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2nd Presidential
Lecture speaker

DAVID McCULLOUGH

David McCullough is the author of four widely-acclaimed works of history and biography: The Johnstown Flood, The Great Bridge, the story of the building of the Brooklyn Bridge, The Path Between the Seas, an epic chronicle of the creation of the Panama Canal, and Mornings on Horseback, the life of young Theodore Roosevelt. He is currently at work on a biography of Harry Truman, for which he has been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship.

"The Great Bridge," wrote Robert Kirsch in the Los Angeles Times, "is a book so compelling and complete as to be a literary monument." The Path Between the Seas, a bestseller and Book-of-the-Month Club selection in 1977, was winner of the Parkman Prize, the Samuel Eliot Morison Award, the Cornelius Ryan Award (for the best book of the year on international affairs), and the National Book Award for History. It was as well one of those rare works of history that influence the course of history, playing an important part in shaping national policy on the future of the Panama Canal.

For Mornings on Horseback, Mr. McCullough received a second National Book Award, this for biography, in addition to the Los Angeles Times Biography Prize. "We have no better social historian," wrote John Leonard in his New York Times review of Mornings on Horseback.

Mr. McCullough was born in Pittsburgh in 1933, educated there and at Yale, where he graduated with the Class of 1955. His reviews and essays have appeared in Audubon, Life, The New Republic, The New York Times Magazine, Psychology Today, Smithsonian, and American Heritage, for which he is a contributing editor. He is a member of the Society of American Historians, a winner of the New York Public Library's Literary Lion Award, holds eight honorary degrees in both the humanities and engineering, and was recently the Newman Visting Professor of American Civilization at Cornell.

He is also known to millions of television viewers as the host of two award-winning PBS series, "Smithsonian World" and "The American Experience." He has been the narrator of such distinguished documentaries as "Huey Long," "The Statue of Liberty," and "The Congress" produced by Ken Burns, and is the narrator of a ten-part series on the Civil War, also by Ken Burns, to be broadcast this fall.

Mr. McCullough is married to the former Rosalee Barnes. They have five children and three grandchildren.

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AID Dep Ken Lounsbury

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator
February 1, 1989

THE CABINET ROOM

In 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt had the architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White design and construct an office building to the west of the original White House at the end of the colonnade built in the Jefferson administration. From the Second Floor of the Executive Mansion he then removed his office and Cabinet Room to new quarters in this "West Wing". The Cabinet Room was placed in the northeast corner, where it is located today, and the President's Office, which was then a rectangular rather than an oval room, in the southeast corner.

In 1909, President William Howard Taft expanded the wing to the south, constructing the first "Oval Office" at the center of this addition, moving the Cabinet Room to the southeast corner. In 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt moved the Oval Office to its present southeast corner location and returned the Cabinet Room to the northeast corner in a further-expanded West Wing.

In August 1982, architectural and decorative changes were made in the room. On the north wall, two niches which had been covered by doors were reopened to house pieces of sculpture. On the west wall, two false doors were removed, the walls plastered and painted. The entire room was painted a beige tone with the cornice and other architectural elements highlighted in white. New beige draperies were installed in the windows on the east wall and the floor was refinished. A green wool rug with a gold and green classical border, which had been ordered during the Johnson administration but installed early in the Nixon administration remains in the room as do the table, chairs, and lighting fixtures acquired in 1970.

Traditionally, each new president selects favorite former presidents to be represented by portraits hung in the Cabinet Room. A list of such selections since 1961 is attached. President Bush chose to retain the portraits of Jefferson, Lincoln, and Eisenhower, adding a portrait of Theodore Roosevelt and a painting of the signing of the Declaration of Independence (see descriptions following).

Cabinet Table

This large oval mahogany table was made by the Kittinger Company of Buffalo, New York, and purchased for use in the Cabinet Room by President Richard M. Nixon. It measures 22½ feet in length and 7 feet in width at its center. The top, supported on three pedestals, has a reeded edge, cross-banded border, and tooled brown leather center. This table, which replaced an oblong hexagonal table used since 1941, was given to the White House Office by President Nixon.

Cabinet Chairs

Traditionally, when Cabinet members conclude their terms of service, they are permitted to purchase their cabinet chairs, which bear brass plaques marked with their offices and dates of service. From 1913 to 1952, replacement chairs were made by a single Washington cabinetmaker in a design continued until 1970 when the present style of chairs was selected. Made by the Kittinger Company, these chairs are derived from Queen Anne armchairs in the Council Chamber at Colonial Williamsburg, having a square back, padded arms, and cabriole legs. They are upholstered in a brown leather to complement the top of the Cabinet table. The taller chair at the center of the east side of the table is occupied by the President.

Conference Chairs

The additional armchairs along the walls were made in the Chippendale style, with a serpentine crest and Marlborough legs, and also covered in brown leather.

Brass Chandeliers and Sconces

The two brass chandeliers and six matching sconces are modern reproductions of late 18th century lighting fixtures. Made by the Lester H. Berry Company of Philadelphia, they feature urn-and-ball shafts with slender, cyma-curved, electrified candle arms.

Rug

The blue-green wool rug was ordered during the Johnson administration but installed early in the Nixon administration in 1969. Made by Carpet Masterpieces, Inc., New York, N.Y., it has a black-framed white border of gold palmettes and blue-green lotus blossoms, typical classical botanical motifs.

Mantel

The large white marble mantel has been situated in the Cabinet Room since at least 1909. The simple shelf and apron ornamented with dentil-like blocks are supported by two fluted engaged columns on block plinths.

Urns

Although of undetermined origin, the pair of urns on the mantel have been used on the Cabinet Room mantel since at least the Eisenhower administration. They are made of brown-grey marble with gilded metal mounts including a fixed acanthus cup lid with pineapple finial, ram's-head and ring handles, a lotus body cup, and bead moldings around the square base.

Clock-Barometer

This combined instrument was used on the U.S.S. Williamsburg when it served as the presidential yacht during the Truman administration and was presumably brought to the White House when that ship was decommissioned in 1953. Set into a simple walnut base are the circular brass cases of the clock and barometer.

Painting - "The Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, July 4, 1776 by Charles-Edouard Armand-Dumaresq (1826-1895)

The painting over the mantel, sometimes called "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence", depicts the Second Continental Congress adopting that historic document on July 4, 1776. It was a preliminary oil sketch for a painting that Armand-Dumaresq executed in 1873 and exhibited at the Paris Salon and later at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Although not a copy of John Trumbull's famous painting of that historical scene, it was certainly inspired by it. The artist had become interested in the American Revolution after he was sent to the United States in 1870 to observe American methods of art education. This painting was a gift to the White House collection from Sam Salz in 1961. Before its selection by President Bush for display in the Cabinet Room, it had hung in the Roosevelt Room since 1975.

Bust of Benjamin Franklin after Jean Jacques Caffieri (1725-1792)

The white marble bust of Benjamin Franklin, to the right of the fireplace, was sculpted by an unknown artist after an original terra-cotta bust modeled from life by Jean Jacques Caffieri. Caffieri was the royal sculptor to Louis XV of France in 1777, while Franklin was the American emissary to the French court. It was a gift to the White House collection from Joseph H. Hennage in 1976.

Bust of George Washington by Hiram Powers (1805-1873)

To the left of the fireplace is a white marble bust of George Washington executed in 1860 by Hiram Powers. It is signed and dated on the back. This bust was acquired for the White House collection in 1981 by the White House Historical Association. Another work by Powers in the collection is the marble bust of Martin Van Buren in the Red Room.

Pair of Regency Commode Pedestals

The tall mahogany pedestals, on which stand the busts of Franklin and Washington, were made circa 1805, probably in England. A drawer is found in the frieze which is carved with drapery suspended from the horns of ram's heads and swagged over rosettes. The hollow fluted shaft contains a cabinet behind a hinged door with an oval rosette medallion handle. This pair of pedestals was a gift to the White House collection from Andrew P. Fuller in 1969.

Portrait of Thomas Jefferson by George P. A. Healy (1813-1894)

This oil on canvas painting, hanging on the west wall, is based on a life portrait by Gilbert Stuart. It was originally a part of a series of presidential portraits commissioned in 1842 by King Louis Philippe of France for the gallery at Versailles. The series was never delivered, however, as Louis Philippe was overthrown in 1848. The portrait is on loan from the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Portrait of Abraham Lincoln by George H. Story (1835-1922)

This portrait, hanging on the west wall, was one of several executed by Story, circa 1915, after sketches he made of President Lincoln in his White House office (now the Lincoln Bedroom) in June 1861. It was acquired for the White House Collection in 1981 by the White House Historical Association.

Portrait of Dwight D. Eisenhower by Thomas E. Stephens
(1886-1966)

Painted in 1960, this oil on canvas portrait, located on the west side of the south wall, is one of 21 executed by Stephens of the former president. The British-born artist is recognized as the man who prompted Eisenhower's interest in painting as a hobby. This painting also hung in the Cabinet Room during the Nixon, Ford, and Reagan administrations.

Portrait of Theodore Roosevelt by Philip Alexius de Laszlo
de Lombos (1869-1937)

This oil on cardboard painting, located on the east side of the south wall, was de Laszlo's second portrait of Theodore Roosevelt. The first was painted in 1908 from sittings at the White House. This the second portrait was painted, as the inscription on it indicates, in Paris on April 22, 1910. Having left office in March 1909, Roosevelt went on an extensive African safari before touring several European capitals on his way home to the United States. In Paris, during his stay at the American Embassy, this handsome painting was executed for his friend, Ambassador Robert Bacon. It descended in the Bacon family until its donation to the White House collection in 1971 from Dr. and Mrs. W. Benjamin Bacon. When President Bush requested a portrait of Roosevelt, this painting was selected from the Roosevelt Room where it had hung since 1972.

PORTRAITS USED IN THE CABINET ROOM SINCE 1961

Kennedy Administration (1961-1963)

<u>George Washington</u> by Gilbert Stuart (WHC)	mantel
<u>Thomas Jefferson</u> by Matthew H. Jouett (WHC)	south wall
<u>Andrew Jackson</u> by Ralph E.W. Earl (NCFA)	south wall

Johnson Administration (1963-1969)

<u>Thomas Jefferson</u> by Matthew H. Jouett (WHC)	mantel
<u>Andrew Jackson</u> by Ralph E.W. Earl (NCFA) to 1967	south wall
<u>James Buchanan</u> by Jacob Eichholtz (NCFA) 1967-69	south wall
<u>Daniel Webster</u> by Bass Otis (WHC)	south wall
<u>Franklin D. Roosevelt</u> by Frank O. Salisbury	west wall
(President Johnson's copy of the White House portrait)	

Nixon Administration (1969-1974)

<u>Dwight D. Eisenhower</u> by Thomas E. Stephens (WHC)	mantel
<u>Theodore Roosevelt</u> by Philip de Laszlo	south wall
(American Museum of Natural History, N.Y.C.)	
<u>Woodrow Wilson</u> by S. Seymour Thomas (WHC)	south wall

Ford Administration (1974-1977)

<u>Dwight D. Eisenhower</u> by Thomas E. Stephens (WHC)	mantel
<u>Abraham Lincoln</u> by George P.A. Healy (Corcoran)	south wall
<u>Abraham Lincoln</u> by George Story (NCFA)	south wall
after 10/74	
<u>Harry S. Truman</u> by Tade Styka (HST Library)	
<u>Harry S. Truman</u> by Greta Kempton (NPG) 9-11/74	south wall
<u>Harry S. Truman</u> by John Slavin (HST Library)	
after 11/74	

Carter Administration (1977-1981)

<u>Harry S. Truman</u> by John Slavin (HST Library)	mantel
<u>Thomas Jefferson</u> by George P.A. Healy (Corcoran)	south wall
<u>Abraham Lincoln</u> by George Story (NCFA)	

Reagan Administration (1981-1989)

<u>Abraham Lincoln</u> by George Story (WHC)	mantel
<u>Calvin Coolidge</u> by Frank O. Salisbury	south wall
(American Antiquarian Society)	
<u>Dwight D. Eisenhower</u> by Thomas E. Stephens (WHC)	south wall

1982 - <u>Eisenhower</u> over mantel, <u>Lincoln</u> to west wall	
<u>Thomas Jefferson</u> by George P.A. Healy (Corcoran)	west wall
<u>William Howard Taft</u> by Anders Zorn (WHC)	south wall

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of the Curator
February 22, 1989

THE ROOSEVELT ROOM

When the West Wing was constructed in 1902, the site of this room was the southeast corner of the building occupied by the President's Office and anteroom. When the Wing was expanded to the south in 1909, the space became a waiting room. When the Wing was expanded to the east in 1934, it assumed its present function as a centrally located conference room across the corridor from the repositioned Oval Office. At the same time a skylight was installed, lit from a shaft passing through the Wing's new second floor.

As a conference room, it was first called the "Fish Room" because of the aquariums and fishing mementos displayed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The tradition of this name continued into the early 1960's when President John F. Kennedy hung a large mounted sailfish which he had caught in Acapulco.

Called the Presidential Reception Room under President Lyndon Johnson, the room was renamed by President Richard Nixon in 1969 to honor the contributions of Theodore Roosevelt in erecting the West Wing and of Franklin D. Roosevelt in enlarging the Wing to its present size. At that time, portraits of both Roosevelts were first placed in the room, the General Services Administration acquired furniture manufactured by the Kittinger Company after 18th century examples at Colonial Williamsburg, and the 1934 skylight was covered by a false ceiling.

In August 1988, the skylight was uncovered during the installation of new ceiling lighting. This 8'x 8' panel, framed by a classical Greek key motif, was replicated with the substitution of fluorescent backlighting for the original sunlight.

ARTWORK

North Wall

Crossing the River Platte by Worthington Whittredge (1820-1910)

oil on canvas, c.1868. Whittredge was one of three distinguished artists, along with John F. Kensett and Sanford Gifford, to accompany the 1865-66 Pope expedition across the Plains along the Platte River and Rocky Mountains from Kansas to New Mexico. Back in New York he painted this scene of Indians fording the river in what is now eastern Colorado.
Gift of C.R. Smith. 967.602.1

East Wall

Theodore Roosevelt by James Earle Fraser (1876-1953)

bronze-patinated metal plaque, c.1920. Profile bust portrait with quotation, "Aggressive fighting for the right is the noblest sport the world affords". The sculptor is probably best known for his Indian figure, The End of the Trail, and his design of the buffalo nickel.
Acquired by the General Services Administration in 1969.

Theodore Roosevelt by Tade Styka (1889-1954)

oil on canvas, c.1909. This equestrian portrait depicts Roosevelt in a tan uniform, possibly his Rough Rider outfit. It is believed to have been painted at the time that Roosevelt visited the artist's studio near Paris on during his European tour after his term of office.
Gift of the White House Historical Association. 974.1076.1

Franklin D. Roosevelt by John DeStefano

bronze plaque, c.1933. Profile bust portrait surmounted by a spread-winged eagle and flanked by fasces, the Roman symbol of authority. Sculpted in 1933 at the beginning of Roosevelt's first term with a title panel including a quotation from the Roman statesman Seneca - "I shall hold my rudder true".
Lent by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. L69.32.1

ARTWORK (continued)

South Wall

Franklin D. Roosevelt by Alfred Jonniaux (1882-)

oil on canvas, 1958. This portrait was commissioned by Basil O'Connor, a close personal friend of President Roosevelt, who served as President of both the American and International Red Cross and the National March of Dimes Foundation. Painted from photographs under O'Connor's supervision, it is considered to be one of the best likenesses of Roosevelt.

Lent by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. L78.126.1

View of the City of Washington from the Anacostia Shore
by William MacLeod (1811-1892)

oil on canvas, 1856. Born in Alexandria, Virginia, the artist painted this view of Washington from across the vast pastoral expanse of the southeast section of the District of Columbia now known as Anacostia. The most prominent structures of the somewhat distant city are the unfinished Washington Monument at the left, the U.S. Capitol with the earlier Bulfinch dome at center, and the Washington Navy Yard at the right. The artist painted himself at work in the lower right foreground.

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Scaife. 971.689.1

Our Vanishing Wildlife by Alexander Pope (1849-1924)

bronze sculpture, c.1915. This bronze group depicting a bison battling three wolves was displayed by Pope at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915 at which it was judged one of the best sculptures.

Lent by The Barra Foundation, Inc. L80.145.1

OTHER OBJECTS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE COLLECTION

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE MEDAL awarded to President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906 for his mediation of the Russo-Japanese War peace settlement. This gold medal, which weighs about two pounds, has on its obverse the life dates and a profile bust portrait of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite, whose fortune endowed the five prizes named for him. The reverse features three embracing figures and the inscription "For Peace and Fraternity among Mankind" in Latin. This, the first Nobel prize awarded to an American, was received by President Ronald Reagan in this room on the 125th anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt as a gift to the White House collection from the Theodore Roosevelt Association. 982.1512.1

TALLCASE CLOCK, mahogany, c.1830, Wilmington, Delaware, works by Charles Canby. Simple late Federal style case. Gift of Dr. and Mrs. William A. Cobain. 971.760.1

BOOKCASE, early 20th century, mahogany, European. Triangular broken pediment; wirework doors. Gift of Mr. and Mrs. A. Conger Goodyear. 951.3233.1

FURNISHINGS

North Wall

- TEA TABLES, pair - based on a New England tilt-top table in the Chippendale style, c.1775.
- TABLE LAMPS, pair - based on Chinese Export porcelain jars frequently mounted today as lamps.
- SOFA - based on a Chippendale serpentine or "camelback" example, c.1770.
- ARMCHAIRS, set of four (with two on south wall) - based on an American Chippendale chair, c.1770, in the Williamsburg house of George Wythe (with whom Thomas Jefferson studied law).
- COFFEE TABLE - modern adaptation of a late 18th century dropleaf table.

East Wall

- CANDLESTICKS, pair, brass - copy of English examples, c.1680, in the Governor's Palace, Williamsburg.

South Wall

- FLOOR LAMPS, pair - derived from a kettlestand, c.1760-1770, with the attachment of a brass candlestick.
- ARMCHAIRS - see above.
- SIDEBOARD - copy of an English Queen Anne example, c.1740, in the Raleigh Tavern, Williamsburg.

Center

- CONFERENCE TABLE - mid-18th century styling; four-pedestal.
- ARMCHAIRS - based on a late 18th century English example.

Theodore Roosevelt Association 1956

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Review the roster of the few great men of history, our own
history, the history of the world; and, when you have finished
the review, you will find that Theodore Roosevelt was the great-
est teacher of the essentials of popular self-government the world
has ever known.

—ELIHU ROOT

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1929	James Harvey Robinson	1981	David H. Pinkney
1930	Evarts Boutell Greene	1982	Bernard Bailyn
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1935	Michael I. Rostovtzeff	1987	Carl N. Degler
1936	Charles McIlwain	1988	Natalie Z. Davis
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American Historical Review, vol. XVIII (1912-13)

HISTORY AS LITERATURE¹

THERE has been much discussion as to whether history should not henceforth be treated as a branch of science rather than of literature. As with most such discussions, much of the matter in dispute has referred merely to terminology. Moreover, as regards part of the discussion, the minds of the contestants have not met, the propositions advanced by the two sides being neither mutually incompatible nor mutually relevant. There is, however, a real basis for conflict in so far as science claims exclusive possession of the field.

There was a time—we see it in the marvellous dawn of Hellenic life—when history was distinguished neither from poetry, from mythology, nor from the first dim beginnings of science. There was a more recent time, at the opening of Rome's brief period of literary splendor, when poetry was accepted by a great scientific philosopher as the appropriate vehicle for teaching the lessons of science and philosophy. There was a more recent time still—the time of Holland's leadership in arms and arts—when one of the two or three greatest world painters put his genius at the service of anatomists.

In each case the steady growth of specialization has rendered such combination now impossible. Virgil left history to Livy; and when Tacitus had become possible Lucan was a rather absurd anachronism. The elder Darwin, when he endeavored to combine the functions of scientist and poet, may have thought of Lucretius as a model; but the great Darwin was incapable of such a mistake. The surgeons of to-day would prefer the services of a good photographer to those of Rembrandt—even were those of Rembrandt available. No one would now dream of combining the history of the Trojan War with a poem on the wrath of Achilles. Beowulf's feats against the witch who dwelt under the water would not now be mentioned in the same matter-of-fact way that a Frisian or Frankish raid is mentioned. We are long past the stage when we would accept as parts of the same epic Siegfried's triumphs over dwarf and dragon, and even a distorted memory of the historic Hunnish king in whose feast-hall the Burgundian heroes held their last revel and made their death fight. We read of the loves of the

¹Annual address of the president of the American Historical Association, delivered at Boston, December 27, 1912.

Hound of Muirthemne and Emer the Fair without attributing to the chariot-riding heroes who "fought over the ears of their horses" and to their fierce lady-loves more than a symbolic reality. The Roland of the Norman trouvères, the Roland who blew the ivory horn at Roncesvalles, is to our minds wholly distinct from the actual Warden of the Marches who fell in a rear-guard skirmish with the Pyrennean Basques.

As regards philosophy, as distinguished from material science and from history, the specialization has been incomplete. Poetry is still used as a vehicle for the teaching of philosophy. Goethe was as profound a thinker as Kant. He has influenced the thought of mankind far more deeply than Kant because he was also a great poet. Robert Browning was a real philosopher and his writings have had a hundredfold the circulation and the effect of those of any similar philosopher who wrote in prose, just because, and only because, what he wrote was not merely philosophy but literature. The form in which he wrote challenged attention and provoked admiration. That part of his work which some of us—which I myself for instance—most care for is merely poetry. But in that part of his work which has exercised most attraction and has given him the widest reputation, the poetry, the form of expression, bears to the thought expressed much the same relation that the expression of Lucretius bears to the thought of Lucretius. As regards this, the great mass of his product, he is primarily a philosopher, whose writings surpass in value those of other similar philosophers precisely because they are not only philosophy but literature. In other words, Browning the philosopher is read by countless thousands to whom otherwise philosophy would be a sealed book, for exactly the same reason that Macaulay the historian is read by countless thousands to whom otherwise history would be a sealed book; because both Browning's works and Macaulay's works are material additions to the great sum of English literature. Philosophy is a science just as history is a science. There is need in one case as in the other for vivid and powerful presentation of scientific matter in literary form.

This does not mean that there is the like need in the two cases. History can never be truthfully presented if the presentation is purely emotional. It can never be truthfully or usefully presented unless profound research, patient, laborious, painstaking, has preceded the presentation. No amount of self-communion and of pondering on the soul of mankind, no gorgeousness of literary imagery, can take the place of cool, serious, widely extended study. The vision of the great historian must be both wide and lofty. But

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it must be sane, clear, and based on full knowledge of the facts and of their interrelations. Otherwise we get merely a splendid bit of serious romance writing, like Carlyle's *French Revolution*. Many hardworking students, alive to the deficiencies of this kind of romance writing, have grown to distrust, not only all historical writing that is romantic, but all historical writing that is vivid. They feel that complete truthfulness must never be sacrificed to color. In this they are right. They also feel that complete truthfulness is incompatible with color. In this they are wrong. The immense importance of full knowledge of a mass of dry facts and gray details has so impressed them as to make them feel that the dryness and the grayness are in themselves meritorious.

These students have rendered invaluable service to history. They are right in many of their contentions. They see how literature and science have specialized. They realize that scientific methods are as necessary to the proper study of history as to the proper study of astronomy or zoology. They know that in many, perhaps in most, of its forms, literary ability is divorced from the restrained devotion to the actual fact which is as essential to the historian as to the scientist. They know that nowadays science ostentatiously disclaims any connection with literature. They feel that if this is essential for science, it is no less essential for history.

There is much truth in all these contentions. Nevertheless, taking them all together, they do not indicate what these hard-working students believed that they indicate. Because history, science, and literature have all become specialized, the theory now is that science is definitely severed from literature and that history must follow suit. Not only do I refuse to accept this as true for history but I do not even accept it as true for science.

Literature may be defined as that which has permanent interest because both of its substance and its form, aside from the mere technical value that inheres in a special treatise for specialists. For a great work of literature there is the same demand now that there always has been; and in any great work of literature the first element is great imaginative power. The imaginative power demanded for a great historian is different from that demanded for a great poet; but it is no less marked. Such imaginative power is in no sense incompatible with minute accuracy. On the contrary, very accurate, very real and vivid, presentation of the past, can come only from one in whom the imaginative gift is strong. The industrious collector of dead facts bears to such a man precisely the relation that a photographer bears to Rembrandt. There are innumerable books, that is, innumerable volumes of printed matter between covers, which

are excellent for their own purposes, but in which imagination would be as wholly out of place as in the blue prints of a sewer system or in the photographs taken to illustrate a work on comparative osteology. But the vitally necessary sewer system does not take the place of the cathedral of Rheims or of the Parthenon; no quantity of photographs will ever be equivalent to one Rembrandt; and the greatest mass of data, although indispensable to the work of a great historian, is in no shape or way a substitute for that work.

History, taught for a directly and immediately useful purpose to pupils and the teachers of pupils, is one of the necessary features of a sound education in democratic citizenship. A book containing such sound teaching, even if without any literary quality, may be as useful to the student and as creditable to the writer, as a similar book on medicine. I am not slighting such a book when I say that once it has achieved its worthy purpose, it can be permitted to lapse from human memory as a good book on medicine, which has outlived its usefulness, lapses from memory. But the historical work which does possess literary quality may be a permanent contribution to the sum of man's wisdom, enjoyment, and inspiration. The writer of such a book must add wisdom to knowledge, and the gift of expression to the gift of imagination.

It is a shallow criticism to assert that imagination tends to inaccuracy. Only a distorted imagination tends to inaccuracy. Vast and fundamental truths can be discerned and interpreted only by one whose imagination is as lofty as the soul of a Hebrew prophet. When we say that the great historian must be a man of imagination, we use the word as we use it when we say that the great statesman must be a man of imagination. Moreover, together with imagination must go the power of expression. The great speeches of statesmen, and the great writings of historians can live only if they possess the deathless quality that inheres in all great literature. The greatest literary historian must of necessity be a master of the science of history, a man who has at his finger-tips all the accumulated facts from the treasure-houses of the dead past. But he must also possess the power to marshal what is dead so that before our eyes it lives again.

Many learned people seem to feel that the quality of readability in a book is one which warrants suspicion. Indeed, not a few learned people seem to feel that the fact that a book is interesting is proof that it is shallow. This is particularly apt to be the attitude of scientific men. Very few great scientists have written interestingly, and these few have usually felt apologetic about it. Yet sooner or later the time will come when the mighty sweep of modern

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scientific discovery will be placed, by scientific men with the gift of expression, at the service of intelligent and cultivated laymen. Such service will be inestimable. Another writer of *Canterbury Tales*, another singer of *Paradise Lost*, could not add more to the sum of literary achievement than the man who may picture to us the phases of the age-long history of life on this globe, or make vivid before our eyes the tremendous march of the worlds through space.

Indeed, I believe that already science has owed more than it suspects to the unconscious literary power of some of its representatives. Scientific writers of note had grasped the fact of evolution long before Darwin and Huxley; and the theories advanced by these men to explain evolution were not much more unsatisfactory, as full explanations, than the theory of natural selection itself. Yet, where their predecessors had created hardly a ripple, Darwin and Huxley succeeded in effecting a complete revolution in the thought of the age, a revolution as great as that caused by the discovery of the truth about the solar system. I believe that the chief explanation of the difference was the very simple one that what Darwin and Huxley wrote was interesting to read. Every cultivated man soon had their volumes in his library, and they still keep their places on our bookshelves. But Lamarck and Cope are only to be found in the libraries of a few special students. If they had possessed a gift of expression akin to Darwin's, the doctrine of evolution would not in the popular mind have been confounded with the doctrine of natural selection and a juster estimate than at present would obtain as to the relative merits of the explanations of evolution championed by the different scientific schools.

Do not misunderstand me. In the field of historical research an immense amount can be done by men who have no literary power whatever. Moreover, the most painstaking and laborious research, covering long periods of years, is necessary in order to accumulate the material for any history worth writing at all. There are important by-paths of history, moreover, which hardly admit of treatment that would make them of interest to any but specialists. All this I fully admit. In particular I pay high honor to the patient and truthful investigator. He does an indispensable work. My claim is merely that such work should not exclude the work of the great master who can use the materials gathered, who has the gift of vision, the quality of the seer, the power himself to see what has happened and to make what he has seen clear to the vision of others. My only protest is against those who believe that the extension of the activities of the most competent mason and most energetic contractor will supply the lack of great architects. If, as in

the Middle Ages, the journeymen builders are themselves artists, why this is the best possible solution of the problem. But if they are not artists, then their work, however much it represents of praiseworthy industry, and of positive usefulness, does not take the place of the work of a great artist.

Take a concrete example. It is only of recent years that the importance of inscriptions has been realized. To the present-day scholar they are invaluable. Even to the layman, some of them turn the past into the present with startling clearness. The least imaginative is moved by the simple inscription on the Etruscan sarcophagus: "I, the great lady"; a lady so haughty that no other human being was allowed to rest near her; and yet now nothing remains but this proof of the pride of the nameless one. Or the inscription in which Queen Hatshepsut recounts her feats and her magnificence, and ends by abjuring the onlooker, when overcome by the recital, not to say "how wonderful" but "how like her!"—could any picture of a living queen be more intimately vivid? With such inscriptions before us the wonder is that it took us so long to realize their worth. Not unnaturally this realization, when it did come, was followed by the belief that inscriptions would enable us to dispense with the great historians of antiquity. This error is worse than the former. Where the inscriptions give us light on what would otherwise be darkness, we must be profoundly grateful; but we must not confound the lesser light with the greater. We could better afford to lose every Greek inscription that has ever been found than the chapter in which Thucydides tells of the Athenian failure before Syracuse. Indeed, few inscriptions teach us as much history as certain forms of literature that do not consciously aim at teaching history at all. The inscriptions of Hellenistic Greece in the third century before our era do not, all told, give us so lifelike a view of the ordinary life of the ordinary men and women who dwelt in the great Hellenistic cities of the time, as does the fifteenth idyll of Theocritus.

This does not mean that good history can be unscientific. So far from ignoring science, the great historian of the future can do nothing unless he is steeped in science. He can never equal what has been done by the great historians of the past unless he writes not merely with full knowledge, but with an intensely vivid consciousness, of all that of which they were necessarily ignorant. He must accept what we now know to be man's place in nature. He must realize that man has been on this earth for a period of such incalculable length that, from the standpoint of the student of his development through time, what our ancestors used to call "an-

unless they are read, and they cannot be read unless they are readable. Furthermore, while doing full justice to the importance of the usual, of the commonplace, the great historian will not lose sight of the importance of the heroic.

It is hard to tell just what it is that is most important to know. The wisdom of one generation may seem the folly of the next. This is just as true of the wisdom of the dry-as-dusts as of the wisdom of those who write interestingly. Moreover, while the value of the by-products of knowledge does not readily yield itself to quantitative expression, it is none the less real. A utilitarian education should undoubtedly be the foundation of all education. But it is far from advisable, it is far from wise, to have it the end of all education. Technical training will more and more be accepted as the prime factor in our educational system, a factor as essential for the farmer, the blacksmith, the seamstress, and the cook, as for the lawyer, the doctor, the engineer, and the stenographer. For similar reasons the purely practical and technical lessons of history, the lessons that help us to grapple with our immediate social and industrial problems, will also receive greater emphasis than ever before. But if we are wise we will no more permit this practical training to exclude knowledge of that part of literature which is history than of that part of literature which is poetry. Side by side with the need for the perfection of the individual in the technique of his special calling goes the need of broad human sympathy, and the need of lofty and generous emotion in that individual. Only thus can the citizenship of the modern state rise level to the complex modern social needs.

No technical training, no narrowly utilitarian study of any kind will meet this second class of needs. In part they can best be met by a training that will fit men and women to appreciate, and therefore to profit by, great poetry, and those great expressions of the historian and the statesman which rivet our interest and stir our souls. Great thoughts match and inspire heroic deeds. The same reasons that make the Gettysburg speech and the Second Inaugural impress themselves on men's minds far more deeply than technical treatises on the constitutional justification of slavery or of secession, apply to fitting descriptions of the great battle and the great contest which occasioned the two speeches. The tense epic of the Gettysburg fight, the larger epic of the whole Civil War, when truthfully and vividly portrayed, will always have, and ought always to have, an attraction, an interest, that cannot be roused by the description of the same number of hours or years of ordinary existence. There are supreme moments in which intensity and not duration is the all-important element. History which is not professedly utilitarian,

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history which is didactic only as great poetry is unconsciously didactic, may yet possess that highest form of usefulness, the power to thrill the souls of men with stories of strength and craft and daring, and to lift them out of their common selves to the heights of high endeavor.

The greatest historian should also be a great moralist. It is no proof of impartiality to treat wickedness and goodness as on the same level. But of course the obsession of purposeful moral teaching may utterly defeat its own aim. Moreover, unfortunately, the avowed teacher of morality, when he writes history, sometimes goes very far wrong indeed. It often happens that the man who can be of real help in inspiring others by his utterances on abstract principles is wholly unable to apply his own principles to concrete cases. Carlyle offers an instance in point. Very few men have ever been a greater source of inspiration to other ardent souls than was Carlyle when he confined himself to preaching morality in the abstract. Moreover his theory bade him treat history as offering material to support that theory. But not only was he utterly unable to distinguish either great virtues or great vices when he looked abroad on contemporary life—as witness his attitude toward our own Civil War—but he was utterly unable to apply his own principles concretely in history. His *Frederick the Great* is literature of a high order. It may, with reservations, even be accepted as history. But the "morality" therein jubilantly upheld is shocking to any man who takes seriously Carlyle's other writings in which he lays down principles of conduct. In his *Frederick the Great* he was not content to tell the facts. He was not content to announce his admiration. He wished to square himself with his theories, and to reconcile what he admired, both with the actual fact and with his previously expressed convictions on morality. He could only do so by refusing to face the facts and by using words with meanings that shifted to meet his own mental emergencies. He pretended to discern morality where no vestige of it existed. He tortured the facts to support his views. The "morality" he praised had no connection with morality as understood in the New Testament. It was the kind of archaic morality observed by the Danites in their dealings with the people of Laish. The sermon of the Mormon bishop in Owen Wister's "Pilgrim on the Gila" sets forth the only moral lessons which it was possible for Carlyle truthfully to draw from the successes he described.

History must not be treated as something set off by itself. It should not be treated as a branch of learning bound to the past by the shackles of an iron conservatism. It is neither necessary rigidly

to mark the limits of the province of history, nor to treat of all that is within that province, nor to exclude any subject within that province from treatment, nor yet to treat different methods of dealing with the same subject as mutually exclusive. Every writer and every reader has his own needs, to meet himself or to be met by others. Among a great multitude of thoughtful people there is room for the widest possible variety of appeals. Let each man fearlessly choose what is of real importance and interest to him personally, reverencing authority, but not in a superstitious spirit, because he must needs reverence liberty even more.

There is an infinite variety of subjects to treat, and no need to estimate their relative importance. Because one man is interested in the history of finance, it does not mean that another is wrong in being interested in the history of war. One man's need is met by exhaustive tables of statistics; another's by the study of the influence exerted on national life by the great orators, the Websters and Burkes, or by the poets, the Tyrtæuses and Koerners, who in crises utter what is in the nation's heart. There is need of the study of the historical workings of representative government. There is no less need of the study of the economic changes produced by the factory system. Because we study with profit what Thorold Rogers wrote of prices we are not debarred from also profiting by Mahan's studies of naval strategy. One man finds what is of most importance to his own mind and heart in tracing the effect upon humanity of the spread of malaria along the shores of the Aegean; or the effect of the Black Death on the labor-market of medieval Europe; or the profound influence upon the development of the African continent of the fatal diseases borne by the bites of insects, which close some districts to human life and others to the beasts without which humanity rests at the lowest stage of savagery. One man sees the events from one viewpoint, one from another. Yet another can combine both. We can be stirred by Thayer's study of Cavour without abating our pleasure in the younger Trevelyan's volumes on Garibaldi. Because we revel in Froissart, or Joinville, or Villehardouin, there is no need that we should lack interest in the books that attempt the more difficult task of tracing the economic changes in the status of peasant, mechanic, and burgher during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

History must welcome the entrance upon its domain of every science. As James Harvey Robinson in his *New History* has said:

The bounds of all departments of human research and speculation are inherently provisional, indefinite, and fluctuating; moreover, the lines of demarcation are hopelessly interlaced, for real men and the real universe

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in which they live are so intricate as to defy all attempts even of the most patient and subtle German to establish satisfactorily and permanently the *Begriff und Wesen* of any artificially delimited set of natural phenomena, whether words, thoughts, deeds, forces, animals, plants, or stars. Each so-called science or discipline is ever and always dependent on other sciences and disciplines. It draws its life from them, and to them it owes, consciously or unconsciously, a great part of its chances of progress.

Elsewhere this writer dwells on the need of understanding the genetic side of history, if we are to grasp the real meaning of, and grapple most effectively with, the phenomena of our present-day lives; for that which is can be dealt with best if we realize at least in part from what a tangled web of causation it has sprung.

The work of the archaeologist, the work of the anthropologist, the work of the palaeo-ethnologist—out of all these a great literary historian may gather material indispensable for his use. He, and we, ought fully to acknowledge our debt to the collectors of these indispensable facts. The investigator in any line may do work which puts us all under lasting obligations to him, even though he be totally deficient in the art of literary expression, that is, totally deficient in the ability to convey vivid and lifelike pictures to others of the past whose secrets he has laid bare. I would give no scanty or grudging acknowledgment to the deeds of such a man. He does a lasting service; whereas the man who tries to make literary expression cover his ignorance or misreading of facts renders less than no service. But the service done is immeasurably increased in value when the man arises who from his study of a myriad dead fragments is able to paint some living picture of the past.

This is why the record as great writers preserve it has a value immeasurably beyond what is merely lifeless. Such a record pulses with immortal life. It may recount the deed or the thought of a hero at some supreme moment. It may be merely the portrayal of homely every-day life. This matters not, so long as in either event the genius of the historian enables him to paint in colors that do not fade. The cry of the Ten Thousand when they first saw the sea still stirs the hearts of men. The ruthless death scene between Jehu and Jezebel; wicked Ahab, smitten by the chance arrow, and propped in his chariot until he died at sundown; Josiah, losing his life because he would not heed the Pharaoh's solemn warning, and mourned by all the singing men and all the singing women—the fates of these kings and of this king's daughter, are part of the common stock of knowledge of mankind. They were petty rulers of petty principalities; yet, compared with them, mighty conquerors, who added empire to empire, Shalmaneser and Sargon, Amenhotep and

Rameses, are but shadows; for the deeds and the deaths of the kings of Judah and Israel are written in words that, once read, cannot be forgotten. The Peloponnesian War bulks of unreal size to-day because it once seemed thus to bulk to a master mind. Only a great historian can fittingly deal with a very great subject; yet because the qualities of chief interest in human history can be shown on a small field no less than on a large one, some of the greatest historians have treated subjects that only their own genius rendered great.

So true is this that if great events lack a great historian, and a great poet writes about them, it is the poet who fixes them in the mind of mankind, so that in after-time importance the real has become the shadow and the shadow the reality. Shakespeare has definitely fixed the character of the Richard III. of whom ordinary men think and speak. Keats forgot even the right name of the man who first saw the Pacific Ocean; yet it is his lines which leap to our minds when we think of the "wild surmise" felt by the indomitable explorer-conqueror from Spain when the vast new sea burst on his vision.

When, however, the great historian has spoken, his work will never be undone. No poet can ever supersede what Napier wrote of the storming of Badajoz, of the British infantry at Albuera, and of the light artillery at Fuentes d'Oñoro. After Parkman had written of Montcalm and Wolfe there was left for other writers only what Fitzgerald left for other translators of Omar Khayyam. Much new light has been thrown on the history of the Byzantine Empire by the many men who have studied it of recent years; we read each new writer with pleasure and profit; and after reading each we take down a volume of Gibbon, with renewed thankfulness that a great writer was moved to do a great task.

The greatest of future archaeologists will be the great historian who instead of being a mere antiquarian delver in dust heaps has the genius to reconstruct for us the immense panorama of the past. He must possess knowledge. He must possess that without which knowledge is of so little use, wisdom. What he brings from the charnel-house he must use with such potent wizardry that we shall see the life that was and not the death that is. For remember that the past was life just as much as the present is life. Whether it be Egypt, or Mesopotamia, or Scandinavia with which he deals, the great historian, if the facts permit him, will put before us the men and women as they actually lived so that we shall recognize them for what they were, living beings. Men like Maspero, Breasted, and Weigall have already begun this work for the countries of the Nile and the Euphrates. For Scandinavia the groundwork was laid long

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ago in the *Heimskringla* and in such sagas as those of Burnt Njal and Gisli Soursof. Minute descriptions of mummies and of the furniture of tombs help us as little to understand the Egypt of the mighty days, as to sit inside the tomb of Mount Vernon would help us to see Washington the soldier leading to battle his scarred and tattered veterans, or Washington the statesman, by his serene strength of character, rendering it possible for his countrymen to establish themselves as one great nation.

The great historian must be able to paint for us the life of the plain people, the ordinary men and women, of the time of which he writes. He can do this only if he possesses the highest kind of imagination. Collections of figures no more give us a picture of the past than the reading of a tariff report on hides or woolens gives us an idea of the actual lives of the men and women who live on ranches or work in factories. The great historian will in as full measure as possible present to us the every-day life of the men and women of the age which he describes. Nothing that tells of this life will come amiss to him. The instruments of their labor and the weapons of their warfare, the wills that they wrote, the bargains that they made, and the songs that they sang when they feasted and made love; he must use them all. He must tell us of the toil of the ordinary man in ordinary times, and of the play by which that ordinary toil was broken. He must never forget that no event stands out entirely isolated. He must trace from its obscure and humble beginnings each of the movements that in its hour of triumph has shaken the world.

Yet he must not forget that the times that are extraordinary need especial portrayal. In the revolt against the old tendency of historians to deal exclusively with the spectacular and the exceptional, to treat only of war and oratory and government, many modern writers have gone to the opposite extreme. They fail to realize that in the lives of nations as in the lives of men there are hours so fraught with weighty achievement, with triumph or defeat, with joy or sorrow, that each such hour may determine all the years that are to come thereafter, or may outweigh all the years that have gone before. In the writings of our historians, as in the lives of our ordinary citizens, we can neither afford to forget that it is the ordinary every-day life which counts most; nor yet that seasons come when ordinary qualities count for but little in the face of great contending forces of good and of evil, the outcome of whose strife determines whether the nation shall walk in the glory of the morning or in the gloom of spiritual death.

The historian must deal with the days of common things, and

deal with them so that they shall interest us in reading of them as our own common things interest us as we live among them. He must trace the changes that come almost unseen, the slow and gradual growth that transforms for good or for evil the children and grandchildren so that they stand high above or far below the level on which their forefathers stood. He must also trace the great cataclysms that interrupt and divert this gradual development. He can no more afford to be blind to one class of phenomena than to the other. He must ever remember that while the worst offense of which he can be guilty is to write vividly and inaccurately, yet that unless he writes vividly he cannot write truthfully; for no amount of dull, painstaking detail will sum up as the whole truth unless the genius is there to paint the truth.

There can be no better illustration of what I mean than is afforded by the history of Russia during the last thousand years. The historian must trace the growth of the earliest Slav communities of the forest and the steppe, the infiltration of Scandinavian invaders who gave them their first power of mass action, and the slow, chaotic development of the little communes into barbarous cities and savage principedoms. In later Russian history he must show us priest and noble, merchant and serf, changing slowly from the days when Ivan the Terrible warred against Bátorý, the Magyar king of Poland, until the present moment, when with half-suspicious eyes the people of the Czar watch their remote Bulgarian kinsmen standing before the last European stronghold of the Turk. During all these centuries there were multitudes of wars, foreign and domestic, any or all of which were of little moment compared to the slow working of the various forces that wrought in the times of peace. But there was one period of storm and overthrow so terrible that it affected profoundly for all time the whole growth of the Russian people, in inmost character no less than in external dominion. Early in the thirteenth century the genius of Jenghiz Khan stirred the Mongol horsemen of the mid-Asian pastures to a movement as terrible to civilization as the lava flow of a volcano to the lands around the volcano's foot. When that century opened, the Mongols were of no more weight in the world than the Touaregs of the Sahara are to-day. Long before the century had closed they had ridden from the Yellow Sea to the Adriatic and the Persian Gulf. They had crushed Christian and Moslem and Buddhist alike beneath the iron cruelty of their sway. They had conquered China as their successors conquered India. They sacked Baghdad, the seat of the Khalif. In mid-Europe their presence for a moment caused the same horror to fall on the warring adherents of the pope and the kaiser. To

Europe they were a scourge so frightful, so irresistible, that the people cowered before them as if they had been demons. No European army of that day, of any nation, was able to look them in the face on a stricken field. Bestial in their lives, irresistible in battle, merciless in victory, they trampled the lands over which they rode into bloody mire beneath the hoofs of their horses. The squat, slit-eyed, brawny horse-bowmen drew a red furrow across Hungary, devastated Poland, and in Silesia overthrew the banded chivalry of Germany. But it was in Russia that they did their worst. They not merely conquered Russia, but held the Russians as cowering and abject serfs for two centuries. Every feeble effort at resistance was visited with such bloodthirsty vengeance that finally no Russian ventured ever to oppose them at all. But the princes of the cities soon found that the beast-like fury of the conquerors when their own desires were thwarted, was only equalled by their beast-like indifference to all that was done among the conquered people themselves, and that they were ever ready to hire themselves out to aid each Russian against his brother. Under this régime the Russian who rose was the Russian who with cringing servility to his Tartar overlords combined ferocious and conscienceless greed in the treatment of his fellow-Russians. Moscow came to the front by using the Tartar to help conquer the other Russian cities, paying as a price abject obedience to all Tartar demands. In the long run the fierce and pliant cunning of the conquered people proved too much for the short-sighted and arrogant brutality of the conquerors. The Tartar power, the Mongolian power, waned. Russia became united, threw off the yoke, and herself began a career of aggression at the expense of her former conquerors. But the reconquest of racial independence, vitally necessary though it was to Russia, had been paid for by the establishment of a despotism Asiatic rather than European in its spirit and working.

The true historian will bring the past before our eyes as if it were the present. He will make us see as living men the hard-faced archers of Agincourt, and the war-worn spearmen who followed Alexander down beyond the rim of the known world. We shall hear grate on the coast of Britain the keels of the Low-Dutch sea-thieves whose children's children were to inherit unknown continents. We shall thrill to the triumphs of Hannibal. Gorgeous in our sight will rise the splendor of dead cities, and the might of the elder empires of which the very ruins crumbled to dust ages ago. Along ancient trade routes, across the world's waste spaces, the caravans shall move; and the admirals of uncharted seas shall furrow the oceans with their lonely prows. Beyond the dim centuries

we shall see the banners flap above armed hosts. We shall see conquerors riding forward to victories that have changed the course of time. We shall listen to the prophecies of forgotten seers. Ours shall be the dreams of dreamers who dreamed greatly, who saw in their vision peaks so lofty that never yet have they been reached by the sons and daughters of men. Dead poets shall sing to us the deeds of men of might and the love and the beauty of women. We shall see the dancing girls of Memphis. The scent of the flowers in the Hanging Gardens of Babylon will be heavy to our senses. We shall sit at feast with the kings of Nineveh when they drink from ivory and gold. With Queen Maeve in her sun parlor we shall watch the nearing chariots of the champions. For us the war-horns of King Olaf shall wail across the flood, and the harps sound high at festivals in forgotten halls. The frowning strongholds of the barons of old shall rise before us, and the white palace-castles from whose windows Syrian princes once looked across the blue Aegean. We shall know the valor of the two-sworded Samurai. Ours shall be the hoary wisdom and the strange, crooked folly of the immemorial civilizations which tottered to a living death in India and in China. We shall see the terrible horsemen of Timur the Lame ride over the roof of the world; we shall hear the drums beat as the armies of Gustavus and Frederick and Napoleon drive forward to victory. Ours shall be the woe of burgher and peasant, and ours the stern joy when freemen triumph and justice comes to her own. The agony of the galley-slaves shall be ours, and the rejoicing when the wicked are brought low and the men of evil days have their reward. We shall see the glory of triumphant violence, and the revel of those who do wrong in high places; and the broken-hearted despair that lies beneath the glory and the revel. We shall also see the supreme righteousness of the wars for freedom and justice, and know that the men who fell in these wars made all mankind their debtors.

Some day the historians will tell us of these things. Some day, too, they will tell our children of the age and the land in which we now live. They will portray the conquest of the continent. They will show the slow beginnings of settlement, the growth of the fishing and trading towns on the seacoast, the hesitating early ventures into the Indian-haunted forest. Then they will show the backwoodsmen, with their long rifles and their light axes, making their way with labor and peril through the wooded wilderness to the Mississippi; and then the endless march of the white-topped wagon-trains across plain and mountain to the coast of the greatest of the five great oceans. They will show how the land which the pioneers won

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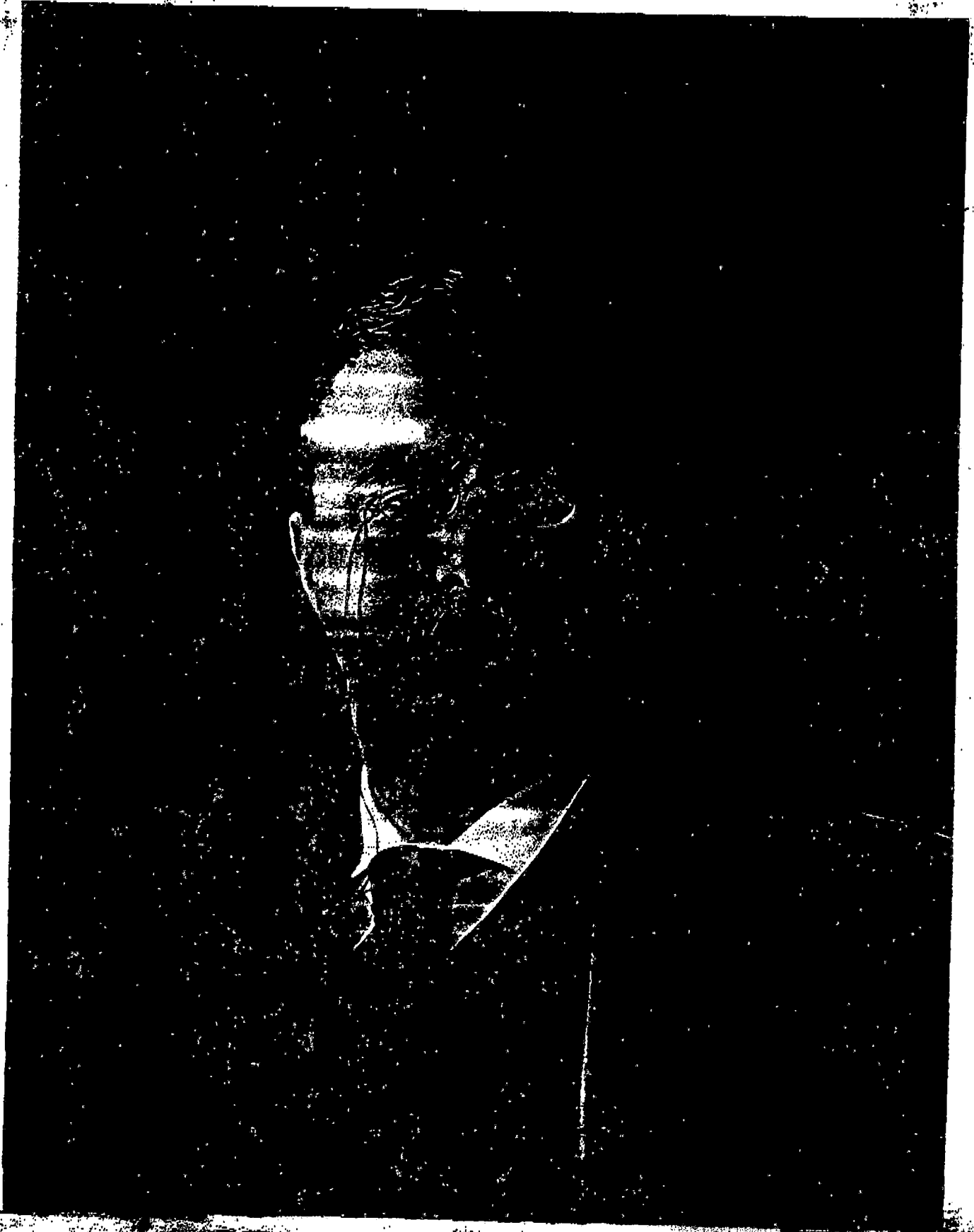
slowly and with incredible hardship was filled in two generations by the overflow from the countries of western and central Europe. The portentous growth of the cities will be shown, and the change from a nation of farmers to a nation of business men and artisans, and all the far-reaching consequences of the rise of the new industrialism. The formation of a new ethnic type in this melting-pot of the nations will be told. The hard materialism of our age will appear, and also the strange capacity for lofty idealism which must be reckoned with by all who would understand the American character. A people whose heroes are Washington and Lincoln, a peaceful people who fought to a finish one of the bloodiest of wars, waged solely for the sake of a great principle and a noble idea, surely possess an emergency standard far above mere money-getting.

Those who tell the Americans of the future what the Americans of to-day and of yesterday have done, will perforce tell much that is unpleasant. This is but saying that they will describe the arch-typical civilization of this age. Nevertheless when the tale is finally told, I believe that it will show that the forces working for good in our national life outweigh the forces working for evil, and that, with many blunders and shortcomings, with much halting and turning aside from the path, we shall yet in the end prove our faith by our works, and show in our lives our belief that righteousness exalteth a nation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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Teddy Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2nd Presidential Lecture

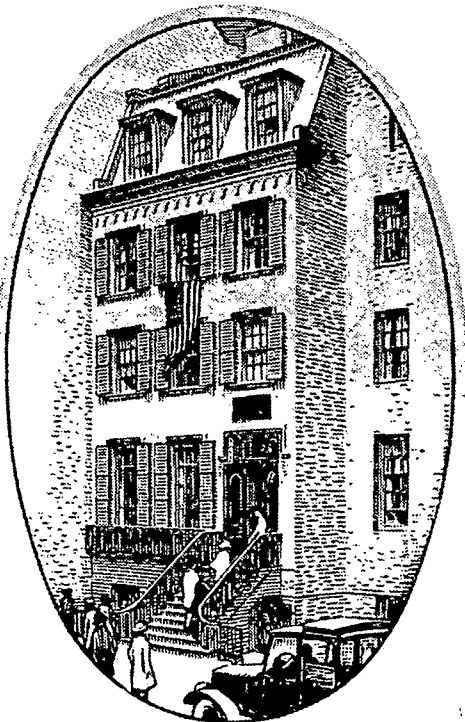
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- Founded in January, 1919, by Roosevelt's friends and followers a few days after TR's death, and formally chartered by Act of Congress, May 31, 1920.
- Reconstructed Theodore Roosevelt's birthplace, brownstone house at 28 E. 20th Street, New York City; opened to the public October 27, 1923.
- Assembled TR Presidential collection of over 12,000 books and pamphlets, 3,500 cartoons, 10,000 photographs, thousands of letters, manuscripts, and other materials, presented to Harvard as the "Theodore Roosevelt Collection" in 1943. Currently maintains purchase fund for new additions to Collection.
- Assembled collection of motion pictures on TR's life and times, over 20 hours of film, and presented to Library of Congress.
- Purchased what was then Analostan Island in the Potomac in Washington, D.C. for \$364,000, and presented to Federal Government as "Theodore Roosevelt Island" in 1932.
- Publishes books, including *Memorial* and *National Editions of the Works of Theodore Roosevelt* (1923-1926), *TR Cyclopedia* (1941), and *TR: Champion of the Strenuous Life* (1958).
- Subsidized research and publication of *The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt* (8 volumes, 1951-1954).
- Purchased and restored TR's home, Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, New York; opened to the public on June 14, 1953.
- Donated both TR Birthplace and Sagamore Hill to National Park Service in 1962, together with a special endowment of \$500,000 for support of these sites.
- Established Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Fund at American Museum of Natural History in 1960 for annual grants in field research in North American ecology and natural history; provides continuing funds for these annual grants.
- Publishes quarterly *Journal*, which was established in 1975.
- Provides grants for support of Theodore Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary, Oyster Bay, New York.
- Provides support to maintain TR's grave site in Youngs Memorial Cemetery, Oyster Bay, New York.
- Sponsors student contests and awards.
- Sponsors award to policemen who have overcome handicaps and rendered outstanding service.
- Works in cooperation with National Park Service to support TR Birthplace, Sagamore Hill, TR Island, TR Inaugural Site in Buffalo, New York, and TR National Park in Medora, North Dakota.
- Gives Theodore Roosevelt Distinguished Service Medal to men and women who have rendered outstanding service in the fields in which TR worked. 115 Medals awarded since 1923 to such Americans as Charles A. Lindbergh, Helen Keller, Irving Berlin, and Alan B. Shepard.
- Provides research and information to writers, historians, the media, school children, and the general public.

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*Theodore Roosevelt
and the Birth of Modern America*

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
APRIL 19, 20, 21, 1990



Curator's 2550

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Presidential Lecture

East Rm

wrestling exhibitions

- room where TR boxed & practiced jujitsu; kids rollerskated there; daughter Alice was married in that room
- Curator's office will decorate East Rm w/ blown up photos of the kids & their pets
- Nobel Prize from Roosevelt Rm. in WW will be on display
- East Rm. was redone under TR & today is the same.

9TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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December 27, 1989, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 23, Column 3; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 900 words

HEADLINE: From Roosevelt, to Wilson, to Bush

BYLINE: By Walter LaFeber; Walter LaFeber, professor of American history at Cornell University, has written extensively on Panama.

DATELINE: ITHACA, N.Y.

BODY:

One can at least say this about George Bush's invasion of Panama: It is an act of real originality in post-1945 U.S.-Latin American policy.

Unlike the Central Intelligence Agency's covert overthrow of an elected Guatemalan government in 1954, Mr. Bush's invasion is quite overt. Unlike the multilateral support that accompanied the U.S. interventions in the Dominican Republic in 1965 and Grenada in 1983, Mr. Bush's invasion is completely unilateral.

Indeed, Latin American - even global - support is so thin that the White House has had to claim that the support exists in "private." In our day, it is not patriotism but classified documents that are the last refuge of scoundrels.

But if the President's act is new in our cold war history, it is not, unfortunately, new in our 20th century history. His invasion of Panama is a stunning example of what the great historian of imperialism, Joseph Schumpeter, called atavism.

Schumpeter argued that atavism, or premodern traits, shaped Western imperialism. Not rationality but primal instincts explained why Western statesmen seemed so determined to squander lives and resources on weak, relatively unimportant southern countries.

Webster's now defines atavism as "characteristics found in a remote ancestor but not in nearer ancestors." Mr. Bush's remote ancestors are Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. Those two Presidents sent U.S. Marines and sailors into Central America at least 15 times between 1902 and 1920.

The results of these adventures were unfailingly tragic and, even in late 1989, never-ending. We still pay heavily for using force to create pro-U.S. regimes in such countries as Panama, Haiti, Mexico, Honduras, the Dominican Republic and, of special note, Nicaragua.

In nearly all these countries, the U.S. wanted only to remove anti-U.S. leaders and restore what Washington considered to be order. And in nearly every case, U.S. officials found themselves locked into protecting the new regime they put in power.

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Roosevelt and Wilson belatedly discovered that Latin American's did not like governments, even those that paid lip-service to democracy and kept the water supply safe, if they had been installed by 'State Department troops.' Moreover, U.S. officials discovered that, whenever anything went wrong, the Yankee presence became the target for frustrated nationalists.

Mr. Bush is following almost exactly the Roosevelt-Wilson policies that locked the U.S. into its worst era of U.S.-Latin American relations. He copied the earlier Presidents' use of unilateral force to overthrow the government of a sovereign country, their declarations that they were doing this in the name of democracy and their installation of a regime that owed its power to U.S. force.

Next he, like Roosevelt and Wilson, set about building a U.S.-trained indigenous force strong enough to defend the country (and, in the current crisis, the canal, for which the Panamanian military will have primary responsibility after the year 2000). But the new force is not to be so strong that it will brutalize its people and control the government.

We must note that no U.S. official has ever discovered how to create such a force in Central America. In Panama, the U.S.-Endara regime has announced that the country's forces will be reorganized by two former Noriega officers, Col. Roberto Armijo and Col. Eduardo Herrera Hassan. Colonel Hassan finally broke with General Noriega in 1987 not on grounds of political principle but after losing the top military job to the corrupt dictator.

The U.S. is now responsible for and locked into internal Panamanian affairs, as it was 86 years ago when Theodore Roosevelt landed troops in the isthmus to break Colombia's control of the area. We now confront rebuilding an economy that was in a devastating decline even before economic sanctions were imposed after General Noriega and the U.S. fell out in 1986. We have to rebuild it, moreover, when our resources are smaller and the domestic demands on them greater, than ever before in our recent history.

In the next 11 years, before Panama has primary responsibility for defending the canal, we have to reconcile a Panamanian military force and a civilian political group that have despised each other for at least 35 years and that are deeply divided along racial, linguistic and class lines. We have to build on a new civilian government that (unlike those in Eastern Europe) witnessed not an outpouring of mass support but looting and pillaging.

Reportedly, when John F. Kennedy asked Senator William Fulbright whether he supported an invasion at the Bay of Pigs in 1961, Mr. Fulbright responded, 'What if we win?' Apparently no one in the Bush Administration thought to ask that question last week.

As a Central American friend once remarked to me, 'You North Americans are lousy imperialists.' In the past week, we have been provided abundant proof of that, from the swearing in of the Endara Government on a U.S. military base to the reorganization of the Panamanian military under former Noriega henchmen.

It would have been far better to have followed Richard Nixon's advice, offered 24 hours after the invasion, and allowed General Noriega to fall of his own weight and in due time. But as Schumpeter warned us at the time Theodore Roosevelt was taking the canal, atavists haven't the patience for that sort of thing.

(c) 1989 The New York Times, December 27, 1989

TYPE: Op-Ed

SUBJECT: UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS; UNITED STATES ARMAMENT AND
DEFENSE; INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

NAME: BUSH, GEORGE (PRES); LAFEVER, WALTER; WILSON, WOODROW (1856-1924);
ROOSEVELT, THEODORE (1858-1919)

GEOGRAPHIC: PANAMA

14TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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July 6, 1989, Thursday, Home Edition

SECTION: View; Part 5; Page 11; Column 1; View Desk

LENGTH: 657 words

HEADLINE: SHAKING YOUR FAMILY TREE!: TRACING LINEAGE OF AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

BYLINE: By MYRA VANDERPOOL GORMLEY

BODY:

The genealogies of American Presidents are fascinating as much of America's social history is reflected in the ancestry of our Presidents. While many of them have extensive pedigrees, others such as Andrew Jackson, James Buchanan and Andrew Johnson have as elusive ancestors as many of us.

"I think it is likely that as many as 100 million living Americans may well have considerable New England ancestry, and 100 million or more may have Colonial Mid-Atlantic or Southern ancestry," says Gary Boyd Roberts, author of "Ancestors of American Presidents." And if you do, the possibility that you are related to one or more Presidents is quite probable, he says.

George Bush is the first President whose traceable ancestry is almost evenly divided between New England Yankees, Mid-Atlantic residents (including New York Dutch, Quakers and Germans) and widely dispersed, but probably mostly Virginia-derived Southerners (via Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia), according to Roberts.

The ethnic, national origin or regional affiliation of eight Presidents -- Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, McKinley, Wilson, Kennedy and Reagan -- was almost certainly Scottish, Scotch-Irish, Irish, or post-1840 English artisan. Eight other Presidents -- the two Adamses from Massachusetts; Fillmore from Upstate New York; Pierce from New Hampshire; Hayes, Garfield and Taft, all natives of Ohio; and Coolidge, from Vermont -- were almost exclusively of New England (and usually Great Migration) English-derived Yankee descent.

Several Presidents may be considered Southern: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Monroe, Truman, Lyndon Johnson and Carter. The first six were largely of Tidewater English-derived planter ancestry, while Monroe was of Scots and Welsh-derived Tidewater planter background. Truman, Lyndon Johnson and Carter are of modern Southern pioneer background, with multi-ethnic Colonial origins (including lesser English-derived planters, Scotch-Irish, German, French Huguenot), and for Carter, Delaware, New Jersey and Rhode Island ancestors.

Van Buren's ancestry was exclusively New York Dutch; Eisenhower's, except for his likely Boone descent, was exclusively Pennsylvania German or Swiss; and Nixon's is largely Quaker -- California, Midwestern, Mid-Atlantic and Yankee.

Presidents Bush, Ford, Nixon, Franklin Roosevelt, Garfield, Grant, Taylor and two Adamses all have Mayflower ancestors. The Adamses were descendants of Priscilla Mullins and John Alden; Zachary Taylor from William Brewster;

(c) 1989 Los Angeles Times, July 6, 1989

PAGE 7

Ulysses Simpson Grant from Richard Warren; James Abram Garfield from John Billington; Franklin Delano Roosevelt from John Tilly, Isaac Allerton and Degory Priest; Francis Cooke and Richard Warren; Richard Milhous Nixon and Gerald R. Ford Jr. from Henry Howland (brother of Mayflower passenger John Howland); and George Herbert Walker Bush from Francis Cooke and John Tilly.

Several Presidents were related to British royalty: George Washington, the Adamses, Calvin Coolidge, Millard Fillmore, Rutherford Hayes, Grover Cleveland, Franklin D. Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, George Bush, Richard Nixon, Ronald Reagan, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and Harry S. Truman.

In Roberts' new book, he compiled Ahnentafels (ancestor tables) for all the Presidents. He also includes an outstanding bibliography on each President with valuable sources to consult for additional information. The book also contains "Presidential Royal Descents," with several lines traced to Edward I, King of England, who died in 1307. Additionally there are 78 charts outlining kinships among American Presidents.

If you have ever wondered if you are related to an American President, you will want to check this outstanding new publication. It is available in hardback from Carl Boyer III, P.O. Box 333, Santa Clarita, Calif. 91322-0333 for \$30 postpaid. (California residents must add sales tax.)

TYPE:
Column

15TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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May 29, 1989, Monday, Home Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part 2; Page 5; Column 3; Op-Ed Desk

LENGTH: 848 words

HEADLINE: STUMBLING AT THE 'BULLY PULPIT';
BUSH HAS NOT USED HIS LICENSE TO COMMAND CENTER STAGE

BYLINE: By ROSS K. BAKER, Ross K. Baker is a professor of political science at Rutgers University.

BODY:

When asked once, in an interview, which presidency of the past he would like his own Administration to resemble, George Bush said that he would style himself after Theodore Roosevelt. How odd it is, then, that the chief executive who proclaimed the White House a "bully pulpit" and a place of vigorous moral leadership and innovation should serve as the model for a President whose idiom is so faltering and inarticulate.

Part of Bush's problem is his sheer infelicity of expression -- a failure to rise above banter and platitude and an aversion to anything thematic or eloquent. Banality is certainly not an impeachable offense for a President, but failure to use effectively the charismatics of office can be a serious handicap for a chief executive who aspires to more than a caretaker role.

It should be recalled that the presidential powers contained in the Constitution are set forth in almost breathtaking brevity. The spareness of definition can be viewed as license either to do little or achieve much, insofar as the language of the presidential section lacks the legal precision of the powers of Congress. The language almost invites activist Presidents to come close to the constitutional line. The excesses of Richard Nixon and the democratic boldness of Abraham Lincoln both find sanction in the Constitution's laconic imprecision.

One power the Constitution does not grant -- but one that is seized upon as the most imposing feature of the President's power -- is his ability to commandeer center stage at will. However wise or articulate the leaders of Congress are, they can't preempt Bill Cosby to lay their ideas before the country. They must be content to say their piece after Ted Koppel goes off the air. To be able to occupy this political high ground and not use it to good political effect is to squander a major resource of the presidency.

George Bush is a self-proclaimed environmental President who has never spoken out boldly on the environment. While his able transportation secretary, Samuel Skinner, expressed frustration and anger with the tardy and ineffective cleanup of the oil spill at Prince William Sound, the President's comments have been muted and forgettable. Is this the man who wants to pattern himself after Teddy Roosevelt whose fiery imprecation against the robber barons of his day was to damn them as "malefactors of great wealth?" While Bush could probably not muster that kind of high Edwardian dudgeon, he certainly could have given voice to what many Americans felt about the despoiling of the environment. It might not have

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brought back to life a single sea otter or cormorant, but it would have made us all feel a little better.

Using his major appointees to make points that he, personally, ought to be making indicates that the President believes in that quaint and unworkable theory known as "cabinet government." One of the features of this notion of presidential stewardship is that you hand off to your principal appointees the opportunities to make major policy statements. We saw evidence of that approach last week when Secretary of State James A. Baker laid down the law to American Jewish groups about the necessity of Israeli-Palestinian negotiations over territory.

In the same manner, the defense secretary, Dick Cheney, has been the most prominent spokesman on the decision to deploy both the MX and Midgetman missiles and the point man for the Administration's views on maintaining short-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Even on housing policy -- an area not likely to see a great infusion of resources -- housing secretary Jack Kemp has had all the best lines. If Ronald Reagan's blissful inattention to detail gave the impression of a government running on automatic pilot, Bush's more nearly resembles a corporate board meeting in which a division director gets up to report on his own product line while the chairman nods in benevolent approval.

Failure to express adequately the support and good wishes of the American people to the people of China as they attempt to free themselves from the dreary statism of the current regime can be excused as avoiding statements that might give diplomatic offense. The failure of the Administration to rally the Panamanian people or the governments of Latin America to stand up to Manuel Noreiga can be explained as a commendable exercise in subtlety with neighbors wary of U.S. meddling. And I suppose that writing off Mikhail Gorbachev's arms-reduction gestures as the bravado of a "drugstore cowboy" can be viewed in traditional Cold War terms as a mild put-down -- but it should not be forgotten that it was presidential spokesman Marlin Fitzwater who delivered the quip, not the President.

Perhaps it was Teddy Roosevelt's old rival Woodrow Wilson who put most eloquently the case for an articulate presidency when he said that the person in the Oval Office speaks "not the rumors of the street but a new principle for a new age". That he is "a man to whom the voices of the nation . . . unite in a single meaning, and reveal to him a single vision."

TYPE:

Opinion

22ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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March 22, 1989, Wednesday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 25, Column 6; National Desk

LENGTH: 171 words

HEADLINE: Washington Talk: Briefing;
Bush's Pantheon

BYLINE: By MAUREEN DOWD & DAVID ROSENBAUM

BODY:

Each new President has the prerogative of exiling or resurrecting his predecessors - in portraiture at least. He can choose which past Presidents he wants as a silent kitchen cabinet, staring down understandingly while he makes the tough decisions.

President Reagan had hanging in the Cabinet Room adjacent to the Oval Office portraits of Jefferson, Lincoln, Taft, Coolidge and Eisenhower. President Bush has moved out a grim Calvin Coolidge and a portly William Taft, and has installed a favorite, Theodore Roosevelt.

There is already a bust of Teddy Roosevelt in the Oval Office. But Mr. Bush wanted two images of the man he admires as 'a take-charge kind of person' and an outdoorsman. He identifies with the Rough Rider's indefatigable energy. Roosevelt, after all, was the first President to ride in an automobile (1902), submerge in a submarine (1905), and fly in an airplane (1910, as former President.) The President is saving one more spot, when the portrait is finished later this year, for Ronald Reagan.

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE (WASHINGTON, DC)

NAME: BUSH, GEORGE (PRES); DOWD, MAUREEN; ROSENBAUM, DAVID E; ROOSEVELT, THEODORE (1858-1919)

TITLE: WASHINGTON TALK PAGE (NYT)

25TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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January 21, 1989, Saturday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 1; Page 7, Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 712 words

HEADLINE: THE 41st PRESIDENT: Changing the Guard;
Day of Mixed Emotions for the Old and the New

BYLINE: By JULIE JOHNSON, Special to the New York Times

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Jan. 20

BODY:

Midway through the inaugural speech today, Marlin Fitzwater looked to his lapel, took off the red pin worn by Reagan staff members and exchanged it for one of the green pins that identify the aides to George Bush.

The action symbolized the process under way, with meticulous timing, a few blocks away at the White House.

Minutes after President Bush completed his Inaugural Address, a final trickle of Reagan White House staff members, many of whose eyes were puffed and teary, walked out the door.

Minutes later, the West Wing's basics were being explained to the new crew filing in. "Push 2 and then dial," Natalie Wozniak, the new executive assistant to the press secretary, was told, as she learned how to operate the telephones.

Bittersweet and Buoyant Moods

The mood in the West Wing was one of bittersweet remembrances that interplayed, sometimes uneasily, with a buoyant mood brought in by Bush staff members. The newcomers were easily recognized by their freshly photographed White House passes. By contrast the Reagan staff members, whose passes and perks were soon to end, wore green visitors' tags hanging from chains around their necks.

Underscoring the transfer of power today were a score poignant snapshots: a Reagan staff member who departed with a wistful joke about her "forced" vacation. The change in official portraits that decorate the West Wing's walls. Where there had been photographs of the Reagans together or of the former President in goggles sawing wood with a chainsaw, there now hung pictures of the Bush clan or of Mr. Bush with former Presidents Carter and Ford or shoulder deep in the ocean surf, casting a fishing line.

In the Cabinet Room, Mr. Reagan preferred portraits of Calvin Coolidge and William Howard Taft. These were replaced by a portrait of Theodore Roosevelt and a painting of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Moving Trucks Arrive

(c) 1989 The New York Times, January 21, 1989

At 11 A.M., as the Bush-Reagan motorcade swept out of the northeast gate of the White House, two huge moving trucks wheeled through the southeast gate with Bush belongings.

Christopher B. Emery, assistant usher of the Executive Mansion, said the 93-member staff would 'start moving right away' as soon as the Reagans left to make the switch between the inaugural ceremony and the end of the parade.

'Most of the Reagan items were moved in the last few months, so there wasn't a rush on that this morning,' Mr. Emery said.

In the Oval Office, Mr. Emery said, the curator's staff had removed Mr. Reagan's final personal effects Thursday night. By the time Mr. Bush entered his new office, he said, 20 family pictures would be on the table behind his desk along with a leather and gold desk set and a horse sculpture presented to him in 1981, when he was named Houstonian of the Year.

'Tearful, Cheerful' Reagan

Mr. Reagan, who made his last trip to the office this morning, appeared wistful or, as one aide put it, 'tearful, cheerful.' Mr. Fitzwater said Mr. Reagan remarked how bare the room was. Gone were the Reagan family pictures and the desk, carved from wood salvaged from the a 19th century British frigate that sank off the American coast.

Also removed from the Oval Office, which had taken on a Wild West motif over the Reagan years, were two paintings, 'Seventh Regiment Encampment' and 'Passing the Outpost,' and a miniature saddle collection.

Kenneth M. Duberstein, the departing White House chief of staff, spoke of an emotional day. 'There have been a lot of smiles and many tears,' he said, adding that the transition had been 'totally cooperative so that the President leaves with all the high notes and George Bush begins by hitting the ground running.'

'Keep the Fires Burning'

In his office, Mr. Duberstein had stocked the fireplace. He viewed it as a symbol for John H. Sununu, its new occupant. 'I'm going to leave the match for him and tell him when I see him to keep the fires burning.'

For Mr. Duberstein, who traveled thousands of miles with Mr. Reagan and went with the entourage today to California, there was another high point associated with life outside Government service.

'With Air Force One your bags always arrive on time,' he said, 'but you don't earn frequent flier miles.'

SUBJECT: UNITED STATES POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT; INAUGURATIONS; PRESIDENTS AND PRESIDENCY (US)

NAME: BUSH, GEORGE (PRES); REAGAN, RONALD WILSON (PRES); ROOSEVELT, THEODORE (1858-1919); COOLIDGE, CALVIN (JOHN CALVIN COOLIDGE) (1872-1933); TAFT, WILLIAM HOWARD (1857-1930); JOHNSON, JULIE

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TITLE: WHITE HOUSE (WASHINGTON, DC)

26TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1989 The New York Times Company;
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January 20, 1989, Friday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 1, Column 4; National Desk

LENGTH: 1287 words

HEADLINE: THE 41ST PRESIDENT: WASHINGTON MEMO;
Bush Offering a Special Mix: Ivy League and Pork Rinds

BYLINE: By R. W. APPLE Jr., Special to the New York Times

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Jan. 19

BODY:

If Ronald Reagan represents the apotheosis of cowboy values, symbolizing the enduring American myths of self-help, self-sufficiency and self-confidence, George Bush embodies the patrician ideal of responsibility begotten by privilege: an equally American tradition reaching back through the many Presidents more at home in mansions than log cabins, from Washington of Mount Vernon to Jefferson of Monticello to Roosevelt of Hyde Park.

The President-elect is something of a special case, a man who tries to stand astride two cultures. A scion of New England wealth, he moved to Sun Belt Texas as a young adult and fate gave him Ronald Reagan, with his rough-hewn Western individualism, as a political godfather.

So Mr. Bush is not an Ivy League aristocrat of the purest sort, and he has used homely symbols to avoid seeming elitist and unapproachable: talking of his fondness for pork rinds, not Perrier, and for country music as opposed to the classics.

An End and a Beginning

He even made his peace with a born-again pledge to Jerry Falwell, who cannot have many followers among the members of Skull and Bones, the secret society that Mr. Bush joined at Yale. Nonetheless, when George Bush stands up to take the solemn old oath to 'preserve, protect and defend the Constitution' at midday Friday, the nation will come to the end of one vision and the beginning of another.

One of the important functions of Presidents is to redefine what people mean when they say 'American values,' selecting some strands from the national experience and rejecting others, reweaving them into a new fabric and exhorting the people to clothe themselves in it. The process involves policies and rhetoric, but it centers on the style and character of the chief executive, and it begins in earnest on the day when the Presidential baton is passed.

When West Meets East

The special Bush blend was on display at an expansive luncheon given for the Bush children today by Conrad Cafritz, a Washington real estate developer, and his wife, Peggy. The old Republican establishment was back in the persons of

(c) 1989 The New York Times, January 20, 1989

William P. Rogers, the New York lawyer, and Elliot L. Richardson, the Boston Brahmin who served with Mr. Bush in Richard M. Nixon's Cabinet, and Tina Harrower, a Connecticut associate of Nelson A. Rockefeller.

They mingled easily with masses of exuberant Texans, L. L. Bean rubbing heels with Victor Costa. California daytime diamonds and Nancy Reagan hairdos were notably absent.

John F. Kennedy, the last of the patrician Presidents before Mr. Bush, would not have had the country singer Lee Greenwood as the major musical attraction at his first major inauguration week event, as Mr. Bush did Wednesday.

The Pull of New England

But at the core Mr. Bush remains a New Englander (again, the first since Kennedy to live in the White House). He grew up in that part of the country, was reared in one of its dominant religions, Episcopalianism, partook of its values at Andover and Yale and returns to it on vacations in the house at Kennebunkport, Me., where his family has summered for many decades.

And so he is in part a member of that Eastern Establishment that caused Barry Goldwater to propose sawing off the Atlantic seaboard and setting it adrift. Since 1964, the country had chosen Presidents from other parts of the country. Since 1976, it had chosen Presidents with rural, provincial, religiously fundamental roots who ran against Washington.

The Eastern Establishment was the seedbed, of course, of the best and the brightest, in David Halberstam's phrase - the officials who led the nation into the Vietnam quagmire. Perhaps, in that sense as well as others, President Reagan's success in turning American eyes to present and future victories and away from, past failures, has made another establishmentarian victory possible.

Part of it is cyclical, of course. The country has often sought a new President who would make up for the shortcomings of the old. Thus, Jimmy Carter's rectitude was taken as an antidote to Richard M. Nixon's dirty tricks and Ronald Reagan's optimism as an antidote to Jimmy Carter's pessimism. So perhaps it is natural to follow an outsider with an insider.

The Men of the Left

Mr. Bush is unusual among patrician Presidents in that he is a man of the right-center, whereas most of them, in this century at least, have been men of the left. Only William Howard Taft was a conservative, with Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt and John Kennedy all radicals or reformers.

"It has been traditional in the American sensibility that those born to wealth and privilege feel a slightly bad conscience about it, and in order to justify their circumstances work to help others," Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., who served in and wrote about the Kennedy Administration, remarked this week. "Those who have clawed their way to the top, naturally, have thought things must be fine in a system where they could do that."

Mr. Schlesinger added: "I have just a slight sense that Bush may turn out to be more of a tribune of the people than he chose to suggest in the campaign. We may find noblesse oblige replacing greed as the White House style."

(c) 1989 The New York Times, January 20, 1989

If so, might the model be Teddy Roosevelt, an outdoorsman like George Bush, who left the east not for Texas but for the Badlands of South Dakota? The new President campaigned as a champion of education and of the environment, both of which were key elements in Roosevelt Republicanism. And help for the homeless, the most visibly downtrodden Americans of today, might be compared with trust-busting, T.R.'s recipe for helping 'the little man' of 80 years ago.

It is not easy to predict how these things will work out with Mr. Bush; the very habits of speech that only a few months ago were taken as tokens of effete ineptitude - phrases like 'a splash of coffee' - have been transformed by political success into things that many find comforting.

Of Pride and Humanity

But the transition period has provided at least some evidence that a real change is under way in Washington, even though the passing of the Presidency to a sitting Vice President for the first time in 153 years has sometimes tended to make this week's events seem more like a bureaucratic reshuffle than a new departure.

The change entails a new cast of mind as well as a new tone. To choose one example, Mr. Reagan would not have praised the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as 'a great gift from God.' Mr. Bush did so on Monday.

The Republicans appear to believe the opinion polls when they suggest that the nation is ready for a less hard-handed approach than Mr. Reagan's. Mr. Cafritz commented today that Mr. Bush seems to want to 'couple that sense of pride' that is perhaps Mr. Reagan's greatest legacy 'with a sense of humanity.' Dan Quayle, the Vice President-elect, spoke in the same vein, challenging viewers of NBC's 'Today' program to 'watch what President George Bush is going to do' for the poor and for members of minority groups.

And yet every incoming President, whether he likes it or not, stands on his predecessor's shoulders; Lyndon B. Johnson spoke for all newcomers to the Oval Office when he rallied Congress and the nation in November 1963, an hour in American history as dark as the present one seems bright, with the words 'Let us continue.'

In Vice President Bush's case in particular, there is no disposition toward sudden or radical change, as he made clear today in disavowing any interest in opening his administration with a 100-day burst of innovation. So the probability is that he will end up speaking the same language as Mr. Reagan, even if he uses a different accent or dialect.

GRAPHIC: photos of President-elect Bush (AP and NYT/Paul Hosefros) (pgs. A1 & 11)

SUBJECT: UNITED STATES POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT; PUBLIC OPINION

NAME: APPLE, R W JR; BUSH, GEORGE (VICE PRES); REAGAN, RONALD WILSON (PRES)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Theodore Roosevelt by John Singer Sargent, 1856-1925.

Oil on canvas, 1903, 58 x 40 in.
Signed upper right corner: "John S. Sargent 1903"
U.S. Government Purchase, 1903.

Painted from life in the White House, this three-quarter length portrait of President Theodore Roosevelt is one of the finest Presidential portraits in the White House collection. Sargent was a guest at the White House during the time he painted this likeness.

Presently, the portrait hangs in the East Room.



Our Country's PRESIDENTS

Theodore Roosevelt

TWENTY-SIXTH PRESIDENT 1901-1909

THEODORE ROOSEVELT brought new excitement and strength to the Presidency. Vigorously he led Congress and the public toward progressive reforms and a strong foreign policy, taking the view that he was a steward of the people, limited only by specific constitutional restrictions. In the popular eye he was the “buster of trusts” and wielder of a “big stick.”

“I did not usurp power,” he later wrote, “but I did greatly broaden the use of executive power.”

Roosevelt’s youth differed sharply from that of the log-cabin Presidents. He was born to a well-to-do family in New York City in 1858; his brownstone home on East 20th Street is a national historic shrine. But Roosevelt, too, had to struggle—against ill health. When his father told him he had the mind but not the body to sustain a worth-while career, he replied, “I’ll make my body.”

From early childhood Roosevelt was a naturalist, and he learned to ride, hunt, and thrive in the wilderness. He eventually did build a strong body and became a lifelong advocate of physical and moral excellence.

While a senior at Harvard University he began work on *The Naval War of 1812*, published two years later in 1882—the first of some 40 books. Using his earnings from writing to supplement his income, he decided to devote himself to public service.

Backed by a Republican club in New York City, Theodore Roosevelt, at 23, won election to the New York State Assembly. The colorful, energetic way he fought for clean government projected him into the headlines. Nearly all the rest of his life he was in them, except for one tragic interlude.

In 1884 his first wife, Alice Lee Roosevelt, and his mother died within a few hours of each other. Roosevelt left New York for the Badlands of Dakota Territory, and there in the next two years he mastered his sorrow as he lived in the saddle, driving cattle, hunting, and capturing three thieves. The Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park in North Dakota, which includes T.R.’s ranch, was created in his memory.

In all his adventures, both in his youth and as a man, he showed utter fearlessness.

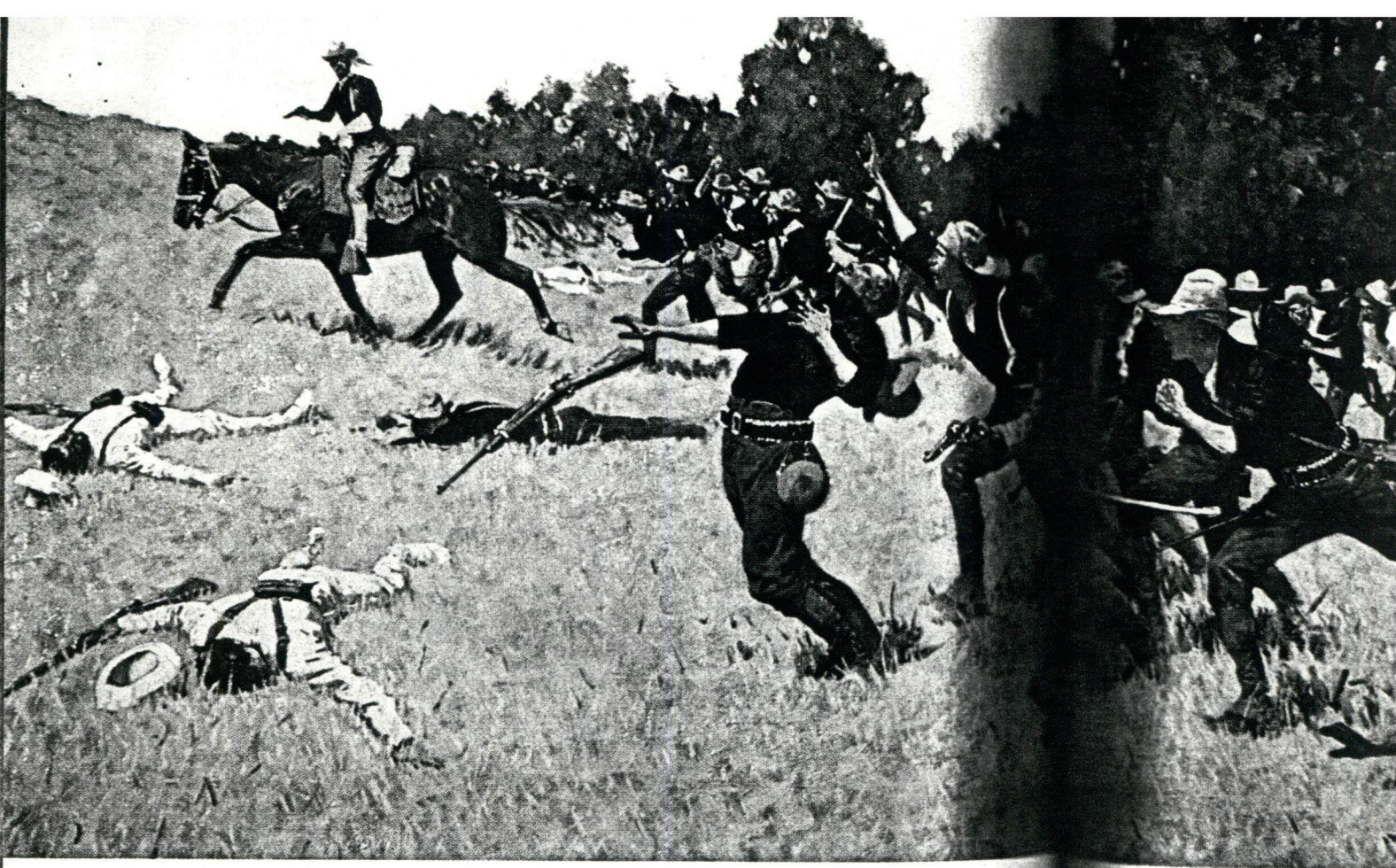
“There were all kinds of things of which

Many-sided man—war hero, writer, reform politician—Theodore Roosevelt at 42 became the Nation’s youngest Chief Executive, succeeding the assassinated President McKinley on September 14, 1901. He had served as McKinley’s Assistant Secretary of the Navy, won the governorship of New York in 1898, and two years later was elected Vice President. Entering the White House, he labored to earn election there “in my own right.”

“Trust-busting Teddy” smashes burgeoning monopolies in American business. A New York *Globe* cartoonist captures T.R.’s energetic onslaught on “malefactors of great wealth.” He worried Wall Street but won support on Main Street, U.S.A. Roosevelt had a flair for awakening public interest in the problems of the day.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



Fearless under fire, Col. Theodore Roosevelt on horseback leads the Rough Riders against a Spanish force in Cuba on July 1, 1898. Artist Frederic Remington captured the Roosevelt gallantry in the San Juan charge that endeared him to fellow Americans and

I was afraid at first," he said, "ranging from grizzly bears to 'mean' horses and gunfighters; but by acting as if I was not afraid I gradually ceased to be afraid. Most men can have the same experience if they choose."

In December, 1886, Roosevelt married Edith Kermit Carow, a childhood friend. Returning to politics, he served a lengthy apprenticeship as United States Civil Service Commissioner, President of the New York City Board of Police Commissioners, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Governor of New York. To each position he brought glamour and publicity.

At the Navy Department, he moved even faster than John D. Long, the competent Secretary, to get ready for possible war with Spain, sending orders to Commodore George Dewey that, if hostilities began, he was to attack the Spanish fleet in the Philippines.

When war came, Roosevelt became lieutenant colonel of the Rough Rider Regiment. Advanced to colonel, he got the Rough Riders into the thick of the fight in Cuba. Flam-

boyantly brave and devoted to his men, he was the favorite of the war correspondents.

In the path of heavy fire from the Spanish on the San Juan ridge, Roosevelt, on horseback, paraded conspicuously before his troops as he marshaled them and gave the order to charge. Up Kettle Hill they went, "cheering and running forward between shots."

In a few minutes the Rough Riders were at the top, and Roosevelt became one of the most popular heroes of the war. A monument on San Juan Hill near Santiago was erected in memory of the valiant charge.

Boss Tom Platt, needing a hero to draw attention away from scandals in New York State, accepted Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for governor in the fall of 1898. Roosevelt won, "played fair" with Platt, as he had promised, yet brought distinction to his administration. In 1900, Platt, with the aid of other bosses, managed to push Roosevelt out of New York and into the Vice Presidency despite the protests of President McKinley's manager, Mark Hanna.

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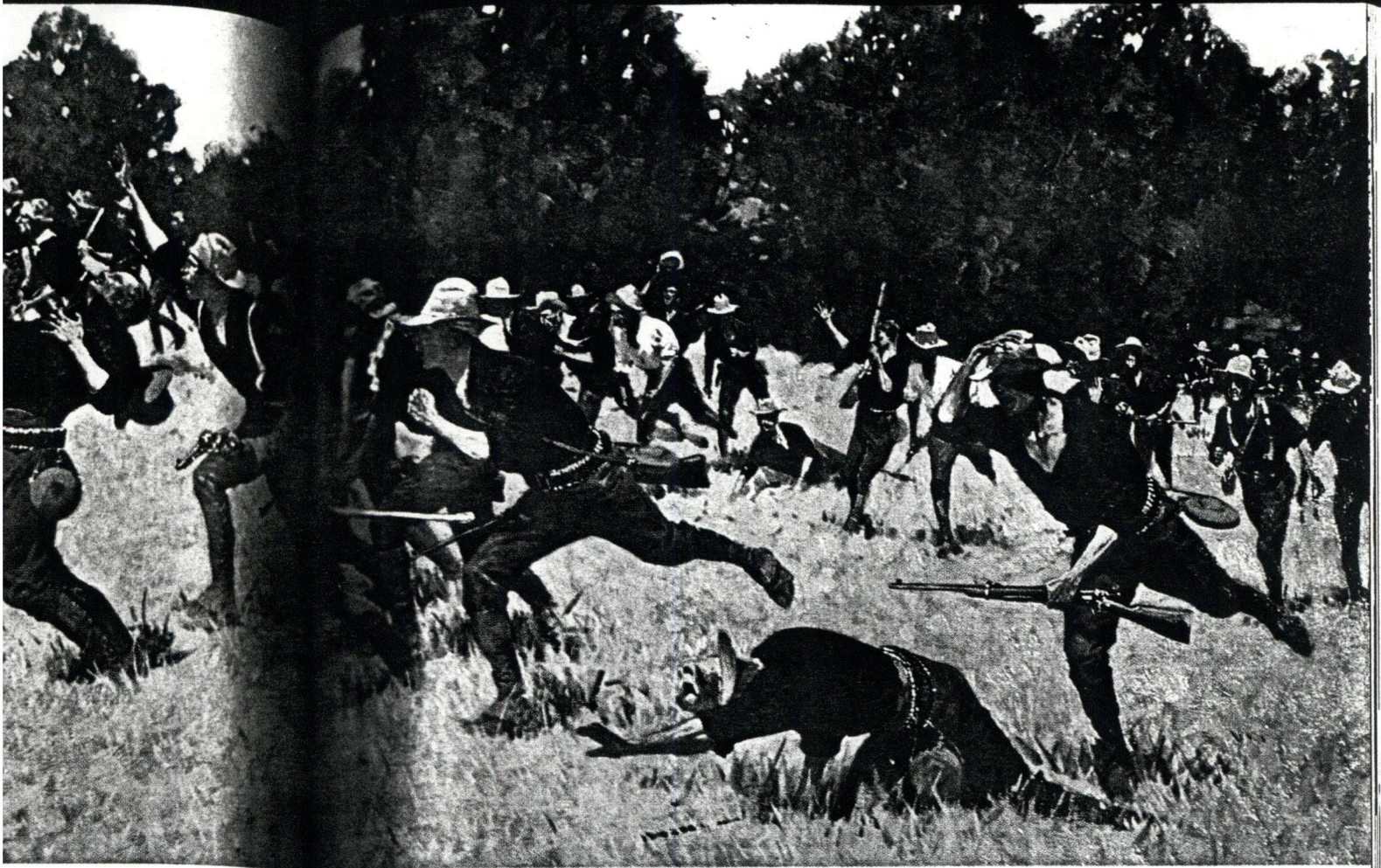
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REMINGTON ART MEMORIAL, OGDENSBURG, N. Y. (ABOVE); LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

orseback leads the Rough Riders. Frederic Remington captured the scene and inspired him to fellow Americans and

earned him world-wide fame. For the strenuous T. R., every challenge evoked a similarly vigorous response. He wrote to his son Kermit: "I always believe in going hard at everything"—this despite ill health and poor eyes that required him to wear glasses.

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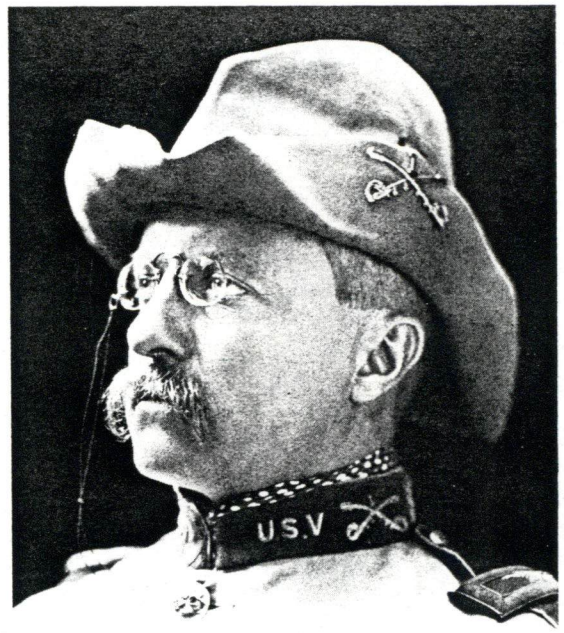
With the assassination of McKinley, Roosevelt, at 42, became the youngest President in the Nation's history.

"Now look," moaned Hanna, "that damned cowboy is President of the United States."

Nevertheless, Roosevelt heeded Hanna's advice to go slowly. He also enlisted in Government service capable men like Henry L. Stimson, men of a sort too seldom recruited earlier. At the same time he built a national organization loyal to himself rather than to Hanna. This served him well in the election of 1904, when he won the Presidency in his own right, against Alton B. Parker, polling more than 56 percent of the popular vote.

Roosevelt showed the proper respect for the powerful conservative leaders of Congress—Speaker "Uncle Joe" Cannon and Senator Nelson Aldrich—but tried to edge them toward his own policies.

"These men," Roosevelt explained years later, "still from force of habit applauded what Lincoln had done in the way of radical dealing with the abuses of his day; but they





THEOBALD CHARTRAN,
WHITE HOUSE COLLECTION

Poised, self-assured Edith Kermit Roosevelt joined in the vigorous fun of her husband and six children, yet firmly asserted herself when things got out of hand.

Roosevelt exuberance echoed in the rooms of Sagamore Hill on Long Island, T. R.'s summer White House. His daughter-in-law Eleanor Alexander recalled the Sagamore scene: "The Roosevelt family enjoyed life far too much to . . . waste time sleeping. Every night they stayed downstairs until midnight; then, talking at the tops of their voices, they trooped up the wide, uncarpeted staircase and went to their rooms. For a brief ten minutes all was still; and, just as I was dropping off to sleep for the second time, they remembered things they had forgotten to tell each other and rushed shouting through the halls."

Tusks and game heads, esteemed by Roosevelt as "proof of the hunter's prowess," fill Sagamore Hill, now a national shrine.

did not apply the spirit in which Lincoln worked to the abuses of their own day."

Roosevelt's ideal was to use the Government as the arbiter among conflicting economic forces in the Nation, especially between capital and labor, guaranteeing justice to each and dispensing favors to none. Thus he emerged as a "trust buster." He shared American pride in the enormous productivity of factories, with consequent high living standards, but he realized that the abuses growing out of the new industrial combinations—the trusts—must be curbed. He insisted that moderate reform was the only conservative way to prevent drastic upheaval.

Roosevelt fought for legislation to investigate large interstate corporations and to impose supervision on them; in 1903 Congress established a Department of Commerce and Labor which contained a Bureau of Corporations to investigate trusts. Roosevelt also initiated numerous antitrust suits.

The first and most spectacular of these was the Government case against the Northern Securities Company, a great railroad combination in the Northwest. To the distress of J. P. Morgan of Wall Street, the Government won. The Supreme Court later upheld the decision to break up the combine.

In 1906, Roosevelt proposed stronger Government regulation of the railroads. Through adroit maneuvering, he obtained the Hepburn Act, giving firmer regulatory power to the Interstate Commerce Commission, established in 1887 under Grover Cleveland.

In dealing with labor problems, Roosevelt pursued a similar course. In May, 1902, the miners in the anthracite coal fields struck for an eight-hour day, a wage increase, and union recognition. By October the coal shortage threatened the country. Roosevelt forced the mine operators to confer with labor leaders, and used Government influence for the first time to gain impartial arbitration.

Some of Roosevelt's highest achievements were in conservation. He believed in both the scientific development of national resources and the preservation of wilderness areas.

In the spring of 1903, Roosevelt toured the West, noting in many places how the uncontrolled exploitation of lands, forests, minerals, and water was threatening our natural resources. He camped in Yosemite Park with naturalist John Muir and became converted to Muir's view that it could best be preserved under Federal control. With the approval of most Californians, Roosevelt brought Yosemite under national administration in 1906. He also added enormously to the national forests in the West, reserved coal deposits and future sites for power dams for public use, and fostered great irrigation projects.

In foreign policy, Roosevelt steered the United States toward more active participation in world politics. He liked to quote what he called a West African proverb, "Speak softly and carry a big stick, you will go far." The "big stick" was the new American Navy, which he prodded Congress to build up to a strength equaling that of other world powers.



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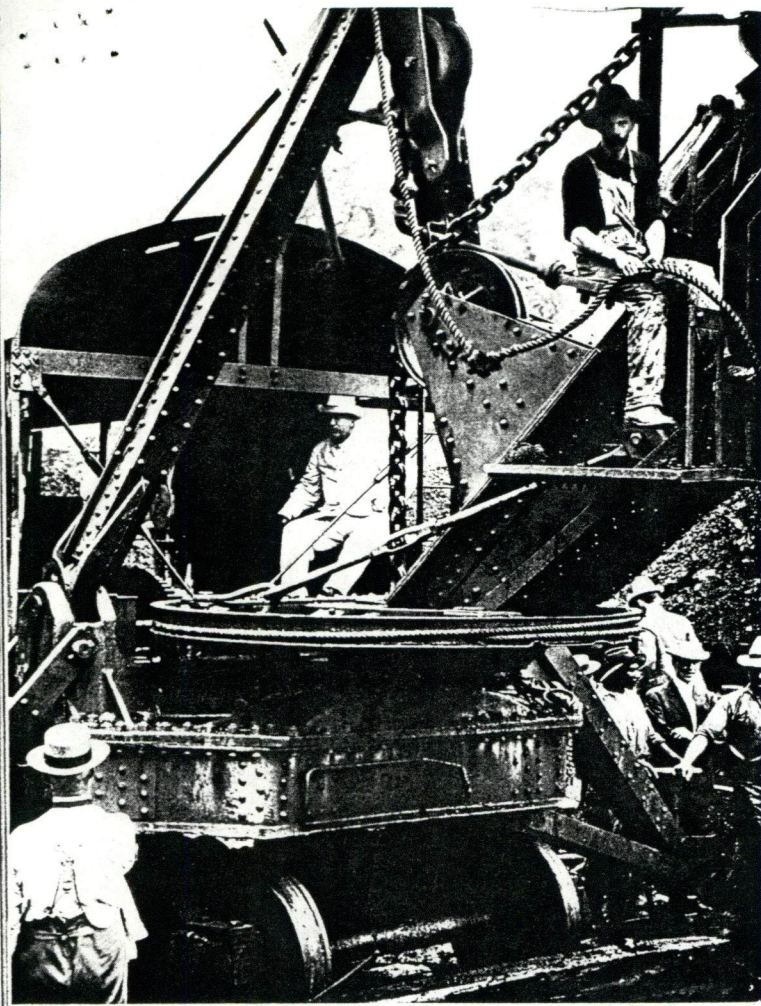
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NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAPHER WILLIAM ALBERT ALLARD (ABOVE AND BELOW)





Riding a steam shovel, the President in 1906 inspects a pet project, the Panama Canal. Crews worked on the strategic short cut between the Atlantic and Pacific for 16 years despite tropical heat, yellow fever, and opposition from Colombia, former owner of the Isthmus

UNDERWOOD AND GROBEN



launch advocate of a strong navy. Roosevelt dispatched 16 American battleships on a 14-month world cruise in 1907. The president used the spectacular voyage of the Great White Fleet to impress potential enemies with United States naval might and to persuade Congress to authorize two dreadnoughts. Here, aboard the Presidential yacht *Mayflower*, Roosevelt reviews the fleet at Hampton Roads, Virginia.

"Last chance to be a boy." The black Finn in T. R. took him down rapids on Brazil's River of Doubt in 1914. Three men died; Brazilian Colonel Candido Brandon (center), co-leader with Roosevelt, lost a toe; and T. R. shortened his life with an abscess and jungle fever.

Camping conservationist, the president visits Yosemite National Park in 1903 (left). Although he was attacked by the press for his interest in hunting, he was Roosevelt who set aside the first 51 wildlife refuges in the United States.

To enable the fleet to move readily between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, Roosevelt took drastic measures (keenly resented in Latin America) to begin construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. And to forestall the intervention of European creditors and the establishment of unfriendly foreign bases in the Caribbean, he sent an American official to police the finances of the Dominican Republic.

At the request of Japan, in 1905 he mediated the Russo-Japanese War, winning the Nobel Peace Prize—and the ill will of the Japanese, who did not gain as much as they had hoped. When, later, war with Japan threatened over the separation of Japanese from Americans in San Francisco schools, Roosevelt persuaded the school board to back down and negotiated immigration restrictions with Japan. He then sent the Great White Fleet on a goodwill tour of the world. At Yokohama it was received with acclaim.

"Teddy" brought a new vibrancy to the

Presidency. His high-pitched, earnest voice, jutting jaw, and pounding fist captivated audiences. And he was a brilliant conversationalist of almost limitless range.

Rudyard Kipling recalled listening to Roosevelt in the early 1890's at Washington's Cosmos Club: "I curled up on the seat opposite," Kipling said, "and listened and wondered, until the universe seemed to be spinning round and Theodore was the spinner."

The strenuous life was a necessity for Roosevelt and those associated with him. In February, 1908, he described a visit to Rock Creek Park, where the ice had "just broken . . . We did the usual climbing stunts at the various rocks, and then swam the creek; and it was a good swim, in our winter clothes and with hobnail boots and the icy current running really fast."

Leaving the Presidency in 1909, he was not content to settle down at Sagamore Hill, his home at Oyster Bay, Long Island, today a national historic site. Instead, he departed

for Africa at the head of an hunt big game. He bagged world's most comprehensive East African animals, now at Smithsonian Institution.

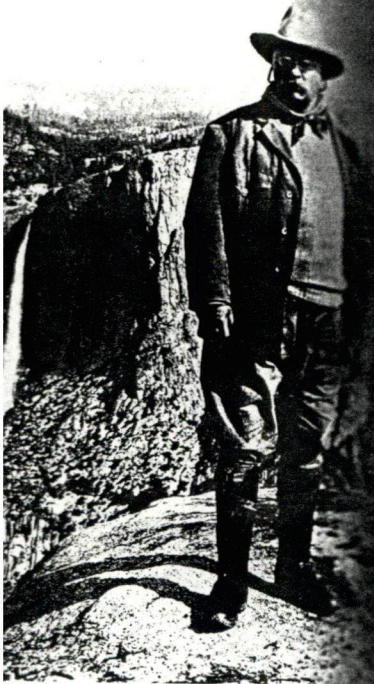
In 1914 Roosevelt explored River of Doubt in the Amazon trip he wrote: "No less than spent in slowly and with peril a labor forcing our way down seemed a literally endless succession and cataracts."

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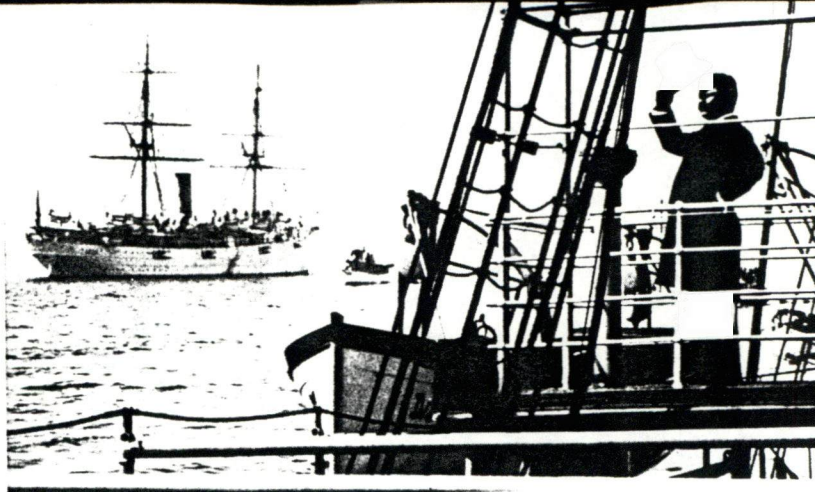
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UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD



Staunch advocate of a strong Navy, Roosevelt dispatched 16 American battleships on a 14-month world cruise in 1907. The President used the spectacular voyage of the Great White Fleet to impress potential enemies and to persuade Congress to authorize two dreadnoughts. Here, aboard the Presidential yacht *Mayflower*, Roosevelt reviews the fleet at Hampton Roads, Virginia.



UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD (ABOVE); KERMIT ROOSEVELT

"Last chance to be a boy." The Black Finn in T. R. took him down rapids on Brazil's River of Doubt in 1914. Three men died; Brazilian Colonel Candido Rondon (center), co-leader with Roosevelt, lost a toe; and T. R. shortened his life with an abscess and jungle fever.



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Kipling recalled listening to him in the early 1890's at Washington's club: "I curled up on the seat opposite and said, 'and listened and won't the universe seemed to be spinning and Theodore was the spinner.' His strenuous life was a necessity for him and those associated with him. In 1908, he described a visit to Rock Creek, where the ice had 'just broken' and the usual climbing stunts at the falls, and then swam the creek; and he would swim, in our winter clothes and with his boots and the icy current running fast."

At the Presidency in 1909, he was not able to settle down at Sagamore Hill, his family's estate in Oyster Bay, Long Island, today a historic site. Instead, he departed

for Africa at the head of an expedition to hunt big game. He bagged probably the world's most comprehensive collection of East African animals, now housed in the Smithsonian Institution.

In 1914 Roosevelt explored the unknown River of Doubt in the Amazon wilds. Of the trip he wrote: "No less than six weeks were spent in slowly and with peril and exhausting labor forcing our way down through what seemed a literally endless succession of rapids and cataracts."

He did not relate that he himself had been injured and ill; at one perilous point he even suggested that the others leave him behind to die. In a voice still weak with fatigue, Roosevelt gave his first public account of his Amazon trip in a lecture to the National Geographic Society.

T. R. was proud of having put the River of Doubt (later named the Theodore Roosevelt) "on the map," as he phrased it. "I had to go. It was my last chance to be a boy."

But he had not ignored politics. By 1910, he was advocating a "New Nationalism," which led to the Progressive program. "I stand for the square deal," he asserted. In 1912 he ran for President on a Progressive ticket, splitting off from the Republican Party, which nominated Taft. To reporters he remarked that he felt as fit as a bull moose, and the new party became known as the Bull Moose Party.

While campaigning in Milwaukee, T. R. was shot in the chest by a fanatic, but insisted on speaking before being taken to the hospital.

"The bullet is in me now," he told his audience, "so that I cannot make a very long speech... I am ahead of the game, anyway. No man has had a happier life than I have led; a happier life in every way."

Roosevelt recovered, but lost to Wilson in the election, and was never able to resume fully the strenuous life he loved. He died in 1919 and was buried at Youngs' Memorial Cemetery, Oyster Bay, Long Island.

yet perhaps nowhere do we learn more about Lincoln even now than in a portrait that I talked about last month off the coast of Malta before meeting Chairman Gorbachev. It is, as this one is, by George Healy and hangs on the

— here the great unifier signed the Emancipation Proclamation. in the East Room. And on the mantle is a plaque marking an equally noble legacy original copy of the Gettysburg Address, written in his hand, which you will see cabinet room and office. And on his desk, to the left of the fireplace, is an Barbara and I go down to the Lincoln bedroom, which then served as Lincoln's President's kinship with Lincoln is perhaps the most personal of all. So often Earlier, I spoke of kinship. Well, I'm sure David Donald would agree any

biography of America's 16th President. Pulitzer Prize in Biography. Moreover, our guest is now working on a new and has written eight books about Lincoln and the Civil War, twice receiving the scholar J. D. Randall. He has taught at some of America's greatest universities from the University of Illinois, where he was a student of the great Lincoln history at Harvard University. A native of Mississippi, Mr. Donald graduated stories. His name is David Donald, the Charles Warren Professor of American Tonight we have with us a distinguished man who undoubtedly will tell

did not tell stories, he felt his heart would break. and yet of humor; for he knew, as he told Secretary of State Seward, that if he kindness and humility. He was at once a hard and gentle person, a man of grief a strong man -- an arm wrestler, a rail splitter -- and yet also a mix of Lincoln not merely for what he did; we revere him for what he was. Lincoln was leader has been so severely tested before or since. And yet we remember Abe As President, Lincoln abolished slavery, and he saved the Union. Perhaps no than the subject of this inaugural lecture; Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. Perhaps no President had greater doubts or more brilliantly resolved them

and often wondered, I suspect, how they could be worthy of that trust. right and thus achieve good. And each felt a sacred trust with every American kinship with those who have gone before, for each in his own way sought to do dreams? To occupy this office is to ask those questions and certainly to feel a they live? How was history, the history of America's house, molded by their office. And it seeks to make them come alive: what were they like? How did And this is the first in a series of lectures on the men who have held this We're proud to host this lecture on the Presidency of the United States.

It's a privilege. you to the White House. And Barbara and I are very pleased to have you here. Justice Burger, I understand, is here; Secretary Cheney and the Honorable Lynne Professor Donald and Mrs. Donald; Mr. Chief Justice and Mrs. Rehnquist; Chief

LENGTH: 753 words

January 7, 1990

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 30

Remarks Introducing the Presidential Lecture Series

Public Papers of the Presidents

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25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 30

wall of my office upstairs. And in it you see the agony and the greatness of a man who nightly fell on his knees to ask the help of God. The painting shows two of his generals and an admiral meeting near the end of a war that pitted brother against brother And outside at the moment a battle rages. And yet what we see in the distance is a rainbow -- a symbol of hope, of the passing of the storm. The painting's name: "The Peacemakers." And for me, this is a constant reassurance that the cause of peace will triumph and that ours can be the future that Lincoln gave his life for: a future free of both tyranny and fear.

One hundred twenty-nine years ago, leaving Springfield to assume the Presidency, Lincoln addressed his home people at Great Western Railroad Station. And he told them, "All the strange checkered past seems to crowd now upon my mind." Even now, the memory of Abraham Lincoln crowds upon our minds. It's a great privilege then to introduce a man who has devoted his lifetime to the study of its tragedy and its glory, one of the great scholars of perhaps our greatest President, Professor David Donald. And thank you sir, for being with us.

Note: The President spoke at 5:30 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney; Lynne V. Cheney, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities; and Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The remarks were released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 9, 1990.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Theodore Roosevelt by Tade Styka, 1889-1954.

Oil on canvas, c. 1909, 39 7/8 x 51 1/2 in.
Gift of the White House Historical Association, 1974.

This equestrian portrait depicts Roosevelt in a tan uniform, possibly his Rough Rider outfit. It is believed to have been painted at the time that Roosevelt visited the artist's studio near Paris during his European tour after his term of office.

Currently this painting hangs in the Roosevelt Room in the West Wing.

rumor mill began to grind in earnest. We read the stories that separation was heard. They reached such proportions that the former Frances Folsom, wrote that a greater blessing than that their lives and husbands may be as kind, attentive, and devoted as mine."

A firm, unyielding man, but he was softened, after falling in love with Abigail (who was to be Mrs. Adams) that: "My lady quickens my affection for every woman who does not deserve my hatred."

Whose wife Mary was given to tantrums and fits, never showed any displeasure at

Friend noted that Lincoln looked at his dress and commented on it.

"My wife is as handsome as when she was or nobody then, fell in love with her; and we never fallen out."

Taft met his wife-to-be Helen at a party shortly after he got out of Yale. He accompanied her down the slope on his sled. After the incident it became one of Taft's favorite stories, adding, "And she and I have never fallen out since."

A Way with a Phrase

Words, their use and misuse, have played interesting roles in the lives of White House residents.

The most creative from an etymological point of view was Theodore Roosevelt. He was his own lexicographer, the White House Noah Webster, who added numerous words to the vocabulary which are still in use today.

Among the words and phrases that TR contributed to the English language are "pussyfoot," "weaselworded" "muck-raker," "malefactors of great wealth," "square deal" and "lunatic fringe."

Another Roosevelt, FDR, had a way with words and was quite aware of the punning possibilities of them. At one point during a summer vacation, Roosevelt posed for a photograph with writer and friend Robert Sherwood. Roosevelt happened to be wearing a seersucker suit.

Some time later, Sherwood wrote to the President and asked for an autographed copy of the photo. FDR obliged, signing the photo: "Here's that seersucker picture, Bob—from the sucker to the seer."

A play on words also figures in another story that Franklin D. Roosevelt liked to tell. It involved a young man who brought home the new deacon of the church to meet his

GROWING UP . . .

Said Kennedy, "We are both aging fast."

For Your Fact File: Theodore Roosevelt was the youngest President ever inaugurated. He was forty-two when he was sworn into office in 1901. The oldest man to take the White House oath was William Henry Harrison, who became our ninth President in 1841 at the age of sixty-eight.

The Presidents who lived longest were John Adams and Herbert Hoover, both living until ninety.

John Quincy Adams, once criticized by a younger man about his mounting years, replied, "Tell that young man that an ass is older at thirty than man at eighty years."

ING . . .

Jackson's friend and successor, was . The man from Kinderhook, New landy. He was suave and smooth, and s as "The Red Fox," "The Little American Talleyrand."

es didn't cotton to Van Buren's affec- l concern for himself, describing him

and swaggered like a crow in a gutter, ch as women in town wear, and, if re best of them."

President is no cinch, but in Van ve been.

once described by Washington Irving pple-John." Despite the sound of the is as a compliment, referring to an its finest flavor when wrinkled, ressive in appearance.

t less-than-average appearance, James g that no other President had—he

orter than his glamorous wife, who exquisite hair-dos, but they said James 1 Washington.

ics and jokes about them are made it others. There was a certain senator, io had a habit of speaking out of the

g to the solon launch into a particu- lrow Wilson whispered to a colleague, I ever saw who could whisper in his

LOOKS AREN'T EVERYTHING . . .

Another piece of headgear which aided its wearer's public image was Teddy Roosevelt's big sombrero. How did he decide to wear this vote-getter? Before the nominating convention, he was hit in the head by a rock thrown apparently by one of his children. To cover the swelling, he wore the big sombrero. The crowd loved it and from then on, as they say in show business, he "kept it in."

Chester Alan Arthur may have been the best-dressed President of all time, for he took great pains to see that his outfits were always immaculate and well-fitting. He became known in some circles as the "Dude President."

As a youth, George Washington was occasionally made fun of because he had an unusually large nose. His mother once remarked that his "nose seems to grow faster than the rest of his body."

Washington at times felt inferior because of his nose, but vowed, "Some day, somehow, I'll make people like me in spite of my nose."

"Panegyrical romances will never be written, nor flattering orations spoken to transmit me to posterity in brilliant colors."—John Adams

If Elected...

Campaigning for the presidency is one of the most wearying, expensive, upsetting experiences that humanity has ever known. In the 1964 campaign, both candidates were fairly well-spent physically, drained emotionally, and weakened financially. They both suggested shorter hours on the campaign trail.

Those who agreed pointed to President Truman's remark in 1948, when he said his campaign train ran out of funds three times and had to stop for financial refueling. They also referred to Franklin D. Roosevelt's campaign in 1932, where he sat back until the closing days, made a few speeches and was promptly voted into office, his mind keen and completely well-rested.

However, the party politicians, the strategy boards, the men planning the candidate's proposed jaunt to the White House insist the campaigns that run longest and hit hardest are the best. Certainly they have proved valuable in the past—and, funny.

There was the time when Teddy Roosevelt expected a visiting delegation of voters from one of the Western states. A whole group were going to visit him on his Oyster Bay

IF ELECTED . . .

estate in Long Island. They arrived to find the politically aware TR attired in Western-type farmer's clothes, pitchfork in hand.

"You can talk to me while I pitch some hay, gentlemen," said Teddy. Then calling to his assistant, he said: "James, where's that hay to be pitched?"

Replied the assistant:

"Sorry, Mr. President, but I just ain't had time to replace it since you pitched it up for yesterday's delegation."

Despite that episode, he was reelected for a second term.

As is very often the case, backers of the candidate are most violent and fiery in defending their man's right to hold office. One backer of Teddy insisted during a campaign that TR was about the greatest man who ever lived.

"Now wait a second," said a doubter, "do you think he's greater than George Washington?"

"I think so, yes."

"Do you think TR is greater than Lincoln?"

"I do," said the man firmly.

"Now wait a minute. Do you think he's greater than Moses?"

"Let me put it this way. I don't know if he's greater, but if Teddy had been leading the children of Israel, it wouldn't have taken them forty years to get out of the wilderness."

But if there are vociferous adherents, there are certainly a like number of backers and nay-sayers. They're usually found at vote-making rallies, and they represent a voluble minority, surrounded by loyal party members. However, it doesn't upset them. Rather, the role of underdog seems to spur them on.

Teddy Roosevelt came upon one such man in a packed meeting. The man apparently had had a few and objected

IF ELECTED . . .

loudly to TR's remarks. Finally he shouted to the GOP standard bearer, "I am a Democrat!"

Teddy asked the man why and the man replied, "Because my father was a Democrat; my grandfather was a Democrat and so I'm a Democrat."

Teddy quieted the angry crowd and decided he would use some logic on the insistent critic.

"Let me ask you this, sir," he began. "If your grandfather was a jackass, and your father was a jackass, what would you be?"

Said the drunk, "A Republican."

In addition to verbal assaults, presidential nominees have been the target of someone's political opposition which took the form of fruit, vegetables, and other sundry edibles. While he was campaigning in Ohio, William Howard Taft's speech was interrupted when one of the more vocal dissidents tossed a ripe cabbage onto the platform.

Pausing a moment for perfect timing, Taft said, "I see that one of my opponents has lost his head."

Candidates aiming for the White House and those seeking to stay in have to be ready to meet the opposition at all levels. One man who never was known to shy away from battle was Harry Truman.

"Give 'em hell, Harry," was the shout that rose when he began to enumerate in colorful fashion the shortcomings of the men on the other side of the political arena.

However, Truman has denied giving anyone hell.

"All I do," he explained "is to tell the truth. They think it's hell."

Truman tells this story about himself. It happened during the 1948 campaign when Harry was campaigning on an In-

MIRROR, MIRROR ON THE WALL

Snapped Teddy, "You believe that and you'll believe anything."

A story told about Teddy Roosevelt has him up in heaven where Saint Peter gave him the job of organizing a choir. Since he was running it, it had to be the biggest and best. He told Saint Peter he needed ten thousand singers, "if I am to run this choir properly." Saint Peter said all right, and he got them. He then demanded ten thousand altos and ten thousand tenors. These were supplied by Saint Peter, who then asked, "What about the bass section?"

Thundered Teddy, "I'll sing bass!"

Cal Coolidge was having his ear bent by a boastful Britisher who took out an English coin and announced loudly, "My great, great grandfather was made a Lord by the King whose picture you see on this shilling."

Coolidge took out a nickel and replied, "My great, great grandfather was made an angel by the Indian whose picture you see on this coin."

Senator Sumner of Massachusetts was known as a man who thought quite highly of himself.

According to U. S. Grant, who was President when Sumner was serving, "The reason Sumner doesn't believe in the Bible is because he didn't write it himself."

Hangers-on, even youthful ones, have a tendency to become vain if the number one man acknowledges them. One such boy was walking around with his chest out and nose up high because everyone had seen President Andrew Jackson lean over and talk to him.

Finally someone asked him what Jackson had whispered as he walked through the streets of town. Said the kid, "He told me to get the hell out of the way."

irror on the Wall

owned gentleman as Thomas Jefferson
vanity evidenced by the family of his
ultly persuading the father of Martha
e was good enough to marry her. The
erson had a coat of arms. Not knowing
ot, and probably caring even less, he
e his friend in England, asking if the
coat of arms in the College of Heraldry
gested that if the friend couldn't find
ne, because he had heard that "a coat
ased as cheap as any other coat."

ever had the reputation of being a
man who led the charge up San Juan
pairs of eyeglasses in various pockets
l a big stick, but seldom spoke softly.
out him, "Dad always had to be the
When he went to a wedding he wanted
, and when he went to a funeral, he
se."

to once chanced upon TR and, horror
ognize him. He tipped his hat and
mer, "Mr. Brown, I believe."

THE WALL

his great self-esteem died and Lincoln the funeral. Abe was quite impressed turnout, the services, the cortege, and, in next to him, whispered, "If he knew he would get, he'd have died long ago."

inely embarrassed by fawning visitors. He told one group, "Call me Lincoln to tell of the breach of etiquette."

minor official found Lincoln polishing

blackening your own boots?"
Lincoln, "whose else should I black?"

ly as a rising political figure was introduced as the "weightiest political figure in southern Virginia," a reputation that wasn't denied by the subtitle of the book: "It's a wonder the state didn't tip up

France, President Kennedy was the guest of honor, a man known far and wide for his power. When DeGaulle says No, it's his way he operates.

photographers were admitted to take pictures, they were dismissed curtly by DeGaulle with a flick of a finger. A reporter asked Kennedy if he would control American photographers like

"You must remember that I wasn't re-elected, I was your country's saviour."

D. Roosevelt listened patiently for years, and in love with himself extolled his

MIRROR, MIRROR ON THE WALL

virtues in an eloquent manner, declaiming that he was the best man for performing a certain national task.

Finally FDR told the man, "The ablest man I've ever met is the man you think you are."

In response to a question as to just how great a man he was, the first Roosevelt in the White House, Theodore, said, "I am only an average man, by George, but I work harder at it than the average man."

Thomas Jefferson, a paragon of modesty and anti-vanity, said when he took over for Benjamin Franklin as minister to France, "I succeed him; no one could replace him."

On the matter of human abilities and vanity, Abraham Lincoln was quite definite. He told a group of rather pompous men who worked for him in Washington, "If we should all be turned out tomorrow and could come back here in a week, we should find our places filled by a lot of fellows doing just as well as we did. In this country one man is as good as another; and sometimes a great deal better. The country doesn't depend on one man."

When James Monroe was made ambassador to London, it was at a trying time. The newly free nation was considered an upstart by the English, and they made their feelings known by being aloof and snobbish to Monroe.

At a royal dinner they seated him between the ministers of two very minor German provinces.

Being placed with these tiny municipalities piqued Monroe's vanity and he wrote home later: "James Monroe doesn't care where he eats his dinner, but to find the American Minister put at the bottom of the table between two little principalities no bigger than my farm in Albermarle made me mad."

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**THE
COMPLETE
BOOK OF
U.S. PRESIDENTS**

by William A. DeGregorio

SECOND EDITION

"The President is at liberty, both in law and conscience, to be as big a man as he can. His capacity will set the limit."

—Woodrow Wilson

DEMBNER BOOKS

NEW YORK



THEODORE ROOSEVELT



26TH PRESIDENT

NAME: Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. He was named after his father. The toy teddy bear was named for him after a cartoon depicted him sparing the life of a cub while hunting. Often referred to as TR in news headlines, he was the first president to be known popularly by his initials.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Spindly, pale, asthmatic as a boy, Roosevelt, through rigorous exercise and sheer force of will, matured into a brawny, robust man of action. He stood about 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighed about 200 pounds, and had a great barrel chest, bull neck, cleft chin, closely cropped brown hair, wide-set blue eyes, a bushy drooping mustache, a rather large nose, and small ears and feet. His most distinctive feature was a wide toothsome grin. He spoke in a rather high-pitched voice. He wore pince-nez to correct severe myopia. As president he suffered a hard blow to his left eye during a boxing match; he developed a detached retina and lost virtually all vision in that eye. Roosevelt characteristically stood with his shoulders back and his head pitched slightly forward. He dressed fashionably.

PERSONALITY: It was often said that Roosevelt craved the limelight, that he set out to be, as one observer put it, "the bride at every wedding, the corpse at every funeral."¹ The youngest man to become president, he was also the most visibly energetic, zestful chief executive up to that time. Unlike many of his predecessors, he delighted in being president and was sorry to see his term end. He was fearless, decisive, ambitious, proud, and irresistibly charming to men and women alike. He loved children and often took the time to romp with them or gather them round for a story. A gifted raconteur, he captivated listeners with tales of his adventures out West. He detested dirty jokes, however, and typically walked away in the middle of a story as soon as he detected its off-color nature. Whether delivering speeches before large crowds or engaged in a private conversation, Roosevelt spoke forcefully in crisp, clipped tones and gesticulated constantly, his fist pounding the air to emphasize a point, his head

jerking to and fro virtually with each word. But he was also a good listener, capable of remaining stock still for extended periods totally engrossed in the words of others. He had a prodigious, apparently photographic memory. He often stunned visitors by reciting whole passages of a book he had read decades before. He explained that with concentration the page seemed to appear in his mind's eye and he simply read from it.

ANCESTORS: Roosevelt was mostly of Dutch, Scotch, Huguenot, and English heritage. The first of the paternal line to emigrate from Holland was his great⁵-grandfather Claes Maertenszen van Rosenvelt (also the immigrant ancestor of Franklin D. Roosevelt), a farmer, who settled in New Netherland about 1644. His great⁴-grandfather Nicholas Roosevelt was alderman of New York (1698–1701). On his mother's side, his great-great-grandfather, Archibald Bulloch, was the first president of Georgia during the American Revolution.

FATHER: Theodore Roosevelt, Sr. (1831–1878), merchant. "My father," the president wrote, "was the best man I ever knew." He added, "I never knew anyone who got greater joy out of living . . . who more wholeheartedly performed every duty."² A native of New York City, he was a partner in the importing firm of Roosevelt and Son. He also devoted much of his time to charitable causes, working with the poor children of New York City and helping to found the New York Orthopedic Hospital, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and other worthy institutions. A Republican, he supported Abraham Lincoln and the Union during the Civil War, a conflict that worked a special hardship on the Roosevelt household because of his wife's southern roots and sympathies. To avoid the draft, he purchased a substitute but served as a civilian allotment commissioner. In this capacity he toured army camps encouraging the troops to send part of their military pay back home. After the war, he supported Republican reformers against the party bosses. In 1877 President Rutherford B. Hayes, in his struggle against the Roscoe Conkling machine, named Roosevelt collector of the Port of New York in place of the incumbent, Chester A. Arthur. The Senate rejected the nomination, 31–25, however. Soon thereafter Roosevelt died of intestinal cancer, when his more famous son was a student at Harvard. Young Roosevelt inherited \$125,000 from his father's estate.

MOTHER: Martha "Mittie" Bulloch Roosevelt (1834–1884). "My mother," the president wrote, "was a sweet, gracious, beautiful Southern woman, a delightful companion, and beloved by everybody. She was entirely 'unreconstructed' to the day of her death."³ Raised on a Georgia plantation, she was at the time of her marriage to Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., in 1853 a typical southern belle. As she set up housekeeping in New York, she felt utterly disjointed without slaves at her elbow. During the Civil war, she did not hide her southern sympathies. While two of her brothers served in the Confederate Navy, she donated food and clothing to the cause through Confederate agents in New York. She died of typhoid fever on the same day and in the same house as her son's first wife, when he was a New York State assemblyman. Roosevelt inherited \$62,500 on his mother's death.

SIBLINGS: The second of four children, Roosevelt had two sisters and a brother—Mrs. Anna "Bamie" Cowles, wife of Rear Admiral William Sheffield Cowles, whom she met while serving as hostess of the American Legation in London at the invitation of legation secretary, J. Roosevelt "Rosie" Roosevelt, half brother of Franklin D. Roosevelt; Elliot Roosevelt, father of Eleanor Roosevelt; and Mrs. Corinne Robinson, a member of the Republican National Committee

Executive Council, active in the Roosevelt (1921), and wife of President James Monroe.

COLLATERAL RELATIVES: The removed of President Martin Van Buren Roosevelt, an uncle of Eleanor Roosevelt, Joseph Alsop and Stewart Alsop.

CHILDREN: By his first marriage

Alice Roosevelt (1884–1980)

said, "I can be President of the possibly do both."⁴ Dubbed First until her death at 96 as outstanding society debut in 1902 and four Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, left the White House. After her nation's capital to become "Washington's hostess famous for her biting wit."

By his second marriage Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. (1884–1918)

image of his father in manner. He attended Harvard before being commissioned as lieutenant colonel in the 1st Cavalry, promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1901, and awarded a Purple Heart, then a Distinguished Service Cross. He served in the State assembly in 1919 and was elected to Congress in 1925, by President Warren G. Harding. He was involved in the Teapot Dome scandal (see "Washington") as he facilitated transfer of oil rights to the War Department. In 1924 he ran as a Democrat Al Smith. He was elected by President Calvin Coolidge in 1933, by President Herbert Hoover in 1937, brigadier general and commander of the 1st Marine Division in Normandy. He was part of the D-Day invasion. Soon thereafter he died. In World War I he was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor.

Kermit Roosevelt (1889–1942)

he accompanied his father on his trek through the Brazilian Amazon. He served as a captain in the British Army during World War I, then as a major of artilleristeamship executive. In the British Army, this time as a lieutenant colonel, he subsequently joined the U.S. Army.

Ethel Carow Roosevelt (1889–1978)

During World War I she served in Paris while her husband was in the Army.

Archibald Bulloch Roosevelt, Jr. (1889–1958) graduate, he served as a ca

ie was also a good listener, ds totally engrossed in the photographic memory. He a book he had read decades age seemed to appear in his

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d two sisters and a brother— al William Sheffield Cowles, erican Legation in London at losie" Roosevelt, half brother r of Eleanor Roosevelt; and ublican National Committee

Executive Council, active in the Red Cross, author of *My Brother Theodore Roosevelt* (1921), and wife of Douglas Robinson, great-grandnephew of President James Monroe.

COLLATERAL RELATIVES: Theodore Roosevelt was a third cousin twice removed of President Martin Van Buren, a fifth cousin of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, an uncle of Eleanor Roosevelt, and a great-uncle of journalists Joseph Alsop and Stewart Alsop.

CHILDREN: By his first marriage Roosevelt had one daughter.

Alice Roosevelt (1884–1980). "I can do one of two things," Roosevelt once said, "I can be President of the United States, or I can control Alice. I cannot possibly do both."⁴ Dubbed Princess Alice in the press, she was from her youth until her death at 96 as outspoken and spirited as her father. She made her society debut in 1902 and four years later married Republican Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, later Speaker of the House, in the East Room of the White House. After her husband's death in 1931, she remained in the nation's capital to become "Washington's other Monument," a popular society hostess famous for her biting wit.

By his second marriage Roosevelt had four sons and a daughter.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. (1887–1944), public official, soldier. The spitting image of his father in mannerisms and features, TR, Jr., graduated from Harvard before being commissioned a major in 1917. During World War I he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, was wounded and gassed at the Battle of Soissons, and commanded an infantry regiment at the Argonne. He was awarded a Purple Heart, the U.S. Distinguished Service Medal, and the Distinguished Service Cross. After the armistice, he served in the New York State assembly in 1919 and was appointed assistant secretary of the navy, 1921–1925, by President Warren G. Harding. He was an unwitting accomplice in the Teapot Dome scandal (see "Warren G. Harding, 29th President," "Administration") as he facilitated transfer of oil reserves from the Navy to the Interior Department. In 1924 he ran as a Republican for governor of New York but lost to Democrat Al Smith. He was appointed governor of Puerto Rico, 1929–1932, by President Calvin Coolidge and governor-general of the Philippines, 1932–1933, by President Herbert Hoover. During World War II he served as a brigadier general and commander of the Twenty-sixth Infantry in Africa, Italy, and Normandy. He was part of the first assault wave to land at Normandy on D-Day. Soon thereafter he died of natural causes. For his part in the Normandy invasion he was awarded posthumously the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Kermit Roosevelt (1889–1943), businessman, soldier. A Harvard graduate, he accompanied his father on his celebrated African safari in 1909–1910 and on his trek through the Brazilian jungle in 1913–1914. During World War I he served as a captain in the British Army in the Middle East and, with U.S. entry into the war, as a major of artillery in the U.S. Army. After the war he became a steamship executive. In the early days of World War II, he again joined the British Army, this time as a major serving in Norway and Egypt. He subsequently joined the U.S. Army. He died of natural causes on duty in Alaska.

Ethel Carow Roosevelt (1891–1977). In 1913 she married Dr. Richard Derby. During World War I she served as a nurse at the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris while her husband was a doctor there.

Archibald Bulloch Roosevelt (1894–1979), financier, soldier. A Harvard graduate, he served as a captain in the army during World War I and was

severely wounded in France. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre and discharged as disabled. After the war he prospered as a Wall Street investment banker. During World War II he again served in the army, this time as a lieutenant colonel in the Pacific. He was severely wounded by shrapnel on Biak Island and again was discharged as disabled.

Quentin Roosevelt (1897-1918). An Army Air Corps pilot during World War I, he was shot down and killed by German fighters over France.

BIRTH: Roosevelt was born on October 27, 1858, at 7:45 P.M., at the family brownstone, 28 East 20th Street, New York City. He was the only president born in New York City. His mother described his appearance as "a cross between a terrapin and Dr. Young,"⁵ but his grandmother pronounced him sweet and pretty. He weighed 8½ pounds.

CHILDHOOD: Roosevelt was a sickly boy. Indeed he choked so severely from asthma that for much of his early childhood he had to sleep propped up in bed or slouching in a chair. Despite this and frequent bouts with diarrhea, coughs, colds, and other maladies, he was a hyperactive, often mischievous youngster. Once he was chased down by his father for biting his sister's arm. At age seven, he first developed his lifelong interest in animals, when he spotted a dead seal on a slab of wood at a local market. "That seal," he later recalled, "filled me with every possible feeling of romance and adventure." He somehow acquired the seal's head and, with the aid of two cousins, established what he called the Roosevelt Museum of Natural History. Determined to become a zoologist, he snared countless creatures great and small, stored their prepared carcasses all about the house, and examined and catalogued them. At age nine he wrote a precociously learned paper "The Natural History of Insects," based on personal observation. At his father's urging, he set out to strengthen his scrawny physique. At Wood's Gym and with equipment in his home he exercised rigorously. After a couple of young fellows beat him up, he began taking boxing lessons. He benefited from two trips abroad with his family: During 1869-1870 he toured Europe, spent Christmas in Rome, and kissed the hand of Pope Pius IX. Not yet sensitized to the victims of poverty, 11-year-old "Teedie" thought it great sport to toss bits of cake at a crowd of Italian beggars and watch them scramble for crumbs. During 1872-1873 he toured Egypt, climbing to the top of the pyramids, and the Holy Land, before spending several months in Dresden, Germany. On their return to the United States in 1873 the Roosevelts settled in a newly built mansion at 6 West 57th Street in New York City.

EDUCATION: Too sickly to attend school, except for a few month's stint at Professor McMullen's school near his home, Roosevelt learned the fundamentals from his maternal aunt Annie Bulloch, who imbued him with a sense of history with tales of the antebellum south. Other tutors followed, including a teacher of taxidermy to encourage his affinity for natural history. In Dresden, Germany, in the summer of 1873 he studied German and French under Fraulein Anna Minkwitz, who predicted of her pupil, "He will surely one day be a great professor, or who knows, he may become president of the United States."⁶ Returning to New York later that year, he underwent intensive tutoring under Arthur Hamilton Cutler to prepare for the Harvard entrance examination, which he passed in 1875. As a freshman at Harvard in 1876 he took part in a torchlight campus demonstration for Rutherford B. Hayes for president. He excelled in the sciences, German, rhetoric, and philosophy but fell down in the ancient languages. He was librarian of the Porcellian Club, secretary of the

Hasty Pudding Club, vice president of the *Advocate*, and founder of the first lecture before the Nutt campus lightweight boat club. Although outclassed by a long remembered for his Hanks bloodied Roosevelt jeers from ringside. Roosevelt explaining that Hanks his opponent and shook his Phi Beta Kappa and major of 1880. At the urging of Roosevelt's girlfriend, he decided instead to attend and entered Columbia Law School for the state assembly.

RELIGION: Dutch Reformed church. As a child, however, because no Dutch Reformed he attended Episcopal and worshipped at Grace Reformed Christ's Church until the dismissed him. He was James 1:22, "Be ye Lutheran and Calvinist doctrines of papal infallible believer in separation of and sacrilegious to start unsuccessfully to have

RECREATION: A proponent wide variety of athletic York he grappled with a As president he boxed injured (see "Physical favorite sports included and, in winter, skinny-c enjoyed hunting, polo, a study of animals, especially fiction. "I find it a great president, "and to be a complete detachment from novels of Scott, Thackeray He also kept a diary and did not smoke and self

MARRIAGE: Theodore Roosevelt October 27, 1880, at the July 29, 1861, in Chestnut Lee, a prominent bank inches), charming, pretentious 1878 at the home of her

Hasty Pudding Club, vice president of the Natural History Club, editor of the *Advocate*, and founder of the Finance Club and still found time to write and lecture before the Nuttall Ornithological Club. He also was runner-up for the campus lightweight boxing championship, losing the title to C. S. Hanks. Although outclassed by Hanks in a particularly bloody slugfest, Roosevelt was long remembered for his sportmanship during the bout. At the end of one round, Hanks bloodied Roosevelt's nose after the bell had rung, drawing a chorus of jeers from ringside. Roosevelt turned to the crowd and called for quiet, explaining that Hanks had not heard the bell. Thereupon he walked over to his opponent and shook his hand, to the pleasure of the fans. Roosevelt graduated Phi Beta Kappa and magna cum laude, twenty-first of 177 students of the class of 1880. At the urging of Professor J. Laurence Laughlin and Alice Lee, Roosevelt's girlfriend, he gave up his ambition to become a naturalist and decided instead to attend law school with a view to entering public life. He entered Columbia Law School in 1880 but dropped out the following year to run for the state assembly. He never sought admission to the bar.

RELIGION: Dutch Reformed. At 16, Roosevelt joined the Dutch Reformed church. As a child, however, he attended Madison Square Presbyterian Church, because no Dutch Reformed church was accessible. At Oyster Bay, Long Island, he attended Episcopal services; his wife was of that faith. In Washington he worshipped at Grace Reformed Church. At Harvard he taught Sunday school at Christ's Church until the rector discovered that he was not Episcopalian and dismissed him. He was well versed in the Bible. Among his favorite passages was James 1:22, "Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only." He opposed the Lutheran and Calvinist doctrines of salvation by faith and the Roman Catholic doctrines of papal infallibility, confession of sins, and priest celibacy. A firm believer in separation of church and state, he considered it both unconstitutional and sacrilegious to stamp In God We Trust on U.S. coins and as president tried unsuccessfully to have the legend removed.

RECREATION: A proponent of "the strenuous life," Roosevelt found diversion in a wide variety of athletic as well as intellectual pursuits. While governor of New York he grappled with a middleweight champion wrestler several times a week. As president he boxed regularly with sparring partners until being severely injured (see "Physical Description"). He thereupon took up jiu-jitsu. Other favorite sports included horseback riding, tennis, hiking over rough terrain, and, in winter, skinny-dipping in the icy waters of the Potomac River. He also enjoyed hunting, polo, and rowing. Among his more sedentary hobbies were the study of animals, especially birds, and reading history, biography, poetry, and fiction. "I find it a great comfort to like all kinds of books," he remarked as president, "and to be able to get half an hour or an hour's complete rest and complete detachment from the fighting of the moment."⁷ He especially liked the novels of Scott, Thackeray, and Dickens and the poetry of Poe and Longfellow. He also kept a diary and wrote numerous books (see "Books by Roosevelt"). He did not smoke and seldom drank.

MARRIAGE: Theodore Roosevelt, 22, married Alice Hathaway Lee, 19, on October 27, 1880, at the Unitarian Church in Brookline, Massachusetts. Born July 29, 1861, in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, the daughter of George Cabot Lee, a prominent banker, and Caroline Haskell Lee, Alice was tall (5 feet 7 inches), charming, pretty, and intelligent. She met Roosevelt on October 18, 1878 at the home of her next-door neighbors, the Saltonstalls; Theodore was a

classmate of young Richard Saltonstall at Harvard. By Thanksgiving Roosevelt had resolved to marry her, and the following June he proposed. She put him off, however, taking another six months before saying yes. Their engagement was announced on Valentine's Day, 1880. Among the guests at the wedding and at the reception at the home of the bride's parents was Edith Carow, later to become Roosevelt's second wife. The couple spent their wedding night in Springfield, Massachusetts, and honeymooned two weeks at the Roosevelt home in Oyster Bay, New York. Tragically, Mrs. Roosevelt died in New York on February 14, 1884, on the fourth anniversary of their engagement, from Bright's disease and childbirth complications. She was 22. (On the same day and in the same house, Theodore Roosevelt's mother also died.) She was buried at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Theodore Roosevelt, 28, married secondly Edith Kermit Carow, 25, on December 2, 1886, at St. George's Church of Hanover Square, in London, England. Born on August 6, 1861, in Norwich, Connecticut, the daughter of Charles Carow, a merchant, and Gertrude Tyler Carow, Edith grew up next door to Theodore in New York and was best friends with his younger sister Corinne. She was his first real playmate outside his family. In adolescence a mutual love of books and nature evolved into romantic attachment, but after Theodore went off to Harvard and met Alice Lee, they drifted apart. The year after his first wife's death, Roosevelt ran into Miss Carow at his sister's house. They began seeing each other again; on November 17, 1885, he proposed and she accepted. However, for appearance's sake, the young widower delayed the announcement. On the day of the wedding, a quiet affair with few guests, the London fog was so thick that it filled the church. The groom was visible, however, for he wore bright orange gloves. His best man was Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, later British ambassador to the United States during World War I. After a 15-week honeymoon tour of Europe, the newlyweds settled in New York City. Mrs. Roosevelt, reserved and efficient, managed the household budget. As First Lady she converted the traditional weekly levees to musicales, remodeled the White House at a cost of \$475,000 into what the president described as "a simple and dignified dwelling for the head of a republic," and arranged the White House wedding of her stepdaughter, Alice. On her husband's death, she traveled abroad extensively. She died at 87 on September 30, 1948, at Oyster Bay, New York, where she was buried next to the president.

MILITARY SERVICE: Roosevelt was a member of the New York national guard during 1882-1885, rising from second lieutenant to captain.

Spanish-American War. Roosevelt served as commander of the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, popularly known as the Rough Riders, from May to September 1898, rising from lieutenant colonel to colonel. The unit first saw action at Las Guásimas, Cuba, on June 24, beating back an enemy ambush. At San Juan on July 1 Roosevelt and his Rough Riders distinguished themselves and, through press reports, electrified the nation in a valiant charge up Kettle Hill (San Juan was the name of a group of hills nearby, but it was Kettle Hill that Roosevelt took). His commanding officer Major General Leonard Wood described his heroism in a report (December 30, 1898) to Washington: "Colonel Roosevelt, accompanied only by four or five men, led a very desperate and extremely gallant charge on San Juan Hill, thereby setting a splendid example to the troops and encouraging them to pass over the open country intervening between their position and the trenches of the enemy. In leading this charge, he

started off first, as he discovered that he was allowed them to the charge style. . . . During the trenches in his part of the Promoted to colonel, Roosevelt largely at his prodding United States in August. that charge and earned States Senate. It makes children which will serv

During World War I, President Wilson denied

CAREER BEFORE THE I

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From June 1884 to October Dakota Territory and November 1886 he was Hewitt. He then concurred Midwest for Benjamin J

Member of U.S. Civil sioner by President Benjamin reappointed by President strict enforcement of the professionals. During his classification more than President Harrison.

President of New corruption in the Police "moralized" and steeped in that won him favorable press the Sunday Excise Law, personally opposed to the widespread violation, he fined proprietors. "I do with the law. How I mig

Thanksgiving Roosevelt proposed. She put him off, s. Their engagement was ts at the wedding and at s Edith Carow, later to their wedding night in weeks at the Roosevelt yvelt died in New York on their engagement, from 22. (On the same day and died.) She was buried at

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New York national guard captain. ommander of the First s the Rough Riders, from l to colonel. The unit first g back an enemy ambush. distinguished themselves valiant charge up Kettle but it was Kettle Hill that neral Leonard Wood de- to Washington: "Colonel ed a very desperate and etting a splendid example open country intervening In leading this charge, he

started off first, as he supposed, with quite a following of men, but soon discovered that he was alone. He then returned and gathered up a few men and led them to the charge. . . . Everybody finally went up the hill in good style. . . . During the assault, Colonel Roosevelt was the first to reach the trenches in his part of the line and killed one of the enemy with his own hand."⁸ Promoted to colonel, Roosevelt took part in the occupation of Santiago. It was largely at his prodding that his disease-ravaged troops were recalled to the United States in August. Said Roosevelt of his service, "I would rather have led that charge and earned my colonelcy than served three terms in the United States Senate. It makes me feel as though I could now leave something to my children which will serve as an apology for my having existed."⁹

During World War I, Roosevelt offered to raise a force of volunteers, but President Wilson denied his request.

CAREER BEFORE THE PRESIDENCY:

New York State Assemblyman, 1882–1884. Elected as a Republican in 1881 and reelected in 1882 and 1883, Roosevelt at 23 was the youngest member of the assembly when he took his seat in Albany in January 1882. His energy and persistent struggle against machine politics earned him the nickname the Cyclone Assemblyman. Crossing party lines to align himself with Governor Grover Cleveland, he sponsored the civil service reform act and secured passage of a bill reforming the method of electing aldermen. In 1883 he served as minority leader but was defeated for speaker. As a New York delegate to the Republican national convention in 1884, Roosevelt supported Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont for president and joined others in attempting, unsuccessfully, to prevent the nomination of James G. Blaine of Maine. After the convention he at first refused to endorse Blaine but eventually did so. In failing to join the Mugwumps (Republican reformers who backed the Democratic nominee, Grover Cleveland), Roosevelt drew widespread criticism from former supporters and in the press.

From June 1884 to October 1886, Roosevelt worked as a cattle rancher in the Dakota Territory and was for a time deputy sheriff of Billings County. In November 1886 he was defeated for mayor of New York City by Abram S. Hewitt. He then concentrated on his writing. In 1888 he campaigned in the Midwest for Benjamin Harrison for president.

Member of U.S. Civil Service Commission, 1889–1895. Appointed commissioner by President Benjamin Harrison at a salary of \$3,500 a year and reappointed by President Grover Cleveland, Roosevelt vigorously pressed for strict enforcement of the civil service laws, much to the chagrin of party professionals. During his term the number of jobs to come under civil service classification more than doubled. In 1892 he supported the reelection of President Harrison.

President of New York City Police Board, 1895–1897. He rooted out corruption in the Police Department, which he described as "utterly demoralized" and steeped in "venality and blackmail." In a highly visible campaign that won him favorable press notice as far away as Europe, he strictly enforced the Sunday Excise Law, banning the sale of alcohol on the Sabbath. Although personally opposed to the statute because of its overwhelming unpopularity and widespread violation, he dutifully closed down offending saloons in the city and fined proprietors. "I do not deal with public sentiment," he explained, "I deal with the law. How I might act as a legislator, or what kind of legislation I should

advise, has no bearing on my conduct as an executive officer charged with administering the law."¹⁰ In 1896 he supported House Speaker Thomas B. Reed of Maine for the Republican presidential nomination but campaigned in the Midwest and East for the eventual nominee, William McKinley.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1897–1898. Appointed by President William McKinley at an annual salary of \$4,500, Roosevelt emerged a principle advocate of expansionism and war with Spain. He often served as acting secretary during the prolonged absences of ailing Navy Secretary John D. Long. Although Long came to agree with his brash assistant regarding the need for a rapid naval buildup, he nevertheless was exasperated by his whirlwind administrative techniques. "He is full of suggestions," Long conceded, "many of which are of great value, and his spirit and forceful habit is a good tonic; but the very devil seems to possess him—distributing ships, ordering ammunition which there is no means to move to places where there is no means to store it; sending messages to Congress for immediate legislation authorizing the enlistment of an unlimited number of seamen."¹¹ After the explosion of the *Maine* in Havana harbor in 1898, an act he blamed on Spanish agents, Roosevelt set out to put the navy on full alert. In a cable wholly unauthorized by his superiors, Roosevelt instructed Commodore George Dewey in the Pacific that, in the event of war, he was to bottle up the Spanish squadron on the Asiatic coast and then undertake offensive operations in the Philippines. Roosevelt was also among the first to foresee the military potential of airplanes. At his urging, a naval panel was formed to study the new "flying machine" of Samuel P. Langley. Roosevelt resigned to volunteer for the Spanish-American War (see "Military Service").

Governor of New York, 1898–1900. With the support of state Republican party boss Thomas C. Platt, Roosevelt narrowly defeated, 661,715–643,921, Judge Augustus van Wyck for governor. Although Governor Roosevelt regularly consulted with Boss Platt on state policy, to the disappointment of reformers, it was largely an empty exercise, for Roosevelt routinely ignored Platt's advice. He obtained laws further to remove the civil service from politics, limit the number of hours women and children could work, and curb sweatshop abuses. In his most significant confrontation with Platt, Roosevelt promoted and signed into law state taxation of corporations.

Vice President, March–September 1901. With the death in office of Vice President Garret Hobart, Boss Platt began promoting Roosevelt to fill his place on the ticket with President McKinley in 1900, principally in order to remove him and his reformist influence from New York politics. Roosevelt at first protested that he was reluctant to give up the governorship for the boring, low-profile duties of vice president. But with added encouragement from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who earnestly believed that the office might serve as a springboard to the presidency, he consented. As a New York delegate to the Republican national convention in 1900, Roosevelt delivered a seconding speech for the renomination of President McKinley. Because he abstained from voting for himself for vice president, Roosevelt was nominated with 925 of 926 possible votes. During the campaign, McKinley remained aloof while Roosevelt stumped the country, delivering 673 speeches in 567 cities and towns in 24 states. Vice President Roosevelt was lunching with the Vermont Fish and Game League on Isle La Motte in Lake Champlain on September 6, 1901, when he received word that President McKinley had been shot at Buffalo, New York. He rushed to the president's bedside but, assured that McKinley was recovering, joined his

family for a vacation at lunching on the edge of news that McKinley was president had passed a

On September 14, 1900 Ansley Wilcox in Buffalo he was the youngest man youngest ever elected p
REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT
in Chicago in June 1900 dump-Roosevelt movement Hanna of Ohio, but Ham Roosevelt's nomination s of New York and second was nominated unanimo Indiana was nominated t maintenance of the prote to uphold the gold sta promoted a strong navy, policy.

OPPONENT: Alton B. P. Cortland, New York, P; began practice at Kings County, 1877–1885; appo state appeals court, 1888 court, 1896–1897; and el 1898–1904. Although a Jennings Bryan in 1896 prospects of wooing disa both Bryan and forme president. Parker, too, nothing to restrain his Tammany Hall. Forme Bryan's support was pul California. At the Demc handily won the nomina and the rest scattered. nominated for vice pres ever nominated for natio reference to the moneta nomination, informed t standard. The platform congressional investigat teen with corruption," ment contracts with cor and insisted upon indepe tariff. It favored strict Panama Canal, the dir territories, the extermin the army, and enforce me

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family for a vacation at Camp Tahawus, New York, in the Adirondacks. While
lunching on the edge of Lake Tear-of-the-Clouds on September 13, he received
news that McKinley was dying. By the time he returned to Buffalo, the
president had passed away.

On September 14, 1901, Roosevelt was sworn in as president at the home of
Ansley Wilcox in Buffalo by U.S. District Court Judge John R. Hazel. At age 42
he was the youngest man ever to become president. (John F. Kennedy was the
youngest ever elected president.)

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION, 1904: As Republicans convened
in Chicago in June 1904, President Roosevelt's nomination was assured. A
dump-Roosevelt movement had centered around the candidacy of Senator Mark
Hanna of Ohio, but Hanna's death earlier in the year had removed this obstacle.
Roosevelt's nomination speech was delivered by former governor Frank Black
of New York and seconded by Senator Albert Beveridge of Indiana. Roosevelt
was nominated unanimously with 994 votes. Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of
Indiana was nominated for vice president. The Republican platform insisted on
maintenance of the protective tariff, called for increased foreign trade, pledged
to uphold the gold standard, favored expansion of the merchant marine,
promoted a strong navy, and praised in detail Roosevelt's foreign and domestic
policy.

OPPONENT: Alton B. Parker (1852-1926) of New York; Democrat. Born in
Cortland, New York, Parker graduated from Albany Law School in 1873 and
began practice at Kingston, New York. He was elected surrogate of Ulster
County, 1877-1885; appointed to the New York Supreme Court, 1885-1889, the
state appeals court, 1889-1896, and the appellate division of the state supreme
court, 1896-1897; and elected chief justice of the New York Court of Appeals,
1898-1904. Although a gold Democrat, he nevertheless endorsed William
Jennings Bryan in 1896 and 1900, an act of party loyalty that enhanced his
prospects of wooing disaffected free-silver Democrats to his standard. In 1904
both Bryan and former president Grover Cleveland declined to run for
president. Parker, too, refused to work actively for the nomination but did
nothing to restrain his conservative supporters, among them the sachems of
Tammany Hall. Former president Cleveland endorsed Parker. Inheriting
Bryan's support was publisher, now congressman, William Randolph Hearst of
California. At the Democratic national convention in St. Louis in July, Parker
handily won the nomination on the first ballot with 679 votes to 181 for Hearst
and the rest scattered. Former senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia was
nominated for vice president; at 81, he was the oldest major party candidate
ever nominated for national office. The Democratic platform pointedly omitted
reference to the monetary issue. To make his position clear, Parker, after his
nomination, informed the convention by letter that he supported the gold
standard. The platform called for reduction in government expenditures and a
congressional investigation of the executive departments "already known to
teem with corruption," condemned monopolies and pledged an end to govern-
ment contracts with companies violating antitrust laws, opposed imperialism
and insisted upon independence for the Philippines, and opposed the protective
tariff. It favored strict enforcement of the eight-hour day, construction of a
Panama Canal, the direct election of senators, statehood for the western
territories, the extermination of polygamy, reciprocal trade agreements, cuts in
the army, and enforcement of the civil service laws. It condemned the Roosevelt

administration in general as "spasmodic, erratic, sensational, spectacular, and arbitrary." After his defeat by Roosevelt, Parker practiced law in New York City, where he died.

CAMPAIGN AND THE ISSUES, 1904: President Roosevelt and Judge Parker agreed on the fundamental issues: both stood solidly behind the gold standard, favored eventual independence for the Philippines, championed the rights of labor and consumers, and condemned monopoly. Thus, the campaign turned largely on personality, a situation ideally suited to the flamboyant, popular style of the president, as contrasted with the colorless, sober demeanor of Judge Parker. Neither candidate took to the stump. Roosevelt remained in the White House, tending to business. Parker, although the underdog, was content to conduct a passive front-porch campaign. Despite Roosevelt's strong antitrust record, much of big business remained staunchly Republican. Of the \$2 million GOP war chest, railroad magnate Edward H. Harriman contributed \$50,000 and financier J. P. Morgan \$150,000. Parker's support was confined to the traditionally Democratic South.

ELECTION AS PRESIDENT, NOVEMBER 8, 1904:

Popular Vote: Roosevelt (Republican), 7,628,834 (56%); Parker (Democrat), 5,084,401 (38%); Eugene V. Debs (Socialist), 402,714 (3%).

Electoral Vote: Roosevelt, 336; Parker, 140.

States Carried: Roosevelt won the majority of electoral votes of 32 states—California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Parker won the majority of electoral votes in 13 states—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS: March 4, 1905. ". . . We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth, and we must behave as beseems a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words, but in our deeds, that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others, we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace, but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression. . . ."

VICE PRESIDENT: Charles Warren Fairbanks (1852–1918), of Indiana, served 1905–1909. Born in a one-room log cabin in Unionville Center, Ohio, Fairbanks graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1872, was admitted to the bar in 1874, and began practice in Indianapolis, where he became a prominent railroad attorney. In 1896 he was temporary chairman and keynote speaker at the Republican national convention. As a U.S. senator 1897–1905 he supported the policies of President William McKinley. In 1904 he actively sought the vice

presidential nomination of several Indiana newspapers; he disagreed with Roosevelt with congressional consent turned his back on Roosevelt. In 1916 he unsuccessfully, on the ticket

CABINET:

Secretary of State.

served 1898–1905. A holdover from McKinley's administration, he negotiated treaties with Britain and the United States for the Panama Canal. Hay died in office. In 1909. He had served in several presidential administrations. For his part in numerous arbitration settlements of a long-standing dispute between Newfoundland, Root was transferred to the State department, he established himself and entered the Senate. (3) Root was replaced in March 1909. He had been ambassador to France by President

Secretary of the Treasury.

served 1897–1902. He was a holdover from McKinley's administration. (1) William D. Shaw (1848–1932), of Iowa, was replaced in (3) George B. Cortelyou transferred from postmaster general to secretary of the treasury.

Secretary of War.

(1) William McKinley administration general staff system, and resumed his law practice. (2) William Howard Taft replaced Howard Taft, 27th President. (3) William Wright (1846–1922), of Ohio, was replaced by Roosevelt as ambassador.

Attorney General.

(1) Charles D. Evans served 1901–1904. A holdover from McKinley's administration, he concluded antitrust action and took part in gaining control of the railroads. He resigned to enter the Taft administration. (2) Charles Evans served 1904–1906. Transferred from postmaster general to antitrust action against tobacco trusts. (3) resigned to accept appointment as secretary of the treasury (1851–1921), of Maryland, he continued Moody's work against the tobacco industry.

Secretary of the Navy.

served 1897–1902. A holdover from McKinley's administration, he was Roosevelt's boss when the

presidential nomination on the ticket with Roosevelt, enlisting the editorial aid of several Indiana newspapers he owned to tout his candidacy. As vice president he disagreed with Roosevelt's progressive policies and at times collaborated with congressional conservatives against administration programs. In 1912 he turned his back on Roosevelt's third-party candidacy to support the reelection of President Taft. In 1916 Fairbanks again ran for vice president, this time unsuccessfully, on the ticket with Charles Evans Hughes.

CABINET:

Secretary of State. (1) John M. Hay (1838–1905), of Washington, D.C., served 1898–1905. A holdover from the McKinley administration, he concluded treaties with Britain and Panama making possible construction of the Panama Canal. Hay died in office. (2) Elihu Root (1845–1937), of New York, served 1905–1909. He had served as war secretary in the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations. For his efforts to improve Latin American relations and his part in numerous arbitration treaties with European powers, including the settlement of a long-standing dispute with Great Britain over fishing rights off Newfoundland, Root was awarded the 1912 Nobel Peace Prize. Within the department, he established the Division of Far Eastern Affairs. He resigned to enter the Senate. (3) Robert Bacon (1860–1919), of New York, served January–March 1909. He had been Root's assistant. He later was appointed ambassador to France by President Taft.

Secretary of the Treasury. (1) Lyman J. Gage (1836–1927), of Illinois, served 1897–1902. He was a holdover from the McKinley administration. (2) Leslie M. Shaw (1848–1932), of Iowa, served 1902–1907. He loosened credit restraints. (3) George B. Cortelyou (1862–1940), of New York, served 1907–1909. He was transferred from postmaster general. Amid the panic of 1907 (see "Administration"), he shored up vulnerable banks with federal deposits.

Secretary of War. (1) Elihu Root served 1899–1904. A holdover from the McKinley administration, he expanded and reorganized the army, adopting the general staff system, and established the Army War College. He resigned to resume his law practice but was quickly recalled as secretary of state. (2) William Howard Taft (1857–1930), of Ohio, served 1904–1908. See "William Howard Taft, 27th President," "Career before the Presidency." (3) Luke E. Wright (1846–1922), of Tennessee, served 1908–1909. He had served under Roosevelt as ambassador to Japan 1906–1907.

Attorney General. (1) Philander C. Knox (1853–1921), of Pennsylvania, served 1901–1904. A holdover from the McKinley administration, he successfully concluded antitrust action against the Northern Securities Company in 1904 and took part in gaining clear title to land for construction of the Panama Canal. He resigned to enter the Senate. He later served as secretary of state in the Taft administration. (2) William H. Moody (1853–1917), of Massachusetts, served 1904–1906. Transferred from navy secretary, he successfully brought antitrust action against the meat-packing industry and other combinations. He resigned to accept appointment to the Supreme Court. (3) Charles J. Bonaparte (1851–1921), of Maryland, served 1906–1909. Transferred from navy secretary, he continued Moody's vigorous prosecution of antitrust violations, notably against the tobacco industry.

Secretary of the Navy. (1) John D. Long (1838–1915) of Massachusetts, served 1897–1902. A holdover from the McKinley administration, he had been Roosevelt's boss when the latter was assistant secretary of the navy. He wrote

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America, provided that the canal remain free and open to all commercial and war vessels of all nations without discriminatory fees. Having determined to build the canal across Panama, rather than across Nicaragua, as the Walker Commission and others had proposed, President Roosevelt instructed Secretary of State Hay to negotiate purchase of a canal zone from Colombia, then in possession of Panama. Colombia balked at the terms offered, however. During the stalemate, Panama revolted from Colombia and, with U.S. aid, succeeded in establishing its independence. In November, 1903, three days after the revolution, the United States officially recognized the new nation and proceeded to conclude with it virtually the same canal treaty rejected by Colombia. Under its terms, Panama granted to the United States in perpetuity the use of a 10-mile-wide canal zone in exchange for \$10 million plus an annual sum that has been steadily increased. In 1904 Colonel William C. Gorgas was appointed chief sanitary officer for the project. It was his success in eradicating yellow fever from the region by 1906 and reducing by 90 percent the incidence of malaria that made construction of the canal possible. At a cost of \$380 million, 43,000 laborers under the direction of Colonel George W. Goethals of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed the canal from Colón on the Atlantic to Balboa on the Pacific. It was completed in 1914 and opened to traffic in 1920. Amid great controversy, the Canal Zone was transferred to Panama in 1979 (see "Jimmy Carter, 39th President," "Administration").

Roosevelt Corollary and Big Stick Diplomacy. As set forth in annual messages to Congress in December 1904 and December 1905, President Roosevelt asserted that it was the obligation of the United States to enforce the Monroe Doctrine (see "James Monroe, 5th President," "Administration") and to intervene anywhere in Latin America to maintain stability. "Chronic wrongdoing," he declared in what is known as the Roosevelt Corollary, "or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power." But, he added, "we would interfere with them only in the last resort, and then only if it became evident that their inability or unwillingness to do justice at home and abroad had violated the rights of the United States or had invited foreign aggression." Roosevelt's insistence on U.S. hegemony in the Western Hemisphere was part of what came to be called Big Stick Diplomacy, after Roosevelt's comment, "Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far."

Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905. For his success in mediating peace, in the Treaty of Portsmouth, between Russia and Japan in their struggle over control of Manchuria and Korea, President Roosevelt was awarded the 1906 Nobel Peace Prize. He was the first American to win the award. With the prize money of \$36,735, Roosevelt created a trust fund to promote industrial peace. On U.S. entry into World War I, however, he diverted the trust, which had appreciated to \$45,000, to aid war victims.

Antitrust Policy. In his first annual message to Congress, December 1901, President Roosevelt set forth his antitrust policy on a note that attempted to strike a balance between free enterprise and corporate responsibility: "The captains of industry . . . have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could

never have taken place. . . . Yet it is also true that there are real and great evils. . . . There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This . . . is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right." The administration brought suit under the antitrust laws against the railroad, beef, oil, tobacco, and other combinations. The Elkins Act (1903) and the Hepburn Act (1906) strengthened the Interstate Commerce Commission in regulating the railroads. Roosevelt's antitrust policy and advocacy of labor and consumer rights constituted what he called the Square Deal.

Anthracite Coal Strike, 1902. During May–October 1902, 150,000 coal miners in Pennsylvania went on strike for union recognition, higher pay, and shorter hours. Mine owners declined to negotiate with strikers and at first refused to submit to arbitration, but they relented after President Roosevelt threatened to seize the mines. An arbitration panel settled the strike largely in the union's favor except for union recognition.

Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906. Prompted by publication of Upton's Sinclair's *The Jungle*, exposing unsanitary conditions in the meatpacking industry, these laws, heartily approved by President Roosevelt, provided for government inspection of meat and barred "adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors" from interstate commerce.

Conservation. "To waste, to destroy, our natural resources," President Roosevelt warned in his seventh annual message to Congress, December 1907, "to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed." During his term he did much to earn the nickname the Great Conservationist. The Reclamation Act of 1902 channeled funds from the sale of western lands into the construction of great dams to irrigate the arid regions of the West. He reserved some 125 million acres in national forests, 68 million acres of coal lands, and 2,500 water-power sites. He established the first national wildlife refuge at Pelican Island, Florida, in 1903 and designated Devils Tower in Wyoming the first national monument in 1906.

Panic of 1907. Touched off by the failure of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York in October 1907, the panic brought on the collapse of a dozen other banks and some railroads. Stock prices plummeted. Administration critics blamed Roosevelt's antitrust and prolabor policies for squeezing corporate profits; the president, in turn, blamed big business for the slump. To help curb the decline, he assured U.S. Steel that the government would not direct antitrust action against its proposed acquisition of the failing Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The administration also deposited federal funds with ailing banks. Recovery began in the spring of 1908.

Gentleman's Agreement, 1907. In response to growing hostility in California toward Japanese immigrants, President Roosevelt reached a private understanding with Tokyo officials, whereby Japan promised to curb emigration of laborers and the United States would refrain from enacting an outright

exclusion law, similar to that of Arthur, 21st President," "Ad-

State Admitted to the U SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENT

Massachusetts, served as associate justice in a sense of judicial restraint and brought literary style to bear on the regarded associate justice in *United States* (1904), Holmes expected him to be a consistent member of the majority opinion in activities in restraint of trade to regulate working hours (*Lochner v. New York*, 1905) and against the yellow dog contract (*Adair v. United States*, 1908) and Congress to ban from interstate commerce (*Adair v. United States*, 1908) and *v. Dagenhart*, 1918), to sustain *(Abrams v. United States, 1919)* free trade in ideas . . . the Court itself accepted in the competition created panel to fix a minimum wage (*Adkins v. Children's Hospital*, 1923), and to uphold the Tenure of Office Act (*Myers v. United States*, 1926). In perhaps his most famous opinion (*Schenck v. United States*, 1919), Holmes defined the conviction of draft protesters as a violation of the protection of free speech without theatrically causing a panic. The words used are used in such a clear and present danger that Congress has a right to prevent a nation is at war many things in hindrance to its efforts that to fight and that no Court could be right." (2) William R. Day (1856–1922). He had served as secretary of the Navy and was often a swing vote between progressives favoring greater government and those who reported strict enforcement of the federal government, government. Speaking for the Court struck down the Keating-Owen Act (*Keating-Owen v. United States*, 1918) as interference with a state's power (*Coppage v. Kansas* (1915), he was from the majority opinion that "The right of contract is not subject to limitation and restraint for the welfare." (3) William H. Taft, associate justice 1906–1910. general under President The

first to William Howard Taft, who declined. Illness limited Moody's influence and prompted his resignation after just four years on the bench.

RANKING IN 1962 HISTORIANS POLL: Theodore Roosevelt ranked seventh of 31 presidents, second of 6 "near great" presidents. He ranked above Polk, below Jackson.

RETIREMENT: March 4, 1909–January 6, 1919. In seeking election as president in his own right in 1904, Roosevelt pledged that he would retire at the end of a single full term. After attending the inauguration of his handpicked successor, William Howard Taft, Roosevelt retired to Sagamore Hill, his country estate at Oyster Bay, New York, to prepare for an African safari. During the year-long expedition, 1909–1910, accompanied by taxidermists and naturalists from the Smithsonian Institution, his son Kermit, and more than 200 porters, Roosevelt and his party killed 5 elephants, 7 hippos, 9 lions, and 13 rhinos and collected hundreds of specimens of plants and animals for the Smithsonian. After a tour of Europe, he returned to the United States in June 1910 to a hero's welcome. He grew disturbed over the conservative direction of the Taft administration and quickly emerged as the leader of the progressive wing of the party. Despite his long-standing pledge not to seek a third term as president, Roosevelt in February 1912 declared his candidacy for the Republican nomination. Losing to Taft (see "Woodrow Wilson, 28th President," "Opponents, 1912"), he bolted the party to run on the Progressive, or Bull Moose ticket, thus fatally dividing the Republicans and tossing the election to Woodrow Wilson (see "Woodrow Wilson," "Campaign and the issues, 1912"). On October 14, 1912, John N. Schrank, 36, a German immigrant bartender, shot Roosevelt once with a .38 Colt revolver as he was enroute to address a crowd in Milwaukee. The bullet passed through the doubled-over pages of his prepared speech in his breast pocket, then through a metal spectacle case, and finally into the chest about an inch below and to the right of the right nipple, traveling about four inches upward and inward to fracture the fourth rib. No vital organs were affected. In a dramatic, if foolhardy, display of courage, Roosevelt insisted on delivering his speech as planned before going to the hospital. He spoke for nearly an hour. At an examination afterward at Mercy Hospital in Chicago, doctors treated the wound but decided not to remove the bullet. Roosevelt recovered completely with no complications. As for Schrank, he explained to authorities that the ghost of William McKinley had appeared to him in a dream and told him to avenge his assassination by killing his successor. He was judged insane and committed to an institution, where he died in 1943.

In 1913 Roosevelt sued the editor of *Iron Age* magazine for libel for calling him a drunk in print. Roosevelt won the suit and the token damages (6¢) that he had requested. During 1913–1914 he undertook a seven-month, 1,500-mile expedition through Brazil, where he explored the River of Doubt and collected more plant and animal specimens. Enroute he was beset by malaria and was at times delirious with fever that ran as high as 105°. He also suffered a gash in the leg, which became infected. In his honor, Brazil renamed the river, Rio Roosevelt. During his retirement Roosevelt also found time to write books (see "Books by Roosevelt") and magazine articles. During 1910–1914 he was associate editor of *Outlook* magazine. From 1917 he was a regular editorial contributor to the *Kansas City Star*. In 1916 he campaigned for Charles Evans Hughes for president. Upon U.S. entry into World War I he offered to organize and lead a group of volunteers, but President Wilson rejected his request.

DEATH: January 6, 1919, short Oyster Bay, New York. Du recurrences of the malaria ar ment"), painful inflammatory into mastoiditis, leaving him treatment at Roosevelt Hos November 11–December 25, 1 the *Kansas City Star* critica Nations. He went to bed at 1 put out the light."¹² These coronary embolism and died. music, were conducted at the Young's Memorial Cemetery executed in December 1912, \$500,000, to his wife. A \$60,0

ROOSEVELT PRAISED: "Men wish to prosecute selfish s government to be conducted than to the public good . . . States into a corner and ma have known by their consti "President Roosevelt of publicity. He had a genius fo he played fair with all."¹⁴ G

"I am sorry to learn of his great one for the country."¹⁵ 1919

"I had never known such me. . . . He poured into my new attitude toward life an never dreamed men had."¹⁶

ROOSEVELT CRITICIZED: "United States."¹⁷—Republi "Well, the mad Roosevelt in defeating the party that fi after leaving the ranch, an party's hands. The eminent f other lines."¹⁸—Warren G. J

"My judgment is that the residuum of power to the pr under emergencies to rest injustice to private right."

"Theodore Roosevelt wa before he had to commit president Calvin Coolidge,

ROOSEVELT QUOTES: "The the well being of society; b and to look upward to the endeavor."²¹—1906

"To announce that there

DEATH: January 6, 1919, shortly after 4 A.M., at home, Sagamore Hill estate, Oyster Bay, New York. During his last years Roosevelt was plagued by recurrences of the malaria and leg infection contracted in Brazil (see "Retirement"), painful inflammatory rheumatism, and an ear infection that developed into mastoiditis, leaving him deaf in one ear. For these ailments, he underwent treatment at Roosevelt Hospital in New York City (February 5–March 4, November 11–December 25, 1918). On January 5, 1919, he wrote an editorial for the *Kansas City Star* critical of President Wilson's proposal for a League of Nations. He went to bed at 11 P.M., after telling his valet James Amos, "Please put out the light."¹² These were his last words. In his sleep he suffered a coronary embolism and died. At his request, simple funeral services, without music, were conducted at the Episcopal church in Oyster Bay. He was buried at Young's Memorial Cemetery in Oyster Bay. In his last will and testament, executed in December 1912, Roosevelt left the bulk of his estate, valued at \$500,000, to his wife. A \$60,000 trust fund was to be divided among his children.

ROOSEVELT PRAISED: "Men say he is not safe. He is not safe for the men who wish to prosecute selfish schemes to the public detriment . . . who wish government to be conducted with greater reference to campaign contributions than to the public good . . . who wish to draw the President of the United States into a corner and make whispered arrangements which they dare not have known by their constituents."¹³—Elihu Root, 1904

"President Roosevelt of all the Presidents, best understood the uses of publicity. He had a genius for it. He had his favorites among the reporters, but he played fair with all."¹⁴ Gus J. Karger, veteran Washington reporter, 1919

"I am sorry to learn of his death. He was a great American. His loss will be a great one for the country."¹⁵—John N. Schrank, Roosevelt's would-be assassin, 1919

"I had never known such a man as he, and never shall again. He overcame me. . . . He poured into my heart such visions, such ideals, such hopes, such a new attitude toward life and patriotism and the meaning of things, as I had never dreamed men had."¹⁶—William Allen White, journalist

ROOSEVELT CRITICIZED: "Now look! That damned cowboy is President of the United States."¹⁷—Republican Senator Mark Hanna of Ohio, 1901

"Well, the mad Roosevelt has a new achievement to his credit. He succeeded in defeating the party that furnished him a job for nearly all of his manhood days after leaving the ranch, and showed his gratitude for the presidency, at that party's hands. The eminent fakir can now turn to raising hell, his specialty, along other lines."¹⁸—Warren G. Harding, on Roosevelt's Bull Moose candidacy, 1912

"My judgment is that the view of . . . Mr. Roosevelt, ascribing an undefined residuum of power to the president is an unsafe doctrine, and that it might lead under emergencies to results of an arbitrary character, doing irremediable injustice to private right."¹⁹—William Howard Taft

"Theodore Roosevelt was always getting himself in hot water by talking before he had to commit himself upon issues not well-defined."²⁰—former president Calvin Coolidge, 1932

ROOSEVELT QUOTES: "The men with the muckrakes are often indispensable to the well being of society; but only if they know when to stop raking the muck, and to look upward to the celestial crown above them, to the crown of worthy endeavor."²¹—1906

"To announce that there must be no criticism of the President, or that we are

to stand by the President, right or wrong, is not only unpatriotic and servile, but is morally treasonable to the American public."²²—1918

"A man who has never gone to school may steal from a freight car; but if he has a university education, he may steal the whole railroad."²³

BOOKS BY ROOSEVELT: *The Naval War of 1812* (1882); *Hunting Trip of a Ranchman* (1885); *Life of Thomas Hart Benton* (1887); *Gouverneur Morris* (1888); *Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail* (1888); *The Winning of the West 1769-1807* (4 vols., 1889-1896); *New York* (1891); *Hero Tales from American History* (1895); *Rough Riders* (1899); *African Game Trails* (1910); *The New Nationalism* (1910); *History as Literature, and Other Essays* (1913); *Theodore Roosevelt, An Autobiography* (1913); *Through the Brazilian Wilderness* (1914); *Life Histories of African Game Animals* (1914); *America and the World War* (1915); *Fear God and Take Your Own Part* (1916); *The Foes of Our Own Household* (1917); *National Strength and International Duty* (1917).

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Tree
Nature

Presidential
Addresses and State
Papers of
Theodore Roosevelt

PART ONE

WITH PORTRAIT FRONTISPIECE

Published with the Permission of the President
Through Special Arrangement



NEW YORK
P. F. COLLIER & SON
PUBLISHERS

KRAUS REPRINT CO.
New York
1970

vance as far and as fast as we have advanced, no people can make such progress as we have made, and expect to escape the penalties that go with such speed and progress. The growth and complexity of our civilization, the intensity of the movement of modern life, have meant that with the benefits have come certain disadvantages and certain perils. A great industrial civilization can not be built up without a certain dislocation, a certain disarrangement of the old conditions, and therefore the springing up of new problems. The problems are new, but the qualities needed to solve them are as old as history itself, and we shall solve them aright only on condition that we bring to the solution the same qualities of head and heart that have been brought to the solution of similar problems by every race that has ever conquered for itself a space in the annals of time.

AT THE BIG TREE GROVE, SANTA CRUZ, CAL.,
MAY 11, 1903

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I want to thank you very much for your courtesy in receiving me, and to say how much I have enjoyed being here. This is the first glimpse I have ever had of the big trees, and I wish to pay the highest tribute I can to the State of California, to those private citizens and associations of citizens who have co-operated with the State in preserving these wonderful trees for the whole nation, in pre-

serving them in whatever part of the State they may be found. All of us ought to want to see nature preserved. Take a big tree whose architect has been the ages—anything that man does toward it may hurt it and can not help it. Above all, the rash creature who wishes to leave his name to mar the beauties of nature should be sternly discouraged. Those cards pinned up on that tree give an air of the ridiculous to this solemn and majestic grove. To pin those cards up there is as much out of place as if you tacked so many tin cans up there. I mean that literally. You should save the people whose names are there from the reprobation of every one by taking down the cards at the earliest possible moment; and do keep these trees, keep all the wonderful scenery of this wonderful State unmarred by the vandalism or the folly of man. Remember that we have to contend not merely with knavery, but with folly; and see to it that you by your actions create the kind of public opinion which will put a stop to any destruction of or any marring of the wonderful and beautiful gifts that you have received from nature, that you ought to hand on as a precious heritage to your children and your children's children.

AT LELAND STANFORD
 PALO ALTO, CALIF.

*President Jordan, and
 and especially you, my
 Women:*

I thank you for your
 will not grudge my sa
 word of thanks to the
 It is a fine thing to hav
 men who by their prac
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 spond.

President Jordan has
 to me as an old friend
 to say that he has long
 a man to whom I have

8 514-

937-9634

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/30/90

Dan -

Curator's office has never heard of "dirt in the WTH + ponies" story ("oh - we wouldn't want to talk about that - what would the donors think? etc.") The pony in the elevator is well-known, though.

Dr. Gable, from the TR Assoc. is calling tomorrow - a.m. Shld be good for favorite TR WTH stories, etc.

Peggy

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 27, 1990

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

After extensive discussions with Ambassador Hills, Secretary Brady, and the members of my Economic Policy Council, on the Super 301 provisions of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, I have directed Ambassador Hills to give her highest priority to bringing the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations to a timely and successful conclusion in December of this year.

I believe that multilateral negotiations in GATT are the most promising route for creating new opportunities for American industry and agriculture and strengthening the global trading system.

Promoting a vibrant, open trading relationship with Japan remains a key trade priority of the Administration. I have carefully reviewed with the EPC the recent progress in negotiations with Japan. Since my meeting with Prime Minister Kaifu in March, Japan has moved to address our concerns in the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) and in bilateral negotiations involving supercomputers, satellites, and wood products. The interim SII report made a promising start toward reducing structural barriers that contribute to bilateral trade imbalances.

I am not under any illusion that the SII interim report will lead to an immediate improvement in the trade balance with Japan or an end to bilateral trade disputes. When two nations like the United States and Japan share dynamic economies, a commitment to excellence, and strong trading traditions, some commercial differences are inevitable. Nevertheless, I believe that Prime Minister Kaifu and the Japanese political leadership share my commitment to ensuring that trade strengthens, rather than undermines, the friendship between our nations.

Accordingly, I look forward to substantial progress with Japan in the final SII report in July, and on a variety of other trade issues. I will work closely with the Congress to implement the U.S. side of the SII, particularly in the areas of savings, education, and budgetary reform.

I have directed our U.S. negotiators to seek agreement with their Japanese counterparts on a joint mechanism to monitor the implementation of SII in both nations and consider the need for further actions. This mechanism should include regular reports on actions and results.

Because last year's Super 301 investigations on India remain unresolved, I have continued the identification of India as a trade liberalization priority. I have decided not to identify any new priority countries or practices under Super 301.

Let there be no mistake. This Administration is committed to free and fair trade. We want open markets and fair treatment for our products, services, investment, and ideas. We will move forward in the Uruguay Round and, as appropriate, under section 301 to remove foreign barriers to American goods. I am also directing Ambassador Hills to expand her semiannual report on section 301 to review both the status of existing section 301 investigations and related initiatives in important markets such as Japan.

I have directed Ambassador Hills immediately to brief the Congress on the reasons for my decision today.

#

CC

508/693-0829

Patty Kendall

- David McLoughlin's
asst.

9:40

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

402 - 474 - 7474

Cornhusker Hotel

David McCullough

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR.

NAME:

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

Named after his father.

The toy teddy bear was named for him after a cartoon depicted him sparing the life of a cub while hunting.

The first president to be known popularly by his initials

PERSONALITY:

It was often said that he craved the limelight, that he set out to be, as one observer put it, "the bride at every wedding, the corpse at every funeral."

Unlike many predecessors and followers, he delighted in being president and was sorry to see his term end.

He was fearless, decisive, ambitious, proud, and irresistibly charming to men and women alike.

He loved children and often took the time to romp with them or gather them around for a story.

When he spoke, he gesticulated constantly, pounding his fists into the air, his head jerking to and fro.

He was also a good listener.

He had a photographic memory, often stunning visitors by reciting whole passages of a book he had read decades before.

In all his adventures, both in his youth and as a man, he showed utter fearlessness. "There were all kinds of things of which I was afraid at first," he said, "ranging from grizzly bears to mean horses and gunfighters; but by acting as if I was not afraid I gradually ceased to be afraid. Most men can have the same experience if they choose."

BIRTH:

Born October 27, 1858 in New York City. (the only President born there.)

His mother described him as a "Cross between a terrapin and Dr. Young."

CHILDHOOD:

Young Theodore was a frail, nearsighted severely asthmatic child. His father told him he had no body, so he had to build his mind. He resolved to build his body...and got to the point where he could endure incredible physical hardship. From then on, for the rest of his life, he was known for his athletics and activity. Some think of him as a staple American success story, as much a part of American folklore as Lincoln's rail splitting.

He was a hyperactive, often mischievous youngster.

At age 7, he first developed his lifelong interest in animals, when he spotted a dead seal on a slab of wood at a local market. "That seal," he later recalled, "filled me with every possible feeling of romance and adventure." He somehow acquired the seal's head and, with 2 cousins, established what he called the Roosevelt Museum of Natural History. Determined to become a zoologist, he snared countless creatures great and small, stored their prepared carcasses all about the house, and examined them and catalogued them.

At age 9, he wrote a precociously learned paper, "The Natural History of Insects", based on personal observation.

In the summer of 1873 he studied German and French in Dresden, Germany under Fraulein Anna Minkwitz, who predicted of her pupil: "He will surely one day be a great professor, or who knows...he may become president of the United States."

He attended college at Harvard:

among other activities: secretary of the Hasty Pudding Club, VP of the Natural History Club
runner up for the campus lightweight boxing championship. Long remembered for his sportsmanship in that bout.
graduated Phi Beta Kappa and summa cum laude

HOBBIES:

A huge proponent of "the strenuous life". While Governor of New York he grappled with a middleweight champion wrestler several times a week. As President he boxed regularly. Also took up jujitsu. Skinny-dipped in the icy waters of the Potomac. Also, hunting, rowing, tennis, and polo.

Sedentary hobbies: the study of animals, especially birds, and reading history, biography, poetry, and fiction. "I find it a great comfort to like all kinds of books," he remarked as President, "and to be able to get half an hour or an hour's complete rest and complete detachment from the fighting of the moment."

In 1884, his mother and wife died on the same day and TR left New York for the Badlands of the Dakota Territory, living there for the next 2 years. He mastered his sorrow as he lived in the saddle, driving cattle, hunting, and capturing 3 thieves. The Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park in North Dakota, which includes his ranch, was created in his memory.

He also authored 40+ books. Among them:

- The Naval War of 1812, 1882
- Hunting Trip of a Ranchman, 1885
- Personal Experiences of Life on a Cattle Ranch, 1885
- Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail, 1888
- The Winning of the West, 1889
- History of New York City, 1891
- The Wilderness Hunter, 1893
- American Ideals and other Essays, 1897
- History as Literature and other Essays
- Life Histories of African Game Animals, 1924
- National Strength and International Duty, 1918

MILITARY SERVICE:

Spanish-American War

Roosevelt served as commander of the First US Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, popularly known as the Rough Riders, from May to September 1898, rising from Lt. Col. to Col.

He strongly believed in leadership by example. At San Juan on July 1, he and his Rough Riders electrified the nation in a valiant charge up Kettle Hill (San Juan was the name of the group of hills). Roosevelt led the charge up that hill and became the darling of the press.

CAREER BEFORE PRESIDENCY:

New York State Assemblyman

His energy and persistent struggle against machine politics earned him the nickname "Cyclone Assemblyman"

Member of US Civil Service Commission

President of NYC Police Board

Rooted out the corruption in the police department.

Strictly enforced alcohol/Sabbath laws: "I do not deal with public sentiment. I deal with the law."

Assistant Secretary of the Navy

Emerged as the principle advocate of expansionism and the war with Spain.

Also among the first to foresee the military potential of airplanes.

Governor of NY

Vice President of the USA

At age 42, the youngest man to serve. (JFK was the youngest elected.)

PRESIDENT OF THE USA

President McKinley's manager, Mark Hanna bemoaned the fact, :
"Now look...that damned cowboy is President of the United States!"

Inaugural address: (excerpt)

"We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with other nations of the earth, and we must behave as beseems a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words, but in our deeds, that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights."

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" Please put out the light."

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30 cent stamp
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Roosevelt County, New Mexico
The Rio Roosevelt, in the Amazon Basin, Brazil
The Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota

NICKNAMES

Bull Moose
Driving Force
Dynamo of Power
Four Eyes
Great White Chief
Happy Warrior
Haroun-al-Roosevelt
Hero of San Juan Hill
Man on Horseback
Meddler
Old Lion
Rough Rider
T.R.
Teddy

Telescope Teddy
Trust Buster
Typical American

Trust Buster (his ideal was to use Government as the arbiter among conflicting economic forces in the Nation, especially between labor and capital. He insisted that moderate reform was the only conservative way to prevent drastic upheaval.)

WHITE HOUSE

"I don't think any family has ever enjoyed the White House more than we have," he wrote.

There were pillow fights, father included, which TR described as "vigorous".

There was stilt walking and bicycle riding in the halls. How did those spiral lines and broad ruts get on the floor of the East Room?... "We thought it would make a fine roller skating rink for the children...and we found it dandy." There were also wrestling matches.

And, a menagerie: dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, squirrels, raccoons, a badger, a black bear, a kangaroo rat, a parrot, and a green garter snake, and calico pony named Algonquin.

TR was very young at heart. One of his best friends said, "One thing you must always remember about Roosevelt is that he is about seven years old." He loved to take ambassadors and other officials on hikes in Rock Creek Park.

SPEAK SOFTLY AND CARRY A BIG STICK

In foreign policy, TR steered the US toward more active participation in world politics. The "big stick" was the new American Navy, which he built up.

To enable the fleet to move readily between the Atlantic and Pacific, he took drastic measures to begin construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

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--TR wore a ring that had been worn by President Lincoln and was taken off his hand after his death.

--TR was the first president to:
Ride in an automobile, 1902
Submerge in a submarine, 1905
Fly in an airplane, 1910 (as ex-President)

Mornings on Horseback, David McCullough, Simon & Schuster, New York, 1981

TR Sr.: "All that gives me most pleasure in the retrospect," he preached to his older son, "is connected with others, an evidence that we are not placed here to live exclusively for ourselves." p.137

Once, in an effort to head off some stray calves, TR immortalized himself along the Little Missouri by calling to one of his cowboys, "Hasten forward quickly there!" pp.328-9

Describing cowboys: "Meanness, cowardice, and dishonesty are not tolerated. There is a high regard for truthfulness and keeping one's word, intense contempt for any kind of hypocrisy, and a hearty dislike for a man who shirks his work." p.340

"Much has been given to us, and so, much will be expected of us; and we must take heed to use aright the gifts entrusted to our care." speech at Dickinson Fourth of July celebration, 1886, p. 349

"So it is particularly incumbent on us here today so to act throughout our lives as to leave our children a heritage, for which we will receive their blessing and not their curse." ibid

"It is not what we have that will make us a great nation; it is the way in which we use it." ibid

"But we must keep steadily in mind that no people were ever yet benefited by riches if their prosperity corrupted their virtue." ibid

"We have fallen heirs to the most glorious heritage a people ever received, and each one must do his part if we wish to show that the nation is worthy of its good fortune." ibid

Talks with T.R., from the diaries of John J. Leary Jr., Houghton Mifflin, Boston and New York, 1920

"In my office in the White House there was a splendid portrait of Lincoln. Ofttimes, when I had some matter to decide, something involved and difficult to dispose of, where there were conflicting rights and all that sort of thing, I would look up at that splendid face and try to imagine him in my place and try to figure out what he would do in the circumstances." p.viii

" . . . I wonder if you recall one verse of Micah that I am very fond of -- 'to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God' -- that to me is the essence of religion. To be just with all men, to be merciful to those to whom mercy should be shown, to realize that there are some things that must always remain a mystery to us, and when the time comes for us to enter the great blackness, to go smiling and unafraid." p.65

"To love justice, to be merciful, to appreciate that the great mysteries shall not be known to us, and so living, face the beyond confident and without fear -- that is life." p.66

"My, but I have no patience with those who attack, who would destroy a man's belief in religion -- no patience with those who would convert the Jew en masse, or the Catholic. More likely than not, where they succeed at all they succeed only in destroying something -- they take something real away and give nothing in return, leaving the victim bankrupt. I am always sorry for the faithless man, just as I am sorry for the woman without virtue." pp.66-7

"All the trouble I ever have with the papers is of their ['the headline fellows'] making. Friends come to me and say, 'Those reporters.' But it isn't the reporters. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred they are correct to a 'T'." p.137

TR at times liked to read popular magazines, especially when travelling. An accompanying journalist (Leary) once remarked that this was "rather low brow diet," to which TR responded: "True, but why feed entirely on the heavier stuff? I get all the 'high-brow' magazines at home. Lord! I don't read one half of them. This low-brow stuff, as you call it, is good for a change. I like a good detective story when I can get it. These things may not be literature, but they interest and rest me. They make up the salads of my reading." p.173

Loyalty: "The spirit of the clan is what we as Americans lack. We need one big American clan, with its members always for the clan. I must confess that I have never been able to get the viewpoint of those very excellent persons who object to the old navy toast: 'My country right, my country wrong; but right or wrong, my country.' . . .

I want my country to be right; I hope she always will be right; but right or wrong, whatever she gets into I am going to be with her until she gets out. Then if there is any correcting to do, I'll try and do my share. And I am not prepared to concede the possibility of error in that doctrine by agreeing to debate it with anybody.

It is said to be bad ethics, just as it is said to be bad ethics to teach a boy to defend himself, or his baby brother or his sister or his mother. Some good people hold that a boy who gets into a fight, whether he be right or wrong, should be punished. I do not. If one of my boys was a bully, I'd try to thrash it out of him. If he would not defend himself against a bully, I'd thrash him until I had some degree of manhood in him. He'd require but one thrashing." pp.177-8

New Blood in the GOP: "It is so silly to oppose the entrance of new blood into the party. To do so is to fail to recognize that there are new racial elements in the community that are coming to the point where they must be considered politically, for they are political factors.

The wise thing to do is to welcome all that are good in these new elements into the party, make them feel at home, and give them a share of the work that is to be done, and let them, in time, work into the places that belong to them. Otherwise your party is apt to become too exclusive to be of value when it comes to a real test." pp.210-11

"It should not be possible to tell a man's politics by his name."
p.212

"In other words, every boy thinks his father is a pretty big man. One of mine told a teacher once his father was 'it.' That confidence is something no man can afford to lose, and if he can make his boy see that the thing to do is to go to his father with his troubles, he has a pretty good guarantee that the boy won't get into any very serious messes. On the other hand, if the boy knows that he is going to get a dressing-down every time his parent hears of some venial sin of omission or commission, boylike, he's going to try and conceal as much as he can. He will, however, get advice abroad if he does not get it at home, and he's mighty lucky if the kind he gets abroad is the kind he should have." p.235

Edith Kermit Roosevelt: Portrait of a First Lady, Sylvia Jukes Morris, Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, Inc., New York, 1980

letter from TR to Edith Carow; from Constantinople, April 7, 1873 (p. 40):

I think I have enjoyed myself more this winter than I ever did before. Much to add to my enjoyment Father gave me a gun at Christmas, which rendered me happy and the rest of the family miserable.

I killed several hundred birds with it, and then went and lost it! I think I enjoyed the time in Egypt most, and after that I had the most fun while camping out in Syria . . . we were on horseback for several hours of each day, and as I like riding ever so much, and as the Syrian horses are very good, we had a splendid time. While riding I bothered the family somewhat by carrying the gun over my shoulder, and on the journey to the Jordan, when I was on the most spirited horse I ever rode, I bothered the horse too, as was evidenced by his running away several times when the gun struck him too hard. Our tent life had a good many adventures in it. Once it rained very hard and the rain went into our open trunks. Another time our tents were almost blown away in a rough wind, and once I hunted a couple of jackals for two or three miles as fast as the horse would go. Yours truly,

T. ROOSEVELT, JR.

1884 -- loss of James G. Blaine, "the Continental Liar from the State of Maine," brought to an end 24 years of Republican rule. (p.77)

"If you fail to work in public life as well as in private for honesty, and uprightness, and virtue, if you condone vice because the vicious man is smart, or if you in any way cast your weight into the scales in favor of evil, you are just so far corrupting and making less valuable the birthright of your children."

TR, speech in Dickinson, Dakota, July 4, 1886

[Christmas Eve, 1896] afternoon he [TR] went down to Cove School [near Sagamore Hill, where his son Ted was a student], and urged the children to stand up for their rights, be kind to animals, and do something worth while when they grew up -- a speech he was to make there, with minor variations, for the rest of his life. (p.164)

Reporter Richard Harding Davis of the Herald insisting that British military observor Capt. Arthur Lee meet TR: "Good heavens, don't you know Theodore Roosevelt? You must meet him this very minute. He's the biggest thing here and the most typical American living." Cuba, 1989 (p.177)

"It is absolutely impossible for a Republic long to endure if it becomes either corrupt or cowardly . . ."

TR, Inauguration as
Governor of New York,
January 1899 (p.192)

The Roosevelts guineau pigs in Albany days were named after real people without regard to sex. There was a Father O'Grady, Admiral Dewey, and Fighting Bob Evans. One day young Archie burst in on his parents and some guests, proclaiming, "Father, Father, Bishop Doane has had twins!" (p.196)

President William Howard Taft, May 1910: "I don't suppose there was ever such a reception as that being given Theodore in Europe now. It does not surprise me that rulers, potentates, and public men should pay him this honor, but what does surprise me is that small villages, which one would hardly think had ever heard of the United States should seem to know all about the man. The receptions which are accorded him in small obscure towns and hamlets are most significant. It illustrates how his personality has swept over the world, for after all no great event transpired during either of his administrations, and no startling legislation was enacted into law. It is the force of his personality that has passed beyond his own country and the capitals of the world and seeped into the small crevices of the universe (emphasis added)." Archibald Butt, Taft and Roosevelt, 2 vols., Doubleday, 1930, p.332

TR: "never demand[] of knowledge anything except that it should be valueless." (p.359)

Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary: to be with TR "was to be stimulated in the best sense of the word for the work of life." (p.360)

The phone at Sagamore Hill being out of order, a repairman was sent for. A servant arrived to announce: "Colonel, the telephone man has been here, sir, and he says you cut down all the trees this morning which had the wires on them, and he said too, sir, that you didn't even pull the wires out after the trees fell." (p.375)

TR speaking to Progressive Party rally in Madison Square Garden, October 30, 1912: " . . . We here in America hold in our hands the hope of the world, the fate of the coming years, and shame and disgrace will be ours if in our eyes the light of high resolve is dimmed, if we trail in the dust the golden hopes of men."

"Only those are fit to live who do not fear to die; and none are fit to die who have shrunk from the joy of life. Both life and death are parts of the same Great Adventure." TR, Works, XIX, pp. 243-47

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR.

NAME:

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

Named after his father.

The toy teddy bear was named for him after a cartoon depicted him sparing the life of a cub while hunting.

The first president to be known popularly by his initials

PERSONALITY:

It was often said that he craved the limelight, that he set out to be, as one observer put it, "the bride at every wedding, the corpse at every funeral."

Unlike many predecessors and followers, he delighted in being president and was sorry to see his term end.

He was fearless, decisive, ambitious, proud, and irresistibly charming to men and women alike.

He loved children and often took the time to romp with them or gather them around for a story.

When he spoke, he gesticulated constantly, pounding his fists into the air, his head jerking to and fro.

He was also a good listener.

He had a photographic memory, often stunning visitors by reciting whole passages of a book he had read decades before.

In all his adventures, both in his youth and as a man, he showed utter fearlessness. "There were all kinds of things of which I was afraid at first," he said, "ranging from grizzly bears to mean horses and gunfighters; but by acting as if I was not afraid I gradually ceased to be afraid. Most men can have the same experience if they choose."

BIRTH:

Born October 27, 1858 in New York City. (the only President born there.)

His mother described him as a "Cross between a terrapin and Dr. Young." ?

CHILDHOOD:

Young Theodore was a frail, nearsighted severely asthmatic child. His father told him he had no body, so he had to build his mind. He resolved to build his body...and got to the point where he could endure incredible physical hardship. From then on, for the rest of his life, he was known for his athletics and activity. Some think of him as a staple American success story, as much a part of American folklore as Lincoln's rail splitting.

He was a hyperactive, often mischievous youngster.

At age 7, he first developed his lifelong interest in animals, when he spotted a dead seal on a slab of wood at a local market. "That seal," he later recalled, "filled me with every possible feeling of romance and adventure." He somehow acquired the seal's head and, with 2 cousins, established what he called the Roosevelt Museum of Natural History. Determined to become a zoologist, he snared countless creatures great and small, stored their prepared carcasses all about the house, and examined them and catalogued them.

At age 9, he wrote a precociously learned paper, "The Natural History of Insects", based on personal observation.

In the summer of 1873 he studied German and French in Dresden, Germany under Fraulein Anna Minkwitz, who predicted of her pupil: "He will surely one day be a great professor, or who knows...he may become president of the United States."

He attended college at Harvard:

among other activities: secretary of the Hasty Pudding Club, VP of the Natural History Club
runner up for the campus lightweight boxing championship. Long remembered for his sportsmanship in that bout.
graduated Phi Beta Kappa and summa cum laude

HOBBIES:

A huge proponent of "the strenuous life". While Governor of New York he grappled with a middleweight champion wrestler several times a week. As President he boxed regularly. Also took up jujitsu. Skinny-dipped in the icy waters of the Potomac. Also, hunting, rowing, tennis, and polo.

Sedentary hobbies: the study of animals, especially birds, and reading history, biography, poetry, and fiction. "I find it a great comfort to like all kinds of books," he remarked as President, "and to be able to get half an hour or an hour's complete rest, and complete detachment from the fighting of the moment."

In 1884, his mother and wife died on the same day and TR left New York for the Badlands of the Dakota Territory, living there for the next 2 years. He mastered his sorrow as he lived in the saddle, driving cattle, hunting, and capturing 3 thieves. The Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park in North Dakota, which includes his ranch, was created in his memory.

He also authored 40+ books. Among them:

- The Naval War of 1812, 1882
- Hunting Trip of a Ranchman, 1885
- Personal Experiences of Life on a Cattle Ranch, 1885
- Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail, 1888
- The Winning of the West, 1889
- History of New York City, 1891
- The Wilderness Hunter, 1893
- American Ideals and other Essays, 1897
- History as Literature and other Essays
- Life Histories of African Game Animals, 1924
- National Strength and International Duty, 1918

MILITARY SERVICE:

Spanish-American War

Roosevelt served as commander of the First US Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, popularly known as the Rough Riders, from May to September 1898, rising from Lt. Col. to Col.

He strongly believed in leadership by example. At San Juan on July 1, he and his Rough Riders electrified the nation in a valiant charge up Kettle Hill (San Juan was the name of the group of hills). Roosevelt led the charge up that hill and became the darling of the press.

CAREER BEFORE PRESIDENCY:

New York State Assemblyman

His energy and persistent struggle against machine politics earned him the nickname "Cyclone Assemblyman"

Member of US Civil Service Commission

President of NYC Police Board

Rooted out the corruption in the police department.

Strictly enforced alcohol/Sabbath laws: "I do not deal with public sentiment. I deal with the law."

Assistant Secretary of the Navy

Emerged as the principle advocate of expansionism and the war with Spain.

Also among the first to foresee the military potential of airplanes.

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LEAVING THE PRESIDENCY

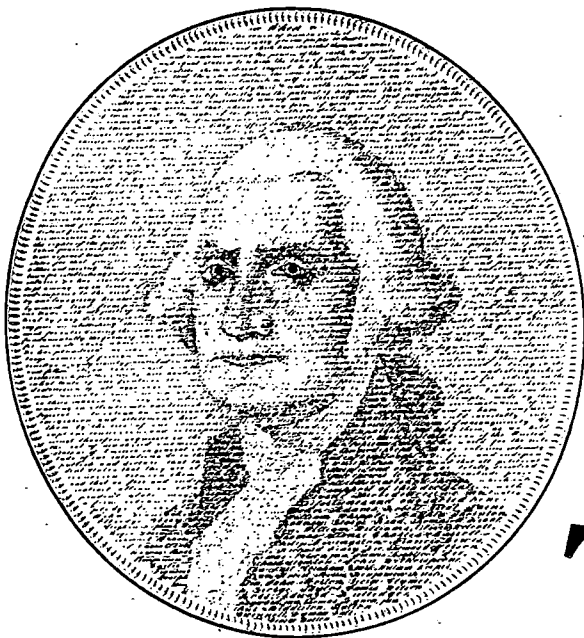
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The
Presidents
Tidbits & Trivia



Sid Frank & Arden Davis Melick

GREENWICH HOUSE
Distributed by Crown Publishers, Inc.
New York

THE PRESIDENTS



SOME FAMILY TREE

It wasn't enough that **Franklin D. Roosevelt** claimed kin to more *Mayflower* descendants than any other President, he was also apparently related to more Presidents. Genealogists have traced blood or marriage relationships between FDR and eleven first families, including **Washington, Adams, Madison, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Taylor, Grant, Benjamin Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt** and **Taft**.

MAN OF OPPOSITES

He had been born in a log cabin, but he lived in an impressive mansion when he entertained Lincoln in 1861. He could barely read and write at 20, yet at 62 he was chancellor of a major university. Born of poor, hard-working parents, he was apprenticed to a clothmaker as a youth, but before he was 30 he was a prosperous lawyer moving with the most distinguished families. He began his public career as an Anti-Mason, one that opposed secret societies; twenty-seven years later he joined the secret rites of the Order of the Star-Spangled Banner, an anti-Catholic, anti-foreigner fraternal order. As a Whig Congressman he showed strong leadership and vote-getting ability, but he was said to lack personal ambition. In 1844 he ran for governor of New York, and he was nominated and elected Vice-President in 1848. On the day of his inauguration

after the death of President Taylor, he said he would not seek reelection. Nonetheless, he actively sought the presidency twice, losing his party's nomination in 1852 and running a poor third as the Know-Nothings' candidate in 1856. **Millard Fillmore** was not your run-of-the-mill President.



JFK TO LBJ

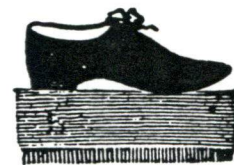
Relations between President **Kennedy** and his second-in-command, **Lyndon Johnson**, were not always peaches and cream.

Composing a birthday telegram to Johnson as a gesture of goodwill, Kennedy said, "This is worse than drafting a state document."



THE FIRST

The first President to receive a transcontinental telegram was **Abraham Lincoln**, in 1861.

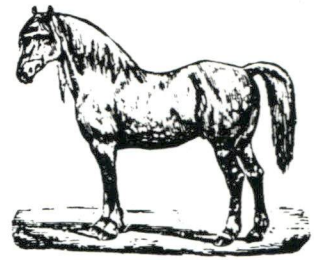
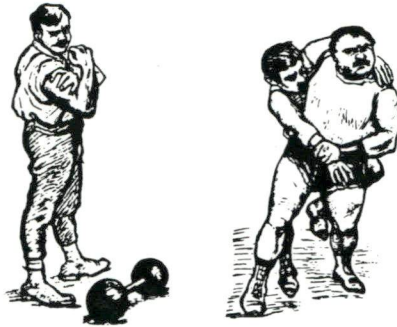


THANKS, MA

A very long time before **Lyndon Johnson** became President, he was a bootblack. During this period, his father bought a local newspaper. While her husband was away on a business trip, Lyndon's mother was in charge of the newspaper. The boy asked her if he could take an ad in the newspaper to promote his bootblack business. She agreed, and it was done.

When Father found out about the ad he didn't say much one way or the other. Not much, except for telling everyone he met, "I bought a newspaper for my wife to advertise that my son is a bootblack."

Tidbits & Trivia



RINGLING BROTHERS, BARNUM & ROOSEVELT

"I don't think any family has ever enjoyed the White House more than we have," wrote **Teddy Roosevelt**. No one has ever been known to dispute the statement. There were pillow fights, father included, which TR described as "vigorous."

There was stilt walking and bicycle riding in the halls, and why were those spiral lines and broad ruts covering the parquet oak flooring of the East Room?

"We thought it would make a fine roller skating rink," said the children, "and we found it dandy."

There were wrestling matches, of both a domestic and imported variety. "I am wrestling with two Japanese wrestlers three times a week," wrote Teddy. "My right ankle and my left wrist and one thumb and both great toes are swollen sufficiently to more or less impair their usefulness, and I am well mottled with bruises elsewhere. Still I have made good progress, and . . . they have taught me three new throws that are perfect corkers."

And then there was the menagerie. This included dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, squirrels, raccoons, a badger, a black bear, a kangaroo

rat, TR Jr.'s parrot, Eli, and Alice's green garter snake, Emily Spinach . . . "Emily" in honor of a skinny aunt and "Spinach" for its color.

Perhaps the favorite pet was their calico pony, Algonquin. When Archie was confined to his second-floor bedroom with the measles, the only thing his brothers could think of that would cheer up Archie was a visit from Algonquin. So Algonquin paid Archie a visit. And how did the pony get up to the second floor? Foolish question. He rode up on the elevator like anybody else.



Tidbits & Trivia

HOW DO YOU ADDRESS A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IF YOU WISH TO USE THE CORRECT FORM, EVEN THOUGH YOU KNOW IT IS EXTREMELY UNLIKELY THAT YOU WILL RECEIVE AN ANSWER TO YOUR LETTER WRITTEN TO YOU BY THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF?

Dear Mr. President:



THE BEST REASON

Thomas Jefferson was reluctant to assume the responsibility for writing the Declaration of Independence, feeling that **John Adams** was better qualified. Conversely Adams thought Jefferson should be the author and told him why:

“Reason first: You are a Virginian, and Virginia ought to appear at the head of this business.

“Reason second: I am obnoxious, suspected and unpopular; you are very much otherwise.

“Reason third: You can write 10 times better than I can.”



PRESIDENTS ON THE PRESIDENCY

I have had enough of it, heaven knows! I have had all the honor there is in this place, and have had responsibilities enough to kill any man.

William McKinley

YOUNG AT HEART

One President with the image of a bluff and hearty outdoorsman perhaps surprisingly could often be found playing games with children. On one occasion, **Theodore Roosevelt** exuberantly greeted his daughter and her chums with the suggestion, “Children, come with me — I’ll teach you how to walk on stilts!”

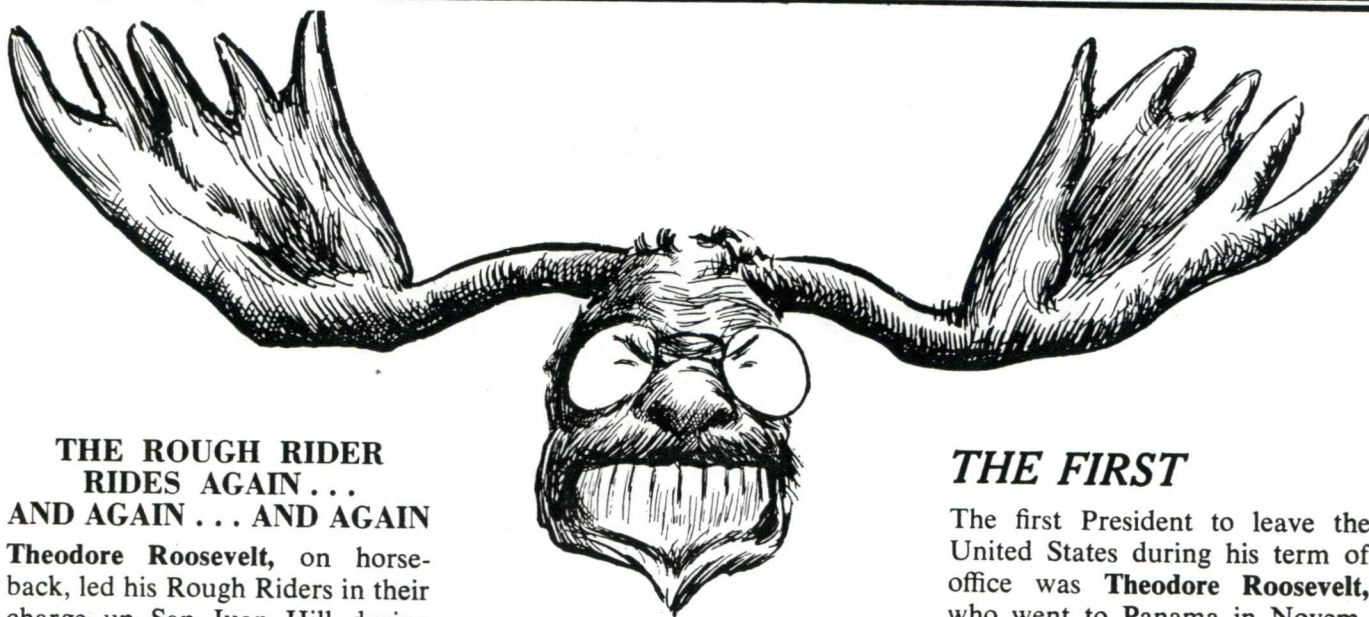
One of T.R.’s best friends said, “One thing you must always remember about Roosevelt is that he is about seven years old.”

PERMISSIVE PRESIDENTIAL PARENT

Theodore Roosevelt was a permissive father. One of the few recorded instances of his parental ire being roused resulted from an activity indulged in by his son Quentin. Since the family were residents of the White House, family members should, by all means, consider it their home. But one does not . . . repeat, DOES NOT . . . throw spitballs at the portrait of Andrew Jackson.



Tidbits & Trivia



THE ROUGH RIDER RIDES AGAIN... AND AGAIN... AND AGAIN

Theodore Roosevelt, on horseback, led his Rough Riders in their charge up San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War.

Changing only his mode of transportation, T.R. continued to maintain his position at the front of the group. He was the first President to:

Ride in an automobile, 1902.

Submerge in a submarine, 1905.

Fly in an airplane, 1910 (as ex-President).

Land. Sea. Air. That seems to about cover it, Teddy.

PISTOL PACKIN' PRES.

Following the assassination of William McKinley, President **Teddy Roosevelt** took to carrying a gun in public so he would "have some chance of shooting the assassin before he could shoot me."

THE FIRST

The first President to leave the United States during his term of office was **Theodore Roosevelt**, who went to Panama in November 1906 aboard the battleship USS *Louisiana* to inspect the progress being made on the Panama Canal.



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WHAT'S A MOTHER TO DO?

Edith Roosevelt was a patient woman when it came to **Teddy Roosevelt's** foibles, and she was as energetic as he in pursuing the outdoor life. On at least one occasion, however, she admitted that being on call virtually 24 hours a day to comfort his regiment of Rough Riders had strained her good nature to its outer limits. Taking care of the Rough Riders, she said, was like being "parents to a thousand very large and very bad children."
 She should know. She raised six herself.

- English, Scottish (2)**
 Grant
 Hayes
- Swiss-German (2)**
 Hoover
 Eisenhower
- English, French (1)**
 Garfield
- Irish (1)**
 Kennedy
- Irish, Scottish, English (1)**
 Reagan
- Scottish, Welsh (1)**
 Monroe
- Welsh (1)**
 Jefferson



PUT THEM ALL TOGETHER, THEY SPELL MOTHER

Virginia is a mother. She is known as the Mother of Presidents. Eight of Virginia's boys became President of the United States. **Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Wilson** all were born in Virginia.
 Close behind is Ohio, the birthplace of seven Presidents . . . **Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, Taft, and Harding.**



MOMMY, READ US THE STORY ABOUT THE OLD MAN WHO KNEW EVERYTHING

Louisa Adams, wife of **John Quincy Adams**, read the *Dialogues of Plato* to their sons in the original Greek.

THEY'RE Y RELATIV

Mary Lincoln was s many to have stron sympathies. The su hardly without four reasons:
 Her brother, George geon, Confederate Ar Her half brothers, I Samuel Todd, and Todd, all killed figl Confederate Army.
 Confederate Brigadi Benjamin Hardin He of her half sister Em action at the Battle mauga.
 After her husband's d went South from h Kentucky. Upon her was refused readmiss first swearing an oath to the United States. I not take the oath. The cer who was holding h sent a telegram to Lin ing instructions.
 Lincoln wired back, ' me."
 So Emilie came to vi and brother-in-law White House, and waggged even faster th



<i>Tanner President</i>	<i>Perpetual Candidate</i>
<i>Texas</i>	<i>Pretender</i>
<i>Uncle Sam</i>	<i>Reform Governor</i>
<i>Unconditional Surrender</i>	<i>Sage of Princeton</i>
<i>Union Safeguard</i>	<i>Stubborn Old Grover</i>
<i>United States</i>	<i>Stuffed Prophet</i>
<i>Unprecedented Strategist</i>	<i>Uncle Jumbo</i>
<i>Unquestionably Skilled</i>	<i>Veto Governor</i>
<i>Useless Grant</i>	<i>Veto Mayor</i>
<i>Hayes</i>	<i>Veto President</i>
<i>Dark Horse President</i>	B. Harrison
<i>Fraud President</i>	<i>Centennial President</i>
<i>Granny Hayes</i>	<i>Chinese Harrison</i>
<i>Hero of '77</i>	<i>Grandfather's Hat</i>
<i>His Fraudulency</i>	<i>Grandpa's Grandson</i>
<i>Old Eight to Seven</i>	<i>Kid Gloves Harrison</i>
<i>President De Facto</i>	<i>Little Ben</i>
<i>Garfield</i>	<i>Son of His Grandfather</i>
<i>Canal Boy</i>	McKinley
<i>Martyr President</i>	<i>Idol of Ohio</i>
<i>Preacher President</i>	<i>Napoleon of Protection</i>
<i>Teacher President</i>	<i>Prosperity's Advance Agent</i>
Arthur	<i>Stocking-foot Orator</i>
<i>America's First Gentleman</i>	<i>Wobbly Willie</i>
<i>Arthur the Gentleman</i>	T. Roosevelt
<i>Dude President</i>	<i>Bull Moose</i>
<i>Elegant Arthur</i>	<i>Driving Force</i>
<i>First Gentleman of the Land</i>	<i>Dynamo of Power</i>
<i>His Accidency</i>	<i>Four Eyes</i>
<i>Our Chet</i>	<i>Great White Chief</i>
<i>Prince Arthur</i>	<i>Happy Warrior</i>
Cleveland	<i>Haroun-al-Roosevelt</i>
<i>Buffalo Hangman</i>	<i>Hero of San Juan Hill</i>
<i>Buffalo Sheriff</i>	<i>Man on Horseback</i>
<i>Claimant</i>	<i>Meddler</i>
<i>Dumb Prophet</i>	<i>Old Lion</i>
<i>Grover the Good</i>	<i>Rough Rider</i>
<i>Hangman of Buffalo</i>	<i>T.R.</i>
<i>Man of Destiny</i>	<i>Teddy</i>
<i>Old Grover</i>	<i>Telescope Teddy</i>
<i>Old Veto</i>	<i>Trust Buster</i>
<i>People's President</i>	<i>Typical American</i>