirpitz and Air Force Capt. **Hermann Goering**. The Allies sought to extradite Kaiser Wilhelm II, a refugee in **the Netherlands**, but failed. Other such attempts were soon abandoned.

The crimes committed by the Nazis in the occupied

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of natural history and botany, later he was transferred to materia medica, and on the death of Benjamin Rush in 1813 he succeeded that worthy in the chair of theory and practise of medicine.

He was never robust and his naturally delicate constitution was impaired by his habits of work. He realized this himself, for he wrote of "the pernicious consequences of his midnight and injurious toils." As an adult he suffered from gout and he finally succumbed to pulmonary tuberculosis in 1815, aged forty-nine. He had married, in 1797, a daughter of Edward Pennington, of Philadelphia, and had two children, one of whom, Thomas Pennant Barton, was a collector of Shakespeariana. There is an excellent picture of Barton in an article by G. F. Butler in the *American Journal of Clinical Medicine,* XVIII, 43. It is a profile and shows clear-cut features said to resemble those of Goethe, with a rather long nose of the Roman type, a well-shaped head, and a firm chin. Barton's chief medical work is his *Collections for an Essay Towards a Materia Medica of the United States* (pt. I, 1798, pt. II, 1804), a systematic treatise on the medicinal plants of the country. It contains lists and descriptions of the various plants, much of the material being based on original investigation. The wide scope of Barton's interests is shown in his non-medical writings, namely, in his *Memoir concerning the Fascinating Faculty which has been ascribed to the Rattlesnake and other American Serpents* (1796), his *New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America* (1797), his *Fragments of the Natural History of Pennsylvania* (1799), and his *Elements of Botany* (1803), the first elementary botany written by an American, and in his contributions to the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* and to the *Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal,* which he founded in 1805 and edited until it was abandoned three years later. One finds in this journal articles by him on such diverse subjects as the earthquakes of North America, the anthropology of the Indians, the food of the humming bird, the torpid state of the North American alligator, etc. His writings show that he was more interested in matter than in manner. His style was casual and careless, and it is stated that he was not particularly impressive as a lecturer. He was enthusiastic and perhaps a little over-credulous, particularly as regards the virtues of vegetable remedies. In his articles on natural history, however, he exhibited a proper degree of scientific caution.

[Wm. P. C. Barton, *A Biog. Sketch of Prof. Barton* (1816), containing full bibliography of his writings, and "An Account of the Life of B. S. Barton" in the *Port Folio,* Apr. 1816; Howard A. Kelly, *Some Am. Medic. Botanists* (1914); John W. Harshberger, *The Botanists of Phila. and Their Work* (1899); J. Thacher, *Am. Medic. Biog.,* vol. I (1828); Alex. Harris, *Biog. Hist. of Lancaster County* (1872).] G. B.

BARTON, CLARA (Dec. 25, 1821–Apr. 12, 1912), philanthropist, was named by her parents Clarissa Harlowe. Her father, Stephen, a descendant of Edward Barton who came to Salem, Mass., from England in 1640, was a typical New England farmer, upright and intelligent, hard-working, devoted to his family, able and willing to take his turn as selectman and representative in the legislature. His wife, Sarah Stone, thirteen years younger, and married at seventeen, was the faithful New England housewife and mother, endowed with practical common sense, a strong will, and a quick temper. Their home was in Oxford, Mass., and here their children were born. During the first seven years of their union they had two boys and two girls. No other children came to them until ten years later when Clara was born.

Among the circumstances of her early days which affected her subsequent career was the fact that, owing to her late arrival, she was the only child in the home. Having no playmates, she was left much to her own devices. Her brothers and sisters took her education in hand, and perhaps spoiled her a little. She grew up to be a rather wilful woman, unable to act as a subordinate gracefully or to coöperate easily. Had she received more of the discipline playmates give each other, she might have been saved trouble and humiliation. Her father, who had served in the Indian wars under Mad Anthony Wayne, gave her instruction in army lore, so that when she was thrust into war conditions she was, she declared, far less a stranger there than most women, or even men. For two years her brother David was an invalid. Day and night she was his nurse, leaving him but one half day during that period. Afterward he gave her instruction in handling tools, tying knots, and similar practical accomplishments, which, together with the skill in nursing she had acquired, were of much use to her later. Although supersensitive, shy, and easily thrown into a panic of fear, she had plenty of courage for such adventuresome undertakings as crossing a river on teetering logs, and riding partly broken colts. Her sensitiveness and shyness so troubled her mother that she consulted Lorenzo N. Fowler, the phrenologist, who was lecturing in Oxford and staying at the Bartons'. "Throw responsibility upon her," was his advice. "As soon as her age will permit, give her a school to teach." This

counsel was followed, and at fifteen she began an eighteen-year period of teaching.

In spite of her youth and inexperience, she was successful from the start. Furthermore, she acquired self-confidence and initiative. After conducting several district schools, she went to North Oxford where her brothers had a mill, planned a schoolhouse there, and for ten years superintended the education of the children and operatives. Feeling the need of more education herself, in 1851 she went to Clinton, N. Y., for a course in the Liberal Institute, at the completion of which she accepted an invitation to teach at Bordentown, N. J. Here she did a piece of work in connection with which she displayed the characteristics which determined her whole career—quick and practical response to an immediate need, delight in directing a difficult enterprise, aggressive independence, persistence, courage, and intense nervous energy. Free public schools were rare in New Jersey at that time. In Bordentown the pupils paid fees which constituted the teacher's salary. Disturbed by the large number of children running the streets, Miss Barton offered to serve three months without pay if the town would make the school free to all. In the face of the strongest opposition, she persuaded the committee to try the experiment. It was so successful that soon a more commodious schoolhouse had to be built, and an assistant teacher employed. Presently opposition to a woman's being in charge of so large a school arose, and a male principal was appointed. To be second in command was never to Clara Barton's taste. She resigned, and her career as a teacher closed.

There followed a period of nervous exhaustion and in 1854 she went to Washington to recuperate. Through the influence of the representative from her home district, Col. Alexander De Witt, employment was soon secured for her in the Patent Office, and she made Washington her permanent home. Her war service began in April 1861, with the arrival at the Capital of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. It had had to fight its way through Baltimore and many of the men had lost their baggage. Clara Barton was most energetic in supplying their needs. After the battle of Bull Run, she was greatly impressed by the stories she heard regarding the suffering on the field, due in part to lack of supplies. With characteristic independence, she advertised in the *Worcester Spy* for provisions for the wounded. They came pouring in, and she established a distributing agency. Realizing that it was during battles that supplies and ministration were most needed, in July 1862 she succeeded in getting

Surgeon-General Hammond's permission "to go upon the sick transports in any direction, for the purpose of distributing comforts for the sick and wounded, and nursing them," and orders from Generals Wadsworth and Pope affording her transportation for supplies and passage through the lines (see copies of official records in W. E. Barton's *Life of Clara Barton*; I, 164–66). During the remainder of the year, with Washington as her base, she rendered heroic service in getting her supplies to the front, distributing them, and ministering personally to the wounded during action. In 1863 she carried on her particular form of work in the operations about Charleston, S. C. The next year after the battle of the Wilderness she was at Fredericksburg, and later with the Army of the James where, under the authority of Surgeon McCormack and Gen. Butler, she acted as superintendent of nurses.

As a war-worker Clara Barton was never associated with the Sanitary Commission, or any other organization. Except possibly for a short time when she was with Gen. Butler's command, she never had any official connection with the army. At the opening of the war she recognized a need, devised a plan for meeting it, and carried it out on her own lines; but it never became anything but her own personal enterprise. Then, as later, she preferred to direct things herself, disliked being under any one's authority, and was by nature incapable of functioning as a related member of a great body. She showed courage, endurance, and resourcefulness on the battlefield, and gave sympathetic aid to many, but in no higher degree probably than did others less known. She was not primarily a hospital nurse. Her particular service was that of securing supplies for the relief of suffering, and getting to a place of great need with them promptly.

For four years after the war, under the authority of the government, Miss Barton superintended a search for missing soldiers. She also delivered lectures on her war experiences. Her health failing, in September 1869 she went abroad for rest. Soon she was in the midst of war again. With the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian conflict, she became associated with the International Red Cross of Geneva, and distributed relief in Strassburg, Paris, Lyons, Belfort, and Montpellier. Characteristically enough, while at Strassburg she devised a plan of her own for aiding destitute women, by which they were to work and be paid for what they did, wrote to Count Bismarck about it, and obtained official recognition of that type of relief. Later, she introduced it at Lyons, and established a workroom, similar

to one she had established in Strassburg. In 1873 she returned home, with the Iron Cross of Merit, presented by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and the Gold Cross of Remembrance, presented by the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden.

From her experiences abroad resulted the great and chief service of her career, the establishment of the American Red Cross. Due principally to its traditional policy to hold aloof from European alliances, the United States had not been a party to the Geneva Convention, which made the Red Cross possible, when it was drawn up and signed in 1864, although the Government was informally represented at the congress. In 1866, however, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, with others who had been active in the Sanitary Commission, founded the American Association for the Relief of Misery on the Battlefields. It was the first Red Cross organization in this country and its object was to secure the Government's approval of the Geneva treaty, but it was unable to arouse public interest and went out of existence in 1871. It remained for Miss Barton to accomplish what it had failed to do. She had heard of the Red Cross, apparently for the first time in Geneva, where certain of its officials called upon her to inquire why the United States did not enter the compact. This interview led her to study the history of the organization, and later she saw its workings practically exemplified. Upon her return to this country, she was for a long time a nervous invalid, and in 1876 in search of health she went to Dansville, N. Y., which place she made her residence for some years, living first at a sanatorium, and subsequently in a home of her own which she purchased. All the while the need of the Red Cross in this country was on her mind, and in 1877 she wrote to Dr. Louis Appia, one of the Swiss representatives of the society who had called upon her in Geneva, asking if any effort on her part to establish the Red Cross in the United States would be acceptable, and saying that while she was far from desiring the position, if he had no one else in mind, she would be willing to head the enterprise (see correspondence with Dr. Appia printed in Barton's *Life*, II, 121–39). In his reply he said, "I do not see any inconvenience that you should be for America the *head of the Order, the active working head*," and gave her instructions how to proceed. Monsieur Moynier, president of the International Red Cross Committee, sent her a letter to President Hayes, informing him of Miss Barton's appointment, and requesting that the United States come into the international agreement. As had been her way in previous undertakings, she attempted and carried through this enterprise practically single-

Barton

handed. She began a campaign of education, personally visiting heads of the State and War Departments, members of the bar, and influential congressmen. In 1878 she published a pamphlet addressed to the people of the United States and the members of Congress on *The Red Cross of the Geneva Convention, What It Is.* She presented Monsieur Moynier's letter to President Hayes, who referred her to the State Department, which took the position that the original decision regarding entering the alliance made in Secretary Seward's day was final. Her efforts with the next administration were more successful, however, and May 20, 1881, Secretary Blaine wrote her a letter, stating that President Garfield would undoubtedly recommend the adoption of the treaty. The following day a meeting was held at which a National Society of the Red Cross was organized, and it was later incorporated. At a subsequent meeting Miss Barton was elected president, though she had tried to get President Garfield to accept that office. The latter was assassinated before he could recommend the adoption of the Geneva Convention, but President Arthur and Secretary Blaine secured its confirmation by the Senate in March 1882. After a four years' struggle an American Red Cross had been established, and it was largely Miss Barton's personal achievement.

For the next twenty-three years she was engaged in directing the activities of the organization, though for a few months in 1883, at the solicitation of Gov. Benjamin Butler who had observed her work in the war, she acted as superintendent of the Woman's Reformatory Prison at Sherborn, Mass. The relief work which the Red Cross carried on during the numerous calamities of this period, she supervised, in most instances personally visiting the fields, even going to Turkey after the Armenian massacres in 1896, and though more than seventy years old, sailing for Cuba with a cargo of supplies for the *reconcentrados* in 1898. At the time of the Galveston flood, when she was seventy-nine, she spent six weeks on the scene. She represented the United States at International Conferences at Geneva in 1884, Carlsruhe (1887), Vienna (1897), and St. Petersburg (1902). At the first of these she caused the introduction of the "American Amendment," which stipulated that when extraordinary calamities occur in times of peace the Red Cross engage in humanitarian work analogous to the duties devolving upon it in periods of war.

While Miss Barton had the abilities which fitted her to bring about the establishment of the Red Cross in this country, she was not so well qualified to direct and develop such an institution.

Her tendency to keep things in her own hands instead of delegating responsibility, her arbitrariness, and her disinclination to seek the best advice available, were not conducive to the most satisfactory management, or to the building up of a great national society. As a result, down to 1905, it had few members and little organization. Furthermore, she seems to have lacked an adequate sense of the society's accountability to the general public, and she failed to devise such a system of accounting as would safeguard herself and preclude the possibility of embarrassing questions. Public confidence in the society therefore weakened, as is evinced by the fact that at the time of the Galveston disaster, only $17,341 of the $1,300,000 contributed for relief was intrusted to the Red Cross. The demand that there should be a reorganization of the financial and business management became insistent, and in 1900 the American Red Cross was reincorporated by act of Congress, the charter requiring that a financial report should be made annually. Dissensions soon arose in the society over Miss Barton's habit of acting in important matters without consulting the executive committee, the fact that in times of disaster a large part of the contributions went to her instead of passing through the hands of the treasurer, and the methods she employed in meetings of the society to achieve her purposes. Finally a minority of the members presented a memorial to Congress, setting forth the unsatisfactory conditions existing in the Red Cross. Miss Barton proceeded to fight to retain her control, and had the "Remonstrants" suspended from the society, though later, for the "harmonizing of existing conditions" she offered to reinstate them. They replied that the real cause of the division in the organization "lay in the method of administration and the personal character of its business management," and suggested a full and thorough investigation. At the annual meeting of the society in 1904, Mr. Richard Olney was asked to appoint a committee to investigate "all matters and differences between the minority and majority members of this corporation," and a committee of three, of which Senator Redfield Proctor was chairman, was named. It held hearings Apr. 12, Apr. 16, and May 2, 1904, and a Treasury expert was employed to audit the books. After the third meeting the investigation was abruptly dropped. The committee never presented a report, and the stenographic records of the testimony introduced by the "Remonstrants" establish nothing more than poor business methods on Miss Barton's part. On June 16, 1904, she resigned, making possible the complete reorganization of the society. She

was much embittered by what she considered her ill-treatment, and for a time entertained a wild idea of going to Mexico to organize the Red Cross there, but was dissuaded by her friends from undertaking the enterprise, although she already had packed her things. The remaining years of her life she spent at Glen Echo, just outside of Washington. Here she died in her ninety-first year, and her body was taken back to Oxford for burial.

Clara Barton was a little woman, five feet tall, of slight build, erect carriage, and an air of resolution and strength. She had an expressive face, with prominent nose and large mouth, brown eyes and abundant hair of the same color. Capable of great endurance and hard work under excitement, she was subject during the first half of her life to periods of nervous prostration. She had the New Englander's religious proclivities, and was brought up in the Universalist Church, but was never a church member. For a time she was interested in Christian Science, but she did not adopt it. She had a good mind, kept herself well informed on current affairs, wrote in a clear and interesting style, and was successful as a public speaker. Her early self-consciousness she never wholly overcame, and she was always sensitive to criticism. Unquestionably she enjoyed prominence and leadership. Sincerely patriotic and philanthropic, she was not a reformer in the common acceptance of the term. She did not try to bring conditions into accord with preconceived ideals, but when she saw a practical need, she gave every ounce of her strength to remedying it. Her initiative, inflexible will, tenacity of purpose, and devotion to human welfare, lifted her out of the obscurity of a country farm where she had had few advantages and enabled her to do a great work which gave her a world-wide reputation.

Besides numerous pamphlets she published *History of the Red Cross* (1882); *Report: America's Relief Expedition to Asia Minor under the Red Cross* (1896); *The Red Cross: a History of This Remarkable International Movement in the Interest of Humanity* (1898), subsequently republished as *The Red Cross in Peace and War; A Story of the Red Cross* (1904); *Story of My Childhood* (1907).

[This biography is based on documentary material furnished by the American Red Cross including the stenographic records of the 1904 investigation; Miss Barton's *Story of My Childhood;* Wm. E. Barton, *Life of Clara Barton* (1922); P. H. Epler, *Life of Clara Barton* (1915); and Mabel T. Boardman, *Under the Red Cross Flag* (1915).]

H. E. S.

BARTON, JOHN RHEA (April 1794–Jan. 1, 1871), surgeon, was born at Lancaster, Pa.,

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA

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LA FARGE, lə färzh, **Oliver Hazard Perry** (1901–1963), American anthropologist and writer, whose principal subject was the American Indian. He was born in New York City on Dec. 19, 1901, a son of Christopher Grant La Farge (1862–1938). He was educated at Harvard University (B.S., 1924; M.A., 1929), and made several archaeological expeditions to Arizona during his college years and two ethnological expeditions to Mexico and Guatemala while he was a teaching assistant at Tulane University (1926–1928).

La Farge quickly gained national recognition for his knowledge of American Indian culture. After two years as a research associate in anthropology at Columbia University (1931–1933), he became president of the National (later American) Association on Indian Affairs (1937–1942; 1948–1963). He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

La Farge's first novel, *Laughing Boy* (1929), a story of Navajo Indian life, won the 1930 Pulitzer Prize. *Sparks Fly Upward* (1931) is set in Central America. *The Enemy Gods* (1937) deals with the inability of the Navajo to adapt to white civilization. *The Long Pennant* (1933) and *The Copper Pot* (1942) are among his few novels that do not concern Indian life. *All the Young Men* (1935) and *Pause in the Desert* (1957) are collections of his short stories.

La Farge's anthropological works include *Behind the Mountains* (1956), about village life in New Mexico; *A Pictorial History of the American Indian* (1956); and *Santa Fe: The Autobiography of a Southwestern Town* (1959). In 1959 he published his autobiography, *Raw Material*. He died in Albuquerque, N. Mex., on Aug. 2, 1963.

LA FAYETTE, là fà-yet′, **Madame de** (1634–1693), French novelist, who is noted for introducing serious historical fiction to French literature. Marie Madeleine Pioche de La Vergne was born into the lesser nobility, in Paris, on March 16, 1634. She married François Motier, Count de La Fayette, in 1655 and lived for a few years on his estate in Auvergne before returning to Paris. Her brilliant Paris salons brought together the illustrious of French literary society, including Jean de Segrais, Jean de La Fontaine, Madame de Sévigné, and, notable because of their ardent friendship with her, her tutor, Gilles Ménage, and the celebrated writer François de La Rochefoucauld. Her husband often visited her in Paris, and an alleged estrangement after the birth of two sons has never been substantiated. Her later years were spent in retirement. She died in Paris on May 25, 1693.

One of the first writers to break away from the romantic absurdities of contemporary French historical fiction, Madame de La Fayette is remembered chiefly for *La Princesse de Clèves*, published anonymously in 1678. One of the chief monuments in the history of French fiction, it is distinguished by keen psychological insight. Notable among its portraits is a depiction of La Rochefoucauld. The theme of the work, the tragedy of a loveless marriage, is also treated in her earlier anonymously published short story *La Princesse de Montpensier* (1662) and in the posthumously published *La Comtesse de Tende* (1724). Madame de La Fayette also wrote the novel *Zaïde* (1670), *Histoire de Madame Henriette d'Angleterre* (1720), and *Memoires de la cour de France* (1731; *Memoirs of the French Court*).

THE BETTMAN ARCHIVE

The Marquis de Lafayette served the cause of American independence as a close collaborator of George Washington.

LAFAYETTE, là-fà-yet′, **Marquis de** 1757–1834), French soldier and statesman, whose contributions to liberty and political moderation in America and France earned him the title "hero of two worlds." Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch Gilbert du Motier was born on Sept. 6, 1757, at Château Chavaniac in central France (Haute-Loire). His family had a long distinguished military record. His father was killed in battle in 1759, and one ancestor had been a marshal of France. There was wealth on his mother's side. When she died in 1770, the 13-year-old orphan was suddenly rich. Educated in the Collège du Plessis in Paris, he became a lieutenant in the king's musketeers in 1771. In 1774 he married Adrienne de Noailles, a member of a powerful family in the French court. He seemed destined for a typical career as a nobleman, officer, and courtier.

Lafayette in America. The American Declaration of Independence permanently shaped the direction of his life. When he and other young aristocrats decided to join the American cause, his friends were prevented from going by their families, but Lafayette bought his own ship and set sail for America without official permission in April 1777. His letters to his family show that his motives were to gain glory fighting for liberty: "The welfare of America is intimately connected with the happiness of all mankind." He landed in South Carolina, and in July 1777, Congress reluctantly accepted him as an unpaid volunteer on Washington's staff. Lafayette was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine in September 1777, and by November he had his own command as a major general. He spent part of the winter in Valley Forge and there began his lifelong close friendship with George Washington.

In 1778, Lafayette had a succession of detached commands: in Albany, N.Y.; in Barren

Hill, Pa., in Monmouth, N.J.; and in Providence, R.I. In 1779 he was given leave to return to France, where he spent a year as an advocate for greater assistance to the Americans. His only son, George Washington Lafayette, was born then. He returned to America in 1780, bearing the news to Washington that Rochambeau would come with a large contingent of French troops.

The young major general was now sent to Virginia, where his force of less than 2,000 men represented the only presence of the Continental Army in the state. It was opposed by some 6,000 soldiers led by Lord Cornwallis. After months of sparring, Cornwallis moved to Yorktown, with Lafayette hovering nearby. The Franco-American plan to trap Cornwallis was fulfilled in the next two months, ending in the British surrender on Oct. 19, 1781.

Lafayette again went on leave after Yorktown, and during 1782 he divided his time between serving as a "diplomatic aide-de-camp" to Benjamin Franklin in Paris and in applying to French ministries for military or financial aid to the Americans. His daughter Virginie (named for his beloved Virginia troops) was born just before the peace preliminaries ended the American War for Independence, and Lafayette could announce, "America is assured her independence; mankind's cause is won and liberty is no longer homeless on earth."

Lafayette in France. At age 26, Lafayette was rewarded by Louis XVI with the Cross of St. Louis and the rank of major general in the French Army. Yet he continued his American interests. He spent much time between 1783 and 1790 negotiating for enlarged trade between France and America. He also became involved in such social issues as toleration for Protestants in France and the abolition of slavery and the slave trade.

In 1784, Lafayette toured the United States. The Americans welcomed "Our Marquis" and heard his constant pleas for a stronger federal union. He was awarded citizenship in several states; in some cases the citizenship applied also to his descendants, who still claim the privilege.

During the French fiscal crisis of the 1780's, Lafayette entered a new phase of public life. As a member of the Assembly of Notables, he called for a National Assembly. When the Estates General was convoked in 1789, Lafayette was elected from his home province, Auvergne, and he was among those liberal nobles who helped convert the Estates General into a National Assembly. On July 11, 1789, he introduced a Declaration of the Rights of Man that was adopted by the Assembly with few changes. The Bastille fell on July 14, and the next day Lafayette was named commander of the Paris National Guard. Now he was hailed as "the hero of two worlds".

As head of the National Guard, Lafayette was among the most powerful and influential figures in the French Revolution for the next two years. He saw his function to maintain peace and order while the Assembly was writing a constitution for France. He was neither a royalist nor a radical but sought a constitutional monarchy that would take the best from American and British political institutions. The flight of Louis XVI in 1791 and his forced return to Paris made Lafayette his jailer and exacerbated the differences between radicals and conservatives. The National Guard shot some antiroyalist demonstrators in July 1791, and Lafayette's influence as a moderate waned rapidly. When the new constitution was installed in October 1791, Lafayette—an imitation of his model, George Washington—retired to private life.

War was declared against Austria a few months later, and Lafayette was recalled to command one of the armies on the frontier. In the summer of 1792 he protested the treatment of the king by the Parisian crowds and the increased control of the Jacobins in the Assembly. Louis XVI was deposed in 1792; a week later the Assembly passed a bill of impeachment against Lafayette. He could expect only the guillotine, so he crossed the border, intending to sail to America from Holland. He was captured instead by the Austrians and jailed as a dangerous leader of the French Revolution. While he spent the next five years in Austrian and Prussian prisons, his son was sent to the United States as a ward of George Washington, and his wife and two daughters joined him in prison in 1795. He was released in 1797 and permitted to return to France in 1800, settling at Château La Grange (Seine-et-Oise), which became his home for the rest of his life.

As master of France after 1800, Napoleon hoped to co-opt Lafayette's name and repute by offering him offices and honors, all of which Lafayette refused because there were no "guarantees of popular liberties" under Napoleon. He became a gentleman farmer, corresponded with his friends in America, and continued to insist, "with the enthusiasm of religion, with the rapture of love, with the conviction of a geometer that is how I have always loved liberty." Elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1814, he insisted upon Napoleon's abdication after Waterloo.

Later Years. During the Restoration era (1815–1830), Lafayette served a total of six years in the Chamber of Deputies, usually in opposition to the principles of the restored Bourbon kings. In addition, he supported revolutions for freedom wherever they occurred, in Europe or in Latin America, all of which made him suspect and harassed by his own government.

Invited to visit the United States by President Monroe, he toured every state of the union during 1824–1825 and was welcomed everywhere as a hero of the American Revolution who had never faltered in his devotion to or faith in human liberty. During this era dozens of towns, counties, streets, and parks were named for him and for his estate at La Grange.

During the Revolution of 1830, Lafayette was again in the Chamber of Deputies and became once more the head of the National Guard. Again he tried to maintain order and peace while a liberal regime could be installed. He supported Louis Philippe's candidacy with the hope that France could have "a monarchy with republican institutions," but he was soon disappointed in Louis Philippe's performance. He was still in opposition when he died, in Paris, at the age of 76, on May 20, 1834, having spent nearly 60 years of his life as a public figure seeking liberty under law.

STANLEY J. IDZERDA
College of St. Benedict

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1580 Francis Drake returns to England after circumnavigating the globe. Knighted by Queen Elizabeth I (1581). Montaigne's *Essays* published.
1583 William of Orange rules The Netherlands; assassinated on orders of Philip II of Spain (1584).
1587 Mary, Queen of Scots, executed for treason by order of Queen Elizabeth I. Monteverdi's *First Book of Madrigals.*
1588 Defeat of the Spanish Armada by English. Henry, King of Navarre and Protestant leader, recognized as Henry IV, first Bourbon king of France. Converts to Roman Catholicism in 1593 in attempt to end religious wars.
1590 Henry IV enters Paris, wars on Spain (1595), marries Marie de Medici (1600), assassinated (1610). Spenser's *The Faerie Queen,* El Greco's *St. Jerome.* Galileo's experiments with falling objects.
1598 Boris Godunov becomes Russian Czar. Tycho Brahe describes his astronomical experiments.

Francis Bacon (1561-1626)

17th century A.D.

1600 Giordano Bruno burned as a heretic. Ieyasu rules Japan, moves capital to Edo (Tokyo). Shakespeare's *Hamlet* begins his most productive decade. English East India Company established to develop overseas trade.
1607 Jamestown, Virginia, established—first permanent English colony on American mainland.
1609 Samuel de Champlain establishes French colony of Quebec.
1611 Gustavus Adolphus elected King of Sweden. King James Version of the Bible published in England. Rubens paints his *Descent from the Cross.*
1614 John Napier discovers logarithms.
1618 Start of the Thirty Years' War (to 1648)—Protestant revolt against Catholic oppression; Denmark, Sweden, and France will invade Germany in later phases of war. Kepler proposes his Third Law of planetary motion.
1620 Pilgrims, after three-month voyage in *Mayflower,* land at Plymouth Rock. Francis Bacon's *Novum Organum.*
1633 Inquisition forces Galileo to recant his belief in Copernican theory.
1642 English Civil War. Cavaliers, supporters of Charles I, against Roundheads, parliamentary forces. Oliver Cromwell defeats Royalists (1646). Parliament demands reforms. Charles I offers concessions, brought to trial (1648), beheaded (1649). Cromwell becomes Lord Protector (1653). Rembrandt paints his *Night Watch.*
1644 End of Ming Dynasty in China—Manchus come to power. Descartes' *Principles of Philosophy.* John Milton's *Areopagitica* on the freedom of the press.
1648 End of the Thirty Years' War. German population about half of what it was in 1618 because of war and pestilence.
1658 Cromwell dies; his son, Richard, resigns and Puritan government collapses.
1660 English Parliament calls for the restoration of the monarchy; invites Charles II to return from France.
1661 Charles II is crowned King of England. Louis XIV begins personal rule as absolute monarch; starts to build Versailles.

Giordano Bruno (1548-1600)

George Washington (1732-1799)

THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN NATION

Colonization of America begins: Jamestown, Va. (1607); Pilgrims in Plymouth (1620); Massachusetts Bay Colony (1630) New Netherland founded by Dutch West India Company (1623), captured by English (1664). Delaware established by Swedish trading company (1638), absorbed later by Penn family. Proprietorships by royal grants to Lord Baltimore (Maryland, 1632); Captain John Mason (New Hampshire, 1635); Sir William Berkeley and Sir George Carteret (New Jersey, 1663); friends of Charles II (the Carolinas, 1663); William Penn (Pennsylvania, 1682); James Oglethorpe and others (Georgia, 1732).

Increasing conflict between colonists and Britain on western frontier because of royal edict limiting western expansion (1763), and regulation of colonial trade and increased taxation of colonies (Writs of Assistance allow search for illegal shipments, 1761; Sugar Act, 1764; Currency Act, 1764; Stamp Act, 1765; Quartering Act, 1765; Duty Act, 1767.) Boston Massacre (1770). Lord North attempts conciliation (1770). Boston Tea Party (1773), followed by punitive measures passed by Parliament—the "Intolerable Acts."

First Continental Congress (1774) sends "Declaration of Rights and Grievances" to king, urges colonies to form Continental Association. Paul Revere's Ride and Lexington and Concord battle between Massachusetts minutemen and British (1775).

Second Continental Congress (1775), while sending "olive branch" to the king, begins to raise army, appoints Washington commander-in-chief, and seeks alliance with France. Some colonial legislatures urge their delegates to vote for independence. Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776).

Major Battles of the Revolutionary War: *Long Island:* Howe defeats Putnam's division of Washington's Army in Brooklyn Heights, but Americans escape across East River (1776). *Trenton and Princeton:* Washington defeats Hessians at Trenton. British at Princeton, winters at Morristown (1776–77). Howe winters in Philadelphia; Washington at Valley Forge (1777–78). Burgoyne surrenders British army to General Gates at *Saratoga* (1777).

France recognizes American independence (1778). The War moves south: Savannah captured by British (1778); Charleston occupied (1780); Americans fight successful guerrilla actions under Marion, Pickens, and Sumter. In the West, George Rogers Clark attacks Forts Kaskaskia and Vincennes (1778–1779); defeating British in the region. Cornwallis surrenders at *Yorktown,* Virginia (Oct. 19, 1781). By 1782, Britain is eager for peace because of conflicts with European nations. *Peace of Paris* (1783): Britain recognizes American independence.

THE SPIRIT OF 1776

Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness During the American Revolution

Selected by Peter Seymour

HALLMARK EDITIONS

YANKEE DOODLE

Every one is familiar with the traditional verse of this "children's" song:

Yankee Doodle went to town
A riding on a pony,
He stuck a feather in his cap
And call it macaroni!

Yankee Doodle, keep it up,
Yankee Doodle, dandy,
Mind the music and the step,
And with the girls be handy.

Its origin, however, is somewhat obscure. Most probably "Yankee Doodle" *was written by a British Army surgeon sometime in 1775 to mock the raw Colonial troops. For some reason the tune later caught on with the Americans, who added their own words to it. Here are some of the verses recorded during the war:*

There was Captain Washington,
Upon a slapping stallion,
A-giving orders to his men—
I guess there was a million.

And there they'd fife away like fun,
And play on cornstalk fiddles,
And some had ribbons red as blood,
All wound about their middles.

The troopers, too, would gallop up,
And fire right in our faces;
It scar'd me almost half to death,
To see them run such races.

LAFAYETTE IN AMERICA

Largely due to the efforts of Benjamin Franklin, France agreed to aid the American cause openly in February, 1778. Among the best-known French military leaders to serve in America were the Count de Rochambeau and the young and dashing Marquis de Lafayette. The following is from a letter that Lafayette wrote to his wife upon arriving in America:

Charleston, 19 June, 1777

I landed after having sailed several days along a coast which swarmed with hostile vessels. When I arrived, everybody said that my vessel must inevitably be taken, since two British frigates blockaded the harbour. I even went so far as to send

orders to the captain, both by land and sea, to put the men on shore and set fire to the ship, if not yet too late. By a most wonderful good fortune, a gale obliged the frigates to stand out to sea for a short time. My vessel came in at noon-day, without meeting friend or foe.

I will now tell you about the country and its inhabitants. They are as agreeable as my enthusiasm had painted them. Simplicity of manners, kindness, love of country and of liberty, and a delightful equality every where prevail. The wealthiest man and the poorest are on a level; and, although there are some large fortunes, I challenge anyone to discover the slightest difference between the manners of these two classes respectively towards each other. I first saw the country life at the house of Major Huger. I am now in the city, where everything is very much after the English fashion, except that there is more simplicity, equality, cordiality, and courtesy here than in England. The city of Charleston is one of the handsomest and best built, and its inhabitants among the most agreeable, that I have ever seen. The American women are very pretty, simple in their manners, and exhibit a neatness, which is everywhere cultivated even more studiously than in England. What most charms me is, that all the citizens are

brethren. In America, there are no poor, nor even what we call peasantry. Each individual has his own honest property, and the same rights as the most wealthy landed proprietor. The inns are very different from those of Europe; the host and hostess sit at table with you, and do the honors of a comfortable meal; and, on going away, you pay your bill without higgling. When one does not wish to go to an inn, there are country-houses where the title of a good American is a sufficient passport to all those civilities paid in Europe to one's friend.

I must leave off for want of paper and time; and if I do not repeat to you ten thousand times that I love you, it is not from any want of feeling, but from modesty; since I have the presumption to hope that I have already convinced you of it. The night is far advanced, and the heat dreadful. I am devoured by insects; so, you see, the best countries have their disadvantages. Adieu.

Overleaf: The Battle of Princeton, by William Mercer. Painted by the deaf-mute son of an American general killed in the battle, this scene vividly captures the fury of war. The Princeton encounter was won by the Americans when George Washington and his troops forced a British retreat.

★

BICENTENNIAL EDITION

HISTORICAL STATISTICS of the United States

COLONIAL TIMES TO 1970

PART 1

U.S. Department of Commerce
Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary
James L. Pate, Assistant Secretary
for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Vincent P. Barabba, Director

major groups was changed to form more "families" of occupations. This applies especially to the "professional" and "service" major groups. Although there was an effort to limit changes between major groups, there were many cases where such changes were necessary. One such change is the treatment of apprentices. They were moved from "operatives" to "craftsmen" and are classified as a subcategory of their craft.

Two other changes in the census have an important effect on comparability: (1) The allocation of "not reported" cases to the major groups in 1970 increased the size of those totals relative to the totals for 1950 and 1960 when there was no allocation of these characteristics; and (2) the age coverage for statistics on these subjects to accord with past and current definitions of the labor force, as indicated in the table for series D 182–232.

The population census occupational classification system is generally comparable with the system used in U.S. Bureau of Employment Security, *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (DOT), 3d edition, with the exception of the blue collar workers (i.e. manual and service workers). The DOT structure for these occupations is quite different from that used by the Bureau of the Census. An important reason for this is that the two systems are designed to meet different needs and to be used under different circumstances. The DOT system is designed primarily for employment service needs, such as placement and counseling, and is ordinarily used to classify very detailed occupational information obtained in an interview with the worker himself. The census system, on the other hand, is designed for statistical purposes and is ordinarily used in the classification of limited occupational descriptions obtained in a self-enumeration questionnaire or in an interview with a member of the worker's family.

D 233–682. Detailed occupation of the economically active population, 1900–1970.

Source: See source for series D 182–232.

Dashes (——) are used in the columns of this table to denote that comparable data are not available because of changes in definitions and occupations.

See also text for series D 182–232.

Series D 1–10. Labor Force and Its Components: 1900 to 1947

[In thousands of persons 14 years old and over. Annual averages]

Year	Total labor force		Armed Forces	Civilian labor force	Employed			Unemployed		
	Number	Percent of noninstitutional population			Total	Farm	Nonfarm	Total	Percent of—	
									Civilian labor force	Nonfarm employees
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1947	61,758	57.4	1,590	60,168	57,812	8,256	49,557	2,356	3.9	5.4
1946	60,970	57.2	3,450	57,520	55,250	8,320	46,930	2,270	3.9	5.5
1945	65,290	61.9	11,430	53,860	52,820	8,580	44,240	1,040	1.9	2.7
1944	66,040	63.1	11,410	54,630	53,960	8,950	45,010	670	1.2	1.7
1943	64,560	62.3	9,020	55,540	54,470	9,080	45,390	1,070	1.9	2.7
1942	60,380	58.8	3,970	56,410	53,750	9,250	44,500	2,660	4.7	6.8
1941	57,530	56.7	1,620	55,910	50,350	9,100	41,250	5,560	9.9	14.4
1940	56,180	56.0	540	55,640	47,520	9,540	37,980	8,120	14.6	21.3
1939	55,588	56.0	370	55,218	45,738	9,710	36,028	9,480	17.2	25.2
1938	54,872	56.0	340	54,532	44,142	9,840	34,302	10,390	19.1	27.9
1937	54,088	55.9	320	53,768	46,068	10,000	36,068	7,700	14.3	21.3
1936	53,319	55.7	300	53,019	43,989	10,090	33,899	9,030	17.0	25.4
1935	52,553	55.6	270	52,283	41,673	10,110	31,563	10,610	20.3	30.2
1934	51,910	55.7	260	51,650	40,310	9,990	30,320	11,340	22.0	32.6
1933	51,132	55.6	250	50,882	38,052	10,090	27,962	12,830	25.2	37.6
1932	50,348	55.4	250	50,098	38,038	10,120	27,918	12,060	24.1	36.3
1931	49,585	55.2	260	49,325	41,305	10,240	31,065	8,020	16.3	25.2
1930	48,783	55.0	260	48,523	44,183	10,340	33,843	4,340	8.9	14.2
1929	48,017	55.1	260	47,757	46,207	10,541	35,666	1,550	3.2	5.3
1928	47,367	55.2	262	47,105	45,123	10,497	34,626	1,982	4.2	6.9
1927	46,634	55.2	259	46,375	44,856	10,529	34,327	1,519	3.3	5.4
1926	45,885	55.3	256	45,629	44,828	10,690	34,138	801	1.8	2.9
1925	45,431	55.4	262	45,169	43,716	10,662	33,054	1,453	3.2	5.4
1924	44,502	55.5	267	44,235	42,045	10,599	31,446	2,190	5.0	8.3
1923	43,699	55.8	255	43,444	42,395	10,621	31,774	1,049	2.4	4.1
1922	42,772	55.7	276	42,496	39,637	10,561	29,076	2,859	6.7	11.4
1921	42,341	55.9	362	41,979	37,061	10,443	26,618	4,918	11.7	19.5
1920	41,720	55.6	380	41,340	39,208	10,440	28,768	2,132	5.2	8.6
1919	41,239	56.4	1,543	39,696	39,150	10,498	28,652	546	1.4	2.4
1918	41,980	57.7	2,904	39,076	38,540	10,674	27,866	536	1.4	2.4
1917	40,742	56.6	719	40,023	38,175	10,788	27,387	1,848	4.6	8.2
1916	40,238	56.6	181	40,057	38,014	10,802	27,212	2,043	5.1	9.1
1915	39,774	56.8	174	39,600	36,223	10,953	25,270	3,377	8.5	15.6
1914	39,564	57.3	163	39,401	36,281	10,945	25,336	3,120	7.9	14.7
1913	38,832	57.3	157	38,675	37,004	10,974	26,030	1,671	4.3	8.2
1912	38,081	57.4	149	37,932	36,173	11,136	25,037	1,759	4.6	9.0
1911	37,623	57.6	145	37,478	34,960	11,107	23,853	2,518	6.7	13.0
1910	36,850	57.4	141	36,709	34,559	11,260	23,299	2,150	5.9	11.6
1909	35,855	57.2	134	35,721	33,897	11,163	22,734	1,824	5.1	10.3
1908	35,039	57.2	123	34,916	32,136	11,238	20,898	2,780	8.0	16.4
1907	34,295	57.2	112	34,183	33,238	11,493	21,745	945	2.8	6.0
1906	33,321	56.8	109	33,212	32,638	11,479	21,159	574	1.7	3.9
1905	32,408	56.5	109	32,299	30,918	11,187	19,731	1,381	4.3	9.5
1904	31,548	56.3	107	31,441	29,750	11,076	18,674	1,691	5.4	12.0
1903	30,804	56.2	106	30,698	29,494	10,869	18,625	1,204	3.9	9.0
1902	30,012	56.0	108	29,904	28,807	10,753	18,054	1,097	3.7	8.6
1901	29,268	55.8	115	29,153	27,948	10,916	17,032	1,205	4.0	10.1
1900	28,500	55.5	124	28,376	26,956	11,050	15,906	1,420	5.0	12.6

6/19 BLESSED – SMITH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

cc Sichan

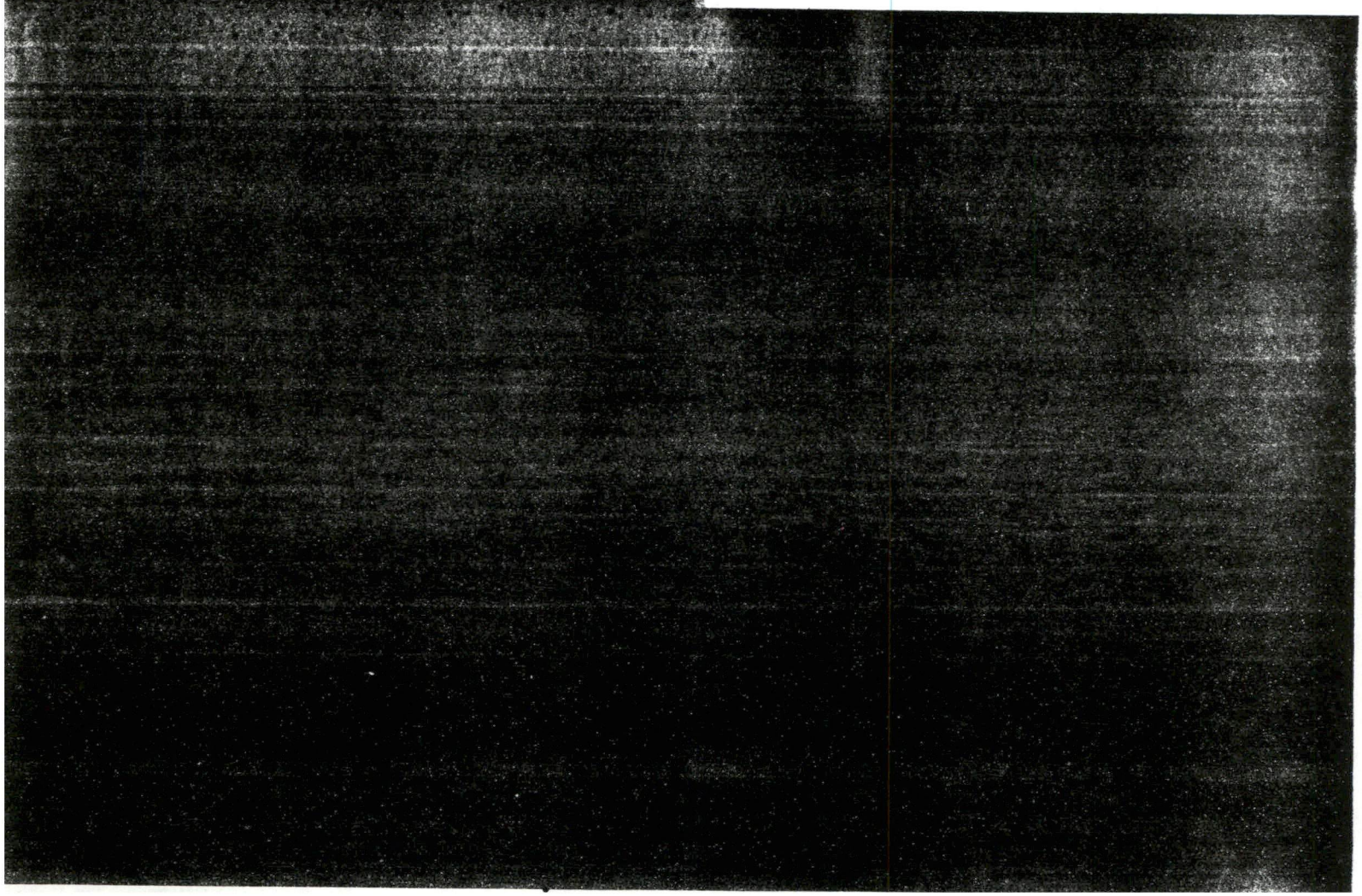
TO: ANDY CARD
JOE HAGIN

FROM: **DAVID Q. BATES**

☒ FYI

☐ Action

☐ Comment



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 5-19-89

TO: David Q. Bates

FROM: **JUSTINE D'ANDREA**
Associate Director
Office of Cabinet Affairs

Attached is the information Bill Phillips sent over on Cheltenham High School.

Cheltenham High School , Wyncote, PA (215) 881-6400

Commencement - June 19, 1989; 6:30 PM
Principal - Joseph Rodgers
Director of Guidance - Joseph Reaby

Demographic Data:
1216 students
766 white
293 Black
147 Asian
9 Hispanic
approximately 65 students in subsidised student lunch program
drop outs - 12 students (roughly 1%) dropped out during the 1987-88 school year
post-secondary education - over 80% of students go on to college

Cheltenham is an academic high school with a curriculum that emphasizes preparation for college. The school has a recognized honors program for gifted students.

Through a combination of stringent Pennsylvania and school district requirements students must successfully complete 3 years of math, 3 years of science, 3½ years of social studies and 4 years of English to graduate. The Class of 1989 is the first class to graduate under the more stringent math and science requirements.

50 to 55 students participate in a vocational-technical program. They spend ½ of the school day at a regional vocational-technical education center in eastern Montgomery County.

The school has an active alumni association. Notable graduates include Reggie Jackson and Michael S. Brown, winner of the 1987 Nobel Prize in Medicine.

05. 18. 89 04:48 PM *SECRETARY/DEPT EDUC. P02

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 14, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID DEMAREST

From: Shirley Green

Subject: President's Upcoming Remarks in Philadelphia

My office has received a phone call from the State Department advising us that one, and possibly two, graduates of Cheltenham High School died in the PanAm Flt 103 disaster.

Mrs. Diane Apfelbaum called her State Department contact to say that she understands the President will mention several graduates in his remarks, and she would like her husband mentioned. In light of this terrible tragedy, it certainly seems an appropriate request. In addition, she indicated that she thinks David Scott Dornstein, another victim, also graduated from Cheltenham High School. Should you desire to contact and verify this information with Mrs. Apfelbaum, her work number is (215) 567-5200, and her home number is (215) 546-4225.

For your information, the President personally wrote to each family expressing his sympathy for their loss.

Copy to:
Curt Smith

Caring & character

25 PAGES

TO. STEPHANIE BLESSEY

FROM. JOE RODGERS, CHELTENHAM H.S.

AS PROMISED A COPY OF OUR CHELTONIAN (GRADUATION ISSUE) AND A FEW MORE PIECES OF INFORMATION.

KEITH DAMSKER - FOR HIS EAGLE SCOUT PROJECT HAD AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY MATERIALS ON SMOKING TRANSLATED INTO KOREAN.

LEO DANIELS - WORKED AS A TUTOR IN OUR HIGHER ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM

OTHERS ARE ATTACHED

A FEW PHRASES WHICH WOULD MAKE SENSE TO OUR SENIORS

SHOOT (BASKETBALL) LIKE RACHEL BELL OR SCOTT EVESLAGE

RUN LIKE LIZ DEMPSEY

JUMP LIKE CATRINA DAVIS

I HOPE THIS HELPS - CALL IF YOU NEED MORE.

Joe Rodgers

Jin Yung Chang	-	Student Tutor
Kevin Chapman	-	Church Choir
Soo Choe	-	Pianist, Church Services
Young Soo Choe	-	Church Youth Group, Church Choir
Anthony Chong	-	Church Youth Group, Church Semmer Camp, Church Retreats
Melanie Cody	-	Church Youth Group, Women's Chorus at Church
Andrew Cohen	-	Helped Organize BAsketball Team for Youth Group
Anneke Cooper	-	Volunteer - Abington Hospital
Jason Damsker	-	Eagle Scout
Keith Damsker	-	Eagle Scout
Lea Daniels	-	Tutor
Jennifer Feeley	-	Youth Group, 4H Club(president)
Joanne Feller	-	Youth Group
Mitchell Feratenfeld	-	Youth Group
Reena Freedman	-	Youth Group
Jennifer Friedman	-	Youth Group

Sherrie Alcorn - Youth group, Cubbies, church nursery school, vacation Bible school

Jeannine Anderson - Rolling Hill Hospital/candy striper

Julie Bickman - Candystriper

Rachel Blum - Tutor, Volunteer

Bridget Boland - Jeannes Hospital, Apprentice

Sherrie Borowsky - Volunteer

Erica Bowen - Catholic Youth Organization

Natalie Bowen - Explorer's Post

Kirsten Brooks - Free Enterprize Fellowship

Martha Bulyk - Philadelphia Division, Ukranian Girls Scouts

Alexandra Caplan - Candystriper - Jefferson Hospital

Joon Cha - Church Youth Group

Sharon Gerhardt - Sunday School/assistant teacher

Terrie Ginsberg - Choir/synnagogue

Lynn Goldsmith - Rolling Hill Hospital/candy striper (2 summers)

Rachel Gordon - Library Volunteer (Glenside)

Simona Gurevich - Library Volunteer

Marcia Jones - Gospel Choir; Candy striper

Beth Kaufman - National Honor Society tutor; Volunteer work

Matthew Keiser - National Honor Society tutor

Joan Kim - YMCA Youth Leader'club; church youth club

Jung Un Kim - Church Youth Group (secretary); Church Choir

Sung Keun Kim - Church Youth Group; Teaching Assistant Vacation Bible School

Jamie Koff - Torah Teacher; student volunteer

Leith Kuhn - National Honor Society tutor

Eugene Lee - National Honor Society tutor; Church Youth Group

Hae Ryun Lee - church choir

Joe-Ju Lee - Korean Unified Church -tutor, vacation Bible school; translator;
Volunteer-Korean Commmity Center

Pil Kook Lee - church group

Sih Lee - church youth group

Ellen Liebman - National Honor Society tutor; USY

Jennifer Lowe - National Honor Society tutor

Maurice Markus - National Honor Society tutor; Hospital Volunteer
at Rolling Hill Hospital & Albert Einstein Hospital

Paul Martin - Church Youth Group

Frank Maupay - Volunteer at Glenside Library

Yun, Jennifer - Volunteer at the Jenkintown Women's Center, 1987 to present

Morrissy, Christopher (Scott) - Volunteer fireman

Ogelsby, Brian - Assistant coach - community baseball league

Orkin, Elaine - Volunteer, American Heart Association

Park, Lucy - Volunteer, Rolling Hill Hospital - October 1988 to present

Paul, David - Announcer, Daily announcements Cheltenham High School

Payes, Jennifer - Volunteer, Moss Rehabilitation, 9/88 to present

Schiffer, Lisa - National Honor Society Student Tutor

Scott, Lynita - Volunteer worker at home for the disabled

Shiroff, Andrew - Volunteer work for Jewish related organizations

Shore, Lisa - National Honor Society Student Tutor

Simon, Julie - Philadelphia Youth at risk Program

Sjostrom, Anne - National Honor Society student tutor

Smith, Arlesia - Sings in church choir

Steinberg, E. Matthew - National Honor Society Student Tutor

Stuckert, Ed - Eagle Scout

Taubman, Beth - National Honor Society Student Tutor

Tillman, Jacqueline - Sings in church choir

Tran, Thien-An - Assistant Junior Scout Master

Trusty, Daniel - Church Choir

Vesci, Adriene - Candystriper - grade 9

Weinstein, Randy - National Honor Society Student tutor

Weinstock, Rachel - Candystriper

Weiss, Brian - National Honor Society Student Tutor

Weissman, Halie - National Honor Society Student Tutor, Hebrew School Art aide

Williams, Leroy - Church trustee