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Folder Title:
Boy Scout National Jamboree 8/7/89 [OA 6267]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	19	2	6

ADDRESS: BOY SCOUT NATIONAL JAMBOREE/FT. A.P. HILL
AUGUST 7, 1989/10:30 A.M.

THANK YOU, BILL.

TO ALL THE BOY SCOUTS OUT THERE, I UNDERSTAND THAT IT WAS QUITE A HIKE TO GET FROM YOUR CAMPSITE TO THIS NATURAL ARENA. THANK YOU . . .

((LOOKING AT ALL THE YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN HERE TODAY, I'M AFRAID I HAVE TO GIVE YOU A WARNING . . . IF YOU STAY IN THE FOREST TOO LONG, YOU'LL START TO LOOK LIKE YAHOO SERIOUS . . .))

((LAST JAMBOREE, I UNDERSTAND YOU HAD AN UNWELCOME VISITOR BY THE NAME OF BOB -- HURRICANE BOB. BILL TELLS ME YOU DIDN'T HAVE A CAMP OUT . . . YOU HAD A DAMP OUT.))

BOY SCOUTS

BUT THIS JAMBOREE HAS COME TOGETHER MARVELOUSLY. YOU CAN CANOE, KAYAK AND SWIM. YOU CAN RACE TRAIL BIKES AND COMPETE IN ARCHERY. YOU CAN EARN MERIT BADGES WHILE YOU WORK YOUR WAY DOWN THE MIDWAY. ((UNDOUBTEDLY, SOME OF YOU WILL ALSO BE ASKED TO ORGANIZE SNIPE-HUNTING EXPEDITIONS.))

THIS ALL SOUNDS LIKE A LOT OF FUN. BUT THERE IS ONE ACTIVITY HERE THAT REALLY TEMPTS ME TO LEAVE THE WHITE HOUSE BEHIND AND SPEND A FEW DAYS WITH YOU HERE AT FORT A.P. HILL. I AM TALKING ABOUT FISH HOOK LAKE.

I STARTED FISHING AT AGE FIVE OR SO, IN THE COLD WATERS ALONG THE COAST OF MAINE, USING A LEAD JIG WITH A PIECE OF WHITE CLOTH FOR BAIT, SOMETIMES TROLLING WITH AN OLD GREEN COTTON LINE. ((AND, OF COURSE, THE FIRST THING I CAUGHT WAS A COLD.)) BUT AFTER AWHILE, I GOT THE HANG OF IT, PULLING IN MACKEREL AND AN OCCASIONAL FLOUNDER.

I BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH THE WATERS OFF KENNEBUNKPORT SO WELL THAT NOW I KNOW EVERY REEF, WHEN THE SWELLS WILL BREAK AND WHERE YOU CAN FIND THE SEALS ON A GIVEN DAY.

SINCE THE TIME I WAS YOUR AGE, I'VE WADED IN A CLEAN, CLEAR RIVER IN ICELAND NEXT TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF THAT LAND, AND CAUGHT MY FIRST SALMON. I'VE PULLED IN BASS IN MANY STATES, AND FOUGHT DOLPHIN, KINGS AND HARD-HITTING 'CUDA ON THE HIGH SEAS.

AS YOU MIGHT HAVE GUESSED, FISHING IS MY FAVORITE SOURCE OF RELAXATION. IT IS WITH A ROD AND REEL IN MY HAND THAT I TEND TO COUNT MY BLESSINGS, ESPECIALLY IF I'M WITH ONE OF MY GRANDCHILDREN, OR WITH BARBARA . . . ((THE ONLY WOMAN ON EARTH WHO CAN READ AND FISH AT THE SAME TIME, AND CATCH EVERY WORD AND EVERY FISH.))

BUT NO MATTER WHERE I FISH TODAY, I ALWAYS LOOK BACK TO THE DAYS WHEN I TRAILED THAT PIECE OF WHITE CLOTH ALONG THE SHORELINE. AND THERE'S A LESSON HERE THAT I WANT TO SHARE WITH YOU. WHATEVER YOU LOVE TO DO -- WHETHER ITS HIKING, HUNTING OR KAYAKING -- HANG ON TO IT. AS YOU PURSUE SUCCESS IN SCHOOL, AND LATER IN YOUR CAREERS, DON'T FORGET TO FIND TIME FOR THE THINGS YOU LOVE TO DO.

IF YOU STAY TRUE TO THE HOBBIES OF YOUR YOUTH, YOU WILL FIND A SOURCE OF RELAXATION AND REPLENISHMENT THAT WILL NEVER FAIL YOU.

THERE ARE OTHER THINGS YOU WILL LEARN AS A SCOUT THAT WILL SERVE YOU WELL THROUGH LIFE. YOUR SCOUT LAW COMMANDS YOU TO BE TRUSTWORTHY, LOYAL, HELPFUL, FRIENDLY, COURTEOUS, KIND, OBEDIENT, CHEERFUL, THRIFTY, BRAVE, CLEAN AND REVERENT. ((WHEW!))

THAT MAY SOUND LIKE A LOT TO REMEMBER, BUT IT ISN'T. FOR AT THE CORE OF THAT CODE IS SOMETHING SIMPLE -- A DESIRE TO SERVE WITH HONOR, A SINCERE FEELING FOR ONE'S FELLOW MAN AND FOR ONE'S COUNTRY. SERVICE ISN'T A LIFELONG CHORE TO BE CARRIED OUT. AS CHIEF SCOUT CITIZEN TEDDY ROOSEVELT PUT IT, ". . . THE FULL PERFORMANCE OF DUTY IS NOT ONLY RIGHT IN ITSELF BUT ALSO THE SOURCE OF THE PROFOUNDEST SATISFACTION THAT CAN COME IN LIFE."

IN SHORT, TO SERVE AND SERVE WELL IS THE HIGHEST FULFILLMENT WE CAN KNOW. BILL SWISHER, WHO GAVE SO MUCH TIME AND COMMITMENT TO THIS JAMBOREE, CERTAINLY KNOWS THIS. AROUND THE COUNTRY, AMERICANS, LIKE YOU, ARE SERVING OTHERS IN A THOUSAND WAYS, PROVIDING A THOUSAND POINTS OF LIGHT AND "DOING A GOOD TURN DAILY."

I KNOW BOY SCOUTS HAVE ALWAYS HELPED OUT THROUGH TIMES OF DISASTER, FROM FIRES TO FLASH FLOODS. THE BOY SCOUTS WERE THERE WHEN FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT APPEALED FOR HELP DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION, GATHERING ALMOST TWO MILLION ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS AND FOOD FOR THE NEEDY. AND THE BOY SCOUTS WERE A STRONG HELPING HAND AT HOME WHEN OLDER BROTHERS FOUGHT A WAR IN EUROPE.

TODAY, THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA HAS TAKEN ON A NEW STRUGGLE, TO DEFEAT WHAT YOU CALL THE FIVE "UNACCEPTABLES" -- ILLITERACY, UNEMPLOYMENT, CHILD ABUSE, DRUG ABUSE AND HUNGER. IN FACT, FIGHTING HUNGER ALONE, SCOUTS, CUB SCOUTS AND EXPLORERS ROUNDED UP 65 MILLION CANS OF FOOD FOR LOCAL FOOD BANKS -- THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF FOOD EVER UNDERTAKEN IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

YOUR FOCUS IS RIGHT ON TARGET. TODAY, WE CAN BE GRATEFUL THAT NO DEPRESSION OR WAR LOOMS AHEAD OF US. BUT THIS DOESN'T MEAN THAT THE TIMES WE LIVE IN ARE LESS DEMANDING. THE BOY SCOUTS OF THIS TWELFTH NATIONAL JAMBOREE WILL FACE CHALLENGES UNIMAGINED BY YOUR PARENTS.

PERHAPS THE GREATEST CHALLENGE OF OUR TIMES, I'M SORRY TO SAY, IS ONE OF THE "UNACCEPTABLES" -- THE CONTINUING STRUGGLE TO KEEP DRUGS OUT OF OUR HIGH SCHOOLS . . . A FORM OF POLLUTION, A POISONING OF THE MIND, A CORRUPTION OF THE VERY SOUL, OF YOUNG AMERICA.

WE HAD SOME GOOD NEWS LAST WEEK ABOUT DRUG USE IN AMERICA. THE NUMBER OF OVERALL DRUG-USERS IN THE UNITED STATES IS DOWN BY ALMOST 40 PERCENT. THIS IS A REAL TRIBUTE TO THOSE WHO HAVE WORKED IN THE SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, THE YOUTH CLUBS AND COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE NATION. AND IT IS ESPECIALLY A TRIBUTE TO THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA.

BUT WE CANNOT YET CLAIM VICTORY. THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ADDICTED TO COCAINE AND CRACK HAS ALMOST DOUBLED. WE MUST WORK HARDER. I AM ESPECIALLY LOOKING TO YOU TO ENCOURAGE FRIENDS TO REFUSE DRUGS -- ANY ILLEGAL DRUG. I DON'T WANT ANY YOUNG AMERICAN STARTING DOWN THE PATH TO COCAINE AND CRACK.

LAST WEEK, A <u>WALL STREET JOURNAL</u> REPORTER WROTE MOVINGLY OF HIS SON, A BOY NAMED RYAN. RONALD SHAFER REMEMBERED HIS RYAN AS AN ENTHUSIASTIC COLLECTOR OF BASEBALL CARDS WHO COULD NAME EVERY BATTING CHAMPION BACK TO THE 1960s -- THE KIND OF BRIGHT BOY FOR WHOM LIFE WAS AN OPEN INVITATION TO SUCCEED. BUT RYAN STARTED USING DRUGS AND ALCOHOL AT AGE 12, AND SOON BECAME A STRANGER TO HIS PARENTS AND CLASSMATES. BY AGE 16, RYAN WAS DEAD.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF RYANS ACROSS AMERICA, THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE IN DANGER OF LOSING THEIR FUTURE, THEIR VERY LIVES, TO THIS SCOURGE WE CALL DRUGS.

THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA HAS ASSUMED A LEADERSHIP ROLE IN CONFRONTING THIS PROBLEM. YOU ARE TEACHING SELF-PROTECTION STRATEGIES AGAINST DRUGS AND OTHER DANGERS.

YOU HAVE CIRCULATED THESE STRATEGIES IN DIRECT LANGUAGE IN A VERY SUCCESSFUL PAMPHLET CALLED <u>DRUGS: A DEADLY GAME.</u> AND YOU HAVE DONE SOMETHING ELSE --YOU ARE LEADING THE YOUTH OF AMERICA BY EXAMPLE.

FOR YEARS, THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA HAS LED OUR NATION IN TAKING THE ANTI-DRUG MESSAGE TO EVERY COMMUNITY.

BY ACTIVELY ENGAGING IN THE LIVES OF OTHERS, YOU ARE DEMONSTRATING A CENTRAL IDEAL OF THIS ADMINISTRATION -- THAT FROM NOW ON IN AMERICA, ANY DEFINITION OF A SUCCESSFUL LIFE MUST INCLUDE SERVING OTHERS.

NOW I WANT TO CHALLENGE YOU TO TAKE THE FINAL STEPS. ASK YOURSELF IF YOU KNOW SOMEONE LIKE RYAN SHAFER. AND IF SO, HAVE YOU DONE EVERYTHING YOU CAN TO HELP HIM OR HER?

THERE ARE OTHER, MORE POSITIVE CHALLENGES FACING YOUR GENERATION. WHEN THE FIRST BOY SCOUTS CHAPTER WAS FORMED, AMERICANS HAD JUST TAMED THE FARTHEST REACHES OF THE WEST. THERE WERE ONLY A FEW REMOTE PLACES IN THE WORLD UNSEEN BY MAN. SINCE THEN, THE WORLD HAS BECOME SMALLER. AND SO HAS THE ROOM FOR OUR IMAGINATION AND DARING -- A NARROWED SPACE FOR THE RESTLESS SPIRIT OF FREEDOM THAT IS SO MUCH A PART OF OUR NATIONAL IDENTITY.

BUT YOU AND I KNOW THAT THERE IS A NEW FRONTIER, A FRONTIER WITHOUT LIMITS -- SPACE.

ONCE AGAIN, THE BOY SCOUTS HAS PLAYED A LEADERSHIP ROLE IN PREPARING A GENERATION FOR SPACE EXPLORATION. IT IS NO COINCIDENCE THAT HALF OF ALL ASTRONAUTS WERE ONCE SCOUTS. ADMIRAL RICHARD TRULY, WHO IS DOING SUCH A GREAT JOB AT NASA, IS AN EAGLE SCOUT. GUS GRISSOM, AN AMERICAN HERO WHO LOST HIS LIFE IN THE EARLY SPACE PROGRAM, WAS A SCOUT.

DAVID SCOTT, WHO OPERATED THE FIRST LUNAR ROVER, WAS A SCOUT. JIM LOVELL, ANOTHER LUNAR EXPLORER, IS WITH US TODAY . . . I GUESS, JIM, IT'S TRUE WHAT THEY SAY: "ONCE AN EAGLE SCOUT, ALWAYS AN EAGLE SCOUT." AND I DOUBT THAT ANY OF THE SCOUTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE 1969 SEVENTH JAMBOREE IN IDAHO WILL EVER FORGET EAGLE SCOUT NEIL ARMSTRONG, WHO MADE MAN'S FIRST STEP ON THE MOON, AND LATER SENT HIS GREETINGS TO THE JAMBOREE FROM DEEP SPACE.

THE FIRST SPACEFARERS WERE UNIQUE, THE LUCKY FEW. BUT YOUR GENERATION WILL HAVE A BROADER, GREATER OPPORTUNITY TO LIVE IN SPACE, TO TRAVEL TO ESTABLISH AN OUTPOST ON THE MOON AND EXPLORE THE MYSTERIES OF MARS. THIS IS THE CHALLENGE OF THE NEXT CENTURY -- YOUR CENTURY AND YOUR CHALLENGE.

NEAR THE JAMBOREE AREA IS A NASA EXHIBIT CALLED FREEDOM STATION, WHICH INCLUDES A DISPLAY OF OUR NATION'S FIRST PERMANENTLY MANNED SPACE STATION IN THE NEXT DECADE. NEARBY ARE ALSO LARGE-SCALE MODELS OF THE SPACE SHUTTLE AND OTHER SPACECRAFT. THIS IS AMERICA'S SPACE FLEET, AND ITS MISSION IS GRADUALLY CHANGING FROM EXPLORATION TO SETTLEMENT. WHEN WE AIM FOR THE STARS, IT WILL BE TO STAY.

THIS BRINGS TO MIND A SMALL COINCIDENCE. JUST A FEW MILES AWAY, ALONG THE TIDEWATER COAST OF VIRGINIA, THE FIRST ENGLISHMEN ARRIVED IN THE NEW WORLD -- ALSO NOT JUST TO EXPLORE, BUT TO STAY.

THOSE EARLY COLONISTS FACED A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE. THEIR FIRST AUTUMN BROUGHT A BITTER HARVEST OF HARDSHIP. THEIR FIRST WINTER BROUGHT TRAGEDY. BUT IN THE END, THE GENERATION OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH ESCAPED THE CONFINES OF THE OLD WORLD AND SETTLED THE NEW, A FRESH FRONTIER, A BOUNDLESS PROMISE CALLED AMERICA.

TODAY, AS BEFORE, SOME TIMID AND CHIDING VOICES CAUTION US AGAINST THE DANGER, THE HARDSHIP AND THE EXPENSE. PERHAPS THEY SHOULD HAVE SEEN STEVEN SPIELBERG'S EXTRAVAGANZA. OR PERHAPS THEY SHOULD LISTEN TO RAY BRADBURY, A WRITER WHO ONCE SAID THAT SPACE WILL MAKE CHILDREN OF US ALL.

HE MEANT THAT THE STRANGE BEAUTY AND MYSTERY OF SPACE WILL TEACH EVEN THE MOST CYNICAL AND WORLDWEARY AMONG US TO REDISCOVER THE WONDER OF THEIR FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE NIGHT SKY. IT IS THIS SENSE OF WONDER AND CURIOSITY THAT DRAWS YOU FROM THE COMFORT OF HOME AND TELEVISION TO THE OUTDOORS. TONIGHT, WHEN YOU ARE LYING IN YOUR COTS AROUND A CAMPFIRE, SURROUNDED BY DARK FOREST, LOOKING UP AT THE STARS OF THE NIGHT SKY, I WANT YOU TO CONSIDER SOMETHING.

PERHAPS YOU, OR YOUR CHILDREN -- OR AS HARD AS IT IS FOR YOU TO IMAGINE, YOUR GRANDCHILDREN -- WILL ONE DAY LOOK UP AT THE NIGHT SKY BEFORE GOING TO SLEEP, AND SEE THE EARTH AS A FAINT, TWINKLING BLUE STAR. ((PAUSE))

IT IS THIS SPIRIT, A SPIRIT OF WONDER, OF DISCOVERY AND ADVENTURE, THAT IS SURELY DRAWING US TO A NEW DESTINY ON NEW AND FAR DISTANT WORLDS.

YOU ARE PRIVILEGED TO BE THE GENERATION THAT WILL WITNESS THE FIRST LARGE MOVEMENT OF MEN AND WOMEN INTO SPACE. AND AS THIS HAPPENS, I KNOW THAT THE BOY SCOUTS OF TODAY WILL BE IN THE LEAD.

THANK YOU FOR INVITING ME TO YOUR JAMBOREE. GOD BLESS YOU AND GOD BLESS THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA AND THE WORLD.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON CW

FROM: MARK DAVIS MD

SUBJECT: BOY SCOUT NATIONAL JAMBOREE

I. SUMMARY

On Monday, August 7, 1989, at Fort A. P. Hill in Bowling Green, Virginia, you will address the Twelfth National Jamboree of the Boy Scouts of America. The audience will consist of more than 30,000 Boy Scouts. You will be introduced by Bill Swisher. Secretary Skinner will also be present. The speech is 15 minutes long and will be teleprompted. Because this is an outdoor setting, a very sunny day may require us to revert to cards.

II. DISCUSSION

The main themes of this text are the space program and scourge of drugs.

Davis/Martin
Aug. 2, 1989
Draft: Three
Title: C:Scouts

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: BOY SCOUT NATIONAL JAMBOREE/Ft. A.P. Hill
August 7, 1989/10:30 a.m.

((Thank you, Bill. Let me start by asking a favor. For the next ten seconds, I would like to hear every patrol in the Boy Scouts give its call, starting **now** . . .)) ((Wait ten seconds))

((Okay, okay, thank you . . . In all that noise, I thought I could make out otters, panthers, owls and even a moose call or two. Just think, out there somewhere in the thick Virginia forest are a lot of wild animals, and they've all just fallen in love . . .)) ((PAUSE))

Last Jamboree, I understand you had an unwelcome visitor by the name of Bob -- Hurricane Bob. Bill tells me you didn't have a camp out . . . You had a damp out.

But this Jamboree is coming together marvelously. You can canoe, kayak and swim. You can race trail bikes and compete in archery. You can earn Merit Badges while you work your way down the Midway. ((Undoubtedly, some of you will also be asked to organize snipe-hunting expeditions.)) This all sounds like a lot of fun. But there is one activity here that really tempts me to leave the White House behind and spend a few days with you here at Fort A.P. Hill. I am talking about Fish Hook Lake.

I started fishing at age five or so, in the cold waters along the coast of Maine, using a lead jig with a piece of white cloth for bait, sometimes trolling with an old green cotton line. ((And, of course, the first thing I caught was a cold.)) But after awhile, I got the hang of it, pulling in mackerel and an occasional flounder. I became acquainted with the waters off Kennebunkport so well that now I know every reef, when the swells will break and where you can find the seals on a given day.

Since the time I was your age, I've waded in a clean, clear river in Iceland next to the Prime Minister of that land, and caught my first salmon. I've pulled in bass in many states, and fought dolphin, kings and hard-hitting 'cuda on the high seas.

As you might have guessed, fishing is my favorite source of relaxation. It is with a rod and reel in my hand that I tend to count my blessings, especially if I'm with one of my grandchildren, or with Barbara . . . ((the only woman on earth who can read and fish at the same time, and catch every word and every fish.))

But no matter where I fish today, I always look back to the days when I trailed that piece of white cloth along the shoreline. And there's a lesson here that I want to share with you. Whatever you love to do -- whether its hiking, hunting or kayaking -- hang on to it. As you pursue success in school, and later in your careers, don't forget to find time for the things you love to do. If you stay true to the hobbies of your youth,

you will find a source of relaxation and replenishment that will never fail you.

There are other things you will learn as a Scout that will serve you well through life. Your Scout Law commands you to be trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent. ((Whew!))

That may sound like a lot to remember, but it isn't. For at the core of that code is something simple -- a desire to serve with honor, a sincere feeling for one's fellow man and for one's country. Service isn't a lifelong chore to be carried out. As Chief Scout Citizen Teddy Roosevelt put it, ". . . the full performance of duty is not only right in itself but also the source of the profoundest satisfaction that can come in life."

In short, to serve and serve well is the highest fulfillment we can know. Bill Swisher, who gave so much time and commitment to this Jamboree, certainly knows this. Around the country, Americans, like you, are serving others in a thousand ways, providing a thousand points of light and "doing a good turn daily."

I know the Boy Scouts have always helped out through times of disaster, from fires to flash floods. The Boy Scouts were there when Franklin Delano Roosevelt appealed for help during the Great Depression, gathering almost two million articles of clothing, household furnishings and food for the needy. And the Boy Scouts were a strong helping hand at home when older brothers fought a war in Europe.

Today, the Boy Scouts have taken on a new struggle, to defeat what you call the five "unacceptables" -- illiteracy, unemployment, child abuse, drug abuse and hunger. In fact, fighting hunger alone, Scouts, Cub Scouts and Explorers rounded up 65 million cans of food for local food banks -- the largest collection of food ever undertaken in the history of the United States.

Your focus is right on target. Today, we can be grateful that no depression or war looms ahead of us. But this doesn't mean that the times we live in are less demanding. The Boy Scouts of this Twelfth National Jamboree will face challenges unimagined by your parents.

Perhaps the greatest challenge of our times, I'm sorry to say, is one of the "unacceptables" -- the continuing struggle to keep drugs out of our high schools . . . a form of pollution, a poisoning of the mind, a corruption of the very soul, of young America.

Last week, a Wall Street Journal reporter wrote movingly of his son, a boy named Ryan. Ronald Shafer remembered his Ryan as an enthusiastic collector of baseball cards who could name every batting champion back to the 1960s -- the kind of bright boy for whom life was an open invitation to succeed. But Ryan started using drugs and alcohol at age 12, and soon became a stranger to his parents and classmates. By age 16, Ryan was dead.

There are thousands of Ryans across America, thousands of young men and women who are in danger of losing their future, their very lives, to this scourge we call drugs.

The Boy Scouts of America has assumed a leadership role in confronting this problem. You are teaching self-protection strategies against drugs and other dangers. You have circulated these strategies in direct language in a very successful pamphlet called Drugs: A Deadly Game. And you have done something else -- you are leading the youth of America by example.

Now I want to challenge you to take the final steps. Ask yourself if you know someone like Ryan Shafer. And if so, have you done everything you can to help him or her?

There are other, more positive challenges facing your generation. When the first Boy Scouts chapter was formed, Americans had just tamed the farthest reaches of the West. There were only a few remote places in the world unseen by Man. Since then, the world has become smaller. And so has the room for our imagination and daring -- a narrowed space for the restless spirit of freedom that is so much a part of our national identity.

But you and I know that there is a new frontier, **a frontier without limits -- space.**

Once again, Boy Scouts have played a leadership role in preparing a generation for space exploration. It is no coincidence that half of all astronauts were once Scouts. Admiral Richard Truly, who is doing such a great job at NASA, is

an Eagle Scout. Gus Grissom, an American hero who lost his life in the early space program, was a Scout. David Scott, who operated the first lunar rover, was a Scout. Jim Lovell, another lunar explorer, is with us today . . . I guess, Jim, it's true what they say: "once an Eagle Scout, always an Eagle Scout." And I doubt that any of the Scouts who participated in the 1969 seventh Jamboree in Idaho will ever forget Eagle Scout Neil Armstrong, who made man's first step on the moon, and later sent his greetings to the Jamboree from deep space.

The first spacefarers were unique, the lucky few. But your generation will have a broader, greater opportunity to live in space, to travel to establish an outpost on the Moon and explore the mysteries of Mars. **This is the challenge of the next century -- your century and your challenge.**

Near the Jamboree area is a NASA exhibit called Freedom Station, which includes a display of our nation's first permanently manned space station in the next decade. Nearby are also large-scale models of the space shuttle and other spacecraft. This is America's space fleet, and its mission is gradually changing from exploration to settlement. **When we aim for the stars, it will be to stay.**

This brings to mind a small coincidence. Just a few miles away, along the Tidewater Coast of Virginia, the first Englishmen arrived in the New World -- also not just to explore, **but to stay.**

Those early colonists faced a terrible struggle. Their first autumn brought a bitter harvest of hardship. Their first winter brought tragedy. But in the end, the generation of Captain John Smith escaped the confines of the Old World and settled the new, a fresh frontier, a boundless promise called America.

Today, as before, some timid and chiding voices caution us against the danger, the hardship and the expense. Perhaps they should have seen Steven Spielberg's extravaganza. Or perhaps they should listen to Ray Bradbury, a writer who once said that space will make children of us all.

He meant that the strange beauty and mystery of space will teach even the most cynical and worldweary among us to rediscover the wonder of their first glimpse of the night sky. It is this sense of wonder and curiosity that draws you from the comfort of home and television to the outdoors. Tonight, when you are lying in your cots around a campfire, surrounded by dark forest, looking up at the stars of the night sky, I want you to consider something. Perhaps you, or your children -- or as hard as it is for you to imagine, your grandchildren -- will one day look up at the night sky before going to sleep, and see the Earth as a faint, twinkling blue star. ((PAUSE))

It is this spirit, a spirit of wonder, of discovery and adventure, that is surely drawing us to a new destiny on new and far distant worlds.

You are privileged to be the generation that will witness the first large movement of men and women into space. And as this happens, I know that the Boy Scouts of today will be in the lead.

Thank you for inviting me to your Jamboree. God bless you and God bless the Boy Scouts of America and the world.

# # #

Gordon James → Bowling Green, VA
Holiday Inn, Richm.
804-633-5183

Davis/Martin
July 31, 1989
Draft: One
Title: C:Scouts

vd head of Jamboree

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: BOY SCOUT NATIONAL JAMBOREE/Ft. A.P. Hill
August 7, 1989/10:30 a.m.

Bill X Bill Swisher Ben Love

((Thank you, Ben. Let me start by asking a favor. For the next ten seconds, I would like to hear every patrol in the Boy Scouts give its call, starting **now** . . .)) ((Wait ten seconds)) Skinner

((Okay, okay, thank you . . . In all that noise, I thought I could make out otters, panthers, owls and even a moose call or two. Just think, out there somewhere in the thick Virginia forest are a lot of wild animals, and they've all just fallen in love . . .)) ((PAUSE)) Ben Gilman

Last Jamboree, I understand you had an unwelcomed visitor by the name of Bob -- Hurricane Bob. Bill X Ben tells me you didn't have a camp out . . . You had a damp out.

But this Jamboree is coming together marvelously. You can canoe, kayak and swim. You can shoot shotguns and compete in archery. You can earn Merit Badges while you work your way down the Midway. ((Undoubtedly, some of you will also be asked to organize snipe-hunting expeditions.)) This all sounds like a lot of fun. But there is one activity here that really tempts me to leave the White House behind and spend a few days with you here at Fort A.P. Hill. I am talking about Fishhook Lake.

350A Fact Sheet p 2

Boy Scouts of America Fact Sheet p 2

Sunday July 30 '89 ... 34,000 Scout Around the Campfire" Wash. Post Eliz. Ask p. D3

I started fishing at age five or so, in the cold waters along the coast of Maine, using a lead jig with a piece of white cloth for bait, sometimes trolling with an old green cotton line. ((And, of course, the first thing I caught was a cold.)) But after awhile, I got the hang of it, pulling in pollock and cunner. But all that work eventually paid off with mackerel, and the occasional flounder or smelt. I became acquainted with the waters off Kennebunkport so well that now I know every reef, when the swells will break and where you can find the seals on a given day.

Self-typed letter Dec 17, '88 to Jim P. 2

Since I was your age, I've waded in a clean, clear river in Iceland next to the Prime Minister of that land, and caught my first salmon. I've pulled in bass in many states, and fought dolphin, kings and hard-hitting 'cuda on the high seas.

As you might have guessed, fishing is my favorite source of relaxation. It is with a rod and reel in my hand that I tend to count my blessings, especially if I'm with one of my grandchildren, or with Barbara . . . ((the only woman on earth who can read and fish at the same time, and catch every word and every fish.))

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things you love to do. If you stay true to the hobbies of your boyhood, you will find a source of relaxation and replenishment that will never fail you.

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That may sound like a lot to remember, but it isn't. For at the core of that code is something simple -- a desire to serve with honor, a sincere feeling for one's fellow man and for one's country. So service isn't a lifelong chore to be carried out. As Chief Scout Citizen Teddy Roosevelt put it, ". . . the full performance of duty is not only right in itself but also the source of the profoundest satisfaction that can come in life." In short, to serve and serve well is the highest fulfillment we can know.

Certainly, you have been proving this every day, by "doing a good turn daily." Boy Scouts have been helping out through times of disaster, from fires to flash floods. The Boy Scouts were there when Franklin Delano Roosevelt appealed for help during the Great Depression, gathering almost two million articles of clothing, household furnishings and food for the needy. And the Boy Scouts were a strong helping hand at home when older brothers fought a war in Europe.

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unemployment, child abuse, drug abuse and hunger. Regarding the later, Scouts, Cub Scouts and Explorers scouted 60 million cans of food for local food banks -- the largest collection of food ever undertaken in the history of the United States. (((Sioux City being checked)))

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There are other, more positive challenges facing your generation. When the first Boy Scouts chapter was formed, Americans had just tamed the farthest reaches of the West. There were only a few remote places in the world unseen by Man. Since then, the world has become smaller. And so has the room for our imagination and daring -- a narrowed space for the restless spirit of freedom that is so much a part of our national identity.

But you and I know that there is a new frontier, **a frontier without limits -- space.**

Once again, Boy Scouts have played a leadership role in preparing a generation for space exploration. It is no coincidence that half of all astronauts were once Scouts. Gus Grissom, an American hero who lost his life in the early space program, was a Scout. David Scott and James Irwin, who operated the first lunar rover, were Scouts. And I doubt that any of the Scouts who participated in the 1969 seventh Jamboree in Idaho

will ever forget Eagle Scout Neil Armstrong, who made man's first step on the moon, and later sent his greetings to the Jamboree from deep space.

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Near the Jamboree area is a NASA exhibit of "Freedom Station," which will become our nation's first permanent manned space station in the next decade. Nearby are also large-scale models of the space shuttle and other crafts. This is America's space fleet, and its mission is gradually changing from exploration to settlement. **When we aim for the stars, it will be to stay.**

This brings to mind an small irony. Just a few miles away, along the Tidewater Coast of Virginia, the first Englishmen arrived in the New World -- also not just to explore, **but to stay.**

These early colonies were ill-fated. Their first fall brought a bitter harvest of hardship. Their first winter brought tragedy. But in the end, the generation of Captain John Smith escaped the confines of the Old World to settle the New, a fresh frontier, a boundless promise called America.

Today, as before, some timid and chiding voices caution us against the danger, the hardship and the expense. Perhaps they

should listen to Steven Speilberg ((quote to come)). Or perhaps they should listen to Ray Bradbury, a writer who once said that space will make children of us all.

He didn't mean that literally. Bradbury meant that the strange beauty and mystery of space will teach even the most cynical and worldweary among us to rediscover the wonder of their first glimpse of the night sky. It is this sense of wonder and curiosity that draws you from the comfort of home and television to the outdoors. Tonight, when you are laying in your cots around a campfire, surrounded by dark forest, looking up at the stars of the night sky, I want you to consider something. Perhaps you, or your children -- or as hard as it is for you to imagine, your grandchildren -- will one day look up at the night sky before going to sleep, and see the Earth as a faint, twinkling blue star. ((PAUSE))

It is this spirit, a spirit of wonder, that is surely drawing us to a new destiny on new worlds.

You are privileged to be the generation that will witness the first large movement of men and women into space. And as this happens, I know that the Boy Scouts of today will be in the lead.

Thank you for inviting me to your Jamboree. God bless you and God bless the Boy Scouts of America.

# # #

To Christina

Date 8/2 Time 3:30

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M George Fisher

of Jamboree

Phone (804)-233-4385

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	
RETURNED YOUR CALL			

Message Has some answers

Operator

AMPAD EFFICIENCY®

23-020

T² -

Skinner will be @ Jamboree. - He was an Eagle Scout

Davis/Martin
July 31, 1989
Draft: One
Title: C:Scouts

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: BOY SCOUT NATIONAL JAMBOREE/Ft. A.P. Hill
August 7, 1989/10:30 a.m.

((Thank you, Ben. Let me start by asking a favor. For the next ten seconds, I would like to hear every patrol in the Boy Scouts give its call, starting **now** . . .)) ((Wait ten seconds))

((Okay, okay, thank you . . . In all that noise, I thought I could make out otters, panthers, owls and even a moose call or two. Just think, out there somewhere in the thick Virginia forest are a lot of wild animals, and they've all just fallen in love . . .)) ((PAUSE))

Last Jamboree, I understand you had an unwelcomed visitor by the name of Bob -- Hurricane Bob. Ben tells me you didn't have a camp out . . . You had a damp out.

But this Jamboree is coming together marvelously. You can canoe, kayak and swim. You can shoot shotguns and compete in archery. You can earn Merit Badges while you work your way down the Midway. ((Undoubtedly, some of you will also be asked to organize snipe-hunting expeditions.)) This all sounds like a lot of fun. But there is one activity here that really tempts me to leave the White House behind and spend a few days with you here at Fort A.P. Hill. I am talking about Fishhook Lake.

I started fishing at age five or so, in the cold waters along the coast of Maine, using a lead jig with a piece of white cloth for bait, sometimes trolling with an old green cotton line. ((And, of course, the first thing I caught was a cold.)) But after awhile, I got the hang of it, pulling in mackerel and an occasional flounder. I became acquainted with the waters off Kennebunkport so well that now I know every reef, when the swells will break and where you can find the seals on a given day.

Since I was your age, I've waded in a clean, clear river in Iceland next to the Prime Minister of that land, and caught my first salmon. I've pulled in bass in many states, and fought dolphin, kings and hard-hitting 'cuda on the high seas.

As you might have guessed, fishing is my favorite source of relaxation. It is with a rod and reel in my hand that I tend to count my blessings, especially if I'm with one of my grandchildren, or with Barbara . . . ((the only woman on earth who can read and fish at the same time, and catch every word and every fish.))

But no matter where I fish today, I will always look back to the days when I trailed that piece of white cloth along the shoreline. And there's a lesson here that I want to share with you. Whatever you love to do -- whether its hiking, hunting or kayaking -- hang on to it. As you pursue success in school, and later in your careers, don't forget to find time for the things you love to do. If you stay true to the hobbies of your boyhood,

you will find a source of relaxation and replenishment that will never fail you.

There are other things you will learn as a Scout that will serve you well through life. Your Scout Law commands you to be trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent. ((Whew!))

That may sound like a lot to remember, but it isn't. For at the core of that code is something simple -- a desire to serve with honor, a sincere feeling for one's fellow man and for one's country. So service isn't a lifelong chore to be carried out. As Chief Scout Citizen Teddy Roosevelt put it, ". . . the full performance of duty is not only right in itself but also the source of the profoundest satisfaction that can come in life."

In short, to serve and serve well is the highest fulfillment we can know.

Certainly, you have been proving this every day, by "doing a good turn daily." Boy Scouts have been helping out through times of disaster, from fires to flash floods. The Boy Scouts were there when Franklin Delano Roosevelt appealed for help during the Great Depression, gathering almost two million articles of clothing, household furnishings and food for the needy. And the Boy Scouts were a strong helping hand at home when older brothers fought a war in Europe.

Today, the Boy Scouts have taken on a new struggle, to defeat what you call the five "unacceptables" -- illiteracy, unemployment, child abuse, drug abuse and hunger. In fact,

fighting hunger alone, Scouts, Cub Scouts and Explorers rounded up 60 million cans of food for local food banks -- the largest collection of food ever undertaken in the history of the United States.

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# # #

THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

December 17,1988 (self typed)

Dear Jim,

Herewith my answers to your questions:

1. I am not a skilled fly fisherman. This summer on the Shoshoe in Wyoming I did pretty well with the dry fly. I got fairly accurate, and I enjoyed the test. The fish were small, but the thrill of laying the fly in under a branch and then seeing the fish rise gave me total peace. Mostly I do trolling for blues, (14lb test - light tackle) spin or bait reel casting for Bone fish/and tarpon. I slo like bait reel casting for bass. In Maine for me it is mostly 10-15 lb. blues using plugs , bright red or yellow tubing, or rebel/rapalla type lures. When the blues are hitting the type lure doesn't matter much. A good feather lure or a shiny spoon will do the job. I have had good luck with mackerel going for the blues.

I like catching the mackerel on light spinning tackle.

I like Striped Bass fishing but have not starred in this.

I've fished a couple of Oregon Rivers for steelhead= not much luck. I've fished in Idaho and Alaska, Texas ,Alabama, Florida, Maine and Mexico. Offshore I like watching the Dolphin come across the water. Kings and a hard hitting 'cuda are fun.

I have caught Sail Fish but I am not a 'big' fish fiherman.

Dr (sat)
Ron 633-5176
Garland

Bud Cuccia
633-9205
(804)

Public

FISHHOOK LAKE

THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

-2-2-2-

2. I fish in the summer every day on vacation and on some weekends.. Given the demands of my office I expect I'll get less fishing time, but I am going to try to wedge it in- good for the soul, good for the mind.

3. I started fishing at age 5 or so. Earliest recollection first thing I can recall was a cold. catching mackerel on a lead jig with a piece of white cloth for bait... trolling with that old green cotton line.I also fished off the Maine rocks for pollock (greasy inedible devils, and for cunner... brown spine-backed inedible fish. We'd also get the occassional small flounder. and I loved jigging for smelt. My earliest fishing was exclusively salt water- Maine.

4..Exotic Fishing.....

a. on a lovely river with the Prime Minister of ~~Alaska~~ Iceland catching my first salmon. Though we had press around it was very special standing out in that clear clean river and killing that salmon./ exotica cont--- my first Bone fish, fishing with George Hommel in Florida. Fishing out of Islamorada the excitement of that first 10 lb bone fish will always be with me. A cast shrimp with spinning reel and about 10 lb test line did the job. Close second=- boating a 125 lb. tarpon last year- same place ,same fiherman with me.

THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

3-3-3-3-

5. Ilike ~~to~~ fish because it is totally relaxing. I love the water. I can concentrate and forget all my worries. I count my blessings while fishing. I love being with my grand son (age 12) or some other kid when I fish. I like to chat but not too much. I love my Cigarette boat. The combination of going out fast and then trolling is perfection. I love the sea. I have handled boats for years. I know the waters off Kennebunkport so well that I can tell where the reefs are, when the swells will break, where to find the seals. Fishing is my greatest source of relaxation. Collaterally it makes me appreciate the environment much more than if I didn't fish.

6. Mrs bush loves to go with me. She is the only person who can read and fish at the same time- enjoying both equally. Our kids go out with me. It brings our family close in.

7. The Miane waters off our house are still clean and sparkling; but as stated above, fishing makes one much more concerned about the environment.

8. Life time member of B.A.S.S.

9. I love quail hunting which I have done without fail every year since about 1964. I love dove hunting. I have done some duck hunting, but I'd rather be out where I can walk and excercise.

THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

Jim, I hope this answers your questions adequately

After Christmas i am off for 2 daYS OF QUAIL HUNTING IN South Texas, and one day of fishing for bass near Montgomery Alabama with Ray Scott head of B.A.S.S.

Just hung up from our phone call.

Have a Merry Christmas.

Sincerely,

George Bush

pression for all his neighbors combined. He must keep his self-respect and exact the respect of others. It is eminently wise and proper to strive for such leisure in our lives as will give a chance for self-improvement; but woe to the man who seeks, or trains up his children to seek, idleness instead of the chance to do good work. (At Labor Day Picnic, Chicago, September 3, 1900.) *Mem. Ed.* XVI, 517; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 487.

DUTY—PERFORMANCE OF. What we as a people need more than aught else is the steady performance of the every-day duties of life, not with hope of reward, but because they are duties. (At Valley Forge, Pa., June 19, 1904.) *Mem. Ed.* XII, 618; *Nat. Ed.* XI, 333.

————————. We can make and keep this country worthy of the men who gave their lives to save it, only on condition that the average man among us on the whole does his duty bravely, loyally, and with common sense, in whatever position life allots to him. (At Gettysburg, Pa., May 30, 1904.) *Mem. Ed.* XII, 611; *Nat. Ed.* XI, 328.

————————. The prime requisite is to arouse among our people, individually and collectively, an understanding that the full performance of duty is not only right in itself but also the source of the profoundest satisfaction that can come in life. (*Outlook,* April 8, 1911.) *Mem. Ed.* XIV, 161; *Nat. Ed.* XII, 192.

DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY. You can make up your minds to lead your lives well and nobly, doing first of all your duty to yourself and to those immediately dependent upon you, the duty of father to son, of husband to wife, of wife to husband, of parents to children—to do those duties first, and then to do the duties that lie beyond them, the duty of joining with your fellows in common work toward a common end, in the effort to achieve in common something worth achieving for the sake of all. You can lead that kind of life—and it is the only kind of life worth leading, and the only kind of life worth living—you can lead it only on condition of making up your mind that you will not expect always to have an easy time, to escape care, to escape responsibility, to escape the burdens that inevitably must be carried by every man and every woman whose shoulders are broad enough to enable him or her to play a part in the world. (At Occidental College, Los Angeles, March 22, 1911.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 514; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 581.

DUTY OF THE NATION. Keeping our own household straight is our first duty; but we have other duties. Just exactly as each man who is worth his salt must first of all be a good husband, a good father, a good bread-winner, a good man of business, and yet must in addition to that be a good citizen for the State at large—so a nation must first take care to do well its duties within its own borders, but must not make of that fact an excuse for failing to do those of its duties the performance of which lies without its own borders. (At Hartford, Conn., August 22, 1902.) *Mem. Ed.* XVIII, 355; *Nat. Ed.* XVI, 270.

————————. Our country should not shirk its duty to mankind. It can perform this duty only if it is true to itself. It can be true to itself only by definitely resolving to take the position of the just man armed; for a proud and self-respecting nation of freemen must scorn to do wrong to others, and must also scorn tamely to submit to wrong done by others. (1915.) *Mem. Ed.* XX, xxv; *Nat. Ed.* XVIII, xxiv.

DUTY. *See also* CITIZENSHIP; CIVIC DUTY; INTERNATIONAL DUTY; JOY OF LIVING; PLEASURE; RIGHTS; SERVICE; WOMEN.

E

EASE. *See* LEISURE; PLEASURE; STRENUOUS LIFE; WORK.

ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY. *See* DEMOCRACY.

ECONOMIC EVOLUTION. The prime need to-day is to face the fact that we are now in the midst of a great economic evolution. There is urgent necessity of applying both common sense and the highest ethical standard to this movement for better economic conditions among the mass of our people if we are to make it one of healthy evolution and not one of revolution. It is, from the standpoint of our country, wicked as well as foolish longer to refuse to face the real issues of the day. Only by so facing them can we go forward. (Before Progressive National Convention, Chicago, August 6, 1912.) *Mem. Ed.* XIX, 359; *Nat. Ed.* XVII, 255.

ECONOMIC EVOLUTION. *See also* BUSINESS; INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

ECONOMIC POLICY. Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need

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which comes also to the public at large. The superficial fact that the sharing may be unequal must never blind us to the underlying fact that there is this sharing, and that the benefit comes in some degree to each man concerned. Normally the wage-worker, the man of small means, and the average consumer, as well as the average producer, are all alike helped by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for his ability. Something can be done by legislation to help the general prosperity; but no such help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortunate, save as the results of a policy which shall inure to the advantage of all industrious and efficient people who act decently; and this is only another way of saying that any benefit which comes to the less able and less fortunate must of necessity come even more to the more able and more fortunate. If, therefore, the less fortunate man is moved by envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have both, though unequally, prospered, the result will assuredly be that while danger may come to the one struck at, it will visit with an even heavier load the one who strikes the blow. Taken as a whole we must all go up or down together. (Fifth Annual Message, Washington, December 5, 1905.) *Mem. Ed.* XVII, 316; *Nat. Ed.* XV, 270.

EFFICIENCY, NATIONAL. National efficiency has many factors. It is a necessary result of the principle of conservation widely applied. In the end it will determine our failure or success as a nation. National efficiency has to do, not only with natural resources and with men, but it is equally concerned with institutions. The State must be made efficient for the work which concerns only the people of the State; and the nation for that which concerns all the people. There must remain no neutral ground to serve as a refuge for lawbreakers, and especially for lawbreakers of great wealth, who can hire the vulpine legal cunning which will teach them how to avoid both jurisdictions. (At Osawatomie, Kan., August 31, 1910.) *Mem. Ed.* XIX, 26; *Nat. Ed.* XVII, 18.

———. In every respect this nation has to learn the lessons of efficiency in production and distribution, and of avoidance of waste and destruction; we must develop and improve instead of exhausting our resources. (Before Progressive National Convention, Chicago, August 6, 1912.) *Mem. Ed.* XIX, 378; *Nat. Ed.* XVII, 271.

EFFICIENCY AND MORALITY. Life is as if you were travelling a ridge crest. You have the gulf of inefficiency on one side and the gulf of wickedness on the other, and it helps not to have avoided one gulf if you fall into the other. It shall profit us nothing if our people are decent and ineffective. It shall profit us nothing if they are efficient and wicked. In every walk of life, in business, politics; if the need comes, in war; in literature, science, art, in everything, what we need is a sufficient number of men who can work well and who will work with a high ideal. (At Groton School, Groton, Mass., May 24, 1904.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 480; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 558.

EFFICIENCY. *See also* DECENCY; HONESTY; LABOR; POLITICS.

EFFORT. Nothing worth gaining is ever gained without effort. You can no more have freedom without striving and suffering for it than you can win success as a banker or a lawyer without labor and effort, without self-denial in youth and the display of a ready and alert intelligence in middle age. (Before the Liberal Club, Buffalo, N. Y., January 26, 1893.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 64; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 282.

EFFORT—LIFE OF. The life that is worth living, and the only life that is worth living, is the life of effort, the life of effort to attain what is worth striving for. (At Groton School, Groton, Mass., May 24, 1904.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 479; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 556.

EFFORT. *See also* IDEALS; LIFE; PLEASURE; STRENUOUS LIFE; STRIFE; WORK.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY. The idle man is a curse to the community, and cannot be a good citizen. But neither can the man who is exhausted by incessant and excessive toil be a good citizen. Men who work thirteen hours a day, including Sunday, week in and week out, simply have not the opportunity to develop themselves or to produce the kind of citizenship which it is absolutely essential for a democracy to possess if it intends to remain a real democracy. The eight-hour day is an ideal toward which we should strive to attain. We should apply it wherever the government has power, and should consistently endeavor to help in its achievement in private life. (*Outlook,* February 4, 1911.) *Mem. Ed.* XIX, 106; *Nat. Ed.* XVII, 70.

———. I believe in the eight-hour day. It is the ideal toward which we should

are waves on the main stream. To all college-bred men I would preach the doctrine of work. If you are fortunate enough to have means which will enable you to lead a life of leisure, remember that the life of leisure, if it is to be worth living, is not to be a life of idleness. We need men who are able to lead lives of leisure, because we need to have done an immense amount of work that is not remunerative; and much of that work—probably the most of it—must be done by men of leisure. We need men of leisure and men of means, then, to work out and fully develop the national life; and these men should understand that they are bound to work as hard as anybody else in the land, the only difference being that their work is of a different kind. (At Commencement, Columbia University, N. Y. C., 1899.) *Columbia University Quarterly,* September 1899, pp. 380-381.

LEISURE. *See also* IDLERS; STRENUOUS LIFE; WORK.

LESE-MAJESTY. I contemptuously refuse to recognize any American adaptation of the German doctrine of lese-majesty. I am concerned only with the welfare of my beloved country and with the effort to beat down the German horror in the interest of the orderly freedom of all the nations of mankind. If the administration does the work of war with all possible speed and efficiency, and stands for preparedness as a permanent policy, and heartily supports our allies to the end, and insists upon complete victory as a basis for peace, I shall heartily support it. If the administration moves in the direction of an improper peace, of the peace of defeat and of cowardice, or if it wages war feebly and timidly, I shall oppose it and shall endeavor to wake the American people to their danger. (1918.) *Mem. Ed.* XXI, 328; *Nat. Ed.* XIX, 299.

LESE-MAJESTY. *See also* CRITICISM; PRESIDENT; SERVILITY.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION. *See* JEFFERSON, THOMAS.

LIARS. The liar is no whit better than the thief, and if his mendacity takes the form of slander, he may be worse than most thieves. It puts a premium upon knavery untruthfully to attack an honest man, or even with hysterical exaggeration to assail a bad man with untruth. An epidemic of indiscriminate assault upon character does not good, but very great harm. The soul of every scoundrel is gladdened whenever an honest man is assailed, or even when a scoundrel is untruthfully assailed. (At Washington, April 14, 1906.) *Mem. Ed.* XVIII, 572; *Nat. Ed.* XVI, 416.

LIARS. *See also* FALSEHOOD; TRUTH.

LIBEL SUIT, BARNES. I have felt that this libel suit which has just ended was really as much a fight for those who have fought with me during the last three years as for myself. It has justified in court by legal evidence all we said about boss rule and crooked business three years ago. I do not grudge the money it has cost me, but I think the service was really worth rendering; but I do very strongly feel that in a way it excuses me from doing too much more. (Letter of June 3, 1915.) *Mem. Ed.* XXIV, 450; Bishop II, 383.

LIBEL SUIT, BARNES—VERDICT IN. I have been more moved and touched than I can express by what you have done, and I want to say to you that I appreciate to the full the obligation that you men, representing every sphere of political belief, have put me under. There is only one return that I can make, and that, I assure you, I will try to make to the best of my ability. I will try all my life to act in public and private affairs so that no one of you will have cause to regret the verdict you have given this morning. I thank you from my heart. You have put on me a solemn duty to behave as a decent American citizen should, and I shall try to my utmost to fulfil that duty. (To jury, May 22, 1915.) *Mem. Ed.* XXIV, 434; Bishop II, 369.

LIBERAL EDUCATION. *See* EDUCATION.

LIBERALS. *See* EXTREMISTS; LUNATIC FRINGE; PROGRESSIVE; RADICALS; REFORMERS.

LIBERTY. True liberty shows itself to best advantage in protecting the rights of others, and especially of minorities. (At Oxford University, England, June 7, 1910.) *Mem. Ed.* XIV, 102; *Nat. Ed.* XII, 56.

———. Throughout past history Liberty has always walked between the twin terrors of Tyranny and Anarchy. They have stalked like wolves beside her, with murder in their red eyes, ever-ready to tear each other's throats, but even more ready to rend in sunder Liberty herself. (1918.) *Mem. Ed.* XXI, 377; *Nat. Ed.* XIX, 342.

LIBERTY—ABUSE OF. The extreme doctrinaires, who are fiercest in declaiming in favor

of freedom, are in reality its worst foes, far more dangerous than any absolute monarchy ever can be. When liberty becomes license, some form of one-man power is not far distant.

The one great reason for our having succeeded as no other people ever has, is to be found in that common sense which has enabled us to preserve the largest possible individual freedom on the one hand, while showing an equally remarkable capacity for combination on the other. (1887.) *Mem. Ed.* VIII, 373; *Nat. Ed.* VII, 322-323.

————. No small part of the trouble that we have comes from carrying to an extreme the national virtue of self-reliance, of independence in initiative and action. It is wise to conserve this virtue and to provide for its fullest exercise, compatible with seeing that liberty does not become a liberty to wrong others. Unfortunately, this is the kind of liberty that the lack of all effective regulation inevitably breeds. (Seventh Annual Message, Washington, December 3, 1907.) *Mem. Ed.* XVII, 486; *Nat. Ed.* XV, 414.

LIBERTY—PRESERVATION OF. As yet no nation can hold its place in the world, or can do any work really worth doing, unless it stands ready to guard its rights with an armed hand. That orderly liberty which is both the foundation and the capstone of our civilization can be gained and kept only by men who are willing to fight for an ideal; who hold high the love of honor, love of faith, love of flag, and love of country. (Address as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Naval War College, June 1897.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 244; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 185.

LIBERTY AND GOVERNMENT REGULATION. Our opponents are fond of saying that the governmental regulation which we advocate interferes with "liberty." This is the argument of which certain judges and certain lawyers are most fond. It is the "liberty" which every reactionary court wishes to guarantee to the employer who makes money from the life-blood of those he employs; the "liberty" of the starving girl to starve slowly in a sweat-shop, or to accept employment where she hazards life and limb, at her own risk, in the service of others. Well, it was Lincoln who said that the reactionaries of his day "sighed for that perfect liberty—the liberty of making slaves of other people." (At New York City, February 12, 1913.) *Mem. Ed.* XIX, 493; *Nat. Ed.* XVII, 366.

LIBERTY. *See also* ANARCHY; CONTRACT; CROMWELL, OLIVER; DEMOCRACY; EQUALITY; FREEDOM; INDIVIDUALISM; LAISSEZ-FAIRE; LAW; ORDER; RELIGIOUS FREEDOM; TOLERANCE; SELF-GOVERNMENT; SLAVERY.

LIBERTY LOANS. It is the duty of every man, of every woman in this country, who can possibly afford to do so, to buy Liberty Bonds in order that guns, ammunition, food and clothes may be promptly and freely furnished to our soldiers who go to the front. . . .

The highest human service is that of the man who offers his life to his country. Next to that come the services in factory and farm and office which help to keep the great national war machinery efficiently working. And the outstanding and fundamental need, without which nothing can be accomplished, is the need for money; money from rich and poor; money in large sums and small. The motto you have adopted is excellent: "If you can't enlist—invest.—Buy Liberty Bonds."

I myself have invested in these bonds. There is every reason for buying them. The patriotic reason is enough. But here in addition there is offered the best security in the world, an investment backed by all the credit of the Government and people of the United States. We ourselves, we the people, are behind every promise our Government makes, because in the last analysis it is we who are the Government. If the security of the Government should fail it would be because we, the people, were in such plight as no longer to be interested in any security. (To Guy Emerson, May 22, 1917.) Printed broadside.

————. Today we are gathered to back up the Government in its call to our people to subscribe to the Fourth Liberty Loan. It is our duty not only to subscribe to it, but to oversubscribe to it, and thereby to make our own men on the other side and our enemies on the other side understand how heartily and loyally the people of the United States are back of this war. Moreover, in asking our people to subscribe to this loan I am asking them to display wisdom, but not self-sacrifice. There are plenty of war activities where there must be some sacrifice. Of course, the men at the front and their mothers and wives at home are making the supreme sacrifice and are rendering the supreme service. All that the rest of us can do is simply to back up these men at the front. Of course, when we give money for war charities or cheerfully pay our taxes or do any of the hundred things we ought to do to aid in the war, we are making to some extent a sacrifice—

partly depends upon this first fact. Where neither party ventures to have any real convictions upon the vital issues of the day it is normally impossible to use either as an instrument for meeting these vital issues. (*Century Magazine,* October 1913.) *Mem. Ed.* XIX, 532; *Nat. Ed.* XVII, 390.

————————. Four years ago I declined to make a fetich of the Republican party, when to do so meant dishonor to the nation, and this year I declined to make a fetich of the Progressive party when to do so meant dishonor to honor. I agree with you that issues and men are the things that count. A party is good only as a means to an end. Nevertheless, we have to face the fact that has been made strikingly evident during the past four years that with ninety per cent of our country-men the party name of itself has a certain fetichistic power, and we would be very foolish if we did not take this into account in endeavoring to work for good results. Moreover, it is unfortunately true that the dead hand of a party sometimes paralyzes its living members. The ancestral principles of the Democratic party are so bad it seems to be entirely impossible for it to be useful to the country except in spasms. (To a Mrs. Nicholson, of Oregon, July 18, 1916.) Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, *My Brother Theodore Roosevelt,* 308.

PARTY SYSTEM—FUNCTION OF. It is only through the party system that free governments are now successfully carried on, and yet we must keep ever vividly before us that the usefulness of a party is strictly limited by its usefulness to the State, and that in the long run, he serves his party best who most helps to make it instantly responsive to every need of the people, and to the highest demands of that spirit which tends to drive us onward and upward. (Inaugural Address as Governor, Albany, January 2, 1899.) *Mem. Ed.* XVII, 4; *Nat. Ed.* XV, 4.

PARTY SYSTEM. *See also* BOSS; INDEPENDENT; MACHINE; ORGANIZATION; PLATT, T. C.; POLITICAL PARTIES; POLITICS; PRIMARIES.

PATRIOTIC CELEBRATIONS. *See* FOURTH OF JULY; MEMORIAL DAY.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES. Societies that cultivate patriotism in the present by keeping alive the memory of what we owe to the patriotism of the past, fill an indispensable function in this Republic. (Before Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C., May 2, 1902.) *Presidential Addresses and State Papers* I, 36.

PATRIOTIC SONGS. Probably no one capable of feeling a generous thought of love for country can really judge quite dispassionately the songs which recite the great deeds done by the men of his own land. We Americans hold very high the memory of the men who "proved their truth by their endeavor," in the days of Lincoln and Grant, of Lee and Jackson and Farragut. It may be true that we cannot estimate what is said or sung of these with the absolute indifference of pure criticism; and of necessity it must appeal to us as it cannot appeal to others. Nevertheless, making every allowance for this feeling, it may still be safely said that on the whole no other contest has produced such poetry as our own Civil War. (*Cosmopolitan,* December 1892.) *Mem. Ed.* XIV, 376; *Nat. Ed.* XII, 309.

PATRIOTISM. Patriotism should be an integral part of our every feeling at all times, for it is merely another name for those qualities of soul which make a man in peace or in war, by day or by night, think of his duty to his fellows, and of his duty to the nation through which their and his loftiest aspirations must find their fitting expression. (1916.) *Mem. Ed.* XX, 234; *Nat. Ed.* XVIII, 201.

————————. Never yet was there a country worth living in which did not develop among her sons something at least of that nobility of soul which makes men not only serve their country when they are starving, but when death has set its doom on their faces. (At Cooper Union, New York City, November 3, 1916.) *Mem. Ed.* XX, 522; *Nat. Ed.* XVIII, 448.

————————. I believe in that ardent patriotism which will make a nation true to itself by making it secure justice for all within its own borders, and then so far as may be, aid in every way in securing just and fair treatment for all the nations of mankind. (*Metropolitan,* May 1916.) *Mem. Ed.* XXI, 149; *Nat. Ed.* XIX, 146.

————————. Patriotism is an affair of deeds, and patriotic words are good only in so far as they result in deeds. . . . Patriotism means service to the nation; and only those who render such service are fit to enjoy the privilege of citizenship. (At Lincoln, Neb., June 14, 1917.) *Mem. Ed.* XXI, 191; *Nat. Ed.* XIX, 181, 182.

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———. Patriotism stands in national matters as love of family does in private life. Nationalism corresponds to the love a man bears for his wife and children. (Lafayette Day exercises, New York City, September 6, 1918.) *Mem. Ed.* XXI, 410; *Nat. Ed.* XIX, 372.

PATRIOTISM—DEMANDS UPON. America will cease to be a great nation whenever her young men cease to possess energy, daring, and endurance, as well as the wish and the power to fight the nation's foes. No citizen of a free State should wrong any man; but it is not enough merely to refrain from infringing on the rights of others; he must also be able and willing to stand up for his own rights and those of his country against all comers, and he must be ready at any time to do his full share in resisting either malice domestic or foreign levy. (Preface to Hero Tales, with H. C. Lodge, 1895.) *Mem. Ed.* IX, xxii; *Nat. Ed.* X, xxiii.

———. Patriotism is as much a duty in time of war as in time of peace, and it is most of all a duty in any and every great crisis. To commit folly or do evil, to act inconsiderately and hastily or wantonly and viciously, in the name of patriotism, represents not patriotism at all, but a use of the name to cloak an attack upon the thing. Such baseness or folly is wrong, at every time and on every occasion. But patriotism itself is not only in place on every occasion and at every time, but is peculiarly the feeling which should be stirred to its deepest depths at every serious crisis. . . . Patriotism, for far from being incompatible with performance of duty to other nations, is an indispensable prerequisite to doing one's duty toward other nations. Fear God; and take your own part! If this nation had feared God it would have stood up for the Belgians and Armenians; if it had been able and willing to take its own part there would have been no murderous assault on the *Lusitania,* no outrages on our men and women in Mexico. True patriotism carries with it not hostility to other nations but a quickened sense of responsible good-will toward other nations, a good-will of acts and not merely of words. (1916.) *Mem. Ed.* XX, 234-235; *Nat. Ed.* XVIII, 202-203.

———. The policies of Americanism and preparedness taken together mean applied patriotism. Our first duty as citizens of the nation is owed to the United States, but if we are true to our principles, we must also think of serving the interests of mankind at large. In addition to serving our own country, we must shape the policy of our country so as to secure the cause of international right, righteousness, fair play and humanity. (At Lewiston, Me., August 1916.) Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, *My Brother Theodore Roosevelt,* 320.

———. In America to-day all our people are summoned to service and sacrifice. Pride is the portion only of those who know bitter sorrow or the foreboding of bitter sorrow. But all of us who give service, and stand ready for sacrifice, are the torch-bearers. We run with the torches until we fall, content if we can then pass them to the hands of other runners. The torches whose flame is brightest are borne by the gallant men at the front, and by the gallant women whose husbands and lovers, whose sons and brothers are at the front. These men are high of soul, as they face their fate on the shell-shattered earth, or in the skies above or in the waters beneath; and no less high of soul are the women with torn hearts and shining eyes; the girls whose boy lovers have been struck down in their golden morning, and the mothers and wives to whom word has been brought that henceforth they must walk in the shadow.

These are the torch-bearers; these are they who have dared the Great Adventure. (*Metropolitan,* October 1918.) *Mem. Ed.* XXI, 267; *Nat. Ed.* XIX, 246.

PATRIOTISM—FOUNDATION OF. There can be no genuine feeling of patriotism of the kind that makes all men willing and eager to die for the land, unless there has been some measure of success in making the land worth living in for all alike, whatever their station, so long as they do their duty; and on the other hand, no man has a right to enjoy any benefits whatever from living in the land in time of peace, unless he is trained physically and spiritually so that if duty calls he can and will do his part to keep the land against all alien aggression. (At Cooper Union, New York City, November 3, 1916.) *Mem. Ed.* XX, 518; *Nat. Ed.* XVIII, 445.

PATRIOTISM—FUTURE OF. There are philosophers who assure us that, in the future, patriotism will be regarded not as a virtue at all, but merely as a mental stage in the journey toward a state of feeling when our patriotism will include the whole human race and all the world. This may be so; but the age of which these philosophers speak is still several eons distant. In fact, philosophers of this type are so very advanced that they are of no practical

service to the present generation. It may be, that in ages so remote that we cannot now understand any of the feelings of those who will dwell in them, patriotism will no longer be regarded as a virtue, exactly as it may be that in those remote ages people will look down upon and disregard monogamic marriage; but as things now are and have been for two or three thousand years past, and are likely to be for two or three thousand years to come, the words "home" and "country" mean a great deal. Nor do they show any tendency to lose their significance. (*Forum,* April 1894.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 19; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 16-17.

PATRIOTISM—MEANING OF. Patriotism means to stand by the country. It does not mean to stand by the President or any other public official save exactly to the degree in which he himself stands by the country. It is patriotic to support him in so far as he efficiently serves the country. It is unpatriotic not to oppose him to the exact extent that by inefficiency or otherwise he fails in his duty to stand by the country. In either event, it is unpatriotic not to tell the truth—whether about the President or about any one else—save in the rare cases where this would make known to the enemy information of military value which would otherwise be unknown to him. (1918.) *Mem. Ed.* XXI, 316; *Nat. Ed.* XIX, 289.

PATRIOTISM, GERMAN AND JAPANESE. We should in all humility imitate not a little of the spirit so much in evidence among the Germans and the Japanese, the two nations which in modern times have shown the most practical type of patriotism, the greatest devotion to the common weal, the greatest success in developing their economic resources and abilities from within, and the greatest far-sightedness in safeguarding the country against possible disaster from without. (New York *Times,* November 29, 1914.) *Mem. Ed.* XX, 205; *Nat. Ed.* XVIII, 176.

PATRIOTISM AND COSMOPOLITANISM. The man who has in him real fighting blood is sure to be more deeply stirred by the deeds of his own people than by those of any other folk, though to these likewise he may pay glad and sincere homage. Every man to his own! We Americans cannot but feel our blood run quickest at the recital of the prowess of our own forefathers. Of course, if this feeling does not exist by nature it cannot be cultivated—there can be no self-conscious simulation of Americanism; but the man in whom intense love of country is wanting is a very despicable creature, no matter how well equipped with all the minor virtues and graces, literary, artistic, and social. (*Cosmopolitan,* December 1892.) *Mem. Ed.* XIV, 380; *Nat. Ed.* XII, 313.

———. I am no advocate of a foolish cosmopolitanism. I believe that a man must be a good patriot before he can be, and as the only possible way of being, a good citizen of the world. Experience teaches us that the average man who protests that his international feeling swamps his national feeling, that he does not care for his country because he cares so much for mankind, in actual practice proves himself the foe of mankind; that the man who says that he does not care to be a citizen of any one country, because he is a citizen of the world, is in very fact usually an exceedingly undesirable citizen of whatever corner of the world he happens at the moment to be in. . . . However broad and deep a man's sympathies, however intense his activities, he need have no fear that they will be cramped by love of his native land. . . . So far from patriotism being inconsistent with a proper regard for the rights of other nations, I hold that the true patriot, who is as jealous of the national honor as a gentleman is of his own honor, will be careful to see that the nation neither inflicts nor suffers wrong, just as a gentleman scorns equally to wrong others or to suffer others to wrong him. (At the Sorbonne, Paris, April 23, 1910.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 373-374; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 526-527.

———. Each people can do justice to itself only if it does justice to others, but each people can do its part in the world movement for all only if it first does its duty within its own household. The good citizen must be a good citizen of his own country first before he can with advantage be a citizen of the world at large. *Outlook,* May 14, 1910, p. 74.

PATRIOTISM. *See also* ALLEGIANCE; AMERICANISM; AMERICANS, HYPHENATED; BIG STICK; COSMOPOLITANS; FLAG; GERMAN PATRIOTISM; INTERNATIONALISM; LOVE OF COUNTRY; LOYALTY; NATIONALISM.

PATRONAGE. I feel sure that the possession of the patronage damages rather than benefits a party; but it is certainly also true that for one party to refrain from all use of patronage, while not by law enacting that its opponent must likewise refrain, would work little lasting benefit to the public service, and would probably insure party defeat. . . .

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the White House that the troops would remain in Mexico until Villa was captured. It was furthermore announced in the press despatches from Washington that he was to be taken "dead or alive." Fine words! Only—they meant nothing. He is not dead. He has not been taken alive. (At Lewiston, Me., August 31, 1916.) Theodore Roosevelt, *Americanism and Preparedness.* (New York, 1917), p. 11.

VILLA, PANCHO. *See also* MEXICO.

VIOLENCE. Lawless violence inevitably breeds lawless violence in return, and the first duty of the government is relentlessly to put a stop to the violence and then to deal firmly and wisely with all the conditions that led up to the violence. (To Victor A. Olander, Illinois State Federation of Labor, July 17, 1917.) *Mem. Ed.* XXI, 177; *Nat. Ed.* XIX, 170.

————. There is no worse enemy of the wage-worker than the man who condones mob violence in any shape or who preaches class hatred; and surely the slightest acquaintance with our industrial history should teach even the most short-sighted that the times of most suffering for our people as a whole, the times when business is stagnant, and capital suffers from shrinkage and gets no return from its investments, are exactly the times of hardship, and want, and grim disaster among the poor. If all the existing instrumentalities of wealth could be abolished, the first and severest suffering would come among those of us who are least well off at present. The wage-worker is well off only when the rest of the country is well off; and he can best contribute to this general well-being by showing sanity and a firm purpose to do justice to others. (At State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., September 7, 1903.) *Mem. Ed.* XVIII, 65; *Nat. Ed.* XVI, 55.

VIOLENCE. *See also* LABOR DISPUTES; REVOLUTION; RIOTS; WAR.

VIRTUE. One thing I believe that we are realizing more and more, and that is the valuelessness of mere virtue that does not take a tangible and efficient shape. I do not give the snap of my finger for a very good man who possesses that peculiar kind of goodness that benefits only himself, in his own home. I think we all understand more and more that the virtue that is worth having is the virtue that can sustain the rough shock of actual living; the virtue that can achieve practical results, that finds expression in actual life. (At New York State Bar Association Banquet, January 18, 1899.) *Mem. Ed.* XVI, 468; *Nat. Ed.* XIV, 309.

VIRTUES, THE ESSENTIAL. There is much less need of genius or of any special brilliancy in the administration of our government than there is need of such homely virtues and qualities as common sense, honesty, and courage. (Inaugural Address as Governor, Albany, January 2, 1899.) *Mem. Ed.* XVII, 3; *Nat. Ed.* XV, 3.

————. There are many qualities which we need alike in private citizen and in public man, but three above all—three for the lack of which no brilliancy and no genius can atone—and those three are courage, honesty, and common sense. (At Antietam, Md., September 17, 1903.) *Mem. Ed.* XII, 623; *Nat. Ed.* XI, 338.

VIRTUES, THE HOMELY. We, the men of to-day and of the future, need many qualities if we are to do our work well. We need, first of all and most important of all, the qualities which stand at the base of individual, of family life, the fundamental and essential qualities—the homely, every-day, all-important virtues. If the average man will not work, if he has not in him the will and the power to be a good husband and father; if the average woman is not a good housewife, a good mother of many healthy children, then the state will topple, will go down, no matter what may be its brilliance of artistic development or material achievement. But these homely qualities are not enough. There must, in addition, be that power of organization, that power of working in common for a common end. (At University of Berlin, May 12, 1910.) *Mem. Ed.* XIV, 282; *Nat. Ed.* XII, 82.

VIRTUES, THE VIRILE. Beauty, refinement, grace, are excellent qualities in a man, as in a nation, but they come second, and very far second, to the great virile virtues, the virtues of courage, energy, and daring; the virtues which beseem a masterful race—a race fit to fell forests, to build roads, to found commonwealths, to conquer continents, to overthrow armed enemies! *Harper's Weekly,* December 21, 1895, p. 1216.

————. No abundance of the milder virtues will save a nation that has lost the virile qualities; and, on the other hand, no admiration of strength must make us deviate from the laws of righteousness. (*Outlook,* September 23,

1914.) *Mem. Ed.* 26.

VIRTUES. *See a* SENSE; COURAGE; VIRTUES; HONEST NESS; MANLY V PIONEER VIRTUES.

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on the contrary, when she achieved independence, first exercised it under the form of an authoritative empire, then under the form of a liberal empire. When the republic came, the people were reasonably ripe for it. The great progress of Brazil—and it has been an astonishing progress—has been made under the republic. (1914.) *Mem. Ed.* VI, 326; *Nat. Ed.* V, 277-278.

————. Brazil offers remarkable openings for settlers who have the toughness of the born pioneer, and for certain business men and engineers who have the mixture of daring enterprise and sound common sense needed by those who push the industrial development of new countries. Both classes have great opportunities, and both need to be perpetually on their guard against the swindlers and the crack-brained enthusiasts who are always sure to turn up in connection with any country of large developmental possibilities. On the frontier more than anywhere else, a man needs to be able to rely on himself and to remember that on every frontier there are innumerable failures. (1916.) *Mem. Ed.* IV, 81-82; *Nat. Ed.* III, 253.

BRAZIL. *See also* MONROE DOCTRINE.

BRAZILIAN EXPEDITION. The official and proper title of the expedition is that given it by the Brazilian Government: Expedição Scientifica Roosevelt-Rondon. When I started from the United States, it was to make an expedition, primarily concerned with mammalogy and ornithology, for the American Museum of Natural History of New York. This was undertaken under the auspices of Messrs. Osborn and Chapman, acting on behalf of the Museum. The scope of the expedition was enlarged, and . . . was given a geographic as well as a zoological character, in consequence of the kind proposal of the Brazilian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, General Lauro Müller. In its altered and enlarged form the expedition was rendered possible only by the generous assistance of the Brazilian Government. (1914.) *Mem. Ed.* VI, xxxiii; *Nat. Ed.* V, xxxi.

BRIBERY. Any form of bribery is not only criminal but is also, unless done by an old hand, useless; what is known as a "bar room" canvass is, for a gentleman, especially ineffective; the loafers and vagabonds will take anyone's money, or drink with him, but will vote against him just the same. . . . Hiring wagons for voters, paying great numbers of men to work, etc., are generally, although not always, merely thinly disguised forms of bribery. In districts where crooked work is feared detectives must be hired. Some districts are so rotten that it is almost impossible to win without bribery; in such cases a gentleman should go in simply with the expectation of defeat; no form of bribery is ever admissible. (To Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, April 15, 1886.) Cowles *Letters*, 76.

————. There can be no crime more serious than bribery. Other offenses violate one law while corruption strikes at the foundation of all law. Under our form of government all authority is vested in the people and by them delegated to those who represent them in official capacity. There can be no offense heavier than that of him in whom such a sacred trust has been reposed, who sells it for his own gain and enrichment; and no less heavy is the offense of the bribe-giver. He is worse than the thief, for the thief robs the individual, while the corrupt official plunders an entire city or State. He is as wicked as the murderer, for the murderer may only take one life against the law, while the corrupt official and the man who corrupts the official alike aim at the assassination of the Commonwealth itself. Government of the people, by the people, for the people, will perish from the face of the earth if bribery is tolerated. The givers and takers of bribes stand on an evil pre-eminence of infamy. The exposure and punishment of public corruption is an honor to a nation, not a disgrace. The shame lies in toleration, not in correction. (Third Annual Message, Washington, December 7, 1903.) *Mem. Ed.* XVII, 208-209; *Nat. Ed.* XV, 179-180.

BRIBERY—PREVENTION OF. I do not see how bribe-taking among legislators can be stopped until the public conscience becomes awake to the matter. Then it will stop fast enough; for just as soon as politicians realize that the people are in earnest in wanting a thing done, they make haste to do it. (*Century*, January 1885.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 86; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 52.

BRIBERY. *See also* BOSS; CORRUPTION; ELECTIONS.

BRITISH. *See* BOER WAR; ENGLAND.

"BROOMSTICK PREPAREDNESS." *See* PREPAREDNESS.

BROTHERHOOD. It seems to me that the great lesson to be taught our people is the lesson both of brotherhood and of self-help. In our several ways each of us must work hard to do his duty, each must preserve his sturdy inde-

pendence; and yet each must realize his duty to others. And to each who performs his duty, in whatever way, must be given the full measure of respect. (Campaign Speech, New York City, October 5, 1898.) *Mem. Ed.* XVI, 449; *Nat. Ed.* XIV, 297.

BROTHERHOOD—THE RULE OF. When all is said and done, the rule of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive. Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him; but each man must remember also that he is indeed his brother's keeper, and that while no man who refuses to walk can be carried with advantage to himself or any one else, yet that each at times stumbles or halts, that each at times needs to have the helping hand outstretched to him. To be permanently effective, aid must always take the form of helping a man to help himself; and we can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all. (First Annual Message, Washington, December 3, 1901.) *Mem. Ed.* XVII, 110; *Nat. Ed.* XV, 95.

BROTHERHOOD—THE SPIRIT OF. Each group of men has its special interests; and yet the higher, the broader, and deeper interests are those which apply to all men alike; for the spirit of brotherhood in American citizenship, when rightly understood and rightly applied, is more important than aught else. (At Labor Day Picnic, Chicago, September 3, 1900.) *Mem. Ed.* XVI, 510; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 481.

———. This spirit of brotherhood recognizes of necessity both the need of self-help and also the need of helping others in the only way which ever ultimately does great good, that is, of helping them to help themselves. Every man of us needs such help at some time or other, and each of us should be glad to stretch out his hand to a brother who stumbles. (Before Young Men's Christian Association, New York City, December 30, 1900.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 528; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 492.

BROTHERHOOD. *See also* CHARITY; FELLOWSHIP; PHILANTHROPY; YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

BROWN, JOHN. John Brown rendered a great service to the cause of liberty in the earlier Kansas days; but his notion that the evils of slavery could be cured by a slave insurrection was a delusion. *Outlook,* September 3, 1910, p. 20.

BROWNING, ROBERT. Robert Browning was a real philosopher, and his writings have had a hundredfold the circulation and the effect of those of any similar philosopher who wrote in prose, just because, and only because, what he wrote was not merely philosophy but literature. The form in which he wrote challenged attention and provoked admiration. That part of his work which some of us—which I myself, for instance—most care for is merely poetry. But in that part of his work which has exercised most attraction and has given him the widest reputation, the poetry, the form of expression, bears to the thought expressed much the same relation that the expression of Lucretius bears to the thought of Lucretius. As regards this, the great mass of his product, he is primarily a philosopher, whose writings surpass in value those of other similar philosophers precisely because they are not only philosophy but literature. (Presidential Address, American Historical Association, Boston, December 27, 1912.) *Mem. Ed.* XIV, 4-5; *Nat. Ed.* XII, 4-5.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., RIOT. I have been amazed and indignant at the attitude of the negroes and of short-sighted white sentimentalists as to my action. It has been shown conclusively that some of these troops made a midnight murderous and entirely unprovoked assault upon the citizens of Brownsville—for the fact that some of their number had been slighted by some of the citizens of Brownsville, though warranting criticism upon Brownsville, is not to be considered for a moment as provocation for such a murderous assault. All the men of the companies concerned, including their veteran non-commissioned officers, instantly banded together to shield the criminals. In other words, they took action which cannot be tolerated in any soldiers, black or white, in any policeman, black or white, and which, if taken generally in the army would mean not merely that the usefulness of the army was at an end but that it had better be disbanded in its entirety at once. Under no conceivable circumstances would I submit to such a condition of things. (To Silas McBee, November 27, 1906.) *Mem. Ed.* XXIV, 33; Bishop II, 28.

———. When I took the stand I did on these negro troops I of course realized that trouble would come of it politically because of the attitude certain to be taken, I regret to say, by unwise sentimentalists and self-seeking demagogues in our Northern States, especially in those where the negro vote is an important factor. But it was just one of those vital matters where I did not feel that I had any right to

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as he regards them, lower races, the result is fatal. Much that he says regarding the prevalent loose and sloppy talk about the general progress of humanity, the equality and identity of races, and the like, is not only perfectly true, but is emphatically worth considering by a generation accustomed, as its forefathers for the preceding generations were accustomed, to accept as true and useful thoroughly pernicious doctrines taught by well-meaning and feeble-minded sentimentalists; but Mr. Chamberlain himself is quite as fantastic an extremist as any of those whom he derides, and an extremist whose doctrines are based upon foolish hatred is even more unlovely than an extremist whose doctrines are based upon foolish benevolence. Mr. Chamberlain's hatreds cover a wide gamut. They include Jews, Darwinists, the Roman Catholic Church, the people of southern Europe, Peruvians, Semites, and an odd variety of literary men and historians. (*Outlook,* July 29, 1911.) *Mem. Ed.* XIV, 196; *Nat. Ed.* XII, 107.

CHAPLAINS—SELECTION OF. I want to see that hereafter no chaplain is appointed in the Army (and Navy) who is not a first-class man—a man who by education and training will be fitted to associate with his fellow officers, and yet who has in him the zeal and the practical sense which will enable him to do genuine work for the enlisted men. Above all, I want chaplains who will go in to do this work just as the best officers of the line or staff or the medical profession go in to do their work. I want to see that if possible we never appoint a man who desires the position as a soft job. How would it do to have the applicants of the different creeds pass some kind of examination before really high-grade clergymen of their own creeds? (To Secretaries of War and the Navy, June 10, 1902.) *Mem. Ed.* XXIII, 218; Bishop I, 190.

CHARACTER. Alike for the nation and the individual, the one indispensable requisite is character—character that does and dares as well as endures, character that is active in the performance of virtue no less than firm in the refusal to do aught that is vicious or degraded. (*Outlook,* March 31, 1900.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 502; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 386.

————————. The foundation-stone of national life is, and ever must be, the high individual character of the average citizen. (At Washington, April 14, 1906.) *Mem. Ed.* XVIII, 581; *Nat. Ed.* XVI, 424.

————————. Bodily vigor is good, and vigor of intellect is even better, but far above both is character. . . . In the long run, in the great battle of life, no brilliancy of intellect, no perfection of bodily development, will count when weighed in the balance against that assemblage of virtues, active and passive, of moral qualities, which we group together under the name of character. (*Outlook,* March 31, 1900.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 496; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 381.

CHARACTER—COMPONENTS OF. Character has two sides. It is composed of two sets of traits; in the first place the set of traits which we group together under such names as clean living, decency, morality, virtue, the desire and power to deal fairly each by his neighbor, each by his friends, each toward the State; that we have to have as fundamental. The abler, the more powerful any man is the worse he is if he has not got the root of righteousness in him. . . . In addition to decency, morality, virtue, clean living, you must have hardihood, resolution, courage, the power to do, the power to dare, the power to endure, and when you have that combination, then you get the proper type of American citizenship. (At Claremont, Cal., May 8, 1903.) Theodore Roosevelt, *California Addresses.* (San Francisco, 1903), pp. 22-23.

————————. By character I mean the sum of those qualities, distinct from the purely intellectual qualities, which are essential to moral efficiency. Among them are resolution, courage, energy, power of self-control combined with fearlessness in taking the initiative and assuming responsibility, and a just regard for the rights of others together with unflinching determination to one's self to succeed no matter what obstacles and barriers have to be beaten down—these qualities, and qualities such as these, are what rise to our minds when we speak of a man or a woman as having character, in contradistinction to one who possesses only intellect. . . . If the ordinary men and women of the republic have character, the future of the republic is assured; and if in its citizenship rugged strength and fealty to the common welfare are lacking, then no brilliancy of intellect and no piled-up material prosperity will avail to save the nation from destruction. *Outlook,* November 8, 1913, pp. 527, 528.

CHARACTER, PRIVATE, AND PUBLIC LIFE. A man can of course hold public office, and many a man does hold public office, and lead a public career of a sort, even if there are other men who possess secrets about him which

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But he has got to do more than that. In this country of our the average citizen must devote a good deal of thought and time to the affairs of the State as a whole, or those affairs will go backward; and he must devote that thought and that time steadily and intelligently. *Outlook,* September 13, 1902, p. 117.

———. The good citizen is the man who, whatever his wealth or his poverty, strives manfully to do his duty to himself, to his family, to his neighbor, to the State; who is incapable of the baseness which manifests itself either in arrogance or in envy, but who while demanding justice for himself is no less scrupulous to do justice to others. It is because the average American citizen, rich or poor, is of just this type that we have cause for our profound faith in the future of the Republic. (At State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., September 7, 1903.) *Mem. Ed.* XVIII, 63; *Nat. Ed.* XVI, 54.

———. There are unfortunately a certain number of our fellow countrymen who seem to accept the view that unless a man can be proved guilty of some particular crime he shall be counted a good citizen, no matter how infamous the life he has led, no matter how pernicious his doctrines or his practices. This is the view announced from time to time with clamorous insistence, now by a group of predatory capitalists, now by a group of sinister anarchistic leaders and agitators, whenever a special champion of either class, no matter how evil his general life, is acquitted of one specific crime. (At Pilgrim Memorial Monument, Provincetown, Mass., August 20, 1907.) *Mem. Ed.* XVIII, 96; *Nat. Ed.* XVI, 81.

———. Each people can do justice to itself only if it does justice to others; but each people can do its part in the world movement for all only if it first does its duty within its own household. The good citizen must be a good citizen of his own country first before he can with advantage be a citizen of the world at large. (At the University of Berlin, May 12, 1910.) *Mem. Ed.* XIV, 285; *Nat. Ed.* XII, 84.

CITIZEN AND NATION. A man must first care for his own household before he can be of use to the state. But no matter how well he cares for his household, he is not a good citizen unless he also takes thought of the state. In the same way, a great nation must think first of its own internal affairs; and yet it cannot substantiate its claim to be a great nation unless it also thinks of its position in the world at large. (*Outlook,* April 1, 1911.) *Mem. Ed.* XIX, 151; *Nat. Ed.* XVII, 108.

CITIZENSHIP. Good citizenship does not necessarily imply genius. Genius has been defined as an infinite capacity for taking pains, and good citizenship consists in the practice of ordinary, hum-drum, common virtues, which we all take for granted, and which, in practice, sad to say, all of us do not carry out.

Jefferson said that the whole art of government consists in being honest. That is not the whole art, but it is the foundation of all government. The foundation is not enough; but, if you do not have that, you cannot erect upon it any superstructure that is worth building. You must have honesty as the first requisite of good citizenship. We have too much of a tendency in this country to deify mere smartness, mere intellectual acumen, unaccompanied by morality. There is no attitude that speaks worse for a commonwealth than this of admiring, or failing to condemn, the man who is unconscientious, unscrupulous, and immoral, but who succeeds. If a man has not the root of honesty in him—has not, at the foundation of his character, righteousness and decency—then, the abler and the braver he is, the more dangerous he is. It is an additional shame to a man that he should be evil, when he has in him the power to do much good. (At Trinity Methodist Church, Newburgh, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1900.) Ferdinand C. Iglehart, *Theodore Roosevelt, The Man As I Knew Him.* (The Christian Herald, N. Y., 1919), p. 144.

———. We citizens of these peaceful days need first and foremost the moral quality; and next, back of that moral quality, the courage, moral and physical as well, that makes the moral quality count. Yet these qualities by themselves are not enough. The greatest patriotism and the greatest courage can be hopelessly marred by folly. None of you are worth anything as citizens, none of you can be worth anything as citizens, if you have not the fund of moral qualities which find expression in love of country, love of neighbors, love of home, which make you honest, decent, clean-living, right-thinking. None of you will be worth anything if in addition to those qualities you haven't the courage, physical and moral, without which no American citizen can do his full duty as a citizen. And yet, back of them and in addition to them we must have the sanity, the common sense, the just judgment, which neither hysterically overemphasizes nor blindly refuses to acknowledge the wrongs that exist and the ways in which those wrongs must be cured. (At

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July, 4, 1906.) *Mem. Ed.* XVIII, 6; *Nat. Ed.* XVI, 5.

———. I ask in our civic life that we . . . pay heed only to the man's quality of citizenship, to repudiate as the worst enemy that we can have whoever tries to get us to discriminate for or against any man because of his creed or his birthplace. (At Milwaukee, Wis., October 14, 1912.) *Mem. Ed.* XIX, 446; *Nat. Ed.* XVII, 324.

CITIZENSHIP—MEASURE OF. I ask that we see to it in our country that the line of division in the deeper matters of our citizenship be drawn, never between section and section, never between creed and creed, never, thrice never, between class and class; but that the line be drawn on the line of conduct, cutting through sections, cutting through creeds, cutting through classes; the line that divides the honest from the dishonest, the line that divides good citizenship from bad citizenship, the line that declares a man a good citizen only if, and always if, he acts in accordance with the immutable law of righteousness, which has been the same from the beginning of history to the present moment, and which will be the same from now until the end of recorded time. (At Spokane, Wash., May 26, 1903.) *Mem. Ed.* XVIII, 21; *Nat. Ed.* XVI, 19.

CITIZENSHIP — RESPONSIBILITY OF. Our public life depends primarily not upon the men who occupy public positions for the moment, because they are but an infinitesimal fraction of the whole. Our public life depends upon men who take an active interest in that public life; who are bound to see public affairs honestly and competently managed; but who have the good sense to know what honesty and competency actually mean. (At Groton School, Groton, Mass., May 24, 1904.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 481; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 558.

———. In the long run, success or failure will be conditioned upon the way in which the average man, the average woman, does his or her duty, first in the ordinary, everyday affairs of life, and next in those great occasional crises which call for the heroic virtues. The average citizen must be a good citizen if our republics are to succeed. (At the Sorbonne, Paris, April 23, 1910.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 352; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 509.

———. The fundamental evil in this country is the lack of sufficiently general appreciation of the responsibility of citizenship. Unfair business methods, the misused power of capital, the unjustified activities of labor, pork-barrel legislation, and graft among powerful politicians have all been made possible by, and have been manifestations of, this fundamental evil. (*Metropolitan,* February 1916.) *Mem. Ed.* XX, 298; *Nat. Ed.* XVIII, 255.

CITIZENSHIP, DUAL. Two or three years ago it was announced that Germany had passed a law by which she provided for her citizens, who became naturalized in the United States or elsewhere, the means of also retaining their German citizenship, so that these men would preserve a dual citizenship, what the Department of State . . . calls "a dual nationality." I hold that it was the business of our government as soon as this statement was published to investigate the facts, to require would-be citizens to repudiate this law, and to notify the German Government that we protested against and would refuse to recognize its action; that we declined to recognize or acquiesce in the principle of such a dual citizenship or a dual nationality; that we would hold naturalized citizens to the full performance of the duties of American citizenship, which were necessarily exclusive of and inconsistent with the profession of citizenship in or allegiance to any other nation, and that in return we would extend the same protection to these citizens that is extended to native-born citizens. Such action was not taken. It is a reproach to us as a nation that it was not taken. (*Metropolitan,* June 1915.) *Mem. Ed.* XX, 436; *Nat. Ed.* XVIII, 373.

CITIZENSHIP AND CHARACTER. The division between the worthy and the unworthy citizen must be drawn on conduct and character and not on wealth or poverty. (*Outlook,* March 25, 1911.) *Mem. Ed.* XIX, 141; *Nat. Ed.* XVII, 100.

———. The first essential toward the achievement of good citizenship is, of course, the building up of the kind of character which will make the man a good husband, a good father, a good son; which will make the woman a good daughter when she is young, a good wife and mother as she grows older. (At Pacific Theological Seminary, Spring 1911.) *Mem. Ed.* XV, 593; *Nat. Ed.* XIII, 630.

CITIZENSHIP. *See also* ALIENS; ALLEGIANCE; AMERICANISM; AMERICANIZATION; CIVIC DUTY; COSMOPOLITANS; EDUCATION; GOVERNMENT; NATIONALISM; NATIONALITY; PARTISANSHIP; PARTY ALLEGIANCE; PARTY SYSTEM.

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———————. We ought to change the draft rules, so far as giving any special privileges to the young fellows between eighteen and twenty in the matter of college training, to fit them to be officers. To say that the nation will pay for all of them to go to college is a deception, and to believe it is a delusion. I do not believe in a selective draft for a favored class. I wish to see fair play for the workman's son who has not had the chance to learn so that he can go to college, but who has the natural ability to command and lead men. Only boys whose parents in the past have had the money to give them a special education can enter college at the present time, and it is unfair to the other boys to give these a special advantage. Let all go into the ranks together and after six months or a year of service let the best men be chosen out to enter the schools which will fit them to be officers. Of course, with the older men and at the beginning, we had to take those already available. But when we come to need the young fellows under twenty-one, let every man enter the ranks and stand on a fair footing with every one else, and be given promotion on his merits. Hitherto the men who came in under twenty-one, came in as volunteers, and they were entitled to try for any position they could get; but now we have at last done what we ought to have done in the beginning. Now let them all stand alike. (*Metropolitan,* November 1918.) *Mem. Ed.* XXI, 278; *Nat. Ed.* XIX, 257.

DRAFT. *See also* CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS; MILITARY SERVICE; MILITARY TRAINING; PACIFISM; VOLUNTEER SYSTEM.

DRAMA. I know nothing of the drama except that I am ashamed to say I don't care to go to the theatre; and nevertheless I do very greatly care to read certain plays in my library. (To Joel E. Spingarn, August 28, 1917.) *Mem. Ed.* XXIV, 422; Bishop II, 359.

DRAMA. *See also* ABBEY THEATRE; LITERATURE; READING.

DREYFUS, ALFRED. Something recently happened which I want to speak about. I think it a rare thing for the whole nation to watch the trial of a single citizen of another nation. We have watched with indignation and regret the trial of Captain Dreyfus. It was less Dreyfus on trial than those who tried him. We should draw lessons from the trial. It was due in part to bitter religious prejudices of the French people. Those who have ever wavered from the doctrine of the separation of Church and State should ponder upon what has happened. Try to encourage every form of religious effort. Beware and do not ever oppose any man for any reason except worth or want of it. You cannot benefit one class by pulling another class down. (From speech at Walton, N. Y., September 13, 1899.) William Harding, *Dreyfus: The Prisoner of Devil's Island.* (Associated Publishing Company, 1899), p. 380.

DREYFUS, ALFRED. *See also* DEMOCRACY —DESPOTISM IN A.

DRINK. *See* LIQUOR; PROHIBITION; ROOSEVELT; TEMPERANCE.

DRUGS. *See* PURE FOOD LAW.

DUE PROCESS OF LAW. The object I have in view could probably be accomplished by an amendment of the State constitutions taking away from the courts the power to review the legislature's determination of a policy of social justice, by defining due process of law in accordance with the views expressed by Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court. But my proposal seems to me more democratic and, I may add, less radical. For under the method I suggest the people may sustain the court as against the legislature, whereas, if due process were defined in the Constitution, the decision of the legislature would be final. (At Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C., March 20, 1912.) *Mem. Ed.* XIX, 208; *Nat. Ed.* XVII, 157.

DUE PROCESS OF LAW. *See also* COURTS; JUDICIARY; LAW.

DUNNE, F. P. *See* DOOLEY, MR.

DUTY. Failure to perform duty to others is merely aggravated by failure to perform duty to ourselves. (*Metropolitan,* November 1915.) *Mem. Ed.* XX, 376; *Nat. Ed.* XVIII, 322.

———————. One of the prime needs is to remember that almost every duty is composed of two seemingly conflicting elements, and that over-insistence on one, to the exclusion of the other, may defeat its own end. (1913.) *Mem. Ed.* XXII, 194; *Nat. Ed.* XX, 166.

———————. Every good citizen, whatever his condition, owes his first service to those who are nearest to him, who are dependent upon him, to his wife and his children; next he owes his duty to his fellow citizens, and this duty he must perform both to his individual neighbor and to the State, which is simply a form of ex-

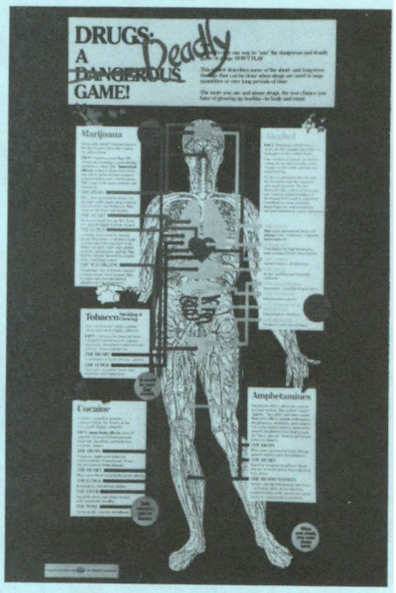
DRUGS: A DEADLY GAME

A youth-oriented, full-color, 18-page booklet is available that includes testimonials from young role models, as well as a comic book story entitled, "David's Nightmare," which focuses on peer pressure. Medical information is provided and a fold-out chart of the human body depicting the harmful effects of drugs, both physical and mental, is included. Comments from former President and Mrs. Reagan are an added bonus.

A teacher's guide is available as a companion piece. It provides suggested topics for review and discussion.

A 16-minute videotape shows role models saying "No" to drugs and graphically depicts what happens to the human body when drugs are abused.

A 23" X 32" full-color body chart poster that explains the short- and long-term damage that can occur when drugs are abused.



23" x 32"

Quantity	Item	Unit Cost	
_____	Drug Abuse Material Kit that includes these items which may also be ordered separately:	$32.00	_____
_____	1 Videocassette (VHS Only)	$16.00	_____
_____	5 Drug Abuse Teacher's Guides and 100 Drug Abuse 18-page Brochures (Shipping & handling included on items above)	$16.00	_____

			(Shpg. & hdlg.)	
_____	1 Laminated/Metal Edged Poster	9.00	+ .75	_____
_____	25 Laminated/Metal Edged Posters	200.00	+ 8.00	_____
_____	100 Laminated/Metal Edged Posters	700.00	+ 15.00	_____
_____	1 Metal Edged Poster	7.00	+ .75	_____
_____	25 Metal Edged Posters	150.00	+ 7.00	_____
_____	100 Metal Edged Posters	500.00	+ 12.00	_____
_____	1 Unmounted Poster	5.00	+ .75	_____
_____	25 Unmounted Posters	100.00	+ 4.00	_____
_____	100 Unmounted Posters	300.00	+ 9.00	_____
_____	24 Stickers (24 per sheet)	3.00	+ .75	_____

Spanish Edition Of Poster Also Available. Check One:
___ English Edition ___ Spanish Edition

Ship to:

_____
Name

_____
Address

_____
City St Zip

Total Merchandise _____
Minimum charge order $25.00
No COD's please
My Visa/Mastercard # is (circle one)

_____
Exp. date_____
month/year

_____
Signature

We're interested! How will these be used?_____
_____
_____

Send orders to:
Drug Abuse Task Force S200
Boy Scouts of America
1325 Walnut Hill Lane
P.O. Box 152079
Irving, TX 75015-2079

Please recommend us to your friends or other organizations.

DRUGS: A DEADLY GAME

In 1987, The Boy Scouts of America launched a major effort aimed at educating the public about the dangers of drug use. The campaign, "Drugs: A Deadly Game," is directed toward all segments of the community. It focuses especially on youth, whether or not they are involved in Scouting.

The tragedy of drug abuse must be met head-on. Our youth are our most precious resource. We must convince them to just say "No" to drugs.

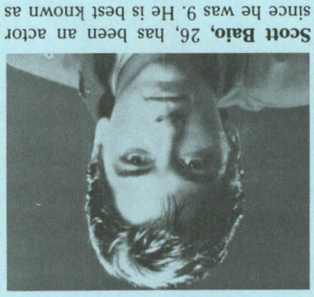
As of January 1989, the BSA had distributed:

7,380,819 Brochures
5,428 Videotapes
272,036 Teacher's Guides
45,232 Posters

Boy Scouts of America was awarded a Presidential Citation for Private Sector Initiatives, one of thirty awarded in 1988.



Art Monk, 29, wide receiver for the Washington Redskins, has been making and breaking records since his rookie year. "Personally I don't use drugs. Drugs have never played a part in my life. All drugs will do is pull you down—hinder your performance."



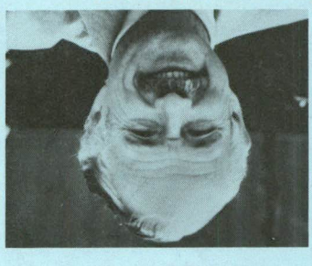
Scott Baio, 26, has been an actor since he was 9. He is best known as Chachi Arcola on the TV sitcom "Happy Days." "I've never even taken a hit off a joint. I've never done anything because I'm afraid . . . I'm chicken, so I stay away. Say 'No!' You'll always be glad that you did."



Roger Clemens, 23, star pitcher for the Boston Red Sox. A winner of the Cy Young Award, he is a legend with his 97-mile-per-hour fastball. "I've worked too hard to get where I am today. I don't smoke, drink, or fool around with any kind of drugs. I tell 'em 'No.' "



Charles R. Shuster, Ph.D., is director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. "There is no such thing as a perfectly safe drug—even the drugs a doctor writes a prescription for."



G. Douglas Talbott, M.D., serves as the program director of the Adult and Adolescent Chemical Dependence Programs (CADS) in the Ridgeview Institute, Smyrna, Ga. "Designer drugs are sometimes 1,000 times more potent than heroin. Say 'No!' "

To Christina

Date 8/2 Time 11:15

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Ed Medal

of NASA

Phone 804-633-4983

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	
RETURNED YOUR CALL			

Message He's at the Boy Scout Jamboree - if no Dan ask for John Taylor or Carl Jones

Operator

AMPAD EFFICIENCY®

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THE WALL STREET JOURN

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VOL. CCXIV NO. 20 ★★★ EASTERN EDITION MONDAY, JULY 31, 1989 WHITE O

Photocopy-Preservation

Stolen Future

Drug Abuse Exacts Its Most Tragic Toll From Nation's Young

Ryan Shafer, a Fan of Baseball, Started Using Drugs at 12 And Died, Addicted, at 16

A Family's Rescue Attempts

By Ronald G. Shafer
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

MCLEAN, Va. – In America's nightmare of drugs, the most tragic victims are our children.

I know. In this quiet, well-to-do suburb of Washington, D.C., my teen-age son, Ryan, became trapped by drugs starting at about age 12—while he still was playing Little League baseball. With his sunny smile, big brown eyes and impish wit, Ryan was a free-spirited charmer who could make you laugh. A voracious collector of baseball cards, he would tell me he could name every batting champion back to the 1960s, "you know, the ancient days of baseball, when you were still young, Dad."

Now, his laughter is gone. Because of drugs, he is dead. And every day, my heart breaks a little more.

ADDICTION
AMERICA'S DRUG CRISIS
FIRST OF A SERIES

Ryan's death, like countless others, isn't officially recorded in the nation's rising drug toll. On the night of Oct. 1, 1987, at age 16, he drove his tan Mustang off a street in nearby Vienna, Va. He inexplicably fled the minor accident and ran a half-mile down the road, where he was bumped by a car. Even though a passing motorist tried to restrain him, Ryan, with a crazed look in his eyes and a sudden strength far beyond his small size, broke away and ran down a hill and onto a busy expressway; he was hit head-on and killed instantly by a van that didn't stop.

Tests showed no evidence of drugs. But he was speeding from the home of a drug dealer. We later learned that, earlier the same day, he had obtained elsewhere three "hits" of LSD, a hallucinogen that can cause panic and that often doesn't show up in tests. One way or another, drugs took my only son.

The only reason my family is now reliving our nightmare in print is the hope that it might save one young person who thinks he or she can control their drug use—and one family from the pain we will always feel.

Public Fears

In opinion polls, drug use constantly ranks as one of America's top concerns. "It is foremost on parents' minds," says Lee Dogoloff, executive director of the American Council for Drug Education. "Drug and alcohol use is the thing most likely to wrest their child from them before that child reaches adulthood."

What is frightening as a parent is that children have an amazing ability to hide even extreme drug and alcohol abuse until it is almost too late. We didn't find out about Ryan until he was 14. And the extent of his use was far beyond our worst fears.

In a paper I discovered only recently, Ryan wrote during a rehabilitation program in early 1986: "I used cocaine a lot. It started out as a weekend use, but soon I had or tried to have it daily. I used PCP [an hallucinogen] about 2 or 3 times a week. I used hallucinogens all the time, such as acid, mushrooms, peyote, ecstasy and mescaline. I used LSD about 300 times." The omnipresent drug was marijuana. It started Ryan on his downfall and was always the drug he went back to.


Ryan Shafer

He never meant to get hooked. But for reasons nobody yet knows, some people have a predisposition or vulnerability to

What's News—

* * *

Business and Finance

AMERICAN EXPRESS issued an unusual public apology to Edmond J. Safra, the controlling shareholder of Republic New York Corp., for a campaign to discredit the international banker. The financial-services giant also promised to donate $4 million to charities specified by the Geneva resident, who once managed an American Express unit.
(Story on Page A3)

* * *

Thrift officials are bracing for a massive restructuring of their industry under the big bailout package. The bill, which may pass this week, still must clear a hurdle regarding how much of its $166 billion cost will be included in the federal budget.
(Story on Page A3)

* * *

AT&T may enter electronic publishing Aug. 24, a federal judge ruled. The lifting of a ban on such a move could trigger rapid development in the information-services industry.
(Story on Page A3)

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NCNB agreed to buy the remaining 51% of NCNB Texas National Bank from the FDIC for $800 million. Cutting its ties to the agency may help the company's acquisition efforts.

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(Story on Page B5)

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(Story on Page B3)

* * *

Markets—

* * *

World-Wide

TALKS ON CAMBODIA OPENED in Paris, but a settlement appeared unlikely.

Foreign ministers from the U.S., the Soviet Union and 18 other countries opened the conference with a call for a comprehensive peace accord in the Southeast Asian nation's 20-year-old conflict. The warring parties, however, stuck to their positions. Prince Sihanouk reiterated his call for a four-party interim government following a withdrawal by Vietnam. Secretary of State Baker warned that U.S. aid to a new Phnom Penh government would depend on the role of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, at talks Saturday in Paris, agreed to meet in September to prepare for a Bush-Gorbachev summit.

* * *

MOSLEM CAPTORS VOWED to kill a U.S. hostage over a cleric's abduction.

A Shiite group threatened to hang today Marine Lt. Col. William Higgins unless Israel frees a Moslem clergyman kidnapped Friday by Israeli commandos. The cleric is a leader of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah group. The U.S. called the threat "outrageous," and said the kidnappers would be responsible for the safety of Higgins, head of a U.N. peacekeeping force who was abducted in southern Lebanon in February 1988. Israel was expected to try to exchange the cleric for three soldiers missing in Lebanon.

An official in Jerusalem said Washington has asked Israel to report what it discovered during the interrogation of the abducted Moslem cleric.

* * *

A Soviet parliamentary faction elected Yeltsin, Sakharov and three others to lead the nearly 400-member group, Moscow's first organized opposition in nearly 70 years. The faction is pressing to accelerate Gorbachev's restructuring program. Separately, official Soviet newspapers expressed concern that rail strikes could erupt.

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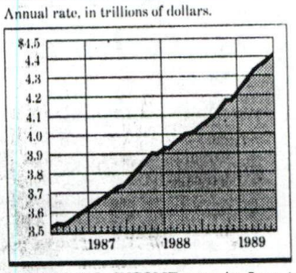
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Chileans voted in a referendum on constitutional changes to ease a transition to de- Marxism and

Personal Income

Annual rate, in trillions of dollars.



PERSONAL INCOME rose in June to a seasonally adjusted rate of $4.407 trillion from a revised $4.395 trillion a month earlier, the Commerce Department reports. (See story on page A2)

Take a China Tour If, Like Garbo, You Want to Be Alone

* * *

When the Tanks Rolled In, Tourists Fled; Now There Are No Lines, Great Views

By Amanda Bennett
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

GUILIN, China—Once, the chance to gaze at the mountains jutting from swirling mists here might have been a cause for envy among friends and neighbors.

For Edward Blondski and his family, however, the sentiment was more like pity. "Our friends said, 'We'll send flowers for your coffin,'" says the 46-year-old machinist from Buffalo, N.Y. He and his family came to China under duress: Though martial law had been declared in the country's capital, and soldiers were in the streets, the Blondskis' tour operator wouldn't refund the $15,000 for an 18-day trip booked a year earlier. "Our friends thought we were foolish to go," says Mr. Blondski.

But the Blondskis had the last laugh. "Everywhere we went we were treated like VIPs," he says. Hotel rooms were filled with flowers and fruit. Attendants rushed to offer tea and hot towels. As one of the few American tours still traveling in China just a few weeks after the bloodshed in Beijing, Mr. Blondski says his group was filmed by Cable News Network and interviewed by Chinese television crews in Beijing.

"... and in Wuxi, Suzhou and Guilin," interrupts his 12-year-old daughter Christine, "isn't it awesome?"

Dollars Down the Drain

Such red-carpet treatment is all part of the Chinese effort to lure back the well-heeled tourists who once arrived in droves on airplanes, slept in luxury hotels, traveled in cars and sprinkled money, like spring rain, into a parched economy. "Tourism Brings Prosperity and Progress" reads a sign, in English and Chinese, at the gate to the tombs of 13 Ming Dynasty emperors outside Beijing. Specifically, tourism brought hard currency, $2.2 billion worth last year, or about 2% to 3% of the country's foreign exchange income. In 1988, there were about 300,000 U.S. tourists in China, or about 16% of total foreign tourists.

But this year, the tourist season in China ended before it had really begun. The tanks and gunfire in the nation's capital routed not only students from the Square, but tourists from their beds. Panic-stricken travelers fled for the borders—and with them, an estimated $1 billion. Now that the tanks have pulled out, China's tourism authorities have offered to guarantee the safety of visitors who return. Industry officials are wining and dining travel agents in Beijing and Hong Kong. Luxury tourist hotels are offering $59.99 specials on hotel rooms that once fetched up to $100. Chinese officials are stressing that things are back to normal and that China is fun again.

But it's an uphill battle. Beijing is still under martial law, and still a site only for the stouthearted. Red banners float from luxury hotels: "Respect the People's Liberation Army," they read, in Chinese. "Oppose bourgeois liberalism." The streets are quiet, but soldiers still stand on street corners gripping AK-47 assault rifles. At night, they check cars for fugitives. One day recently, they chased a busload of Japanese tourists, and detained two of them briefly. The problem: taking pictures in Tiananmen Square.

The

Dick Wants

If President problems with th may want to look his budget direct In a recent speech sweeping diagnos American society lines of a vision

Unlike most pe budget director wri spends hours turn mind and wakes in scratch down thoug side table. His staf this speech, Mr. D after tidbits of pop in illustrating his

The theme o America is suff "now-now-ism"- our collective sh session with the luctance to addr tire nation, he spoiled child in t screams: "I wa NOW!"

The manifestat ism, he suggests, drug abuse is a si too much about th little about the n cline in education a commitment to nation's economic culture that fav over long-term sa "feel obliged to plays."

To Mr. Darma bol of public poli ture" is the space speech on the 20th strong's walk on President Kenne launching the m generation seems lamented, and "r a Michael Jackso pearance of forw ally a backward

For all its rhetoric, howev was tarnished deceit. The bu sponsibility, aft the budget's m past decade p symbol of the n the future.

So far, neither has demonstrate the problem. In gress in seeking avoid it by adop accounting gimn

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In his speech, dent Bush for hi Mars. But that a tom of the very decries. The co some $400 billion the White House that much mon

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25 Years
Percent of GN

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AMERICA'S DRUG CRISIS

FIRST OF A SERIES

My Son, the Drug Dealer

Ryan Shafer was a bright, popular high-school student. Then he started dealing drugs. His father tells why.

By Jerry Shafer

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"I used cocaine a lot. It started out as a weekend use, but soon I had or tried to have it daily. I used PCP [an hallucinogen] about 2 or 3 times a week. I used hallucinogens all the time, such as acid, mushrooms, peyote, ecstasy and mescaline. I used LSD about 300 times." The omnipresent drug was marijuana. It started Ryan on his downfall and was always the drug he went back to.

He never meant to get hooked. But for reasons nobody yet knows, some people have a predisposition or vulnerability to drug abuse. "For such kids," says Dr. Frederick K. Goodwin, head of the U.S. Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, "even a first use of alcohol or an illicit drug may be an irrevocable step, leading to serious substance abuse."

In the suburbs of America, both drug use and the violence related to it are often hidden. Ryan was coming from the home of a drug dealer who for years had corrupted and molested youths who feared for their lives if they exposed him. After Ryan's death, several young people courageously came forward. In 1987, the man was arrested and charged with statutory rape and selling drugs to minors.

He will never go to trial. Around Christmas of that year, he killed himself by placing a plastic bag over his head and suffocating. His death also isn't counted as drug-related.

I will never fully know why Ryan got involved in drugs. In my view, there is still a dangerous myth that good kids from good families don't do drugs. Children are vulnerable no matter who they are or where they live. My son had his problems, but he was a sensitive, caring and unforgettable young man.

Ryan Glenn Shafer came into our lives on May 27, 1971, when my wife, Barbara, and I adopted him in Prince George's County, Md. He was two months old, and Barb cradled him on her lap as we drove

Please Turn to Page A4, Column 1

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(Story on Page B3)

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Markets—

Stocks: Volume 180,610,000 shares. Dow Jones industrials 2635.24, off 0.19; transportation 1269.20, up 3.02; utilities 219.82, up 1.89.

Bonds: Shearson Lehman Hutton Treasury index 3345.70, up 14.05.

Commodities: Dow Jones futures index 127.93, off 1.14; spot index 129.90, off 1.03.

Dollar: 139.20 yen, off 0.06; 1.8805 marks, off 0.0023.

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Chileans voted in a referendum on constitutional changes to ease a transition to democracy, including legalizing Marxism and reducing presidential power. Partial returns showed the measures, backed by Pinochet and the opposition, headed for approval.

* * *

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Dollars Down the Drain

Such red-carpet treatment is all part of the Chinese effort to lure back the well-heeled tourists who once arrived in droves on airplanes, slept in luxury hotels, traveled in cars and sprinkled money, like spring rain, into a parched economy. "Tourism Brings Prosperity and Progress" reads a sign, in English and Chinese, at the gate to the tombs of 13 Ming Dynasty emperors outside Beijing. Specifically, tourism brought hard currency, $2.2 billion worth last year, or about 2% to 3% of the country's foreign exchange income. In 1988, there were about 300,000 U.S. tourists in China, or about 16% of total foreign tourists.

But this year, the tourist season in China ended before it had really begun. The tanks and gunfire in the nation's capital routed not only students from the Square, but tourists from their beds. Panic-stricken travelers fled for the borders—and with them, an estimated $1 billion. Now that the tanks have pulled out, China's tourism authorities have offered to guarantee the safety of visitors who return. Industry officials are wining and dining travel agents in Beijing and Hong Kong. Luxury tourist hotels are offering $59.99 specials on hotel rooms that once fetched up to $100. Chinese officials are stressing that things are back to normal and that China is fun again.

But it's an uphill battle. Beijing is still under martial law, and still a site only for the stouthearted. Red banners float from luxury hotels: "Respect the People's Liberation Army," they read, in Chinese. "Oppose bourgeois liberalism." The streets are quiet, but soldiers still stand on street corners gripping AK-47 assault rifles. At night, they check cars for fugitives. One day recently, they chased a busload of Japanese tourists, and detained two of them briefly. The problem: taking pictures in Tiananmen Square.

"You're nervous in Beijing and you just want to get out, but otherwise you're comfortable," says Mr. Blondski.

Fear and politics are keeping tourists away. At the Great Wall Sheraton Hotel in Beijing, Victor Kimura, director of sales promotion, flips through facsimile mes-

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TODAY'S CONTENTS

THE INDEX TO BUSINESSES APPEARS ON PAGE B2

THREE SECTIONS

Abreast of the Market	C1	Leisure & Arts	A8
Amex Stocks	C10	Listed Options	C13
Bond Data Bank	C19	Marketing & Media	B3
Commodities	C14	Money Rates	C21
Corrections	A4	Mutual Funds	C22
Credit Markets	C21	Nasdaq Stocks	C6
Dividend News	C18	New Securities Issues	C21
DJ Industry Groups	C6	NYSE/Amex Bonds	C16
Earnings Digest	B4	NYSE Highs & Lows	C5
Economy	A2	NYSE Stocks	C3
Editorials	A10,11	Odd-Lot Trading	C9
Enterprise	B2	OTC Focus	C6
Financing Business	C21	Politics & Policy	A12
Foreign Exchange	C12	Stock Data Bank	C2
Heard on the Street	C1	Technology	B2
Index Trading	C16	Treas./Govt. Issues	C17
Interest Rate Inst.	C16	Who's News	B6,8
International News	A4,5	World Markets	C12
Law	B3	Your Money Matters	C1

Money & Investing Index on C1

Classified: The Mart B6-7

CORPORATE FOCUS: Bristol, Squibb find the timing is right, Page B2.

HEARD ON THE STREET: Turner faces big debt refinancing, C1.

MONEY MANAGEMENT: On the trail with a rainmaker, C1.

WHO'S NEWS: New NASA chief Truly must rally nation's support, B6.

MARKETING: L.L. Bean will slow growth to improve service, B3.

MANAGING: Simulators become a tool to test strategies, B1.

POLITICS AND POLICY: Anti-abortion groups have many targets, A12.

INTERNATIONAL: Iran gives press tour of infamous prison, A5.

INTERNATIONAL: Bloch case puts State Department on the spot, A5.

REVIEW & OUTLOOK: Fix the S&Ls, don't bail them out, A10.

OPINION: Amending the Constitution is an American tradition, A10.

LEISURE & ARTS: The war against 'offensive' TV shows, A8.

Photocopy-Preservation

Photocopy-Preservation

Stolen Future: Drug Abuse Exacts Its Greatest Toll From the Nation's Young; The Story of Ryan Shafer

Continued From First Page

to our home in Laurel. We issued a press release: "R&B Shafer Inc. announces a major expansion."

In 1976, we moved along with our daughter, Katie, two years younger than Ryan, to McLean, in Fairfax County, Va. Barb chose for the most part to forgo a full-time job and threw herself into school and community volunteer work involving our children. I got involved too, helping to coach most of Ryan's baseball teams.

Ryan grew to be a fun-loving boy with wide and intense interests. His sense of humor charmed his friends and adults. In his first year at Longfellow Intermediate School, he became the first seventh-grader ever voted "Joe Cool." When a mother was informed of this choice, she said, "Why, of course. He *is* Joe Cool."

Despite his glibness, we knew Ryan had been troubled by low self-esteem and by difficulty in school. (We now know that both are early warning signs of a child at risk of drug use.) What we didn't know was that he had begun experimenting with drugs as early as the sixth grade. We were going through the typical stages of parents of drug-abusing adolescents.

The first stage is abject ignorance. Back in 1983, we never suspected that drug use was possible with our pre-teen: He was way too young. In fact, these days, drug-using youths on average begin at about age 12. We began to notice personality changes—hostility, rebellion—but they seemed the normal changes we had seen in our friends' teen-agers.

The next step is denial. Ryan's actions worsened, but we didn't accept what we know now were warning signs: use of eye drops to cover up red eyes from smoking marijuana; incense burning in his room to mask the odor; calls from friends whom we hadn't met; trouble at school; money missing from around the house.

Other Signs

By the time Ryan reached ninth grade in 1985 and began McLean High School, he no longer could hide his troubles. He began cutting classes—a common tipoff to drug use. By the time the school called us, he had missed nearly two dozen classes and was failing everything. We found that school officials at that time didn't know much more about drugs than we did.

The school did guide us to a local physician, Dr. Warren Klam, who has treated hundreds of adolescents. Ryan began urine tests for drugs, or, as the kids call them, the "whiz quiz." Ryan, as drug abusers do, denied drug use. "You don't trust me," he self-righteously protested.

The tests showed "low positive" marijuana. (They would have been "high positive" but Ryan told us later that after giving me a specimen while I observed, he later would sneak into our bedroom and water it down.) Actually, he had been cutting classes to smoke marijuana daily.

Next came minimization. Thank God, it was "only" pot. In fact, today's marijuana can be a deceivingly damaging drug for young people, and, in the case of heavy use, can cause short-term memory loss and long-term health problems. Some strains are 25 times more powerful than a decade ago, says the American Pediatrics Association, which adds: "Marijuana is no longer the 'harmless little giggle' referred to by John Lennon in the 1960s." Pot and alcohol can also be gateways to more serious drugs. By now, Ryan was long past the experimental stage and into planned use.

As Joyce Tobias, a registered nurse, explains in her booklet, "Kids & Drugs," in this stage "attitudes change and what was once unacceptable behavior is now cool and acceptable. Unexplainable mood swings begin, including withdrawal, anger and aggression. Verbal abuse toward parents, profanity and rebellious attitudes become a constant friction point between parent and child."

Family's Toll

As he moved into the third stage, chemical dependence, Ryan's problems took control of our family. Drugs changed him into a person we didn't recognize—lying, shouting, scheming, manipulating. My wife and I alternated between anger over his actions, uncertainty over his seemingly persuasive insistence he was innocent, and frustration over our inability to resolve the situation. As the turmoil took its toll on our family, we argued over the proper course. When a child is on drugs, the traditional tools of trust and discipline no longer work. It was time for professional help.

In January 1986, we put Ryan into the Arlington (Va.) Hospital's six-week, residential Adolescent Treatment Program. He had hit bottom and was ready to accept treatment. Drug use was overwhelming his life, but he still hid the full extent from us. The night before he went into treatment, he sat calmly watching television. Later he told us he was on an LSD "acid trip" and saw snakes coming out of the TV set.

The intake tests revealed the frightening extent of his drug use. He was part of the "sicker, quicker generation" of young people known as "garbage heads" who heavily abuse both drugs and alcohol.

Ryan's drug of choice was LSD, which causes vivid hallucinations. Fellow residents dubbed him "blotter boy" because he had used LSD impregnated on blotter paper, and sold like sheets of stamps for as little as $3 to $5 a hit.

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They also were middle-class parents, most of whom had insurance. Six weeks at Arlington cost more than $12,000. Elsewhere, treatment programs can cost $30,000 or more. The poor must go to limited public facilities, which in most areas have waiting lines.

The Arlington Hospital program, like most drug-treatment programs, is patterned after Alcoholics Anonymous, emphasizing a support group and education on how alcohol and drugs destroy the body. In a dormitory-like setting, Ryan dove into the program with gusto. He won over counselors and parents with his personality.

When he was free of drugs we got our real son back. He told us about his drug use; how he had slipped out of his bedroom window at night to buy drugs; how he had started taking drugs to impress older friends, who at first gave him drugs for free; how he couldn't stop without help.

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We believe he truly wanted to stop using the drugs that had consumed him. In a note he wrote in the summer of 1987 thanking us for putting him in treatment, he said: "For the first time in a long time I am very happy with my life. I really don't want to lose what I have just because I want to smoke pot."

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The fatal accident occurred at about 8:30 p.m. on Oct. 1, just as Barb and I were returning from an open house at Ryan's new school, enthusiastic about his prospects there. Until midnight, all we could find out from the police was that he had run from his car and hadn't been heard from. Finally, at Fairfax Hospital, we were ushered, for privacy, into an empty storeroom by a young Virginia state trooper, who began in police jargon to tell us "there has been an accident." What he was struggling to say hit us like a jolt of electricity: Ryan was dead.

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Our main concern after Ryan's death was the psychological impact on our daughter, Katie, now nearly 16. Katie has never used drugs and has dealt with the loss of her brother by counseling others against drug use. Despite a recent federal survey showing a decline in drug use among high school seniors, nearly one in two seniors says he or she has tried an illicit drug. The agency also didn't survey those who have dropped out of school.

The key to saving lives is early intervention, during the one to three years that young people typically hide their drug use. "What I see often," says Dr. Klam, the specialist in adolescent care, "are parents who wait until there is a crisis before they act. If you feel in your heart something isn't right, it's better to get that kid in for

Possible Early Warning Signs

Certain behavior may indicate a child is involved with drugs or alcohol:

- **Abrupt change in mood or attitude**
- **Sudden decline in attendance or performance at work or school**
- **Sudden resistance to discipline at home or school**
- **Impaired relationship with family or friends**
- **Ignoring curfews**
- **Unusual flare-ups of temper**
- **Increased borrowing of money from parents or friends; stealing from home, school, or employer**
- **Heightened secrecy about actions and possessions**
- **Associating with a new group of friends, especially those who use drugs**

Source: Department of Health and Human Services

Hard Economics: 'Soft Landing' Could Also Prove Painful to Many

Continued From First Page

as she's concerned, the economy *is* in a recession. "I've been in this business for 17 years," she says, "and I remember what it was like during recessions in the 1970s and early 1980s. . . . The whole scene over the last year is that people are just not buying. To get a car sold is like pulling teeth. And it's getting progressively worse."

For home builders, says Geoffrey Brunning, an Atlanta contractor, "It's terrible. It seems to me like a very hard landing. I think we may have broken the undercarriage." Hand-lettered signs posted by homeowners in Atlanta tell the story: "Owner must sell. . . . Desperate. . . . Will consider any offer."

And as some major employers begin to retrench, the secondary effects are already taking hold. In Framingham, Mass., the closing of a General Motors factory this week has deprived the town of more than 1,500 jobs. "They were by far the largest employer," says Edgar Gadbois, the town administrator. "And it does have spillover effects. Our local revenues are already beginning to decline. We have fewer building permits. There's definitely a slowdown."

The term "soft landing" is a recent invention. Economists argue about what it means and whether it has ever happened in the past. The closest parallel, says Roger Brinner of Data Resources, occurred in 1967, when the economy slowed down significantly but avoided a downturn. During that Vietnam War period, defense spending helped bolster the economy, Mr. Brinner contends—just as continued growth in exports [illegible] with [illegible]

that as unemployment dropped and factory operating rates rose, the economy would quickly run out of growing room. Between March 1988 and May 1989, the central bank's credit squeeze pushed short-term interest rates up more than three percentage points.

In early June, however, the Fed reversed course. After a harsh internal debate against the backdrop of a slowing economy, policy makers voted to ease their grip on credit. They eased again in early July and then again just last week. Now, the key interest rate on federal funds, the rate at which banks lend reserves to each other, has dropped to about 9% from 9 3/4% in May.

Because the effects of the Fed's actions usually take months to work their way through the economy, the economic outlook for the next six months has largely been determined by credit-policy moves already taken. Similarly, the current easing probably won't have much effect until 1990. "Whatever we do now," Ms. Seger says, "I don't think it will affect the rest of the year very much."

In the past, episodes of rising interest rates have often been followed by recessions. The usual sequence of events: As the economic expansion ages, inflation begins to accelerate. The Federal Reserve responds by pushing up rates to rein in inflation. But, unable to foresee the future, the Fed makes a "mistake," pushes too far and squeezes the economy into recession.

Widespread Optimism

This time, however, a surprisingly diverse group of economists believes that the

Panel Ends Export Limits On Some Computer Models

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—A panel representing the leading Western technology-exporting nations has agreed to remove all export restrictions from a widely sold class of personal computers, U.S. officials said.

The decision makes it possible for U.S., West European and Japanese suppliers to ship International Business Machines Corp.'s AT computers and other models of equivalent power to the Soviet bloc without prior authorization. The panel, called the Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls, or Cocom, voted to relax restrictions on the shipments effective Aug. 15.

The panel action came a week after the Commerce Department announced that it is relieving U.S. exporters of licensing requirements for these products. In effect, the panel is extending the same privilege to traders in the 16 other countries that make up the group.

The ruling covers computers with a data-processing rate of up to 68 million bits of information a second and four megabytes of memory. Among the models that fall in this class are IBM's PS/2 Model 30 and Apple Computer Inc.'s MacIntosh Plus. The U.S. decided to abandon controls on these products because they are widely available in many countries outside Cocom.

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INTERNATIONAL

When Tanks Rolled In, Tourists Fled; Now There Are Great Views

Continued From First Page

sages from America. Up to 90% of would-be travelers say they don't want to support the Chinese government by spending money there, one tour operator writes. Writes another operator, who is planning just two tour groups in 1990, instead of the 14 previously scheduled: "It will take longer than we thought to make [travelers] forget the whole thing." Northwest Airlines has had a 78% drop in bookings to China. "Our long-range bookings aren't climbing briskly," says a Northwest spokesman. "Tourists will have to have their confidence restored before they flock back."

Before the demonstrations in Beijing, to be a tourist in China was to be the kind of masochist who goes to Times Square on New Year's Eve, or hopes to buy Superbowl tickets the day of the game. Trains in China regularly pulled away from stations with 200% of their seats full. In many cities, hotel rooms couldn't be had for love or money.

Now, in hotel hallways and restaurants the air conditioning is turned off and lights are turned down to save money. Some hotel rooms lack toilet paper, towels and soap; few guests are expected, so rooms aren't made up.

Tourist sites are nearly deserted. Not only foreign, but Chinese tourists have been scared into staying home. Here in Guilin, which has, perhaps, the most romantic topography in China, the 80 to 90 tour boats that used to ply the Li River daily have dwindled to just three.

For a change, sightseers can actually see the sights. Just outside Beijing, an hour-and-a-half-long walk along the normally packed Great Wall turns up just four Western faces and only small clumps of Chinese travelers. The vendors here who once charged picture-takers for the privilege of photographing them with their camels are all but out of business. Their photogenic camels are lying down.

In Canton, there isn't any wait for the restrooms at the China Hotel, where the minibuses that cross the boarder carrying day-trippers from Hong Kong routinely stop. Drinkers in the cocktail lounge of the White Swan Hotel, which overlooks the Pearl River, drink alone. One American traveler, on a repeat visit to Xian, reported finally being able to see the famous terra cotta soldiers, and not the back of some fellow traveler's head.

Personal attention abounds. As the only two people in one tour who didn't cancel their trip through southern China, Christopher and Gerdy Gouw of Lehighton, Pa., have a guide all to themselves, a young man who hangs morosely on the railing of a Li River sightseeing boat. "It's like a private tour," says Mrs. Gouw happily.

But mostly the travelers who remain are adventurers and students, what one hotelier calls "soldiers of fortune." Alonso Gonzalo, a 24-year-old student from Spain, and Marilyne Surita, 25, from France, were in Inner Mongolia when the tanks rolled into Beijing. They proceeded on to the capital anyway and stayed for more than a week. They weren't afraid, and didn't see any reason to leave. They didn't spend much money either, though. Their total tab for a two-month trip spent staying in Chinese hostels, eating in street stalls and traveling fourth class: $500 U.S. apiece. Including souvenirs.

In an attempt to lure back bigger spenders, China's tourism officials and hoteliers are turning to their neighbors. Some of the first invited back to see the situation were Taiwanese tour operators. Taiwan has only recently begun allowing its citizens to return to visit friends and family, and the drive to see the Motherland is still strong.

The tour operators are just as eager to persuade their customers. Suchart Morakotdacho, with Hengchiang Tour and Travel Service Co. in Bangkok, is videotaping peaceful scenes in Beijing, Nanjing Suzhou, Shanghai, Guilin and Canton to show back home. Pacific Delight, which bills itself as the U.S.'s biggest packager of tours to China, offers 94 tours, of which 60% involve China. Though Lythia Rousseas, a marketing associate with the firm, says the company expects its schedule to be off about 20% from last year, "for those who still want to go, we will still be going."

Even in the streets, people are doing their part. Outside the Seven Star park, in Guilin, many of the metal stalls from which vendors sold mock People's Liberation army hats, T-shirts and replica opium pipes are empty; vendors have turned back their licenses, unable to pay the 200 yuan—about $54.—monthly rental. A group of four men at one stall plays cards to while away the time. "Welcome back the foreigners," one cries. "Foreigners are great. They spend money."

INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE REPORT

Bridgestone Corp.

Profit Rose 13% in 1st Half As Foreign Revenue Surged

Citing brisk gains in overseas markets, Bridgestone Corp., a Japanese tire manufacturer, said net income rose 13% in the first half of this year, to 19.21 billion yen ($138 million), from 17 billion yen a year before.

Sales increased 15%, to 334.56 billion yen ($2.4 billion) from 291.38 billion, setting a record for any six-month period.

Pretax profit was up 19% to 40.82 billion yen from 34.35 billion yen.

Contributing to the strong first-half results were foreign sales of 109.1 billion yen, a 35% gain from 80.6 billion yen a year earlier. Bridgestone said sales "significantly" improved in the U.S., Europe and the Middle East.

The company, which acquired Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of the U.S. last year, said its domestic sales rose only 7%, to 225.5 billion yen from 210.7 billion yen.

Lloyds Bank PLC

Provisions Depress Earnings But Share Price Moves Up

Lloyds Bank PLC said sharply higher provisions totaling £483 million ($797 million) against loans to less developed countries depressed pretax profit to £93 million in the first half of 1989 from £452 million a year earlier.

The results were well below forecasts, but bank analysts responded favorably to the increase in provisions. Chris Wheeler, an analyst at Shearson Lehman Securities, said the fact Lloyds raised its dividend to 6.4 pence a share from 5.5 pence in 1988 "is bullish for the stock and shows that management is confident about the way business is progressing." Lloyds gained 13 pence to 357 pence ($5.89) a share in late trading Friday on London's stock exchange.

Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd.

West Australia Acts to End Venture With Entrepreneur

The state government of Western Australia moved to dissolve a partnership with Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd. that was formed to develop a one billion Australian dollar (US$765.5 million) petrochemical project.

Bond Corp., flagship of entrepreneur Alan Bond, said it will fight the action in court.

The government plans to shut down Petrochemical Industries Ltd., a company developing the plant, and then restructure the project so it can proceed. It suggested it wants Bond Corp.'s involvement reduced in part because bankers are reluctant to finance the project while the company holds a major stake.

Bond Corp. owns 49.9% of the project, the state government 43.75% and Zoltan Merszei, a former top official at Dow Chemical Co., 6.35%.

Peter Dowding, state premier, said a "dramatic decline in Bond Corp.'s public position" has affected the project. Bond Corp. and Mr. Bond have faced adverse publicity over several business transactions this year.

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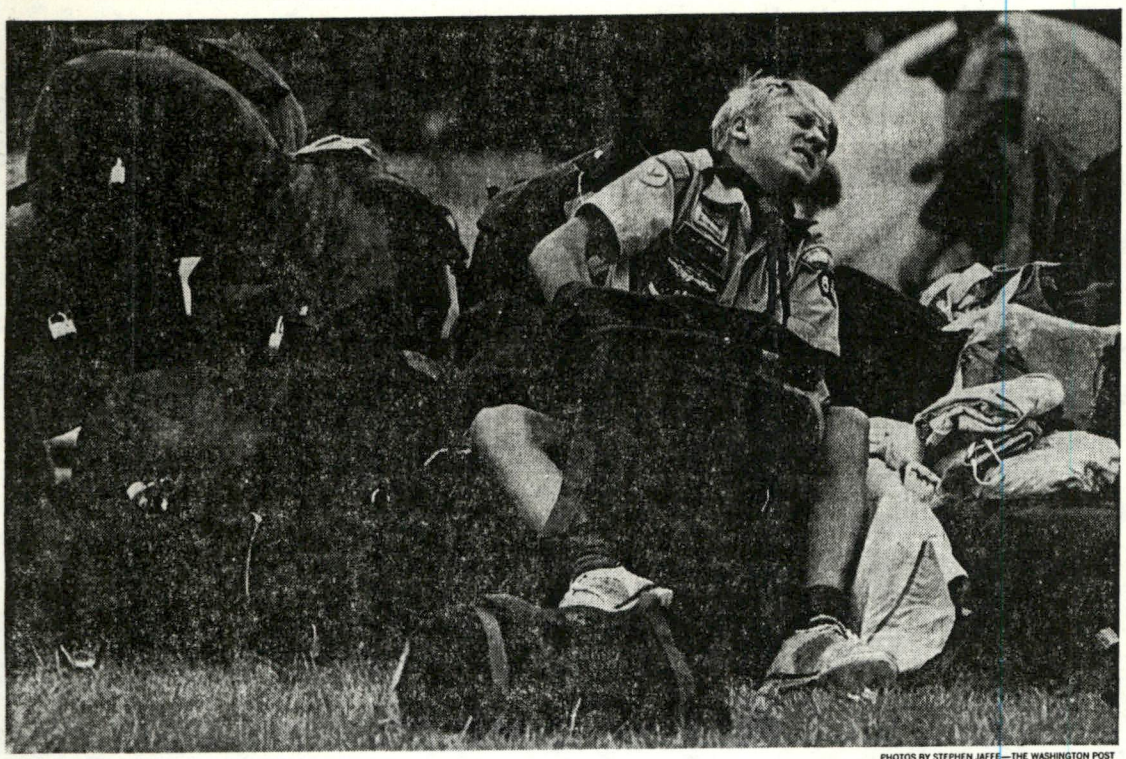
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The Washington Post

METRO



PHOTOS BY STEPHEN JAFFE—THE WASHINGTON POST

Jeff Grinstead, 14, struggles through his backpack to find his tarpaulin. An expected 26,721 scouts are pitching their tents in Fort A.P. Hill for the jamboree.

The Socks Just Won't Stay Up (Scouts' Honor)

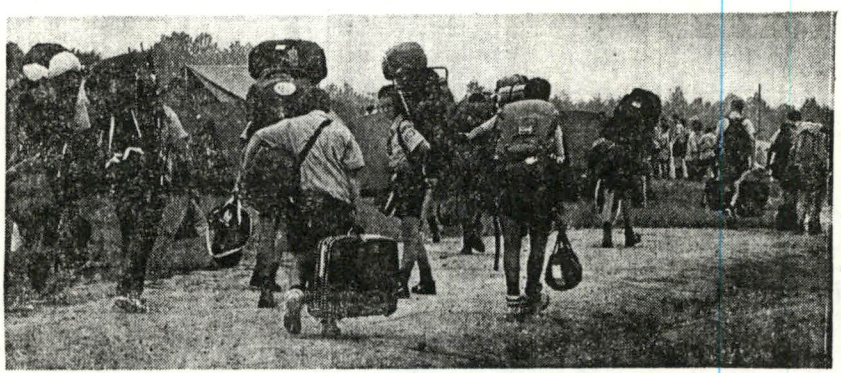
By Elizabeth N. Aoki
Washington Post Staff Writer

FORT A.P. HILL, Va., July 31—They came by bus. They came by plane. And they came in the dreaded red and green socks.

Fort A.P. Hill became a sea of red and olive green uniforms today as the first Boy Scouts descended upon the 12th National Boy Scout Jamboree campgrounds.

This is the first wave of an expected 26,721 Boy Scouts from across the nation and 35 countries. Beginning at 6 a.m. today, scouts began staking claim on their campsites, unloading duffle bags, tents, and cooking equipment. On Tuesday, their ranks will swell to comprise the 22nd-largest community in Virginia, complete with its own mail system, newspaper, banking facilities and soda machines.

Boys from Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming, who make up jamboree Troop 644, dragged their gear carefully around the boggy spot at Subcamp 6. They've already been touring the Washington area. For five days, the scouts said, they have been dressed in full scout regalia—red cap, khaki shirt with patches, olive shorts, and olive and red socks. They say wearing the scout colors in public has been the only downside of sightseeing.



Scouts bearing backpacks and luggage troop toward camp. Participants come from across the nation and 35 countries.

"You whistle at a chick and they look at you like, 'ugh,' " Lee Everitt, 17, of Wyoming, said.

Kansas scouts making up Troop 619 had the same problem. "They stare," said Jason Stinchcomb, 15. "A couple of us wanted to say, 'Take a picture, it lasts longer.' "

Many scouts say they have found the official Boy Scout cotton and synthetic fiber olive socks, trimmed at the top with a flaming red band, to be the major fashion hurdle. According to scout protocol, they must be worn pulled tight, but scouts argue coolness requires the casual sagging look.

"You've got to keep your socks up. Especially around girls. It's really bad," Stinchcomb said. "We went to King's Dominion. All those ... girls. And then the socks," he groaned.

One Kansas scout offered to trade socks with the reporter, who was wearing white socks.

Mitch Matthews, 16, explained, "You wash 'em and they change color." He pointed to a scout's socks that had faded. "When you've had 'em a long time, the red gets a little crusty."

When approached by a photographer, however, the Kansas scouts all pulled up their socks.

At the campsite of Troop 1204, scouts from western Massachusetts, there were a few youths with white socks and several with no socks. The Massachusetts scouts were sporting hot pink jam-

See JAMBOREE, B5, Col. 2

Testimony On Death

Knee Could Have D

By Debbie M. Price
and Keith Harriston
Washington Post Staff Writers

An assistant state medical examiner told a county grand jury in June that the injury that killed Gregory Habib during an arrest by Prince George's County police could have been caused by a blow from a nightstick, a fist or possibly the weight of a police officer landing on top of him, sources said.

The testimony of Assistant State Medical Examiner Julia Goodin coupled with the account of an arresting officer, casts new light on the injuries suffered by Habib, a Ghana native who scuffled with police during a traffic arrest on May 20.

Earlier speculation had centered on injuries from nightsticks, which officers acknowledged using to subdue Habib. The testimony could have caused grand jurors to conclude that the death was accidental.

Chief Medical Examiner John E. Smialek ruled Gregory Habib's death a homicide after determining that it resulted from blunt-force trauma suffered during the scuffle.

The death of Habib spurred accusations of brutality against the four white officers who arrested

Teen Guilty Over a $75

By DeNeen L. Brown
Washington Post Staff Writer

A Fairfax County Circuit Court jury deliberated for 24 minutes yesterday, then convicted a 17-year-old youth of first-degree murder in the slaying of a 30-year-old Alexandria woman who refused to pay him $75 on a debt for cocaine.

Eugene Turley, who sat silent and motionless during the brief one-day trial, was found guilty by the jury in the slaying of Dorothy Peterson. Peterson was shot early the morning of Dec. 6 in the parking lot of a 7-Eleven on Route 1 south of Alexandria.

Turley, tried as an adult, also was found guilty of using a firearm. Sentencing was scheduled for Sept. 15. Juries sentence under Virginia law, but because Turley is a juvenile, sentencing will be from the bench.

Few facts in the case were dis-

rgia; a daughter, San Diego; two Miami and Rob- d a grandson.

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Wolf, 80, an area 10 who had been , died July 30 at hington. She had e.

a trustee of the ntal Auxiliary of ad served on the and Anrietta Him- n. Mrs. Wolf was timore. She was a tral High School School of Music. ude her husband, of Washington; a Livingston, N.J.; a la Price of Glen ee brothers; two dchildren; and two ren.

GOTTKE

Gottke, 73, a re- ntelligence Agency been in charge of operations, died of at George Washing- Hospital. who lived in Chevy n in Fredericksburg, nded Wayne State Anderson College. d War II, he was an es bomber pilot. He at missions in the t the helm of a B-24 e Moby Dick. He re- Air Force reserves colonel in 1977. ving to Washington e CIA in 1952, Mr. ed a flying service in ervice with the CIA ears in Japan and two Philippines. He retired

was an amateur ge- had done extensive is ancestors. include his wife of 47 an Gottke of Chevy ons, Paul W. Gottke II and Robert C. Gottke his father, Peter V. adenton, Fla.; a broth- Gottke of Fort Lauder- d six grandchildren.

upside down, about [illegible] of Cherry Hill Road and northeast of Lodge Road, just south of the Beltway. The plane's cabin was crushed.

Examination of the crumpled wreckage indicated that the wing did not break off when the plane hit the ground, said National Transportation Safety Board Investigator Al Dickinson, who had collected the when found after the crash, Dickinson said.

The pilot was flying through heavy rain and fog, with visibility of about 1½ miles and a cloud ceiling at about 2,000 feet, according to the National Weather Service.

The plane left Atlantic City at 12:11 a.m. after the pilot filed a

of people who [illegible] out being asked. Alvin Phillips raked the leaves in Barnes's back yard when Barnes was sick. Mindy hung Fourth of July decorations for a block party this year, and more than 100 people, many from the block, attended a going away party for Shane this year.

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Boy Scout Jamboree Is Fashionable Business

JAMBOREE, From B1

boree T-shirts instead of the official red one with a space shuttle on it. These scouts weren't worried as much about their clothes as they were concerned with patches to go on the uniforms.

John MacDonald, 15, of Massachusetts, had brought about 200 patches and 30 neckerchiefs to trade with other scouts. He and other scouts explained that the rarity, number of colors in the patch and depth of embroidery determine the trading value.

"You have to wheel and deal," said Jim Spoo, 16, a veteran of the 1985 jamboree. Spoo, who moved to Germany from Massachusetts, said that at the last jamboree, he had heard of one scout from another troop trading his entire uniform for the uniform of a scout from Japan. Trading can happen anywhere.

"You pass someone on the road [at Fort A.P. Hill] and they say, 'Trade patches? Trade patches?' " said Michael Stehn, 17. "On the streets of Washington, D.C., we were trading patches."

About a quarter mile from Fort A.P. Hill's entrance on Route 301 and at another site by the Villeboro exit on Route 2, local entrepreneur Larry Johnson had come out with his own brand of scout fashion. Johnson had members of his family and friends peddling "I survived the 1989 Jamboree at Fort AP Hill, Virginia" T-shirts.

Grace King and Lou Ann Dickinson, both of Bowling Green, Va., had been selling T-shirts since last Thursday, and they estimate selling 150 a day for $7 and $8 apiece.

King said it's mostly scouts and scout leaders who buy the shirts and hats. Many want patches (which the two don't sell) but a few—you guessed it—want something else.

"A lot of them are asking for socks," King said. "I think just the regular Boy Scout socks."

Officer's Knee Could Have Caused Fatal In

HABIB, From B1

Habib. Edwards was yelling as if in pain and holding his hand, which was broken.

Habib was face down with his hands beneath him, Gilbreath told the grand jury.

Gilbreath said he thought that Edwards had been stabbed, so he lunged on top of Habib, landing with his knees on Habib's back.

Gilbreath said he used his nightstick to pin one of Habib's elbows to the ground and ordered him to put his other hand behind his back.

When Habib did not respond, he turned him over and saw that he was unresponsive, Gilbreath told the grand jury.

No other witnesses, including police, testified to seeing Gilbreath land on Habib. And testimony from some witnesses indicated that Habib appeared to be unconscious when he fell to the ground.

Before testimony was presented to the grand jury, Smialek and Goodin met separately with police officials and with Williams and representatives of his staff to discuss their autopsy findings, sources said.

The medical examiner routinely meets with police and prosecutors to discuss autopsy findings before the cases are presented to a grand jury.

It was during the first meeting with police officials, including Maj. James Ross and homicide Lt. Monty Suder, that the medical examiners said the most serious injury to Habib could have been caused by the force of an officer landing on Habib's chest, among other things, sources said. At that time, police had not received statements from the arresting officers and could not provide the medical examiner with details of the police officers' actions, sources said.

The medical examiner's staff independently determined that the blunt force trauma to the chest could have been caused by someone falling onto Habib or by someone placing a knee into his chest because of the scope of the injury and the absence of external bruises to suggest the use of a nightstick, sources said.

The medical examiner's assertion that the blow was to Habib's left chest is inconsistent with Gilbreath's testimony that he landed on Habib's back, sources said.

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34,000 Scouts Around the Campfire

Youths Converging on Fort A.P. Hill for Quadrennial Jamboree

By Elizabeth N. Aoki
Washington Post Staff Writer

What has 34,000 heads, twice as many legs and eats 22 tons of cereal for breakfast?

Answer: The 34,000 scouts, troop leaders and scouting staff gathering for this week's 12th National Boy Scout Jamboree at Fort A.P. Hill.

For seven days, beginning Wednesday, they will comprise the 22nd largest community in Virginia. And that means, among other things, a massive weenie roast.

About 90,000 hot dogs, 75,000 hamburgers, 10 tons of butter, 247,000 pints of milk and nearly a million—yes, a million—cans of soft drinks are expected to be consumed before the final campfire burns out Aug. 8.

In the event that adds up to one giant stomachache, the scout encampment will have its own medical facilities, in addition to a bank, newspaper and post office to process the expected 100,000 pieces of mail.

"It's its own little town for that period of time," said Jim Beil, activities director for the National Capital Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

The jamboree, a quadrennial affair, is making its third appearance at Fort A.P. Hill, now its permanent home.

About 2,000 of the 10,000 acres on the Army post 20 miles south of Fredericksburg, Va., have been staked out.

Beil said 360 scouts from the Washington area and 40 leaders will be bused Tuesday morning to a campsite at Subcamp 13.

Each scout paid $475 for this chance to eat, sleep and breathe scouting with like-minded youngsters—including, for the first time, girls—from more than 35 countries.

Local scouts are getting a break in price since they live closer to the site. Those from Vermont are paying a hefty $1,000 each to attend the jamboree and for extra sightseeing, according to Frank Giles, a national Boy Scout staff member.

"A lot of kids from here have worked special jobs to earn money to go," Beil said, noting the special nature of the jamboree. "It usually happens you only get to one."

Participants must be at least 12 years old, have been active in scouting for at least six months, and meet other qualifications.

"In 20 years, they can be worth some money, so you kind of want to hold on to them," he said.

Jamboree shows emphasizing the heritage and rewards of scouting are expected to draw crowds of 100,000.

On Wednesday, film director and Eagle Scout Steven Spielberg will be on hand to help unveil a cinematography badge he helped create.

Spielberg also will receive the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award for his work in the film industry and his continued involvement in scouting.

Scout officials and Spielberg's associates say that as a teenager, Spielberg persuaded his scoutmaster to bend the rules and accept an 8mm movie for a merit badge in photography. It was Spielberg's first film award.

"It really affected him his whole life and what he wanted to do as a career," said Marvin Levy, spokesman for Spielberg's company, Amblin Entertainment. "Steven was never a kid into athletics. He didn't do a lot of things, and scouting came along and he got a lot of confidence. He's said that."

Spielberg will be accompanied by one of his movie creations, R2D2. On Saturday, country and western singer Lee Greenwood will attend the jamboree, and scouting officials say President Bush may drop by.

Space exploration will be rampant as a jamboree theme. Each campsite is named for a successful mission by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the jamboree patches are modeled on NASA's own patches.

The space agency also has two tents of exhibits, including a life-size model of a portion of the manned space station that NASA hopes to launch in the next decade.

Carl Jones, project manager for the exhibits, said NASA hopes they will promote interest in the study of mathematics and science.

The first National Jamboree took place in Washington in 1937. With a few exceptions, the event has been held every four years since. This year, scouting officials decided to make Fort A.P. Hill the permanent jamboree site, which spokesman Lee Sneath said will allow more long-range planning.

If the last jamboree is any indication, this year's should be memorable.

"There were a few inconveniences, like the hurricane, but I loved it," said 20-year-old Eagle Scout and jamboree staff member Dan Warlick. Thousands of tents were flattened by wind, he said, and many scouts had to be moved to Army barracks. And then there were the land mines.

"There were a number of dummy land mines found by the troops," Warlick said. "That keeps it interesting. You look down and say, 'Oh my gosh.' "

This year's jamboree is the first to include Explorers, a scout program for boys and girls ages 14 to 18; jamboree officials estimated that fewer than 100 female Explorers might attend.

The agenda is action-packed. For starters, Fish Hook Lake has been stocked with about 20,000 bass, bluegill and other species; nearby, rifle shooting, scuba diving and bicycle motocross are planned.

If past jamborees are an indication, there will also be active trading in scouting souvenirs and mementos.

"People are really eager to trade patches," said Jason Roberts, 14, of Richmond, who was busy Friday helping set up computer equipment in the "Drugs—A Deadly Game" tent; a drug awareness program.

"At the 1985 national jamboree, you couldn't make it too far before someone would ask you to trade."

Some scouts also swapped neckerchief slides and souvenirs from their home towns, said Jason, a visitor to the '85 jamboree, so this year he is bringing a few patches to trade—but not his best ones.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
Public Relations
1325 Walnut Hill Lane
P.O. Box 152079, Irving, Texas 75015-2079
Telephone 214-580-2000

FACT SHEET

DRUGS: A DEADLY GAME

PURPOSE

In 1987, the Boy Scouts of America launched a major effort aimed at educating the public about the dangers of drug abuse. The campaign, "Drugs: A Deadly Game," is directed toward all segments of the community. It focuses especially on youth, whether or not they are involved in Scouting.

NATIONAL PROBLEM

Drug abuse is a serious problem that affects the well-being of our society as well as its future. It is a national scourge in every respect.

Statistics indicate that American teenagers use more drugs than those of any other developed nation. These studies show that more than 60 percent of high school seniors have tried drugs, 26 percent have smoked marijuana, and 6 percent use cocaine at least once every month. Today, one out of every six 13-year-olds has tried marijuana.

BSA INVOLVEMENT

The BSA has long been concerned about drug abuse, especially as it affects our nation's youth. In 1987, the BSA, along with other youth-serving agencies, was invited to the White House and challenged to address the drug problem head-on. This was the impetus of the "Drugs: A Deadly Game" program. For its efforts, the BSA was awarded the President's Citation for Private Sector Initiatives in 1988.

IMPLEMENTATION

A list of available materials follows. These materials, all under the title "Drugs: A Deadly Game," were prepared with support from Coca-Cola USA, Champion International Corp., and the National Eagle Scout Association.

A **youth-oriented, full-color, 18-page booklet** is available that includes testimonials from young role models, as well as a comic book story entitled "David's Nightmare," which focuses on peer pressure. Medical information is provided and a fold-out chart of the human body depicting the harmful effects of drugs, both physical and mental, is included. Comments from former President and Mrs. Reagan are an added bonus.

A **teacher's guide** is available as a companion piece. It provides suggested topics for review and discussion.

A **booklet directed toward parents and Scout leaders** includes information on recognizing the signs of drug abuse, what parents and Scouting units can do, and where to turn for help. (This booklet is also available in Spanish.)

A **16-minute videotape** shows role models saying "No" to drugs, and graphically depicts what happens to the human body when drugs are abused.

A **23" × 32" full-color body chart poster** that explains the short- and long-term damage that can occur when drugs are abused is also available. (This chart is also available in Spanish.)

A **public service announcement (PSA)** that features basketball superstar Dr. Julius Erving is available. In this PSA, he shares the mesage, "Drugs don't make sense." The PSA is available in 60-second and 30-second versions from the Public Relations Service.

Campaign lapel pins and **body chart stickers** are also available.

DISTRIBUTION

As of January 1989, the BSA had distributed:

7,380,819	brochures
5,428	videotapes
4,881	parent/leader booklets
272,036	teacher's guides
45,232	posters
587	public service announcements

ORDERING

Orders may be sent to: Drug Abuse Task Force, S200, Boy Scouts of America, 1325 Walnut Hill Lane, P. O. Box 152079, Irving, TX 75015-2079.

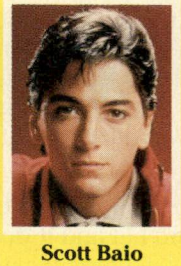
A MESSAGE ABOUT DRUG ABUSE

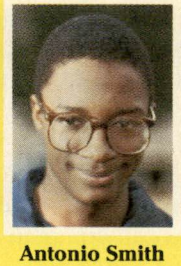
DRUGS: A ~~DANGEROUS~~ Deadly GAME!

This country is in the midst of a serious drug crisis. We are seeing kids–only 9, 10, or 11 years old–playing a deadly game of Russian roulette with their hearts, their livers, and in particular, with that most marvelous and delicate organ, their brains.

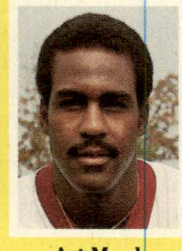
Our brains are better by far than any computer man can invent. Let's say you have a computer with 64K of memory, and you blow out half the circuits. That computer may still be able to perform some simple functions. But it's never going to be able to do the complex, sophisticated tasks it was designed to do. That's true of your brain, too.

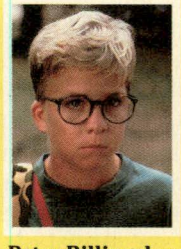
That's why more and more kids, parents, and young adults are realizing that taking drugs is not just dangerous–it's deadly. By saying "No" to drugs, they're saying "Yes" to life and all the good things that can come from it.


Scott Baio


Antonio Smith


Julie Parisien


Art Monk


Peter Billingsley

Turn the page and read what these five superstars say . . . ▶

Created in association with Enjoy Coca-Cola Trade-mark® *and Champion International.*



JULIE PARISIEN. "Skiing requires complete concentration and quick reflexes. We've learned at school how drugs affect your mind and body. None of us at Burke use drugs because we know you can't take drugs and win."

At age three, Julie Parisien resented the fact that she had to stay inside with the babysitter while her older brothers, ages four and six, skied down the soft powder of many New England slopes. The next year she insisted on following behind them, and since then, little has stood between her and her skiing.

By age seven Julie was racing in local races such as the interstate Buddy Werner League for under nine, where she came in second. Each year after that for the next four years, she was either first, second, or third in the Maine state championships. At age 13, she skied for the U.S. Olympics in Italy for two years. Last year she was second in the eastern division championship.

Now, at 15, Julie follows a rigorous schedule at the 13-year-old Burke Ski Academy in East Burke, Vermont. The school is dedicated to the belief that students should not have to choose between serious academic interests and their commitment to ski racing.

Living in rustic cabins in the mountains, Julie and 65 other students have only a few firm rules—no grades (students are evaluated by their teachers and by themselves without the format of grades), no curfew, no drink, no drugs, no cigarettes, no lying, and no TV. And no high school prom.

Although some of the freedoms are tempting at first, students soon learn that taking advantage of these only lessens their enjoyment of the benefits of being a top skier: if they stay out too late, they'll be too tired the next day. Self-discipline is the key.

Burke students don't "just get by"; the school places a high value on excelling, on being a community of dreamers and doers.

During the winter Julie has classes in the morning, skiing in the afternoon, plus an additional physical exercise such as weight training or a four-mile run. Weekends are full of races all over New England. There is never a vacation. Every September returning students must meet rigid physical criteria set down by the U.S. Olympic ski team; last year two students were sent home for failing to meet the test.

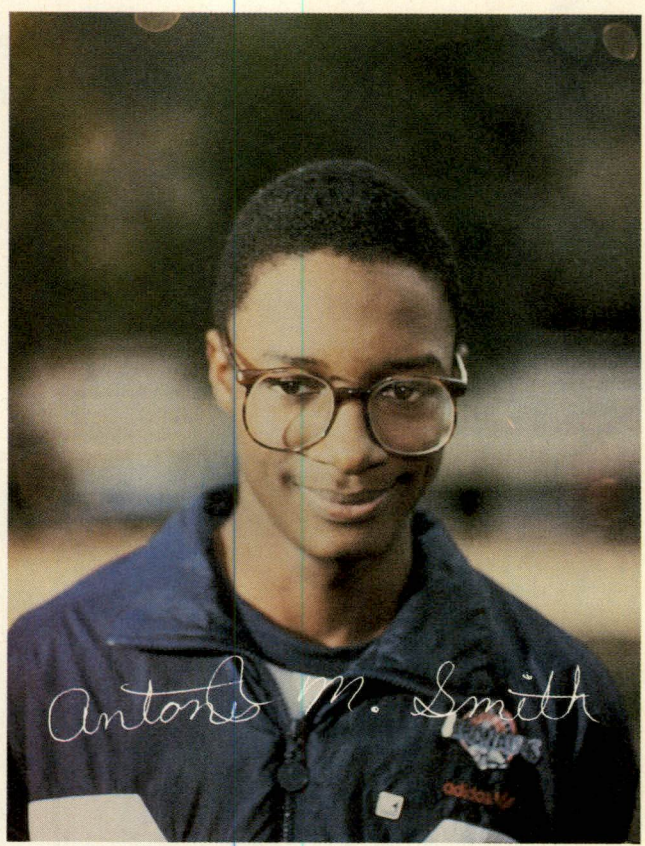
Burke promotes an unusually positive camaraderie among the students. The atmosphere is competitive but supportive; students learn to handle failure as well as success. If one of the students is having trouble, the other students will offer help, if the student wants it.

Through skiing Julie has learned how to compete—that you can compete and fail and it does not mean you are a worse person, or that you can compete and succeed and it doesn't mean you are a better person.

Julie's future plans include skiing for the U.S. ski team in the Olympics and going to college.

ANTONIO SMITH.

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



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

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

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

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

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

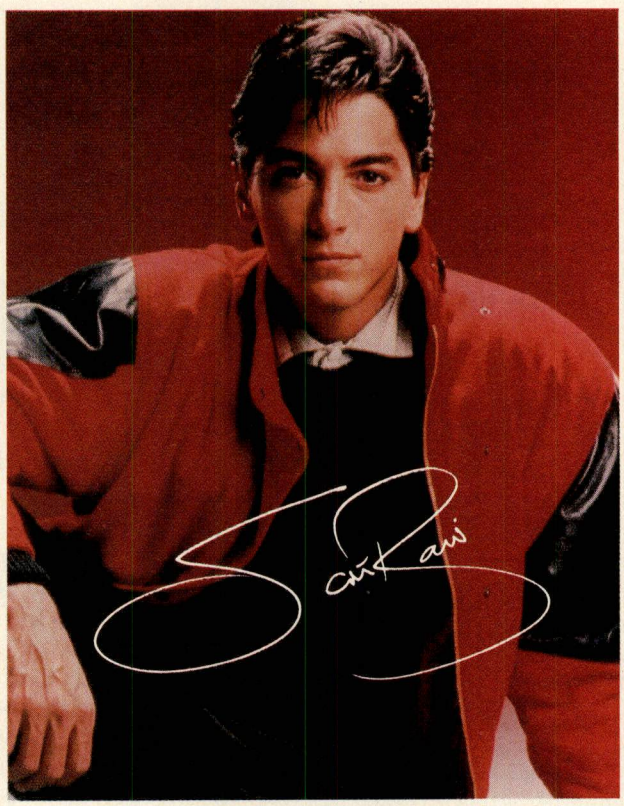
But it's not just outer space that intrigues Antonio. Planet Earth holds considerable interest for this young man. This past summer he joined his school traveling club for a tour of the Western United States, including New Mexico, Arizona, and California. He recently took a two-week trip to the Soviet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

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

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

A MESSAGE ABOUT DRUG ABUSE

SCOTT BAIO. "I'm 26 years old, OK, and to this day I've never even taken a hit off a joint. I've never done anything because I'm afraid . . . I'm chicken, so I stay away. And that's the only way—to stay away. So if someone approaches you, all you have to say is one little word—NO! You'll always be glad that you did."



When Scott Baio was only nine years old, he went to his parents and confidently declared, "I want to be an actor." "Sure, whatever you say," his parents replied, dismissing his young ambition. "But first finish your homework." They thought that might have ended the discussion right there. But it didn't. From that early beginning in Brooklyn, where he was born and raised, Scott has turned his desire to act into one of the most meteoric careers any young person in this country has enjoyed in many years. That career is now being topped off with a return of his series, "Charles in Charge."

Scott began his career in commercials, and at 13 got the big break that all actors, young and old, hope and pray for. He was singled out by the director from a herd of 2,000 competitive kids to play the lead in the movie, "Bugsy Malone." Scott's acting career was launched!

When producer Gary Marshall created the role of Chachi Arcola, the Fonz's nephew on "Happy Days," for Scott, he had no idea of the impact the young actor would have. Overnight Scott became one of the most popular members of the cast and continued to be an audience favorite for the eight-year run, receiving up to 5,000 fan letters a week. "Joanie Loves Chachi" was born in 1982.

In addition to his unique talent for comedy, Scott has also proven himself as a serious dramatic actor in several television productions. He starred in the Emmy-nominated "Luke" and "The Boy Who Drank Too Much," a personal favorite of Scott's, where he played a teenage alcoholic. Other dramatic roles include the ABC-TV Afterschool Specials, "Stoned," which earned Scott an Emmy nomination, "Walk Don't Run," and "All the Kids Do It."

Scott's career continues to flourish as he moves from teenage roles into parts more befitting his own age—26. In addition to "Charles in Charge," he will be seen in the upcoming feature film, "I Love N.Y.," a romantic drama with Scott playing a young photographer who falls hopelessly in love with the beautiful daughter of a famous celebrity. The film, scheduled for early 1987 release, boasts an all-star cast including Jennifer O'Neill, Christopher Plummer, and Verna Lisi.

In his free time Scott devotes himself to his second greatest passion, sports. He has been an avid athlete since he was a child, collecting 15 trophies in all. His favorite is basketball and his favorite team is the Lakers. He also loves nice cars, especially his current black Corvette.

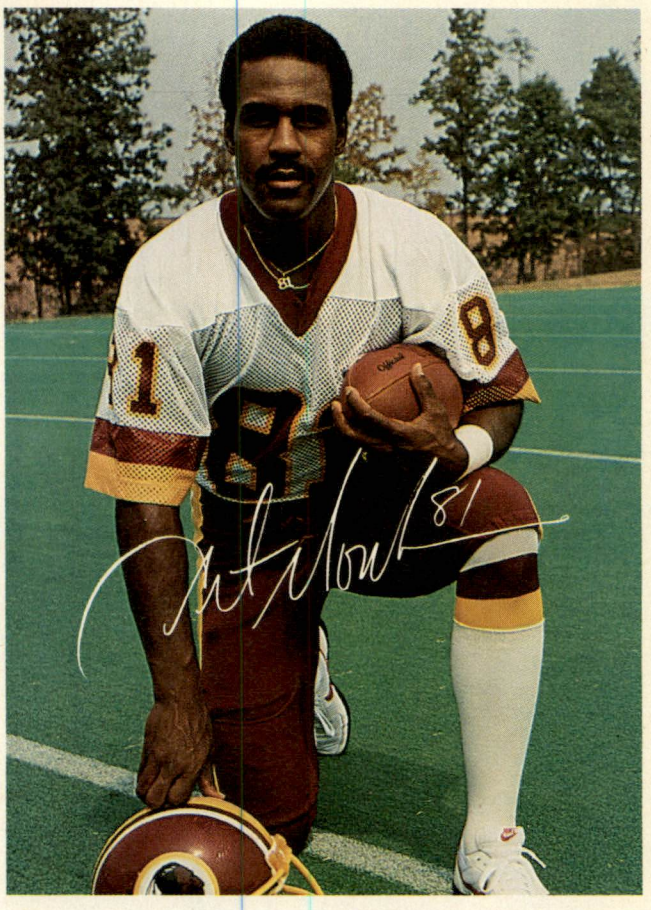
Scott has a definite nostalgic streak in his musical tastes. He loves the golden oldies of Frank Sinatra and Linda Ronstadt and has collected just about every Beatles record made.

A MESSAGE ABOUT DRUG ABUSE

ART MONK.

"As athletes we have to take on the responsibility to set good examples for our young people. Whether we like it or not, there are people out there who look up to us and really idolize us.

"I think we have to assume a responsibility to be good role models. Personally I don't use drugs. Drugs have never played a part in my life. I've always been concerned about my health and physical conditioning. All drugs will do is pull you down—hinder your performance."



If anyone should know what makes an athlete who wins—it's Art Monk. Selected by the Washington Redskins in the first round of the 1980 draft, Art Monk has been making and breaking the catching and running records for seven straight seasons.

Starting in 1980 he broke a Redskins rookie receiving record set back in 1964 by football's all-time leading receiver, Charley Taylor. He led the team in receptions in 1980, '82, '84, and '85, and in yards in 1980, '81, '84, and '85.

The end of the 1986 season marked the third year in a row—a team record—for gaining more than 1,000 yards each season. He's been named best receiver by his peers, the Associated Press, UPI, *Sporting News,* and *Football News.*

His seventh season with the Redskins saw the defenses of the opposing teams doubling their efforts to keep the ball away from him. And for good reason: his 1984 season was like no other that any other receiver ever had. In 1984, his very best season, he rewrote the NFL record book with his 106 catches. There went Charley Hennigan's 20-year-old record of 101. That year he played in the Pro Bowl. The Quarterback Club voted him Player of the Year, and the Redskins voted him Most Valuable Player. Coach Gibbs said of him, "I can't see how a receiver can be more valuable to a team."

And his 1985 season was right up there, too. His 91 catches led NFL receivers, bested only by Roger Craig's 92. He gained 1,226 yards, the third best in the league. In the last eight weeks of the season, he had six 100-yard games, catching 56 passes for an incredible 926 yards. In the December 15th game against the Bengals, in RFK stadium, he caught 13 passes to set a new Redskin record and to tie the NFL best for 1985.

Football experts call Monk, "sturdy." As the third best receiver in the conference, he has consistently averaged 50 yards per game for three years and in six seasons he missed only five games. Though he has had his share of battle scars—a sore shoulder and a twisted knee—sturdiness is his tradition. At Syracuse University he *never missed* a practice or a game because of injury in four years. In high school he was a national interscholastic champion in the 330-yard intermediate hurdles at White Plains High in New York.

Off the field, Art occasionally does TV broadcasts for the Superbowl. He enjoys spending time with his wife, Desiree, and his children, James Arthur, Jr. and Danielle. During the summer he operates a football camp for kids.

A MESSAGE ABOUT DRUG ABUSE

PETER BILLINGSLEY. "I have a very busy schedule dealing with my work, school, and family, and there's no place for drugs, drinking, or smoking in my life. I know the danger and damage they can cause."



Television audiences know him in the Hershey Syrup commercials and as co-host of the NBC-TV hit show, "Real People," where he has reported on go-cart racing and frog jumping. Moviegoers saw him in the MGM classic, "A Christmas Story," as Ralphie, the boy in Indiana in the 1940s whose earnest Christmas wish is a Red Ryder Carbine-Action, Two-Hundred Shot Range Model Air Rifle. He's shared the bill with such stars as Linda Evans, Teri Garr, and Michael Landon, to name a few.

Only 15 years old, Peter Billingsley has been a professional child actor since he was three. In those 12 years, he's made five television movies or specials and six motion pictures, including "Paternity" with Burt Reynolds, "Honky Tonk Freeway," and a horror film called "Death Valley." His latest movie, "Dirt Bike Kid," is a modern Jack-in-the-Beanstalk story, filmed in Dallas, Texas. Peter plays a young boy who is sent to buy groceries with the family's last $50 and buys a dirt bike—which turns out to be magic—instead.

On TV he has sold hot dogs with Billy Martin, margarine with Reggie Jackson, and video games with Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. He's never had a professional acting class. Commercials are the toughest, says Peter, because directors "yell and scream, when all you're doing is talking to your fellow actors. You just have to ignore all that."

Off-stage, the blond-haired, blue-eyed kid with the horned-rim glasses is a typical teenager. The son of a financial consultant, he's a high school freshman. He likes science and computers and balances his work as an actor with the demands of school work.

He loves comic books, particularly "Thor" and "X-Men" ("When I turn 21, I'm going to donate $1,000 to comics") and horror stories, and he loves sports—everything from football, basketball, and baseball to skateboarding, go-cart racing, and motorcycling. He's also a junior class golfer, having picked up the sport from his father. His handicap is 29 and he is giving serious thought to turning professional after college.

A native of Manhattan's upper East Side, Peter is the youngest of five children, all of whom have tried their hand at acting. His two older brothers and two older sisters (including actress Melissa Michaelsen) have all worked in television, either commercials, soap operas, or mini-series.

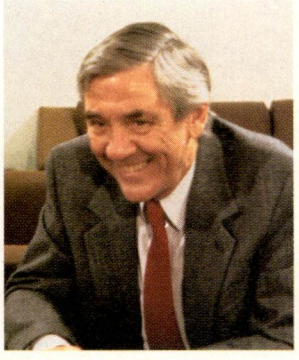
Peter lives in Phoenix, Arizona, close enough to the second hole of the next-door golf course that golf balls often land in the pool. It is far from the glitz and glitter of his Hollywood workplace. "I have regular friends in Phoenix," Peter explains, "and I'm just a regular guy to them. I don't see any of the money I make. It's all being put in a trust fund for me until I'm 21."

Although he likes Chinese, Indian, and Thai food (no eggplant, please), his favorite is pizza. When he grows up, he wants to "open up a pizza store where you can get the best pizza in the world!"—with no sardines, anchovies, or olives. "If I stay in show business," says Peter, "I think I'd like to write, produce, or direct like Ron Howard." He'd like to be in a thriller like a James Bond movie.

A MESSAGE ABOUT DRUG ABUSE

DR. SCHUSTER GIVES YOU THE ANSWERS

Charles R. Schuster, PhD, is the Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). He is a recognized leading researcher in the field of drug abuse throughout the world. Prior to joining NIDA in Washington, D.C. in 1986, Dr. Schuster was Director of the University of Chicago Drug Abuse Research Center and a Professor of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences



in the University's medical school. Dr. Schuster's numerous works have been widely published. He received his PhD from the University of Maryland.

In a recent question and answer session with teenage adolescents, Dr. Schuster answered frequently misunderstood questions about the effects of drugs and their abuse.



TRUE OR FALSE?

Pressure from friends is impossible to resist.

FALSE! Sometimes it may seem really hard to disagree with a friend or a group. A group of kids might all agree that they like–or don't like–certain movies, or a sports team, or a teacher, or their brothers and sisters.

The group might even say that taking drugs is a smart, safe thing to do. And you're either dumb or a chicken if you don't want to try them.

But ask those same kids, individually, what they really think. You'll find that some of them–like you–don't agree with the group at all.

Say "No" if the group is pressuring you to try drugs. There's a good chance someone in that group will admit to you later that they want to say "No," too.

TRUE OR FALSE?

Some kids just aren't affected by certain drugs.

FALSE! There are probably kids around you who use drugs and who appear to be okay. But drugs wouldn't be called drugs if they didn't change the way your body functions. And there's no such thing as a perfectly safe drug–even the drugs a doctor writes a prescription for.

Some of the harmful effects of smoking marijuana, taking amphetamines, or using other substances may take weeks or months or years to show up. And by that time, damage to the brain, the heart, or other organs may be permanent.

The effects of marijuana wear off in a few hours.

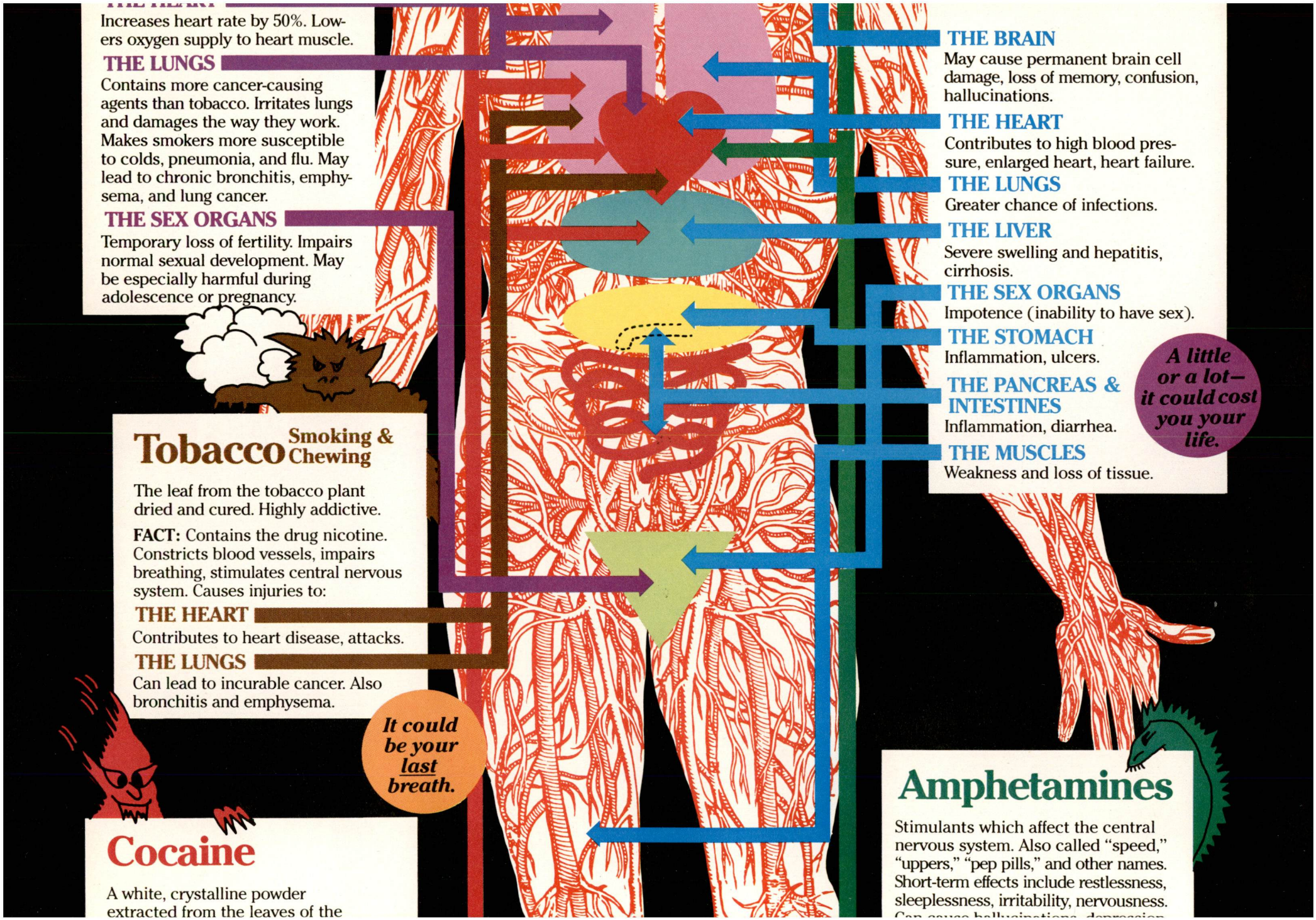
TRUE OR FALSE?



FALSE! The feeling of being high may last for only a few hours. But we now know that a person's ability to do complicated tasks can be affected for as long as 24 hours. Even if someone is smoking after school, he or she may eventually find it harder to concentrate during regular school hours.

There are also long-term effects which may never wear off. Marijuana smoke contains more of the cancer-causing substances and lung irritants than cigarettes do.

THC, the main mind-altering substance in marijuana, alters the hormones that makes adolescents develop into adults. THC stays


Increases heart rate by 50%. Lowers oxygen supply to heart muscle.
THE LUNGS
Contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco. Irritates lungs and damages the way they work. Makes smokers more susceptible to colds, pneumonia, and flu. May lead to chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and lung cancer.
THE SEX ORGANS
Temporary loss of fertility. Impairs normal sexual development. May be especially harmful during adolescence or pregnancy.
THE BRAIN
May cause permanent brain cell damage, loss of memory, confusion, hallucinations.
THE HEART
Contributes to high blood pressure, enlarged heart, heart failure.
THE LUNGS
Greater chance of infections.
THE LIVER
Severe swelling and hepatitis, cirrhosis.
THE SEX ORGANS
Impotence (inability to have sex).
THE STOMACH
Inflammation, ulcers.
THE PANCREAS & INTESTINES
Inflammation, diarrhea.
THE MUSCLES
Weakness and loss of tissue.
A little or a lot— it could cost you your life.
Tobacco
Smoking & Chewing
The leaf from the tobacco plant dried and cured. Highly addictive.
FACT: Contains the drug nicotine. Constricts blood vessels, impairs breathing, stimulates central nervous system. Causes injuries to:
THE HEART
Contributes to heart disease, attacks.
THE LUNGS
Can lead to incurable cancer. Also bronchitis and emphysema.
It could be your last breath.
Cocaine
A white, crystalline powder extracted from the leaves of the
Amphetamines
Stimulants which affect the central nervous system. Also called "speed," "uppers," "pep pills," and other names. Short-term effects include restlessness, sleeplessness, irritability, nervousness.

DRUGS: A ~~DANGEROUS~~ Deadly GAME!

There's only one way to "win" the dangerous and deadly game of drugs: DON'T PLAY.

This poster describes some of the short- and long-term damage that can be done when drugs are used.

The more you use and abuse drugs, the less chance you have of growing up healthy—in body and mind.

Marijuana

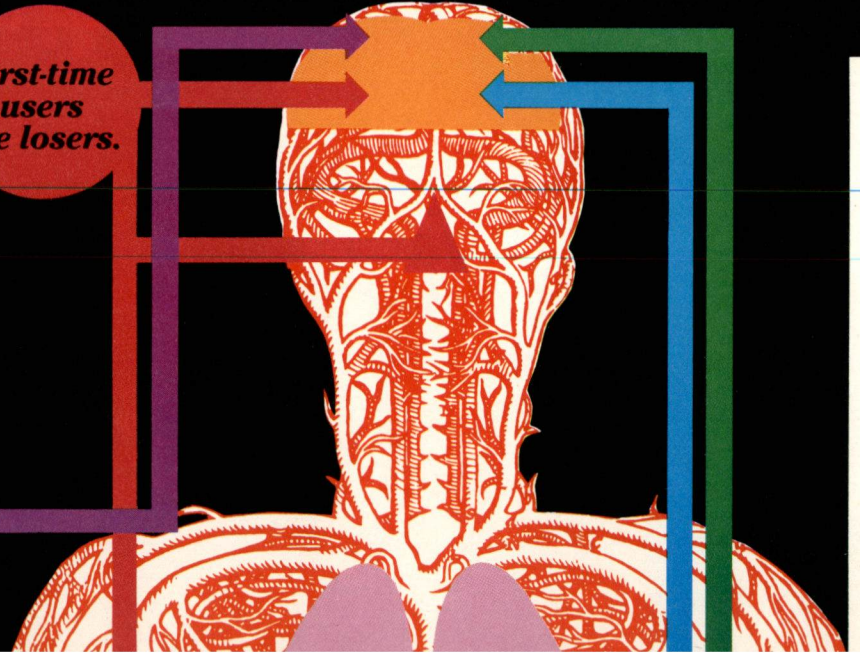
Grass, pot, weed. Common names for dried leaves from the *Cannabis sativa* plant.

FACT: Contains more than 400 chemicals, including a mind-altering substance called THC. **Immediate effects:** reduces short-term memory, alters sense of time, reduces concentration and coordination. May cause acute panic reaction and injuries to:

THE BRAIN

May cause permanent brain cell damage, particularly areas controlling memory and behavior. May cause acute fears and anxiety.

First-time users are losers.



Alcohol

FACT: Drinking-and-driving accidents are the number one killer of teenagers in the United States.

Like cocaine or heroin, alcohol is a drug. It can alter moods, cause changes in the body, and become habit forming.

Alcohol is absorbed directly into the blood through the stomach and small intestine. Alcohol depresses the central nervous system, causing impaired judgment, decreased self-control, impaired coordination, slow reactions, slurred speech, and sometimes unconsciousness. It causes injuries to:

in the lungs, liver, brain, and reproductive organs for up to one month after one marijuana cigarette has been smoked.

TRUE OR FALSE? **Heroin is addictive, but cocaine is not.**

FALSE! Cocaine becomes an addiction in many of the people who try it.

When people are addicted to heroin, or alcohol, or amphetamines, they go a little crazy when they can't get it. It's the same with cocaine addicts. They'll do just about anything to get drugs—things they wouldn't dream of doing if they weren't addicted—like lying and stealing.

Smoking cocaine is bad, but snorting it is okay. **TRUE OR FALSE?**

FALSE! Smoking pellet-sized rocks of cocaine, called crack, can be extremely dangerous and very quickly addictive. Snorting cocaine can be extremely dangerous also.

Of the hundreds of deaths per year caused by cocaine, 25% are from *snorting* the drug. Testimony in the investigation of the death of University of Maryland basketball star Len Bias shows that Bias was snorting cocaine—not smoking crack—the night he died.



TRUE OR FALSE? **Amphetamines and cocaine make you feel "high."**

TRUE and FALSE! For a few hours after taking amphetamines or cocaine, a person may feel on top of the world. The day seems sunny even if it's raining outside.

But used repeatedly, these drugs produce just the opposite effect. A person becomes more and more irritable and nervous. Oftentimes the person develops symptoms of schizophrenia. They may withdraw and behave in bizarre (crazy) ways. They may become paranoid (suspicious) and believe that the whole world is out to get them. They lose their sense of reality.



The worst thing: if you drink too much you get sick and have a hangover. **TRUE OR FALSE?**

FALSE! Throwing up might be the least of your problems. Chug-a-lugging large quantities of alcohol can cause death very quickly.

Remember, people who drive while they are drunk often kill or injure themselves as well as other innocent people.

TRUE OR FALSE? **Driving stoned is not as dangerous as driving drunk.**

FALSE! Driving high is a deadly road hazard. Smoking marijuana affects many of the skills needed to drive, including coordination, reaction time, and perception.

To make matters worse, the pot smoker behind the wheel may *think* he is driving safely. Marijuana detected in the blood and urine of traffic accident victims suggests that many of these deaths are due to "drugged driving."

You can get all the way through school without trying drugs. **TRUE OR FALSE?**

TRUE! If you want to, you can, and there are people all around—parents, teachers, friends—to help you do it.

FACT: Immediate effects: loss of appetite, increased blood pressure, heart rate, breathing, and body temperature. Injures:

THE BRAIN

Paranoia, aggressive behavior, hallucinations. Convulsions. Possible permanent brain damage.

THE HEART

May cause heart irregularity, heart attack.

THE LUNGS

Respiratory (breathing) failure.

THE LIVER

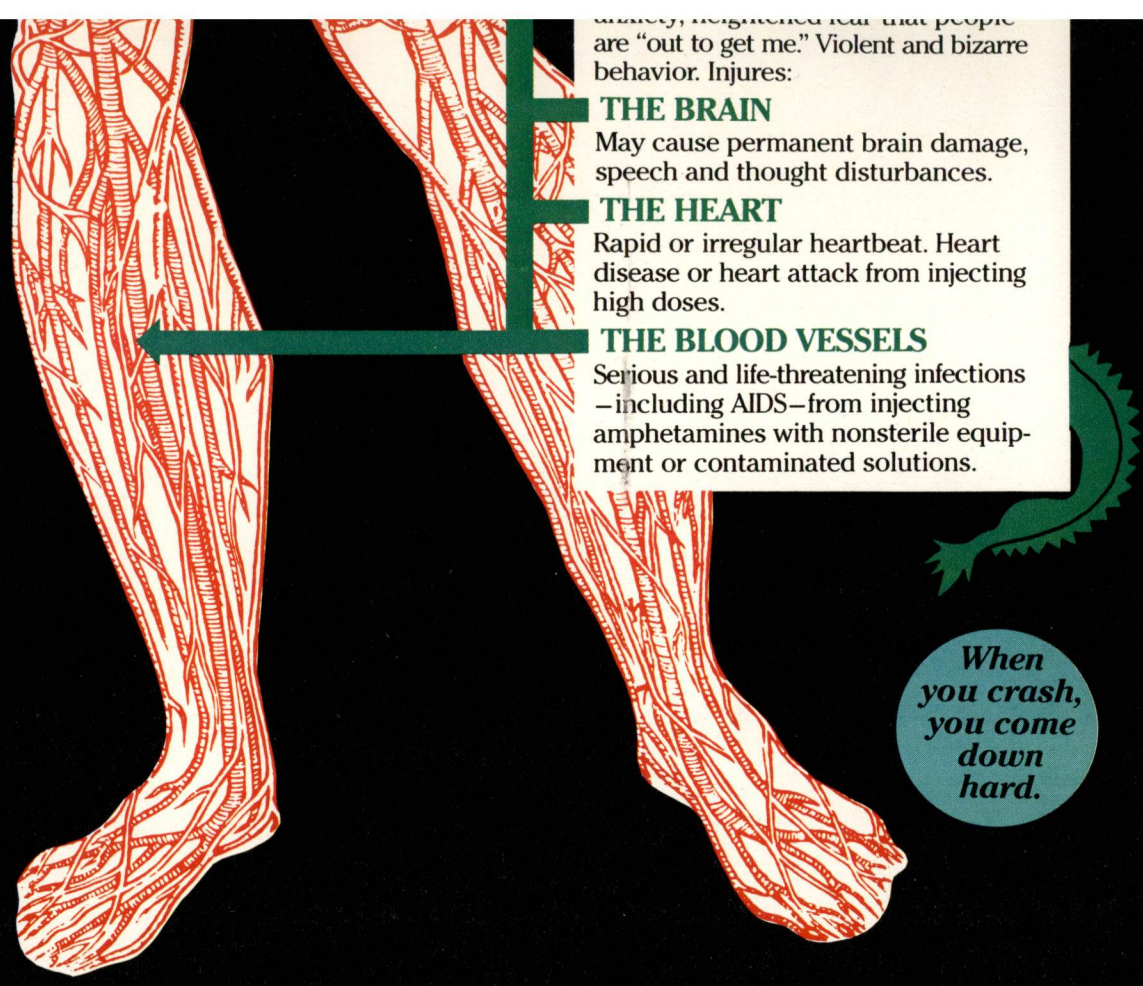
Hepatitis from injecting cocaine with nonsterile needles.

THE NOSE

Ulcers in the mucous membrane.

Take cocaine, you're insane.

Beware! Inhaling (sniffing) gasoline, paint thinners, glue, cleaning agents, lighter fluids can cause depression, drowsiness, headache, nausea, blurred vision, poor judgment, poor coordination, lead poisoning, bizzare behavior, coma and *death!*



are "out to get me." Violent and bizarre behavior. Injures:

THE BRAIN

May cause permanent brain damage, speech and thought disturbances.

THE HEART

Rapid or irregular heartbeat. Heart disease or heart attack from injecting high doses.

THE BLOOD VESSELS

Serious and life-threatening infections—including AIDS—from injecting amphetamines with nonsterile equipment or contaminated solutions.

When you crash, you come down hard.

If drugs are so harmful why do so many young adolescents get involved with them?

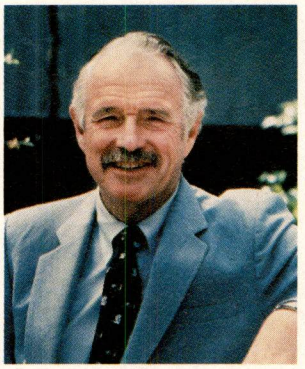
There's no simple answer. Is it lack of knowledge or education? Is it stress? Environment? Social acceptance? Is it genetic? These are *some* of the reasons. Perhaps the most common *known* reasons are:

- **Peer Pressure.** The desire to be popular with friends, to be one of the gang, to be accepted.
- **Availability.** Drugs are available almost everywhere. Schools, concerts, meetings, even at home. (Alcohol, cigarettes, diet and other pills).
- **Curiosity.** A response to "a new experience" with many adolescents. The desire to experiment in new ideas and behavior.
- **Escape.** To free the mind of daily problems and conflicts; the hurt of growing up.

A MESSAGE ABOUT DRUG ABUSE

DR. TALBOTT GIVES YOU THE FACTS

G. Douglas Talbott, MD, is internationally known in his field. He serves as the Program Director of the Adult and Adolescent Chemical Dependence Programs (Drugs), in the Ridgeview Institute, Smyrna, Georgia. He is also President of the American Academy of Addictionology and Chief Medical Consultant for SAFE centers of Atlanta. Dr. Talbott has won numerous honors and awards and is widely published throughout the medical field. He received his MD from Columbia Medical School in New York City.



Dr. Talbott and his Associate, Director, Dr. Harold Smith, work 24 hours a day treating adolescent drug addicts. They have helped hundreds of teenagers through the difficult, expensive, and prolonged program of rehabilitation. This is their advice.

1 You don't need to be a drug addict to die from drug abuse! Say "No!"



2 Marijuana smoking can alter your brain capacity, reduce your growth, your learning ability, your reflexes, your night vision, and damage your lungs. Say "No!"

3 Any drug abuse can lead to serious drug dependence. Say "No!"

4 Teenagers often think they cannot become addicted to drugs. Wrong! They can! Say "No!"

5 Family love, education, self-esteem (pride), and a belief in a power greater than self are the best weapons against drugs. Say "No!"

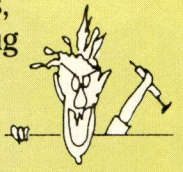
6 When it comes to their health, kids think they're "bullet proof." They're not! Say "No!"



7 WARNING! Drug use can start at any age. Say "No!"

8 Teenagers often say, "It can't happen to me." Wrong! There are an estimated 3.3 million adolescent alcoholics in this nation. Say "No!"

9 When kids sell drugs, they are already drug addicts themselves. Say "No!"



10 Drinking and drugs (marijuana, etc.) don't mix. It can be a deadly combination. Say "No!"

11 "Designer drugs" are extremely dangerous and very addictive—sometimes 1,000 times more potent than heroin. Say "No!"

12 A very high percentage of adolescents who "just have a beer or two" can quickly become addicted to alcohol.

So don't be tempted—just say "NO".



DAVID'S NIGHTMARE

AFTER SCHOOL, DAVID GOES TO THE FIELD WITH HIS FRIENDS, AND RUNS INTO TROUBLE . . .

HEY DAVID! STEVE'S GOT SOME GOOD DUST. . . WANNA SMOKE SOME WITH US?

NO THANKS GUYS — I DON'T DO THAT STUFF!

OH! SO YA THINK YOU'RE COOL? I BET YOU'RE SCARED!

YEAH!, YOU'RE CHICKEN! COME ON, THE STUFF'S REAL GOOD!

NO!

DAVID KNEW THEY DID DRUGS, BUT THEY NEVER APPROACHED HIM BEFORE.

HE DECIDES TO GO HOME.

I DON'T WANT THE GUYS TO THINK I'M CHICKEN — BUT I KNOW DRUGS ARE DANGEROUS!

HI MOM — WHEN'S DINNER?

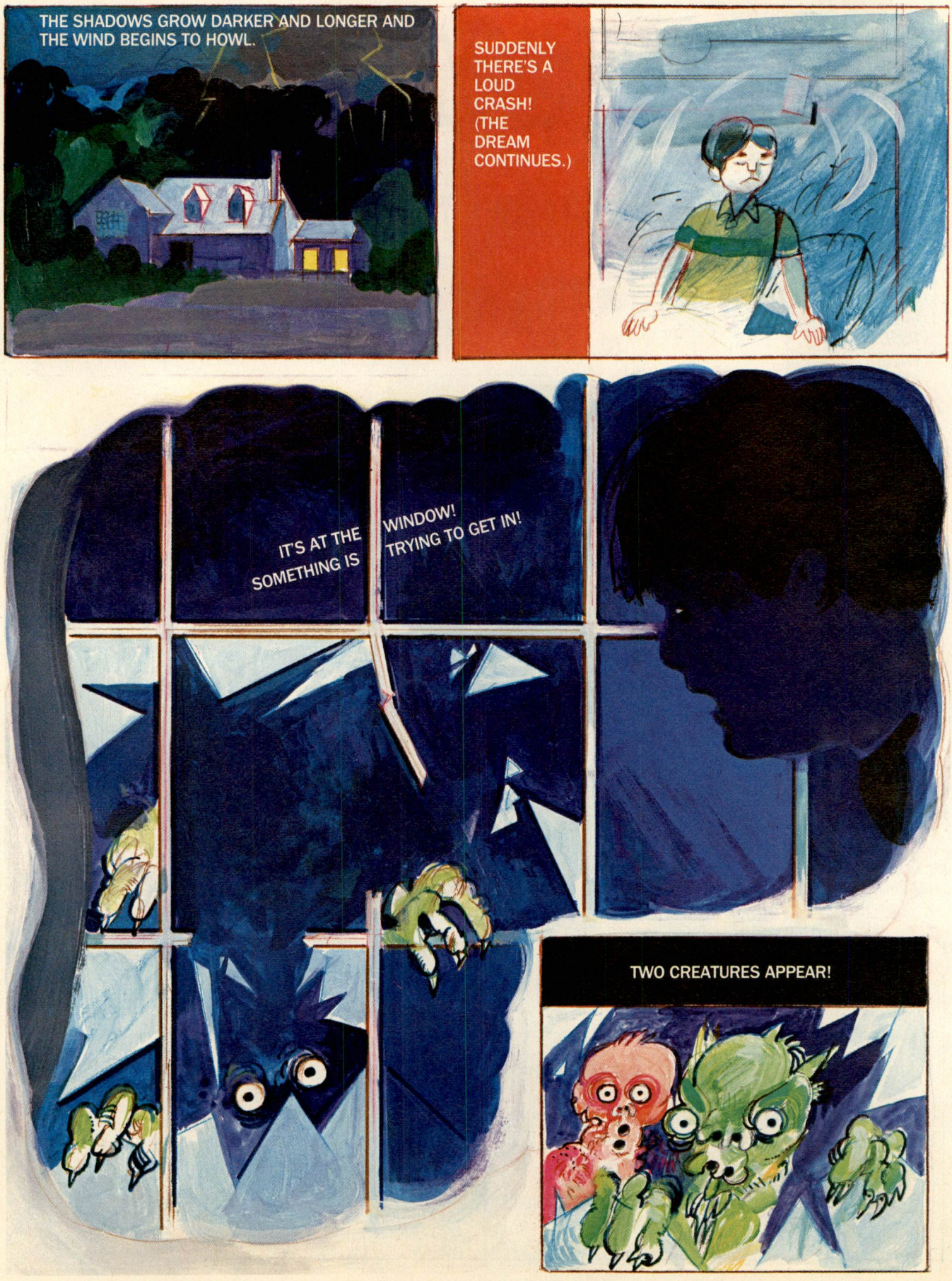
DINNER WILL BE READY IN ABOUT AN HOUR.

DAVID GOES TO HIS ROOM, TALKS WITH HIS DOG BARNEY.

RUFF!

WHAT SHOULD I DO, BARN? SHOULD I LISTEN TO WALLY AND STEVE?

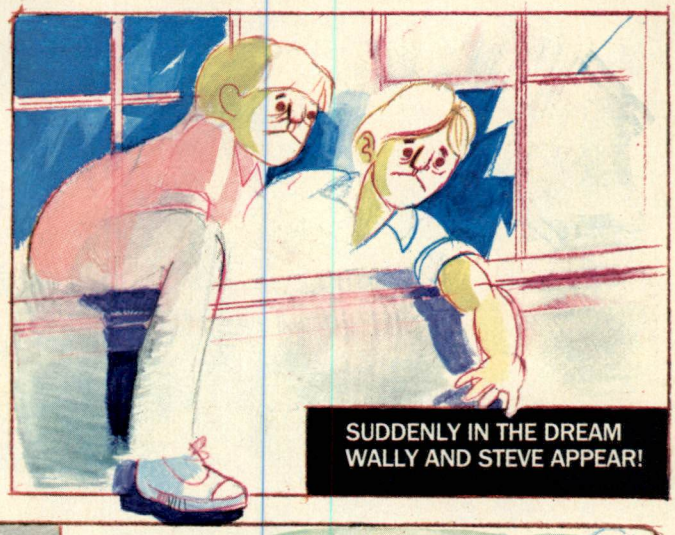
DAVID FALLS INTO A DEEP SLEEP. CONFUSED, FRIGHTENED AND UNCERTAIN. HE BEGINS TO DREAM.

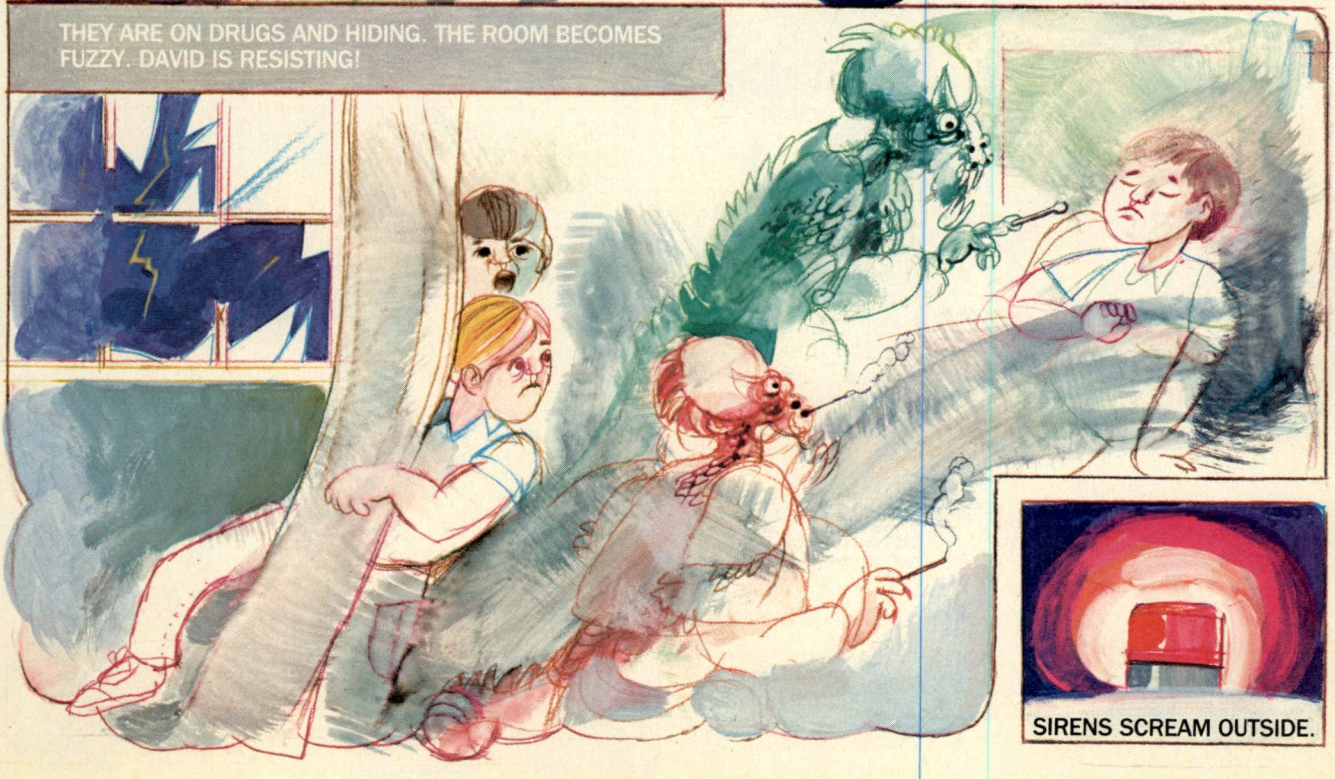

THE SHADOWS GROW DARKER AND LONGER AND THE WIND BEGINS TO HOWL.
SUDDENLY THERE'S A LOUD CRASH! (THE DREAM CONTINUES.)
IT'S AT THE WINDOW! SOMETHING IS TRYING TO GET IN!
TWO CREATURES APPEAR!



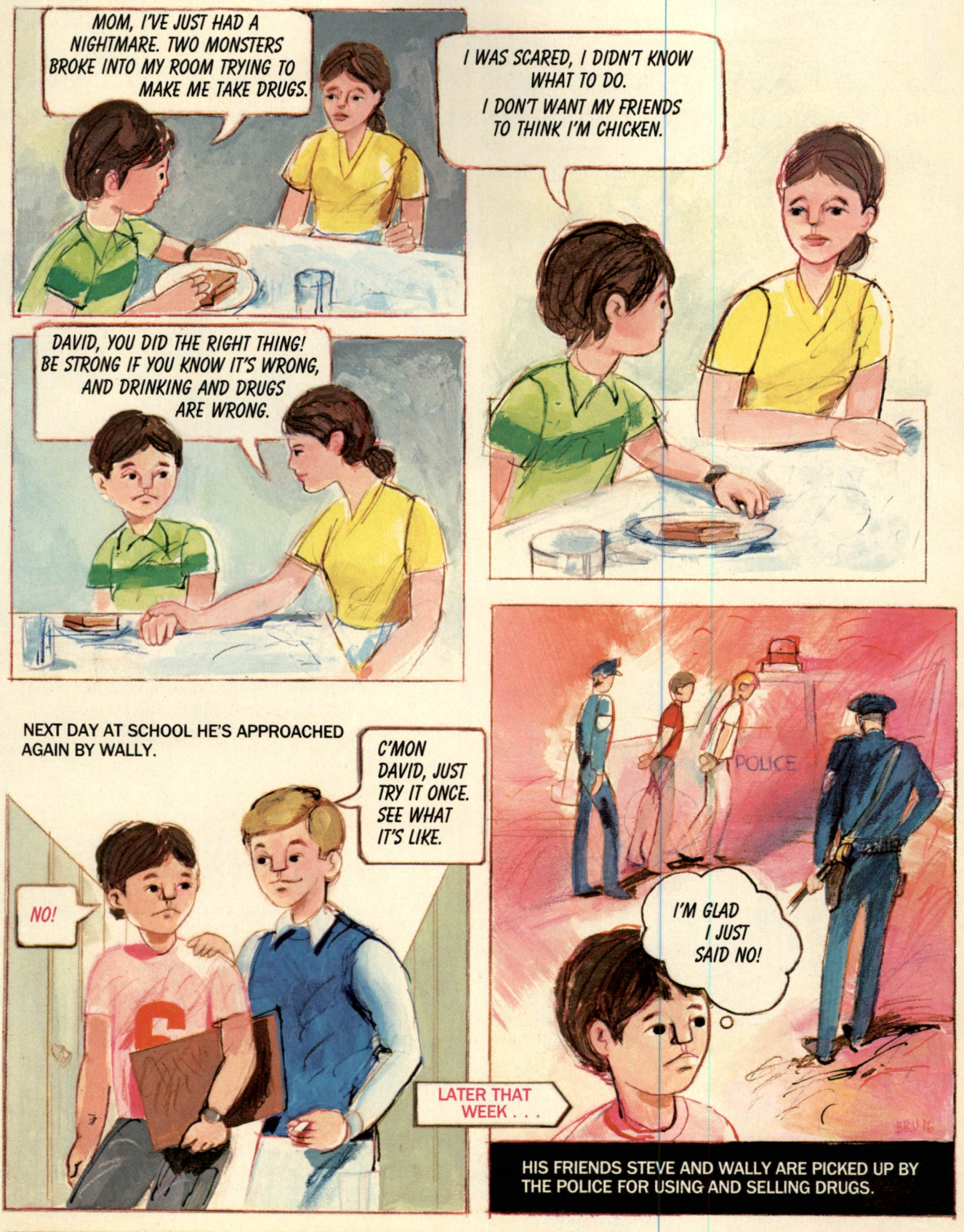
THE MONSTERS ARE SNORTING AND ROARING — AND SMOKING DRUGS!








WALLY, STEVE AND THE MONSTERS RUN AS BARNEY, BARKING AND SNARLING, SWOOPS TO THE RESCUE.
THE MONSTERS SCREAM AND ROAR, SWINGING THEIR ARMS, LEGS AND TAILS.
THEY VANISH INTO THIN AIR!
DAVID IS AWAKENED BY HIS MOTHER'S VOICE. HE LOOKS AROUND WONDERING WHERE HE HAS BEEN.
DAVID! DAVID! COME TO DINNER!



DO WHAT DAVID DID–JUST SAY "NO."

A MESSAGE ABOUT DRUG ABUSE

FIRST LADY Nancy Reagan began her own anti-drug campaign in 1981 and has since become America's number one spokesperson against drug abuse.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 27, 1987

To the Youth of America:

Yes, drugs are indeed a deadly game. They're a game that's played only by losers. And sometimes when they lose, they can't even say, "Wait until next year," because with drugs, sometimes there's no tomorrow. Be smart. Stay on the winning side with those who really know the score.

We're counting on you to help keep America strong and free by keeping yourself free from drugs. We want you to share in the good things our country has to offer. We want you to enjoy a happy, productive life.

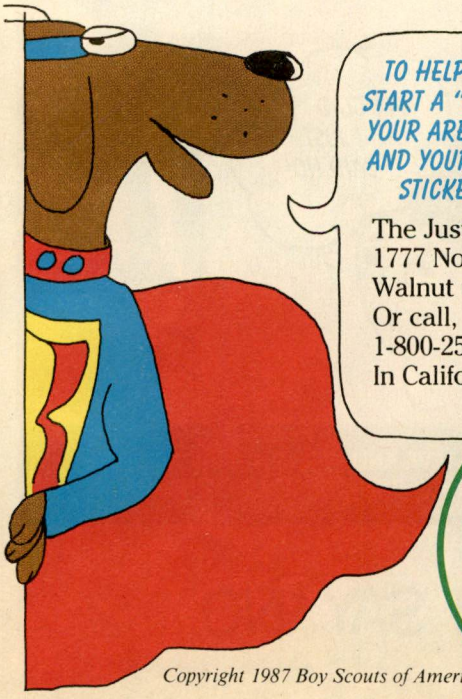
Please. Just say "No" to drugs.

Ronald Reagan

Nancy Reagan



Through Nancy Reagan's work with the President's Drug Abuse Campaign, she has been instrumental in urging adolescents to refuse drugs by just saying "NO".



TO HELP STAMP OUT DRUGS, START A "JUST SAY NO" CLUB IN YOUR AREA. FOR INFORMATION AND YOUR FREE 4-INCH GREEN STICKER, WRITE OR CALL:

The Just Say No Foundation
1777 North California Blvd.
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
Or call,
1-800-258-2766
In California: 1-415-939-6666

TM Just say no

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Reprinted from an insert in the March, 1987, Boys' Life *magazine*

"THREE STEPS TO SAY NO"

1. Find Out If What Your Friend Suggests Is OK

Sometimes you know right away if what a friend suggests is OK. Sometimes you know right away that it's wrong. But sometimes you have to ask your friend—and yourself—questions to find out if it is OK ("Is it safe?" "Is it legal?" "Could it hurt me?" "Would my parents approve?").

2. If It's Wrong, Say No

As soon as you know that something your friend suggests is wrong, say, "No, thanks." Then tell your friend why.

3. Suggest Other Things To Do

After you've said no and stated your reason, suggest other activities that are fun, healthy, safe, and legal.

© 1986 The Just Say No Foundation

Prices for this brochure, Teacher's Guide with test, copies of a 16-minute video tape, *Drugs: A Deadly Game* can be obtained from: Drug Abuse Task Force S200, Boy Scouts of America, 1325 Walnut Hill Lane, Irving, Texas 75038-3096

Teacher's Guide

Drugs: A ~~Dangerous~~ Deadly Game!

In our interviews with experts on drugs we've learned that there is a great deal of confusion and misinformation—as much among adults as children—about the realities of the drug problem. Is cocaine really addictive? (Yes.) What's the harm of trying it one time? (Drugs are potent, and hence dangerous, even in small doses. And, yes, one time may be lethal.) What's the number one drug abuse problem? (Alcohol.)

As a teacher, you may be reluctant to approach the topic of drugs with your students. Perhaps you feel that your students are more "street wise" than you about drugs.

That's why we put these authoritative materials together—so that you can share with your students the *real* facts about drug use and abuse among young people, the real facts about peer pressure, and the real facts about *just saying "no."*

There are five parts to "Drugs: A Deadly Game!"

1) An 18-page, full-color booklet*
2) A 16-minute video of superstars saying "no" to drugs
3) A poster depicting the effects of drugs on the body
4) An eight-page Teacher's Guide
5) A student activity worksheet

The booklet contains:

a) Personal histories and remarks by five superstars.
b) A series of true and false statements from Dr. Charles Schuster, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, in Washington, D.C.—and 11 facts about drug abuse from Dr. Douglas Talbott, program director of the Adult and Adolescent Chemical Dependent Program of the Ridgeview Institute, Smyrna, Georgia.
c) "David's Nightmare," a comic strip, demonstrating peer pressure and parental understanding and support.
d) Comments by President and Mrs. Reagan.

Each piece was designed to reinforce the other and to show students that *yes,* drug abuse is prevalent, that it is *dangerous* and often *deadly,* and that popular people like NFL star Art Monk, and television and film star Scott Baio can say "no" to drugs.

Each section of this Teacher's Guide contains background information and facts you need to know as well as points of discussion ("Up for Discussion") to stimulate your students to think about how these issues affect their present and future lives. Reference materials for further study are listed at the end.

*Reprinted from an insert in the March, 1987, Boys' Life *magazine*

How prevalent is drug abuse among high school students?

According to recent surveys by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA):

- Although for five years prior to 1985 there was a decrease in the use of a number of illicit drugs among high school seniors, in 1985, the trend changed. There has been an increase in active cocaine use and an increase in the use of opiates (narcotics) other than heroin.
- About 60 percent of high school seniors have tried an illicit drug. Approximately 40 percent have tried some illicit drug other than marijuana.
- By the senior year of high school, 17 percent have tried cocaine.
- One in twenty high school seniors in 1985 smoked marijuana daily.
- One in twenty seniors drinks alcohol daily, and 37 percent have had five or more drinks in a row at least once in the prior two weeks.
- Thirty percent of seniors have smoked cigarettes in the survey and 20 percent are daily smokers.
- By twelfth grade only about 10 percent of youth have never used an illegal substance.

These figures show, according to NIDA, that American high school students are more involved with illicit drugs than students in any other industrialized nation in the world!

Although education is the first step in dealing with this pervasive problem, studies show that, in addition to information, an environment that is supportive of adolescents is crucial. Oftentimes things that have nothing to do with drugs–like someone to talk to–may be the real deterrent to drug abuse. You may want to encourage your students to explore anti-drug or adolescent support groups in your community or to observe what other communities have done. For example, New York City's *SPARK* program, operating in 98 New York high schools, uses peer counseling with an adult coordinator to help students with personal problems. *Operation Snowball* in Illinois is an intensive training institute in which teenagers come together to acquire problem-solving and helping skills.

Prices for brochure, Teacher's Guide with test, copies of a 16-minute video tape, Drugs: A Deadly Game can be obtained from: Drug Abuse Task Force S200, Boy Scouts of America, 1325 Walnut Hill Lane, Irving, Texas 75038-3096

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The Booklet

Background: "Superstars" shows students what some of their peers and heroes think about drugs, what they've accomplished *without* drugs, how they've said "no" to drugs, and that students, too, will be able to accomplish something worthwhile if they have a clear, drug-free mind. Our purpose is to inspire teens to say "no" in the face of what can be powerful peer pressure, without fear of losing their friends.

Students admit a lack of confidence with their peer group. At the Palo Alto Peer Counseling Program, students say that they need to learn how to make friends and to be a friend. When they learn this, peer influence can be a part of the drug abuse solution.



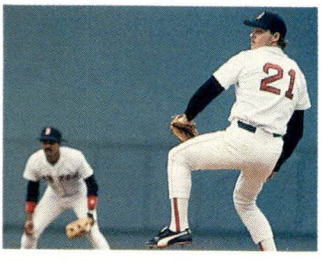
Scott Baio, 26, born and raised in Brooklyn, has been a professional actor since he was 9 years old. He is best known as Chachi Arcola, the Fonz's nephew on the TV sitcom "Happy Days" and its spin-off, "Joanie Loves Chachi." Scott has appeared in several made-for-television movies, including the afterschool special, "Stoned" (which earned him an Emmy nomination). His current feature film is to be released in 1987–"I Love N.Y."



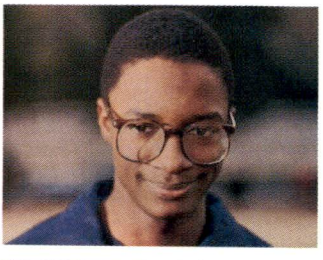
Julie Parisien, 15, U.S. Olympic Women's Junior Slalom Champion, has been racing on skis since she was seven. At ages 13 and 14, she skied for the U.S. Olympics in Italy. A high school junior at Burke Mountain Academy in Vermont, Julie and 71 other boys and girls maintain a rugged and competitive physical and academic schedule to meet the rigorous standards set by the Olympic Ski Team.



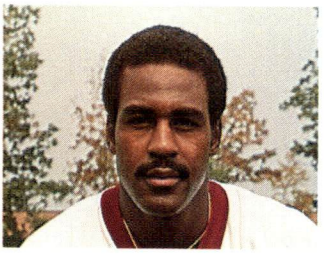
Peter Billingsley, 15, film and television actor. Perhaps best known as co-host of the NBC-TV "Real People," and as Ralphie in the classic, "A Christmas Story." Since he entered show business at age 3, he's made more than 100 commercials (the Messy Marvin of Hershey Syrup fame), six motion pictures, and five television movies. A science and sports buff, he lives in Phoenix, Arizona.



Roger Clemens, 23, star pitcher for the Boston Red Sox. Roger is known for his right-handed, 97-mile-per-hour fastball. This year he won the American League Cy Young Award, the All Star and American League's most valuable player awards. Married with a young son, Roger lives near Houston, Texas, where he started his baseball career.



Antonio Smith, 15, member of the U.S. Young Astronauts program, is a junior high school student who is seriously interested in science. As president of the regional Young Astronauts Club in Memphis, Tennessee, he was selected out of thousands, nationwide, to represent the U.S. Young Astronauts program in Russia. He and nine other U.S. students were guests of the Russian cosmonauts for 10 days.



Art Monk, 29, wide receiver of the Washington Redskins, has been making and breaking records since his rookie year. Named best in his field following the 1985 season by United Press International, the Associated Press, *Sporting News, Football News.* Monk's 91 catches made him the top NFL receiver in 1986, when he ran 1,226 yards. The father of two children, he operates a football camp for kids during the summer.

The Video "Drugs: A Deadly Game!"

Background: This video was produced to inspire students to say "no," just as these superstars have done. It features the personalities and articles included in the 18-page booklet.

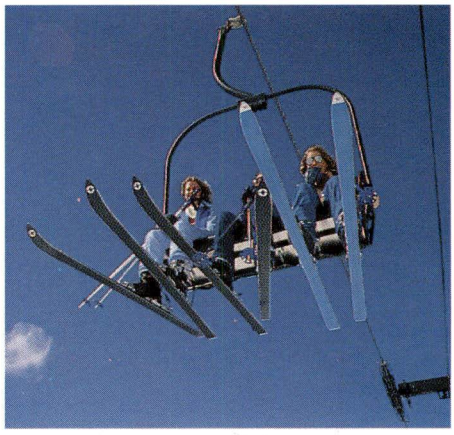
Up for Discussion

1) Discuss what someone would look like if he or she were on cocaine, marijuana, alcohol or smoking cigarettes. Discuss what one student said about drugs: "You can maintain control if you don't do drugs–you won't look stupid, get sick, be unable to drive, make a fool out of yourself, become violent, or be sexually vulnerable."

2) Discuss different ways of saying "no" diplomatically but firmly without feeling embarrassed.



3) Discuss the video personalities and their personal messages on the use of drugs. What other personalities can you remember who have talked against drugs on TV?





Resources

The National Institute of Drug Abuse has many resource materials on drugs. You may be particularly interested in:

Adolescent Peer Pressure: Theory, Correlates, and Program Implications for Drug Abuse Prevention. DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 86-1152.

Communicating With Youth About Alcohol: Methods, Messages & Materials. DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 86-1429.

Parents, Peers, and Pot and *Parents, Peers, and Pot–II: Parents in Action,* by Dr. Marsha Manatt, NIDA Publication No. (ADM) 86-1290. No. (ADM) 86-1290.

"Saying No: Drug Abuse Prevention Ideas for the Classroom" (NIDA 1980).

Drug Use Among American High School Students, College Students and Other Young Adults: National Trends Through 1985, by Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnson, and Patrick M. O'Malley, 1986. The National Institute on Drug Abuse, Rockville, Maryland 20857, ADM 86-1450.

Other helpful publications include:

Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Abuse, by Donald I. MacDonald, 1984. Year Book Publishers, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60601. Paperback, $15.95.

Getting Tough on Gateway Drugs, by Robert DuPont, Jr., 1984. American Psychiatric Press, Inc. Paperback, $7.95.

Gone Way Down, Teenage Drug-Use Is a Disease, by Miller Newton, 1981. American Studies Press. Paperback, $2.95.

Kids and Drugs: A Handbook for Parents and Professionals, by Joyce Tobias, 1986. PANDA Press, 4111 Watkins Trail, Annandale, Virginia 22003. Paperback, $3.95.

Peer Pressure Reversal, by Sharon Scott, 1985. Human Resource Development Center, Amherst, MA 90406-2138. Paperback, $15.00.

Strategies for Controlling Adolescent Drug Use, by J. Michael Polich, 1984. The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, P.O. Box 2138, Santa Monica, CA 90406-2138. Paperback, $15.00.

As a Peer Counselor:*

⁰ Offer trust, openness, comfort, and understanding.	⁰ Don't dominate, preach or tell people what to do.
⁰ Listen, clarify, and help people see alternatives for decision-making.	⁰ Don't give advice or offer solutions.
⁰ Support and encourage positive action.	⁰ Don't do for a person what he can do for himself.
⁰ Show understanding without being phony.	⁰ Don't put people down.
⁰ Respect confidentiality.	⁰ Don't gossip about what was said in group sessions.
⁰ Realize that not all problems can be solved and not all people want to be helped.	⁰ Don't expect all problems to be solved quickly and easily.
⁰ Refer troubled students to a professional counselor, psychologist, or community agency.	⁰ Don't attempt to provide services beyond your qualifications.

* Adapted from criteria developed for peer counseling programs sponsored by the Center for Human Development, in Lafayette, California. Reported in Resnick, Henry and Jean Gibbs. "Types of Peer Program Approaches," p.74, in Adolescent Peer Pressure: Theory, Correlates, and Program Implications for Drug Abuse Prevention, DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 86-1152.

2. THE WHERE AND THE WHEN

- Where would be a good place for your peer group to meet — school, the YMCA, a city recreation center? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each?

- When would be a good time to meet?

3. THE HOW

- How would you find out about other peer group programs? (HINT: For starters, check out the National Institute on Drug Abuse publication, Adolescent Peer Pressure, which tells about SPARK, a counseling program operating in New York's high schools; the Chicago Youth Development Project, founded by the Ford Foundation in 1960; and Project CLASP at Stanford University.) How can you apply some of their ideas to your school?

- What would be the first three steps you would take to get a peer group program organized?

- Envision some of the obstacles you might encounter and describe how you might deal with them.

4. THE WHO

- How would you go about finding an adult counselor? What kind of person do you think would be most effective?

- What kinds of students do you think would benefit from this program?

- How would you train students to help other students? What kinds of personality traits should a student have to help other students?

11. The majority of high school seniors take drugs. _____
_____
_____

12. Alcohol makes you more sociable. _____
_____
_____

Student Activity 2. Start Your Own Peer Program.

While the negative effects of peer groups — for example, persuading someone to take drugs — get most of the publicity, peer groups can also have far-reaching positive effects. To accentuate the positive and downplay the negative, many students across the country have started peer programs — counseling or health-centered programs that use students like you to provide support for other students.

Your peer group doesn't have to focus on drug abuse. In fact, some groups have focussed on self-esteem, for example, and in the process, had a positive effect on drug abuse.

It's not easy to start and maintain a program, but students everywhere agree, that with a little help from your friends, the problems of adolescence can be turned into constructive learning experiences.

1. THE WHAT AND THE WHY

- List three good reasons why a peer group program is a good idea, for example — they help with drug abuse, they provide students with someone to talk to.

- List three things your peer group program could provide, such as after school discussion groups, 90 minute tutoring sessions, training for people who are going to tutor or counsel.

- List three kinds of activities that would help students develop social, interpersonal, academic, and organizational skills.

(Xerox or copy and distribute to students.)

STUDENT ACTIVITY WORKSHEET

Student Activity 1. Drugs — True or False and Why?

1. Students take drugs because they are lonely. _____
2. Five years from now, it won't make any difference that I smoked marijuana today. _____
3. Saying no to one person may be easier than saying no to another person. _____
4. Cocaine is not addictive. _____
5. Alcohol kills more high school students than any other drug. _____
6. If I start smoking cigarettes now, I will probably continue to smoke most of my adult life. _____
7. Amphetamines are a good way to lose weight. _____
8. All drugs have positive as well as negative effects. _____
9. Athletes who use stimulants will have better athletic performance. _____
10. Nicotine is not addictive. _____

that he almost never gets quoted because he doesn't have gory pictures with people shooting up. All he says is, "Alcohol is our nation's number one drug abuse problem."

Prevalence: One in 20 senior high school students drink alcohol daily and 37 percent have had five or more drinks in a row at least once in the two weeks according to a recent NIDA survey. For people between the ages of 15 and 24, alcohol-related automobile fatalities are the number one cause of death. An estimated two-thirds of all adults are drinkers. There are 18 million alcoholics and alcohol abusers in the U.S.

Short-term effects: Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant that causes relaxation and drowsiness, impairment in judgment, reaction time, coordination and emotional control, and frequent aggressive behavior.

Long-term effects: Obesity with chronic excessive use; irreversible damage to brain and liver, fetal alcohol syndrome, lack of motivation, and many other complications leading to possible death.

Addictive? Yes. People become addicted to alcohol the same way they do to cocaine or heroin. No one knows what the "triggering" point is–how much alcohol is needed for a person to become an alcoholic; there is general consensus that there may be a genetic predisposition to the disease.

Tobacco

Tobacco is the dried and cured leaf from the tobacco plant. It contains the drug, nicotine.

Prevalence: Twenty percent of high school seniors smoke daily.

Short-term effects: Central nervous system stimulant, constriction of blood vessels, impaired breathing.

Long-term effects: Lung and other cancers, heart and blood vessel disease, cough, higher infant mortality; many deaths.

Addictive? Yes. Abstinence from cigarette smoking may be accompanied by mild physiological changes such as increased heart rate, hand tremor, skin temperature, and subjective changes such as increased desire to smoke and irritability. Although tobacco has not received the media attention that cocaine and other drugs have, it is by far the most widespread health problem among young people and the most preventable. To put things into perspective, according to the Surgeon General, there were 350 deaths nationally from cocaine in 1986 and 350,000 deaths directly related to cigarettes.

Amphetamines

Amphetamines include three closely related drugs–amphetamine, dextroamphetamine, and methamphetamine–or "speed," "white crosses," "uppers," "dexies," "bennies," and "crystal." They look like yellowish crystals in tablet or capsule form.

Prevalence: Statistics unavailable.

Short-term effects: Increased heart rate and blood pressure, dilated pupils, decreased appetite, dry mouth, sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Injections may cause sudden blood pressure increase and death.

Long-term effects: Heavy use over a long time can lead to malnutrition, skin disorders, ulcers, and various diseases. Lack of sleep, weight loss, depression, and brain damage can result in speech and thought disturbances.

Addictive? Some people report a psychological dependence, a feeling that the drug is essential to their normal functioning. These users frequently continue to use amphetamines to avoid the "down" mood they get when the drug's effects wear off.

Up for Discussion

1) What other drugs do we use in society (caffeine, prescription drugs)? Do you think there is any health difference in the drugs we legalize as opposed to those that aren't legal? Are legalized drugs safer?

2) What do amphetamines and cocaine have in common? (Both cocaine and amphetamines are central nervous system stimulants and require larger amounts of the drug, over time, to produce the same effect.)

3) What do tobacco and opium have in common? (Both opium and tobacco habits develop rapidly. In both cases, simple exposure to the substance usually leads to repeated and then chronic use. To the extent that experimentation leads to chronic use, tobacco appears to have an "addictive potential" similar to that of opium.)

4) How is alcohol encouraged in our society? Can you think of some specific examples–advertisements, social expectations, peer pressure, traditions?

5) How is tobacco encouraged in our society? Why do you think people smoke? What do you think their lungs will look like in 10 years?

6) What is a habit that you have done for a long time that you think would be difficult to break? Why?

7) Can you think of something that seems good at the time but, over a number of years, is detrimental? (For example, eating too many sweets.)

Dr. Schuster Gives You the Answers

Dr. Charles Schuster is director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, D.C. His main theme—that children are playing Russian roulette with their bodies when they experiment with drugs—is underscored by the several myths he dispels as true or false in the booklet.

Up for Discussion

1) Dr. Schuster adds these myths to the true and false answers in the booklet and video. Can you think of some other myths about drugs that you or your friends might think are true?

A. MYTH: One time can't hurt you.

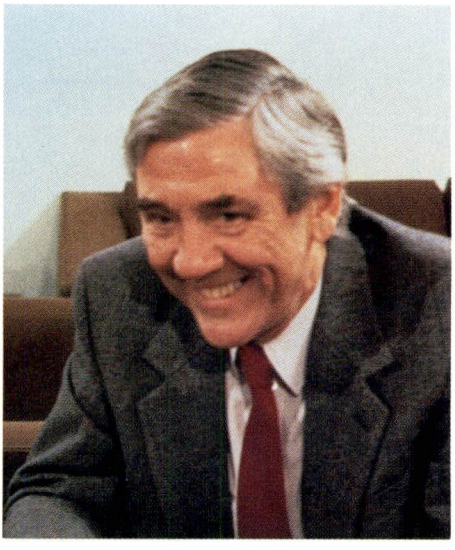
FACT: More potent, more available, and more lethal than ever, cocaine, heroin, and a rapidly increasing list of synthetic drugs can threaten the life of even a first-time user. Cocaine, once thought to be less dangerous than other drugs, in 1986 accounted for over 350 deaths. Today's marijuana has three times the amount of THC than marijuana that was available in the 1960s and early 1970s.

B. MYTH: The most dangerous drugs have been outlawed.

FACT: New synthetic "designer" drugs are being marketed amazingly fast so that, as one drug expert noted in *U.S. News and World Report* (July 28, 1986), "These drugs haven't been tested. No one is even sure about the toxic effects. But people are still lining up to buy them .... The public is taking the role of guinea pigs."

C. MYTH: You won't become addicted to cocaine with casual use.

FACT: The two million cocaine addicts will tell you differently. The up and down cycle of the cocaine user who always needs more to get his kick is often started with casual use and often continued without the user knowing he is becoming addicted.



2) Dr. Schuster says that our brains are like computers. What kinds of things can your brain do now that you may not be able to do if you were taking drugs? (Mathematical calculations, decision-making in your everyday life, etc.)

3) What does Dr. Schuster mean when he says, "There's no such thing as a perfectly safe drug—even the drugs a doctor writes a prescription for?" (That every drug, even aspirin, has some kind of side effect, or "contraindications." You should view skeptically any foreign substance you put into your body, even if it seems like something good; you should be aware that it may well have more than one effect.)

Related Activities

1. Have students bring in articles about drugs from newspapers, magazines, etc. Discuss TV news.

2. Review the booklet and video production, "Drugs: A Deadly Game!"

Up for Discussion

1) Can you name some well-known figures who used drugs and lost the game? (Answer: University of Maryland basketball player and Boston Celtics top draft choice, Len Bias, and Cleveland Brown's defensive back, Don Rogers, both died in 1986 from cocaine abuse. Former Washington Bullets basketball star, John Lucas, was addicted to cocaine. British pop singer Boy George, has sought treatment for heroin addiction.)

2) Why is it especially important at this point in your life not to play with drugs? (Students are making important decisions about their future life that could be harmed by drugs. Refer to Body Chart in booklet.)

3) How do you think someone got to be selected out of 350,000 students to visit Russia with the cosmonauts or became the NFL's best wide receiver, or a national champion skier at age 15? What does it take mentally and physically to accomplish that? (Dedication, discipline, concentration, all things that are impossible when taking drugs.)

Dr. Talbott Gives You the Facts

G. Douglas Talbott, M.D., serves as the program director of the Adult and Adolescent Chemical Dependence Programs (CADS), in the Ridgeview Institute, Smyrna, Georgia.

1. You don't need to be a drug addict to die from drug abuse! Say "No!"

2. Marijuana smoking can alter your brain capacity, reduce your growth, your learning ability, your reflexes, your night vision, and damage your lungs. Say "No!"

3. Any drug abuse can lead to serious drug dependence. Say "No!"

4. Teenagers often think they cannot become addicted to drugs. Wrong! They can! Say "No!"

5. Family love, education, self-esteem (pride), and a belief in a power greater than self (spiritual) are the best weapons against drugs. Say "No!"

6. When it comes to their health, kids think they're "bullet proof." They're not! Say "No!"

7. WARNING! Drug use can start at any age. Say "No!"

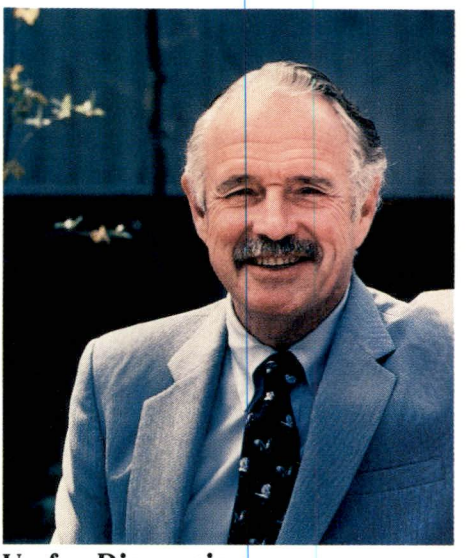
8. Teenagers often say, "It can't happen to me." Wrong! There are an estimated 3.3 million adolescent alcoholics in this nation. Say "No!"

9. When kids sell drugs, they are already drug addicts themselves. Say "No!"

10. Drinking and drugs (marijuana, etc.) don't mix. They can be a deadly combination. Say "No!"

11. "Designer" drugs are extremely dangerous, and very addictive—Sometimes 1,000 times more potent than heroin. Say "No!"

12. A very high percentage of adolescents who "just have a beer or two" can quickly become addicted to alcohol. Say "No!"



Up for Discussion

1) How do your peers affect the decisions you make in life? Can you think of some examples in which your friends influenced your behavior?

2) What does "peer pressure" mean to you? What is an example of positive peer pressure?

3) How do you feel when someone asks you to do something you don't want to do?

4) Can you think of famous people who were able to resist peer pressure and forge their own way? (Cesar Chavez, leader of the United Farm Workers of America, Susan B. Anthony, head of the suffrage movement to give women the right to vote.)

Related Activities

1) Have students role-play a situation in which they are pressured by friends to do something they don't want to do.

2) Have students cite examples from history or from the newspaper of situations in which people said "no." Also collect examples of positive peer influence.

David's Nightmare

Background: During adolescence, with major physical, social, and psychological changes, there are pressures and inducements to test new behaviors, to rebel, and to identify with other people of similar ages going through similar experiences. Peer pressure, such as David's, may be too much for some.

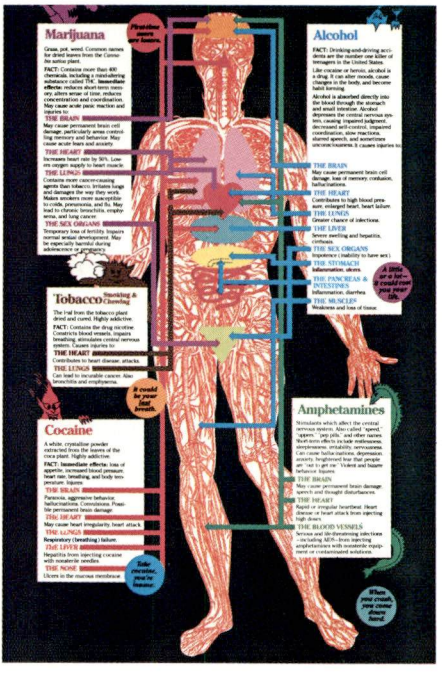
Peer influence is the dominant factor for many teenagers' decisions to experiment with drugs. But the pull of the peer group is not enough without other factors. Research indicates that young people who don't have the trust of their parents are more susceptible to group pressures, are more likely to feel lonely, and may be more inclined to use drugs.



The Body Chart

Background: "Drugs: A Deadly Game!" was prepared to illustrate graphically to students the short- and long-term effects of drugs on the body. Hang this chart on the wall and occasionally turn it over and review the questions and answers on the back.

The concept of "long-term effects" may be the hardest idea to convey to junior and senior high school students, for whom life is so immediate. Traditional drug abuse programs fail, notes one expert, because of their emphasis on hazards that may occur in the future; they do not take into account the present orientation of most adolescents. At the same time, it's important to emphasize that what feels OK today, may, over a period of time, be harmful, that the cumulative effect can be very harmful. Tars from cigarettes and marijuana smoke, over time, have produced tumors in laboratory animals; cocaine, over time, destroys the nasal passages; alcohol abuse, over time, eats away at the liver.



Cocaine

Cocaine, in its pure form, is a white crystalline powder extracted from the leaves of the South American coca plant. The drug sold on the street is a mixture of the pure substance (cocaine hydrochloride) and various adulterants added to increase the quantity. The drug is inhaled or "snorted." Or, in another form that can be smoked, drug users "freebase"—an especially dangerous practice. The use of cocaine is risky in all forms, and risks increase with the amount and frequency of use. When smoked, large doses reach the brain within seconds. When snorted, even small amounts of cocaine in sensitive persons may be enough to cause convulsions that can result in heart and respiratory failure, and death.

Prevalence: By their senior year, 17 percent of high school students have tried cocaine.

Short-term effects: When cocaine is "snorted," the pupils are dilated, blood pressure, heart rate, breathing rate, and body temperature all increase within a few minutes and peak in 15 to 20 minutes. This wears off in 30 minutes and the user feels depressed.

Long-term effects: Restlessness, depression, insomnia, sexual indifference, sinus irritation, and an inability to socialize normally.

Addictive? Yes. Research shows that an addicted animal will prefer cocaine to food, even if starved. Addicts who don't get it may be severely depressed and fatigued. Those who become addicted to cocaine never thought they would. Some cocaine habits cost $200 to $3,000 *weekly* plus damaged health, career, and personal life.

Marijuana

Marijuana is the common name for a crude drug made from the plant *Cannabis sativa.* The main mind-altering (psychoactive) ingredient in marijuana is THC, but more than 400 other chemicals also are in the plant.

Prevalence: 54 percent of high school seniors have tried it, but since 1981 the numbers have been decreasing.

Short-term effects: Relaxation, euphoria, increased appetite, alteration of time perception, heightened mood (positive or negative), acute panic anxiety reaction, increased heart rate (by as much as 50 percent).

Long-term effects: With regular marijuana use, there is a loss of motivation and impairment in thinking, reading comprehension, and verbal and mathematical skills. Research shows that students do not remember what they have learned when they are "high." Heavy use depresses the production of sperm, contributes to lung cancer, and contributes to depression.

Addictive? Long-term regular users of marijuana may become psychologically dependent, needing more to get the same effect and viewing the drug as the most important thing in their life. Often referred to as a gateway drug. Stronger drug usage usually follows.

Alcohol

Alcohol, like cigarettes, receives less media attention than other drugs, but is by far the most widespread drug problem in this country and costs us the most in lives. Bill Gregory, spokesman for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse, told one reporter