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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
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OA/ID Number: 13714
Folder ID Number: 13714-007

Folder Title:
University of Texas Commencement 4/19/90 **[OA 8311]**

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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Davis/Martin
Date: May 11, 1990
Title: Austin
Draft: One

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: COMMENCEMENT, The University of Texas
The Frank Irwin Center, Austin
Saturday, May 19, 7 p.m.

((Chairman Beecherl, President Cunningham, Mrs. Johnson, Reverend Bethune, Dean Livingston, Rita Clements -- and Bill, thank you for that gracious introduction.))\\\

((Well, there's nothing like the great outdoors.))\\\

((And I understand I'm too late for Eeyore's birthday party.\\\ But it's great to be back in Longhorn Country.

((You know, last year I addressed Texas A&M.\\ Two weeks ago, I addressed Oklahoma University.\\ So, while I am not taking sides, President Cunningham says we saved the best for last.))\\\

I gave my first U.T. commencement address in 1973, when I had just completed a tour of duty at the United Nations. I am doubly honored to be back, this time with an honorary degree in law. ((By the way, your fellow alumnus, Secretary of State James Baker, gets quite testy when anyone dares to suggest that there is a contradiction in that term, "honorary lawyer."))\\\

So many great Americans have given this address, from Barbara Jordan to a former Texas public school teacher by the name of Lyndon Johnson. So I consider it the highest honor to once again address the graduates of this great institution.\\

The ideals of U.T. were born with Texas, when the revolutionaries of 1836 called for "a university of the first

class." Texas began dirt poor, but Texans were rich in land and vision. And so what began as a dream on forty acres of pasture is now a mini-metropolis housing some of the best schools in America. Nobel and Pulitzer Prize winners rank among your faculty, National Merit scholars lead your students.

So let me say it loud and clear: **The first Texans were wrong. This is not a first-class university.\\ You are graduates of a world-class university.**

((And if I ever forget this, Jim Baker will remind me.))\\\

Your splendid libraries house the manuscripts of Joyce, Hemingway and Beckett. You are justly proud of rare books that resound with the rich voices of Chaucer, the Italian Renaissance, and the folios of Shakespeare and Spenser.

But a world-class university must have a revered tradition of its own. And so you do. It was near here that J. Frank Dobie held court with other scholars of the Southwest on his beloved Paisano Ranch. It was here that Walter Prescott Webb scrutinized old legends and O. Henry spun news ones.

But it took a Mississippian, Willie Morris, to forever capture the soul of this University, a soul embodied on a street called The Drag. In the 1950s, he described Guadalupe Street as teaming with people in blue jeans and tuxedos, pedal-pushers and evening gowns, Stetson hats and orange string ties, and tiny clusters of foreign students with nowhere to go and no football game to talk about.

Since then, students from around the world have become a true part of the University of Texas community, as U.T. has certainly become more of a part of the world. And within this wide world, you can choose to work and succeed in Paris, France, or Paris, Texas. In short, you face the best of dilemmas -- a wealth of opportunities.

Encyclopedia Americana p. 452

I won't hazard to give advice, but let me describe my own experience. Next month will be forty-two years since my graduation. And I, too, was presented with a neat little set of choices on my graduation day: further study, then a law firm, a bank or the stock market, probably in New York. Honorable and interesting professions, all.\\ And I gave each of them serious consideration.\\ I consulted my elders.\\ I looked at every angle, logically, sensibly and practically.\\ But the truly great decisions we make in life are rarely logical or practical. I packed my bags and drove my red Studebaker to the oil fields of West Texas.\\\

A few months later, Barbara and I were living with our infant son George in a tiny ramshackle shotgun house in the oil town of Odessa. It had a makeshift partition down the middle that split the house into two apartments, leaving us with a small kitchen, a shared bathroom, and an old water-drip window unit cranked up like a West Texas dust storm.\\ And it still couldn't drown out the noise of the all-night parties next door.\\\

And yes, there were times when Barbara and I wondered what we had gotten ourselves into.\\ But we had faith that, come hell

or high water, we were choosing a future that would be uniquely our own. Like most Americans, we were free to choose where we wanted to live, what we wanted to do. We came of age at time when the possibilities of America seemed limitless.

But outside of America, the world of free choices was shrinking. Winston Churchill's prediction that an Iron Curtain would sever Europe into two hostile camps was soon vindicated -- an Iron Curtain did cut Hungary and Czechoslovakia from the West, and Germany from itself. And with every brick, every guard tower and every stand of barbed wire, the compass of freedom narrowed. Our world became a little smaller.

Eventually, half of humanity lost its freedom. Millions of men and women were told what to study, what job to take and where to live. All their drive, talent and imagination were misused or wasted. Yet many still had what Barbara Jordan calls "conviction values." Even under the pain of death, they resisted.

U. of Texas Commencement Speech May 24, 1986

Harry Huntt Ransom, the late University of Texas scholar and leader, said that it has always been up to the great thinkers to take the great risks. Some, in fact, risked and lost their heads, he said, "and the loss was anatomical, not metaphorical." As in the Middle Ages, the price of dissidence against 20th century Communism could be death.

P. 14 Ransom, The Conscience of the Univ

The New Republic Jan 8 + 15, 1990 P. 7

Andrei Sakharov risked everything when he confronted Khrushchev with the truth on above-ground nuclear testing. Now, the Soviet people revere his memory.

Vaclav Havel risked everything as an imprisoned playwright, and now he leads a great nation.

And an electrician from Gdansk named Lech Walesa risked it all to lead a whole people to freedom.

The determination of men and women yearning to be free simply proved tougher than the walls that surrounded them. Because of their courage, the free world is now more vast than anyone dared imagine. And with this greater world of freedom comes greater opportunity -- in the East and the West. Whether you will make your career in art, business, law or science, this can only be good news.

Just this morning, I toured the Houston office of what will be the site of our next economic summit with Canada, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and West Germany. When we meet, it will be more than just a comparison of balance sheets. It will be an act of fellowship between free nations.

In Houston, Prime Minister Mulroney and I will represent two great and sovereign nations living at peace, with completely open borders. Prime Minister Kaifu, my new friend, will represent a nation whose business life is deeply integrated with America's, and whose cultural ties to us are deepening. And then there are the Europeans, who are on the verge of forever casting off the animosities of the past to create a united Europe -- peoples open to each other, and, I predict, open to the world.

This is a remarkable moment in world history. And so I am here today to challenge you to make the most of it,\\ to be a

part of it,\\ **to live in these remarkable times,\\ to seize the day.**\\

You know, there was a wonderful scene in a recent movie, The Dead Poets Society, where Robin Williams -- who plays an English teacher -- leads the young men in his class to a large case filled with the yellowed class pictures of students from the turn of the century -- the kind of pictures we've all passed by without a second thought.

And Williams said: **((" . . . "))** I like to think **that we will all seize the day, and make it our own.**

I know many of you must be young men and women in a hurry. **((Youth example)).** Then there are those of you who labor furiously on a school project, The Daily Texan, or some special mission of your own. For you, Jack London said it all when he wrote:

VT Austin Traditions + Nostalgia p. 104

The American Treasury 1455-1955 pp. 946-947

> "I would rather be a superb meteor,
> every atom of me in magnificent glow,
> than a sleepy and permanent planet.
> The proper function of man is to live, not to exist.
> I shall not waste my time in trying to prolong them.
> I shall use my time."

Current Biography Yearbook 1985 p 357

Others move more deliberately, but with just as much purpose. Helen Hoover Santmeyer labored for decades over one novel, and became a first-time author at age eighty-eight. And we have with us today, **((name)), who is graduating with a ((B.A.)) in studio art at the age of seventy.**\\

1st ~ 1925 1st book

forth book at 88

They too, have seized the day -- **and made it their own.**\\

Let that stand as a working definition of democracy. It gives you the chance to follow your path, whether it leads you to another state or even another country, or to the town you were born in; to continue a family tradition, or to blaze a trail of your own. Your opportunity may be in international trade, or helping to nurse crack babies back to health in an inner-city hospital. But whatever you do, **be a part of the times you live in. Do something extraordinary. Carpe Diem.** ((Give the Hook em Horns Sign.))

Once again, it is a delight to be back.

May God bless you all, and may God bless the United States of America.

# # #

Davis/Martin
Date: May 17, 1990
Title: Austin
Draft: Seven

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: COMMENCEMENT, The University of Texas
MEMORIAL STADIUM
Saturday, May 19, 7 p.m.

((Chairman Beecherl, President Cunningham, ~~Mrs. Johnson,~~ Reverend Bethune, Dean Livingston, Senator Bentsen, Congressman Pickle -- congratulations on the graduation of your granddaughter [[NAME]], Rita Clements -- and Bill, thank you for that gracious introduction.))\\\

((Well, there's nothing like the great outdoors.\\\

((For once, I guess you don't care whether or not you get to sit on the 50 yard-line.\\\

((I understand I'm also too late for Eeyore's birthday party.\\\\ But it's great to be back in Longhorn Country, just the same.))

I gave my first U.T. commencement address in 1973, when I had just completed a tour of duty at the United Nations. I am pleased to be back. I am grateful, and indeed honored, by this honorary degree in law.\\\

So many great Americans have given this address, including a former Texas public school teacher by the name of Lyndon Johnson, and later, Lady Bird Johnson. So I consider it the highest honor to once again address the graduates of this great institution.\\

The ideals of U.T. were born with Texas, when the revolutionaries of 1836 called for "a university of the first class." Texas began dirt poor, but Texans were rich in land and

vision. And so what began as a dream on forty acres of pasture is now a mini-metropolis housing some of the best schools in America. Nobel and Pulitzer Prize winners rank among your faculty, National Merit scholars lead your students.

So let me say it loud and clear: **The first Texans, in a sense, were wrong. This is <u>not</u> just a first-class university.\\ You are graduates of a <u>world-class</u> university.**

((And if I ever forget this, our Secretary of State Jim Baker will remind me\\\ and so will our son Jeb, another proud graduate of U.T.))

Your splendid libraries house the manuscripts of Joyce, Hemingway and Beckett. You are justly proud of rare books and folios that resound with the rich voices of Chaucer and the Italian Renaissance, Shakespeare and Spenser.

But a world-class university must have a revered tradition of its own. And so you do. It was near here that J. Frank Dobie held court with other scholars of the Southwest on his beloved Paisano Ranch. It was here that Walter Prescott Webb scrutinized old legends and O. Henry spun news ones.

Since then, students from around the world have become a true part of the University of Texas community, as U.T. has certainly become more of a part of the world. And within this wide world, you can choose to work and succeed in Paris, France, or Paris, Texas. In short, you face the best of dilemmas -- a wealth of opportunities, opportunities born of democracy.

In four commencement addresses this spring, I have examined what makes democracy such a special way of life: how democracies refuse to perish by uniting in a strong defensive alliance; how they are strengthened by the rule of law; how freedom empowers people to solve the toughest problems; and how democracy leads to progress and adventure. Tonight, in my final commencement address of the year, I want to discuss the personal side of democracy: What it offers us, what we can make of it.

To graduate from college in America is to be as free as any man or woman can be. And now, for the first time in half a century, a new generation in Eastern Europe is reveling in freedom, throwing their caps in the air and shouting to the high heavens because, finally, they are free to live where they want and free to be what they want. From Austin to Berlin to Budapest, we live during a remarkable moment in world history, an exhilarating time -- the triumph of freedom.

But freedom has a constant companion -- challenge. And so I am here tonight to challenge **you** to make the most of our changing world,\\ **to live these remarkable times,\\ to take risks\\ to do something extraordinary.**\\

This is what Jack London was getting at when he wrote:

"I would rather be a superb meteor,
every atom of me in magnificent glow,
than a sleepy and permanent planet.
The proper function of man is to live, not to exist."

Of course, you don't have to strike out for the South Seas or the wild country of Alaska like Jack London. But you can make

your life an adventure. Next month will be forty-two years since my graduation. And like many of you, I, too, was presented with some choices on my graduation day: further study, then a law firm, a bank or the stock market, probably in New York. Honorable and interesting professions, all.\\ But the truly great decisions we make in life are rarely logical or practical. They spring right from the heart. And so I packed my bags, and drove my red Studebaker from the Eastern states of our upbringing, to the oil fields of West Texas.\\\

Sometime later, Barbara and I were living with our infant son George in a tiny ramshackle shotgun house in the oil town of Odessa. We chose a future that would be uniquely our own. Like most Americans, we were free to live where we pleased, do what we wanted. We came of age at a time when the post-war possibilities of America seemed limitless.

But outside of America, the world of free choices was shrinking. Winston Churchill's prediction that an Iron Curtain would sever Europe into two hostile camps was soon fact -- an Iron Curtain did cut Eastern Europe from the West, and Germany from itself. And when every brick, every guard tower and every strand of barbed wire was in place, two worlds existed -- one of free people and free choice, and one of tyranny and subjugation.

Eventually, millions of men and women were told what to think and study, what job to take and where to live. Imagine, all that drive, talent and imagination misused and wasted. Yet

many still held fast to what Barbara Jordan calls "conviction values." Even under the pain of death, they resisted.

Harry Huntt Ransom, the late University of Texas scholar and leader, said that it has always been up to the great thinkers to take the great risks. Some, in fact, risked and lost their heads, he said, "and the loss was anatomical, not metaphorical." Like a free-thinker in the Middle Ages, a dissident speaking out against 20th century Communism could lose his mind in a workcamp or a psychiatric dungeon, or his life with a bullet.

This is what Andrei Sakharov risked when he confronted Khrushchev with the truth on above-ground nuclear testing. And that's one reason the Soviet people revere his memory today.

This is what an electrician from Gdansk named Lech Walesa risked when he led the people of Poland to freedom.

And this is what Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia risked as an imprisoned playwright. Now he leads a great nation.

It was this man I had the honor of inviting up to the White House Residence to see the Lincoln Bedroom. President Havel was in awe because he knew that this room was really President Lincoln's old office. It was there that Lincoln worked, deliberated and agonized over a terrible war.

But President Havel knew that room is hallowed for one reason above all. It was there that President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. It was there that he freed a people. And it was there, in that room, that I saw President Havel moved

to tears by the knowledge that freedom's bell was ringing at long last for Czechoslovakia.

What one man draws from history, another finds in music. President Landsbergis of Lithuania, who adopted Beethoven's Ninth Symphony as an anthem for his people's movement, was asked why the strains of Beethoven should resound through the streets and squares of Vilnius. He replied that it is because the Ninth is "a symphony of freedom and victory against slavery, insidiousness and darkest hatred."

So the determination of men and women yearning to be free is simply proving tougher than the walls that surround them. Because of their courage, the free world is now more vast than anyone dared imagine.

Consider the case of a man named Cestimir ((CESS-tee-MEAR)) Suchy ((SUE-chey)), a Czech journalist who refused to describe the 1968 Soviet invasion of his country as an act of brotherly love. Mister Suchy was fired for his honesty. But he **was** allowed to make a living at a new profession -- washing windows.

Ask him for his business card today, and it still says: Suchy, window-washer. But this is an example of the man's good humor, for he now has a new job with a new title. He is the dean of journalism at Prague's Charles University. Throughout the universities of the East, it is the mandarins of Marxist dogma who are now out of work.

This is our amazing new world of freedom. And with greater freedom comes greater opportunity -- in the East and the West.

Whether you will make your career in the arts, business, law or science, this can only be good news.

Just this morning, I toured the Houston office of what will be the site of our next economic summit with Canada, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and West Germany. When we meet, it will be more than just a comparison of balance sheets. It will be an act of fellowship between free nations.

These nations stood with us through that "long twilight struggle," through the painstaking building of alliances and the endless preparations for a war that must never be; through the human toil and the human toll, the sacrifice of resources that could have been used for gentler ends. This is what the Cold War has cost Western Europe and America.

But today, freedom prevails because freedom works. Freedom is not only right, it is practical. It is not only good, it is better. And it is because of the indominable spirit of man that the day of the dictator is over.

But there are also many extraordinary men and women to be found right here at home; like Felicitas Atabong, a student from Cameroon, who tonight will receive a Bachelor of Arts degree with a minor in computer science. She just turned nineteen.

And then there is Maggie Nola Sloan Taylor, who graduates tonight with a Bachelors of Fine Arts degree at the age of seventy; or Irene Mortenson Burnside, a nurse whose experience goes back to the Army Nurse Corps in the Pacific Theater of World

War Two; tonight she earns her Ph.D in nursing, with a specialty in gerontology.\\

Like them, you have spent years learning. Now is the time to spend your life **doing**.\\\ Make your Czech or Polish lessons work for the Citizens Democracy Corps, put your Spanish in the service of the Peace Corps, or work with VISTA right here in our precious USA. Care for AIDS babies. Love every child, from the hospital corridors of your own backyard in Austin, to the beleagured clincs of Central Africa.\\

But whatever you do, live a life of adventure and meaning so brilliant that **like a Roman candle, it lights up the world. Dazzle us. Astonish us. Be extraordinary.**\\\

Once again, it is a delight to be back. God bless you all, and may God bless the United States of America. Hook 'em Horns. ((Give the Hook 'em Horns sign.))

# # #

And it is also over because of people like Gheorghe Calciu -- a Romanian Orthodox minister I've been privileged to know, a man who spent 21 of his 64 years in prison. Father Calciu was already a former prisoner when he risked his freedom by daring to preach. For that he was imprisoned again -- and tortured beyond belief. And yet father Calciu stayed true to his faith. So he was sentenced to death.

And as he stood in the corner of the prison yard, awaiting death, praying for his wife and son -- something remarkable happened. His two executioners called out to him. Surely, he thought, this was the end. But instead one of them said, "Father, we have decided not to kill you."

Three weeks later, he asked permission to celebrate the Divine Liturgy. And while making preparations, he saw his two would-be executioners walk into his cell, and get down on their knees to receive absolution. This much must be said: It is because of men and women like Father Calciu that faith is winning out over hate.

RETORT CARD

((And for those few of you out there who are making so much noise, all I can say is: "The eyes of Texas are upon you."))

Árpád Gerntz

NOFORN

HUNGARY

Arpad GONCZ
(Phonetic: gontz)

~~Goncz~~

Chairman, National Assembly and Acting State President (since 2 May 1990)

Addressed as: Mr. President

Arpad Goncz, a member of the Alliance of Free Democrats (SZDSZ), became acting head of state at the opening of Hungary's first freely-elected parliament since 1945. A playwright and former political prisoner (1958-63), he is a symbol of opposition intellectuals and of those who suffered for their participation in the 1956 revolution. He is a close friend of new Prime Minister and Hungarian Democratic Forum (MDF) Chairman, Jozsef Antall. Goncz will serve as acting president until the Assembly decides on the mechanics for electing a permanent officeholder; he will reportedly be elected to a full term as Hungary's head of state in June or July 1990. (C NF)

Goncz's nomination probably surprised many members of the Hungarian electorate. He had not previously been a top figure in the SZDSZ, the Assembly's second-largest party. Moreover, the hard-fought election campaign intensified already strained relations between his party and the MDF. His nomination was secured by Antall as part of an intricate deal: in return for SZDSZ concessions that facilitate the MDF-led coalition's ability to pass important legislation, the MDF will give Goncz the presidency and the SZDSZ a say in the appointment of Hungarian media officials. ~~Antall may have insisted upon Goncz, a Jew, to squelch charges that the MDF is an anti-Semitic party~~. (C NF)

Goncz was born in Budapest in 1922. He earned a doctor of laws from Peter Pazmany (now Budapest) University in 1944. He subsequently fought in the anti-Nazi resistance. Goncz joined the Independent Smallholders Party after the war. He also led a Budapest youth organization and edited the weekly newspaper *Nemzedek* (Generation). Following the Communist takeover in 1948, Goncz became a laborer. He also studied agricultural economics at the University of Agricultural Sciences in Godollo. In 1958 he was sentenced to life imprisonment for his activities during the 1956 revolution. He was released under a general amnesty in 1963 and found work as a translator. In subsequent years he contributed to underground "samizdat" publications. Goncz was a founding member of the Budapest-based Network of Free Initiatives—predecessor organization of the SZDSZ—in 1988. (U)

Goncz has tremendous wit and intellect, according to Embassy reports. The president of the Hungarian Writer's Union, he has won the Attila Jozsef and Wheatland Literary Prizes. He also translated President Bush's autobiography, *Looking Forward*, into Hungarian before the President's visit to Budapest in 1989. (C NF)

Goncz has traveled to the United States many times and is a strong proponent of good US-Hungarian relations. He speaks English well. He is married. (U)

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CONFIDENTIAL

George CAL-Chem

April 29, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
MARK DAVIS
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: STEPHANIE BLESSEY

SUBJECT: U.T. COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

The following is information gathered on the pre-advance to Austin.

Contacts:

Susan Clagett (512) 471-7753
Public Affairs
Shirley Bird Perry (512) 471-7753
Vice President
Monty Jones (512) 471-3151
Media Relations Coordinator
John Kalan (512) 472-5663
student

Former Commencements:

List attached
Highlights:
Lloyd Bensten Dec. '89
Ambassador George Bush '73

Logistics:

time: 8:17 p.m.
audience: 13,000
introduction: Governor Clements
teleprompter
live on close circuit TV

Fame:

- Fifth honorary degree given by UT
  Last one was LBJ
  List of others attached
- Two Nobel Prize winners on faculty
  Steven Weinberg
  Ilya Pergagine?
- Barbara Jordan - faculty

Familiars

"Hook 'em"
"Eyes of Texas"
Tower bells
Eeyore's b-day celebration on April 11 in the student union
40 acres - older part of campus
Bevo - longhorn steer mascot
Live Oak is a characteristic tree
Daily Texan
Utmost - magazine
Polis - political expression magazine

Joke Material:

- 650 student organizations
  from Donald Trump Fan Club to Nude Sunbathing to the Python Club of satirists
- Parking
- no "tea sippers" here -- UT students were characterized as tea sippers by the Aggies
- Aggie jokes

Landmarks:

- Food and Jester - houses 300 people and serves awful food
- Memorial Stadium
- The Tower - is lighted orange when UT wins and commencement
- The Main Mall - walkway in front of main building
- The Drag - Guadalupe Street where students shop
- West Mall - quad lined with tables for demonstrators and causes, a microcosm of democracy
- Saint Rita #1 - oil rig that hit first. The savior of the University. Everyone gives thanks to Saint Rita. p.27

Traditions and Nostalgia

Hot Issues:

Money - economy and jobs
Racism - There have been demonstrations.
Demographics of school: 5,000 Hispanics, 1,200 blacks

Traditions:

Smokey the Cannon is shot after every goal.
"Eyes of Texas" is sung after every score.
Big Bertha - one of the largest drums in the world is beat after every score.
Texas Independence Day celebration every March 2.
When students wanted to celebrate President Winston protested, but when he finally decided to join the celebration he added, "I was born in the land of

liberty, rocked in the cradle of liberty, nursed on the bottle of liberty, and I've had liberty preached to me all my life, but Texas University students take more liberty than anyone I've ever come in contact with."
p. 83 Traditions and Nostalgia
All over the world UT alumns celebrate.

Sports:

Biggest: football and basketball (final 8)
Women's sports: 15 championships in 15 years
Rivalry: UT vs. OU in Dallas (UT won this year)
Over 800 intermural softball teams

Attachments:

Yearbook
Traditions and Nostalgia
Cook 'em Horns describes traditions
Daily Texans
Vice President Bush's Address 4/7/83
Past commencement speakers
Newspaper supplement on minority recruitment
Education address 1/18/90
* Former commencement addresses including Ambassador Bush's
Library brochure
Centennial commemorative brochure (2)
LBJ Library Centennial display brochure
Research projects brochure
Centennial factfile
Report of Centennial Commission

April 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
MARK DAVIS
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: STEPHANIE BLESSEY

SUBJECT: GOVERNOR CAMPBELL FUNDRAISER

The following is information I gathered on the pre-advance trip to Columbia, South Carolina.

Note:
The speech might be carried on the South Carolina prime news show if it's under ten minutes. Advance has suggested using a toast lectern and speechcards. Should it be teleprompted, if it's on live TV.?

Contacts:

Tucker Eskew (803) 734-9818
Press Secretary
Warren Tompkins (803) 734-9869 (1843 fax)
Chief of Staff
Fred Allen (803) 254-1990 (7167 fax)
Campaign Manager

Logistics:

Tickets: $100-$5,000
Audience: 2,000
Format: Stand-up bar-b-que on the lawn of the Mansion
Backdrop: Governor Campbell banner and Mansion
Introduction: Governor Cambpell for 30 seconds
Time: between 7:00 and 7:30 p.m.
Length: 7-9 minutes

Background:

- o Theme: "Leadership and Experience You Can Trust"
- o Big Issues: Economic Development
  Education
  Environment
- o Campbell co-chaired the task force on education
- o Tucker Eskew will send information on South Carolina and Campbell's initiatives.

Dais:

- o Governor and Mrs Campbell
- o Senator and Mrs Thurmond
- o Congressman and Mrs Spence
- o Congressman and Mrs Ravenel
- o Richard E. Greer Dinner Chairman

Personal:

- o Campbell and Bush are close
  - Fished together last August in Maine
  - Last August, in Kennebunkport Campbell caught a fish, the President did not, but he gaffed Campbell's.
  - Tucker Eskew to provide more anecdotes

CONTACTS

Governor's Office: Warren Tompkins	803-734-9869 Fax: 803-734-1843
Campbell Campaign Office: Fred Allen	803-254-1990 Fax: 803-254-7167
Governor's Mansion: Ann Pincelli	803-737-3000
Sound, Light, Staging, etc. Serious Fun Events: Larry Hiscox Charlotte, NC	704-597-8563
Catering Southern Way: Jimmy Stephenson	803-783-1061

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1990 MAY 16 PM 9:13

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5/17/90

May 16, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Through: CHRISS WINSTON CW

From: MARK DAVIS MD

Subject: University of Texas Commencement

I. SUMMARY:

You will give the commencement address for the University of Texas at Austin, Saturday, May 19, at 7 p.m. As you know, the ceremony was originally scheduled by U.T. officials to be inside the Irwin Coliseum. Now you will be in the large open air Memorial Stadium, before an audience of 45,000. Your remarks are about eighteen minutes in length, and will be teleprompted.

II. DISCUSSION:

This speech touches on the personal side of democracy -- how it offers us a wealth of opportunities; how we are challenged to make the most of it.

Although the local press is predicting a lot of hecklers, the open-air effect of the stadium should diminish their effectiveness. We will provide you with a "retort card" in the unlikely event things truly get out of hand.

Gov Clements
Congr. Pickle
Chrm Beachnel +
members of
Board of Regents
Chancellor
Pres. Cunningham
(Rev. Bethune)
Beg. + end.

NEWS AND INFORMATION SERVICE
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
P. O. Drawer Z · Austin, Texas 78713-7509 · (512) 471-3151

UT NEWS THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
News & Information Service

MONTY JONES
Media Relations Coordinator

WALTER WEBB HALL
25TH AND GUADALUPE
P. O. BOX Z, AUSTIN, TEXAS 78713-7509
(512) 471-3151

April 26, 1990

Christina Martin
Research Assistant
Office of Presidential Speechwriting
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. Martin:

Please find enclosed some research materials that Stephanie Blessey requested that I send you in addition to the materials that we provided her this week during the pre-advance visit to the University. This package includes:

1. A copy of President Johnson's Commencement address in 1964.

2. "Registered Student Organizations," a publication showing the large number and diversity of student organizations on the campus.

3. Clippings from the student newspaper, The Daily Texan, containing references to possible demonstrations during Commencement. This office is not aware of any further articles along those lines, but I will keep an eye out and will pass along to you anything else that appears.

In addition, I told Stephanie that I would provide you with the number of intramural softball teams on the campus this spring. The number is 646. This is fairly typical of the University's large recreational sports program. There is comparable student interest in intramural football in the fall.

Please call if you would like any additional research materials or other information about the University.

Sincerely,

Monty Jones

Monty Jones
Media Relations Coordinator

MJ/et

News and Information Service
The University of Texas at Austin
P.O. Box Z, UT Station
Austin, Texas 78713
(512) 471-3151

Fax (512) 471-5812

Liz Carpenter
Johnson's
Press Sec.

Lady Bird Johnson

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL

DATE: 5/15/90

TO: Christina Martin
Speech Writing
The White House

FAX NUMBER: (202) 456-6218

FROM: Martha Boyd
News & Information
UT Austin

This transmittal consists of 11 **pages, plus this cover sheet.** If you did not receive all of the pages, please call (512) 471-3151 as soon as possible.

NEWS AND INFORMATION SERVICE
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
P. O. Drawer Z · Austin, Texas 78713-7509 · (512) 471-3151

May 15, 1990

TO: Christina Martin

FROM: Martha Boyd

SUBJECT: Student volunteer activities at The University of Texas at Austin

Cheryl Wood, Coordinator of Student Volunteer Services in the Campus Activities Office of the Dean of Students at UT Austin has provided us with several pages of information about the activities of her office and about Project Reach Out--a one-day Volunteer Day at UT Austin--described in the attached material.

In addition, I send two newspaper clippings about a new student organization, the Hispanic Student Scholarship Initiative, and another clip about students who work with public school students in the Austin schools.

A few of the activities of the most active student service group, Alpha Phi Omega (APO), are summarized below:

APO is a student organization of approximately 280 members who logged 10,000 volunteer hours during the Spring Semester 1990 and approximately 7,000 hours during the 1989 Fall Semester in numerous ongoing projects. The group added 20 new projects during the Spring Semester. A few examples of their volunteer efforts are listed below:

They were named the largest and best volunteer group when they went to nearby Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos and helped with the Special Olympics--training volunteers to time and start races and working with adults and kids who participated in the events. They have also conducted Elderly Olympics for residents in an Austin nursing home.

One of APO's main projects is the Blood Drive conducted each semester on the UT Austin campus. During the past semester they logged 1400 volunteer hours in three locations providing clerical and support staff for technicians collecting blood for the Centex Regional Blood Center and M.D. Anderson Hospital in Houston in a week-long drive which attracted more than 1700 donors.

Other projects include the Rat Patrol, in which they clean and pick up trash in parts of the city; stripping and repainting a house in a low-income neighborhood in East Austin, with the Housing Resource Center; organizing and conducting Project SELF for local underprivileged Girl Scouts to see a play or participate in arts and crafts; and teaching classes in folk art and dancing for students at the local Deaf School, Blind School and MHMR agencies,

as well as taking them on picnics and other recreational activities.

These are just a few of the volunteer activities of individuals and groups at The University of Texas at Austin.

Please add the following information to what was sent you yesterday about our oldest graduate, **Maggie Taylor**. We understand that she received her first college degree, a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from George Washington University, in 1979, when she was 59 years old. Her current degree is a B.F.A. in studio art, with a concentration in painting. She is said to have worked for NASA and is quite articulate.

Please let us know if any of the information we are sending today is illegible because of the FAX transmission (some of it came to us by FAX), and of course let us know if we can help with other information.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
Campus Activities Office • Texas Union 4.304 • Austin, Texas 78713-7338 • (512) 471-3065

May 14, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Martha Boyd

FROM: Cheryl L. Wood

RE: Student Volunteer Services

Student volunteer services acts as a clearinghouse of information for volunteer opportunities in the Austin area. Agencies or individuals contact our office with a specific need and we, in turn, place an announcement in the "Around Campus" section of The Daily Texan advertising for individual volunteers. This procedure has proved very effective in soliciting volunteers for agencies who would not otherwise have access to the student population at The University of Texas at Austin.

P ROJECT
R EACH
O U T

March 3, 1990: 3rd Annual UT Community Volunteer Day

Project Reach Out/ Campus Activities Office/ Texas Union 4.304/ Austin, Texas/ 78713-7338

What is Project Reach Out?

Project Reach Out is a student-run Volunteer Day designed to involve as many UT student organizations and individuals in community service as possible. In the past two years, more than 3500 students participated. This year's Project Reach Out Day is Saturday, MARCH 3, 1990. More than 70 community service projects are available. Project size ranges from 1 to 500 people. Time commitment varies from 1 to several hours. Projects involve all age groups --from children to senior citizens -- and all types -- from painting and construction to parties and sports. If you have ever thought about volunteering, Project Reach Out is for you!

How do I and/or my organization participate in Project Reach Out?

Participation works the same as it has in the past. All you have to do is send a representative (or yourself) to attend one of the Liaison Meetings held each Thursday night in Jester A315A from 6 - 6:30 pm, (from Feb. 1 -- March 1). At that meeting there will be a short presentation about volunteering. The liaison receives a packet including a list of the available projects. S/he then needs only to return a sign-up sheet, choose the project wanted, and participate on March 3. The night of March 3, Alpha Phi Omega will sponsor a party for all participants with the proceeds going to charity. Participation is simple, and Austin needs your help!

Why should I volunteer?

In the age of "more will than wallet" and "thousand points of light," volunteers are expected to fill in the gaps left by government and societal neglect. Community service is essential to the survival of any social service agency. But the reasons for volunteering run much deeper. Each person has some talent that they can share with others. Whether it's an area of expertise, a willingness to work, or just the ability to talk and listen (the average nursing home resident does not have a single visitor over the course of a year), your time and talent are desperately needed by the Austin community. Volunteering provides you and/or your group with a feeling of positive accomplishment and a fellowship not found with other activities. Project Reach Out's mobilization of student volunteers also makes a positive statement about the reciprocal role of the University in the community. Volunteering helps you, your group, the University, and the needy of Austin!

Project Reach Out is funded by the Students' Association and sponsored by S.A, Dean of Students, Campus Activities, and Volunteer

P ROJECT
R EACH
O U T **March 3, 1990: 3rd Annual UT Community Volunteer Day**

Project Reach Out/ Campus Activities Office/ Texas Union 4.304/ Austin, Texas/ 78713-7338

If I already volunteer, why should I participate in Project Reach Out?

Project Reach Out provides an opportunity for those who already volunteer to explore other community service opportunities. The wide range of projects includes something for everyone. Regular volunteers are also encouraged to volunteer on March 3 in their own projects. The greater the overall participation, the larger the positive statement about the University and impact on the community. If you want to set-up your own project, as a number of organizations do, we need only a count of members participating and the agency involved.

What if I can't attend the Thursday meetings?

Project Reach Out office hours are MWF 9-2:00, and ThF 2-5:00 in the Campus Activities Office, Texas Union 4.304D. Stop by, or call Mark Cover at 471-3065(W): 467-0181(H) or Kristin Hahn at 471-3065(W): 472-7040(H).

How soon should I attend a Project Reach Out meeting?

NOW! Projects are filling daily and the sooner you attend, the better the selection of projects. In addition, Austin agencies are depending on your help for March 3. They need time to best coordinate your involvement. If you cannot come to this or next Thursday's meeting in Jester A315A from 6-6:30 pm, please try to come by the office hours listed above.

WE NEED YOU TO VOLUNTEER!

FOR THE THIRD ANNUAL
PROJECT REACH OUT COMMUNITY SERVICE DAY
SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1990
Call 471-3065 for more information

Project Reach Out is funded by the Students' Association and sponsored by S.A., Dean of Students, Campus Activities, and Volunteer Services

PAGE 07 SF-100 SERIES FAX

WE THANK YOU FOR VOLUNTEERING!

The Third Annual PROJECT REACH OUT COMMUNITY SERVICE DAY was an unprecedented success!
On Saturday, March 3, 2,800 UT students from 87 Student Organizations participated in community service projects helping children, elderly, handicapped, and numerous others throughout Austin.
Thank You to the following organizations for participating in Project Reach Out:

Allied Health Organizations
Alpha Chi Omega Sorority
Alpha Delta Pi Sorority
Alpha Gamma Delta Sorority
Alpha Phi Omega
Alpha Phi Sorority
Anchorettes
Angel Flight
Arnold Air/AFROTC
Bellwether
Beta Alpha Rho Pre-Law
Beta Beta Beta
Beta Upsilon Chi
Bevo's Babes
Blanton Advisory
Business Professional Advertising
Canterbury Episcopal Student Assoc.
Catholic Student Association
Chi Omega Sorority
Chi Theta Beta
Child Development Organization
Circle K International
College Republicans
Collegiates For Christ
Delta Chi Fraternity
Delta Delta Delta Sorority
Delta Gamma Sorority
Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity
Disch-Falk Diamonds
Eta Kappa Nu
Freshman Students' Association
Gamma Delta Epsilon
Gay & Lesbian Students' Association
Golden Key National Honor Society
Hispanic Business Student Association
I.E.E.E.
Individuals(Thanks to all of you!)
Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship
International Awareness Committee
Kaleidoscope
Kappa Delta Sorority
Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority
Kappa Kappa Psi
Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity
Kappa Sigma Fraternity
Korean Christian Fellowship
LBJ School of Public Affairs
Leadership Board
Longhorn Hellraisers
Longhorn Pre-Pharmacy Association
Malaysian Singaporean Christians
Mexican Students' Association
N.S.A.E.
National Student Business League
Officers of Christian Fellowship
Optometry Club
Orange Jackets
Phi Alpha Delta Pre-Law
Phi Alpha Epsilon
Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity
Phi Theta Kappa Alumni
Pi Sigma Pi
Plan II Students' Association
Project Reach Out
Sigma Phi Lambda
Social Work School Council
Spooks
Students' Association
Tau Beta Pi
Texas Union Fine Arts Committee
Texas Wranglers
University Accounting Association
University Democrats
Upsilon Tau/Theta Tau
UT Ad Club
UT Economics Association
UT Management Association
UT NROTC Bravo-3
UT NROTC Headquarters Company
UT NROTC Platoon A-3
UT NROTC Platoon B-1
UT Spanish Club
Women In Medicine
Women's Co-Op
World Student Service Corps
Young Life College Fellowship
Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority

Thanks To Students' Association, The Campus Activities Office, Office of the Dean of Students, and Alpha Phi Omega
And Special Thanks to Cheryl Wood, Vicky Bazelon, and Baby Cougar!

PROJECT REACH OUT 1990
PARTIAL SUMMARY OF PROJECTS, 3/6/90

NAME OF AGENCY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAX.	TIME	FILLED
ACRIL – Herndon House	yard clean-up, planting	10	9 hrs.	YES
Adaptive Resources	spaghetti dinner with physically disabled--2/23	25	5 – 8	YES
AISD – Austin High	paint commons area	10	9 – 12	YES
AISD -- Kocurek Elementary	tell stories and perform skits with students	5	10 - 12	YES
AISD – Mendez Middle School	help with peer pressure workshop	20	9 – 1	YES
AISD -- O. Henry Middle School	paint the inside of portable building classrooms	25	8 – 1	YES
AISD – Ortega Elementary	drive parents to vote in school board election	20	9-12,2-5	YES
AISD -- Rice Elementary	build a garden in the shape of the state of Texas	10	11 – 3	YES
AISD – Travis High School	landscape courtyard	20	9 – 1	YES
Assoc. for Retarded Citizens	put up flyers for Nat. MR Awareness	20	1 – 4	YES
ATC MHMR -- Homestead Unit	help with landscaping for house	20	6 hrs.	YES
ATCMHMR Crisis Stabilization Unit	have picnic with clients and help with picnic	6	12:30 – 3	YES
ATCMHMR Crisis Stabilization Unit	help clients sort and size donated clothing	4	9 – 12	YES
ATCMHMR Crisis Stabilization Unit	help clients prepare front yard for landscaping	8	9 – 12	YES
Aus. Center for Attitudinal Healing	help with painting and gardening	10	12:30 3:30	YES
Austin Childrens' Museum	help children during Chinese Lion Dance	3	1:30 – 3:30	YES
Austin Comm. Nursery School	playground maint. and renovation	12	9 – 2	YES
Austin Groups for the Elderly	painting, Spring planting	20	4-6 hrs	YES
Austin Manor Nursing Center	play BINGO with residents – 2/24	20	1 hr	YES
Austin Manor Nursing Home	play BINGO with residents	5	1 hr.	YES
Austin Nature Center	help with "Wild and Wooly"	20	varies	YES
Austin Rape Crisis Center	build shelves and doll house	15	9 – 12	YES
Austin Rape Crisis Center	scrape and paint building	20	9 – 3	YES
Austin Regional Clinic	do one-to-one surveying with adults in clinic	3	10 – 4	YES
Austin Regional Clinic	provide entertainment in podiatric clinic	3	10 – 4	YES
Austin State Hospital	playground maintenance and renovation	6	4 hrs.	YES
Austin State Hospital	sorting and hanging clothing donations	15	6 hrs.	YES
Austin State Hospital	sponsoring fundraising pushball tournament	400	all day	YES
Austin State School	help with New Games Day	20	1 – 4	YES
Big Brothers/Big Sisters	help with Bowl for Kids' Sake--3/24	50	all day	YES
Buckner Villa Siesta	practice games with Alzheimer's unit	15	2 hrs.	YES
Cap. Area Easter Seals Rehab	set up stage at Doubletree Hotel	15	4 hrs.	YES
Capital Area Food Bank	sort, evaluate and box food	40	9 – 1	YES
Central Texas Care Center	play BINGO with elderly residents	15	1 hr	YES
Child, Inc.(Headstart)	indoor painting of office and classroom space	30	8:30 – 4:30	YES
Children's Discovery Center	grounds cleanup with kids and parents	5	9 – 2	YES
Earth Day Celebration	Assemble plywood trees with students	8	10 – 2	YES
Easter Seals Foundation	Fundraiser	30	varies	YES
Eastern Hills Care Center	asking residents for their likes and dislikes in food	4	9 – 2	YES
Eastern Hills Care Center	sort and size-match donated clothing	20	9 – 2	YES
Faith Presbyterian Child Care	inside maintenance, outside painting	25	9 – 2	YES
Family and Client Support	work on Eeyore's Birthday decorations	20	12 – 3	YES
Four Seasons Nursing Home	visit with elderly residents	30	2 – 3	YES
Girl Scouts	help with parade	70	varies	YES
Habitat for Humanity	help with house construction	15	9 – 4	YES
Housing Resources Assoc.	rehabilitate home of elderly family	25	9 – 1	YES
Housing Resources Assoc.	warehouse organization	25	9 – 1	YES
International hospitality comm.	cleaning, sorting donations	6	9 – 1	YES
Jerry MacClifton Center	help AISD special students bowl for fundraiser	30	9:15 – 12:00	YES
Jewish Federation of Austin	indoor and outdoor renovations – 3/4	20	1 – 5	YES
Junior Leaque Head Home	do outdoor garden work with children from [illegible]	20	2 hrs.	YES
Juvenile Diabetes Foundation	help with teeter-totter-athon	200	varies	YES
Lalla Convalescent Center	play games with residents	20	2:30-4	YES
Legends of Golf	work at concession stands-wk of 4/16	500	varies	YES
Live Oak Elementary	help elem. students with a cemetery clean-u	10	9 – 12	YES
Live Oak Theatre Productions	usher for God's Favorite (Neil Simon play)	4	8-9:15pm	YES
Meyerridge Villa	have a kite-flying party with residents	25	1:30–3:30	YES
Mayfield Park Community Proj.	cleaning fly ponds	10	9 – 12	YES
Mayfield Park Community Proj.	loading furniture and debris	10	9 – 12	YES
Metropolitan Volunteer Prog.	beautify an indigent graveyard	15	9 – 4	YES
MEXIC-ARTE Museum	remove carpet; strip and sand floor	15	10 – 6	YES

PROJECT REACH OUT 1990
PARTIAL SUMMARY OF PROJECTS, 3/6/90

NAME OF AGENCY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	MAX.	TIME	FILLED
Mexican Students' Association	(arranged own project)	17	varies	YES
Multiple Sclerosis Soc.	visit 3 nursing homes with MS clients	9	10 – 12	YES
Neches Crossing(MHMR)	go with clients and staff member on social outing	4	4 hrs.	YES
Neches Crossing(MHMR)	help with arts and crafts	4	4 hrs.	YES
North Central Caregivers	yardwork, light repairs for older person	12	9 – 12	YES
Northwest Mediplex	help residents with simple crafts	30	2 hrs.	YES
Open Door Preschool – North	interior maintenance	8	9 – 11	YES
Open Door Preschool – North	playground improvement	10	9 – 1	YES
Options in Supportive Housing	help with picnic for clients	10	12 – 3	YES
People Helping People	help with benefit garage sale and food drive	30	9 – 4	YES
Sigma Chi Fraternity	highway cleanup	10	a.m.	YES
Social Security Administration	distribute info. to low income areas	40	9 – 12	YES
Southwest Mediplex	visit with bed-bound, elderly residents	36	10 – 12	YES
Southwood Care Center	take wheelchair residents for walks	20	1:30-3:30	YES
Spooks Initiated	help with warehouse work	10	11 – 3	YES
St. George's Court	wash windows and glass doors	15	9 – 12	YES
Texas DHS Client Self-Support	take dropout teens around campus	20	10 – 1	YES
Texas School for the Deaf	paint with group of teenaged students	15	4 hrs	YES
Texas State Library	straighten and sort talking books	75	8 – 5	YES
Texas State Library	telephone patrons to ask about services	6	10 – 1	YES
Town Lake Cleanup	clean Town Lake from canoes	15	varies	YES
Travis State School	activities with mentally retarded people(3 projects)	150	2-4 hrs.	YES
Tx. Soc. to Prevent Blindness	put up posters around Austin	10	2 hrs.	YES
United Cerebral Palsy	take disabled people on a mall outing – 3/10	10	3 hrs.	YES
Univ. Presbyterian Child Dev.	move sand from pile to sandbox	16	8 – 11	YES
Wild Basin Wilderness Pres.	work on trail building	25	9 – 12	YES

Austin American-Statesman • Sunday, January 14, 1990

Dropouts

UT students aim tutor program at potential Hispanic dropouts

By Enedelia J. Obregon
American-Statesman Staff

Raising $5,250 may not seem like much to some organizations. But to the Hispanic Student Scholarship Initiative, it meant the difference between ignoring potential dropouts and offering them the chance to succeed.

The HSSI, a student organization at the University of Texas, spent last semester raising the money to begin a new tutoring program for 35 students at Martin Junior High School. Seven Hispanic UT students in good academic standing will each receive a $750 scholarship for the spring semester to become tutors at the school, beginning next Saturday.

The seven tutors and five project founders met for the first time this week with the principal and counselors at Martin to acquaint themselves with the school, get some advice, and learn the rules and regulations of the program.

"We're targeting Hispanics because they form the largest group in terms of dropouts," said Rene Lara, spokesman for the student organization. "We went to make a point with the kids that Hispanics can turn that around."

The students, who will be tutored in English and math, for the most part are average students who have been identified as having leadership qualities and the potential for doing better in school.

Lara, a junior economics major from El Paso, said he got the idea for the program after listening to a lecture on the economic implications of the high Hispanic dropout rate by Ray Marshall, an economics professor at the LBJ School of Public Affairs at UT.

Dropout rates for Hispanics in Texas are as high as 50 percent in some areas. In the Austin Independent School District, a 1987-88 report that followed classes of students through all four years of high school indicated that the overall dropout rate was 28 percent, compared with a dropout rate of 39 percent for Hispanics.

Besides Lara, the founders of the program are Daniel Ramirez, an economics junior from Roma; Alberto Guerrero, a graduate student in public administration at the LBJ School from Rio Grande City; Eduardo Arredondo, a government/pre-law junior from San Antonio; and Catarino Felan, an economics junior from Houston.

The students raised the money for the program through private contributions from local businesses and individuals. The university helped screen potential tutors and train those selected.

Ramirez said the pilot project is a stepping stone to statewide involvement. The group plans to get help from other groups and raise $350,000 to create a permanent endowment to finance more scholarships. They have been working with the UT and Texas A&M university systems and the McAllen Independent School District in hopes of expanding the program.

Martin Principal Martin Bera said he is impressed by the university students' enthusiasm.

"What makes this program unique is that it was initiated by students for students," said Bera, whose students also have tutors from other programs in the AISD. "They'll serve to motivate them into continuing with higher education and looking beyond high school and setting goals."

Staff photo by Karen Warren

Martin Junior High School Assistant Principal Toni Garcia, right, gives a tour of the school to UT students who will tutor pupils at Martin this semester. Seven UT students will receive $750 stipends for participating.

For Tina Lamas, a business management junior from Aransas Pass, being a tutor means mainly serving as a role model.

"I have a background similar to many of them," said Lamas, whose mother — a 9th grade dropout — had her at 14. "I grew up with a single parent like many of the kids here. We were always poor. I hope that if they see that I can do it, they'll feel that they can do it, too."

Another tutor, Louis Lopez, an economics senior from San Antonio who is applying to law school, said he feels it his duty to give something back to the Mexican American community.

"I had some good mentors,' Lopez said. "And now I want to pull someone up with me. And I hope that these kids reach back and pull someone else with them."

Hispanic scholarship program focuses on curbing dropout rate

Chris Barton
Daily Texan Staff 1-16-90

Hoping to increase future Hispanic enrollment at the University, a new campus group is addressing the current problem of a high dropout rate for Hispanic youths, the group's chairman said at a reception Monday night.

René Lara, chairman of the Hispanic Student Scholarship Initiative, said his group will launch a program this semester in which seven Hispanic UT students will earn $750 scholarships by tutoring 35 Hispanic students at East Austin's Martin Junior High.

"We are shooting for having the seventh and eighth graders at Martin Junior High School go to college and graduate from college," said Lara, an economics junior.

The program is an attempt to curb the city's high dropout rate among Hispanic school children. According to a 1987-88 study by the Austin Independent School District, 39 percent of Hispanic high school students dropped out during a four-year period, in contrast to an overall rate of 28 percent.

State Sen. Gonzalo Barrientos, D-Austin, spoke at the reception and called the dropout rate "horrible." He also explained that dropouts take a toll on the state, saying that each year students who quit school ultimately cost taxpayers between $12 billion and $17 billion.

Lara said he hopes his organization will help turn this trend around. "We think that these seventh and eighth graders can go to college and graduate and go back to the community and serve the community in a good, positive manner," he said.

The organization is focusing on junior high students who have displayed positive potential for achievement and leadership despite their B and C averages, Lara said. In the program's initial implementation, the junior high students will be tutored in math and English for 18 weeks this spring.

Scholarship initiative member Alberto Guerrero, addressing possible skepticism over the project's chances for success, said although "some people might think this project is overly ambitious for University students, we don't believe so."

In addition to the financial aid tutors will receive for their efforts, the UT students participating in the program said they also have personal reasons for participating.

"I hope to contribute something back to my community because I felt there were a lot of people who helped me," said tutor Laura Montalvo. "I want to teach [the children] that there is no such thing as the Hispanic myth that because we're Hispanic we can't achieve as others can."

The UT Office of Admissions also recognized a need to assist Hispanic schoolchildren and helped the group's members design their program, said Augustine Garza, deputy director of admissions.

"We felt right away that the group of young men and women that they [initiative members] were striving to focus their attention on was exactly the group of people that we needed to help," Garza said. "We're very, very interested in this program."

Lara said he hopes the tutorial program will be adopted by other universities and other races. The scholarship initiative group will try to continue to monitor the progress of the junior high students throughout high school and into college, he said.

"Our definition of a dropout is someone who doesn't finish college," Lara said.

2-1-90

UT students, alumna help teens

Matthew Connally
Daily Texan Staff 2-1-90

The "troublemakers" and "class failures" in Austin's middle and high schools are proving they can think and perform as well as anyone, say UT students and Austin Independent School District officials who work to help problem teens.

These mostly single-parent students receive a few lessons on self-pride and positive thinking, and then they "really get motivated," said Gloria Williams, director of secondary programs for AISD.

"There are just all kinds of neat things going on on the campuses," Williams said. "The staff are working with the kids' parents. We have volunteers from the college and business communities spending time with the kids."

One such volunteer is Markla Austin, a UT pre-law/government junior who has been working with eighth-graders at Pearce Middle School. She said one of the best ways to inspire the young is to teach them their cultural heritage.

"Their whole attitude toward life changes," she said. "I would talk to them about Afro-American history and Chicano history, and they would really start to listen to me."

Other "academic incentives" take the guise of a bribe. Austin told her class that if they made the honor roll, she would take them out for dinner.

"Nine kids made the honor roll — more so than any other class in the school. And none of those kids had ... made the honor roll before."

But Markla said most of the motivation to do well comes from the students' teacher, Bernadine Chaple, a UT graduate.

"I don't use conventional teaching methods," Chaple said. "I tend to treat my students as if they were my own children."

Chaple works with the Academic Incentive Program, designed for students who have been held back up to four years. The teen-agers must be 15 years old to qualify.

A variety of AISD programs target different groups of youths, such as the School Age Parenting Program for high school students with children and the Mentoring Program, which uses mostly volunteers who work with high-schoolers on an individual basis.

Gary Hicks, a counselor at Pearce, said such changes have come about because of the wave of school reform legislation passed during the mid-1980s, including the "no-pass, no-play" rule.

"What has happened is the middle school must work with the kids rather than socially promoting them, so we're providing extra support in every way possible," Hicks said.

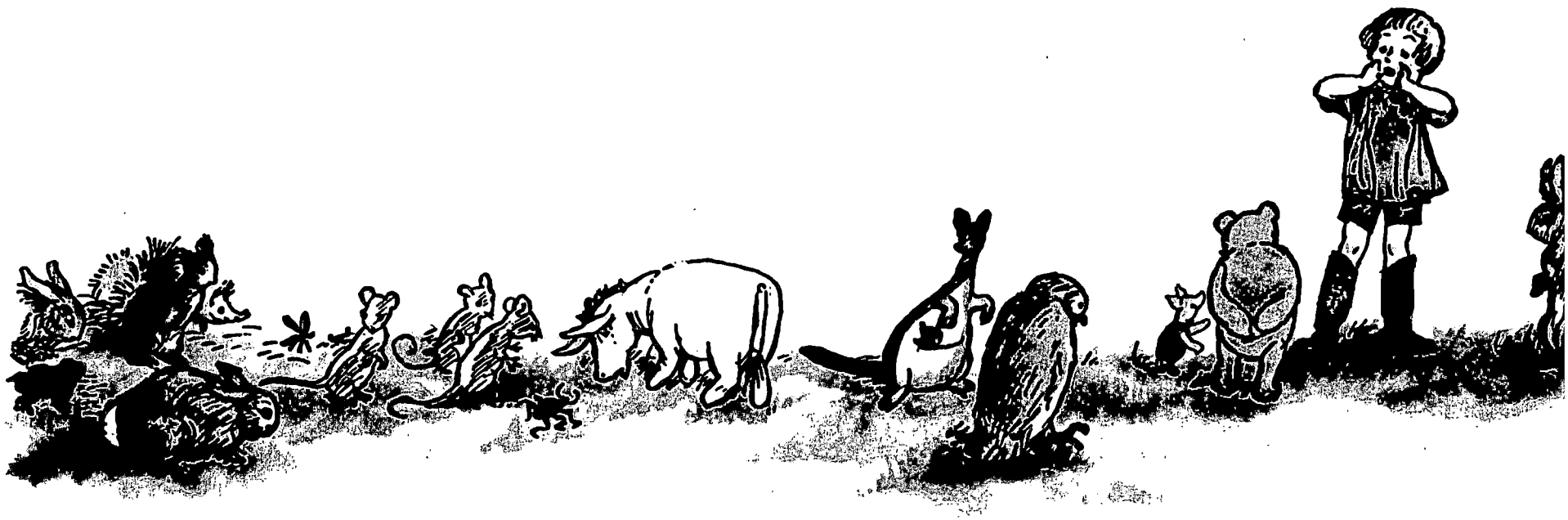
The Parenting Program recently received funding from the Texas Education Agency and is scheduled to begin in March. It will provide family help for school-age parents while they attend high school.

Going on an Expotition

In a little while they were all ready at the top of the Forest, and the Expotition started. First came Christopher Robin and Rabbit, then Piglet and Pooh; then Kanga, with Roo in her pocket, and Owl; then Eeyore; and, at the end, in a long line, all Rabbit's friends-and-relations.

"I didn't ask them," explained Rabbit carelessly. "They just came. They always do. They can march at the end, after Eeyore."

—WINNIE-THE-POOH



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PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH,
who will speak May 19 at Commencement.

President to speak on campus

Bush will deliver the address at 107th Commencement ceremony

PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH HAS ACCEPTED AN INVITATION from The University of Texas at Austin to be the speaker for its 107th Commencement May 19.

The ceremony will begin at 7:30 p.m. at the Frank C. Erwin Jr. Special Events Center.

President William H. Cunningham of UT Austin said, "The University is highly honored that President Bush will visit the campus and participate in this ceremony, which is so important for the institution and its students. This special occasion also will permit the University to pay tribute to the president and his distinguished record of public service and leadership."

President Bush will be the second American president to address a UT Austin Commencement. In 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson gave the Commencement address.

When President Bush delivers this spring's Commencement address, it will not be the first time he has filled such a role at the University. He also was the 1973 Commencement speaker. At the time he accepted the invitation for that event, he was United States ambassador to the United Nations. A few months before Commencement, however, he left the U.N. position to become chairman of the Republican National Committee.

President Bush has family ties to UT Austin. His second son, John Ellis "Jeb" Bush, received a bachelor of arts degree with honors in 1974 from the University. The president's fourth son, Marvin P. Bush, was a freshman at the University in 1975-76.

In consultation with White House officials, the University has decided that the ceremony will be held indoors at the Erwin Center rather than in the traditional outdoor setting in front of the Main Building. The indoor site will comply with White House requirements that a single location be designated for a presidential address. The Erwin Center is the University's customary alternate site in case of rain.

The University expects about 5,000 degree candidates this spring.

On campus

A PUBLICATION FOR FACULTY AND STAFF AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

VOL. 17, NO. 25
APRIL 2-8, 1990

Environmental Solutions Program set to start

THE ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS PROGRAM AT THE University of Texas at Austin officially gets under way in September 1990, bringing together researchers from different disciplines to find solutions to such timely problems as water and air pollution, or ways to minimize and handle hazardous waste.

Fifteen UT Austin faculty and staff members — with a total of $2.3 million in research already in progress — will become part of the Environmental Solutions Program (ESP). They are engineers from five disciplines with expertise in such diverse fields as water purification and using bacteria to break down hazardous waste.

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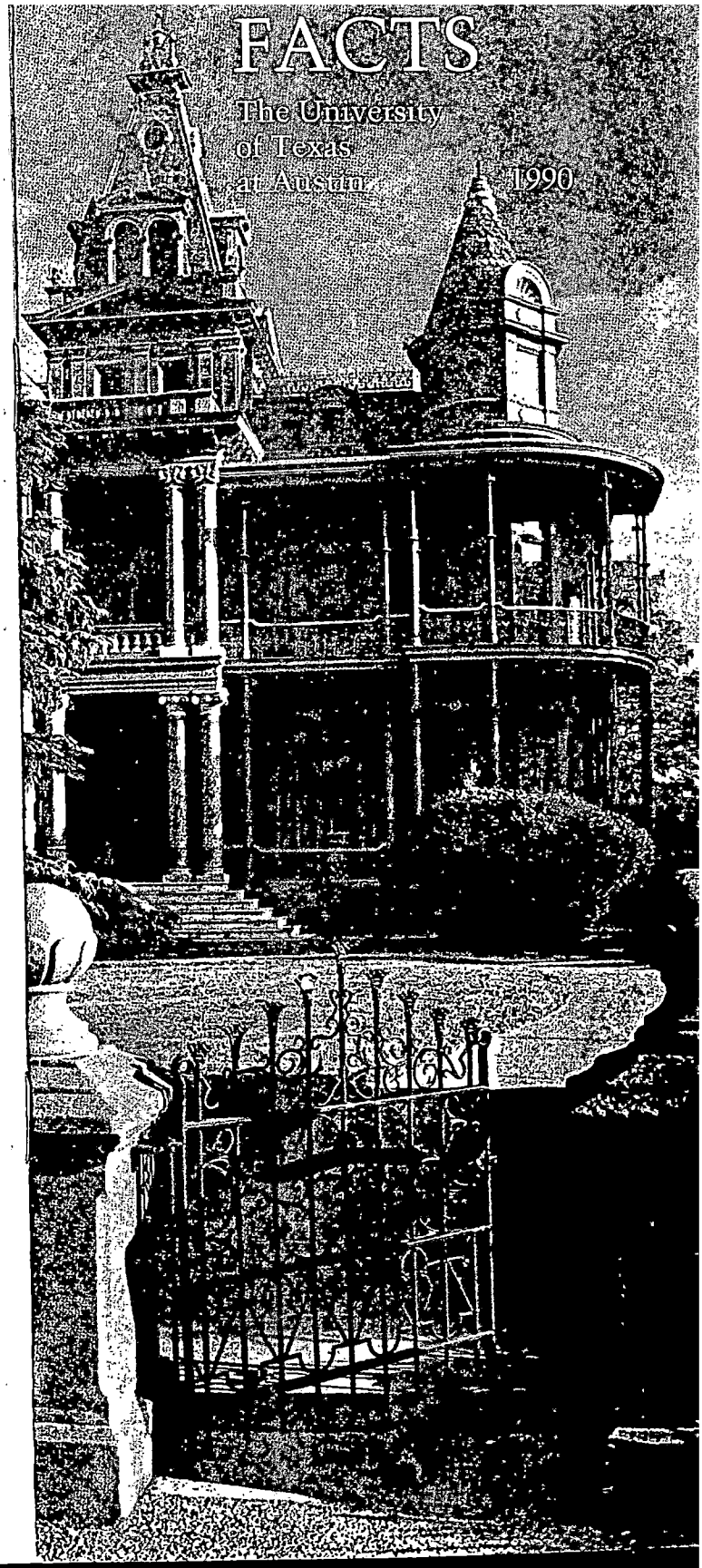
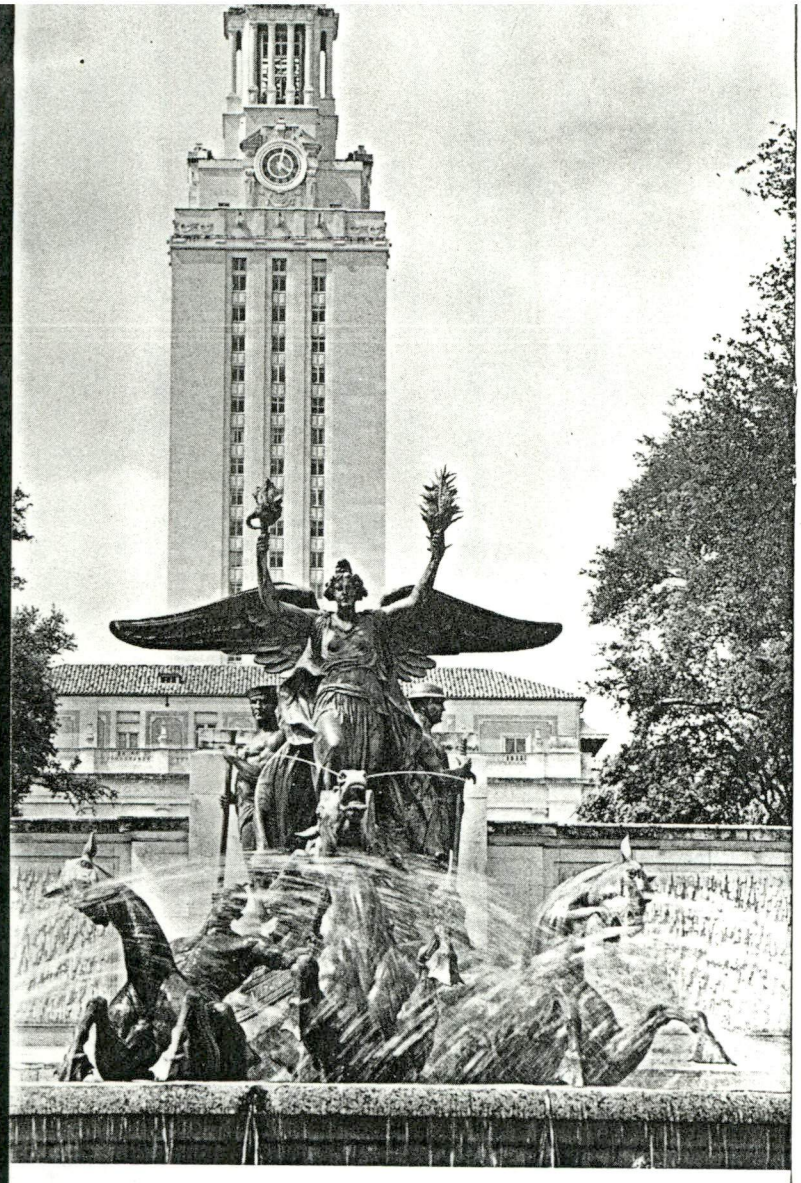
January 1990





THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

In its 107 years, The University of Texas at Austin has grown from a small campus, where cows once grazed on the grounds, to become a major institution known nationally for the quality of its research, teaching and public service.

In research, for example, two engineering faculty members have developed a low-temperature process to form ultra-thin components of microchips that eventually will lead to chips a thousand times more powerful than those on today's market. Promising research also is being done by two zoologists, who are perfecting a technique for repairing nerve damage that someday may have applications for human beings.

In teaching, UT Austin puts a premium on outstanding instruction; about 100 faculty members each year receive teaching excellence awards. In 1989, the highest award ($10,000) for excellent undergraduate teaching went to a philosophy professor whose lectures help students make sense of values in the modern world.

As a state-supported institution, UT Austin fosters many forms of public service. Those range from a biennial survey of state employee job satisfaction conducted for the Governor's Office and 16 state agencies to the production of TV announcements for local and national AIDS hotlines.

As the academic flagship of the UT System's 14 component institutions, UT Austin has come far from its beginning in 1883, when it had only one building, eight teachers, two departments, 221 students and a 40-acre campus. Today, it has a main campus of 357 acres and 118 buildings that is home to more than 50,000 students, 2,300 faculty and 11,000 staff members. Since its opening in 1883, UT Austin has awarded more than 312,800 degrees. Among its alumni are Lady Bird Johnson, Walter Cronkite, Bill Moyers, Secretary of State James A. Baker III and astronauts Alan Bean and Robert Crippen.

FACULTY

Faculty Recognition and Honors

The UT Austin faculty includes the winner of the 1977 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, winner of the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physics, winner of the 1948 Pulitzer Prize in Fiction and winner of the 1967 Pulitzer Prize in History.

National Academy of Sciences (two are foreign associates)	17 members
National Academy of Engineering	28 members
American Academy of Arts and Sciences (one is a foreign associate)	17 members
American Law Institute	19 members

Endowed Faculty Positions

A major highlight of the University's Centennial was the substantial expansion of new privately funded endowments for faculty positions. The University now has more than 1,000 such endowments.

An endowed chair is funded at a minimum of $500,000; a professorship, at $100,000; a faculty fellowship, at $50,000, and a lectureship, at $20,000. Through December 1989, UT Austin had faculty endowments as follows:

Endowed Chairs	176
Endowed Professorships	471
Endowed Faculty Fellowships & Lectureships	375
Total	**1,022**

Fall 1989 Faculty/Staff Appointments

Job Class	*Headcount*
Faculty (Professors, Instructors & Lecturers)	2,333
Assistant Instructors & Teaching Assistants	2,543
Student Academic & Research Assistants	2,272
Librarians	127
Administrative & Professional Personnel	1,081
Classified Staff	10,761
Total UT Austin	**19,117***

*(The total includes temporary and work-study employees.)

RESEARCH

From the efforts of individual faculty members to the work of 84 organized research units, scholarly inquiry at UT Austin covers a broad range of disciplines—from ancient Maya hieroglyphics to robots that can perform tasks hazardous for humans.

Research is funded by grants and contracts from governmental agencies and from the private sector; through gifts from individuals, foundations and corporations; from the Available University Fund, and through state appropriations. A total of $135,764,127 was awarded to UT Austin in grants and contracts for 1988-89. Federal dollars amounted to $90,064,176, accounting for 66.3 percent of the total. In addition, UT Austin received $16,376,983 for the period November 1989–August 1991 through the Texas Advanced Technology Research Program. That program—the largest competitive state-supported research grant program in the nation—supports basic and applied research which will help Texas strengthen and diversify its economy.

RESOURCES

Facilities

On its main campus in central Austin, the University maintains 118 buildings representing about 12.5 million square feet of space with a replacement value in excess of one billion dollars.

Beyond the main campus, other UT-owned property in Austin includes the 445-acre Brackenridge Tract, where a biological field laboratory and family student housing are located; the 94-acre Montopolis Research Center in southeast Austin; and the Balcones Research Center, a 475-acre tract eight miles northwest of the campus. Balcones is a research site for 21 UT Austin science and engineering laboratories.

Near Austin is Paisano, a retreat for writers and artists. It was the ranch of the late J. Frank Dobie, Texas folklorist.

UT Austin also has facilities in other Texas locales, including the Institute for Geophysics (Galveston), Marine Science Institute (Port Aransas), McDonald Observatory (atop Mount Locke in the Davis Mountains of West Texas) and Winedale Historical Center (Fayette County).

Computers

On the main campus, central academic computing facilities ranging from mainframes to microcomputers are available to all academic departments and research centers and to individual faculty, students and staff. The Computation Center supports academic computing with two CDC 170/750 systems, nine DEC VAX 11/780s and an IBM 3081D. It includes an Advanced Graphics Laboratory, high-performance workstation laboratory, microcomputer laboratory and public terminal facilities. The computers are accessible from terminals and personal computers both on and off campus and are connected to each other through a high-speed data communication network. Various departments and research centers have more than 150 other mainframes and minicomputers.

The Computation Center offers more than 70 short courses on computing topics. At its Microcomputer Teaching Facility in the Thompson Conference Center, faculty, students and staff can receive hands-on computer training. The public may also use this facility on a space-available basis.

The UT System Center for High Performance Computing, located at UT Austin's Balcones Research Center, provides supercomputer services to all component institutions in the UT System through a telecommunication network. The supercomputer center is equipped with a Cray X-MP/24 and a Cray X-MP/14se plus two front-end computers (a DEC VAX 8600 and a Convex C-120) and an IBM 4381 file server. Able to make 400 million computations per second, the supercomputer has accelerated research in such fields as oil recovery, quantum chemistry, medicine and high-energy physics.

Financial Resources

Tax dollars appropriated by the Texas State Legislature represent 31.5 percent of UT Austin's total 1989–90 budget of $619 million. Other sources of funds are federal, state and private grants (23.7 percent); self-supporting auxiliary enterprises such as dormitories, intercollegiate athletics and the Texas Union (15.5 percent); monies from the Available University Fund, which is income from the Permanent University Fund (12.3 percent); endowments and gifts (10.7 percent); tuition and fees paid by students (5.3 percent); and various other sources (1 percent).

The basic operating expenses for the University are funded through the educational and general (E&G) portion of the budget, representing 53.2 percent of the total budget. The E&G budget pays for faculty and staff salaries, libraries, student services, physical plant operations and other general administration.

1989-90 Budget

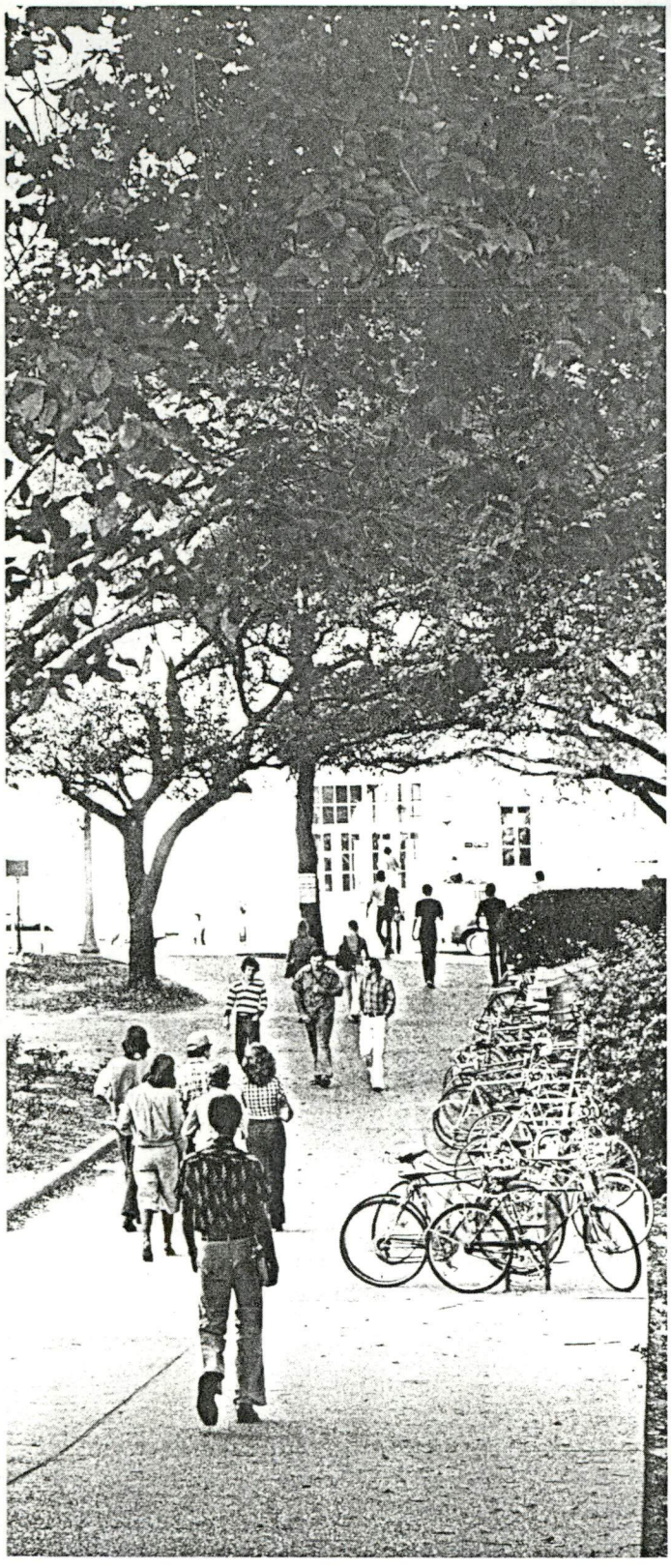
(Shown in Millions of Dollars)

Budgeted Expenses

*Educational and General Funds	$329
Auxiliary Enterprise Funds	96
Gifts, Grants, and Designated Funds	66
Sponsored Research and Services	127
Agency Funds	1
Total Budget	**$619**

***Sources of Educational and General Funds**

General Revenue Appropriations (tax dollars)	$195
Transfer from Available Fund	76
Tuition	33
Overhead for Sponsored Projects	20
Various Other Sources	5
Total Educational and General Funds	**$329**



STUDENTS

Quality of the Student Body

On measures such as the number of new National Merit Scholars and the high school rankings of entering freshmen, UT Austin continues to attract a large number of academically talented students.

In the 1989 fall semester, the University enrolled 217 new National Merit scholars, making the Texas campus second only to Harvard/Radcliffe in that regard. UT Austin's cumulative four-year enrollment of National Merit Scholars in that particular semester stood at 819.

The average Scholastic Aptitude Test score of UT Austin freshmen who enrolled in Fall 1989 was 1,098, almost 200 points higher than the national SAT average of 903 of all college-bound high school seniors.

Furthermore, for the 1989 fall semester, 86 percent of the entering freshmen ranked in the top quarter of their high school class, while 52 percent were in the top 10 percent.

University students annually receive more than 13,626 competitive academic scholarships which have a combined value of $19.1 million.

ADMISSION INFORMATION

Specific high school units are required for admission. The Office of Admissions can provide further information. Call (512) 471-1711.

Application Deadlines

Admission

All required application materials for undergraduates, graduates and international students must be submitted by the following deadlines:

	Fall Semester	*Spring Semester*	*Summer Session*
Undergraduate (U.S. freshmen and transfer students)	March 1	October 1	March 1
Graduate School	March 1	October 1	March 1
Law School	February 1	(none accepted)	February 1
International students	April 1	October 1	April 1
Former students	July 1	December 1	May 1
Transient students			May 1

Some colleges and schools at the University have enrollment limitations and therefore require earlier application dates.

A nonrefundable $25 processing fee is required of students applying for admission to the University. The application fee is slightly higher for Graduate School of Business and foreign students and for those entering the professional pharmacy program.

Prospective students may request admission information by writing the Office of Admissions, Main Building 7, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712-1159.

SPRING EXERCISES

PAST COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

May 1949	Honorable James P. Hart Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Texas
June 1950	Governor Allan Shivers State of Texas
June 1951	Sam Rayburn, Speaker, United States House of Representatives
May 1952	President Theophilus S. Painter University of Texas
May 1953	Dr. O. C. Carmichael University of Alabama
May 1954	L. L. Colbert President, Chrysler Corporation
June 1955	Robert B. Anderson Deputy Secretary of Defense
June 1956	John Jay Hopkins, Chairman and President, General Dynamics Corporation
June 1957	Detlev W. Bronk, President, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; President, National Academy of Sciences
May 1958	Dean Rusk President, Rockefeller Foundation
June 1959	Alan T. Waterman Director, National Science Foundation
June 1960	Ramon Beteta Director, Novedades, Mexico City
June 1961	Edward Weeks Editor, The Atlantic Monthly
June 1962	Norman Cousins Editor, The Saturday Review

PAST COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

June 1963	Leland J. Haworth, Member, Atomic Energy Commission; Director-Designate, National Science Foundation
May 1964	President Lyndon Baines Johnson
May 1965	President Clark Kerr University of California
June 1966	Francis Keppel, Former Assistant Secretary for Education Department of Health, Education & Welfare
June 1967	Ramsey Clark, Attorney General of the United States
June 1968	John Connally, Governor of the State of Texas
May 1969	Dean John Petersen Elder Graduate School of Arts and Sciences Harvard University
May 1970	Thomas G. Wicker Associate Editor, The New York Times
May 1971	Terry Sanford President, Duke University
May 1972	William D. Ruckelshaus, Administrator Environmental Protection Agency
May 1973	George H. Bush, Chairman Republican National Committee (former U.S. Ambassador to United Nations)
May 1974	Captain Alan L. Bean, U.S.N. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
May 1975	McGeorge Bundy, President Ford Foundation, New York
May 1976	Daniel J. Boorstin Librarian of Congress
May 1977	John R. Hubbard, President University of Southern California
May 1978	Paul W. Murrill, Chancellor Louisiana State University

PAST COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

May 1979	Robert A. Nisbet American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Study
May 1980	Norman Hackerman President, Rice University
May 1981	The Honorable Allan Shivers Former Governor of Texas
May 1982	Otis A. Singletary, President University of Kentucky
May 1983	<u>For the Students</u> Ms. Julie Ann Tindall
	<u>For The Faculty</u> Professor Emmette S. Redford
	<u>For The Alumni</u> Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
	<u>For The Administration</u> President Peter T. Flawn
May 1984	E. D. Walker, Chancellor The University of Texas System
May 1985	<u>Representing the 1920's-1930's</u> Jane Weinert Blumberg
	<u>Representing the 1940's</u> Mario E. Ramirez, M.D.
	<u>Representing the 1950's</u> Lloyd N. Hand
	<u>Representing the 1960's to Present</u> Prudence Mahaffey Mackintosh
May 1986	Professor Barbara Jordan Lyndon B. Johnson Centennial Chair in National Policy
May 1987	The Honorable Jim Wright Speaker of the House U.S. House of Representatives
May 1988	Bill Moyers New York, New York

May 1989	Peter O'Donnell, Jr. Dallas, Texas

DECEMBER GRADUATION CEREMONIES

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

PAST SPEAKERS

December 7, 1986	The Honorable Henry G. Cisneros Mayor of San Antonio
December 6, 1987	Admiral B.R. Inman, USN, (Retired) Austin, Texas
December 11, 1988	Dr. Steven Weinberg Regental Professor and Holder of Jack S. Josey-Welch Foundation Chair in Science, U.T. Austin Nobel Laureate in Physics
December 10, 1989	The Honorable Lloyd M. Bentsen United States Senator Washington, D.C.

VOLUME 16

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LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

THE LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON LIBRARY, AUSTIN, TEXAS

BORN	Aug. 27, 1908, near Johnson City, Texas.
HIGHER EDUCATION	Southwest Texas State Teachers College, B.S., 1930.
RELIGION	Disciples of Christ.
OCCUPATION	Teacher, public official.
MARRIAGE	Nov. 17, 1934, to Claudia Alta Taylor.
CHILDREN	Lynda Bird Johnson (1944-); Luci Baines Johnson (1947-).
MILITARY SERVICE	U.S. Navy in World War II.
POLITICAL PARTY	Democratic.
LEGAL RESIDENCE	Texas.
POSITION BEFORE TAKING OFFICE	Vice President.
DIED	Jan. 22, 1973, near Johnson City, Texas.
BURIAL PLACE	Near Johnson City, Texas.

Lady Bird Johnson, the president's wife, received her nickname from a childhood nursemaid who said she was "as pretty as a lady bird." The former Claudia Alta Taylor married Johnson in 1934.

FRED WARD FROM BLACK STAR

JOHNSON, Lyndon Baines (1908–1973), 36th president of the United States. Born far from the centers of power, he devoted his life to the art of politics and eventually reached the most powerful position in the world, the presidency. Earlier, as Senate floor leader of the Democratic party, he became one of the most important men in Washington.

Frustrated in his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1960, Johnson settled for the vice presidency under John F. Kennedy and contributed significantly to the ticket's victory that fall. For nearly three years he served as a loyal and unusually active lieutenant to the dynamic younger man who in 1960 had defeated his presidential aspirations and then selected him as a running mate. Then, as a consequence of the tragic assassination of President Kennedy, Johnson found himself the occupant of the White House. He quickly smashed the legislative deadlock between president and Congress and obtained enactment of major domestic measures proposed by his predecessor.

In the 1964 presidential election, Johnson overwhelmed Sen. Barry Goldwater. He then expanded his program of domestic reform, which he believed would lead to a "Great Society." But the rest of the world did not respond so readily to Johnson's innovating tendencies. His popularity and ability to control events declined, chiefly because of his decision to escalate the war in Vietnam. Unexpectedly, he decided not to seek reelection in 1968.

BOYHOOD AND EDUCATION

Johnson's early life contained few hints of the lofty position he would one day attain. He was born near Johnson City in southwestern Texas on Aug. 27, 1908. His family, which had lived for a long time in Texas, had not become wealthy. His parents occupied a farm in poor, hilly farming country, and they could not provide their son with many advantages. He attended public schools and graduated from Johnson City High School in 1924.

In 1927, Johnson was ready to heed his mother's appeals that he further his education. He enrolled in Southwest Texas State Teachers College in San Marcos. Even though he participated actively in debate and campus politics, edited the school paper, and spent a year away from his studies teaching school, he managed to graduate in 3½ years. The energy that characterized his later career was already apparent.

EARLY PUBLIC CAREER

For the first year after college, Johnson taught public speaking and debate in a Houston high school, but politics drew him away from the classroom. His political interests had developed early, for many members of his family participated in politics. His father served five terms in the Texas legislature and was a friend of one of the rising figures in state politics, Congressman Sam Rayburn. In 1931, Lyndon campaigned for Richard M. Kleberg and was rewarded with an appointment as the new congressman's secretary. This post provided many opportunities for a young man eager and able to learn.

Going to Washington when the "old order" was giving way to the "New Deal," Johnson quickly discovered where power lay and how to use the machinery of government. He became acquainted with men of influence, found out how

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THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

Report of the Centennial Commission

SEPTEMBER 15, 1983

A university serves as a wellspring of human knowledge and values. Throughout history, each new age has brought new challenges to fundamental principles of freedom, equality, and justice. In recent history, each decade has witnessed awesome increases in the amount of knowledge to be disseminated and advances in the means devised for such dissemination. In furtherance of The University of Texas at Austin's fulfillment of the statutory and constitutional mandates that it be "a University of the first class," the Commission has evaluated The University's mission under the assumption of a rapidly changing future.

Technology currently exists that will revolutionize education as we know it. Technology will alter education as surely and dramatically as it has altered communications, transportation, business, industry, and society itself. The University must therefore seize its opportunity to use its resources in responding to and influencing future changes in education. Though we can predict with assurance that The University will confront and indeed inspire changes in the next century, we cannot predict with like certainty either the scope or the detail of such changes. We do know this: that in dealing with the future, The University must respond with flexibility to the challenges ahead, many of which we can only imagine, and most of which we cannot now anticipate.

We recognize The University's outstanding record of educational, scientific, social, and cultural achievements. However, maintaining first-class status requires an ever-escalating effort. Excellence is not an absolute. Once great, a university can lose its greatness if it ceases to strive for excellence. Therefore, The University must continue to dedicate itself to superior achievement in instruction, student performance, research, and scholarly accomplishment.

The University must prepare its graduates to respond to the challenges of the future. The future holds such monumental changes as mass shifting of populations; new limitations on natural resources such as energy, water, and food; and vast economic and technological changes. The University's graduates must be equipped to deal with these changes, as well as with national and regional rivalries, space exploration, and the computer age.

We conceive the mission of The University to be:

To promote the development of the human resources of Texas and the nation to their highest potential of intellectual achievement and personal growth;

To provide excellent teaching for the education of qualified and promising undergraduates and graduates of diverse social, economic, and ethnic backgrounds;

To conduct research designed to develop and to extend human knowledge;

To advance the arts and to preserve culture;

To cultivate in the minds of the students the ethical and moral values that are the basis of a humane social order;

To maintain intellectual freedom, to protect it from those who seek to shackle independent thought, and to guard against unquestioning conformity to established intellectual doctrine;

To provide superior libraries that will serve as centers of scholarly research and as learning resources for students, faculty members, and the people of Texas;

To render service to the public through museums, exhibitions, performing arts, and other cultural activities; through applied research; through dissemination of information; and through athletic activities;

To provide continuing and advanced education for professional development and intellectual enrichment; and

To serve as the leader of higher education in Texas and to develop further a superior system of higher education, as well as to sustain and strengthen the quality of primary and secondary school education throughout the State.

In order to accomplish its mission:

The University must produce self-reliant graduates who are able to provide leadership and who do not simply react to events. The University must not only equip its graduates with skills but must also educate them broadly enough to enable them to adapt to and cope with the accelerated process of change that will occur in business, professional, and social institutions in the future.

The University must expose all students to a broad spectrum of the liberal arts, so that they

Harry Huntt Ransom

Edited by Hazel H. Ransom

The Conscience of the University

and Other Essays

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS PRESS
AUSTIN

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such accounts should end in bad satire about big-hatted Texans on the loose in the cultural capitals of the world and in bad novels about Texans at home.

None of this lore was damaging until it was taken seriously. It became most damaging when Texans, who started it all as a joke, began to take some of it seriously themselves. In the lore that joined its dollar wealth and its intellectual development, Texas lived out a vivid paradox that must be left to the social psychologists. For many years before the Civil War, and for many years after, the state was land-big and dirt-poor. Throughout this period, from about 1846 to 1916, educational activities in Texas were bold and decisive and educational plans so ambitious as to require both the hardihood and the gambling spirit of the frontier. It was after this era that Texas wealth, power, and influence grew.

Texas resources suddenly meant something more than wide expanse of land and wild extremes of temperature. Yet in this new age, educational progress slowed. Sometimes it came to a dead stop. In the era of its biggest boom and its loudest boasts, Texas has not maintained its original self-esteem or its first ambition in things intellectual, cultural, and artistic.

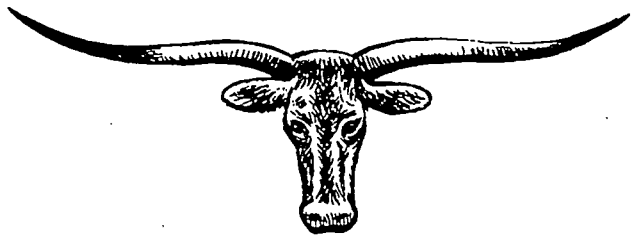
Where were the resolution, sensitive state pride, knowledgeable sense of value, willingness to take a risk, determination to capitalize on the American future in recent decades of compromising on educational minimums, concession to difficulty and deficit? For more than half a century Texas education has needed the same resourcefulness as Texas projects for drilling holes for oil and water, shoving ship channels, plowing the earth, and planing the air.

The irony is doubled now that knowledge has become quickly convertible into cold cash. In modern industry, with growing research budgets, charges for intellection are rapidly overtaking charges for management. Whoever said "A penny for your thoughts" wasn't talking business with an engineer, physicist, or chemist at current rates for scientific consultation in Texas.

Meanwhile, economic and social interrelations of "resources" have grown more and more complex. Time was when raw re-

UT Austin

TRADITIONS AND NOSTALGIA



By

MARGARET CATHERINE BERRY

TEXT ILLUSTRATION BY
JOE STUBBLEFIELD

COVER JACKET BY
DON COLLINS

EAKIN PRESS ★ AUSTIN, TEXAS

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THE FORTY ACRES

The elevated terrain in Austin on which the University is located embraced only forty acres of land at one time. This site was selected when the City of Austin was surveyed for the state capital and was for many years called "College Hill."

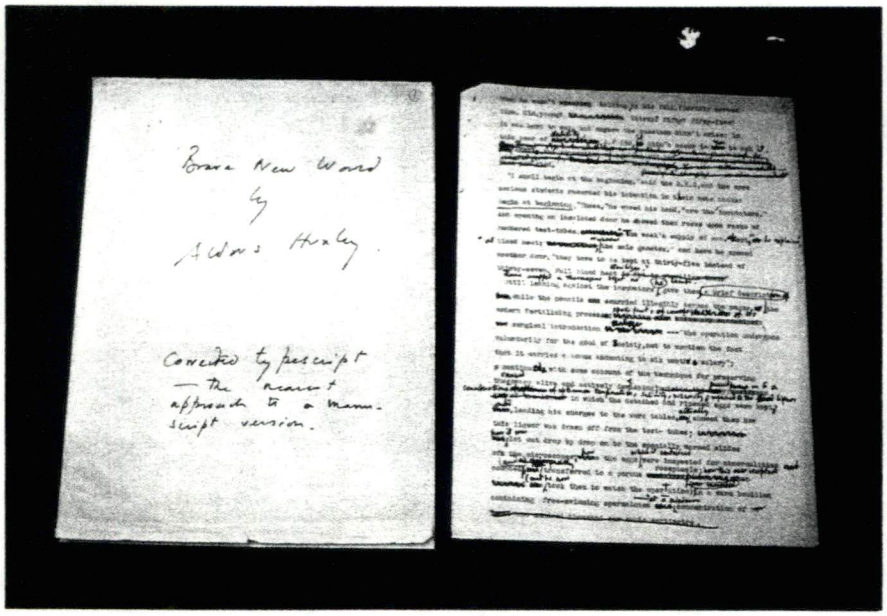
Many beautiful live oaks and other kinds of trees on the hill were cut down during the Civil War by order of General John B. Magruder in order to place cannons there to defend the City of Austin.

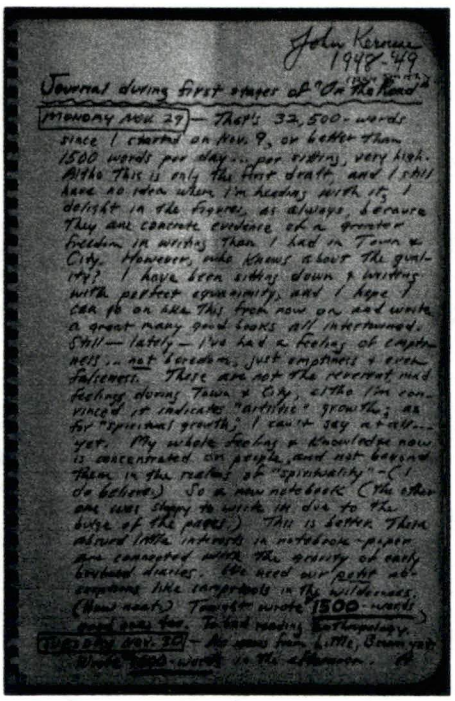
Boundaries of the Forty Acres were Guadalupe Street on the west from Twenty-First to Twenty-Fourth Streets; along Twenty-Fourth Street to Speedway on the north; Speedway on the east from Twenty-Fourth to Twenty-First Street; and Twenty-First Street on the south from Speedway to Guadalupe.

The Forty Acres, with the exception of Clark Field acquired in 1899 and located just east of the campus, remained the sole block of land making up the campus until approximately four hundred fifty acres along the Colorado River between the city and the Austin dam were given to the University by Colonel George W. Brackenridge of San Antonio on June 17, 1910. After a spirited drive, supported by President Robert E. Vinson and the Regents, to move the campus to the Brackenridge land on the river, the Thirty-Seventh Legislature appropriated, in 1921, the sum of $1,350,000 for the purchase of 135 acres of land north and east of the University as an addition to the original campus.

Since that time, the original Forty Acres has become 316 acres of land, not counting the Brackenridge tract or other holdings away from the main campus.

The Pforzheimer Library THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN





Left: Aldous Huxley. Title page and page from the corrected typescript and manuscript draft of *Brave New World*.

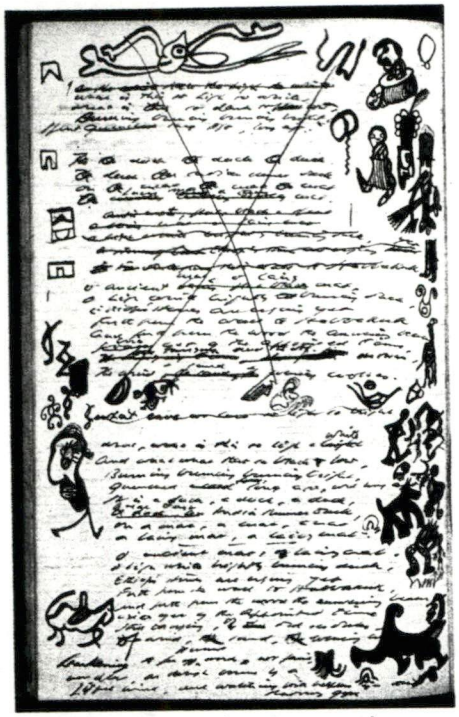
Above: Jack Kerouac. A page from the autograph travel diary for 1948-49 titled "Journal during the first stages of 'On the Road.'"

A Sampling of Twentieth-Century Holdings

Much of the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center's international reputation rests on its extensive holdings of twentieth-century American, British, and French literary manuscripts. Each year the Center attracts over 10,000 researchers whose use of the collections often results in books, articles, dissertations, conference papers, and occasionally even theatrical and cinema productions. No scholar working in the field of American, British, or French literature and the arts can afford to ignore the research potential of this vast library.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH LITERATURE

Present among the manuscripts are numerous landmarks of contemporary English literature, including James Joyce's corrected page proofs of his masterpiece *Ulysses*, multiple autograph versions of E.M. Forster's *A Passage to India*, the early autograph drafts of Tennessee Williams's *A Streetcar Named Desire*, and the extensively corrected galley proofs of William Faulkner's novel *Sanctuary*. Impressive as these single items may be, the importance of the collection for scholars lies in the unparalleled depth of the resources. Significant holdings for authors such as W.H. Auden, James Agee, T.S. Eliot, Lillian Hellman, Ernest Hemingway, Jack Kerouac, D.H. Lawrence, Robert Lowell, Arthur Miller, Ezra Pound, Anne Sexton, G.B. Shaw, John Steinbeck, Virginia Woolf, and countless others contain not only manuscript works but often lengthy correspondences with other writers, publishers, friends, and family. Supporting these materials are first and subsequent editions, photographs, and artifacts.



Samuel Beckett. A page from the autograph manuscript of his novel *Watt*, written during World War II in six notebooks, totaling 945 pages.

FRENCH LITERATURE

Closely related to the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center's English-language collections in its emphasis on the modern movement in literature and the arts is the Carlton Lake Collection, the most extensive group of modern French literary research materials anywhere outside France. It includes books, photographs, artworks in various media, and original documents of all kinds. Its greatest strength, however, lies in its manuscript resources. The Collection covers a broad range of writers and artists, among them Guillaume Apollinaire, Samuel Beckett, André Breton, Louis-Ferdinand Céline, René Char, Jean Cocteau, Colette, Paul Eluard, André Gide, Alfred Jarry, Matisse, Picasso, Jean-Paul Sartre, Toulouse-Lautrec, and Paul Valéry. In addition to these and other major creative figures in art and literature, the Collection contains the largest and most important group in any institution of autograph music manuscripts by the leading modern French composers: Maurice Ravel, Claude Debussy, Gabriel Fauré, Albert Roussel, and Paul Dukas.

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry. Original watercolor by Saint-Exupéry for his book *Le Petit Prince (The Little Prince)*, with annotations in his hand, 11" x 8½".

THE PFORZHEIMER LIBRARY AT TEXAS

An event of unprecedented academic importance to The University of Texas at Austin is the arrival of the Carl H. Pforzheimer Library to enlarge and enrich the already notable collections of rare books and manuscripts of the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center.

A Unique Collection

The Library consists of more than 1,100 titles and approximately 250 groups of manuscript letters and documents covering the 225-year period from 1475 (the year the first book was printed in the English language) to 1700. It contains the poetry, prose, and drama of Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, Donne, Milton, and many of their contemporaries.

In addition to the works of the writers who established the contours of our English heritage, these first 225 years of typography in England also brought the first translations into English of a number of classic and continental writers, notably Aristotle, St. Augustine, Castiglione, Cervantes, Montaigne, and Seneca, and these translations are also represented in the Pforzheimer Library.

Some Well-Known Works

Among the treasures is the first book printed in the English language, *Recuyell of the historyes of Troye* by Raoul Le Fevre. It was printed by William Caxton and Colard Mansion in 1475. Also present in the collection are seven other works printed by Caxton, famed as the first printer in English.

Some other well-known works:

SHAKESPEARE, the four folios: 1623, 1632, 1663, and 1685.

THE COVERDALE BIBLE, 1535, the first complete Bible in English, and the first printing of the King James version, 1611.

CHAUCER'S *Works*, London, 1532. This was the earliest critical attempt at an edition of Chaucer's works.

SPENSER'S *The Faerie Queene*, London, 1590.

BACON'S *Essayes*, London, 1597. This is the first edition of this most famous of English essayists.

DONNE'S *Poems, by J.D. With Elegies on the Authors Death*, London, 1633. Few of Donne's poems were printed during his lifetime. The 1633 *Poems* is the first collected edition.

MILTON'S *A Maske Presented at Ludlow Castle*, London, 1637. It is the copy owned by the Earl of Bridgewater for whom the masque was written and performed.

There are works of government, such as Thomas Hobbes's *Leviathan*, 1651, John Locke's *An Essay Concerning Humane Understanding* (spelled "human" in modern editions), 1690, and Richard Hooker's *Of the Lawes of Ecclesiasticall Politie*, 1594-97; of history, such as *The Generall Historie of Virginia* by Captain John Smith, 1624, the first sizable work written in English about the new-found continent; and of education, such as Roger Ascham's *The Scholemaster*, 1570, a classic in the history of pedagogy and a model of English prose composition.

There are also first editions of the first translations of major classical and continental writers:

ARISTOTLE'S *Politiques*, London, 1598.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S *The Citie of God*, London, 1610.

CASTIGLIONE'S *The Courtyer*, London, 1561. — Example of Italian Renaissance piece

CERVANTES' *Don-Quichote*, London, 1620.

MONTAIGNE'S *Essayes*, London, 1603.

SENECA'S *Tenne Tragedies*, London, 1581.

The Library's Formation

Carl H. Pforzheimer, Sr. put his collection together during the great period of sales of the major English house libraries, which started in the 1880's and continued through the dispersal (1916–1927) of the Britwell Court Collection (the greatest collection of early English literature ever brought together by an individual). The auction of the famed Elizabethan collection of John L. Clawson in 1926 was dominated by Mr. Pforzheimer's purchases. The books in the Pforzheimer Library bear most distinguished lineages. Moreover, a considerable number of them are of a state or variant not represented in any other library.

Even the Catalogue Is a Rare Book

Literary scholars everywhere know the Pforzheimer Library through its famous three-volume catalogue published in 1940. Entitled *The Carl H. Pforzheimer Library: English Literature, 1475–1700*, the catalogue provides carefully detailed descriptions of each item in the collection. Approximately 20 years of descriptive work went into its making. Published in a limited edition of only 150 copies, the Pforzheimer catalogue today is itself a rare book much sought after.

While the catalogue describes 98 percent of the holdings, Mr. Pforzheimer did not stop purchasing with its publication; the collection includes a number of superb items purchased after 1940, such as John Lyly's *Euphues and His England* (London, 1580), believed to be the only perfect copy.

VOLUME 23

Pumps to Russell

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

COMPLETE IN THIRTY VOLUMES

FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829

GROLIER INCORPORATED

International Headquarters: Danbury, Connecticut 06816

s followed by the great Swiss Burckhardt who, in his brilliant *ur der Renaissance in Italien* *ilization of the Renaissance in* ed the period from Dante to Italy as the age that saw the lern spirit in a profound trans- is and institutions. Burckhardt's n an idea of cultural history in of a civilization reflected an un- al unity. He organized his bril- talian civilization around his in- ie spirit of individualism. The is of Italy, he maintained, per- legree of freedom from the pat- conditioning than existed in the he *condottieri* (military leaders ie early despots succeeded in institutions to their own pur- became, in Burckhardt's phrase, With this political background al combined with the genius of le to produce those unique Italian Renaissance civilization. tment included very little in sis of causation or account of e same characteristics of Ren- re to be found in the 14th e 16th. The Renaissance ap- a phenomenon outside time, a miracle interrupting the ordi- torical evolution and marking the ideas that have been most ie modern world.

e the later 19th century that sm in all aspects of social life, e of Renaissance individualism . Also those who were seeking be from a civilization increas- industrialism could look back a historical period that was g been dedicated to the values expense of morality.

the 20th Century. The attack nception began in the 20th principally from students of The profounder students of doubt on the proposition that s man had been conscious of member of a group (church,), and had had no realization as an individual. Research institutions showed that the l far more, for example, to ies of the 12th and 13th cen- Italian city-states of the 14th pointed out also that the re- ndeed the whole basis of the on did not coincide with the ian cultural advances. Burck- ided economic history in his lidity of the concept of the eriod seemed to be impaired d that there were important ity to which it did not apply. al renewals of importance have taken place in the Mid- issance of the 12th century, sance of the 10th century, Renaissance of the 8th be- s of historical interpretation. Renaissance was seen as but series of revivals. At worst, mitative and unimportant in comparison with the great achievements of the earlier period. Some reputable scholars even maintained that there was no justification whatever for the term Renaissance and that our historical understanding would be improved by striking it from our vocabulary.

From this debate, which still continues, has emerged a clearer apprehension of the meaning of the Renaissance and a greater discrimination in applying the word to historical phenomena. It is clear that Burckhardt and his followers in the 19th century overstated the case for a break in historical continuity. Students today would not be inclined to make the break between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance either as sharp or as all-encompassing as Burckhardt implied. Furthermore, modern scholarship has, on the whole, established the claim of the medievalists that the political and economic institutions of the modern world owe much more to the developments of the 12th and 13th centuries than they do to the Renaissance as Burckhardt interpreted it. On the other hand, the attack on the validity of the conception of the Renaissance has been carried to indefensible lengths. We are thus left with a concept that recognizes the Renaissance as a useful description of an important chapter in the intellectual rather than in the institutional history of the Western world. Although changes in the mental and spiritual climate are always more elusive to date than the great political revolutions, this Renaissance chapter may be said to begin with an account of Italian humanism in the 14th century. Its sequel traces the gradual conquest of the Western world by the new modes of thought that had originated in Italy.

THE RENAISSANCE IN ITALY

It already has been noted that one of the most striking innovations in the Italian 14th century was the attainment of a new perspective on the civilizations of Greece and Rome and the consequent development of a new periodization of history. The central figure in this achievement was the 14th century poet and humanist Petrarch. From an early age Petrarch dedicated himself to the study of the classics. Although his vernacular poetry is today more regarded and remembered than his Latin compositions, it was on the latter that his fame rested in his own lifetime. His friend Giovanni Boccaccio shared Petrarch's passionate desire for a deeper knowledge of the ancient world, and besides the famous *Decameron* (1353) wrote important works in Latin on ancient mythology and on the fate of heroes and princes. In the followers of Petrarch and Boccaccio we can see clearly developed the characteristic features of humanist thought. (See HUMANISM.) In their emphasis on grammar and rhetoric and on the importance of form in writing and speaking, the humanists were the direct descendants of medieval teachers. But their reliance on a better and more direct knowledge of antiquity gave their thought a new orientation. Among the teachers and scholars of the new learning, who often became secretaries of princes and communes, appeared the intense nostalgia for the civilization of Greece and Rome, the scorn for scholasticism and metaphysics in favor of an interest in man and in ethics, and the emphasis on the values derived from ancient literature as a guide to conduct.

The more such interests were developed, the more they revealed the possibility of tensions between the Christian believer and the classical scholar, and sometimes, especially in the 15th century, the latter seemed to triumph over the former. But the view that many of the 15th century humanists were "pagans" has had to be abandoned or greatly modified. A man like Lorenzo Valla, even if he did write against the *Donation of Constantine* and the abuses in the church, gave evidence in his *De libero arbitrio* (1439; *Dialogue on the Freedom of the Will*) of a deeply Christian consciousness. In an atmosphere so thoroughly penetrated by the observances and presuppositions of Christianity, it was still impossible for anything like modern agnosticism or atheism to command a wide acceptance.

SNARK INTERNATIONAL

Niccolò Machiavelli redirected Renaissance thought by his analysis of the political behavior of mankind.

Another theme of humanistic speculation was the continuing debate between the claims of the active and the contemplative life. Petrarch himself had condemned Cicero for his political career, but supported for a time the Roman revolution of his day by Cola di Rienzo. In the early 15th century, humanists like Lino Coluccio di Piero Salutati, Leonardo Bruni, and Poggio Bracciolini, all of whom became secretaries of the Florentine Republic, supported a program of active participation in politics and the service of the state. Late in the 15th century, however, when the Medici rule had been established in Florence and most of the other Italian states had fallen under signories, the humanists preferred to retire to the villas of their patrons and lead lives devoted to literature or Neoplatonic poetry far removed from the sense of civic obligation that had been felt by their predecessors.

Pursuit of Classical Languages. Humanist enthusiasm kindled the desire for the knowledge of Greek and the search for ancient manuscripts. Petrarch had not known Greek, and Boccaccio made only a beginning in the language. Their successors were more fortunate. Manuel Chrys-

ALINARI/SCALA

The humanist Enea Silvio de' Piccolomini, later Pope Pius II, is awarded a laurel crown by the emperor.

oloras, a Byzantine envoy, went to Florence in 1395 and began giving lessons in Greek. Leonardo Bruni described with what eagerness these lessons were greeted and how he himself, under the inspiration of this opportunity, gave up the study of the civil law and applied himself day and night to learning Greek. During the subsequent years other Byzantine scholars and refugees spread the knowledge of Greek even more widely, and by the time Constantinople fell to the Turks in 1453, the teaching of Greek was well established. A real knowledge of the language was, however, the prerogative of the few, and Italian humanism remained, on the whole, more oriented toward Latin literature than toward Greek. Most of the educated public for many years to come received their knowledge of Greek authors through the medium of Latin translations, the making of which was one of the great scholarly achievements of the 15th century. Plato, for example, was most widely read in the translation of his works into Latin made by Marsilio Ficino under the patronage of the Medici. By the end of the 15th century, nevertheless, the number of scholars who knew Greek was so considerable that the famous Aldine Press in Venice embarked on printing the entire body of ancient Greek literature.

The desire to perfect the knowledge of the ancient languages was accompanied and stimulated by the recovery of lost or previously unknown manuscripts containing classical masterpieces. The early 14th century was the great age of discovery when scholars such as Poggio Bracciolini, attending the Council of Constance, searched for manuscripts in the monasteries of Switzerland and Germany. He was rewarded by finding important works of Cicero and Quintilian and, in a celebrated letter to a friend in Florence, described how he had rescued these great authors from their unworthy captivity in the neglect of a monastic library. Later in the century the *Annales* of Cornelius Tacitus were discovered, and these came into immense popularity as the forms of political life in Italy became more rigid. Tacitus, the resigned historian of imperial corruption, appealed more directly than republican Livy to an age that saw Italy succumbing to the weight of foreign despotism. For the most part, however, the great age of the recovery of ancient authors was the first part of the 15th century, and subsequent generations of scholars spent their greatest efforts in capitalizing on the finds made by their predecessors.

The effort to establish the correct texts and to elucidate their real meaning produced an increasing body of philological knowledge. Such a work as Lorenzo Valla's *Elegantiae Linguae Latinae* (1440; *Elegances of the Latin Language*) pointed out the correct—that is, the ancient—usage at the expense of the living Latin language, which was regarded by humanist scholars as barbarous and corrupt. With the invention of printing it became possible to reproduce exactly a single emendation in a text, and genuinely critical editions began to make their appearance. The whole body of historical knowledge about classical civilization that thus became available was the basis for the widespread and self-conscious imitation of ancient forms in literature and in art and even in the habits and style of daily life.

Cultural Creativity. The classical revival, the Renaissance in its original sense, was accompanied by a great outburst of creativity in literature, painting, sculpture, and architecture. While many of the humanists advocated a sterile imitation of Latin models in poetry and prose, some writers, and among them the greatest of Italian Renaissance poets, had the courage to write in the vernacular. Although the 15th and 16th century writers Matteo Maria Boiardo, Politian (Poliziano), Ludovico Ariosto, and Torquato Tasso used both medieval and classical models, they wrote their masterpieces in the vernacular, just as Dante and Petrarch had. In the same way, painters from Masaccio and Filippo Brunelleschi to Michelangelo, Raphael, Andrea del Sarto, and Leonardo da Vinci drew inspiration from the classical revival. But their work transcended imitation of the classical and exhibited great independence and originality. The art of the *quattrocento* (15th century) and the first part of the 16th century has remained one of the glories of Western civilization.

Patronage. Scholar, poet, and artist all found patrons who gave them commissions and pensions and frequently were able to appreciate their work. The political conditions in Italy were for a brief period peculiarly favorable to the sponsoring of intellectual and artistic activity. In many cases tyrants and *condottieri* who had no legitimate title to the political power they enjoyed tried to justify themselves by becoming distinguished patrons of arts and letters. If one lacked princely ancestors, one could adopt princely virtues and a princely style and convince the people that their ruler had a natural right to preside over their destinies.

Among the greater Italian powers who illustrate this development were the Sforza in Milan

and the Medici in Fl
descendant of a blac
of Milan in the mid
and his sons presidec
brilliant courts in Re
Beatrice d'Este reigned
Sforza, and Leonardo
were among the artists
of the duke.

In Florence, the M
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libraries. The Medici
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continued to behave as
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lived on a scale far m
of many contemporary p
founded their private f
republic. The court
grandson, Lorenzo the
1492, represented the
Renaissance, and the ta
the patron were matche
artists, poets, philosop
surrounded him.

Yet Florence was not
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dukes of Urbino were c
and their encouragemer
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sare Castiglione's *Il*
Courtier), the most wi
sance treatises on mar
Mantua and the Este

France's army enters Flore

and the Medici in Florence. Francesco Sforza, descendant of a blacksmith, seized the duchy of Milan in the middle of the 15th century, and his sons presided over one of the most brilliant courts in Renaissance Italy, in which Beatrice d'Este reigned as the wife of Ludovico Sforza, and Leonardo da Vinci and Bramante were among the artists employed in the service of the duke.

In Florence, the Medici had come to power in 1434, and Cosimo de' Medici initiated the program of lavish support for arts and letters that was continued by his successors. Palaces were built, painters and sculptors were commissioned to decorate them, and scholars were supported in the work of translation and in the collection of libraries. The Medici did not formally abolish the republican form of government and in fact continued to behave as if they were simply private citizens of Florence. Nevertheless they lived on a scale far more magnificent than that of many contemporary princes and, in effect, confounded their private fortunes with those of the republic. The court of Cosimo's celebrated grandson, Lorenzo the Magnificent, who died in 1492, represented the peak of the Florentine Renaissance, and the taste and discrimination of the patron were matched by the greatness of the artists, poets, philosophers, and scholars who surrounded him.

Yet Florence was not unique. Similar achievements could be found at other centers. The dukes of Urbino were celebrated for their library and their encouragement of literature and the arts. Their court became the setting for Baldassare Castiglione's *Il Cortegiano* (1528; *The Courtier*), the most widely read of all Renaissance treatises on manners. The Gonzaga at Mantua and the Este at Ferrara likewise provided examples of Renaissance courts distinguished for their fostering of all the arts.

The role of the papacy requires special mention. After the conciliarist attack on the papacy had subsided, the papal court began to assume an important place in the new intellectual movement in Italy. The 15th century Pope Nicholas V supported among his secretaries some of the most distinguished humanist scholars of the age and commissioned an enormous number of translations from the Greek. He was one of the chief creators of the Vatican Library, which reflected the interests of the new learning. His successor, Pius II, the former Enea Silvio de' Piccolomini, known as Aeneas Silvius, was himself a distinguished scholar and historian. The popes of the later 15th century continued to do even more for the encouragement of literature and art. Sixtus IV, Francesco della Rovere, built the Sistine Chapel and had its walls decorated by the greatest *quattrocento* artists. Alexander VI, whatever may be said about his unfortunate influence on the moral position of the papacy, had the taste to commission Pinturicchio to do the superb decorations of the Borgia apartments.

The climax of the Renaissance papacy was, however, reached in the pontificate of Julius II (reigned 1503–1513). One of the greatest figures in the history of patronage, he caused St. Peter's to be rebuilt and summoned Bramante, Michelangelo, and Raphael, among others, to work for him. Within the short span of years of this pontificate, the whole new style of the High Renaissance emerged in the creations of those and other artists working in Rome.

Julius was succeeded by Leo X, grandson of Lorenzo the Magnificent. This pope, while not nearly as great nor as vital a figure as Julius, brought to the papacy the Medici traditions of

France's army enters Florence. The 1494 invasion helped to spread the Italian Renaissance to northern Europe.

EPA/SCALA

VOLUME 9

Desert to Egret

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

COMPLETE IN THIRTY VOLUMES

FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829

GROLIER INCORPORATED

International Headquarters: Danbury, Connecticut 06816

, **Sydney Thompson** (1824–
oet and critic. He was born in
on April 5, 1824, and was edu-
tutors. A precocious youth, he
; a seer whose verse was meta-
d. The stylistic extravagances
m work, the dramatic poem
vere parodied in *Firmilian* by
who labeled Dobell and his as-
modic" school. Dobell's poem
0) expressed his sympathy for
ılists, and his *England in Time*
ontained descriptive verses on

during his last 20 years, Do-
22, 1874, and was buried at
estershire. His miscellaneous
ıed posthumously in *Thoughts*
, and Religion (1876).

Sir William (1899–1970), Aus-
is noted for his fine craftsman-
color and for his Hogarthian
orn on Sept. 24, 1899, in New
ı Wales, and worked there as
e moving to Sydney to study
eceived a traveling scholarship
n Society of Arts and went to
: studied at the Slade School
l at the Royal Academy. Re-
a in 1939, he was the official
l Works Council there during

ll's portrait of a fellow artist,
the Archibald Prize for por-
tings are represented in the
of Sydney and Adelaide, and
ıs.
ighted in 1966. He died in
Wales, on May 14, 1970.

'bə-rī-nər, **Johann Wolfgang**
ıan chemist who, with his the-
ıduced the idea that certain
ar properties can be arranged
Döbereiner was born in Hof,
3, 1780. At the age of 14 he
harmacies, where he acquired
emistry. In 1810 he was ap-
f chemistry at the University

ıired by Sir Humphry Davy's
ım, produced a platinum
/ decomposing a platinum salt
hydrogen gas was directed
this porous metal in air, the
orporated the process into a
known as Döbereiner's lamp.
mportant step in the use of
st.
nd 1829, Döbereiner sought
that chemically similar ele-
ıged in groups of three, or
e equivalent weights of the
y equal amounts. His triads
ontium-barium and chlorine-
bereiner thus produced the
periodicity of the elements.
as not considered important
t foreshadowed Mendeleyev's
e elements. Döbereiner died
, 1849.

EDUARD FARBER
Editor of "Great Chemists"

DOBERMAN PINSCHER, dō'bər-mən pin'chər, a medium-sized dog trained for use in police and military work and as a protector-companion in the home. Doberman pinschers have the fire and lightning reaction of terriers and the power and intelligence of guard and herding breeds. It is also used as a hunting dog.

The breed originated in Germany in the late 19th century, but its ancestry is not certain. It derives its name from Louis Doberman of Apolda, Thuringia (a region of West Germany), whose experiments were reportedly involved in the early development of the breed, and from the German word for terrier. The breed's reputation for courage and its beauty made it popular in other lands, particularly the United States.

The Doberman pinscher has a short, shiny coat, clipped ears and tail, and very strong musculature. Its height at the shoulders is 24 to 28 inches (60–70 cm), and its weight may be 55 to 90 pounds (25–40 kg); males are larger than females. The Doberman pinscher's coat may be black, reddish-brown, bluish-gray, or silvery-beige with characteristic rust markings.

DOBIE, dō'bē, **J. Frank** (1888–1964), American writer. James Frank Dobie was born on a ranch in Live Oak county, Texas, on Sept. 26, 1888. Working as a newspaper reporter between terms, he graduated from Southwestern University in 1910 and received a master's degree from Columbia in 1914. During World War I he was an artillery officer. He taught English at several institutions, mainly at the University of Texas.

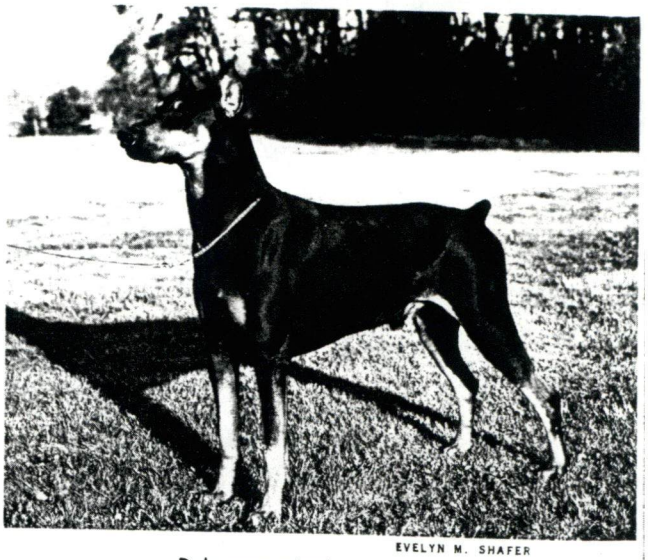
Noted as a collector and recorder of Southwestern folklore, he was for two decades secretary of the Texas Folklore Society and editor of its publications. His 20 books include *A Vaquero of the Brush Country* (1929), *Coronado's Children* (1930), *The Longhorns* (1941), and *The Mustangs* (1952). He died in Austin, Texas, on Sept. 18, 1964.

WAYNE GARD
Author of "Rawhide Texas"

DÖBLIN, dû'blēn, **Alfred** (1878–1957), German writer of the expressionist school. He was born in Stettin, Pomerania, on Aug. 10, 1878, and was a physician in Berlin before winning critical acclaim for his novel *Die drei Sprünge des Wang-lun* (1915), set in China. His later books include a historical novel, *Wallenstein* (1920); a Utopian satire, *Berge, Meere und Giganten* (1924); and his best-known work, *Berlin Alexanderplatz* (1929; Eng. tr., 1931), a novel whose interior monologues show the influence of Joyce.

After living in exile in France and the United States from 1933 to 1945, Döblin returned to Germany. His last novel, *Hamlet* (1956), was an expression of his hope for a new Europe. He died on June 26, 1957, at Emmendingen.

DOBRIZHOFFER, dō'brits-hōf-ər, **Martin** (1717–1791), Austrian Jesuit missionary in Paraguay. He was born in Friedberg, Bohemia, on Sept. 7, 1717, and joined the Society of Jesus in 1736. He was sent in 1749 to Paraguay, where he labored for 18 years among the Guarani and Abipón tribes. When the Jesuits were expelled from Paraguay and other Spanish possessions in 1767, he returned to Austria. He composed a 3-volume work, *Historia de Abiponibus* (1783–1784), based on his experiences and observations. The work provides a detailed description of the manners, customs, history, and life of the Paraguayan Indians and highlights the efforts of the missionaries to prevent the despoliation of the Indians by the civil authorities.



EVELYN M. SHAFER
Doberman pinscher

Dobrizhoffer was named preacher to the Imperial Court at Vienna in 1773. He held this post until his death in Vienna on July 17, 1791.

CLEMENT J. ARMITAGE, S. J.
Jesuit Missions, N. Y.

DOBROVSKÝ, dô'brôf-skē, **Joseph** (1753–1829), Czech philologist, who laid the foundations for the comparative study of Slavonic languages. He was born of Bohemian parents on Aug. 17, 1753, in Gyermet, near Györ, Hungary. For a brief time he was a Jesuit priest. After the dissolution of the Jesuit order in 1773, he devoted his life to scholarship. He died at Brno, Moravia, on Jan. 6, 1829.

Dobrovský wrote in Latin and German, but not in Czech. However, he helped revive the Czech national consciousness and, through his studies, inspired the revival of Czech as a literary language. His principal works are *Geschichte der böhmishcen Sprache und ältern Litteratur* (1792), a survey of the Czech language; *Ausführliches Lehrgebäude der böhmischen Sprache* (1809–1819), a study of Czech grammar; and *Institutiones linguae Slavicae dialecti veteris* (1822), the first scientific grammar of Old Slavonic.

DOBRUDJA, dô'brōō-jä, is a historical region of the Balkan peninsula, now divided politically between Bulgaria and Rumania. It is bounded on the west and north by the Danube River and its estuary (the Kilia channel), on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by a line running from the Danube near Tutrakan (Turtucaia) to Ekrene, south of Balchik, on the Black Sea. Dobrudja (or Dobruja) has an area of approximately 9,000 square miles (23,300 sq km). The Rumanian name for the region is Dobrogea.

The chief cities in the region are Silistra and Tolbukhin (Dobrich) in Bulgaria, and Constanţa, the major port of Rumania. The area is flat and semiarid, and it produces a high yield of cereal crops. A major industrial district was built up around Constanţa in the 1950's and 1960's. The area also has vineyards, and a fishing industry operates along the coast.

The Rumanian section of Dobrudja is now the center of that country's tourist industry. A se-

WHRC

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VOLUME IV
1961—1968

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

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ricia Mary, Sheila Margaret (Mrs. K.
licitor, 1910; practiced Dargaville, 1912.
Vebb, Ross & Griffiths, barristers and
ckland, New Zealand, 1927—. Mem.
ent 1943—, atty. gen., minister of
), minister of external affairs, minis.
d tys., 1951-55; high commr. for
in United Kingdom, 1955—. Served
r I, 1917-19. Knight Comdr. St. Mi-
. George. Home: 1, Cornwall Terrace,
, London N.W. 1. Office: 415, Strand,
2. Deceased.

arle W., business exec.; b. Morehead
'eb. 9, 1883; s. Alexander H. and Har-
W.; student Duke; A.B., U. Mich.,
t N.Y. Law Sch., 1902-04; m. Lillie
Jan. 11, 1944. Admitted to N.Y. bar,
ed in N.Y.C., 1904-22; gen. atty. Gen.
, 1922-25; pres. Ethyl Corp., 1925-47,
947-48. Trustee Duke. Clubs: Metropoli-
ty, Cloud (N.Y.C.); St. Andrews Golf
N.Y.). Office: 15 E. 26th St., N.Y.C.
July 7, 1965; buried Morehead City.

ieorge Thomas, editor; b. Montreal,
Nov. 3, 1866; s. George and Han-
:ton) W.; ed. McMaster U., Toronto;
of D.D. from Denison U., O.); m.
nson, of Mt. Forest, Ont., Feb. 6,
ined Bapt. ministry, 1888; pastor,
ls, N.Y., 1888-93, Auburn, N.Y.,
rampton, Ont., 1896-1901, Toronto,
ernat. sec. Bapt. Young Peoples Union
)05-11; asso. editor periodicals of
Pub. Soc., June 1, 1911-May 1917;
religious edn. for Western Canada,
c. S.S. Council of Evang. Denomina-
and Can. Sec. div. edn. instns. Am.
Relief in the Near East. Office: 1
New York, N.Y.†

anor A., educator; b. Nashville, Apr. 1,
nzo C. and Ellen (Hanor) W.; A.B., U.
)08; M.S., U. Chgo., 1911; Ph.D.,
dy Coll. for Tchrs., 1920; m. Willard
mings, Aug. 11, 1914; children—John
Carolyn, Mary Willard, Martha Cather-
ology, chemistry, physiology, psychology
te Normal Sch., 1912-17; chemistry and
rge Peabody Coll. for Tchrs., 1917-53,
53—; cons. on nature films, and sci.
os. Fellow A.A.A.S. (council 1945-53);
nem. Soc. (chmn. Nashville sect. 1951),
Study Soc., Nat. Assn. Research in Sci.
es. 1937), Nat. Council on Elementary
(chmn. dept. sci. instrn. 1926), Nat.
Assn. (sec. 1946-52, chmn. mag. bd.
o. Assn. Sci. and Industry (dir. 1941-
Acad. Sci. (pres. 1946), Freolac Club,
Pi, Phi Delta Kappa. Author: Science
on and Experiment (with R. O. Beau-
35. Contbr. to encys. and ednl. jours.
Sch. Sci. Library (ann.), 1925-45;
nce, 1927-47; sci. issues Education,
ome: 245 Blue Hills Dr., Nashville
l July 3, 1965; buried Mt. Olivet

ames Duncan, advt. exec.; b. St. Louis,
08; s. James and Margaret (Snethen)
m laude Choate Sch.; A.B., Princeton,
argaret Ann Glaenzer, Oct. 30, 1931;
rgaret Ann, Katrinka Brette. Trainee
Dominick, N.Y.C., 1931-33; advt. mgr.
dising mgr. Am. Commercial Alcohol
39; v.p., gen. mgr. Jones & Brakeley,
939-43; v.p., mgr. new bus. dept. Young
Inc., 1943-51; v.p. C. J. LaRoche &
951-53, pres., dir., 1953—, chairman
d. January 1958—. Mem. executive
Services Dept. Nat. Bd. YMCA, 1949—;
wich, Conn. disaster com. A.R.C., 1946-
Greenwich, Country Day Sch. Mem. Am.
Agys., Greenwich C. of C. (v.p. 1951-
Kennebunk River (Kennebunkport, Me.,
5); Greenwich (Conn.) Country. Home:
Dr., Greenwich, Conn. Office: 575 Lex-
N.Y.C. 22. Died Sept. 1960.

ohn) Burkitt, engineer; b. Phila., Nov.
Charles Rose and Eliza Ann (Greaves)
. of Mich., 1871; studied mathematics
at univs. of Heidelberg, Göttingen,
Paris, 1878-81; m. Mary Emlenie, d.
M. Gregory, 1st pres. of U. of Ill.,
876. Prof. civ. engring., U. of Ill.,
of. applied mathematics, Cornell U.,
prof. mathematics and mechanics,
. Tech., 1885—; now consulting
at Internat. Elec. Exhbn., 1884;
Louis Expn., 1904. Inventor of the
namometer, Viscous Dynamometer, and
for the measurement of power,
scientific apparatus. Fellow A.A.A.S.;
o Matematico di Palermo, Am. Math.
Soc. Mech. Engrs. Retired on Carnegie
1907. Author fomany scientific pa-
Glen Ridge, N.J. Address: Hoboken,

WEBB, Kenneth Seymour, writer, dramatist; b. N.Y.C., Oct. 16, 1885; s. William Edward and Juliet (Bell) W.; A.B., Columbia, 1906; m. Lorraine Frost, Sept. 20, 1920. Began as writer and dir. for vaudeville stage, 1910; writer, Vitagraph Co., 1913, writer, dir., 1918-19; writer for screen, also writer, dir., or dir., 1919-38, successively with Famous Players Co., Whitman Bennett-First Nat., for Films, Whitman Bennett-United Artists, C. C. Burr & Co., Pathé, Lee DeForest Co., Inspiration Pictures, Tiffany Pictures, Fitzpatrick Pictures; writer for legitimate stage, 1924—; radio writer and producer Batten Barton Durstine and Osborn, Inc., 1933—, Western editor, 1953—; author radio works, plays, mus. comedies and vaudeville sketches. Lectr. on radio writing and prodn. N.Y. U., 1942-43. Bd. dirs. Percy Williams Home. Mem. Soc. of Cincinnati, S. R., A.S.C.A.P. (charter), Song Writers Protective Assn., Actors Equity Assn., Motion Picture Dirs. Assn. (eastern pres. 1923-25), Authors League Am. (sec. 1941-43, council 1941-50), Dramatists Guild (council 1931-35), Radio Writers Guild (founder, 1st pres. 1935-38; mem. council 1935-50), Radio Dirs. Guild, Alpha Chi Rho. Clubs: Lambs (council 1932-50), Players N.Y. Home: 310 S. Bundy Dr., Los Angeles 49. Office: 1680 N. Vine St., Hollywood, Cal. Died Mar. 6, 1966.

WEBB, Richard L(ockwood), educator; b. Farmer City, Ill., Oct. 14, 1902; s. Charles and Anna (White) W.; A.B., U. Ill., 1924, M.S., 1925; Ph.D., 1931; m. Pauline Marvel, Dec. 31, 1929. Asst. zoology U. Ill., 1924-26, instr. anatomy, sch. medicine, 1926-31, asso., 1931-34, asst. prof., 1934-39, asso. prof., 1939-45, prof. anatomy, 1945-46; vis. prof. anatomy Washington U., St. Louis, 1945-46; faculty dept. anatomy Ind. U. since 1946, chmn. dept. since 1948. Mem. A.A.A.S., Am. Assn. Anatomists, Ind. Acad. Sci., Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, Kappa Delta Rho, Phi Beta Pi. Contbr. articles profl. publs. Home: 1408 Maxwell Lane, Bloomington, Ind. Died Nov. 10, 1961; buried Rose-Hill Mausoleum, Bloomington, Ind.

WEBB, Walter Prescott, author, educator; b. Panola County, Tex., Apr. 3, 1888; s. Casner P. and Mary Elizabeth (Kyle) W.; A.B., U. of Tex., 1915, A.M., 1920, Ph.D., 1932; student University of Wisconsin, 1916, U. Chgo., 1922-23; M.A., Oxford U.; Litt.D., So. Meth. U.; m. Jane Elizabeth Oliphant, Sept. 16, 1916 (dec. 1960); 1 dau., Mildred; m. 2d, Maury Maverick, Dec. 14, 1961. Tchr. pub. schs. 1907-09 and 1911-18; apptd. instr. in history, U. of Tex., 1918, adjunct prof., 1920, asso. prof., 1927, prof. since 1933; cons. historian Nat. Park Service, 1937; Harkness lecturer in Am. history, London U., spring 1938; Guggenheim fellow, 1938; Harmsworth prof. Am. Hist., Oxford U., Eng., 1942-43; distinguished prof. history U. Tex., 1952—. Recipient Am. Council of Learned Soc. award, 1958; distinguished alumnus award, U. Texas, 1958. Fellow Texas Institute of Letters; mem. Am. Hist. Assn. (pres. 1958), Miss. Valley (pres. 1953), Southwestern hist. assns., Texas Folklore Soc., Tex. Philosophical Soc. Democrat. Clubs: Town and Gown, Headliners. Author: The Growth of a Nation (with E. C. Barker and W. E. Dodd), 1928; The Story of Our Nation (with same), 1929; The Great Plains (awarded Loubat prize by Columbia U.), 1931; The Texas Rangers, 1935 (screened by Paramount, 1936); Divided We Stand; The Crisis of Frontierless Democracy, 1937; The Great Frontier, 1952; More Water for Texas, 1954; An Honest Preface, 1959. Editor: The Handbook of Texas, 1952. Home: 602 W. 9th St., Austin, Tex. 78701. Died Mar. 8, 1963; buried Tex. State Cemetery, Austin, Tex.

WEBB, William Snyder, educator; b. Greendale, Ky., Jan. 19, 1882; s. William and Gulielma (Snyder) W.; B.S., U. Ky., 1901, M.S., 1902; student U. Chgo., 7 quarters, 1911-15; Hon. D.Sc., U. Ala., 1937; m. Alleen P. Lary, June 8, 1910; children—William Lary, Jane Allen. Instr. physics U. Ky., 1904-08, asst. prof., 1908-14, asso. prof., 1914-17, prof., head dept. physics, 1919—, prof., head dept., anthropology and archeology, 1929—. Archeologist, TVA, 1934-37. Maj., F.A., U.S. Army, World War I, assigned to Ft. Sill Sch. Fire. Trustee Lees Collegiate Inst., 1920-29, 1943—. Mem. council A.A.A.S.; sec. Am. Assn. Physics Tchrs.; mem. Com. on Basic Needs in Am. Archaeology, Div. Anthropology and Psychology; NRC; pres. Central Sect. Am. Anthropol. Assn.; v.p. Soc. for Am. Archaeology; v.p. Ky. Research Found.; chmn. com. for recovering archaeol. remains, rep. Am. Council Learned Socs.; mem. Am. Physicists Soc., Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Pi Mu Epsilon, Sigma Pi Sigma, O.D.K. Presbyn. Author: Bulletins 119, 122 and 129, Bur. Am. Ethnology; also various reports and bulls. Home: Lexington, Ky. Died Feb. 15, 1964.

WEBBER, Oscar, business exec.; b. Ionia, Mich., May 22, 1889; s. Joseph Tompkins and Mary Eleanor (Hudson) W.; A.B., U. Mich., 1910; LL.D. (hon.), Wayne State U.; m. Marjorie Lambert, Jan. 26, 1916 (dec. Nov. 15, 1941); 1 dau., Marjorie Lambert (Mrs. John H. Buell). Asst. buyer J. L. Hudson Co., dept. store, Detroit, 1910-11; buyer, 1911-12, v.p., asst. gen. mgr., dir., 1913-20, v.p., gen. mgr., 1920, pres., now chmn., pres., gen. mgr., 1956-57; pres. Hudson-Webber Realty Co., Shopping Centers, Inc.; chmn. bd. Detroit Shopping News, Newsplate Engraving Co.; v.p., dir. William H. Miller Co.; dir., mem. exec. com. Mich. Bell Telephone Co. Mem. exec. com. Greater Detroit Hosp. Fund; mem. nat. com. sponsors Mich. Meml. Phoenix Project; 1st v.p., trustee Harper Hosp.; mem. bd. Hudson-Webber Found.; trustee Eloise and Richard Webber Found.; asso. mem. Phi Beta Kappa Found.; adv. bd. United Found.; hon. trustee Children's Hosp. Mich.; hon. chmn. Mich. Cancer Found.; hon. asso. Roscoe B. Jackson Meml. Lab. Mem. Det. Bd. Commerce. Mem. Detroit Symphony Soc., Soc. Arts and Crafts, Detroit Mus. of Art Founders Soc., Detroit Hist. Soc., Detroit Zool. Soc., Com. Fgn. Relations, Newcomen Soc. Eng., Central Bus. Dist. Assn. (hon.), Phi Beta Kappa (local hon. dir.). Rep. Presbyn. Mason (K.T., Shriner, Jester). Clubs: Detroit, Detroit Athletic, Economic (Detroit); Grosse Pointe, Grosse Pointe Yacht, Country of Detroit (Gorsse Pointe); Bloomfield Hills (Mich.) Country; Kebo Valley (Bar Harbor); Bath, Indian Creek Country (Miami Beach); Detroit Assn. of Phi Beta Kappa. Home: 21 Beacon Hill, Grosse Pointe 36, Mich. Office: 1206 Woodward Av., Detroit 26. Died May 23, 1967; buried Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit.

WEBBER, Richard Hudson, business exec.; b. Ionia, Mich., July 24, 1879; s. Joseph T. and Mary E. (Hudson) W.; student pub. schs., Mich.; m. Eloise C. Jenks, May 23, 1914; children—Jean Christina (Mrs. Stuart B. Sutphin, Jr.), Mary Eleanor (Mrs. Joseph R. Parker), Joseph Hudson (dec.). Buyer's asst., buyer The J. L. Hudson Co., 1898-1912, pres., 1912-48, chmn. bd., 1948-61, hon. chmn. bd., 1961—; dir. Hudson Motor Car Co., 1929-34. Pres., Harper Hosp.; asso. mem. Roscoe B. Jackson Meml. Lab., Bar Harbor, Me. Mem. Nat. Retail Mchts. Assn. (pres. 1921-22). Republican. Presbyn. Home: 437 Lake Shore, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich. 48236. Office: 1206 Woodward Av., Detroit 48226. Died Feb. 22, 1967; buried Woodlawn Cemetery.

WEBBER, Samuel Gilbert, physician; b. Boston, July 24, 1838; s. Aaron D. and Maria (Gilbert) W.; A.B., Harvard, 1860, M.D., 1865; studied in Vienna, 1866-67; m. Nancy Sturtevant, of Boston, Apr. 13, 1864. Asst. surgeon U.S.N., 1862-65; settled in Boston, 1865; pathologist Boston City Hosp., 1869-72; phys. dept. nervous diseases, Boston Dispensary, 1873-78; visiting phys. dept. of nervous and renal diseases, Boston City Hospital, 1877-85; supt., 1885-91, and since then consulting phys. to Adams Nervine Asylum; clin. instr. nervous diseases, Harvard Med. Sch., 1875-85; prof. neurology, Tufts Coll. Med. School, 1893-1902. Mem. Mass. Med. Soc., Boston Soc. Med. Improvement, Boston Soc. Neurology and Psychiatry, Boston Med. Library Assn., Am. Neurol. Assn., A.A.A.S., Nat. Geog. Soc., S.A.R.; hon. mem. A.B.C.F.M.; life mem. Boston YMCA, Mass. Home Missionary Soc.; mem. Boston Congregational Club. Author, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (Boylston prize essay), 1866; Treatise on Nervous Diseases, 1885; Genealogy of the Southworth Family, 1905; also 100 articles in med. jours. Home: Boston; (summer) Sagamore Beach, Mass.†

WEBER, Albert J., judge; b. West Point, Ia., Nov. 19, 1859; s. Henry and Christine W.; ed. Ia. Wesleyan Coll.; m. Nellie Howard, of Dallas City, Ill., Jan. 1, 1884. Admitted to Utah bar, 1890, and practiced at Ogden; pros. atty., Weber Co., Utah, 1892-96; removed to Salt Lake City, 1902; chief justice Supreme Court of Utah, term 1919-Jan. 1, 1925. Democrat. Mason, K.P., Moose. Home: East Mill Creek, Salt Lake City, Utah.†

WEBER, Carl Jefferson, educator; b. Balt., Jan. 20, 1894; s. Adam S. and Lora (Jefferson) W.; grad. Balt. City Coll., 1910; B.A., Johns Hopkins, 1914; Rhodes Scholar, Queen's Coll., Oxford U., 1914-17, B.A., 1916, M.A., 1920; D.Litt., Franklin and Marshall Coll., 1938; m. Clara W. Carter, June 23, 1921; children—David Carter, Dorothy Carter. Instr., asst. prof. English, Colby Coll., 1918-20; asst. in English, Johns Hopkins, 1920-21; instr. English, U.S. Naval Acad., 1920-22; instr. in lit. Johns Hopkins Summer Sch., 3 summers, 1923-28; prof. English (summers), U. Me., 1932, U. W.Va., 1941, U. N.C., 1948; U. So. Cal., 1947-1949; with Colby Coll., 1922—, successively asst. prof., asso. prof. and prof. English until 1928, Roberts prof. English lit., 1928—, curator of rare books, 1940—; founder, editor Colby Library Quar., 1943—, Guggenheim Fellow, 1944-45. Mem. Modern Lang. Assn. Am., Phi Beta Kappa. Conglist. Author or editor: English Versification, 1926; The Best of Browning, 1930; Unconsidered Trifles, 1933; Hardy's Lost Novel, 1935; Notes on Tess of the D'Urbervilles, 1935; Notes on Far from the Madding Crowd, 1937; Rebekah Owen and Thomas Hardy, 1939; Revenge Is Sweet, 1940; Hardy of Wessex, 1940, rev., 1965; The Jubilee of Tess, 1941; The First Hundred Years of Thomas Hardy, 1942; Hardy's First Christmas Story, 1942; Jubilee edition of Hardy's Three Wayfarers, 1943; Jubilee Edition of Housman's A Shropshire Lad, 1946; Hardy in America, 1946; Letters of Sarah Orne Jewett, 1947; Bibliography of Jacob Abbott, 1948; A Thousand-and-One Fore-Edge Paintings, 1949, rev. 1966; Bibliography of Sarah Orne Jewett (with Clara C. Weber), 1949. Contbr. many articles to mags. Home: 42 Burleigh St., Waterville, Me. Died Dec. 19, 1966.

WEBER, Gustav C. E., M.D.; b. Bonn, Prussia, May 26, 1828; studied at Univ. of Bonn until revolution of 1848 caused him to come to U.S.; settled as farmer near St. Louis, Mo. Later completed studies at Vienna, Amsterdam and Paris; practiced medicine in New York, 1853; and later in Cleveland, O.; prof. surgery, Cleveland Med. Coll., 1856-63; surgeon-gen. Ohio, 1861; organized system for better medical care of troops in field; founded, 1864, Charity Hospital Med. Coll., in which he became prof. clinical surgery and dean of faculty; retained chair after the coll. became med. dept. of Univ. of Wooster; returned to Germany. Address: Nuremburg, Bavaria, Germany.†

WEBER, Henry Adam, chemist; b. Clinton Tp., Franklin Co., O., July 12, 1845; s. Frederick and Caroline (Tascher) W.; student Otterbein U., 1861-63, Poly. Sch., Kaiserslautern, 1863-66 (grad.); U. of Munich, 1866-68; (Ph.D., Ohio State U., 1879); m. Rosa Ober, of Columbus, O., Dec. 29, 1870. Asst. chemist Ohio Geol. Survey, 1869-74; prof. chemistry, U. of Ill., 1874-82; mfr. sugar from sorghum, 1882-84; prof. agrl. chemistry, Ohio State U., since 1884. Chemist to State Bd. Agr., Ill., also Ill. State Bd. Health, 1874-82; state chemist and chief chemsit, Ohio State Dairy and Food Commn., 1884-97. Fellow A.A.A.S.; mem. Am. Chem. Soc., Am. Soc. Microscopists, Assn. Official Agrl. Chemists, Ohio Acad. Science; mem. Internat. Congress of Applied Chemistry. Author: Select Course in Qualitative Analysis, 4 edits., 1875-91; contbr. to Journal American Chemical Society. Address: 1342 Forsythe Av., Columbus, O.†

WEBER, John, mech. engr.; b. Pitts., Oct. 20, 1885; s. John and Emma Wilson (Beitler) W.; M. E., U. Pitts., 1909; D.Sc.; m. Blanche J. Martin, Mar. 21, 1912; children—John Martin, James Harold, Dorothy Ellen. With U. Pitts., 1909—, except during war period, successively research asst., instr. in mech. engring., asst. prof., asso. prof., prof. and head of dept., 1922-25, bus. mgr., supervising engr. constructional work, 1926-36, sec. of univ., 1936—. Served as capt. engrs., World War; mem. Vehicle Standardization Bd., also Automotive Products Com., War Industries Bd. Mem. Delta Tau Delta, Omicron Delta Kappa, Sigma Tau, Scabbard and Blade. Republican. Mem. United Presbyn. Ch. Club: University (Pitts.). Home: 1317 Dennison St., Pitts. 15217. Died Mar. 1, 1966.

WEBER, Max, artist; b. Byelostok, Russia, Apr. 18, 1881; s. Morris and Julia (Getz) W.; brought by parents to U.S., 1891; grad. Boys High Sch., Brooklyn, 1898; grad. Pratt Inst., 1900, A.F.D., 1959; Dr. of Humane Letters, Brandeis University, 1957; m. Frances Abrams, June 27, 1916; children—Maynard Jay, Judith Sarah. Teacher of painting from life, Art Students League, N.Y. City, 1920-21, 1925-27. Represented in principal museums and galleries throughout the U.S. Recipient of numerous prizes and awards. Fellow Internat. Arts and Letters. Mem. Am. Painters, Sculptors and Gravers, Artists Equity (exec. bd.), Bklyn. Inst. Art and Sci. (life), Internat. Mark Soc. (hon.), Nat. Insts. Arts and Letters. Jewish. Author: Cubist Poems, 1914; Essays on Art, 1916; Primitives, 1927, Woodcuts, 1957. Home: 11 Hartley Rd., Great Neck, N.Y. Died Oct. 4, 1961.

WEBER, Randolph Henry, U.S. judge; b. St. Louis, Nov. 26, 1909; s. Henry P. and Lillian A. (Boelling) W.; student Westminster Coll., Fulton, Mo., 1928-30; LL.B., Washington U., 1933; LL.D., Culver-Stockton Coll., Canton, Mo., 1958; m. Lila H. Everts, Sept. 8, 1934; children—Phillip A., Randolph H. Admitted to Mo. bar, 1933; practiced in Poplar Bluff, 1933-57; city atty., Poplar Bluff, 1935-37; pros. atty., Butler County, Mo., 1937-38; rep. Butler County to Mo. Legislature, 1939-40; circuit judge 33d Jud. Circuit, Mo., 1943-57; U.S. dist. judge, Eastern Dist. of Mo., 1957—. Dir. Poplar Bluff Loan & Bldg. Assn., 1950-57. Pres. Poplar Bluff Industries, 1947-56. Adv. bd. Salvation Army. Served as lt. col. Mo. Reserve Mil. Force. 1941-46. Recipient DeMolay Legion of Honor, 1957. Alumni Achievement award Westminster Coll., 1958. Mem. Am. Judicature Soc., Inst. Jud. Adminstrn., Poplar Bluff C. of C. (past pres.), Nat. Union Fraternal Beneficiary Assn. (v.p., dir.), Am., Mo. (gov. 1952-56), Butler County (past pres.) bar assns., Mo. Jud. Conf. (v.p., mem. exec. com. 1950-56), Sigma Phi Epsilon, Delta Theta Phi. Mem. Christian Ch. (elder). Mason (Shriner; past master; grand orator 1959). Odd Fellow; mem. Order Eastern Star. Club: Poplar Bluff Lions (past pres.). Home: 6340 Wydown, Clayton 5, Mo. Office: Federal Court House and Custom House, St. Louis 63101. Died Nov. 23, 1961; buried Meml. Gardens, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

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797–1878), American physi-
or his work with electromag-
ne of the United States' out-
tal scientists in the 19th
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n Albany, N. Y., on Dec. 17,
he rudiments of primary and
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However, his first position
in natural science and math-
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0, Hans Christian Oersted
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to discover electromagnetic
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became professor of natural
llege of New Jersey (now
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32) an account of the spark
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published a paper explaining
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honor of this achievement,
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aph (1831), and to invent
35). He also developed an
er and invented noninduc-

846, Henry left Princeton,
in research, to become the
rector of the newly formed
n, which he guided through
with great skill. He super-
research at the institution
ematic reporting and scien-
ather. In addition, he also
f the National Academy of
0 years of his very produc-
l in Washington, D. C., on

L. PEARCE WILLIAMS
Cornell University

HENRY, O. (1862–1910), the pen name of the American author William Sidney Porter, whose short stories entertained millions of readers, put the commercial short story on the literary map, and influenced generations of writers in the United States and abroad.

Life. William Sidney (or Sydney) Porter was born in Greensboro, N. C., on Sept. 11, 1862, the son of a popular, improvident, and heavy-drinking doctor who had learned medicine in a local drugstore. When his mother died in 1865, William and his brother were educated in a small private school run by Dr. Porter's sister. He left school at 15 to work in his uncle's drugstore, a job he found both humiliating and boring. Five years later he moved to a Texas ranch with a Greensboro family; subsequently he lived in Austin, Texas, where he married, became a popular teller in a local bank, and purchased a weekly newspaper.

But ill fortune followed Porter. His young wife's health was precarious, their first child died in infancy, his newspaper failed, and in 1894 he was accused of embezzling bank funds. Though many of his friends believed him innocent, he eventually skipped bond and fled to Honduras, returning only to be with his wife, who died in the summer of 1897. Shortly thereafter, Porter was committed to a federal penitentiary in Ohio, where he began writing fiction in earnest.

Following his release in 1901—he received the maximum reduction of sentence for good behavior—Porter made his way to New York City. There he became enormously popular for the hundreds of stories published under the pseudonym "O. Henry," a name perhaps derived partly from one of the penitentiary guards. He attempted to bury his past, shunned publicity, and had no intimate friends. Three years before his death, he married a boyhood sweetheart, but the marriage was a failure. A gentle, alienated, and lonely alcoholic, Porter died in New York City, his "Bagdad-on-the-Subway," on June 5, 1910.

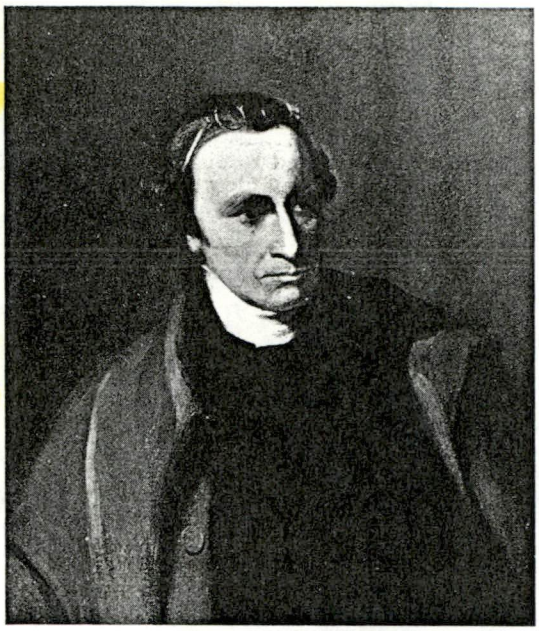
Work. The first of Porter's stories in a national magazine was published in 1898; *Cabbages and Kings*, his first book, appeared in 1904 and was followed by 13 other collections, including *The Four Million* (1906), *The Voice of the City* (1908), *Roads of Destiny* (1909), and *Rolling Stones* (1912). He wrote rapidly and seldom revised; at the peak of his career he averaged a short story a week.

At his best, Porter was a gifted raconteur who brought new verve, excitement, good humor, and suspense to the short story. He was passionately interested in people and places and was capable of swift and compassionate insights. His stories move briskly to the surprise endings that never seemed to weary their creator or his hordes of devotees. But Porter's literary shortcomings are as conspicuous as his assets: repetition, contrivance, the creation of caricatures rather than characters, and an inevitable shallowness. Never, as one of his contemporaries once commented, did he really do justice to his great talent.

Among the many "selected" and "collected" editions, probably the most satisfactory is *The Complete Works of O. Henry* (2 vols., 1953).

WILLIAM PEDEN
Author of "The American Short Story"

Further Reading: Langford, Gerald, *Alias O. Henry: A Biography of William Sidney Porter* (1957; reprint, Greenwood Press 1983); Smith, C. A., *O. Henry* (Chelsea House 1981); Stuart, David, *O. Henry* (Stein & Day 1986).



COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG COLLECTION

Patrick Henry (portrait by Thomas Sully, 1815)

HENRY, Patrick (1736–1799), American revolutionary leader and orator, whose stirring call to arms against Britain became a rallying cry for the patriots. Ending with the words "Give me liberty, or give me death," this speech assured the mobilization of the Virginia militia and Henry's reputation as perhaps the most effective speaker in American history.

Henry never wrote out his speeches, and because there are few detailed firsthand reports, the exact words are seldom known. But there can be no question of the overpowering impact of his oratory. Indeed, no written record could carry the total effect, for so much depended on his manner, his inflections, his gestures, and his voice. Casual about dress, rather awkward and unpolished, Henry, once on his feet, was rarely equaled in the command of an audience.

Every great movement must have a variety of leaders to make it successful, and so it was with the American Revolution. Thomas Jefferson was the philosopher of the revolution, Samuel Adams, the political organizer, George Washington, the military genius, and Patrick Henry, the orator.

Early Life. Henry was born at Studley plantation in Hanover county, Va., on May 29, 1736, the son of John Henry, a Scotsman from Aberdeen, and Sarah Winston Syme. His boyhood gave little indication of those qualities of intellect and leadership that were to make him famous, for he was much more familiar with the woods and streams of his beloved Virginia than he was with books. Even so, his uncle, the Rev. Patrick Henry, and his well-educated father introduced him to some Latin and Greek and even more mathematics.

When Patrick was 16, he joined his older brother in operating a country store, but it failed. At 18 he had neither money nor prospects, but this did not deter him from asking Sarah Shelton to marry him nor her from agreeing. The two sets of parents came to the rescue of the young couple and set them up on a farm with a small number of slaves. Henry loved the pleasures of

CENTENNIAL FACTFILE

A listing
of information about
The University of Texas

A few of the Longhorn Alumni Band members played for the 1982 Football Preview held by the Travis County Exes Club in Memorial Stadium.

In the only match of 1902, the UT Young Ladies' Basketball Team defeated the Town Girls, 7–4.

The mountain of trash grows as two students add an old chair to the stack in preparation for the 1954 bonfire, a tradition preceding Longhorn-Aggie football games.

Academic Center, Undergraduate Library—Undergraduate Library. Referred to as the AC; the elegant four-story building on the West Mall between the Main Building and the Texas Union. Completed in 1963 at a cost of $4.7 million, the building was one of the dreams of the late Harry Huntt Ransom and was completed while he was chancellor. Its purpose was to provide undergraduate access to open stacks when the Main Library was a closed-shelf facility. The Academic Center is housed on the fourth floor. A number of special rooms contain rare collections of artifacts and manuscripts.

Academs—When the University was first established in 1883, two "departments" were created: the Academic Department and the Law Department. Students in the Academic Department called themselves "academs."

Accounting, Office of—Collects, disburses, and controls monies; records, summarizes, and analyzes financial data; processes, reports information.

Aden, Eunice—A physical education instructor, 1904–1910, and director of the Department of Physical Education for Women until 1921; she organized the Women's Athletic Association.

Admissions Office—In the Main Building, processes all applications for admission to the University and notifies prospective students of their acceptance status. Other services: counseling, outreach programs, evaluation of transfer coursework.

Aggie Bonfire—One of the memorable ceremonies associated with the annual gridiron competition between UT and Texas A&M University. The Texas Cowboys have usually sponsored collection of wood for the fire. The present Clark Field (once called Freshman Field), Pease Park, north banks of Town Lake, and a vacant plot between Guadalupe and Lamar at 45th have been locations. No bonfire was built in 1981 or 1982.

AIAW—Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women; directed the expansion of women's collegiate sports 1972–1982; lost much of its membership when National Collegiate Athletic Association (*see* NCAA) offered championships in women's sports and paid for travel expenses to the championships in 1982. The AIAW was forced out of business and in the fall of 1982, the NCAA took control of all women's collegiate athletic programs.

Akers' Angels—Service organization started in 1978 to aid the Longhorn football team; members serve as hostesses during spring recruiting and at such functions as alumni pre-game parties and the annual football banquet.

Albers, Carl C.—1898–1967, born Lincoln, Texas; graduated from UT College of Pharmacy and began teaching pharmacology there in 1923; acting dean at the time of his death.

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scholarship, service, and extracurricular activities; named for Marjorie Marion Darilek of Moulton, Texas, a journalism major active in campus activities, who graduated from the University in 1946 and died in 1948.

Data Processing Division—The computer system used for student and faculty-staff accounting, registration, and other demographic purposes. It is housed in the Main Building.

Daunoy, Myrle—First University Sweetheart, 1930. Born in New Orleans, she came to UT in 1928. Apparently she was married to Howard Ellis Tyson soon after becoming UT's sweetheart and never graduated. She now lives in Houston.

Days of May, 1970—A period of student protest of the Vietnam War, U.S. involvement in Cambodia, and the Kent State University deaths. Thousands gathered on the South Mall to hear speeches, stage teach-ins, and camp overnight; Friday, May 8, an estimated 20,000 marched downtown in peaceful protest.

Deep Eddy—A City of Austin swimming pool, near Town Lake off W. 1st Street. Fed by a spring, its beautiful tree-shaded setting was a favorite student retreat in early University history.

Deep Eddy Apartments—Located on approximately 14½ acres in the 2500 block of the east side of Lake Austin Blvd. The complex consists of 136 apartments, which range in size from 660 square foot, one-bedroom units to a four-bedroom unit with approximately 1,177 square feet. These were old World War II barracks moved to this location for student and faculty families in 1948. They were being torn down in 1982-83; new apartments will be built.

Development Board—Handles all private contributions to the University. Made up of presidential appointees, the board organizes methods of solicitation of funds. Established in 1938, the board's first director was Hulon W. Black. The board is assisted in its work and fund-raising by the staff of the Development Office, which is housed in the Littlefield Home on campus.

Diana—Statue in the courtyard formed by Andrews, Blanton, Carothers, and Littlefield dormitories; sculpted in 1922 by Anna Hyatt Huntington, wife of Archer Huntington, who donated the money that created and supports the Archer M. Huntington Art Gallery. It's a statue of a woman with a hunter's bow in her hand and a dog at her feet resembling Huntington's "Young Diana" in Boston, which may have been sculpted with actress Bette Davis as the model in 1924.

Dillingham's Pasture—A 100-acre sheep farm owned by H. N. Dillingham located eight miles out on the Georgetown turnpike. For 25 cents in the 1930s, students had the privilege of parking undisturbed. About 30 minutes before dormitories would close, Mr. Dillingham would ring his big bell to warn students it was time to head back to the campus.

Dinosaur Club—Organized in 1942 as the "Die? No, Sir" Club, its purpose was to "prevent members from fossilizing prematurely." Its membership was composed of retired faculty and staff, and the group kept few records and had only one officer who performed its few official functions. The first secretary was J. W. Calhoun. The name was changed to Dinosaur Club in 1954, and the group last met in 1980.

Dirty Martin's—"A parlor of warmth, good-eatin' and human activity" opened in 1926 at 2404 Guadalupe and later moved to the 2800 block, where it is today. To generations of students, its "Kum-bak" hamburgers, known for their "everything-on-it" good taste, have been favorites.

Disabled Student Services—Assists with: information, mobility, registration, tests, note-taking and interpreter referral, wheelchair repair and loan, Braille materials, tactile maps, and program activities. Staff members and peer advisers are available through the Office of the Dean of Students to assist with individual problems. A handbook for handicapped students is available.

Disch, W. J. "Billy"—Former minor league professional player; coached UT baseball, 1911–1941; his teams were champions 25 times. He was nicknamed "Uncle Billy."

Disch-Falk Field—The home of the Longhorn baseball team since 1975. With permanent bleacher seats for 5,000 and wall-to-wall AstroTurf, it is located east of IH35 at Martin Luther King Blvd. and Comal. The field is named for two of the University's former outstanding baseball coaches: W. J. "Uncle Billy" Disch and Bibb Falk.

Discovery—A quarterly magazine of research and scholarship published since 1976. It features research projects undertaken by UT faculty members and contains sections on research news, contracts, grants, and UT publications.

Distinguished Alumnus Awards—Presented annually by The Ex-Students' Association to a maximum of four alumni who have outstanding records in their fields and have continued to be loyal to the University. The first awards were made in 1958; 97 had been awarded through 1982.

Division of Housing and Food Service—Responsible for all residences owned by the University. Accommodations include residence halls for women and men, a co-ed residence hall complex, and one- to three-bedroom apartments and mobile home spaces for students with families. Approximately 5,532 students (2,728 men and 2,804 women) can be housed in the halls and cooperatives; 628 apartments and 84 mobile home spaces are also available.

Dobie Hall—A high-rise, privately owned co-ed residence hall, built in 1970 and located on the corner of 21st and Guadalupe. Named for the illustrious J. Frank Dobie, a UT legend and sometimes cause. Dobie has its own mall, a parking garage, a movie theater, and accommodations for 900.

Dobie, J. Frank—1888–1964, born Live Oak County, Texas; noted Texana author; member of the UT English faculty, 1914–1947; liberal Democrat, often at odds with UT and state officials; recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Dobie, J. Frank, Library—Part of the Leeds Gallery on the fourth floor of the Academic Center; considered a fulfillment of the legendary Texas folklorist's desire for a "corner forever Texas." His personal library and art collection—which includes works by Remington, Russell, and Hurd—are on display.

Dolley, James Clay—Acting president for the University, 1952; came to UT in 1928 and served until 1966 in several positions, including professor of investments, vice president for fiscal affairs and vice chancellor for fiscal affairs.

Doluisio, James T.—Dean of the College of Pharmacy since 1973.

Doty, E. W.—Dean of the College of Fine Arts, 1938–1963 and 1965–1971.

Douglass, Robert Raymond—First director of Graduate School of Library Science, 1948–1969.

Drag, The—A term used to refer to the part of Guadalupe Street adjacent to the campus on its west side. Small shops, fast-food vendors and restaurants, theaters, financial institutions, and churches line the Drag. Through the years, the types of businesses have changed as the student culture changed.

VOLUME 21

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PARIS, a city in north central Kentucky, the seat of Bourbon county, 20 miles (32 km) north of Lexington. One of Kentucky's earliest distilleries was established here, and the liquor was named after the county. The name was applied later to any corn whiskey made from this distillery's formula. The chief trade is tobacco, grass seed, and horses. Major industries include the manufacture of textiles and auto parts.

Points of interest are Duncan Tavern (1788), on the public square; and Cane Ridge Meeting House, where the Disciples of Christ denomination was founded in the early 19th century.

The area was first settled in 1772, and the city was incorporated in 1785. Paris has a city-manager form of government. Population: 7,935.

PARIS, a city in northeastern Texas, 90 miles (145 km) northeast of Dallas and 15 miles (24 km) south of the Oklahoma boundary. The seat of Lamar county, Paris is the center of a fertile agricultural area and a hub of trade and transportation. Manufactured products include light bulbs, boilers, and food and paper products.

Points of interest include the Paris Junior College, the Maxey House (1867), and the Gambill Canada Goose Refuge. Outstanding annual events are an art fair and the Narra Chisum Trail Rally.

The area was first settled in 1824. Paris was incorporated as a town in 1854 and received its city charter in 1905. It has a council-manager form of government. Population: 25,498.

PARIS, Conference of (1919), a series of conferences held in Paris by the victors in World War I to draw up peace treaties and to establish the organization of the League of Nations. The conference lasted from January 18 to June 28, when the Treaty of Versailles was signed.

See also WORLD WAR I—*Diplomatic History of the War.*

PARIS, Declaration of. See DECLARATION OF PARIS.

PARIS, Peace of (1783), the definitive treaty (also erroneously called the Treaty of Versailles) that terminated the American Revolution. It was signed in Paris on Sept. 3, 1783. The signatories were Britain on the one side and the United States, France, Spain, and the Netherlands on the other.

In addition to acknowledging the independence of the United States, the treaty provided that the navigation of the Mississippi River should be made free to all parties to the agreement, that Florida and Menorca should be restored to Spain, and that France should control Tobago and the region of the Senegal.

PARIS, University of, an institution of higher learning in Paris, France. It is officially called the Universités de Paris I à XIII (Universities of Paris I to XIII) because it is composed of 13 autonomous faculties. The present university system was established in 1970, in response to student disorders in May 1968 that led to reforms and reorganization.

All of the university units are coeducational and state supported. In general, they offer a variety of curricula, although some of them have more restricted courses of study. For example, the Université de Paris IX specializes in business studies, and the Université de Paris XI concentrates on science and technology and medicine and related subjects.

The University of Paris grew out of schools attached to the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Among the scholars connected with these schools was the philosopher and theologian Peter Abelard, who disassociated the schools from the cathedral and moved them to the Left Bank. This action ultimately resulted in the official establishment of the university in the early 13th century.

The most famous unit of the university was the Sorbonne, originally a college—that is, a residence hall—founded for theology students in the mid-13th century by Robert de Sorbon. Lavishly endowed, with an important library, the Sorbonne soon overshadowed other university colleges. In the Renaissance it became a center of humanism, dedicated to enlightened scholarship.

PARIS BASIN, an oblong depression about 20,000 square miles (50,000 sq km) in extent, in the Cretaceous rocks under and around Paris, France, filled in with richly fossiliferous Tertiary deposits. The basin was made famous by the investigations of Baron Georges Cuvier, the French naturalist.

PARIS COMMUNE. See COMMUNE OF PARIS (1789–1795); COMMUNE OF PARIS (1871).

PARIS GREEN, a highly poisonous, bright blue-green pigment, known also as emerald green and by a variety of other names. Although it is one of the most brilliant of the inorganic colors and was formerly used widely as a paint pigment, Paris green has fallen into disfavor because of its poisonous nature and its tendency to blacken. It is a copper acetoarsenite prepared from arsenic trioxide and acetate of copper.

The use of Paris green today generally is confined to fungicides, insecticides, antifouling paint for ship bottoms, and wood-preservative preparations.

PARIS OPERA, the principal opera company of France, officially entitled the Théâtre National Opéra de Paris. Originally called the Académie Royale de Musique, the Opéra was inaugurated on March 3, 1671, with a performance of *Pomone,* a five-act pastorale by Cambert and Perrin. The latter was its first licensee. Today the term Opéra refers both to the Palais Garnier theater, which was opened in 1875, and to the state-supported company, created by Louis XIV, that now occupies it.

Character. Until about 1960 the Opéra maintained its own predominantly French company of singers and dancers, only a few of whom appeared outside France. All performances, including works by Mozart, Verdi, and Wagner, were given in French. Exceptions occurred when companies from abroad gave brief seasons there—for example, Diaghilev's Russian performances in 1908. Today, however, the company is an international one, performing works in their original languages. The leading singers are engaged only for particular roles, instead of forming a resident ensemble.

Performances by the Opéra are not confined to the Palais Garnier but are given also at the Salle Favart (former home of the Opéra-Comique), at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, and at the

The Paris Opera House, designed by Charles Garnier, opened in 1875. A masterpiece of 19th century architecture, it is one of the largest and most opulent theaters in the world.

Palais de Chaillot. From
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were administered as a unit
single international company
tendance while reducing exp

History. The first century
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tor, 1672–1687) and of Rame
1751). The arrival of Gluck
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this group were Piccinni, C
Rossini, and Meyerbeer. Th
composers to write for the Op
and Verdi, with three works
emergence of a new generati
posers (Gounod, Thomas, Sai
senet) after 1850, the Opéra
national institution. This ten
the 20th century with the intr
by Bruneau, Roussel, Dukas,
ger, and Poulenc.

After the Baroque opéras-
17th and early 18th centuries
on mythological subjects wer
ing Gluck's *Orphée* (1774)
Démophon (1788). Perhaps t
of the operatic genres associat
is the massive "grand-opéra,"
ber's *La Muette de Portici* (18
Guillaume Tell (1829) and con
beer's *Robert le Diable* (1831
nots (1836). These works, ofte
acts, are filled with spectacle
pieces and feature elaborate
ments, frequently with effect
Their Romantic plots, often loo
history, sometimes end in viole
ner attempted to adapt his *Tan*
these requirements by adding
Venusberg scene. The resultin
ated for only three performanc
reentered the repertory in 1895
cessful. With the closing of the
in 1870, a number of operas first
were revised for the Opéra and
popular, among them Gounod
over 2,000 times at the Opéra) a
ette.

Barbara Jordan
University of Texas Commencement Speech
May 24, 1986

CONVICTION VALUES

While thinking about and preparing what is to follow, I had a strong sense of the importance of tonight's event. I thought about the commencements in which I had participated as a candidate for graduation and tried to recall the addresses I had heard on those occasions. With great effort and total concentration, I could not recall the subject, subject-matter or speaker at any of those events (and I am not ancient). (Though not particularly noted for my modesty, neither could I remember the subject matter of commencement speeches I have delivered in the past.) I therefore have no illusions about the impact of my presence nor of my words. But, listen anyway. Pretend that for the next fifteen minutes I'm the only game in town.

In spite of the odds against your remembering my words this evening in years - or days - hence, I did search for a topic that would be worthy of your time. In seeking such a topic, I spoke to students and faculty of this University and asked them what message they would like to convey, were they in my place. I was surprised at the common refrain: Values. Whether they be educational values or personal values, the concept was recurrent. I was surprised because I thought that a speech on values might be old hat; perhaps I assumed that by the time a student graduated from a University his or her values would be

something that would need no attention. Perhaps I thought that many would feel that the subject of values is one that should stay out of the educational arena. And maybe that is why I have chosen to speak about values: because the subject has been taken for granted and thus perhaps ignored; yet we apparently need to be reminded of what lies behind the facts and figures and lessons that we know as education.

I call what follows, CONVICTION VALUES. By that I mean that one should have some principles, standards or qualities which are firmly fixed, unwavering and immutable; that there are some traits of character which are or should be non-negotiable; that we should have a set of beliefs which is endemic to our concept of self.

Having said that, you might infer that conviction values are inherently good. Not always, not always.

If convictions cause one to be rigid, inflexible and unwilling to compromise when compromise is necessary, such convictions do not serve a good end. If such values are antithetical to basic human rights and to maximizing hope, they are to be rejected. (The President of South Africa has convictions which apparently cause him to believe that it is right for a white minority to suppress and subjugate a black majority - a view which should be rejected.)

The values which I have in mind are those which should be

learning to do right when it's troublesome to do right and ain't no trouble to do wrong, and the wages is just the same? I was stuck. I couldn't answer that. So I reckoned I wouldn't bother no more about it, but after this always do whichever comes handiest at the time.

"Whichever comes handiest at the time" flies in the face of convictions. The alternative is not easy but must be pursued.

Education is a value at once general and specific. It was made a general principle of government in the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Texas in 1836. The Texas Declaration of Independence states: "It (the government of Mexico) has failed to establish any public system of education, although possessed of almost boundless resources... and although it is an axiom in political science that unless a people are educated and enlightened it is idle to expect the continuance of civil liberty or the capacity for self government."

From this statement of principle the people of Texas and their governors moved with alacrity to establish a system of public education. This University was subsequently established. In celebrating the centennial of the University of Texas, "first class" became "world class." Scholars and academic chairs proliferated. And then came 1986, the sesquicentennial of the state. That noble principle so well stated in 1836 came face to face with collapsing oil prices and revenue shortfalls. If our own rhetoric a statement of conviction, then our course of action is clear: We change our revenue base to reflect present exigencies and reaffirm our faith in education as a value which

Harry Huntt Ransom

Edited by Hazel H. Ransom

The Conscience of the University

and Other Essays

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS PRESS
AUSTIN

when it was comforting to report that only twelve men in the world knew what Einstein was talking or writing about. Such good-humored response to obscurities of knowledge does little harm. When response is moved by fear, which turns to hate, which can turn to persecution, the result is havoc. Witness the fortunes of scholars in Europe before World War II.

Anti-intellectualism should be countered at the start by forthright understanding and by equally forthright conviction. Expedient submission to book-burners and vilifiers of the search for freedom through truth is neither good strategy nor good tactics. It is, in long historic fact, treason against man's highest intellectual and spiritual potentials.

For centuries the universities carried on their combat with ignorance in what today would seem to be seclusion. Cloistered thought and intellectual battles for knowledge within university walls were not nearly so peaceful as some sentimental antiquarians would have us believe. Scholars alone or in company with their fellows had to confront not only querulousness and open quarrel but also clashes with ignorance in general, the hostilities of prejudgment, settled institutional prejudice, the hostility of the public. Some took great risks. Some early scholars, indeed, risked and lost their heads, and the loss was anatomical, not metaphorical.

Throughout these earlier centuries and in our generation, universities have had opportunity to use ignorance as well as knowledge. One use has been the encouragement of intellectual humility, a talent still much needed in every academic arena. Acknowledged ignorance can also be the start of rational discussion. Socrates made a personally disastrous but philosophically and pedagogically triumphant career of that intellectual position. He has had his modern imitators. Yet it is apparent that in the twentieth century there is still a shortage of free willingness to pursue ignorance impartially toward something like bare truth. Indeed, truth has sometimes seemed to pose a greater threat than hemlock to minds disposed to their own comfort.

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4 MICHAEL KINSLEY **TRB: A LIBERAL TAX CUT** Your taxes just went up again. It's time for Democrats to do something about it.

6 CORRESPONDENCE Cocaine, Nicaragua, *Shira*, &c.

7 THE EDITORS **SAKHAROV** With the loss of the prophet of *glasnost*, has Russia gained a liberal tradition? **PANAMA COCKED HAT** Early indications suggest that Bush's military intervention was a good idea. **NOTEBOOK** Bork worship, Quayle revisionism, &c.

12 FRED BARNES **WHITE HOUSE WATCH: MR. POPULARITY** Bush keeps boosting his approval rating by breaking all the rules about how Presidents are supposed to act.

13 STEPHEN COHEN **PRAGUE POSTCARD: ROSES IN THE SNOW** With Vaclav Havel and the students in the lead, Czechoslovakia's Civic Forum emerges victorious.

14 JACOB WEISBERG **BLOC PARTIES** Washington's consultants and lobbyists are just thrilled about Eastern Europe's emerging democracies.

16 ANGELA STENT **DOCTRINAL DISCORD** What has to be called the Gorbachev Doctrine is a calculated risk that has scrambled all of Moscow's calculations.

18 SCOTT MCCONNELL AND ERIC BREINDEL **INCLUSION ILLUSION** The Sobol report on New York's 'white nationalist' school curriculum won't help minorities a bit.

22 JAMES M. MCPHERSON **THE 'GLORY' STORY** The film about the 54th Massachusetts, the black regiment that fought heroically at Fort Wagner, fudges a few historical details but articulates well some larger truths about what happened in the Civil War.

28 STANLEY KAUFFMANN **ON FILMS: COMRADES IN ARMS** *Glory*, a full-bodied, bloody, moving account of a black regiment in the Union Army.

30 MARK STEVENS **ON ART: CHURCH'S CHURCH** Frederic Church, an American master of excess, discovered spiritual ecstasy and kitsch in his art.

33 EDWARD ROTHSTEIN **DREAMS OF DISAPPEARANCE** The eccentric vision of Elias Canetti, obsessed by power and by the lure of escape.

36 NICHOLAS CHRISTOPHER **POEM** *Scarlet Lake*

39 J. M. COETZEE **TOO LATE THE LIBERAL** *Save the Beloved Country* by Alan Paton

41 ROBERT ALTER **THE METAMORPHOSIS** *The Storyteller* by Mario Vargas Llosa, translated by Helen Lane

43 JEFFERSON MORLEY **FELIX'S FRIENDS** *Shadow Warrior: The CIA Hero of a Hundred Untold Battles* by Felix I. Rodriguez and John Weisman

46 HENDRIK HERTZBERG **WASHINGTON DIARIST: WAR STORIES** Yet more on *Glory*, plus a holiday Bennett-bashing and Atwater-induced cognitive dissonance.

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THE NEW REPUBLIC

JANUARY 8 & 15, 1990

SAKHAROV

Mikhail Gorbachev didn't imagine, when he dismissed Andrei Sakharov from the podium of the Congress of People's Deputies with a Brezhnevite wave of his hand, that Sakharov would go home and die. It was typical of Sakharov to embarrass power even in death. His life was the most extraordinary embarrassment of power in our time.

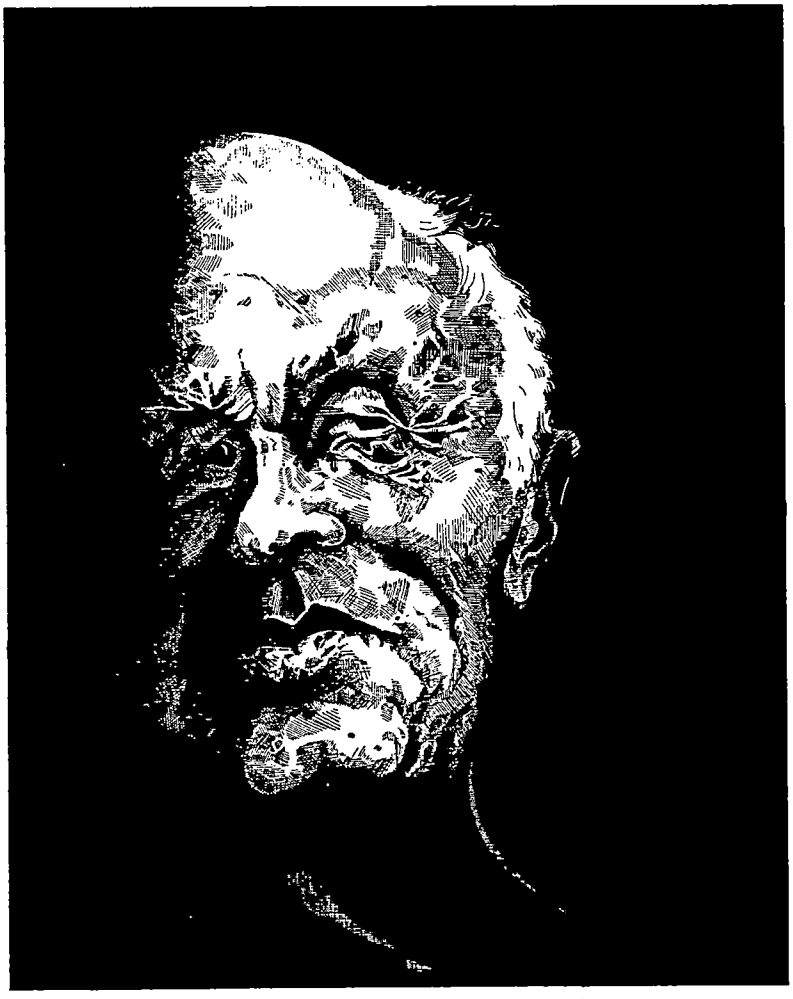
"I am not a professional politician," Sakharov wrote in exile in Gorky, in March 1981. "Perhaps that is why I am always bothered by questions concerning the usefulness and eventual results of my actions. I am inclined to believe that moral criteria in combination with unrestricted inquiry provide the only possible compass for these complex and contradictory problems. I shall refrain from predictions, but today as always I believe in the power of reason and the human spirit." Like all of Sakharov's sentences, those sentences feel classical. Their simplicity is the result of a preternatural clarity, a preternatural constancy. They sound all of Sakharov's—and Milton's, and Locke's, and Jefferson's, and Mill's, and Gandhi's, and Einstein's, and King's—themes. The indifference to consequences; the rejection of force; the absolutism of tolerance; the priority of morality to politics; the faith in truth; the calm of dissent; the confidence in the mind: these were the ideas with which Sakharov opened a gaping hole, a white hole, in the totality of the totalitarians.

Sakharov's prodigious talent for freedom made itself known to the Soviet authorities as early as 1957—just a year after he was awarded the Lenin Prize, and, for the second time, the title Hero of Socialist Labor—when he spoke out, as one of his country's prominent physicists, against nuclear testing. But it was with the publication of "Thoughts on Progress, Peaceful Co-existence, and Intellectual Freedom" in 1968 that the tyrants met their match. Because of that essay, which was widely distributed in samizdat, Sakharov was barred from what the Soviets call "secret work." It was the beginning of a disgraceful persecution. In 1970 he was one of the founders of the Human Rights Committee in Moscow, which began the campaign against psychiatric hospitalization for political reasons and the forcible resettlement of individuals and groups. In 1972 his first interviews with Western journalists appeared in the West—how stirred we too were by his words—and a year later the Soviet press began its decade and a half of vilification. By that time the KGB was animadverting in its own way upon the deviations of Academician Sakharov.

There was a really Galilean quality to Sakharov's dissent. He was introducing into Russia one of the most momentous achievements of Europe: the scientific inspiration of democracy. He always spoke of "scientific methodology and a democratic spirit" in the same breath. He set out to promote the spirit of unfettered inquiry that he imbibed from his scientific milieu—"the fearless weighing of all facts, views, and theories"—into the foundation of a social order. It was, certainly, the ultimate retort to the "scientific socialism" on which the Soviet state was erected. The integrity of the scientist and the integrity of the heretic were, for Sakharov, the

same. And when science betrayed its essential freedom, he also spoke out, as in his important contribution to the discrediting of Lysenkoism, the specious Stalinist science according to which acquired traits may be inherited. (With any luck, though, the Soviet Union will inherit the acquired trait of Sakharovism.)

Nor was that all. There are two answers to Lenin, and neither of them is Gorbachev. One of the answers is Sakharov. The other is Solzhenitsyn. By the early '70s it became clear that Sakharov was a voice not only against Soviet totalitarianism, but also against Russian millenarianism. History will probably record that Sakharov's quarrel with Solzhenitsyn was as fateful for the Soviet Union as Sakharov's quarrel with Khrushchev, Brezhnev, Andropov, and Chernenko. As the Soviet Union in the age of *glasnost* loses its identity, as it watches its traditions of this century become rubble, as it searches for a political culture, for a theory of legitimacy, that will secure the break with its Communist past, it will have to make a choice between Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn.



ANDREI SAKHAROV BY VINT LAWRENCE FOR THE NEW REPUBLIC

The debate between these giants was extraordinary. Rarely has freedom been demanded of power in the name of principles so different. Sakharov recognized Solzhenitsyn's greatness, but repudiated his chauvinism, his irrationalism, his morbidity, his hatred of the West. "I find it difficult," he wrote in 1974,

> to accept Solzhenitsyn's view of Marxism as a "Western" and antireligious doctrine which distorted a healthy Russian line of development. The very classification of ideas as Western or Russian is incomprehensible to me. In my view, a scientific and rational approach to social and natural phenomena is only compatible with a classification of ideas as true or false. . . . Solzhenitsyn argues that our country may not be ready for a democratic system, and that an authoritarian system combined with legality and Orthodoxy cannot be all that bad if Russia managed to conserve its national vitality under such a system right into the 20th century. These assertions of Solzhenitsyn's are alien to my way of thinking. I consider a democratic mode of development the only satisfactory one for any country. The centuries-old abject and servile Russian spirit, combined with suspicion of foreigners, seems to me a tremendous affliction, and not a sign of national vitality. Only democratic institutions can mature the national character so that it is capable of leading a sensible way of life in our ever more complicated world.

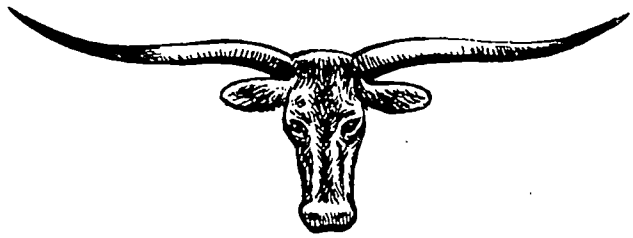
In truth, Sakharov, not Solzhenitsyn, was the philosophical innovator. Solzhenitsyn wishes to revive an old dispensation. Sakharov wished to inculcate a new one. This man was living proof of what might be called the spirituality of democracy. He showed that liberalism and the belief in rights strengthens, not slackens, the soul.

He has been often called a prophet, and rightly. But let us not forget that in their time the prophets were not heroes but outcasts; that they were despised as traitors and defeatists; that they were, by the standards of their own societies, moral maniacs. "Forgive us" is the popular refrain in Moscow now, in the wake of Sakharov's death, and the popular feeling of guilt has an ugly basis in reality. Sakharov in Gorky: there was the typical fate of prophets. It is some solace, therefore, to recall that, unlike another prophet who was also consecrated to the end of bondage, Sakharov lived not only to see the promised land, he lived also to set foot in it. With his every step, in fact, its promise gained in reality. One way of describing *glasnost*, after all, is government in the spirit of Sakharov.

He was an absolutist to the end. He died at work on a speech that called for the end of the Communist Party's monopoly of power in the Soviet Union. In the cause of reason, he was not a reasonable man. But the prospects of that cause, even under Gorbachev, are not at all plain. Russia, after all, is not a country with acknowledged liberal traditions. No, that's not quite right. *Before Sakharov*, Russia was not a country with acknowledged liberal traditions. Now, in his legacy, it has a liberal spur. Will it be spurred? •

UT Austin

TRADITIONS AND NOSTALGIA



By

MARGARET CATHERINE BERRY

TEXT ILLUSTRATION BY
JOE STUBBLEFIELD

COVER JACKET BY
DON COLLINS

EAKIN PRESS ★ AUSTIN, TEXAS

THE TEXAN

Volume I AUSTIN, TEXAS, OCTOBER 8, 1900 Number 1

HE UNIVERSITY OPENING

On Wednesday, September 26th, ...eighteenth annual session of the ...

...are a member, is decidedly cosmopolitan. It is drawn from many walks of life, and contains as many different characters ...

...while if you may be seen repeated loitering about the corridors until few moments before class ...

THE DAILY TEXAN

On the University campus, early student publications did not receive a hearty welcome from faculty members. The faculty objected to the first attempt, made privately, in 1883 to publish a University magazine. Several other early attempts also failed. Finally, *The Ranger,* a paper started in 1900, and *The Calendar,* a weekly journal published in 1889 and again in 1899-1900, combined, and only one paper, *The Texan,* was published in the fall of 1900. The first four volumes were published as a private enterprise; from volume five onward, *The Texan* was published by the Students' Association until the Texas Student Publications, Inc., was chartered in May, 1921.

The Texan became a semiweekly in September, 1907, and then became a daily, by student referendum, in the fall of 1913. Before a vote was taken during the preceding semester, the student editor urged adoption of a daily, because the increased number of dodgers, posters, and bulletins had become a nuisance. The editor-in-chief and managing editor, as in the past, were elected by students at large.

When the School of Journalism opened in September, 1914, the student publications remained independent of the school itself, but improved preparation of editors and reporters was one reason for establishing the school.

Student publications had financial problems during

the Teens. The new Blanket Tax, adopted in 1916, allocated a part of the optional student activity fee to *The Daily Texan.* Financial problems continued to plague the publications. The Students' Association finally requested a 50-year charter from the State of Texas for Texas Student Publications, Inc. The charter was granted in May, 1921. The management of affairs of this corporation was vested in a board of nine members — two selected by and from the Students' Assembly, three faculty members appointed by the President of the University, the President of the Students' association, and the editors of the official student publications. The board annually elected a supervising business manager who had sole power of direction and general supervision of official publications.

In 1925, after twenty-five years of publication, the student paper claimed to have the largest staff of reporters of any newspaper in the world. One hundred and sixty-five students had positions on the student paper!

A thrust for independence has been a noticeable characteristic of student editors since *The Texan* began publication. Changing emphasis in make-up of publication, in editorial policies, and in value of news as measured by its location in the paper tended to reflect student interest and attitudes through the years. Editors have periodically protested violations of the inviolable right of freedom of the press. They have complained of censorship and have criticized discipline committees and administrators for attempting to regulate the content of *The Daily Texan.* A review of the publication through the years indicates that not many volumes escaped the editors' complaints about attempts at censorship.

The TSP charter was amended several times before it expired in 1971. An attempt to renew the charter by the TSP Board of Directors was blocked. Following a considerable amount of discussion, legal counsel, debate, and threatened litigation, the corporation was dissolved and a Declaration of Trust, offered by the Regents of the U. T.

System, was accepted by the TSP Board of Directors. The new agreement permitted the TSP Board to serve as "Operating Trustees" of the assets and publications of the former Texas Student Publications, Inc. Under the terms of the Trust, the publications of TSP are operated by the University, all employees are employed by the University, and the ultimate authority governing the individual publications of TSP collectively rests with the University.

The new Board of Trustees is composed of four students from the School of Journalism who are elected within the school; two undergraduate students elected at-large in campus-wide elections; two journalism faculty members and one business administration faculty member appointed by the U.T. Austin President; and two professional journalists, also appointed by the President. Voting board members total eleven. Ex officio, nonvoting members include the General Manager of Student Publications, the Dean of Students or his delegate, the Editorial Manager of *The Daily Texan,* and the student editors of all TSP publications.

TSP now has its own building and equipment within the new Communications complex. The *Texan* has a well-designed, beautiful suite of offices and laboratories, and it has a new press.

The editor of the *Texan* is still elected by the student body, and beginning in September, 1974, students indicated their willingness to support the paper through payment of optional fees.

The Daily Texan has often been an award-winning paper and is nationally recognized as one of the finest university newspapers being published.

The American Treasury

1455-1955

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OF THE BUDGET
JUL 12 1960
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BINDERY USE ONLY

We are always the same age inside.

The money is always there, but the pockets change; it is not in the same pockets after a change, and that is all there is to say about money.

FRANCES M. FORD

I think I can—I think I can—I think I can. . . . I thought I could—I thought I could—I thought I could.

The Little Engine That Could

SHERWOOD ANDERSON

I am a lover and have not found my thing to love.

Winesburg, Ohio, "Tandy," 1919

Everyone in the world is Christ and they are all crucified.

Ibid., "The Philosopher"

If I could be brave enough and live long enough I could crawl inside the life of every man, woman, and child in America. After I had gone within them I could be born out of them. I could become something the like of which has never been seen before. We would see then what America is like.

A New Testament, "A Poet," 1927

My feet are cold and wet. I have been walking too long on the bed of a river.

Spoken to his secretary on November 27, 1912, whereupon he left the factory and wandered aimlessly about for four days until he was found in Cleveland by a pharmacist. He had had some sort of breakdown, and it is probably untrue that, as he later said, this was a conscious and intentional diversionary activity on his part. The strain was so great that he had to discontinue his business in Elyria, Ohio, and go to Cleveland.

JACK LONDON

I would rather be ashes than dust! I would rather that my spark should burn out in a brilliant blaze than it should be stifled by dry-rot. I would

rather be a superb meteor, every atom of me in magnificent glow, than a sleepy and permanent planet. The proper function of man is to live, not to exist. I shall not waste my days in trying to prolong them. I shall use my time.

Quoted by Joan London, *Jack London and His Times*

JAMES BRANCH CABELL

Providence labors with quaint instruments, dilapidating Troy by means of a wooden rocking-horse, and loosing sin into the Universe through a half-eaten apple.

Cream of the Jest, 1917

Indeed, when I consider the race to which I have the honor to belong, I am filled with respectful wonder. . . . All about it flows and gyrates unceasingly the material universe,—an endless inconceivable jumble of rotary blazing gas and frozen spheres and detonating comets, wherethrough spins Earth like a frail midge. And to this blown molecule adhere what millions and millions of parasites just such as I am, begetting and dreaming and slaying and abnegating and toiling and making mirth, just as did aforetime those countless generations of our forebears, every one of whom was likewise a creature just such as I am! Were the human beings that have been subjected to confinement in flesh each numbered, as is customary in other penal institutes, with what interminable row of digits might one set forth your number, say, or mine?

Nor is this everything. For my reason, such as it is, perceives this race, in its entirety, in the whole outcome of its achievement, to be beyond all wording petty and ineffectual: and no more than thought can estimate the relative proportion to the material universe of our poor Earth, can thought conceive with what quintillionths to express that fractional part which I, as an individual parasite, add to Earth's negligible fretting by ephemerae.

And still—behold the miracle!—still I believe life to be a personal transaction between myself and Omnipotence; I believe that what I do is somehow of importance; and I believe that I am on a journey toward some very public triumph not unlike that of the third prince in the fairy-tale. . . . Even to-day I believe in this dynamic illusion. For that creed was the first great inspiration of the demi-urge,—man's big romantic idea of Chivalry, of himself as his Father's representative in an alien country; —and it is a notion at which mere fact and reason yelp denial unavail-

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Hardanger fjord, but on his way up found himself confronted by a threatening bull, and running wildly down the mountain in panic, slipped and fell, tearing the quadriceps tendon of his left thigh. In *A Leg to Stand On* (Summit Books, 1984) Sacks details the harrowing afternoon of making his way down the mountain with only one good leg, the thoughts that passed through his mind on his life and the possibility of his death, and his rescue, just as darkness came, by reindeer hunters. Yet, as Sacks was only to realize later, his odyssey had only begun. It was not the accident in itself but the following weeks he spent as a doctor who had become a patient, the slow process of his recovery, the intertwining of physical injury and consciousness of self, that impelled Sacks to write a book based not on his observations of others, but on his own observations of himself.

Sacks, who had never before been a patient, now experienced from the inside that sense of stigma and impotence attached to what he calls "the social caste of patients . . . out-cast, outcasts, set apart by society." Furthermore, his severe but uncomplicated wound had unforeseen effects on him that the medical "experts" quickly dismissed with the abrupt reassurance, "You'll be fine." But far from feeling fine, Sacks was experiencing the paralysis of his leg not merely as a physical paralysis but as a profound alienation from the very concept of his left leg. He could not restore to his consciousness the image of his left leg as part of himself; he could not reconnect his will to his leg even at the point when, physically, he "should" have been able to move it.

In the process of reconnecting his mind to his leg, Sacks drew on both his profound knowledge of neurology and the consolations of poets and philosophers. In fact it was *music* that helped him break through to a rediscovery of his whole body-self—music, and the spontaneous action elicited by a healer who listened fully and attentively to Sacks's subjective reality, and proceeded on that basis.

Several years passed before Oliver Sacks set down in writing his experiences in *A Leg to Stand On*. He had corresponded with A. R. Luria on his ordeal, and Luria had replied that "such symptoms are perhaps common, but very uncommonly described. . . . Please publish your observations." And when Sacks read for himself the masterful works of the early-twentieth-century British neurologist Sir Henry Head, the previously irreconcilable pieces finally came together for him, both the debt he owed to tradition, and the new trails he was seeking to blaze. Consequently, *A Leg to Stand On* concludes with Sacks's vision and perspective of a "new" neurology or neuropsychology, one that goes beyond the bounds of empirical science "to assert and affirm the living subject, to escape from a purely objective, or 'robotic,' science, to find and establish what was missing—a living 'I'."

In fact, it is more than a "new" neurology or a new "human medicine" that Sacks envisions. In the last chapter of *A Leg to Stand On*, called "The Long Road," he invokes images of "a new and wholly delightful sphere of life and mind . . . a wonderful continent, an infinite open country, a new realm, to which the neurology and medicine of the future might aspire." In appraising *A Leg to Stand On* for the *New York Review of Books* (September 27, 1984), Jerome Bruner came to the conclusion that it is "a story about the nature of selfhood—a narrative comparable to Conrad's *The Secret Sharer*."

Oliver Sacks continues to write for the lay press as well as for his medical colleagues. His article "The Lost Mariner" (*New York Review of Books*, February 16, 1984), about a man with severe memory loss, presents Sacks's further musings on the integrity of the human spirit—especially in contemplation of nature or art or God—despite handicaps that empirical science calls "hopeless." The *New York Review of Books* received a fervent and almost unprecedented outpouring of reader comment on that essay. And *Awakenings*, in a dramatic adaptation by the playwright Harold Pinter, was shown on British television in late 1984. Although Sacks maintains his active teaching post as professor of neurology at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, he told *Current Biography* that his "*essential* work (and habitat) is in chronic hospitals, charity hospitals, asylums, homes, etc."

Oliver Sacks, who is six feet tall and weighs about 220 pounds, rises early most mornings for an hour-long bicycle ride, and following his day's work he takes a long swim. He lives in the Bronx in a small red house with a white picket fence. An omnivorous reader, he often quotes the philosophers and poets in his books and articles, and he delights in browsing through the volumes of the *Oxford English Dictionary* in bed. Behind his gold-rimmed glasses there is a gentle gaze that befits a man who once said: "I think [Martin] Buber's comment, 'We must humanize technology, before it dehumanizes us,' applies *desperately* to medicine."

References: British Medical Journal D 24 '83; Newsday mag p18 D 9 '84 pors; Newsweek 104:70+ Ag 20 '84 por; Contemporary Authors vols 53-56 (1975); Sacks, Oliver. A Leg to Stand On (1984)

Santmyer, Helen Hooven

Nov. 25, 1895- Writer. Address: b. Harper & Row, 10 E. 53rd St., New York City, N. Y. 10022; h. Hospitality Home East, N. Monroe Dr., Xenia, Ohio 45385

After writing in relative obscurity for more than sixty years, Helen Hooven Santmyer skyrocketed to national attention at the age of eighty-eight with the republication of her fourth book, *". . . And Ladies of the Club."* Originally issued in a limited

Helen Hooven Santmyer

printing by the Ohio State University Press, Miss Santmyer's saga of life in a small midwestern town gathered dust on library shelves until it was "discovered" by the mother of a Hollywood writer-director and became a publishing event. Within months, *" . . . And Ladies of the Club"* was republished by G. P. Putnam's Sons; chosen as a Book-of-the-Month Club main selection; proposed as a television miniseries; and propelled to the top of the *New York Times* best-seller list. Ironically, Helen Hooven Santmyer has become a literary celebrity and a darling of the media at an age when she feels she is too old to write another book.

Born in Cincinnati, Ohio on November 25, 1895, Helen Hooven Santmyer was the first of the three children of Bertha (Hooven) Santmyer and Joseph Wright Santmyer, a drug salesman. When she was five, the Santmyers moved to the home that her great-grandfather, a carriage maker, had owned in Xenia, Ohio, a small town steeped in the Republican and Protestant values cherished by her family. Helen Hooven Santmyer was to spend most of her life in Xenia.

Admittedly a tomboy, Miss Santmyer enjoyed a carefree childhood, but she also admired intellectual achievement and, inspired by the books of Louisa May Alcott, decided at an early age to become a writer. She was also influenced by the Women's Club of Xenia, which met once a month for "the mutual benefit which may be obtained by its members in intellectual culture," according to its bylaws. "We always stopped whatever noisy game we were playing when we saw the ladies beginning to assemble," she told Jane Howard in an interview for *Life* (June 1984). "We had great respect for them; they had a reputation for being very well educated, very full of ideas. They were an example to me."

Convinced that a college education—though unusual for women in that era—was essential if she were to become a writer, Helen Hooven Santmyer attended Wellesley College in Massachusetts, where she wrote poetry, belonged to a literary club called the Scribblers, and was one of ten graduating seniors in the class of 1918 elected to the yearbook's Hall of Fame. Staying on in Boston after receiving her B.A. degree, Miss Santmyer worked for a year for a radical suffragist group but found it not to her liking. "They considered a day lost when they hadn't succeeded in getting into jail," she explained to Jane Howard. "That's not my approach. My own approach is to *avoid* getting into jail."

Moving to New York in 1919, Helen Hooven Santmyer worked as a secretary to the editor of *Scribner's Magazine*, where she met such literary luminaries as Ernest Hemingway and F. Scott Fitzgerald. Her New York apartment, which she shared with a friend from Wellesley and their black housemaid from Xenia, was close enough to the Metropolitan Museum of Art to allow her to "dash in, whenever [she] had a spare fifteen minutes, to look at the Egyptian collection or whatever else [she] felt like seeing." But in spite of the attractions of the metropolis, she returned to Xenia at her father's bidding and taught English at the local high school in 1921–22. "My father told me that if I would come home for a year, he would pay my way for three years at Oxford University in England," she recalled in an interview with Paul Galloway for the *Chicago Tribune* (June 10, 1984). "I agreed. I would have never saved enough money otherwise." That promised trip was delayed two more years while Miss Santmyer taught as an assistant professor of literature at Wellesley, but in 1924 she began her studies at Oxford University.

After Oxford granted her a B.Litt. degree in 1927, she once again returned to Ohio. The following year she was elected to membership in the Women's Club of Xenia, on whose roster she has remained ever since. Like the other ladies of the club, she was required to deliver papers from time to time on such wide-ranging topics as "Religion South of the Sahara," "Lucretia Mott," "J. M. Synge and Lady Gregory," "Glimpses of Early Japan," and "Ohio Journalism."

In 1925, while she was studying at Oxford, Houghton-Mifflin published her first novel. *Herbs and Apples* tells the story of Derrick Thornton, a young midwestern girl with an ambition for independent achievement. Like Miss Santmyer herself, Derrick attends an Eastern college, is celebrated there for her writing talent, and then moves to New York where she is a moderately successful contributor to literary magazines. Although she claims to "loathe the idea of marriage," Derrick falls in love with and is betrothed to Jack Devlin, but he is killed in Europe while fighting in World War I. Finally—in a plot twist that foreshadowed Miss Santmyer's own future—she returns to her Ohio town, giving up her ambition for laurel leaves in exchange for the midwest's "herbs and apples."

Herbs and Apples was hospitably received. Voicing the critical consensus, a *New Republic* reviewer noted that "Miss Santmyer is lacking in the ability to sift her material so as to make it sustain her theme, and the narrative drags accordingly. Yet scattered through this oddly compounded book are passages of a breathtaking delicacy and poignancy of insight and power beyond cavil."

The Fierce Dispute (Houghton-Mifflin, 1929), her second novel, chronicles an intense battle of wills, waged between a child's mother and grandmother over her future. After her divorce from an unfaithful Italian musician named Paolo, Hilary Baird returns with their daughter, Lucy Anne, to her mother's fine old home in the midwest. Still in love with Paolo in spite of his infidelity, Hilary determines that Lucy Anne will follow in his footsteps by becoming a musician, but grandmother Baird so detests her former son-in-law that she is equally adamant that the child will not study music. Although the dispute ends only with the grandmother's death, in her last will and testament she acknowledges her capitulation. The book was greeted with only lukewarm praise from reviewers, who found the plot improbable and the relationships between characters artificial, but most critics were impressed by the delineation of young Lucy Anne. Helen Hooven Santmyer herself has characterized her two first novels as "youthful" and has confessed to Edwin McDowell in a *New York Times* interview (January 12, 1984) that she "would just as soon forget them."

In the early 1930s, Helen Hooven Santmyer moved with her parents to Orange County, California, where her father managed the R. A. Kelly rope factory, but the family returned to Xenia five years later when he retired. In 1936 she accepted a position as dean of women at Cedarville College, a small Presbyterian school only eight miles from Xenia. She stayed at Cedarville for seventeen years, eventually becoming head of its English department. When the college was taken over by fundamentalist Baptists, she left Cedarville to become a reference librarian at the Dayton (Ohio) and Montgomery County Public Library, where she remained until she retired in 1960.

During her career as an educator and librarian, Helen Hooven Santmyer had continued to write in her spare time, but only after her retirement could she indulge the luxury of devoting her full time to literary pursuits. She had long been interested in the history of Xenia and its landmarks, and one of her articles on the town, "Cemetery: A Reminiscence," had been published in the *Antioch Review* (Spring 1956) before her retirement. A second, "There Were Fences," appeared in the *Antioch Review*'s Spring 1961 issue. Continuing to mine that lode, she wrote eleven more historical essays, and in 1962 the Ohio State University Press, in Columbus, published all thirteen as *Ohio Town: A Portrait of Xenia*.

With thoroughly researched and lovingly recalled detail, she evoked such historic landmarks as the courthouse square, the Opera House where traveling troupes once performed, and the imposing Presbyterian church she attended as a child. Using those sites as opportunities for retailing autobiographical anecdotes and stories about some of Xenia's citizenry, both living and dead, she effectively conveyed the quintessence of small-town life. Although the book received little national attention, *Ohio Town* was extravagantly praised in her home state and won the 1963 Ohioana Book Award.

Turning once again to fiction, in the mid-1960s Helen Hooven Santmyer began what many consider to be her *magnum opus*: a quasi-historical narrative about a small-town women's club, modeled after the Women's Club of Xenia, and its members. Finally completing it in 1975, she shipped the longhand manuscript in eleven boxes to Weldon A. Kefauver, the director of the Ohio State University Press, to whom she "felt under obligation" because of her satisfaction with his handling of *Ohio Town*. Although university presses rarely publish fiction, Kefauver persuaded the editorial board to accept the massive work for publication; however, when after six years the editing process was finally completed and 1,631 copies of the 1,344-page volume were issued in 1982, only about 300 copies were sold, primarily to libraries.

The enthusiasm of one reader, however, revived the flagging fortunes of *" . . . And Ladies of the Club."* Extolling its merits, Grace Sindell, a resident of the affluent Cleveland suburb of Shaker Heights, Ohio, persuaded her son Gerald, a director, writer, and producer in Hollywood, to read it. Convinced that the book would provide grist for a television miniseries, early in 1984 he flew to Ohio with the Los Angeles producer and former book publisher Stanley Corwin to negotiate with the Ohio State University Press for the world publication, television, and motion-picture rights to the novel, which they finally acquired in January 1985. G. P. Putnam's Sons then paid them $50,000 for the right to publish the book in a trade edition, and Berkley Books, in turn, purchased from Putnam's the paperback rights for $396,000. When the Book-of-the-Month Club paid $110,000 for the privilege of offering the novel as one of its main selections for the summer of 1984, the sale was reported on the front page of the January 12, 1984 edition of the *New York Times*. Even before its official republication by Putnam's on June 25, 1984, *" . . . And Ladies of the Club"* was ranked number two on the *New York Times* best-seller list, instantly making its octogenarian author a celebrity.

Structured by the device of the fortnightly meetings of the local women's club, the monumental, minutely detailed novel chronicles the day-to-day occurrences that shape the lives of several families in the fictional town of Waynesboro, Ohio (a thinly veiled version of Xenia) from the founding of the club in 1868 to the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as president in 1932. [When one interviewer asked Miss Santmyer why she ended her novel with the beginning of the Roosevelt administration, she snapped, "What I thought of the New

Deal wasn't fit to print.") Its two central characters, both charter members of the women's club, are Anne Gordon, the wife of the town's physician, John Gordon, whose efforts to endure her husband's infidelities and recover from the tragedies that befall their two children turn her into a kind of stoical heroine by the end of the book; and Sally Rausch, whose energetic German husband, Ludwig, becomes the proprietor of a rope factory, a leading industrialist, and a power broker in the Republican party. Interwoven with their life stories and those of their neighbors and kin are such important events in American history as the assassinations of Presidents Garfield and McKinley (both Ohio Republicans), the introduction of electricity, the telephone, and the automobile, the Crédit Mobilier affair, the Spanish-American War, and World War I.

". . . *And Ladies of the Club*" was widely billed as a retort to Sinclair Lewis' derogatory portrait of Middle America in *Main Street*. It was also commonly reported to have been in work since the 1920s, when *Main Street* was first published. Miss Santmyer denies both rumors, though she admittedly regards Lewis' book as "prejudiced and unfair" and even has a character in her novel who "seethed" when she thought about the defamation of small-town life in *Main Street*. "Lewis wrote his version and I wrote mine," she said in an interview for *Newsweek* (June 18, 1984). She also made it clear that while she had been planning such a novel for most of her life, she did not actually begin to write ". . . *And Ladies of the Club*" until she was seventy.

In spite of all its prepublication fanfare and impressive advance sales, the book failed to impress most critics. While applauding her scrupulous attention to detail in describing period costumes and architecture, her grasp of history, and her discretion in dealing with the characters' intimate lives, many critics complained that the prose was labored, the narrative dull. Other reviewers, equating the viewpoint developed in the novel with that of the author, objected to Helen Hooven Santmyer's infatuation with her upper-middle-class, white, Republican, and Protestant characters, and found her heroes small-minded, self-absorbed, even bigoted.

Writing in the conservative *National Review* (October 5, 1984), Francis X. Marnell joined a minority of critics in praising the novel as an admirable "domestic history" and as an interesting sociological study, but in a more representative review, Susan Brownmiller asserted in the *Chicago Tribune's Bookworld* (June 10, 1984) that ". . . *And Ladies of the Club*" is "the sometimes inspired, sometimes embarrassing, uneven work of a writer with flashes of talent who labored in a vacuum and lost her perspective, most likely because she cared too much about Waynesboro's lost world to grasp the destructiveness of its dreadful limitations."

Nevertheless, its chilly critical reaction did not dim the popularity of ". . . *And Ladies of the Club*": by the third week after publication, it had climbed to the number-one spot on the *New York Times* best-seller list, and over 200,000 copies were in print by mid-July. Having bought the rights to *Ohio Town* from the Ohio State University Press for $25,000, Harper and Row capitalized on the success of ". . . *And Ladies of the Club*" by reissuing *Ohio Town* in August 1984 and *Herbs and Apples* in October 1985. A new edition of *The Fierce Dispute*, a serialization of ". . . *And Ladies of the Club*" in *Family Circle* magazine, and a TV miniseries of that novel were also in the works. For her accomplishments, she received in 1985 an honorary doctorate in the humanities from Wright University and the Governor's Award for Literature.

Helen Hooven Santmyer lives today in a nursing home, confined to a wheelchair because of arthritis. Although she suffers from emphysema, she is a chainsmoker of Chesterfields. She is blind in one eye and has a cataract in the other. Her closest friend, Mildred Sandoe, who for many years shared her home in Xenia and traveled with her to Canada and Mexico, now lives in the opposite wing of the nursing home. Despite her poor health, strained by the stress of instant celebrity, and her pride in her accomplishments, Miss Santmyer retains a firm hold on her perspective and common sense. "Ninety percent of the hoopla," she sniffed to Jane Briggs-Bunting in an interview for *People* (July 16, 1984), "is because I'm such an old lady."

References: Chicago Tribune II p1+ Je 10 '84 por; Life 7:31+ Je '84 pors; N Y Times A p1+ Ja 12 '84 por; Newsweek 103:93 Je 18 '84 por; People 22:75+ Jl 16 '84 pors; Contemporary Authors 1st rev vol 4 (1967)

Sawyer, Diane

Dec. 22, 1945– Broadcast journalist. Address: b. CBS News, 524 W. 57th St., New York City, N.Y. 10019

In 1984, just six years after joining the Washington bureau of CBS News in the relatively lowly position of general assignment reporter, Diane Sawyer was named coeditor of the slickly produced, multi-Emmy–winning *60 Minutes*, the prime-time news magazine that has consistently ranked among the top five television programs in the country for more than a decade. Miss Sawyer, *60 Minutes*' first woman correspondent, brought to her new job journalistic skills acquired during an early stint at an understaffed local television station and, later, as coanchor of CBS's national morning news broadcast, an unsurpassed knowledge of politics learned during her eight years as a staff assistant to former President Richard Nixon, and what a writer for *Newsweek* magazine called a "special blend of the cerebral and the glamorous." With her low-key, businesslike delivery and warm, gracious manner, she manages to be at once authoritative

JULY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Canada Day in Canada 1	2	3	Independence Day 4	5	Virginia's Bday 6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	C. Mclneaux's Bday 20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

"Oh, Eeyore," began Piglet a little nervously.

Eeyore put out a paw and waved him away. "Tomorrow," said Eeyore. "Or the next day."

Davis/Martin
Date: May 11, 1990
Title: Austin
Draft: Five

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: COMMENCEMENT, The University of Texas
MEMORIAL STADIUM
Saturday, May 19, 7 p.m.

Ed Cowling 1522 220

((Chairman Beecherl, President Cunningham, Mrs. Johnson, Reverend Bethune, Dean Livingston, Senator Bentsen, Congressman Pickle -- congratulations on the graduation of your granddaughter [[NAME]], Rita Clements -- and Bill, thank you for that gracious introduction.))\\\

((Well, there's nothing like the great outdoors.))\\\ explain to me

((I understand I'm too late for Eeyore's birthday party.\\\ But it's great to be back in Longhorn Country, just the same.

((You know, last year I addressed Texas A&M.\\ Two weeks ago, I addressed Oklahoma State University.\\ So, while I am not taking sides, President Cunningham says we saved the best for last.))\\\

I gave my first U.T. commencement address in 1973, when I had just completed a tour of duty at the United Nations. I am pleased ~~doubly honored~~ I am grateful, and indeed honored by to be back. ~~this time with an~~ honorary degree in law. ((By the way, ~~your fellow alumnus, Secretary of State James Baker, gets quite testy when anyone dares to suggest that there~~ I am not one who sees is an inherent contradiction in that term, "honorary lawyer."))\\\

So many great Americans have given this address, including a former Texas public school teacher by the name of Lyndon Johnson,

and later, Lady Bird Johnson. So I consider it the highest honor to once again address the graduates of this great institution.\\

The ideals of U.T. were born with Texas, when the revolutionaries of 1836 called for "a university of the first class." Texas began dirt poor, but Texans were rich in land and vision. And so what began as a dream on forty acres of pasture is now a mini-metropolis housing some of the best schools in America. Nobel and Pulitzer Prize winners rank among your faculty, National Merit scholars lead your students.

So let me say it loud and clear: **The first Texans were wrong. This is not a first-class university.\\ You are graduates of a world-class university.**

((And if I ever forget this, Jim Baker will remind me.)) Your splendid libraries house the manuscripts of Joyce, Hemingway and Beckett. You are justly proud of rare books and folios that resound with the rich voices of Chaucer and the Italian Renaissance, Shakespeare and Spenser.

But a world-class university must have a revered tradition of its own. And so you do. It was near here that J. Frank Dobie held court with other scholars of the Southwest on his beloved Paisano Ranch. It was here that Walter Prescott Webb scrutinized old legends and O. Henry spun news ones.

Since then, students from around the world have become a true part of the University of Texas community, as U.T. has certainly become more of a part of the world. And within this wide world, you can choose to work and succeed in Paris, France,

or Paris, Texas. In short, you face the best of dilemmas -- a wealth of opportunities, opportunities born of democracy.

In four commencement addresses this spring, I have examined what makes democracy such a special way of life: how democracies refuse to perish by uniting in a strong defensive alliance; how they are strengthened by the rule of law; how freedom empowers people to solve the toughest problems; and how democracy leads to progress and adventure. Tonight, in my final commencement address of the year, I want to discuss the personal side of democracy: What it offers us, what we can make of it.

To graduate from college in America is to be as free as any man or woman can be. And now, for the first time in half a century, a new generation in Eastern Europe is reveling in freedom, throwing their caps in the air and shouting to the high heavens because, finally, they are free to live where they want and free to be what they want. From Austin to Berlin to Budapest, we live during a remarkable moment in world history, an exhilarating time -- the triumph of freedom.

But freedom has a constant companion -- challenge. And so I am here tonight to challenge **you** to make the most of our changing world,\\ **to live these remarkable times,\\ to take risks\\ to do something extraordinary.**\\

This is what Jack London was getting at when he wrote:

"I would rather be a superb meteor,
every atom of me in magnificent glow,
than a sleepy and permanent planet.
The proper function of man is to live, not to exist."

Of course, you don't have to strike out for the South Seas or the wild country of Alaska like Jack London. But you can make your life an adventure. Next month will be forty-two years since my graduation. And like many of you, I, too, was presented with ~~a neat little set~~ some of choices on my graduation day: further study, then a law firm, a bank or the stock market, probably in New York. Honorable and interesting professions, all.\\ ~~And I gave each of them serious consideration.\\~~ I ~~consulted~~ my parents and ~~family.\\ I looked at every angle, logically, sensibly and practically.\\~~ But the truly great decisions we make in life are rarely logical or practical. They spring right from the heart. And so Barbara and I packed our bags, and drove our red Studebaker from the Eastern states of our upbringing to the oil fields of West Texas.\\\

A few months later, we were living with our infant son George in a tiny ramshackle shotgun house in the oil town of Odessa. It had a makeshift partition down the middle that split the house into two apartments, leaving us with a small kitchen, a shared bathroom, and an old water-drip window unit that cranked up like a West Texas dust storm.\\ And it still couldn't drown out the noise of the all-night parties next door.\\\

And yes, there were times when Barbara and I wondered what we had gotten ourselves into.\\ But we had faith that, come hell or high water, ~~we were choosing~~ We chose a future that would be uniquely our own. Like most Americans, we were free to live where we pleased, do what we wanted. We came of age at a time when the post-war possibilities of America seemed limitless.

But outside of America, the world of free choices was shrinking. Winston Churchill's prediction that an Iron Curtain would sever Europe into two hostile camps was soon fact -- an Iron Curtain did cut Eastern Europe from the West, and Germany from itself. And when every brick, every guard tower and every strand of barbed wire was in place, two worlds existed -- one of free people and free choice, and one of tyranny and subjugation.

Eventually, millions of men and women were told what to think and study, what job to take and where to live. Imagine, all that drive, talent and imagination misused and wasted. Yet many still held fast to what Barbara Jordan calls "conviction values." Even under the pain of death, they resisted.

Harry Huntt Ransom, the late University of Texas scholar and leader, said that it has always been up to the great thinkers to take the great risks. Some, in fact, risked and lost their heads, he said, "and the loss was anatomical, not metaphorical." Like a free-thinker in the Middle Ages, a dissident speaking out against 20th century Communism could lose his mind in a workcamp or a psychiatric dungeon, or his life with a bullet.

This is what Andrei Sakharov risked when he confronted Khrushchev with the truth on above-ground nuclear testing. And that's one reason the Soviet people revere his memory today.

This is what Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia risked as an imprisoned playwright. Now he leads a great nation.

And this is what an electrician from Gdansk named Lech Walesa risked when he led the people of Poland to freedom.

The determination of men and women yearning to be free simply proved tougher than the walls that surrounded them. Because of their courage, the free world is now more vast than anyone dared imagine.

Consider the case of a man named Cestimir ((CESS-tee-MEAR)) Suchy ((SUE-chey)), a Czech journalist who refused to describe the 1968 Soviet invasion of his country as an act of brotherly love. Mister Suchy was fired for his honesty. But he was allowed to make a living at a new profession -- washing windows.

Ask him for his business card today, and it still says: Suchy, window-washer. But this is an example of the man's good humor, for he now has a new job with a new title. He is the dean of journalism at Prague's Charles University. Throughout the universities of the East, it is the mandarins of Marxist dogma who are now out of work.

This is our amazing new world of freedom. And with greater freedom comes greater opportunity -- in the East and the West. Whether you will make your career in the arts, business, law or science, this can only be good news.

Just this morning, I toured the Houston office of what will be the site of our next economic summit with Canada, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and West Germany. When we meet, it will be more than just a comparison of balance sheets. It will be an act of fellowship between free nations.

These nations stood with us through that "long twilight struggle," through the painstaking building of alliances and the

Romanian Clerc.

endless preparations for a war that must never be; through the human toil and the human toll, the sacrifice of resources that could have been used for gentler ends. This is what the Cold War has cost Western Europe and America.

But today, freedom prevails because freedom works. Freedom is not only right, it is practical. It is not only good, it is better. That is why the day of the dictator is over.

But this is

Now we must turn to the task of making freedom's triumph complete at home, a triumph of dignity over squalor -- of shelter over homelessness -- of literacy and learning over ignorance and vice -- of safety and security over crime and drugs -- of family and faith over broken homes -- of hope over despair.

But this time, we will resist the centralization of authority. We will empower the poor to enter the mainstream, to make sure that all men and women can find their destinies. We will put our faith in free markets and free people. We will measure progress not by money spent and bureaucracies raised; but by people helped. In other words, it is my fervent hope that the peace and prosperity we have ~~for~~ worked for so long allows us to build what I call a kinder, gentler America.

It is for this, that Americans are fighting for freedom -- not against a totalitarian government, but against drugs, crime and illiteracy. Throughout this land, Americans are tapping their deepest strengths, their inner resources, to light the way -- to be a guiding star for someone who is lost -- to add to that constellation of volunteers I call a thousand points of light.

Their philosophy is simple and direct: If you don't like everything about America today, then make a better America tomorrow.

This is the spirit of extraordinary young men and women in a hurry. Like Felicitas Atabong, a student from Cameroon, who tonight will receive a Bachelor of Arts degree with a minor in computer science. She just turned nineteen.

And this is the spirit of those who never quit: like Maggie Nola Sloan Taylor, who graduates tonight with a Bachelors of Fine Arts degree at the age of seventy; or Irene Mortenson Burnside, a nurse whose experience goes back to the Army Nurse Corps in the Pacific Theater of World War Two; tonight she earns her Ph.D in nursing, with a specialty in gerontology.\\

Like them, you have spent years learning. Now is the time to spend your life **doing.** Make your Czech or Polish lessons work for the Citizens Democracy Corps, or put your Spanish in the service of the Peace Corps. ~~Nurse~~ crack babies back ~~to health~~. Or aim for the sky. Discover the cure for cancer or the ozone hole. ~~Be the first~~ man or woman on Mars.\\

But whatever you do, live a life of adventure and meaning so brilliant that **like a Roman candle, it lights up the world. Dazzle us. Astonish us. Be extraordinary.**

Once again, it is a delight to be back. God bless you all, and may God bless the United States of America. Hook 'em Horns. ((Give the Hook 'em Horns sign.))

Davis/Martin
Date: May 17, 1990
Title: Austin
Draft: Six

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: COMMENCEMENT, The University of Texas
MEMORIAL STADIUM
Saturday, May 19, 7 p.m.

((Chairman Beecherl, President Cunningham, Mrs. Johnson, Reverend Bethune, Dean Livingston, Senator Bentsen, Congressman Pickle -- congratulations on the graduation of your granddaughter [[NAME]], Rita Clements -- and Bill, thank you for that gracious introduction.))\\\

((Well, there's nothing like the great outdoors.\\\

((For once, I guess you don't care whether or not you get to sit on the 50 yard-line.\\\

((I understand I'm also too late for Eeyore's birthday party.\\\\ But it's great to be back in Longhorn Country, just the same.))

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And this is what Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia risked as an imprisoned playwright. Now he leads a great nation.

It was this man I had the honor of inviting up to the White House Residence to see the Lincoln Bedroom. President Havel was in awe because he knew that this room was really President Lincoln's old office. It was there that Lincoln worked, deliberated and agonized over a terrible war.

But President Havel knew that room is hallowed for one reason above all. It was there that President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. It was there that he freed a people. And it was there, in that room, that I saw President Havel moved

to tears by the knowledge that freedom's bell was ringing at long last for Czechoslovakia.

This is also the spirit of President Landsbergis of Lithuania, who has designated Beethoven's Ninth Symphony as an anthem for his people's movement. When asked why the strains of Beethoven should resound through the streets and squares of Vilnius, Landsbergis says it is because the Ninth is "a symphony of freedom and victory against slavery, insidiousness and darkest hatred."

So the determination of men and women yearning to be free is simply proving tougher than the walls that surround them. Because of their courage, the free world is now more vast than anyone dared imagine.

Consider the case of a man named Cestimir ((CESS-tee-MEAR)) Suchy ((SUE-chey)), a Czech journalist who refused to describe the 1968 Soviet invasion of his country as an act of brotherly love. Mister Suchy was fired for his honesty. But he **was** allowed to make a living at a new profession -- washing windows.

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But today, freedom prevails because freedom works. Freedom is not only right, it is practical. It is not only good, it is better. That is why the day of the dictator is over.

And it is also over because of people like Gheorghe Calciu -- a Romanian Orthodox minister I've been privileged know, a man who spent 21 of his 64 years in prison. Father Calciu was already a former prisoner when he risked his freedom by daring to preach. For that he was imprisoned again -- and tortured beyond belief. And yet father Calciu stayed true to his faith. So he was sentenced to death.

And as he stood in the corner of the prison yard, awaiting death, praying for his wife and son -- something remarkable happened. His two executioners called out to him. Surely, he

thought, this was the end. But instead one of them said, "Father, we have decided not to kill you."

Three weeks later, he asked permission to celebrate the Divine Liturgy. And while making preparations, he saw his two would-be executioners walk into his cell, and get down on their knees to receive absolution. This much must be said: It is because of men and women like Father Calciu that faith is winning over hate.

There are also indomitable spirits to be found right at home; many extraordinary young American men and women in a hurry; like Felicitas Atabong, a student from Cameroon, who tonight will receive a Bachelor of Arts degree with a minor in computer science. She just turned nineteen.

And this is the spirit of those who never quit: like Maggie Nola Sloan Taylor, who graduates tonight with a Bachelors of Fine Arts degree at the age of seventy; or Irene Mortenson Burnside, a nurse whose experience goes back to the Army Nurse Corps in the Pacific Theater of World War Two; tonight she earns her Ph.D in nursing, with a specialty in gerontology.\\

Like them, you have spent years learning. Now is the time to spend your life **doing**.\\\ Make your Czech or Polish lessons work for the Citizens Democracy Corps, put your Spanish in the service of the Peace Corps, or work with VISTA right here in our precious USA. Care for AIDS babies. Love every child, should they be from Austin or the corridors of Central Africa. Aim for the sky.\\

But whatever you do, live a life of adventure and meaning so brilliant that **like a Roman candle, it lights up the world. Dazzle us. Astonish us. Be extraordinary.**\\\

Once again, it is a delight to be back. God bless you all, and may God bless the United States of America. Hook 'em Horns. ((Give the Hook 'em Horns sign.))

Tex Yop
Jeff Murray

((I'D LOVE TO COME BACK HOME TO MY FRIENDS AGAIN NEXT OCTOBER, TO THROW OUT THE FIRST BALL AT THE OPENING GAME OF THE RANGERS-ASTROS WORLD SERIES. YOU KNOW, I ASKED GEORGE IF I COULD TRY OUT FOR THE CLUB. HE SAID, "SURE, DAD, YOU CAN COME DOWN AND THROW THE BALL AROUND. BUT DON'T GIVE UP YOUR DAY JOB."// THEN HE ADDED, KINDLY, "WHY DON'T YOU TRY OUT FOR THE OLD TIMERS' LEAGUE.")) //

BUT THERE IS SOME SADNESS INVOLVED IN THIS HOMECOMING, TOO. FROM OUR ROOM, BARBARA AND I SAW SOME OF THE AREA DEVASTATED BY THE FLOODING. WE WERE ASTOUNDED THAT WE COULD ONLY SEE THE TOPS OF THE TREES WHERE THE TRINITY HAS OVERFLOWED. TWO WEEKS AGO, I SIGNED AN EMERGENCY FEMA PROCLAMATION BRINGING FEDERAL DISASTER AID TO THE BELEAGUERED COUNTIES. AND MORE COUNTIES ARE BEING ADDED.

Tuesday 5/22
15 minutes
Lou Henderson
Mediation
State Dept

Steve Freeman
AV Lead

Bill Hilton
5/22
2 wks

South Lawn
5/22 2:00P
Jim Bensler
4040

Davis/Martin
Date: May 17, 1990
Title: Austin
Draft: Eight

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: COMMENCEMENT, The University of Texas
MEMORIAL STADIUM
Saturday, May 19, 7 p.m.

((Governor Clements -- Bill, thank you for that gracious introduction, Rita Clements, Congressman Jake Pickle and Beryl -- congratulations on the graduation of your granddaughter Bergen Norris -- Chairman Beecherl [BEACH-rul], Members of the Board of Regents, Chancellor Mark, President Cunningham, Reverend Bethune -- thank you all.))\\\

((Well, there's nothing like the great outdoors.\\\

((For once, I guess you don't care whether or not you get to sit on the 50 yard-line.\\\

((I understand I'm also too late for Eeyore's [EE-OR's] birthday party.\\\\ But it's great to be back in Longhorn Country, just the same.))

I gave my first U.T. commencement address in 1973, when I had just completed a tour of duty at the United Nations. I am pleased to be back. I am grateful, and indeed honored, by this honorary degree in law.\\\

So many great Americans have given this address, including a former Texas public school teacher by the name of Lyndon Johnson, and later, Lady Bird Johnson. So I consider it the highest honor to once again address the graduates of this great institution.\\

The ideals of U.T. were born with Texas, when the revolutionaries of 1836 called for "a university of the first

class." Texas began dirt poor, but Texans were rich in land and vision. And so what began as a dream on forty acres of pasture is now a mini-metropolis housing some of the best schools in America. Nobel and Pulitzer Prize winners rank among your faculty, National Merit scholars lead your students.

So let me say it loud and clear: **The first Texans, in a sense, were wrong. This is <u>not</u> just a first-class university.\\ You are graduates of a <u>world-class</u> university.**

((And if I ever forget this, our Secretary of State Jim Baker will remind me\\\ and so will our son Jeb, another proud graduate of U.T.))

Your splendid libraries house the manuscripts of Joyce, Hemingway and Beckett. You are justly proud of rare books and folios that resound with the rich voices of Chaucer and the Italian Renaissance, Shakespeare and Spenser.

But a world-class university must have a revered tradition of its own. And so you do. It was near here that J. Frank Dobie held court with other scholars of the Southwest on his beloved Paisano [Pie-ZAH-no] Ranch. It was here that Walter Prescott Webb scrutinized old legends and O. Henry spun news ones.

Since then, students from around the world have become a true part of the University of Texas community, as U.T. has certainly become more of a part of the world. And within this wide world, you can choose to work and succeed in Paris, France, or Paris, Texas. In short, you face the best of dilemmas -- a wealth of opportunities, opportunities born of democracy.

In four commencement addresses this spring, I have examined what makes democracy such a special way of life: how democracies refuse to perish by uniting in a strong defensive alliance; how they are strengthened by the rule of law; how freedom empowers people to solve the toughest problems; and how democracy leads to progress and adventure. Tonight, in my final commencement address of the year, I want to discuss the personal side of democracy: What it offers us, what we can make of it.

To graduate from college in America is to be as free as any man or woman can be. And now, for the first time in half a century, a new generation in Eastern Europe is reveling in freedom, throwing their caps in the air and shouting to the high heavens because, finally, they are free to live where they want and free to be what they want. From Austin to Berlin to Budapest, we live during a remarkable moment in world history, an exhilarating time -- the triumph of freedom.

But freedom has a constant companion -- challenge. And so I am here tonight to challenge **you** to make the most of our changing world,\\ **to live these remarkable times,\\ to take risks\\ to do something extraordinary.**\\

This is what Jack London was getting at when he wrote:

"I would rather be a superb meteor,
every atom of me in magnificent glow,
than a sleepy and permanent planet.
The proper function of man is to live, not to exist."

Of course, you don't have to strike out for the South Seas or the wild country of Alaska like Jack London. But you can make

your life an adventure. Next month will be forty-two years since my graduation. And like many of you, I, too, was presented with some choices on my graduation day: further study, then a law firm, a bank or the stock market, probably in New York. Honorable and interesting professions, all.\\ But the truly great decisions we make in life are rarely logical or practical. They spring right from the heart. And so I packed my bags, and drove my red Studebaker from the Eastern states of our upbringing, to the oil fields of West Texas.\\\

Sometime later, Barbara and I were living with our infant son George in a tiny ramshackle shotgun house in the oil town of Odessa. We chose a future that would be uniquely our own. Like most Americans, we were free to live where we pleased, do what we wanted. We came of age at a time when the post-war possibilities of America seemed limitless.

But outside of America, the world of free choices was shrinking. Winston Churchill's prediction that an Iron Curtain would sever Europe into two hostile camps was soon fact -- an Iron Curtain did cut Eastern Europe from the West, and Germany from itself. And when every brick, every guard tower and every strand of barbed wire was in place, two worlds existed -- one of free people and free choice, and one of tyranny and subjugation.

Eventually, millions of men and women were told what to think and study, what job to take and where to live. Imagine, all that drive, talent and imagination misused and wasted. Yet

many still held fast to what Barbara Jordan calls "conviction values." Even under the pain of death, they resisted.

Harry Huntt Ransom, the late University of Texas scholar and leader, said that it has always been up to the great thinkers to take the great risks. Some, in fact, risked and lost their heads, he said, "and the loss was anatomical, not metaphorical." Like a free-thinker in the Middle Ages, a dissident speaking out against 20th century Communism could lose his mind in a workcamp or a psychiatric dungeon, or his life with a bullet.

This is what Andrei Sakharov risked when he confronted Khrushchev with the truth on above-ground nuclear testing. And that's one reason the Soviet people revere his memory today.

This is what an electrician from Gdansk named Lech Walesa risked when he led the people of Poland to freedom.

And this is what Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia risked as an imprisoned playwright. Now he leads a great nation.

Let me tell you about President Havel, and a few other brave souls from the East. It was this man I had the honor of inviting up to the White House Residence to see the Lincoln Bedroom. And President Havel was in awe because he knew that this room was really President Lincoln's old office. It was there that Lincoln worked, deliberated and agonized over a terrible war.

But President Havel knew that room is hallowed for one reason above all. It was there that President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. It was there that he freed a people. And it was there, in that room, that I saw President Havel moved

to tears by the knowledge that freedom's bell was ringing at long last for Czechoslovakia.

What one man draws from history, another finds in music. President Landsbergis of Lithuania, who adopted Beethoven's Ninth Symphony as an anthem for his people's movement, was asked why the strains of Beethoven should resound through the streets and squares of Vilnius. He replied that it is because the Ninth is "a symphony of freedom and victory against slavery, insidiousness and darkest hatred."

And what one man draws from music, another finds in prayer. Gheorghe [George] Calciu [CAL-chew] -- a Romanian Orthodox minister I've been privileged to know, spent 21 of his 64 years in prison. Father Calciu was already a former prisoner when he risked his freedom by daring to preach. For that he was imprisoned again -- and tortured beyond belief. And yet father Calciu stayed true to his faith. So he was sentenced to death.

And as he stood in the corner of the prison yard, awaiting death, praying for his wife and son -- something remarkable happened. His two executioners called out to him. Surely, he thought, this was the end. But instead one of them said, "Father, we have decided not to kill you."

Three weeks later, he asked permission to celebrate the Divine Liturgy. And while making preparations, he saw his two would-be executioners walk into his cell, and get down on their knees to receive absolution. This much must be said: It is

1. Vaclav
2. Gertrude or Gertz
3. Malone Towers

because of men and women like Father Calciu that faith is winning out over hate.\\

And truth is winning out over lies. Consider the case of a man named Cestimir [CESS-tee-MEAR] Suchy [SUE-chey], a Czech journalist who refused to describe the 1968 Soviet invasion of his country as an act of brotherly love. Mister Suchy was fired for his honesty. But he **was** allowed to make a living at a new profession -- washing windows.

Ask him for his business card today, and it still says: Suchy, window-washer. But this is an example of the man's good humor, for he now has a new job with a new title. He is the dean of journalism at Prague's Charles University. Throughout the universities of the East, it is the mandarins of Marxist dogma who are now out of work.

Let me tell you one last story -- that of Aprad Goncz [Gürntz] of Hungary, who came to visit me yesterday in the Oval Office. I am especially indebted to President Goncz [Gürntz], because he translated my autobiography Looking Forward into Hungarian. Like President Havel, President Goncz [Gürntz] is also a playrwright. A former anti-fascist fighter and newspaper editor, he was sent sentenced to life imprisonment during the 1956 revolution. But, once released, he persevered as a dissident and today he leads the Hungarian people as their acting President.

So the determination of men and women yearning to be free is simply proving tougher than the walls that surround them.

Because of their courage, the free world is now more vast than anyone dared imagine.

This is our amazing new world of freedom. And with greater freedom comes greater opportunity -- in the East and the West. Whether you will make your career in the arts, business, law or science, this can only be good news.

Just this morning, I toured the Houston office of what will be the site of our next economic summit with Canada, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and West Germany. When we meet, it will be more than just a comparison of balance sheets. It will be an act of fellowship between free nations.

These nations stood with us through that "long twilight struggle," through the painstaking building of alliances and the endless preparations for a war that must never be; through the human toil and the human toll, the sacrifice of resources that could have been used for gentler ends. This is what the Cold War has cost Western Europe and America.

But today, freedom prevails because freedom works. Freedom is not only right, it is practical. It is not only good, it is better. And it is because of the indomitable spirit of man that the day of the dictator is over.

But there are also many extraordinary men and women to be found right here at home; like Felicitas [Fee-LEE-cee-TAS] Atabong, a student from Cameroon, who tonight will receive a degree in computer science. She just turned nineteen.

And then there is Maggie Taylor, who graduates tonight with a Bachelors of Fine Arts degree at the age of seventy; or Irene Burnside, a nurse whose experience goes back to the Army Nurse Corps in the Pacific Theater of World War Two; tonight she earns her Ph.D in nursing, with a specialty in gerontology.\\

Like them, you have spent years learning. Now is the time to spend your life **doing.**\\\ Make your Czech or Polish lessons work for the Citizens Democracy Corps, put your Spanish in the service of the Peace Corps, or work with VISTA right here in our precious USA. Care for AIDS babies. Love every child, from the hospital corridors of your own backyard in Austin, to the beleaguered clinics of Central Africa.\\

But whatever you do, live a life of adventure and meaning so brilliant that **like a Roman candle, it lights up the world. Dazzle us. Astonish us. Be extraordinary.**\\\

Once again, it is a delight to be back. God bless you all, and may God bless the United States of America. Hook 'em Horns. ((Give the Hook 'em Horns sign.))

# # #

RETORT CARD

((And for those few of you out there who are making so much noise, all I can say is: "The eyes of Texas are upon you."))

or

((

Davis/Martin
Title: Eaward
May 15, 1990
Draft: Three

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: E AWARDS, THE ROSE GARDEN
Wednesday, May 23, 1990, ((Time))

I don't get it

((Acknowledgements -- Ambassador Hills and Secretary Mosbacher [[You know, Bob, I'm starting to feel like we're being neglected by the national press corps. Maybe we should go into a new line of work -- skin-care and commencement speeches.]]))\\\

But it's especially great to have Carla and Bob here. For American business, confronting protectionist barriers is like having a door shut rudely in your face. And more and more, American business is looking to Carla to open the door, and Bob to guide them to it.

But, in the end, it is up to American business to step through the opening, to enter foreign markets. And so that's why I am here today, to present the "E" awards honoring American firms that have been such outstanding competitors abroad. ((And later on, I'll let you in on what the "E" stands for; but first, a hint -- it doesn't stand for Elvis.))\\\

Before I get to the awards, let me talk trade. I believe the protectionist path leads to closed markets, lower living standards and higher unemployment. So our direction is toward open markets, expanding trade and negotiating a set of clear and enforceable rules to govern world commerce. This is the path to prosperity, growth and high employment.

And that is why my top trade priority for this year is an ambitious multilateral agreement. We must conclude the Uruguay Round of global trade talks by December.

Unfortunately, world trade has outgrown the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT, that served so well for four decades. The United States and almost 100 other nations representing more than 85 percent of the world's trade agree, and are working with us to revise and improve GATT rules.

This is what we are striving to achieve:

*** First, we seek to reform agricultural trade, a market inadequately covered by GATT rules, and badly distorted by subsidies that cost farmers and consumers alike hundreds of billions of dollars. There cannot be a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round without fundamental agricultural reform.

*** Second, we challenge our trading partners to envision a world free of tariffs.

*** Third, the United States wants to curb hundreds of billions of dollars of trade-distorting subsidies. We ~~hold the tried and true~~ believe that entrepreneurs should compete on the basis of price and quality, not by ~~bribes to the market~~ governments' deep pockets.

*** Fourth, we want to ensure that the rules we have, and those that we are negotiating, apply to developing countries no longer at the margin of the trading system.

*** Fifth, we want to develop fair rules for new areas: services, investment and intellectual property not covered under current GATT rules.

*** Sixth and last, we want to create swift and effective means to resolve trade disputes.

All told, we are striving to incorporate roughly one trillion dollars worth of goods and services -- a third of world trade that is not sufficiently covered by rules of fair play.

In our efforts, we will, of course, work closely with our friends in Congress and the business community. But time is short, our task is great. I call on our trading partners to move these negotiations forward at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development meeting this month, and at the end of the Economic Summit in July.

This round of the GATT is an ambitious undertaking -- the last, best chance for the world to enter the next century with free and fair trade for all. So let me be blunt: **To The United States ~~regards~~ no agreement ~~as~~ is better than a bad agreement.**\\\

Even as we are driving at full-speed to complete the Round, the United States is also making progress in market-opening negotiations with Japan; in keeping the flow of goods and services open with Canada and Mexico; in starting a dialogue with the dynamic states of the Pacific Rim; and in ensuring that America will have access to Europe ~~'92.~~ after the historic unions of 1992.

We are also negotiating trade and investment agreements with the reform governments of Eastern Europe and Latin America. They stand to reap enormous gains from integration into the global trading system; but the United States will also gain from their long pent-up industry and imagination. Our objective is to

anchor these countries in the ideal of freedom -- economic, as well as political freedom. So we are striving for free trade, not just because it is good for America, but because it is good for all mankind.

As the winds of change sweep out old barriers and liberalize markets from Managua to Warsaw, we must be prepared to take advantage of this historic opportunity, to compete and win. That is why today I directed the Economic Policy Council to undertake a Commercial Opportunities Initiative to encourage American business to be more competitive.

The EPC will implement this initiative through the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, or TPCC, to be chaired by the Secretary of Commerce. This committee will, for the first time, bring all the resources of the federal government to bear to serve American exporting businesses.

I am also directing the committee to promote U.S. businesses in new or neglected markets by leading Presidential Trade Missions, missions to be headed by the Department of Commerce. The EPC will report to me with a strategy for implementing this Commercial Opportunities Initiative by September 30.\\

Now, for the matter at hand.

At the height of the Second World War, "E" awards were presented to war plants in recognition of excellence in production. In a time of peace, we use the "E" symbol to celebrate excellence in American exports. And as it turns out, this is a very appropriate time for us to confer these awards.

You see, this week the Commerce Department and its International Trade Administration is joining with state and local governments, international trade groups and universities to celebrate World Trade Week. **And this week, we really have something to celebrate -- last Wednesday's announcement that U.S. exports in March hit $33.3 billion -- a record high.**

This is yet another sign that America is a resurgent power in world trade. And America exporting strength is no accident. It is a result of the leadership of the American worker, the American entrepreneur and an outstanding Secretary of Commerce, Bob Mosbacher.\\

And so it is my pleasure to join Bob in presenting this prestigious award for exporting excellence to eleven outstanding companies:

First: The Aerotech World Trade Corporation of White Plains, New York.\\\

*** The American Bureau of Collections of Buffalo, New York.\\\

*** The American Hardware Manufacturers Association, of Schaumburg, Illinois.\\\

*** Applied Communications, Inc., of Omaha.\\\

*** Bruce Foods Corporation of New Iberia, Louisiana. Now, let me say something about Bruce Foods and their claim to fame. You see, they have a contract to build more than forty Cajun and Mexican restaurants in the Soviet Union. ((So imagine that, tacos in Tashkent and crawdaddies in Kiev.))\\\

*** Commerce Bank of Kansas City.\\\

*** The Jacobsen Division of Textron, Racine, Wisconsin.\\\

*** The Midamar Corporation of Cedar Rapids.\\\

*** The Mid-South Exporter's Roundtable of Memphis.\\\

*** Proler International Corporation of Houston.\\\

And last: Valmont Industries of Valley, Nebraska.\\\

You've all started the 1990s off in a winning spirit. And you've done something more than just represent your firms -- you've represented American drive and creativity to the world.

For that you have my gratitude and my congratulations.

Thank you, God bless you, and may God bless the United States of America.

# # #

Circle of
America's

South Lawn
Cuban Independence
10 Mrs.
David

News and Information Service
The University of Texas at Austin
P.O. Box Z, UT Station
Austin, Texas 78713
(512) 471-3151

Fax (512) 471-5812

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL

DATE: 5/11/90

TO: Christina Martin
White House
Speech Writing Office

FAX NUMBER: (202) 456-6218

FROM: Martha Bayne
News & Information
UT Austin

This transmittal consists of 3 **pages, plus this cover sheet.** If you did not receive all of the pages, please call (512) 471-3151 as soon as possible.

News & Information Service
WALTER WEBB HALL 300
471-3151

5/14/90

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

To: Christina Martin
From: Martha Boyd

As I was sending this to you I noticed a mistake in the birth date of Barbara Anne Winkler. Corrected version follows. Please destroy earlier copy.
Sorry — Thanks.

Martha

Correct birth date is 1/31/10

NEWS AND INFORMATION SERVICE
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
P. O. Drawer Z • Austin, Texas 78713-7509 • (512) 471-3151

May 14, 1990

TO: Christina Martin

FROM: Martha Boyd

SUBJECT: Oldest and youngest graduates, May 1990 Commencement
The University of Texas at Austin

OLDEST GRADUATES:

We have identified three graduates who were born before 1930 among the May 1990 graduating classes at UT Austin. They are listed below. The individual information about each is all public information:

Maggie Nola Sloan Taylor, born 2/12/20, will receive a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in studio arts. She holds a Bachelor of Science degree in administration from George Washington University. She entered UT Austin to pursue the B.F.A. degree in

February 1987. Her home address is 2531 Baxter Drive, Austin, TX 78745, and her phone number is (512) 444-5855. We understand she plans to attend Commencement.

Irene Mortenson Burnside, born 10/4/23, will receive a Ph.D. degree in nursing, with a specialty in gerontology. The title of her dissertation is "The Effect of Reminiscent Groups on Fatigue, Affect and Life Satisfaction in Older Women." Her supervising professor is Dr. LaVerne Gallman, professor of nursing, UT Austin. Her home address is 365 La Cresta Heights Rd., El Cajon, CA 92021, phone (519) 444-4798. We understand she plans to attend Commencement. She is widowed, with three children and three grandchildren. She holds a nursing diploma from Ancker Hospital School of Nursing, St. Paul, MN (1944) and served as a staff nurse in the Army Nurse Corps in the Pacific Theater. She holds a B.F.A. degree from the University of Denver (1957), a Master of Science from the University of California at San Francisco (1966), and a Post Master's Certificate in adult psychiatric nursing from UC San Francisco (1967). She has taught at UC San Francisco, was coordinator of nursing education at San Jose State while pursuing a Ph.D. at UT Austin. In 1990 she was awarded the rank of associate professor at San Jose State. She has accepted a teaching position in Australia.

Barbara Anne Winkler, born 4/24/26, will receive a Ph.D. degree in anthropology from UT Austin. The title of her dissertation is "Gluton Sensitivity as a Possible Potentiator of or Contributor to Gall Bladder Disease Among Mexican Americans." Her supervising professors are Jose Limon, former associate professor of anthropology, UT Austin, and Henry Selby, professor of anthropology, UT Austin. Her home address is 300 Fenny Road, #502,

---

49

213

415

Galveston, TX 77550. She is currently coordinating a research project in the Department of Pediatrics, The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. Her phone number there is (409) 761-1624. It is our understanding at this time that she does <u>not</u> plan to attend Commencement. She attended George Washington University, but left before completing a bachelor's degree to enter the service of the Government of the Union of Burma. After six years of work, she married and moved to Corpus Christi, Texas to raise a family. Twenty-six years later she returned to UT Austin to complete a Bachelor of Arts degree (1979) and a Master of Arts degree (1982), both in anthropology.

YOUNGEST GRADUATE:

Felicitas Atabong

Felicitas Anyicha Atabong, born 5/1/71, will receive a Bachelor of Arts degree with a major in computer sciences. She first entered The University of Texas at Austin in September 1987. Previously she attended Austin Community College. She is a foreign student from Cameroon, West Africa. Her address in Austin is 2223 South Lakeshore Boulevard, #106, Austin, TX 78741, and her phone number is (512) 448-3084. Her permanent address in the U.S. is 6721 Tower Drive, Apt. 204, Alexandria, VA 22306, phone number (703) 660-1222. <u>She has indicated she plans to attend Commencement.</u> (This information is public information.)

UT Austin students pursuing graduate degrees are asked to provide a full vita with the understanding that any of the information may be made public. For that reason, more information about the two students who will receive Ph.D. degrees is available than about the two students who will receive bachelor's degrees.

It is our understanding, as we discussed today, if President Bush decides to include reference to any of the students listed above in his address, you will notify them by phone in advance that they will be included in his speech. We appreciate that courtesy to those students.

We are gathering information about student volunteer services at this time and will send by FAX as soon as possible.

● Development Counsellors International

220 Fifth Avenue
New York New York 10001
USA
212.725.0707

F A X

Fax # 212/725-2254

DATE: 5/17/90 # OF PAGES INCLUDING FRONT SHEET: 5

TO: Christina Martin

FAX #:

FROM: Marla Thomas

IF YOU DID NOT RECEIVE ALL PAGES, PLEASE TELEPHONE 212/725-0707

05/17/1990 13:15 DEVELOPMENT COUNSELLORS 212 725 2254 P.01

● Development Counsellors International

220 Fifth Avenue
New York New York 10001
USA
212.725.0707
FAX 212-725-2254

May 17, 1990

To: Ms. Christina Martin
Research Department

From: Mark Thomas
Austin Chamber of Commerce

Re: President Bush's Univ. of Texas Address

Dear Ms. Martin,

I understand that you are researching the speech for the President at the University of Texas on Saturday. As the communications counsel for the Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce, I thought you may be interested in the following background information. Much of it pertains to the President's "1,000 points of light," education and industrial policies.

Please call if there is anything we can do for you. I may be reached at 212/725-0707. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mark Thomas

05/17/1990 13:16 DEVELOPMENT COUNSELLORS 212 725 2254 P.02

AUSTIN, TEXAS BACKGROUND INFORMATION
FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT
ISSUED MAY 16, 1990

AUSTIN, TEX. IS MODEL FOR U.S. COMPETITIVENESS

Austinites say they are 'what the world is coming to.' Capital city of Texas blends technological innovation with laid-back spirit amidst unexpected lakes and hills.

AUSTIN, Tex. -- Austin is an emerging national laboratory for leading microelectronic technologies as well as concepts of global competitiveness.

Yet for all its high-tech wizardry, the city retains a laid-back spirit wrapped in a physical setting that never fails to surprise first-time visitors.

Perhaps because its compelling quality of life has been a powerful magnet for the best and brightest people, Austin increasingly finds itself on the cutting edge of the action as America struggles to remain technologically competitive in the worldwide marketplace:

- o IBM is developing that $60-billion corporation's most critical new technologies in Austin -- including

- more -

advanced computer workstations on which the company's future may rest -- as well as a million square feet of additional permanent office space to house its activities here;

- Motorola's globally-successful 68000 family of microprocessors used to power computers and help run thousands of other consumer products are designed in Austin, where the company is currently spending another half-billion dollars to build its most advanced semiconductor fabrication facility;
- The two leading U.S. models of large-scale cooperative industrial research and development -- SEMATECH, and Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corporation (MCC) -- both claim Austin as their home;
- Two of the nation's leading manufacturers of PC clones have sprung up from humble entrepreneurial roots in Austin to gain sales of hundreds of millions of dollars annually;
- The city has become a virtual boomtown of the software industry as hundreds of

05/17/1990 13:16 DEVELOPMENT COUNSELLORS 212 725 2254 P.04

software designers and publishers flock to Austin to nestle next to the computer manufacturers and researchers; and

- o Texas's flagship state university research campus, the University of Texas at Austin, helps push annual local research and development expenditures to more than $1.2 billion, highest in the nation for cities with a quarter-million population or more.

As highly-trained engineers and scientists with 3M, Texas Instruments, Advanced Micro Devices, MCC, SEMATECH, and scores of other technology-driven companies have arrived in Austin, they have merged into a young, highly-educated population fed by UT-Austin students who arrived here through the years and refused to leave following graduation.

A global leader in petroleum engineering research and education since the 1940s, UT-Austin has more recently emerged as a powerhouse in other engineering disciplines and was ranked eighth among all U.S. engineering schools in 1990 by *U.S. News & World Report*.

Overall, UT-Austin has endowed more faculty positions than any other university in the United States, and it has ranked second in the nation in enrollment of new National Merit Scholars for seven consecutive years.

05/17/1990 13:17 DEVELOPMENT COUNSELLORS 212 725 2254 P.05

The university's powerful influence and Austin's new role in the global electronics revolution have resulted in a local population that is unusually well-schooled and shares an international outlook:

- Austinites are more highly educated than the residents of any other U.S. city of a quarter-million population or more, and 31% of adult residents have completed 16 years or more of schooling;
- Bookstore sales per household annually are higher in Austin ($195) than any other American city, and Austin has more bookstores per household than any city but San Francisco;
- More than 3,600 foreign students are enrolled in area universities, and orientals comprise a rapidly-growing percentage of a local population that historically has included a large Hispanic segment;
- Japanese is offered as a second language in the city's public school system, and more than 80 Japanese scholars come to Austin as visiting professors each year; and

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- 25% of the passengers reserving non-stop passage to Japan each day through Dallas/Fort Worth Airport are Austinites.

As Austin has emerged as a technology center, it has retained a strong 'right-brain' bent that accounts for much of its attractiveness to the scientists, engineers, and educators who drive its high-tech successes.

This curious blend includes a growing national reputation for live music. *Billboard* called Austin "one of the most music-intensive cities in America today," and more than 200 clubs offer live music any night of the week.

Aside from the influence of entertainers and the large population of some 60,000 university students, Austin's laid-back spirit is the result of accidents of geologic history and the intentions of man.

First-time visitors are usually surprised to find that Austin is a city of hills located on a stable fault line that marks the start of the Texas Hill Country, the region that gained famed in the 1960s when President Lyndon Johnson retreated frequently to his ranch there.

Austin is also a city lush with trees, 65 miles of hike-and-bike pathways, and a dazzling chain of man-made lakes that stretch through Austin and provide recreational opportunities for a hundred miles to the north of the city.

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FIFTH ADD, Austin, Tex.

The ambiance of Austin's natural beauty, full complement of performing and visual arts, and technological interests have drawn people accustomed to working with innovation and ideas. The result is a 'city of learners and readers' who are fiercely proud of their adopted hometown.

So proud, in fact, that *San Francisco Chronicle* columnist Joe Bob Briggs put Austin on his list of the "top 10 places in America that consider themselves God's promised land." Not a compliment in his way of thinking, but surely a testament to the fervor Austinites feel for their city.

It's been a little more than 150 years since Austin was founded and almost that long since it served as the capitol of the Republic of Texas. Memories of its moment as a seat of government among nations are long forgotten by all but history buffs and Texas school children.

In place of that recollection, however, there is a growing awareness that Austin is becoming a player in the international arena of ideas and that the city could have a powerful influence in determining whether America retains its competitive edge in the world.

-- end --

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

Susan Engelking
Economic Development Division
Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce
512/322-5619

Howard Falkenberg
Staats Falkenberg & Partners Inc.
512/462-9697

Ted Levine or Mark Thomas
Development Counsellors International
212/725-0707

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Davis/Martin
Title: Eaward
May 15, 1990
Draft: One

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: E AWARDS, THE ROSE GARDEN
Wednesday, May 23, 1990, ((Time))

((Acknowledgements -- Ambassador Hills and Secretary Mosbacher [[You know, Bob, I'm starting to feel like we're being neglected by the national press corps. Maybe we should go into a new line of work -- skin-care and commencement speeches.]]))\\\

But it's especially great to have Carla and Bob here. For American business, confronting protectionist barriers is like having a door shut rudely in your face. And more and more, American business is looking to Carla to open the door, and Bob to guide them to it.

But, in the end, it is up to American business to walk through, to enter a foreign market. And so that's why I am here today, to present the "E" awards honoring American firms that have been such outstanding competitors abroad. ((And later on, I'll let you in on what the "E" stands for; but first, a hint -- it doesn't stand for Elvis.))\\\

But before I get to the awards, let me talk trade. I believe the protectionist path leads to closed markets, lower living standards and high unemployment. So our direction is toward open markets, expanding trade and negotiating a set of clear and enforceable rules to govern world commerce. This is the path to prosperity, growth and high employment.

And that is why my top trade priority for this year is an ambitious agreement. We must conclude the Uruguay Round of global trade talks by December.

Unfortunately, world trade has outgrown the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT, that served so well for four decades. The United States and almost 100 other nations representing more than 85 percent of the world's trade agree, and are working with us to revise and improve GATT rules.

This is what we are striving to achieve:

*** First, we seek to reform agricultural trade, a market inadequately covered by GATT rules, and badly distorted by subsidies that cost farmers and consumers alike hundreds of billions of dollars. There cannot be a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round without fundamental agricultural reform.

*** Second, we challenge our trading partners to envision a world free of tariffs.

*** Third, the United States wants to curb hundreds of billions of dollars of trade-distorting subsidies. We hold the tried and true belief that entrepreneurs should compete on the basis of price and quality, not by bribes to the market.

*** Fourth, we want to ensure that the rules we have, and those that we are negotiating, apply to developing countries no longer at the margin of the trading system.

*** Fifth, we want to develop fair rules for new areas: services, investment and intellectual property not covered under current GATT rules.

*** Sixth and last, we want to create swift and effective means to resolve trade disputes.

All told, we are striving to incorporate roughly one trillion dollars worth of goods and services -- a third of world trade that is not sufficiently covered by rules of fair play.

Underlying all our efforts in the Uruguay Round is our belief in the benefits of integrated world trade. A solid agreement coming out of this round of GATT talks can be a unifying force, from Budapest to Brasilia. But only through such an agreement will each nation alone, and the world as a whole, gain the assurance that come from a strong set of fair and enforceable rules.

Of course, we will continue to work with our friends in Congress and the business community to meet their concerns. But time is short, our task is great. I call on our trading partners to match our commitment. I urge them to move these negotiations forward at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development meeting this month, and at the end of the Economic Summit in July.

This round of the GATT is a bold and ambitious undertaking. It is the last, best chance for the world to enter the next century with free and fair trade for all. So let me be blunt: **The United States regards no agreement as better than a bad agreement.**\\\

Even as we are driving at full-speed to complete the Round, the United States is also making progress in market-opening

negotiations with important trading partners. For example, in recent months, Japan has shown a commitment to make market-opening changes. Canada and Mexico are working with us to keep the flow of goods and services between us truly free and open. We are working for the same end with our friends in the European Community, as they come ever closer to a single market by 1992. And, we've started dialogues with the dynamic states of the Pacific Rim.

We are also negotiating trade and investment agreements with the reform governments of Eastern Europe and Latin America. They stand to reap enormous gains from integration into the global trading system; but the United States will also gain from their long pent-up industry and imagination. Our objective is to anchor these countries in the ideal of freedom -- economic, as well as political freedom. We are striving for free trade, not just because it is good for America, but also because it is good for all mankind.

As the winds of change sweep out old barriers and liberalize markets from Managua to Warsaw, we must be prepared to take advantage of this historic opportunity, to compete and win. That is why I am announcing today a new Presidential initiative -- the Commercial Diplomacy Initiative -- to encourage American business to compete abroad.

My initiative begins with a directive creating a Trade Promotion Coordination Group of federal departments and agencies that deal with international trade, chaired by the Secretary of

Commerce, to promote trade and exports as a vital national priority. The group will assist American firms seeking information on markets, distributors, export financing, joint venture partners and standards of foreign markets. And, when necessary, it will provide representation to foreign governments and international organizations.

I am also asking the group to promote U.S. businesses in new or neglected markets by leading Presidential Trade Missions. In short, our initiative will focus federal resources in an imaginative and forceful way to boost U.S. exports.

Now, for the matter at hand.

At the height of the Second World War, "E" awards were presented to war plants in recognition of excellence in production. In a time of peace, President Kennedy revived the "E" symbol for excellence in exports. And so it is my pleasure to continue this tradition today, to present this prestigious award for exporting excellence to eleven outstanding companies:

First: The Aerotech World Trade Corporation of White Plains, New York.\\\

Second: The American Bureau of Collections of Buffalo, New York.\\\

Third: The American Hardware Manufacturers Association, of Schaumburg, Illinois.\\\

Fourth: Applied Communications, Inc., of Omaha.\\\

Fifth: Bruce Foods Corporation of New Iberia, Louisiana. Now, let me say something about Bruce Foods and their claim to

fame. You see, they have a contract to build more than forty Cajun and Mexican restaurants in the Soviet Union. ((So imagine that, tacos in Tashkent and crawdaddies in Kiev.))\\\

Sixth: Commerce Bank of Kansas City.\\\

Seventh: The Jacobsen Division of Textron, Racine, Wisconsin.\\\

Eighth: The Midamar Corporation of Cedar Rapids.\\\

Ninth: The Mid-South Exporter's Roundtable of Memphis.\\\

Tenth: Proler International Corporation of Houston.\\\

And eleventh: Valmont Industries of Valley, Nebraska.\\\

You've all started the 1990s off in a winning spirit. And you've done something more than just represent your firms -- you've represented American drive and creativity to the world.

For that you have my gratitude and my congratulations.

Thank you, God bless you, and may God bless the United States of America.

# # #

A few months later, Barbara and I were living with our infant son George in a tiny ramshackle shotgun house in the oil town of Odessa. It had a makeshift partition down the middle that split the house into two apartments, leaving us with a small kitchen, a shared bathroom, and an old water-drip window unit that cranked up like a West Texas dust storm.\\ And it still couldn't drown out the noise of the all-night parties next door.\\\

And yes, there were times when Barbara and I wondered what we had gotten ourselves into.\\ But we had faith that, come hell or high water, we were choosing a future that would be uniquely our own. Like most Americans, we were free to live where we pleased, do what we wanted. We came of age at time when the possibilities of America seemed limitless.

But outside of America, the world of free choices was shrinking. Winston Churchill's prediction that an Iron Curtain would sever Europe into two hostile camps was soon vindicated -- an Iron Curtain did cut Eastern Europe from the West, and Germany from itself. And when every brick, every guard tower and every strand of barbed wire was in place, two worlds existed -- one of free people and free choice, and one of tyranny and subjugation.

Eventually, millions of men and women were told what to study, what job to take and where to live. Imagine, all that drive, talent and imagination misused and wasted. Yet many still held fast to what Barbara Jordan calls "conviction values." Even under the pain of death, they resisted.

Harry Huntt Ransom, the late University of Texas scholar and leader, said that it has always been up to the great thinkers to take the great risks. Some, in fact, risked and lost their heads, he said, "and the loss was anatomical, not metaphorical." Like a free-thinker in the Middle Ages, a dissident against 20th century Communism could lose his mind in a workcamp or a psychiatric dungeon, or his life with a bullet.

This is what Andrei Sakharov risked when he confronted Khrushchev with the truth on above-ground nuclear testing. And that's one reason the Soviet people revere his memory today.

This is what Vaclav Havel risked as an imprisoned playwright. Now he leads a great nation.

And this is what an electrician from Gdansk named Lech Walesa risked when he lead the people of Poland to freedom.

The determination of men and women yearning to be free simply proved tougher than the walls that surrounded them. Because of their courage, the free world is now more vast than anyone dared imagine.

((Eastern Europe freedom examples to come))

And with this greater world of freedom comes greater opportunity -- in the East and the West. Whether you will make your career in art, business, law or science, this can only be good news.

Just this morning, I toured the Houston office of what will be the site of our next economic summit with Canada, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and West Germany. When we meet, it

will be more than just a comparison of balance sheets. It will be an act of fellowship between free nations.

In Houston, Prime Minister Mulroney and I will represent two great and sovereign nations living at peace, with completely open borders. Prime Minister Kaifu, my new friend, will represent a nation whose business life is deeply integrated with America's, and whose cultural ties with us are deepening. And then there are the Europeans, who are on the verge of forever casting off the animosities of the past to forge a united Europe -- peoples open to each other, and, I predict, open to the world.

At home, Americans are also fighting for freedom -- not against a totalitarian government, but against drugs, crime and illiteracy. Throughout this land, Americans are tapping their deepest strengths, their inner resources, to light the way -- to be a guiding star for someone who is lost -- to add to that constellation of volunteers I call a thousand points of light. **Their philosophy is simple and direct: If you don't like everything about America today, then make a better America tomorrow.**\\\

So from Austin to Brussels to Budapest, this is a remarkable moment in world history. We are challenged to work for freedom, at home and abroad. And so I am here tonight to challenge **you** to make the most of our changing world,\\ **to live these remarkable times,**\\ **to do something extraordinary.**\\

I know many of you must be young men and women in a hurry. Take Felicitas Anyicha Atabong, a foreign student from Cameroon,

who tonight will receive a Bachelor of Arts degree with a minor in computer science. She is just a month older than eighteen. Then there are those of you who labor furiously on a school project, The Daily Texan, or some special mission of your own. For you, Jack London said it all when he wrote:

> "I would rather be a superb meteor,
> every atom of me in magnificent glow,
> than a sleepy and permanent planet.
> The proper function of man is to live, not to exist."

Others move more deliberately, but with just as much purpose. Helen Hoover Santmeyer labored for decades over one novel, and became a first-time author at eighty-eight. And we have with us Maggie Nola Sloan Taylor, who is graduating tonight with a Bachelors of Fine Arts degree at the age of seventy; or Irene Mortenson Burnside, a nurse whose experience goes back to the Army Nurse Corps in the Pacific Theater; tonight she earns her Ph.D in nursing, with a specialty in gerontology.\\

Then there are those whose lifework is dedicated to others. ((Local T.P.L.s or Achievement Against the Odds people.))

So let these Americans stand as a working definition of democracy. Freedom also gives **you** the chance to follow your path, whether it leads you to another state, another country, or to the town you were born in; to continue a family tradition, or to blaze a trail of your own. Your opportunity may be in international trade, or helping to nurse crack babies back to health in an inner-city hospital. But whatever you do, **be a part**

of the times you live in. I know you'll do something extraordinary.

Once again, it is a delight to be back. God bless you all, and may God bless the United States of America.

Hook 'em Horns. ((Give the Hook 'em Horns sign.))

# # #

FR

C. Horvath

2931 Kassarine Pass
Austin, Texas 78704
May 3, 1990

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Bush:

I am a Ph.D. candidate who is participating in commencement ceremonies at the University of Texas on May 19, 1990. I am very disturbed that because you are giving the commencement address, the people in my life who have been instrumental in helping me accomplish my goal of receiving my doctorate, namely my children, my family and my friends, will not all be able to attend my graduation.

As a single parent working full-time, it has taken me 8 years to complete my doctorate. I know I speak for hundreds of other graduates when I say I want my family and friends to share in my joy when I receive my diploma, and I want to be able to hear their cheers as I get hooded. Having them in some auditorium watching a live video just doesn't cut it. Surely you would not have wanted to be denied attendance at one of your children's graduation ceremonies because a President was giving the address?

I know that the Erwin Center holds enough people so that the family and friends of all graduates could attend. However, some political dignitaries might not be able to attend if seats were filled by family and friends of the graduates. Is that why we are being given so few tickets? Is that why there are scalpers selling tickets on the black market?

Mr. President, with all due respect, if my family and friends cannot be present at my commencement because you are speaking, I don't want you there at this once-in-a-lifetime celebration.

What do you think?

Sincerely,

Pamela J. Monday, Ph.D.

Pamela J. Monday, Ph.D.

cc: Dr. William Cunningham, President
The University of Texas

5-7-90

Dear Mrs. Barrera:

Congratulations on the graduation of your son from the University of Texas. Barbara and I know that special feeling when your last child completes his education. You have expressed it best yourself -- Hurrah!

You can be extremely proud of your children's accomplishments. I am sure that the nurturing atmosphere you provided them at home is largely responsible for their success. Your family is testimony to the opportunities and promise that America offers, and I commend you for keeping alive the American Dream. I know your children will instill in their sons and daughters the importance of education to achieving one's goals and ambitions.

I look forward to the Texas commencement knowing that all of the Barreras will be present. Barbara joins me in sending you and your wonderful family our best wishes. God bless you.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Mrs. Delpha M. Barrera
Post Office Box 116
Premont, Texas 78375

GB/TV/PJL/SMG/emu (5PRESE)

cc: Tom Valega, Rm. 93

SAMPLE

900508

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 16, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: TOM VALEGA, JR.
WRITER, OFFICE OF SPECIAL LETTER RESPONSE
PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES AND CORRESPONDENCE

SUBJECT: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Attached are several pieces of correspondence regarding the UT graduation ceremony that I thought might be of interest to you.

The first, from Mrs. Barrera, was included in sample mail for the POTUS to see and sign. The archetypical American Dream story.

The second item is from Dr. Monday, the irate Ph.D. candidate featured in the recent article in the "Washington Post," and my draft response to her. The response has been neither edited nor approved, so I expect some of the language will be changed. If you'd like a copy of the final, which should go out soon, please let me know (x2276).

The last letter is from the President of UT to Ben Bradlee, with a copy to the POTUS, explaining how the commencement controversy arose, White House response, etc.

Finally, our office answers many amusing, inspiring, heart-warming and heart-wrenching letters, some of which go in to the POTUS. We also draft Presidential Messages, nearly two hundred in the last two weeks. We frequently "borrow" language from speeches, and would be flattered should you ever decide to return the favor. Anything we can do to help, just let us know.

DRAFT

Dear Dr. Monday:

Thank you for your letter regarding the arrangements for the 1990 commencement exercises at the University of Texas. I can certainly appreciate your desire to have your family witness the crowning achievement of your academic career.

I'm sure that you and many other graduates are relieved to learn that graduation will take place outdoors, in order to accomodate all those who wanted to attend. I might also point out that your determination and spiritedness has helped drive home the lesson that, in America, one person truly can make a difference in improving conditions for others.

Barbara joins me in sending our best wishes to you and your family; I look forward to addressing the 1990 graduating class of the University of Texas, and their family and friends -- all of them.

Sincerely,

GB

Dr. Pamela J. Monday
2931 Kassarine Pass
Austin, Texas 78704

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

P.O. Box T • Austin, Texas 78713-7389

May 11, 1990

Mr. Benjamin C. Bradlee
Editor
Washington Post
1150 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20071

Dear Mr. Bradlee:

I was sorry to see (Washington Post article, May 11) that some people have been critical of the White House because of the plans for Commencement at The University of Texas at Austin. Throughout the planning for President Bush's visit as our Commencement speaker, The University has enjoyed complete cooperation and support from the White House in ensuring that as many family members and other guests as possible would be able to attend the ceremony.

The White House did not suggest or determine the site of our Commencement. In fact, The University decided to move the ceremony from its traditional outdoor site in front of the Main Building because an indoor site offered 4,452 more seats than the traditional site and seemed a more suitable location for a Presidential visit. But even the greater capacity of the indoor site was exceeded by the unprecedented interest in the ceremony among graduates and their families because of the opportunity to hear an address from President Bush on this important occasion.

In order to accommodate every graduate and family member who wishes to attend, we decided this week to relocate the ceremony to Memorial Stadium. I want to emphasize that the White House has made every effort to assist us in planning for this previously unanticipated crowd. The degree of cooperation and responsiveness from White House officials has been extraordinary, and I am deeply grateful for their understanding and helpfulness.

Sincerely,

William H. Cunningham
President

WHC:mk
cc: President George Bush

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Office of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20230

May 11, 1990

Memorandum to Chriss Winston

From: Marion C. Blakey MCB

Subject: President's Speech in Texas on May 19

It is my understanding that the President will be speaking before the University of Texas on May 19 and may address the topic of U.S. relations with Latin America.

In light of this, we thought you might find helpful a recent speech by Secretary Mosbacher on U.S.-Mexico economic relations. He delivered it in March to the U.S. Border Governors, and it contains a lot of good facts and figures on Mexico's economic recovery and opportunities for U.S. business in Mexico. While I am sure the President's topic will be much broader than this, I thought this speech might be useful.

Let us know if we can be helpful on economic and business issues in Latin America.

Final RFo

DRAFT: SAUNDERS, 3/29/90, 5:00 P.M.

U.S.-MEXICO BORDER GOVERNORS CONFERENCE

SPEECH BY

ROBERT A. MOSBACHER

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

MARCH 30, 1990

AUSTIN, TEXAS

THANK YOU, ERNESTO [ANCIRA (EN-SEE-RA) -- BOARD MEMBER OF THE TEXAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE].

IT'S A PRIVILEGE TO BE HERE WITH SECRETARY SERRA, OUR GRACIOUS HOST GOVERNOR CLEMENTS, DISTINGUISHED GOVERNORS, AND LEADING MEMBERS OF THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY. WE ARE EMBARKING ON A NEW ERA FOR THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO -- AN ERA OF CLOSER RELATIONS, THRIVING TRADE, AND GREAT ECONOMIC POTENTIAL ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BORDER.

AS A TEXAN IT'S A TREAT TO ADDRESS THIS DISTINGUISHED AUDIENCE ON MY HOME TURF. WE MAY HAVE DIVERSE RESPONSIBILITIES IN BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT -- BUT WE ARE UNITED BY A DESIRE FOR A BETTER LIFE FOR THE PEOPLE OF THIS REGION.

IN FACT, THE 10 STATES REPRESENTED HERE TODAY HAVE BECOME A SORT OF DYNAMIC ECONOMIC LABORATORY. WITHIN THIS LABORATORY, YOU ARE DEVELOPING SOLUTIONS TO THE PRACTICAL CHALLENGES OF COMMERCIAL INTEGRATION ALONG THE BORDER. AS PART OF THE BORDER COMMUNITY, YOU ARE -- IN A VERY REAL SENSE -- THE SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS HISTORIC EXPERIMENT.

A KEY STEWARD OF THIS EXPERIMENT IS MY GOOD FRIEND AND COUNTERPART FROM MEXICO, SECRETARY SERRA. WE SALUTE THE COURAGE AND PERSISTENCE OF PRESIDENT SALINAS, SECRETARY SERRA, AND THE REST OF THE CABINET -- AND WE ENTHUSIASTICALLY ENDORSE THEIR GOAL OF ENERGIZING THE MEXICAN ECONOMY THROUGH FREE MARKETS.

A MAJOR WAY WE CAN HELP MEXICO IS TO KEEP OUR OWN ECONOMY OPEN TO ITS GOODS -- AND TO KEEP THE U.S. ECONOMIC EXPANSION GOING STRONG. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS TASK PRESIDENT BUSH HAS LAUNCHED AN EIGHT POINT COMPETITIVENESS AGENDA.

FIRST: WE MUST THINK LONGTERM AND REDUCE THE DEFICIT WITH NO NEW TAXES, AND CUT THE CAPITAL GAINS RATE AS OTHER FORWARD-LOOKING NATIONS HAVE DONE.

SECOND: WE MUST REFORM HARMFUL REGULATIONS -- SO THE PRESIDENT HAS ENDORSED CHANGING OUR ANTITRUST LAWS TO ALLOW JOINT PRODUCTION AND HAS INTRODUCED LEGISLATION ON PRODUCT LIABILITY REFORM.

THIRD: WE HAVE BOOSTED FEDERAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY 16 PERCENT -- AND HAVE ACCELERATED EFFORTS TO COMMERCIALIZE THE RESULTS OF OUR RESEARCH.

FOURTH: WE MUST CLEAN UP OUR ENVIRONMENT IN WAYS THAT REASONABLY BALANCE THE NEEDS OF THE ENVIRONMENT WITH THE NEEDS OF THE ECONOMY.

FIFTH: WE HAVE LAUNCHED A NATIONWIDE EFFORT TO IMPROVE OUR EDUCATION SYSTEM, ESPECIALLY IN SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS.

SIXTH: WE ARE EMPHASIZING QUALITY IN GOODS AND SERVICES.

SEVENTH: WE WILL STREAMLINE EXPORT CONTROLS.

EIGHTH: WE MUST AIM FOR A CLEAR-CUT TRADE POLICY PAVING A TWO-WAY STREET. AS PRESIDENT BUSH HAS SAID, "WE'VE GOT TO STRIVE FOR FREE TRADE -- FREE AND FAIR TRADE. IT'S THE FUEL OF PROSPERITY WORLDWIDE."

SECRETARY SERRA AND I KNOW FIRST-HAND THAT TRADE LEADS TO PROSPERITY. WE ARE WORKING CLOSELY TOGETHER TO BOOST TRADE BETWEEN OUR NATIONS.

OUR EFFORTS BEGAN LAST OCTOBER WITH THE CREATION OF THE U.S.-MEXICO JOINT COMMITTEE FOR TRADE AND INVESTMENT. ITS GOAL IS TO PROMOTE COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITIES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BORDER.

AS PART OF THIS PROGRAM, IN NOVEMBER WE IN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE LED A TRADE MISSION OF 16 CHIEF EXECUTIVES -- INCLUDING EIGHT FROM THE BORDER STATES -- TO MEXICO CITY. SECRETARY SERRA HELPED US EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS, TOURISM, TRANSPORTATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE. MORE MISSIONS ARE PLANNED THIS YEAR -- FOCUSING ON SUCH AREAS AS PETROCHEMICALS, FINANCIAL SERVICES, TOURISM, AND POLLUTION CONTROLS.

OUR NATIONS ARE ALSO DEVELOPING TECHNICAL EXCHANGES IN THE AREAS OF PATENT AND TRADEMARKS, LEGISLATION AFFECTING TRADE AND INVESTMENT, AND BUSINESS PROMOTION TECHNIQUES.

FINALLY, SECRETARY SERRA AND I ARE CONDUCTING PUBLIC CONFERENCES TOGETHER TO SPREAD THE GOOD NEWS ABOUT THE "NEW" MEXICO. WE HAD ONE SEMINAR IN NEW YORK CITY RECENTLY -- AND ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO OTHERS AROUND THE UNITED STATES.

AT THESE SEMINARS OUR MESSAGE IS SIMPLE AND DIRECT: THE NEW U.S.-MEXICO RELATIONSHIP MEANS NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

MEXICO IS OUR THIRD-LARGEST TRADING PARTNER AND OUR THIRD LARGEST MARKET FOR EXPORTS. OUR TOTAL TRADE WITH MEXICO REACHED AN ALL-TIME HIGH OF $52 BILLION IN 1989 -- A 20 PERCENT JUMP OVER 1988 AND UP 50 PERCENT FROM 1987. WE PREDICT TRADE WILL GROW AN ADDITIONAL 10 PERCENT IN 1990.

MEXICO IS ALREADY THE ELEVENTH LARGEST NATION IN THE WORLD -- WITH ITS 85 MILLION PEOPLE, A POPULATION THAT GROWS BY TWO PERCENT A YEAR, AND MEXICO CITY IS THE LARGEST CITY ON EARTH.

BUT THE MAIN REASON WE TALK OF A THRESHOLD OF OPPORTUNITY IS THIS: MEXICO IS UNDERGOING A VAST POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION. INFLATION HAS BEEN SLASHED FROM 159 PERCENT IN 1987 TO LESS THAN 20 PERCENT ONLY TWO YEARS LATER IN 1989. ECONOMIC GROWTH WAS SOLID LAST YEAR AND UNEMPLOYMENT SHOULD DROP FROM ITS CURRENT LEVEL OF 18 PERCENT AS THE REFORMS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH CONTINUE.

THESE CHANGES HAVE BOOSTED BUSINESS CONFIDENCE IN MEXICO.

IN FACT, FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN MEXICO TOTALLED $2 BILLION IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF LAST YEAR ALONE. ANOTHER $3 BILLION IN INVESTMENTS HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED BY FORD, NISSAN, AND VOLKSWAGEN.

MOREOVER, SOME $3 BILLION IN "FLIGHT" CAPITAL HAS RETURNED HOME TO MEXICO -- PERHAPS THE SINGLE BEST INDICATOR THAT MEXICANS BELIEVE IN THE SALINAS ECONOMIC REFORM PROGRAM.

THIS SURGE IN FOREIGN INVESTMENT IS EASING THE FOREIGN DEBT PICTURE AS WELL -- BY PROVIDING AN ALTERNATIVE TO BORROWED MONEY. WITH ECONOMIC PROSPECTS BRIGHTER, MEXICO WAS ABLE TO REACH AN AGREEMENT WITH COMMERCIAL BANKS ON $53 BILLION OF ITS DEBT -- AND INTEREST RATES DECLINED AS A RESULT.

MEXICO ALSO WILL RECEIVE $1.5 BILLION IN NEW BANK LOANS OVER THE NEXT THREE YEARS. AS THE REFORMS REVITALIZE THE ECONOMY, THE FOREIGN DEBT SHOULD EASE STILL FURTHER.

ANOTHER SUCCESS STORY IN THE NEW, VITAL MEXICO IS THE "IN-BOND" INDUSTRY. I SPOKE OF THIS REGION AS AN ECONOMIC LABORATORY -- AND THE IN-BOND INDUSTRY IS IN KEEPING WITH THE GREAT EXPERIMENTS OF THE 1980S -- THE SPREAD OF FREE MARKETS AND FREE TRADE AREAS ACROSS THE WORLD.

THE IN-BOND INDUSTRY IS A SPECIAL KIND OF FREE TRADE ZONE. AS YOU WELL KNOW, THIS PROGRAM ALLOWS FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS TO SHIP COMPONENTS DUTY-FREE INTO MEXICO -- TO BUILD PRODUCTS THAT ARE ULTIMATELY EXPORTED. THIS SECTOR EMPLOYS OVER 400,000 PEOPLE IN 1600 PLANTS -- AND GREW A REMARKABLE 19 PERCENT (ON AVERAGE) EACH YEAR FROM 1983 TO 1988.

IN-BOND OPERATIONS HAVE ALREADY BROUGHT EXTENSIVE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTEGRATION ALONG THE BORDER. AND JUST RECENTLY, MEXICO ACTED TO ENCOURAGE IN-BOND FACILITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF MEXICO AND WILL PERMIT MORE IN-BOND GOODS TO BE SOLD IN THAT COUNTRY.

BUT WHAT ABOUT THE COMMON CONCERN IN THE UNITED STATES THAT THE IN-BOND EXPERIMENT REDUCES JOBS?

WHEN THE RESULTS OF AN EXPERIMENT ARE QUESTIONED, YOU TRY TO VERIFY THE RESULTS WITH EXPERTS. WE FOUND THAT MANY STUDIES -- INCLUDING THOSE FROM THE U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION AND THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- SHOW THAT THE NET EFFECT IS <u>MORE</u> JOBS. IN-BOND MEANS MORE JOBS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BORDER. THE REASON IS SIMPLE.

FREE TRADE STIMULATES ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY -- BECAUSE IT ALLOWS PEOPLE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OPPORTUNITIES THAT REGULATIONS WOULD OTHERWISE PROHIBIT.

IN FACT, THE IN-BOND PROGRAM CREATES THOUSANDS OF JOBS IN TEXAS ALONE. THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF DALLAS ESTIMATES IT DIRECTLY ACCOUNTS FOR 16,000 JOBS AND INDIRECTLY FOR AN ADDITIONAL 25,000. COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY IS ALSO GENERATED IN TEXAS SERVICES INDUSTRIES, SUCH AS CUSTOMS BROKERS, TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER PURCHASES. PURCHASES FROM TEXAS SUPPLIERS COULD REPRESENT AS MANY AS 10,000 EXTRA JOBS.

WE WOULD LIKE TO BROADEN THE SUCCESSFUL "IN-BOND" EXPERIMENT. INDEED, THERE IS TALK OF A "NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE ZONE" -- WHERE DUTIES AND TARIFFS AND OTHER BARRIERS WOULD DISAPPEAR FROM THE CONTINENT.

THE TOPIC OF A MEXICO-U.S. FREE TRADE AGREEMENT HAS ALSO BEEN WIDELY DISCUSSED OVER THE YEARS. OUR TWO GOVERNMENTS HAVE DISCUSSED IT IN GENERAL TERMS, ACADEMICS HAVE WRITTEN ABOUT IT, AND PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATIONS HAVE CONSIDERED IT.

HOWEVER, CONTRARY TO RECENT REPORTS, THE U.S. AND MEXICO HAVE NOT BEGUN THE NEGOTIATION OF AN FTA. WHEN PRESIDENTS BUSH AND SALINAS MET LAST OCTOBER, THEY AGREED THAT WE SHOULD EXAMINE WAYS TO ENHANCE U.S.-MEXICAN TRADE AND INVESTMENT RELATIONS.

WITH THAT CHARGE, SECRETARY SERRA AND I ARE PURSUING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO INCREASE OUR TRADE.

THE KEY POINT TO REMEMBER IS THAT MEXICO IS A CLOSE NEIGHBOR AND FRIEND, AND EXPANDING OUR ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP IS A PRIORITY FOR BOTH COUNTRIES. OUR TRADE WITH MEXICO IS ALREADY OUR THIRD LARGEST PARTNERSHIP -- AND WITH FREER TRADE, THE FUTURE WOULD BE WITHOUT LIMIT.

WE BELIEVE IN PRESIDENT SALINAS AND SECRETARY SERRA. AND WE BELIEVE IN THE MEXICAN PEOPLE. THEY KNOW THE ROAD AHEAD MAY NOT ALWAYS BE EASY, BUT THEY ALSO KNOW THEY CAN'T GO BACK TO THE DISASTROUS PROTECTIONIST ECONOMIES OF THE PAST.

WE BELIEVE MEXICO CAN BE A FIRST-CLASS ECONOMY IN THE WORLD MARKETPLACE BY THE TURN OF THE CENTURY. A NEWLY-INDUSTRIALIZED NATION RATHER THAN A DEVELOPING NATION.

JUST LOOK AT MEXICO'S COMMITMENT TO A MODERN INFRASTRUCTURE -- $10 BILLION DEVOTED TO A STATE OF THE ART TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM. ANOTHER $10 BILLION ON A MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM. AND WITH SIMILAR PLANS FOR TRANSPORTATION, MEXICO WILL HAVE A MODERN INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM, A MODERN RAILWAY SYSTEM, AND NEW CONTAINERIZED PORTS.

WE ARE IN A POSITION TO JOINTLY SET SOME AMBITIOUS GOALS FOR OUR TWO COUNTRIES:

* BY 1995, IF PRESENT TRENDS CONTINUE, WE CAN TOP $100 BILLION TOTAL TRADE PER YEAR.

* WE MUST BOTH KEEP OUR ECONOMIES GROWING -- MEXICO WITH HER REFORMS AND THE UNITED STATES WITH THE EIGHT-INITIATIVE PROGRAM I OUTLINED EARLIER.
* WE MUST KEEP OUR MARKETS OPEN -- TO ONE ANOTHER AND TO OTHER NATIONS.
* GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS MUST PROMOTE TRADE -- IN THE SPIRIT OF THE TRADE MISSIONS AND TRADE AND INVESTMENT COMMITTEE THAT HAVE GOTTEN US OFF TO SUCH A GOOD START.
* WE MUST MAKE OUR SYSTEMS CONSISTENT ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND IN THE WAY WE MEASURE TRADE DATA.

* FINALLY, WE CAN ALL PROSPER FROM COOPERATION -- FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, STATE GOVERNMENT, AND PRIVATE SECTOR. THIS CONFERENCE IS AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF FEDERAL-STATE-PRIVATE COOPERATION THAT HAS BEEN GROWING FOR 10 YEARS NOW -- AND IT WILL CONTINUE TO GROW IN SCOPE AND INFLUENCE.

IF ITS REFORMS CONTINUE, MEXICO STANDS TO BECOME A MODEL OF FREE-MARKET ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT -- NOT ONLY REGIONALLY BUT GLOBALLY. THE MEXICAN PEOPLE CAN IGNITE GROWTH IN LATIN AMERICA AND INSPIRE DEVELOPING NATIONS WORLDWIDE.

WE IN THE UNITED STATES MUST REMEMBER THE PRINCIPLES THAT GUIDED OUR OWN NATION TO GREATNESS. WE -- THE GREAT LABORATORY OF FREEDOM IN 1776 -- HAVE NEVER BEEN AFRAID TO TRY NEW IDEAS, TO EXPERIMENT, TO KEEP FOCUSED ON THE FUTURE.

WE MUST KEEP OUR ECONOMY STRONG AND OPEN -- AND KEEP OUR HEARTS AND MINDS OPEN TO THE CONCERNS OF OUR CLOSE FRIENDS AND NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBORS TO THE SOUTH.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.