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PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TUESDAY AFTERNOON RALLY
October 30, 1990 2 p.m.
Hyatt Regency, Washington

Thank you -- I didn't think I'd ever say it, but after that terrific reception -- it's great to be back in Washington! ((Or was that warm welcome because you're excited to see the front man for a bestselling author? Since none of my children or grandchildren are writers I'd figured I was safe -- who'd have thought my own dog would have written a "lick and tell" book?))

A wonderful turnout -- and a contagious spirit. One week from today is Election Day. Opportunity Day. A day when America's voters will have the opportunity to do something great: to vote for change. To vent ~~all the~~ ^{their} frustration, and anger, and betrayal they've felt at the hands of an unresponsive and irresponsible Congress -- the Democratic Congress -- that crowd, right up there [point to Capitol Hill]. America has the opportunity to send that crowd a message by ~~electing~~ ^{sending} more Republicans to Congress.

~~On November 6, millions of Americans will go into the voting booths to proudly exercise their precious right to vote. And with their votes they can say to every Democratic Congressman or Senator who hasn't heard, "We're mad as hell and we're not going to take it anymore!"~~ ^{send a message} ~~to every member who tried to raise taxes on working America.~~ ^{who mortgaged the future of our children, by the way}

And we shouldn't have to take it anymore. This is our country - your country. It belongs to those who work in the fields and factories of America -- who run the small businesses - who teach our children -- who protect this land -- each one is

↑
COULD BE BETTER
WOULD
↑ I.C.(R).
↑ TOUGH
"HAD TO GET
OUT OF THERE"
POSITIVE

part of this
Democratic
spends 60
Americans
they can say
we're not
to let
you
get away
with !!

every bit as much a part of the American Dream as the privileged few who roam the Congressional corridors of power. You wouldn't know that to watch the Democrats. They're too busy -- busy taking care of their special interests and their re-election interests. They may have forgotten their most basic, sacred trust is the common interest. Well, Republicans haven't forgotten. And Americans ~~should~~^{will} remember that ~~on election day~~. It's the Republicans who are looking out for the working men and women of this country. \\

Who would have thought that the finest instincts and ideals of Jefferson and Adams would have come down to this: an arrogant majority that uses its power to protect its own prerogatives; its own perks; its own privileges; and its own pet projects. It's time the American people said enough is enough. \\

~~That beautiful building on the Hill~~^{is City} should inspire great visions and great deeds. Instead it's become a place where dealmakers peddle promises in the shadows. \\ ((You know, they say there are two things you should never watch being made: sausage and laws. Well, when it comes to the Democrats in Congress, I'd say this year we've been taken on a 1st-class tour of the hot dog factory.)) \\

I was disheartened^{appointed} -- but not surprised to hear a Democratic Leader say the Democrats will continue to demand higher taxes next year. Disheartened^{appointed} to hear the distortion of Republican motives, goals and accomplishments. Disheartened^{appointed} to hear the clumsy explanation of the Democrats' attempt to raise \$40 billion

Phil
Dove
JMB

But stay always "on" do this as we in the majority
3
in new income taxes on working Americans and call it 'soaking the rich'. Well, Republicans didn't let them get away with it last week, and we're not going to let them get away with it next year.

Americans have had to endure six months of endless budget negotiations. We finally got a budget. And we fought for the good ^{in this} ~~features~~ of the package: the spending cuts, ^{entitlement reform,} and the tough ^{Phil} enforcement provisions. But for six months the Democrats ^{Dave} stalled. ^{OMB} For six months this Democratic Congress stalled the budget agreement and ^{risked} ~~stalled~~ the economy, ^{they pulled back the throttle} all in the name of ^{or this economy} politics and higher taxes. And the American people can hold the Democrats responsible, ^{because we're not going to let them get away with it.} and ~~I'll lead the parade.~~

All in all, this budget agreement is unprecedented, long-overdue, absolutely necessary. We got nearly \$350 billion in spending cuts and almost \$500 billion in total deficit reduction. ^{That ransom was taxes.} But to get an agreement we had to pay a ransom. ^{Phil} ^{Dave} ^{OMB} After all, the

Democrats chant has always been "tax and spend and damn the deficit". ^{I will not} ~~Well I'll be damned if I'm going to~~ leave America's children an avalanche of unpaid bills.

But the issue is larger than one budget agreement, or one session of Congress, or one election. It may sound corny, but it is about the American Dream. It's about the differences between the parties, and who can best build a better America. It's about America's families, and America's values, and who best represents them. You know the answer -- Republicans do. ^{you know the difference between Republicans and Democrats.} We're the ones fighting for choice -- in education, in child care, in housing. And we're going to keep on fighting. We're

the ones determined to bring hope and opportunity to the millions forgotten by the Democrats. And we won't give up on them. We're the ones with more sympathy for the victims of crime than the criminals. And we're going to keep supporting our police officers. We're the ones who understand that the world remains a dangerous place and that American leadership can meet the challenges of an uncertain world. And America will continue to lead because Republicans won't undermine America's strength.

and Hawaii?
MIC
in America
Term
legislation
is

You know, I just returned from California, and Oklahoma.

There, as all around the country, there's a growing momentum for limiting terms of legislators. ^{well, the biggest, most entrenched special interest is right here.} ~~is~~ an idea whose time has come, and I think it's time it ~~has~~ come to Capitol Hill. \ \ \

You know, when you get out in the country, you see the ideas that work. And what works is the line item veto that 43 governors already have. And what works is the ^{requirement for a} balanced budget that ⁴⁹ XX states already have. I like those ideas because I like what works. \ \ And that may be my problem with the Democrat Congress.

Erwin
Wilcox
interview

Now, I won't go quite so far as Mark Twain, who said, "It could probably be shown by facts and figures that there is no distinctly native American criminal class except Congress." I will, however, say that as I've traveled listening to the heartbeat of our people, I would agree wholeheartedly with Will Rogers, who said, "This country has come to feel the same when Congress is in session as when the baby gets hold of a hammer."

Let's
Quote

Will Rogers' words were never more true than today. It's

time government for special interests is replaced by government for the people. We need a government of more Republicans from the breadth of this great nation -- who owe their allegiance to the communities of our 50 states -- not to the Democratic tax-and-spend dogma of Capitol Hill. Led by men and women with a sense of history. A genuine vision. [^] A willingness to make ^{The kind of vision that enabled this →} difficult choices on behalf of the national interest. And a sense of the potential of this country and of every American.

And there is hope: because across this land still pulse the generosity and optimism of the true American spirit. The spirit to which Republicans are responding. We will reform this city. ^{for Capitol} Revive this institution. Renew this nation. Together, we can keep this country strong and compassionate and idealistic. \ \

We will do it by bringing this country what it deserves: A Better Deal.

And I'm going to be carrying that message to the American people. Today I'm here in Washington, within sight of the Capitol Dome, but I will go to the vineyards of California and the farms of Ohio; to the beaches of Cape Cod and the oil fields of Texas. And every time I talk to the American people I'm going to tell them this: **more Republicans in Congress means more men and women fighting against raising taxes and against the big spenders. More Republicans mean a Better Deal for America.** And it starts with your vote -- your voice -- next week.

God bless all of you, and this great country we share.

#

This liberal Democrat Congress has become America's biggest, most entrenched special interest. The House intended to be closest to the people has become the House of Lords. Even in the middle of our negotiations, the big-spenders were looking for pork-barrel bonanzas. While we fought to curtail spending -- thanks to the quick eye of Sil Conte -- Congress was caught spending half a million dollars to create a Lawrence Welk tourist attraction. **Talk about the pork-barrel polka!** \\\

Bob
Barker
OMB

They voted ~~more than half a million dollars~~ ^{\$375,000} for a facelift of the House beauty parlor, and a study for new T.V. lights in the Senate. But it's going to take more than a beauty parlor facelift and a change in lighting to hide the ugly truth from the American voters. America needs a change. America needs a better deal. America needs a Republican Congress now. \\\

And one more reason for change: America is fed up with crime. And this year, America put out a 911 emergency call -- a call to Congress to report a crime in progress. **But all they got from Congress was a busy signal.** And the real crime in progress was taking place in the Congress itself, where liberal Democrats mugged our tough anti-crime bill. Run down by a mob of desperate Democrats fleeing home to campaign, it was a true hit and run.

Gone are habeas corpus reforms aimed at stopping convicted criminals from endlessly abusing the appeals process. Gone are reforms of the exclusionary rule -- a judge-made law that lets the guilty go free. **Most outrageous of all -- they cut our proposal for a real federal death penalty -- striking out even**

Crime
Bill
Bob
Barker
OMB

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CONGRESS
A TO Z

CQ's
Ready Reference
Encyclopedia

Congressional Quarterly Inc.
1414 22nd St. N.W.
Washington D.C. 20037

Party Affiliations in Congress and the Presidency 1789-1988

(Key to abbreviations: AD—Administration; AM—Anti-Masonic; C—Coalition; D—Democratic; DR—Democratic-Republican; F—Federalist; J—Jacksonian; NR—National Republican; Op—Opposition; R—Republican; U—Unionist; W—Whig. Figures are for the beginning of the first session of each Congress.)

Year	Congress	House		Senate		President	Year
		Majority party	Principal minority party	Majority party	Principal minority party		
1987-1989	100th	D-258	R-177	D-55	R-45	R (Reagan)	1899-19
1985-1987	99th	D-252	R-182	R-53	D-47	R (Reagan)	1897-18
1983-1985	98th	D-269	R-165	R-54	D-46	R (Reagan)	1895-18
1981-1983	97th	D-243	R-192	R-53	D-46	R (Reagan)	1893-18
1979-1981	96th	D-276	R-157	D-58	R-41	D (Carter)	1891-18
1977-1979	95th	D-292	R-143	D-61	R-38	D (Carter)	1889-18
1975-1977	94th	D-291	R-144	D-60	R-37	R (Ford)	1887-18
1973-1975	93rd	D-239	R-192	D-56	R-42	R (Nixon-Ford)	1885-18
1971-1973	92nd	D-254	R-180	D-54	R-44	R (Nixon)	1883-18
1969-1971	91st	D-243	R-192	D-57	R-43	R (Nixon)	1881-18
1967-1969	90th	D-247	R-187	D-64	R-36	D (L. Johnson)	1879-18
1965-1967	89th	D-295	R-140	D-68	R-32	D (L. Johnson)	1877-18
1963-1965	88th	D-258	R-177	D-67	R-33	D (L. Johnson)	1875-18
						D (Kennedy)	1873-18
						D (Kennedy)	1871-18
1961-1963	87th	D-263	R-174	D-65	R-35	D (Kennedy)	1869-18
1959-1961	86th	D-283	R-153	D-64	R-34	R (Eisenhower)	1867-18
1957-1959	85th	D-233	R-200	D-49	R-47	R (Eisenhower)	1865-18
1955-1957	84th	D-232	R-203	D-48	R-47	R (Eisenhower)	1863-18
1953-1955	83rd	R-221	D-211	R-48	D-47	R (Eisenhower)	1861-18
1951-1953	82nd	D-234	R-199	D-49	R-47	D (Truman)	1859-18
1949-1951	81st	D-263	R-171	D-54	R-42	D (Truman)	1857-18
1947-1949	80th	R-245	D-188	R-51	D-45	D (Truman)	1855-18
1945-1947	79th	D-242	R-190	D-56	R-38	D (Truman)	1853-18
1943-1945	78th	D-218	R-208	D-58	R-37	D (F. Roosevelt)	1851-18
1941-1943	77th	D-268	R-162	D-66	R-28	D (F. Roosevelt)	1849-18
1939-1941	76th	D-261	R-164	D-69	R-23	D (F. Roosevelt)	
1937-1939	75th	D-331	R-89	D-76	R-16	D (F. Roosevelt)	1847-18
1935-1937	74th	D-319	R-103	D-69	R-25	D (F. Roosevelt)	1845-18
1933-1935	73rd	D-310	R-117	D-60	R-35	D (F. Roosevelt)	1843-18
1931-1933	72nd	D-220	R-214	R-48	D-47	R (Hoover)	1841-18
1929-1931	71st	R-267	D-167	R-56	D-39	R (Hoover)	1839-18
1927-1929	70th	R-237	D-195	R-49	D-46	R (Coolidge)	1837-18
1925-1927	69th	R-247	D-183	R-56	D-39	R (Coolidge)	1835-18
1923-1925	68th	R-225	D-205	R-51	D-43	R (Coolidge)	1833-18
1921-1923	67th	R-301	D-131	R-59	D-37	R (Harding)	1831-18
1919-1921	66th	R-240	D-190	R-49	D-47	D (Wilson)	1829-18
1917-1919	65th	D-216	R-210	D-53	R-42	D (Wilson)	1827-18
1915-1917	64th	D-230	R-196	D-56	R-40	D (Wilson)	1825-18
1913-1915	63rd	D-291	R-127	D-51	R-44	D (Wilson)	1823-18
1911-1913	62nd	D-228	R-161	R-51	D-41	R (Taft)	1821-18
1909-1911	61st	R-219	D-172	R-61	D-32	R (Taft)	1819-18
1907-1909	60th	R-222	D-164	R-61	D-31	R (T. Roosevelt)	1817-18
1905-1907	59th	R-250	D-136	R-57	D-33	R (T. Roosevelt)	1815-18
1903-1905	58th	R-208	D-178	R-57	D-33	R (T. Roosevelt)	1813-18

35 yrs.

Year	Congress	House		Senate		President
		Majority party	Principal minority party	Majority party	Principal minority party	
1901-1903	57th	R-197	D-151	R-55	D-31	R (T. Roosevelt)
1899-1901	56th	R-185	D-163	R-53	D-26	R (McKinley)
1897-1899	55th	R-204	D-113	R-47	D-34	R (McKinley)
1895-1897	54th	R-244	D-105	R-43	D-39	D (Cleveland)
1893-1895	53rd	D-218	R-127	D-44	R-38	D (Cleveland)
1891-1893	52nd	D-235	R-88	R-47	D-39	R (B. Harrison)
1889-1891	51st	R-166	D-159	R-39	D-37	R (B. Harrison)
1887-1889	50th	D-169	R-152	R-39	D-37	D (Cleveland)
1885-1887	49th	D-183	R-140	R-43	D-34	D (Cleveland)
1883-1885	48th	D-197	R-118	R-38	D-36	R (Arthur)
1881-1883	47th	R-147	D-135	R-37	D-37	R (Arthur)
						R (Garfield)
1879-1881	46th	D-149	R-130	D-42	R-33	R (Hayes)
1877-1879	45th	D-153	R-140	R-39	D-36	R (Hayes)
1875-1877	44th	D-169	R-109	R-45	D-29	R (Grant)
1873-1875	43rd	R-194	D-92	R-49	D-19	R (Grant)
1871-1873	42nd	R-134	D-104	R-52	D-17	R (Grant)
1869-1871	41st	R-149	D-63	R-56	D-11	R (Grant)
1867-1869	40th	R-143	D-49	R-42	D-11	R (A. Johnson)
1865-1867	39th	U-149	D-42	U-42	D-10	R (A. Johnson)
						R (Lincoln)
1863-1865	38th	R-102	D-75	R-36	D-9	R (Lincoln)
1861-1863	37th	R-105	D-43	R-31	D-8	R (Lincoln)
1859-1861	36th	R-114	D-92	D-36	R-26	D (Buchanan)
1857-1859	35th	D-118	R-92	D-36	R-20	D (Buchanan)
1855-1857	34th	R-108	D-83	D-40	R-15	D (Pierce)
1853-1855	33rd	D-159	W-71	D-38	W-22	D (Pierce)
1851-1853	32nd	D-140	W-88	D-35	W-24	W (Fillmore)
1849-1851	31st	D-112	W-109	D-35	W-25	W (Fillmore)
						W (Taylor)
1847-1849	30th	W-115	D-108	D-36	W-21	D (Polk)
1845-1847	29th	D-143	W-77	D-31	W-25	D (Polk)
1843-1845	28th	D-142	W-79	W-28	D-25	W (Tyler)
1841-1843	27th	W-133	D-102	W-28	D-22	W (Tyler)
						W (W. Harrison)
1839-1841	26th	D-124	W-118	D-28	W-22	D (Van Buren)
1837-1839	25th	D-108	W-107	D-30	W-18	D (Van Buren)
1835-1837	24th	D-145	W-98	D-27	W-25	D (Jackson)
1833-1835	23rd	D-147	AM-53	D-20	NR-20	D (Jackson)
1831-1833	22nd	D-141	NR-58	D-25	NR-21	D (Jackson)
1829-1831	21st	D-139	NR-74	D-26	NR-22	D (Jackson)
1827-1829	20th	J-119	Ad-94	J-28	Ad-20	C (John Q. Adams)
1825-1827	19th	Ad-105	J-97	Ad-26	J-20	C (John Q. Adams)
1823-1825	18th	DR-187	F-26	DR-44	F-4	DR (Monroe)
1821-1823	17th	DR-158	F-25	DR-44	F-4	DR (Monroe)
1819-1821	16th	DR-156	F-27	DR-35	F-7	DR (Monroe)
1817-1819	15th	DR-141	F-42	DR-34	F-10	DR (Monroe)
1815-1817	14th	DR-117	F-65	DR-25	F-11	DR (Madison)
1813-1815	13th	DR-112	F-68	DR-27	F-9	DR (Madison)

APPENDIX

Year	Congress	House		Senate		President
		Majority party	Principal minority party	Majority party	Principal minority party	
1811-1813	12th	DR-108	F-36	DR-30	F-6	DR (Madison)
1809-1811	11th	DR-94	F-48	DR-28	F-6	DR (Madison)
1807-1809	10th	DR-118	F-24	DR-28	F-6	DR (Jefferson)
1805-1807	9th	DR-116	F-25	DR-27	F-7	DR (Jefferson)
1803-1805	8th	DR-102	F-39	DR-25	F-9	DR (Jefferson)
1801-1803	7th	DR-69	F-36	DR-18	F-13	DR (Jefferson)
1799-1801	6th	F-64	DR-42	F-19	DR-13	F (John Adams)
1797-1799	5th	F-58	DR-48	F-20	DR-12	F (John Adams)
1795-1797	4th	F-54	DR-52	F-19	DR-13	F (Washington)
1793-1795	3rd	DR-57	F-48	F-17	DR-13	F (Washington)
1791-1793	2nd	F-37	DR-33	F-16	DR-13	F (Washington)
1789-1791	1st	Ad-38	Op-26	Ad-17	Op-9	F (Washington)

Source: Congressional Quarterly. *American Leaders, 1789-1987*. 1987.

George V
Washingt
John Ada
Thomas
Jefferson
James Ma
Madison
James Mo
Monroe
John Q. A
Andrew J
Jackson
Martin Va
W. H. Har
John Tyle
James K.
Zachary T
Millard Fil
Franklin P
James Buc
Abraham I
Lincoln
Andrew Jo
Ulysses S.
Grant
Rutherford
James A. G
Chester A.
Grover Clev
Benjamin F
Grover Clev
William Mc
McKinley
Theodore R
Roosevelt
William H.
Woodrow W
Wilson
Warren G. I
Calvin Cool
Coolidge
Herbert Hoc
Franklin D.
Roosevelt
Roosevelt
Roosevelt
Harry S Tru
Truman
Dwight D. Ei
Eisenhower

VOINOVICH, TAFT

QUOTES, (cont.)

- 4) ***"CINCINNATI IS A BEAUTIFUL CITY; CHEERFUL, THRIVING, AND ANIMATED. I HAVE NOT OFTEN SEEN A PLACE THAT COMMENDS ITSELF SO FAVORABLY AND PLEASANTLY TO A STRANGER AT THE FIRST GLANCE AS THIS DOES: WITH ITS CLEAN HOUSES OF RED AND WHITE, ITS WELL-PAVED ROADS, AND FOOTWAYS OF BRIGHT TILE."
--Charles Dickens, American Notes, 1842

NOVEMBER 2, 1990---DAY IN HISTORY

- 1) IN 1734, DANIEL BOONE WAS BORN.
- 2) IN 1878, THE CLEVELAND PENNY PRESS NEWSPAPER BEGAN PUBLICATION.
- 3) IN 1962, THE DISMANTLING OF THE CUBAN MISSILE SITES BEGAN.
- 4) THIS DAY IS ALL SOULS' DAY, A DAY WHICH IS CELEBRATED ON NOVEMBER 2, IT IS PRIMARILY A FEAST OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH TO COMMEMORATE THE FAITHFUL DEPARTED--THOSE WHO DIED MEMBERS OF THE FAITH---ESPECIALLY THOSE BELIEVED TO BE STILL SUFFERING IN PURGATORY.

VOINOVICH, TAFT

QUOTES

- 1) "OUR POSITION IS PECULIARLY FELICITOUS AS TO SOIL, CLIMATE, AND PRODUCTIONS, AND IT WILL BE OUR OWN FAULT IF WE ARE NOT THE HAPPIEST PEOPLE IN THE UNION."
--Caleb Atwater, A History of Ohio, 1838
- 2) "THERE IS NO FLASHINESS, NOTHING FLEETING, IN OHIO'S APPROACH TO LIFE. TRAVELING ACROSS ITS FERTILE ACRES, ONE FEELS IN THE VERY ATMOSPHERE A COMBINATION OF STABILITY AND PROGRESS."
--Pearl S. Buck, America, 1971
- 3) "THE TIME HAS COME, THE FIGHT IS ON, WE'VE PICKED THE MAN TO RUN. FOR PRESIDENT (COULD BE CHANGED TO STATE SECRETARY), OHIO SENT HER NOBLE WORTHY SON.
THE MAN WE NEED, THE MAN TO LEAD OUR STRONG AND MIGHTY CRAFT, THROUGH STORM AND SEA TO VICTORY, IS (COULD BE CHANGED TO GREAT GRANDSON'S NAME) WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT."
--Abe Holzman and Harry D. Kerr, "Get on the Raft with Taft," 1912

Voinovich & DeWine

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

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THE PLAIN DEALER, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1990

THE PLAIN DEALER*Our 149th Year*THOMAS VAIL
*President and Chairman*ALEX MACHASKEE
*Publisher*THOMAS H. GREER
*Editor*STANLEY H. ROSENBERG
*Business Manager*MARY ANNE SHARKEY *Director of the Editorial Page**The Plain Dealer endorses . . .***Voinovich for governor**

George V. Voinovich, the Republican mayor who brought Cleveland back from the precipice of financial collapse, should be the next governor of Ohio. Voinovich has established himself in both the Statehouse and City Hall as a man of unquestioned integrity and demonstrated leadership skills. He is ready for Ohio's most demanding job.

And Ohio is ready for the caliber of honest, no-frills management that the 54-year-old Voinovich offers. For eight years, honesty and integrity have been in markedly short supply in the governor's office.

The Celeste administration, which swept into the Statehouse with such potential, was either unwilling or unable to keep its friends at arm's length when it came time to pass out contracts. From the scandal in the mental retardation department to the criminal investigations and ousters of Cabinet members, top aides and campaign workers to the squandering of unemployment funds, the Celestials proved to be anything but dedicated to producing the best possible government at the least possible cost to the taxpayers.

Eight years of failed leadership is enough.

Campaign ads and promises aside, there is no greater measure of a politician than past performance. Voinovich is the candidate who can boast he has successfully run a large city, administered a government treasury and brokered with a legislative body.

Voters are fortunate this year to have such an excellent — albeit unexciting — choice between the two major party candidates: Anthony J. Celebrezze Jr., 49, the Democratic candidate, has served landlily as attorney general and his running mate, State Sen. Eugene Branstool, is highly regarded in the legislature. But in a year and a half of campaigning for governor, Celebrezze has failed to demonstrate that his considerable knowledge of state government operations would translate into inspired leadership.

Further, Celebrezze did himself considerable harm by his last-moment conversion from an absolutist, "abortion-is-murder" stance to a pro-choice position (even to the extreme of accepting abortion for sex selection) just days before he officially announced as a candidate for governor. This newspaper is pro-choice. We wish Voinovich, who supports abortion only in the

cases of rape, incest or saving the life of the mother, had a less rigid attitude toward a woman's right to choose. But Voinovich has held to his beliefs throughout his career, regardless of their potential political cost. When Celebrezze reversed himself on such a signal issue, he cast doubt about the depths of his beliefs.

Ohioans will expect much of their next governor particularly in these two critical categories: education and jobs. In both categories, Voinovich holds a decided edge.

Voinovich and his running mate, Rep. Michael DeWine, have pledged to put education at the top of his agenda. As mayor, Voinovich said the Cleveland school system was his most ineffectual area due to the autonomy of the school board. If Voinovich follows the positions outlined in his campaign, he will live up to his self-proclaimed appellation as "the education governor." He has espoused decentralized decision-making, greater teacher autonomy and a concomitant increase in teacher standards. He calls for Head Start programs for all eligible children by 1995 and an educational equity fund for poor school districts. These and many other good Voinovich ideas cannot help but improve the education of Ohio's future generations.



generations.

Improved education is a paramount need in the struggle to entice industry to some of Ohio's seemingly forgotten pockets of economic desperation. While Ohio's major cities have fared well in recent years with newly diversified economies, many small towns and rural counties have continued to slide toward hopelessness. Ohioans historically have taken pride in their communities and their meaningful jobs. Without those jobs, the communities have suffered. It will be the next governor's most vexatious task, but somehow, he must enable those workers to regain their dignity by encouraging growth from Coshocton to Cincinnati, from Eden to Duffy, from Cleveland's harbor to the wharves along the Ohio River.

That's a gargantuan task. Not many can tackle it. But The Plain Dealer believes George Voinovich is the candidate who can bring executive skills, developed during a decade as mayor of Cleveland, to a position that demands experience in managing a large public-sector bureaucracy. The governor's job is the top management position in Ohio. Voters should elect Voinovich for his integrity, ability and proven skills as an administrator.

The Columbus Dispatch

An Independent Newspaper Serving Ohio Since July 1, 1871.

JOHN F. WOLFE, Publisher, President and CEO

ROBERT B. SMITH, Editor

Sunday, October 14, 1990

EDITORIALS

George V. Voinovich Would bring Ohio vigorous leadership

The Dispatch endorses George V. Voinovich for governor of Ohio. Voinovich would bring the same kind of skilled management, the ability to deal with others and scrupulous honesty to the state's top job that he has demonstrated in other public offices.

As much as anything else, top government in Ohio needs someone who will infuse it with a new sense of ethical conduct. The past eight years have seen a dreary succession of lapses by key administration officials.

Voinovich can and will bring about needed changes. He has a long and honorable record, having served as a state representative, Cuyahoga County auditor and commissioner, lieutenant governor and for 10 years mayor of Cleveland.

While Voinovich was mayor, Cleveland underwent a turnaround. The city was in default, was rife with factional disputes and had lost its spirit and confidence. To some it had become a national joke.

Voinovich engineered a remarkable renaissance, largely through his managerial skills and his ability to work with all kinds of people and — equally important — to get them to work together.

With Voinovich in City Hall, Cleveland was named an All-America City an unprecedented three times in five years.

As governor of Ohio, of course, Voinovich would be the captain of a ship that has already weathered a storm in the early 1980s and enjoyed in the latter part of the decade the fruits of the Reagan-era prosperity. The next governor's task will be to solidify and extend that economic vitality and to deal with the concerns that Ohioans will face in the 1990s and beyond.

To that end, Voinovich has laid out a detailed blueprint for Ohio to meet the challenges of this decade in ways that show fresh thinking and a compassionate concern for all the state's people.

In the areas of education, health, the environment and ethics, Voinovich has put forth

sensible proposals during this campaign.

Voinovich's plan for education promises to make Ohio a leader without raising taxes. He would increase the number of units needed to graduate from high school, raise the starting salary for teachers, institute a no-start-no-play policy for student athletes and give a state income tax deduction to parents whose children attend private schools.

Because of the ever-rising costs of the health care system, individuals and families alike are finding it difficult to afford care. To help some of the 1.4 million Ohioans who have no health coverage, Voinovich would allow insurance companies to offer basic health-care packages to small businesses free of some mandatory benefits.

His environmental initiatives would rely heavily on recycling.

The centerpiece of Voinovich's ethics proposals would attack the revolving-door lobby and prohibit former state officials and employees from lobbying agencies where they worked for two years after leaving the government.

On the Voinovich ticket as lieutenant governor is Mike DeWine, serving his fourth term in the U.S. House of Representatives from Ohio's 7th District. The energetic and hard-working DeWine is someone who shares Republican Voinovich's political philosophy and would be an active member of a new Statehouse team.

Democrat Anthony J. Celebrezze Jr. is an able public servant who has served with distinction, first as a state senator and for the past eight years as attorney general.

But when Celebrezze reversed a lifelong position on the abortion issue, he called into question his credibility on that and other issues. The timing and justification of the change were greeted with understandable skepticism.

The Dispatch believes that George V. Voinovich, an outstanding leader, offers the kind of change in state government that most Ohioans want. *The Dispatch* strongly urges his election as governor.



The Enquirer endorses . . .

George Voinovich for Governor

George Voinovich, Republican of Cleveland, is ready for Ohio. And Ohio is ready for the forward-looking program he has been expounding as a candidate for governor. He deserves to win.

Voinovich is very nearly a household name in Ohio because George Voinovich has been a mover on the political scene for a generation.

As a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, as auditor and then county commissioner in Ohio's largest county, as lieutenant governor of Ohio and then, for a decade, as mayor of Cleveland, Mr. Voinovich has been building his credentials as a public official with a clear vision of Ohio's future and the know-how to translate it into reality.

No mayor of Cleveland inherited a sorer burden than the one he found upon his election in 1979. But none ever accomplished more. The National Municipal League named Cleveland an All-America City three times in five years during the Voinovich tenure; *City and State* magazine named him one of the three top mayors in America, and the *National Journal* designated him as one of five local and state officials who made a difference in Washington.

George Voinovich was the right man for Cleveland in 1979. He is the right man for Ohio today.

He has articulated a common-sense program to build educational opportunity for young Ohioans at all levels. He has a blueprint for helping Ohio grow economically and to produce the rewarding jobs a new generation of Ohioans deserve. He will fight drugs, he will combat waste, he will demand adherence to the highest ethical standards among all those who work for the people of Ohio.

For lieutenant governor

Running with Mr. Voinovich as the Republican nominee for lieutenant governor is **Michael DeWine** of Springfield. A former member of the Ohio Senate and a member of Congress since 1983, Representative DeWine knows his way around government. He is equipped to be an effective partner in attaining the goals of Voinovich administration will set.

The state ballot on Nov. 6 carries four other constitutional offices.

The Repository

Canton, Ohio, Sunday, Oct. 14, 1989

Editorials

"Truth shall be his guide, the public good his aim . . . well-informed men, of all parties, are invited to make it a Repository of their sentiments."

John Sexton, founder
from Vol. 1, No. 1
March 30, 1813



George Voinovich: Get-it-done leader

In a little more than three weeks, the voters of Ohio will be choosing a leader who will chart the course of the state into the next century. It is a critical choice. Unless proper leadership is in place, Ohio could falter.

The next governor must have a vision for Ohio, but a dream alone is not enough. To be effective, a governor has to be able to pull together public and private resources, focus their efforts and achieve results that serve all the people of the state.

George Voinovich could be that kind of governor. He was that kind of mayor when he guided Cleveland from its defeat and dispirited depths to rebirth and respect.

Voinovich pulled together public and private sectors, got people and politicians involved and headed toward the goal of a Cleveland comeback. The effort to rebuild on the foundation of the city's potential was unquestionably successful although it did not solve every one of Cleveland's problems.

Cleveland's climb out of its hole was a community victory, Voinovich did not do it alone — but he was the catalyst, the heart of the renaissance.

Today, Ohio needs leadership that will build on its potential a tomorrow that is marked by stability, values and an improved quality of life for all its citizens.

Education, economic development, the environment, health care, crime and housing — all need attention.

And if that weren't enough, the scandal-ridden, demoralizing years of the Celeste administration have added new layers of tarnish to the political process.

The gubernatorial campaigns of both Republican Voinovich and Democrat Attorney General Anthony Celebrezze reflect the need for major repair work, a new level of energy and strong leadership.

Voinovich — with the able assistance of another quiet producer, his runningmate Michael DeWine — has pledged to restore integrity in state government by ending the practice of shaking down employees for political contributions, ending abuse of the no-bid process and stopping shameful political cronyism.

While state government's ethical house is being put in order, Voinovich and DeWine will roll up their sleeves and get to work on Ohio's problems.

They will start by initiating management audits to find out what is working and what isn't, who is efficient and who isn't, what should be kept and what should go in the interest of productive, cost-efficient government.

Both Voinovich and Celebrezze have done their homework. They have responded to every major problem facing Ohio with thoughtful analyses of what they believe needs to be done. Voters are fortunate to have two candidates with solid programs from which to choose.

We believe, however, that Voinovich has proven that he knows how to put first things first. He knows how to look at the nuts and bolts of government and to rearrange them, if necessary, to create a mechanism that is responsive to all segments of the population.

Voinovich believes that good management benefits everyone, and we agree. Efficient, goal-oriented state government can help the worker as much as the business owner. It can assist the elderly as much as the student. It can benefit the law-abiding citizen as well as redirecting the law-breaker.

Voinovich has proven that he can bring disparate elements of a community together and keep them working toward goals that will benefit all. We believe he can do the same for Ohio.

George Voinovich is admirably qualified — and eager — to be Ohio's next governor.

THE DAILY RECORD

WEDNESDAY
October 10, 1990
Wooster, Ohio

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Opinion

We Support George Voinovich

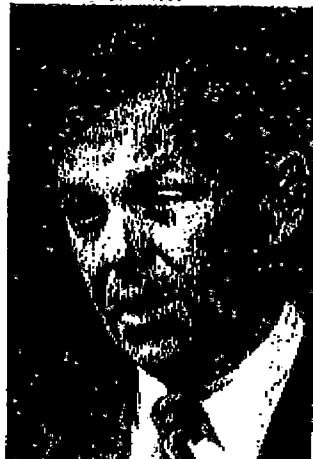
THE DAILY RECORD endorses former Cleveland Mayor George Voinovich for governor of the State of Ohio.

Ohio is a good state with an enviable location, but it is a state with many problems, problems we think stem from a lack of leadership and integrity in government. Problems with cabinet-level appointees in the current administration have become a major issue.

George Voinovich is what Ohio needs.

He has been a practicing attorney, assistant attorney general for Ohio, a state representative, Cuyahoga County auditor, Cuyahoga County commissioner and lieutenant governor.

His biggest accomplishments, however, were as mayor of Cleveland. A coalition of many people convinced him in 1979 that he should leave the lieutenant governor position and return to his native Cleveland to run for mayor. Cleveland had



just gone into bankruptcy because it could not pay its debt obligations. The downtown and the neighborhoods were decaying.

Voinovich ran against Mayor Dennis Kucinich, was elected and led one of the most remarkable turnarounds for any city in the country. The \$11 million deficit was erased, the budget was balanced and the road to recovery began.

During his 10 years as mayor, the National Municipal League named Cleveland an All America City three times in a five-year period, the National Urban Coalition named him one of the four most distinguished urban mayors in the U.S., and *City and State* magazine named him one of the three top mayors in the U.S.

In a heavily Democratic city, Republican Voinovich was able to bring people of both parties and all walks of life together. A downtown renaissance began. The Flats, the North Coast Harbor area, Tower City Plaza, a more attractive downtown, and plans for new convention hotels followed as people regained confidence in the city on Lake Erie.

Through private/government partnerships neighborhood redevelopment began. Affordable housing became available to more people. Employment rose.

MANY OF Cleveland's black ministers and minority businesspersons are supporting Voinovich in this election, a tribute to his ability to be a leader for all people.

Voinovich has shown that he understands Ohio's problems and is well equipped to transfer his leadership qualities to the Statehouse. He is developing innovative programs on education (which he calls his number one priority), crime prevention, concerns for the elderly, housing and child care. In his campaign he has publicized these proposals.

He is forthright, intelligent and honest.

VOINOVICH'S opponent, Anthony Celebrezze, also seems to be a man of integrity, but he is a person of indecision. On the abortion issue, he changed his position a few days before filing for the election. While he was attorney general, he often sidestepped some of the issues his office should have faced. His administrative skills are clearly inferior to those of George Voinovich.

We think that Ohio can be a model in leadership during the 1990s with George Voinovich at the helm.

The News-Herald

INSIDE

Tuesday Oct. 9, 1990

Editorial: Volnovich the better choice to lead Ohio, Page 8

Voinovich the best choice for governor

The voters are fortunate when they confront two reasonable choices for political office. That means they are in a win-win situation.

Of course, it also makes their job more difficult. Choosing between two decent people for office is much harder than choosing between a good candidate and a bad one. (Although it must be said that in the latter instance, all-too-often they make the wrong choice).

In this year's race for governor, Ohioans will choose between two men who are decent, good, honorable men. Supporters of both George V. Voinovich and Anthony J. Celebrezze Jr. can rightly claim they are backing a good candidate for the state's highest office.

But as most elections do, this one comes down to making a choice. The choice The News-Herald recommends is Voinovich.

Basically, there are two reasons for choosing Voinovich. First, he has precious experience Celebrezze does not have as a highly successful head of government. His 10 years as mayor of Cleveland — a period of time which saw him turn around completely a city with a defeatist attitude — is precisely the training needed to be a successful governor.



The News-Herald

JOSEPH A. COCOZZO, Publisher
RICHARD T. STENGER, General Manager
JAMES K. COLLINS, Editor
KENNETH H. COGBURN, Executive Editor

"Search for the truth is the noblest occupation of man; its publication is a duty"

6-Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1990

Celebrezze has served in the Legislature, and though he headed up divisions of government as Ohio's secretary of state and attorney general, that is not the same as being the top person in the executive branch. A criticism of Celebrezze, in fact, is that he could have been a lot tougher as attorney general in pursuing the myriad scandals in the Celeste administration.

The second consideration is that what we need in Columbus more than anything is a total change in administration and attitude. Richard Celeste and his Democratic cronies have presided over many more failures than they have successes in the past eight years.

The same thing happened to the Republicans in the early 1970s. They were there too long. They got stale. And maybe worse. The voters saw through them, tossed them out and replaced them with Democrats, as they should have done.

Now it is time for the pendulum to swing in the other direction. It is time to look closely, one by one, at all of the Democrats who have held office in Columbus and decide that in a great many instances, change is in order.

Voinovich, like Celebrezze, has served in the legislature. And he was elected to serve as lieutenant governor. But he saw problems in Cleveland, came home and ran for mayor to help straighten them out.

His record was one of success. He helped create a sense of excitement that did not exist before he moved into City Hall. That is not to say that all of Cleveland's ills have been cured. It still has many of the problems that beset America's large cities.

But while some of those cities have proven themselves to be virtually ungovernable, Voinovich has shown that the right person can make a big difference. From Tower City to the near West Side to the Flats and many other parts of town, exciting things are happening. They did not happen spontaneously, without leadership, because leadership is an indispensable quality in such change. Others may take credit, but the 10-year mayor must be given much of it.

Celeste's record as governor has been anything but glittering. In many areas it has been downright dismal. It's time for a change — to a different party, a different management style and to someone who has demonstrated competency in leadership. George Voinovich is that man.

Stark

 EDITORIAL

George Voinovich — a clear choice

George V. Voinovich has had an illustrious career in government since he first took public office 27 years ago.

From his days as an Ohio assistant attorney general (1963-1964) through his tenure as mayor of Cleveland (1979-1989), Voinovich has proved to be a dynamic, innovative leader. During that 27-year period he also served as an Ohio state representative (1967-1971), Cuyahoga County auditor (1971-1976), Cuyahoga County commissioner (1977-1978) and lieutenant governor of Ohio (1979), thereby building a unique background in state, county and local governments.

In each post he's been elected to, he's tackled the tough jobs and big problems successfully — tasks that have foiled lesser politicians. Through it all, he has kept his integrity and avoided wishy-washy stands on controversial issues, which has kept him on course through difficult times and out of the murky waters that tend to engulf other politicians who change their stance on key issues at the blink of an eye.

That broad governmental experience and his ability to successfully deal with major problems are just two of the many reasons Voinovich should be elected governor of Ohio in November.

Forthright, intelligent and honest, Voinovich faced his most difficult stumbling block of his political career when he was elected mayor of Cleveland 11 years ago. The city was in the throes of default and in the midst of an identity crisis. It was a battered and dying city, in desperate need of strong leadership.

George Voinovich stepped in and proved that good management can turn even the worst of cities around. He led Cleveland out of its depths, created a stable atmosphere and helped spur an economic revival that ultimately benefited not only the city but all of Cuyahoga County.

During his administration, the National Municipal League named Cleveland an All-American city three times in a five-year period, the National Urban Coalition named Voinovich one of the four most distinguished urban mayors in the country, *City and State Magazine* named him as one of the top three mayors in the U.S. and placed him on the All-Pro City Management Team and the *National Journal* picked him as one of the five local and state officials who made a difference in Washington.

That, alone, is an impressive record.

But there's more.

As a county commissioner, Voinovich established three offices to help run Cuyahoga County more efficiently. As county auditor he conducted the first management audit of a Cuyahoga County office and won the Outstanding Public Service Award for his efforts in computer-assisted appraisal of residential and commercial properties. As an Ohio representative, Voinovich sponsored or co-sponsored 85 bills that became law, served on the Finance and Appropriations Committee and was a leader in protecting the state environment.

Voinovich's list of accomplishments goes on and on.

And in the 1990 race for governor, that impressive record is very important. The State of Ohio needs to be run effectively and efficiently during the next four years. For the last four years, it's had more than its share of turmoil, controversy and deception.

It needs a stable hand at the wheel. George Voinovich is the man for that job.

During the campaign, Voinovich's opponent, Anthony J.



George and Janet Voinovich on the campaign trail.

Celebruzzi, has dazzled the voters with his soft shoe on the abortion controversy. He's tried to make it the top issue in the campaign. It isn't, and shouldn't be, of course. But because Celebruzzi has flip-flopped his stance on the issue, and apparently because he has little else to talk about, he and his committee have steered their campaign in that direction.

It doesn't wash. While Celebruzzi has been jumping from side to side on one issue in an effort to get votes, Voinovich has retained his integrity and remained clear on that and other issues including jobs, his plan to bring more business and industry to Ohio, the environment, education, health care and crime throughout the campaign.

Those issues are what this campaign is all about. And George Voinovich's record shows that he can effectively deal with them. We should all have had our fill of the turmoil and scandal that has gone on at the state level during the last eight years. Now is the time to bring some stability back to Ohio government.

George Voinovich wants to do for Ohio what he did for Cleveland. He'll help create jobs, he'll deal with the major issues, he'll help improve our environment, he'll surround himself with people who won't create one scandal after another and he'll run the state effectively.

George V. Voinovich is the clear choice when voters go to the polls in November and should be elected the next governor of Ohio.

OPINION

■ **CAST YOUR VOTE FOR . . .**
*Our Sun endorsements begin
 with important state races, Page A4*

■ **REMEMBERING BOB DANALS**
*Recalling kind, friendly, generous mayor
 who loved and boosted Wadsworth, Page A4*

Sun Newspapers

OPINION

THURSDAY
 OCTOBER 4, 1990

A vote for Voinovich

Two nice, decent men from Cleveland — the former mayor and the current state attorney general — are waging anything but a nice, decent campaign to become the next governor of Ohio.

Of course, one will emerge from all the charges and countercharges to direct Ohio toward the 21st century.

While Anthony Celebrezze has been the model of integrity as attorney general, campaign blunders which have taken him from early favorite to decided underdog may be indicative of the same leadership void that has hampered the administration of Gov. Richard Celeste.

Surely, we don't need another four years of business as usual, and clearly that makes George Voinovich the better choice.

As the former mayor of a big city, Voinovich possesses what he likes to call "special eyes," which he'll use to bring a unique vision to the governor's chair. He says he'll manage the state like a large corporation and correct significant problems in economic development and education.

Because Sun Newspapers believes that Voinovich can turn around Ohio the same way he turned around Cleveland, we enthusiastically support his election on Nov. 6.

The Herald/Wednesday, September 5, 1990

VOINOVICH: A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY!

The Herald Newspapers announces their endorsement of George V. Voinovich for Governor of Ohio.



The Herald Newspapers is taking this bold step early in the campaign for governor because we feel George Voinovich will give Lucas County, and all of Ohio unparalleled public leadership. His leadership credentials provide a unique opportunity in a time of economic crisis for Ohio and other "Great Lakes States."

Lucas County has been at the bottom of the list in Columbus for far too many years. We must put a man in the Governor's office who will assure us

Lucas County will receive strong state support for the economic, industrial, educational, technological, agricultural and other programs so inherent to our area. Voinovich understands the needs of Northern Ohio!

George Voinovich is familiar with the problems facing Lucas County and as Mayor of Cleveland did an unbelievably excellent job of bringing that city back from the brink of disaster.

Voinovich is committed to quality education for the state of Ohio. If elected Voinovich has stated that during his first thirty days in office, he will appoint a Governor's Education Management Council, which he will charge to review the management structure of education at the state and local levels.

Voinovich has a solid agenda for controlling health care cost and assure all Ohioans will receive quality and affordable health care by the year 2000 with his proposed Medicare Bill of Rights Plan.

The Herald Newspapers urge the voters of Lucas County to support and elect George V. Voinovich Governor of Ohio.

LANCASTER - FAIRFIELD

MIDWEEK MIDWEEK

Vol 1 No. 29
Sept. 5 - 11, 1990

LARGEST CIRCULATED NEWSPAPER IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY BY DIRECT MAIL

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EDITORIAL

Midweek endorses Voinovich, DeWine Best choice for Ohio on Nov. 6

The Lancaster-Fairfield *Midweek* endorses George Voinovich for governor and Michael DeWine for lieutenant governor.

In the 1990's, Ohioans will need honest, strong leadership that will provide a new direction for the future. These qualities are hallmarks of both Voinovich and DeWine, and we believe that they have repeatedly demonstrated them during their distinguished careers as public servants.

Already, Voinovich and DeWine have proposed major programs to deal with the biggest problems confronting Ohioans.

In the area of education, they have outlined measures to raise educational standards, lower the drop out rate, and eliminate drugs from the schools.

Voinovich and DeWine have also proposed initiatives to limit other states from dumping their trash in Ohio, and at the same time, encourage Ohioans to recycle at home.

In addition, DeWine's experience and contacts in Washington will provide the governor's office with a valuable dimension that their opponents simply cannot match. This asset will be extremely valuable, if Ohio is to get its fair share of attention from the federal government.

Ohio has been adrift for eight years. A lack of direction, ethics problems and bureaucratic mismanagement have made this state less competitive at a time when a decisive edge is needed.

George Voinovich and Mike DeWine can give Ohio this edge. They are the best choice on Nov. 6.

Viewpoint:
 Voinovich / DeWine
 Ticket Endorsed
 Page 4

Vandalia DRUMMER NEWS

Vol. 26, No. 49

Tuesday, August 28, 1990

Vandalia Ohio

30 Pages

35 Cents

VIEWPOINT

IN OUR OPINION

Voinovich-DeWine will give Ohio honest, capable leadership

In approximately ten weeks, Ohioans will go to the polls to select a new governor. This choice will probably be the most important decision we will make on November 5, for it will set the course that Ohio will take in the next century.

For this reason, this newspaper gives its early and strong endorsement to George V. Voinovich for governor and Michael DeWine for lieutenant governor. We are impressed with the integrity and experience the Voinovich-DeWine team can take to the statehouse.

Ohio needs a governor who knows how to make tough choices and is not afraid to undertake difficult challenges. Voinovich fits this description.

When he became mayor of Cleveland in 1979, Voinovich in-

herited a city that was \$111 million in debt. Through his management style and diligence, the local economy was revitalized, and the once-defaulted city was given new life.

Voinovich demonstrated his statewide management ability by selecting DeWine as his running mate. DeWine has an excellent reputation as a congressman, former state senator, and former county prosecuting attorney. If elected, Voinovich has pledged that DeWine will coordinate the administration's war against drugs, thus turning the lieutenant governor's office into a focal point for much needed action.

To remain competitive, Ohio needs new leadership, new management and a new vision. Voinovich and DeWine can provide this. We urge their election November 6.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO ■ THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1990

Voinovich pledges regional approach to Ohio job growth

BY CHASE CLEMENTS
BLADE STAFF WRITER

Speaking at a news conference at Toledo Express Airport, George Voinovich repeated a message he's given before: Toledo and northwest Ohio are forgotten parts of the state when it comes to economic development.

Yesterday, however, Mr. Voinovich, the Republican candidate for governor, fit that statement into an overall economic development strategy for the state.

He wants job-development activities split into 8 to 10 regions of Ohio, each to choose its own economic goals and each to get specific help from the state. For example, he said the Dayton area has never profited fully from Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, nor has the Cleveland area benefited fully from the NASA Lewis Research Center.

He also wants to professionalize the Ohio Department of Development by transferring out programs such as housing, low-income energy assistance, and jail construction and having it concentrate on retaining jobs and attracting new ones — "to put some hustle and sizzle back into development," he said.

He proposes using the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio to develop a statewide plan for dealing with the costs of complying with acid-rain legislation. He also seeks an overhaul of the management of the Ohio Workers' Compensation System.

"The Toledo area is impacted by the noncompetitive business environment in Ohio," he said. "The incentives Ohio can offer are not

competitive with Indiana."

Workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, energy and health-care costs, and Ohio's intangible personal property tax on business assets, he said, all make it difficult for the state to retain business, whether it is Toledo and Dayton companies moving west to Indiana or Cincinnati firms moving south to Kentucky.

As for Toledo, he would like to see the city be revived as a corporate headquarters site, become a transportation and distribution center for a three-state region, grow in tourism, and get more state assistance in developing international trade, especially with Canada.

As he looked across the rain-swept airport, he noted that he had made numerous contacts with the Bush administration this year to win federal support for the Burlington Air Express cargo hub, which is under construction.

"The FAA said it was 'go' and the EPA said it was 'no go,' and I just wanted to get everybody on the same page because this project is important to Toledo," he said.

"The people of Ohio recognize that a good job is at the heart of the American dream," he said, "and the bottom line is that if Ohio is to work, state government has got to work."

That has not happened under Governor Celeste, Mr. Voinovich said, calling him the best economic development-director Kentucky has ever had.

Inclement weather forced Mr. Voinovich to cancel a campaign stop in Dayton. U.S. Rep. Mike DeWine, the GOP candidate for lieutenant governor, filled in for him.

Dayton Daily News Thurs., Oct. 11, 1989

DeWine announces GOP's plan for jobs

Ideas tailored to Ohio regions

Associated Press

Republican lieutenant governor candidate Michael DeWine announced Wednesday his ticket's economic development plan, saying a George Voinovich administration would set the proper business tone for Ohio.

Voinovich, former mayor of Cleveland, is running for governor against Democrat Anthony J. Celebrezze Jr., the state's attorney general.

"What we are talking about in this proposal is a change of atti-

tude, a change of direction, an understanding of where our resources are and tapping those resources that are already there," DeWine said at a Wright State University research building.

The GOP plan involves regionalizing development efforts by creating individual strategies for eight to 10 different areas of the state. In addition, the Ohio Department of Development would be restructured, with its housing, criminal justice and low-income energy assistance programs moved to other agencies.

"Our goal is to completely revitalize, energize the economic development department in the state of Ohio — to make its No. 1 goal, its only goal, jobs, jobs, jobs," DeWine said. "We have not seen

that."

DeWine said Voinovich has 10 years' experience as mayor of Cleveland.

"He's run an economic development department," DeWine said. "With all due respect to our opponent, he has not run an economic development department."

Celebrezze spokeswoman Melinda Swan said 78,000 jobs were lost in Cleveland under Voinovich and that city officials have inherited a \$28 million budget deficit.

"George was a great downtown mayor for the big fat cats of Cleveland, but when it came to true job development for the citizens of Cleveland, he fell flat," said Ms. Swan.

DeWine said Voinovich was unable to attend the Newqareck

news conference because bad weather prevented his plane from landing in Dayton. Voinovich scheduled similar news conferences for later in the day in Columbus and Toledo.

Under the plan, a public-private forum called Workforce Ohio would be created to focus state government services on the most promising occupations and industries. Goals would include increasing business involvement in the schools and exploring new tax incentives to encourage companies to invest in education.

Voinovich also proposes to:

- Place greater emphasis on exporting Ohio products by better focusing and coordinating with the state's world trade offices.

- Reform the state workers'

compensation program by installing strong, cost-effective management policies.

- Direct the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio to begin developing a state energy strategy that deals with the effect of acid rain legislation and rising fuel costs.

- Support a change in state law that would provide that school districts be consulted before any decision to abate property taxes.

DeWine also said the Voinovich administration plans to help transfer technological information developed at nearby Wright-Patterson Air Force Base to the private sector, and work to make Ohio a "major player" in supporting the United States Air and Trade Show in Dayton.



Ohio
Republican
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90 OCT 17 P5:38

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BOB TAFT FOR SEC'Y OF STATE

Bob Taft was born to carry on his family's commitment to public service. His father and grandfather served as U.S. Senators from Ohio. His great-grand father, William Howard Taft, served as our nation's 27th President and as Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Bob Taft's commitment to people and public service began early. After graduating from Yale University in 1963, he volunteered for the Peace Corps where he served as a school teacher in Tanzania, East Africa from 1963-1965. Bob returned to the United States and obtained a Master's Degree in Government from Princeton University in 1967.

Bob Taft served in Vietnam from 1967-1969 with the State Department during the war years. When he returned to the United States, he served as the Budget Officer and Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget in the State of Illinois until 1973. Bob received his J.D. from the University of Cincinnati Law School in 1976.

Bob was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1976 where he served on the Ways and Means, Finance, Education Review and Health and Retirement Committees until 1980. Since 1981, Bob Taft has been a Hamilton County Commissioner and in 1986 was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio.

In addition to his public duties, Bob Taft maintained a private legal practice for a number of years. Bob, his wife Hope and their daughter Anna live in Cincinnati and are very active in their community. The Taft family attends Hyde Park United Methodist Church.

* [Bob was the Ohio co-chairman of the Reagan/Bush '84 campaign and Ohio co-chairman of the George Bush for President campaign in 1988.] *

BOB TAFT

Record of Public Service

HAMILTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, 1981-Present

As a county commissioner of Ohio's third largest county, Bob Taft has distinguished himself as a strong administrator, citizen's advocate and problem-solver. He played a leadership role in the following achievements:

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENTAAA Bond Rating

Throughout Bob Taft's tenure on the board of county commissioners, Hamilton County has maintained a AAA bond rating. Hamilton County is the only county in Ohio with this coveted financial rating which translates into a significant saving of taxpayer dollars.

Responsible Budgeting

In each year of Bob Taft's service on the Board, Hamilton County has had a balanced budget without an increase in either the sales tax or general fund property tax. Since 1981, over half of all counties in Ohio have raised the sales tax to generate additional revenues.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTHamilton County Development Company

Bob Taft was instrumental in the formation of this successful public-private partnership, creating an active role for the county in economic development. Since 1983, the small business loan program operated by the Development Company has preserved 2200 existing jobs and created 1100 new jobs in Hamilton County.

Enterprise Zones

The county has utilized the "Urban Jobs Enterprise Zone" program to attract over \$400 million in private investment, generating approximately 4,000 jobs. Examples include the \$250 million investment of the Ford Sharonville Transmission Plant and the decision by the Henkel Corporation to construct a \$130 million plant in the City of St. Bernard.

Expansion of the Cincinnati Convention Center

The county's financial participation in the expansion of the convention center has translated into an influx of millions of dollars into Hamilton County. Since completion of the expansion the convention industry has continued to grow and play an ever more important role in the local economy. The economic impact of conventions which have been booked due to the convention center expansion now totals over \$275 million.

CITIZEN'S ADVOCATE

Children's Services

Bob Taft has been a crusader for innovative and strengthened services to abused and neglected children. Between 1981-89, local spending for children's services has increased by over 70%. Advancements in children's services programming and operations have accompanied this growth, including the establishment of a sexual abuse investigative unit, Family Preservation Program, and a comprehensive reorganization of the delivery of services to better serve children. In addition, the county commissioners initiated sweeping changes and reform following allegations of abuse at Allen House, the county-run shelter for abused and neglected children.

Day Care

In 1982, Hamilton County established a public/private partnership with the Community Chest and the City of Cincinnati to expand the availability of day care. The Coordinated Day Care System received an achievement award in 1989 from the National Association of Counties in recognition of its innovative programming toward continued support of day care when funding sources fluctuate. In 1989, there were 2,240 referrals for day care through this program, an increase of 22% over 1988.

Senior Citizens

Since 1981, Bob Taft has voted to approve the allocation of over \$3 million for senior citizen activities through the Community Development Block Grant program. Seniors in 24 local communities are being served by senior centers made possible by this funding. Further, Bob has been an ardent supporter of People Working Cooperatively, a non-profit organization which receives funding from the county's Block Grant allocation to perform repair services which help enable seniors to continue living in their homes.

Workfare

With the support of the county commissioners, Hamilton County was the first urban county to participate in Ohio's workfare program and has pioneered initiatives to remove people from the welfare rolls and place them in meaningful jobs.

Public Safety

Bob Taft actively lobbied at the state level to remove obstacles to passage of state legislation enabling the development of a 9-1-1 emergency phone system.

Environment

Bob Taft successfully led a coalition of local government, park and health officials to save Sharon Woods Lake from destruction and protect the Lake from pollution. Coupled with this effort, Taft fought on behalf of a low-income community, plagued by health and sanitation problems, to bring about necessary financing assistance for construction of a sanitary sewer system.

PROBLEM-SOLVER

Sound Management in Difficult Times

Bob Taft took office on the board of commissioners in the midst of a recession which was crippling many local governments. Through a series of belt-tightening moves, including a 6.5% across-the-board cutback in budget, the county commissioners were able to avert a tax increase and restore fiscal stability to the county.

Drake Hospital

When confronted by the Harvey tragedy at Drake Hospital, the county commissioners provided leadership that dealt swiftly and firmly with the crisis. Drake is now fully accredited and functioning under a joint operating agreement between the county and UC Medical Center which was initiated by the county commissioners. Passage of a 5-year levy in May of 1989 marked the beginning of a new era for Drake and endorsed the sweeping reforms taken to save the hospital.

Corrections

The 1980's have been a period of jail crisis on a nation-wide scale. In Ohio, a combination of factors including mandatory sentencing, court-ordered mandates, state standards, and drug-related arrests have left local governments grappling with overcrowded jails and explosive increases in corrections costs.

With the support and involvement of the county commissioners, Hamilton County has been a leader in the state in providing alternatives to incarceration. Examples include the Turning Point program for multiple DUI offenders, Guardian Interlock, a device which deters DUI probationers from driving while intoxicated, and a home incarceration program allowing misdemeanor offenders to be supervised at home. Further, jail capacity has been increased 50% since 1981, during which time a new 850-bed Justice Center was opened. Plans are proceeding for a new minimum security facility to house 1500 inmates.

Ohio House of Representatives, 1976-80

-Named "State Representative of the Year" in 1978 by the Hamilton County Association of Township Trustees and Clerks.

-Served on the Small Business, Finance, Education Review, Health and Retirement Committees, and was Ranking Member of the Ways and Means Committee.

-Sponsored legislation to strengthen local governments, expand the authority of townships, improve retirement programs, and maintain high ethical standards for public officials.

Budget Officer/Assistant Director Illinois Bureau of the Budget, 1969-73

-Responsible for budgeting and management improvement efforts for major state programs including health, corrections, law enforcement and public welfare.

-Began as a Budget Officer and within three years had advanced to Assistant Director.

-Received formal recognition from the Governor of Illinois for outstanding service.

Service in Vietnam with the State Department, 1967-69

-Served as Assistant Budget Officer for the U.S. State Department in Saigon, South Vietnam.

Peace Corps Volunteer, 1963-65

-Taught school in Tanzania, East Africa.

Sun Newspapers

OPINION

THURSDAY
OCTOBER 4, 1990

CLEVELAND SUBURBS
CIRC. 215,000

Pick Taft over Brown

Normally the secretary of state's job is not a high profile position, but that's not the case this year.

Why? Because whoever holds the seat will have a voice in determining the complexion of the next state legislature. The secretary of state is one member of the apportionment board which will decide how to divvy up state legislative districts next year.

Democratic incumbent Sherrod C. Brown is running hard, but our choice is Republican challenger **Bob Taft**.

We simply feel Taft can bring a fresh perspective to and restore public confidence in the office, which has been rattled with stories of drug dealing and corruption.

Taft is the product of a formidable political family and is capable of handling the challenges of the position. He has served well as a Hamilton County commissioner for nine years and spent four years as a state legislator.

Brown hasn't paid as much attention to the business in his office as he should have in the past eight years, and it shows. With closer supervision, he could have avoided the woes plaguing his office and his re-election bid.

Based on his track record and his plan to modernize the secretary of state's office and procedures, Taft is worthy to be the state's chief elections official and deserves election to the post.

*** Sunday, October 14, 1990

The Columbus Dispatch

An Independent Newspaper Serving Ohio Since July 1, 1871.

JOHN F. WOLFE, Publisher, President and CEO

ROBERT B. SMITH, Editor

EDITORIALS

Robert Taft II Would restore confidence in state office

Robert Taft II, an experienced administrator of unflinching integrity, would make an excellent secretary of state for the people of Ohio.

The Dispatch endorses him over the incumbent, Sherrod Brown.

As a former state legislator (for five years), Taft has a thorough understanding of state government.

As a Hamilton County commissioner (for nine years), Taft has established a record of conscientious and fair-minded leadership.

The secretary of state is far more than a keeper of official records, though that is an important function that demands a commitment to service.

The secretary of state sits as a member of the State Apportionment Board, which draws Ohio General Assembly districts after each federal census.

As Ohio's chief elections officer, Taft would make a sustained effort, we believe, to increase citizen interest in registering to vote.

He has made a pledge to reach out to where the people are and to improve access to the system.

As secretary of state, Taft would exercise aggressive leadership, working with lawmakers, to make this significant state office the most modern and efficient of its kind in the country.

Taft would press for a strong, independent Ohio Elections Commission, making it a watchdog with teeth.

The secretary of state's office, under Brown, has been tainted by allegations of drug dealing and cover-up. Events have called into question the incumbent's credibility and leadership qualities.

Taft, whose family has been in public service for generations, is following in the footsteps of his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, President William Howard Taft.

Today's Taft merits the confidence of the people of this state.

His election to be secretary of state will serve the public interest well.



THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

Sunday, October 14, 1990

An editorial

The Enquirer endorses . . .

For secretary of state

The Enquirer's strong preference for secretary of state is Robert A. Taft II, Republican of Cincinnati. A former Ohio state representative and an incumbent Hamilton County commissioner, Mr. Taft has earned his spurs as a successful practicing lawyer and a competent public official. As secretary of state, Mr. Taft will be the state's principal elections officer and perform other duties related to the registration of corporations.

Taft striving to return integrity to state office

By Dennis Bush
Lantern staff writer

Republican candidate for secretary of state Robert A. Taft II, said the first task of a secretary of state is to protect the integrity of a state's election laws.

The secretary of state's office is not currently protecting these laws by properly auditing the finance reports or investigating violations of the campaign finance laws, Taft said.

"If elected, this is the task I would give the highest priority," he said.

Taft also said he would computerize campaign finance reports because it would increase the amount of reports the secretary of state's office could audit.

Even though he has been accusing his opponent, incumbent Secretary of State Sherrod Brown, of being soft on drugs, Taft said, "there is no correlation," between the drug problem that occurred in Brown's office and the fact Taft's employeering a man who has been prosecuted for drug abuse.

If he was elected to office, Taft would work to make the secretary of state's office drug free. He said he could eliminate drug sales in the department, but he could not control what his employees do on their own time.

The man accused of abusing drugs is still in Taft's employment because his work was not negatively affected by his other activities, he said.

What bothered Taft the most about

the drug investigations in his opponent's office was not the fact that no one was prosecuted, but the fact that no one was disciplined.

Negative advertising is a problem in other races, Taft said, but he doesn't consider naming his opponent in his campaign ads to be negative advertising.

It is important to inform the voter of what, Taft feels, the current secretary of state has failed to do. He also said personal attacks on a candidate's private life, in campaign ads, is unacceptable.

"Personal ads mislead voters and I believe they also turn voters off," he said.

Taft wants to correct the lack of registered voters in Ohio. If elected, he will initiate a program that will open voter registration booths in malls, libraries, supermarkets, and government offices, he said.

Taft voted against legislation for voter registration once. The legislation would have allowed voters to register to vote on election day, which may have resulted in voting fraud and abuses, he said.

Also, the majority of the voters were opposed to the legislation, he said.

Taft called his opponent's legislation on campaign limitations "a form of incumbent protection."

The bill sets spending limitations at such low levels that if a candidate was an unknown he would have an "almost impossible" time becoming



Robert A. Taft II

file photo

known," he said.

Taft said he would propose legislation which would encourage more free-air time offered by the networks and would force anyone who took advantage of the free coverage to abide by the spending limitations.

Taft said he is ready to become secretary of state, and it is natural for a person to seek higher office, if he's done a good job in the office he already occupies.

While Commissioner of Hamilton County, Taft led legislation to install a state-wide 911 program, and for the last 10 years, Hamilton County has been the only county in Ohio with a triple "A" rating.

This rating means if a county borrows money for capital improvement the tax payers pay lower interest rates.

Taft said he has had 15 years of experience as an elected official, and because of his background he has the experience to do the job.

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OCTOBER 5, 1990

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TAFT CALLS ON SECRETARY OF STATE TO LEARN THE DUTIES OF OFFICE;
"CALL FOR NEW LEGISLATION IS NOT NECESSARY," SAYS TAFT

COLUMBUS -- Bob Taft, candidate for secretary of state, today called on Sherrod Brown to stop looking for excuses by seeking new legislation and to do the job he is already charged with by law.

"Brown's call for new legislation on the filing of campaign finance reports shows that he is unaware of the duties of the secretary of state and incapable of doing the job he is obligated to do by law," Taft said. "Ohio law mandates the secretary of state to compel the counties to review campaign finance reports; obviously he is not doing his job. A new law seeking to place authority under the secretary of state's direct supervision is not needed because he already has that authority."

Bob Taft referred to the Ohio Revised Code which outlines the duties of the secretary of state and notes that, "the secretary of state shall compel the observance by election officers in the several counties of the requirements of election laws," [3501.05 (M)]. Taft also noted that the issuance of election certificates by the secretary of state should be used as a means of insuring compliance with the law, [3517.11 (D)]. "It is up to the secretary of state to make sure the counties have done their job before a certificate is issued," Taft said.

"Brown should already be aware of any inadequacies which may occur in the counties because copies of the reports are sent to his office," Taft added. "That clearly gives the secretary of state the authority to police campaign finance reports."

- MORE -

Taft concluded, "Sherrod Brown is not doing his job now and new legislation will not change that. The 'pay-to-play' scam has been going on in Columbus too long and by not properly policing campaign finance reports, Brown has allowed it to continue. I find it interesting that with less than five weeks to go in this campaign, Brown has finally decided to address what I have said is a key issue from the beginning. Why did it take eight years in office for Sherrod Brown to focus on campaign finance reports? It's time for new leadership, not new laws, to make the secretary of state's office efficient again."



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
SEPTEMBER 24, 1990

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**TAFT CHARGES BROWN WITH BEING 'ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE';
CITES NEW CAMPAIGN LAW VIOLATIONS**

COLUMBUS -- Responding to new revelations in the Akron Beacon Journal (9-23-90) that legislators from both political parties had used campaign contributions for items that are considered to be for personal use, Republican candidate for Secretary of State Bob Taft charged Sherrod Brown with being "absent without leave" in enforcing Ohio's election laws.

"Once again, Sherrod Brown has to read in the newspaper what he should have already known if he had reviewed the campaign reports," said Taft. "It was Sherrod Brown's job to look into election law abuses, but he failed to do that job. Brown is absent without leave from complying with the duties of the office to which he was elected."

Taft noted that Brown has a statutory obligation to investigate campaign reports, but has failed to do so. "Sherrod Brown and the boards of elections he supervises, must review campaign reports for compliance (3517.11 (B)), compel the observance by election officers in the several counties of the requirements of election laws (3501.05 (M)), investigate and report violations to the attorney general and/or prosecuting attorney (3501.05 (N) and 3501.11 (J)). Did Sherrod Brown's office look into the receipts from elected officials noted in the Beacon Journal report? He is required by law to review those receipts and make certain campaign funds were not used for personal purposes. It is obvious that Sherrod Brown hasn't done his job," Taft stated.

"The integrity of Ohio's elections system is directly undermined when our chief elections officer does not investigate campaign reports," said Taft. "It was Brown's job to look into these abuses, but he ignored the problem. If Ohio's chief elections officer won't look into these matters, who will?"

- MORE -

"Unfortunately, Sherrod Brown has more bark than bite when it comes to acting as a watchdog over those seeking to influence, abuse, or skirt Ohio's election laws," said Taft. "Ohio needs a secretary of state who will be aggressive in rooting out any impropriety. I will get the job done," said Taft.

Taft re-affirmed his commitment to audit campaign reports and issued a notice to state elected officials and candidates that he would investigate violations and report them to the attorney general and/or the prosecuting attorney, or Elections Commission. "I am putting all candidates on notice that Bob Taft will audit campaign reports and refer them to the appropriate enforcement authority regardless of party affiliation," said Taft.

"I pledge to restore the integrity of Ohio's elections system and will vigorously enforce our campaign laws," Taft concluded.

Challenger Taft outlines 10-point plan to fight drugs

COLUMBUS (UPI) — The Republican challenger for Ohio secretary of state, saying drug use has been "fairly rampant" in the office of Democratic incumbent Sherrod Brown, announced a 10-prong plan Monday to combat drugs.

"Ohio has had it with drugs," Hamilton County Commissioner Bob Taft said at a news conference in the lobby of the State Office Tower. "It is time for our elected officials to do something."

Taft said his proposal includes tough measures to help make the secretary of state's office drug free.

"As many of you know, drugs were being sold in this very lobby by

employees of the secretary of state's office," said Taft. "My plan seeks to send a clear message of zero tolerance toward drugs in the office."

Among other things, under the Taft plan:

- Any employee who manufactures, distributes or sells drugs would be subject to immediate dismissal.
- Any employee found to possess or use drugs would be subject to immediate suspension.
- No one would be hired who has been convicted of possessing, distributing or manufacturing drugs, even if they had served their sentences and been rehabilitated.
- All employees would be required

to sign statements saying they will remain drug free.

The Franklin County prosecutor recently looked into a five-year-old case of alleged drug sales in Brown's office and found no basis for prosecution, but Taft said the prosecutor never received information on at least one alleged sale.

"Should an investigation of illegal drug activity take place by law enforcement officials," said Taft, "it shall be the policy of the secretary of state to personally make certain the proper prosecutorial agencies are informed ... and steps taken to adjudicate any illegal activity."

Taft quoted an unnamed Brown

employee as saying drug use had been "fairly rampant" in the office.

"It's time to get tough," said Taft. "It's time to send a message of zero tolerance."

Taft added, however, he would not advocate pre-employment or spot drug testing of workers if elected.

On another matter, Taft said he is "extremely encouraged" by results of a Columbus Dispatch poll published Monday showing him running only 1 percentage point behind.

"Running neck-and-neck with a two-term incumbent shows tremendous progress," he said. "It's essentially consistent with every poll I've seen recently."

Taft: Brown's system outdated

Challenger promises more aggressive auditing of political funding

News Journal and wire reports

COLUMBUS — Republican Robert Taft II on Monday accused Democratic Secretary of State Sherrod Brown of running the office with an outdated system and of failing to audit campaign-finance reports.

Taft, who faces Brown in the November election, displayed an old-fashioned typewriter to illustrate what he called Brown's "quill and pen mentality." He also showed a computer, pledging that if elected Nov. 6 he would computerize campaign expenditure reports within one year.

"Since 1983 ... Sherrod Brown's budget has increased by over \$7 million, or 203 percent. His staff has increased by 67 persons, or 56 percent. Clearly he's had the staff and the budget to investigate violations of our campaign-finance reporting laws. He simply has not got the job done," Taft told a news conference.

"And by failing to do so, I believe he sends a dangerous signal to all candidates, to all political action committees, inviting abuse of our campaign-finance laws, which are designed to protect the integrity of our political process," he said.

Taft cited a series of alleged violations of campaign-finance law that he said Brown failed to investigate, including charges that state Rep. Frank Sawyer, D-Mansfield, failed to document campaign spending.

“Thanks to the computerization that he’s done, every single finance report filed with the secretary’s office is now audited. In fact, Secretary Brown’s office has now audited over 2,600 finance reports and has referred over 500 cases ... for prosecution.”

— Dale Butland, spokesman for Brown

Sawyer's opponent, Republican Steve Young of Mansfield, challenged Sawyer to document \$5,265 he spent on a credit card, cellular telephone and floral arrangements.

Young asked the Richland County Board of Elections to order Sawyer to prove it was not personal spending, but the board deferred action when Sawyer asked the Ohio Elections Commission for an advisory opinion. The GOP contends the commission has no authority to issue the opinion Sawyer sought.

Dale Butland, campaign spokesman for Brown, denied Taft's allegations. He said computerization of the elections section of the office already was under way and would be completed by mid-1991.

"Thanks to the computerization that he's done, every single finance report filed with the secretary's office is now audited. In fact, Secretary Brown's office has now audited over 2,600 finance reports and has referred over 500 cases to the Ohio Elections Commission for prosecution. And Sherrod has referred more Democratic candidates than Republican candidates," Butland said in an interview.

Separate bills pending in the House and Senate would require such reports to be computerized. Local candidates, including Sawyer, file reports with county boards of election, not Brown's office.

Taft pledged to computerize election reports within one year after taking office, to reorganize the office staff so more people were assigned to auditing finance reports from campaign and political action committees, and to publish regular audits and analyses of campaign-finance reports:

Butland said the computerization of the elections section would be completed by mid-1991, "which is six months sooner than Bob Taft has promised to computerize it by."

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Taft says Brown uses outdated system

—THE PLAIN DEALER, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1990

COLUMBUS (AP) — Robert A. Taft II, the Republican candidate for secretary of state, yesterday accused his opponent, Democratic incumbent Sherrod Brown, of running the office with an outdated system and of failing to audit campaign finance reports.

Taft displayed an old-fashioned typewriter to illustrate what he called Brown's "quill-and-pen mentality." He also showed a computer, pledging that if elected Nov. 6 he would computerize campaign expenditure reports within a year.

"Since 1983 ... Sherrod Brown's budget has increased by over \$7 million, or 203%," Taft said at a news conference. "His staff has increased by 67 persons, or 56%. Clearly he's had the staff and the budget to investigate violations of our campaign finance reporting laws. He simply has not got the job done.

"And by failing to do so, I believe he sends a dangerous signal to all candidates, to all political action committees, inviting abuse of our campaign finance laws which are designed to protect the integrity of our political process."

system

Taft cited a series of alleged campaign finance law violations that he said Brown failed to investigate.

Dale Butland, campaign spokesman for Brown, denied Taft's allegations. He said the elections section of the office already was being computerized, with the work expected to be completed by mid-1991.

"Thanks to the computerization that he's done, every single finance report filed with the secretary's office is now audited," Butland said. "In fact, Secretary Brown's office has now audited over 2,600 finance reports

and has referred over 500 cases to the Ohio Elections Commission for prosecution. And Sherrod has referred more Democratic candidates than Republican candidates."

Separate bills pending in the House and Senate would require such reports to be computerized.

"I'd like to see the legislature at least pass that," Taft said. "We're going to do it if elected, but I don't have the confidence that my opponent is going to do it, frankly, because he hasn't done it in eight years."

Taft also said he would reorganize the

office staff so more people were assigned to auditing campaign and political action committee finance reports. He promised to publish regular audits and analyses of campaign contributions.

He said 27 other states' campaign reports already were fully or partially computerized.

"It's time for Ohio to start leading the nation rather than following, and computerization is a vital check in making certain that Ohio checks the abuses of the pay-to-play mentality that has prevailed in Columbus," Taft said.

017/023

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER Friday, May 18, 1990

Increased voter registration among latest Taft proposals

BY ROBERT E. MILLER

The Associated Press

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Ohioans could register to vote up to 15 days before an election, instead of the present 30 days, under a proposal offered Thursday by GOP secretary of state candidate Robert A. Taft II.

He also would put forms in income tax booklets, expand library registrations, strengthen sign-up efforts by state and local government agencies, and require distri-

bution of mail-in forms by state contractors and banks that hold state money.

Democratic Secretary of State Sherrod Brown responded through an aide, Steven Fought, that there was little new in Taft's proposals. Fought also said they indicate the Republicans' interest in voter registration is overdue.

"They walked onto our home field on this one," Fought said.

Taft said in a news conference that the lack of participation in the

government process has reached the critical stage and that the current secretary of state is doing little about it.

He criticized Brown, who is seeking re-election, for saying he has registered 1 million voters since 1983. Taft said when expirations are figured, the net gain has been only 88,000.

Under Ohio law, voters who do not cast a ballot at least once in four years are taken from the rolls.

Secretary of state race may go right down to wire

By Mike Curtin
Dispatch Public Affairs Editor

The race for Ohio secretary of state continues to be neck-and-neck.

As they were one month ago, Democrat Sherrod Brown and Republican Bob Taft are essentially tied in the latest Dispatch Poll.

Meanwhile, State Auditor Thomas E. Ferguson held a comfortable 18-point lead over Republican challenger James M. Petro. That represented a 4-point gain for Ferguson since last month's poll.

The mail poll of 1,597 Ohio registered voters was conducted Sept. 28 through Thursday. It was the fourth Dispatch Poll of 1990.

The races for secretary of state and auditor are considered crucial this year because, along with the office of governor, they have effective control of the State Apportionment Board.

The board redraws state legislative districts after each federal census, determining which party gets an advantage in contests for control of the General Assembly.

Last week's poll gave Taft a 1-point advantage over Brown. A month ago, a Dispatch Poll gave Brown a 1-point lead. Poll leads that slim are statistically insignificant.

The Dispatch considers the poll accurate within plus or minus 3 percentage points on

each result. That means that Taft's 46-45 lead could actually be as large as 49-42, or that Brown could have a lead of as much as 48-43.

Brown, 37, of Columbus is seeking a third term as Ohio's chief elections officer. He formerly served as a state representative from Mansfield. Taft, 48, is a Hamilton County commissioner and a former state representative from Cincinnati.

In the poll, Taft's slight edge came from doing better than Brown among voters from the opposite party and from a 3-point lead among independents. Brown was dominant in Cleveland and was slightly ahead among voters in suburban Cuyahoga County.

Brown also led among voters in a grouping of nine metropolitan counties, while Taft had big leads in Franklin County, Hamilton County and the state's rural counties.

If the race continues to be as tight during the next four weeks, the poll results would indicate it may be decided by which party is more successful in getting its voters to the polls.

In the auditor's race, Ferguson led Petro in most groupings of voters. Ferguson, 61, seeks a fifth term. Petro, 41, is a state representative from Rocky River.

How the poll was conducted / 5C

Secretary of State/Auditor

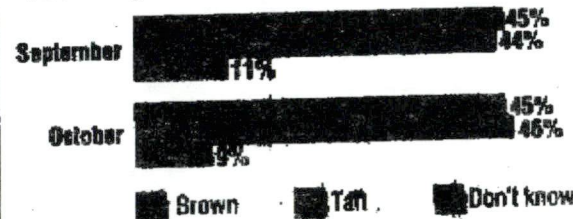


Brown

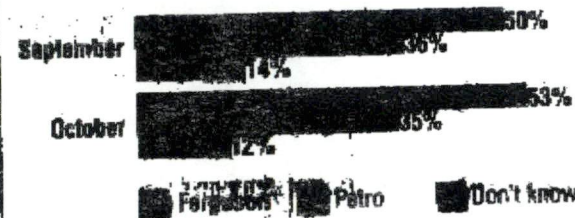


Taft

Secretary of State



State Auditor



Source: Dispatch poll

Doug Miller/Dispatch

Secretary of State race is dead heat

By Robert White
Post Ohio Bureau

COLUMBUS — Hamilton County Commissioner Robert Taft is running dead even with incumbent Secretary of State Sherrod Brown, according to the latest Ohio Poll.

In what is quickly shaping up as the most exciting of statewide contests this year, Taft and Brown each had the support of 39 percent of the 548 likely voters surveyed Sept. 17-25.

Another 17.3 percent were undecided, and 4 percent said they don't like either candidate or prefer someone else.

"Based on our poll, they're in a virtual dead heat," said Al Tuchfarber, director of the University of Cincinnati's Institute for Policy Research, which conducted the survey on behalf of UC, The Post and the Dayton Daily News.

In other races, the poll found:

- Incumbent State Auditor Thomas Ferguson holds a 31-point lead over Republican challenger James Petro, with 21 percent undecided.

- Incumbent Treasurer Mary Ellen Withrow has a 19-point edge over Republican Judith Brachman, with 37 percent undecided.

- In the attorney-general contest, where neither candidate is an incumbent, Republican Paul Pfeifer has a 10-point edge over Democrat Lee Fisher with 36 percent undecided.

The Taft-Brown battle for secretary of state is drawing attention because of its potential impact on control of redistricting for state legislative seats.

The apportionment board is comprised of the governor, auditor, secretary of state and one representative of each party from the legislature. Next year it will redraw the maps for the Ohio House and Senate, based on 1990 census data.

With every recent poll show-

ing Republican George Voinovich leading in the governor's race, GOP strategists see an opportunity in Taft to win control of apportionment.

Even though Brown has held the office since 1983 and has one of the most popular last names in Ohio politics, the poll found that his name recognition, 68 percent, is slightly lower than Taft's, which is 81 percent. However, about 40 percent of those questioned also said they know little about either candidate.

Taft enjoys his strongest support in southwestern Ohio, where he was favored by 50 percent against 33 percent for Brown and 13 percent undecided. Brown held a 14-point lead over Taft in northeastern Ohio with 23 percent undecided, and showed a surprising 44-40 edge in northwestern Ohio. In the Columbus area, Taft leads by about 7 points.

Among independent voters Taft enjoys a 39-29 lead, with nearly 27 percent undecided.

Tuchfarber said the numbers could change quickly.

"We could see change in either direction, based on the quality of advertising the candidates do by election day," he said.

Another fluid race is the one for attorney general.

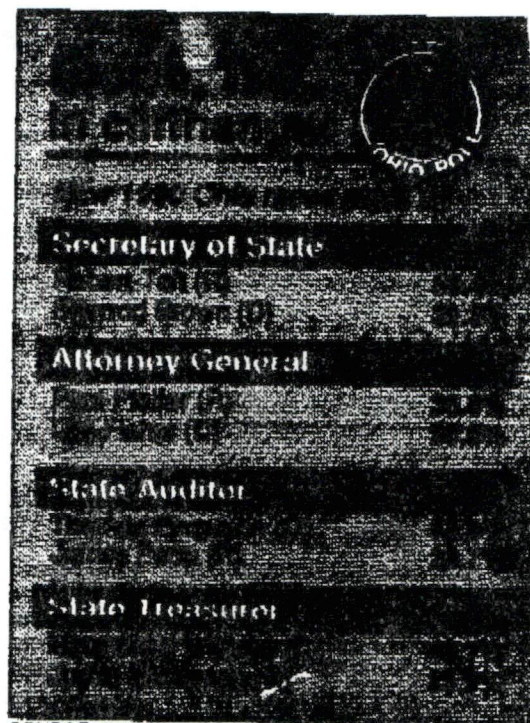
Tuchfarber attributed Pfeifer's edge to his superior name recognition. Like Fisher he is a member of the state Senate, but gained exposure when he ran for the U.S. Senate in 1982 and sought the GOP nomination for governor in 1986. His name ID is 58 percent, versus 30 percent for Fisher.

The poll also suggests that Pfeifer engenders stronger loyalty among Republicans than Fisher does among Democrats. Nearly 63 percent of Republicans said they support Pfeifer; about 47 percent of Democrats said they prefer Fisher.

In the auditor's race, Ferguson's name ID is a commanding 85 percent. Ferguson's approval rating is about 30 percent, his unfavorable about 8 percent — virtually identical to Taft's.

Tuchfarber said there is little evidence the negative publicity about Ferguson's alleged sexual relationship with a former employee is having an effect.

The poll is based on phone interviews with registered voters selected at random. The margin of error is 4.2 percent.



SOURCE: Ohio Poll

The Cincinnati Post

The Cincinnati Post, Tuesday, October 2, 1990

JH

The Buchtelite

Tuesday, October 9, 1990

Taft charges Brown with job neglect

by Jennifer Lindsey
Buchtelite Staff Writer

Robert A. Taft II, Republican nominee for secretary of state, charged his opponent Sherrod Brown with failing to investigate irregularities in campaign contributions.

"In March his (Brown's) office said the investigation would be completed by the November elections. Today, here we are seven months later. Yet we still have no word from the secretary of state about his investigation," Taft said Thursday in Chestnut B on campus.

The contributions were given to



Taft

Brown's friend, Anthony Celebrezze, said Taft. He accused Brown of failing to perform his job as secretary of state.

Brown could not be reached for comment, but has said throughout his campaign that he has an exceptional record as secretary of state.

Although the election polls report an even race between Taft and Brown, Taft feels confident the voters will choose him.

If elected, Taft said he plans to modernize the office with computers within the first year of his term. He said he intends to place limits on individual campaign contributions. To limit campaign spending, he proposed that broadcasters allow two minutes of free air time to candidates to promote their campaign.

Taft also wants "to take an active role in schools." He stressed the importance of making students aware of their role in elections.

"A lot of college and university students could make a difference by either registering or by getting the absentee ballot," Taft said.

Taft said the rise of college tuition "is out of line." He supports George Voinovich's pledge to reduce the percentage of the total cost of tuition.

"I feel I can make a real contribution as secretary of state."

JLK

Stakes are rising in Ohio secretary of state race

By Mike Curtin

Dispatch Public Affairs Editor

The race for Ohio secretary of state is about to challenge the governor's race in the competition for October campaign dollars and voters' attention.

For some top Democrats, such as Ohio House Speaker Vernal G. Riffe Jr., the secretary of state's race may already have become the most important contest of 1990. Yesterday, Riffe began urging Statehouse lobbyists to pour their contributions into that contest.

And for both political parties, the battle for secretary of state has become the pivot point in the struggle for control of the Ohio General Assembly.

For reasons often not understood by the average voter, a race for secretary of state or state auditor in Ohio can be as crucial to the two parties and top legislative leaders as the race for governor.

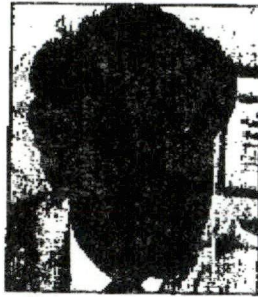
That's because those three offices have effective control of the State Apportionment Board, which redraws all of Ohio's 132 legislative districts after each federal census.

With Republican George V. Voinovich enjoying comfortable poll leads over Democrat Anthony J. Celebrezze Jr. in the governor's race, and Democrat State Auditor Thomas E. Ferguson well ahead of Republican James M. Petro, the race for secretary of state is seen by Riffe and others as the showdown for control of Ohio's legislative branch of government.

For Riffe, a Republican takeover of the Apportionment Board likely would be the beginning of the end of his record tenure as House speaker, a position he has held since 1975. Democrats control the House, 59-40.

Republicans control the Ohio Senate, 19-14, even though Democrats drew existing district lines.

Yesterday, Riffe met with about 15 Statehouse lobbyists, representing various trade groups and associations, and urged them to make contribu-



Brown



Taft

tions to the re-election campaign of Secretary of State Sherrod Brown, the Democrat. Additional meetings are being scheduled with other lobbyists.

On the Republican side, similar efforts are underway to steer as much campaign money as possible to Brown's opponent, Hamilton County Commissioner Bob Taft.

In recent polls, Brown and Taft have been essentially deadlocked.

One lobbyist who attended yesterday's luncheon with Riffe at the Capital Club said the speaker told them the secretary of state's race is important to him, and therefore important to them.

Another lobbyist said Riffe is scheduling individual meetings with lobbyists to seek financial support for Brown. Both lobbyists said they will urge their clients to contribute to Brown and Taft.

Riffe also recently called a meeting of House Democrats and urged them to help Brown's candidacy.

Riffe confirmed the talks. "I intend to do everything I can because that's a seat on the Apportionment Board," he said of Brown's race. "From the polls I've seen, that race today is about a tossup race. I'll be doing everything I can to help."

Riffe said he is not writing off Celebrezze's candidacy for governor. "I'm not giving up on Tony yet," Riffe said. That race could be tightening in the final five weeks of the campaign, he said.

A firm judgment on the governor's race will be made "about the third week of October," Riffe said. "If you look at the polls when it gets down to deadline time and it looks like one of them can't make it and one's in better shape, then you go with the better one," he said.

However, Riffe clearly is trying to push campaign money toward Brown's race, just as the Ohio Republican Party is trying to up the ante for Taft.

Ohio Republican Chairman Robert T. Bennett has delivered on a February promise to provide Taft with \$300,000 in campaign money if he dropped out of the governor's race and ran for secretary of state.

The Ohio Republican Party supplied \$200,000 of it, and the Republican National Committee sent over \$100,000.

Ohio Senate President Stanley J. Aronoff has contributed Senate campaign money to Taft's campaign, and is expected to follow Riffe's lead in urging others to funnel contributions to the race.

Brian J. Berry, state GOP executive director, said Brown and Taft may spend a combined \$3 million to \$4 million. "It's no great secret we have a major interest in winning this race," Berry said.

Ohio Democratic Chairman James M. Ruvoio said Berry's estimate may be conservative. "In a race where nobody has ever spent a million, there's likely to be \$5 million spent," he said. "That's why campaign finance reform is going to be the issue of the '90s. Nobody can come out of this and not scream for something to be done."

The issue for the parties is which of them will control the legislature, but Brown and Taft recognize that isn't an issue most voters care about.

Brown, seeking a third term, will attempt to show he has a good record in office, especially with voter registration.

Taft will contend that Brown has been part of an abuse-of-power problem at the Statehouse, by not aggressively scrutinizing alleged campaign finance improprieties.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1990

The Vindicator



Associated Press

Pledge time: Republican candidates for Ohio office hold a declaration ~~calling~~ for a two-term limit on statewide elective offices. From left are James Petro, auditor candidate; Paul Pfeifer, attorney general candidate; Robert Taft II, secretary of state candidate; and Judith Brachman, treasurer candidate.

These might be some of the people we'd like to monitor

Candidates push limit on offices

COLUMBUS (AP) — A constitutional limit barring governors from more than two consecutive terms would be expanded to other non-judicial statewide elective offices under a proposal by four Republican candidates.

"It is time for Ohio to limit the terms of statewide elected officials so that voters can regain the trust they once had. . . . The stakes are great. Ohioans are ready for a change," Robert Taft II, the GOP candidate for secretary of state, said Wednesday.

"Limiting the terms of politicians is a good idea. This reform measure should be adopted and the Democrats should support it too," he said.

Taft was joined by three GOP colleagues at a news conference proposing adoption of a constitutional amendment that would limit officeholders to two successive terms.

James Petro, Paul Pfeifer and Judith Brachman, the GOP candidates seeking election Nov. 6 as auditor, attorney general and treasurer, respectively, joined Taft in signing a pledge to abide by such a limit if they defeat their Democratic opponents.

With the exception of governor, there currently is no limit on the number of consecutive terms a statewide officeholder can serve.

Gov. Richard Celeste is not seeking re-election to a

third consecutive term because of the constitutional prohibition but could run again after a four-year break, as did his predecessor, Republican James A. Rhodes.

A voter-approved constitutional amendment would be needed before any such limits could be applied to the other officeholders.

Petro filed a ballot resolution with the House clerk that proposed submitting the amendment to voters in November 1992. His resolution also specifically includes lieutenant governors, who run in tandem with governor candidates.

Democratic Secretary of State Sherrod Brown endorsed the concept of a limit, while Democratic gubernatorial candidate Anthony J. Celebrezze Jr. said he was opposed.

"I think we should consider a limit . . . [but] I think it needs to be a longer period of time because people, once they're in an office for six or eight years, have a real expertise in that office," Brown said.

Celebrezze said voters were best able to decide how many terms an officeholder should be granted.

"I point out that the Republicans for about 60 years had a lock on state government in the state of Ohio. Now all of a sudden because they're afraid they might not be able to get Republicans elected to office they want to subvert the process," he said.

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The
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Book of Days

THIRD EDITION

Compiled and Edited by

JANE M. HATCH

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THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY

NEW YORK

1978

ern Louisiana. The country around St. Martinville, west of New Orleans, is inhabited by descendants of Acadian families driven from eastern Canada in the mid-18th century. These Cajuns, as they are popularly termed, are still French-speaking and, with few exceptions, Roman Catholic. In the traditional French manner, they place colorful wreaths and bouquets in even the most remote and unpretentious cemeteries of the region. As the evening of November 1 falls, hundreds of candles illuminate the graveyards as the faithful turn their thoughts to the Feast of All Souls' Day.

NOVEMBER 2

All Souls' Day

All Souls' Day which is celebrated on November 2, is primarily a feast of the Roman Catholic Church to commemorate the faithful departed — those who died members of the faith — especially those believed to be still suffering in purgatory. The observance is based on the Catholic doctrine that "the souls which on departing from the body are not perfectly cleansed from venial sins, or have not fully atoned for past transgressions are debarred from the Beatific Vision" until they have purged themselves of sins in purgatory. The faithful on earth — known as the Church Militant — are believed to be able to help these souls — the Church Expectant — to become members of the Church Triumphant in heaven, through prayers, alms, good deeds, and the sacrifice of the Mass.

The Office of the Dead is recited, and the mass is a requiem — requiem is a form of the Latin word *requies*, meaning "rest," and is used in the introductory prayer, "Grant unto them eternal rest . . ." All Souls' Day is not a holy day of obligation, but many Catholics attend mass on this day and receive special indulgences applicable to the souls in purgatory. Aside from Christmas, All Souls' Day is the only day of the church year on which priests are given permission to celebrate three masses, a privilege granted by Pope Benedict XV in 1915.

Numerous ancient civilizations practiced the custom of setting aside a day or a longer period every year for the purpose of praying for all the dead. General prayers were also said to intercede for particular groups of the departed — for example, a slain regiment. A passage from the apocryphal Second Book of the Maccabees (12: 43-46) records the single Jewish precedent for offering prayers for the dead:

He [Judas Maccabaeus] sent twelve thousand drachmas of silver to Jerusalem for sacrifice to be offered for the sins of the dead, thinking well and religiously concerning the resurrection. For if he had not hoped that they that were slain should rise again, it would have seemed superfluous and vain to pray for the dead. . . . It is therefore a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from sins.

The deceased were prayed for from the earliest days of Christianity; their names were entered in the tablets, known as diptychs, containing the lists of the departed, by both the Eastern and Western churches. Starting in the sixth century, the Benedictine monasteries held an annual remembrance of deceased members of the order at Pentecost.

The institution of a special feast of general intercession was probably the work of Odilo, an 11th century abbot of Cluny, France. Renowned for great spirituality (he is venerated as a saint), Odilo displayed equally great administrative talents. He is said to have been the first to prescribe — some time about 998 — that a common commemoration of the dead should be made in his religious community, and in other Cluniac monasteries, on November 2, the day following the Feast of All Saints (see November 1). The Feast of All Saints had been moved from May to November in the 8th century, most likely to displace the pagan celebration of *Samhain* on October 31 (see October 31, Halloween); its formal observance as All Saints' Day had been required of all Christians in the 9th century. Odilo undoubtedly chose November 2 in a deliberate attempt to continue the process of neutralizing the lingering pagan rites practiced at this time of the year. Even after Odilo's death on January 1, 1048, his observance continued to spread throughout Western Europe, through the efforts of the Cluniac monks.

A well-known center of religious revival and reform, Cluny, founded as a Benedictine abbey, grew to become the nucleus of a great order, embracing by the mid-12th century hundreds of monasteries in all sections of Europe and even in the Holy Land. Moreover, its influence in spiritual matters, including its advocacy of All Souls' Day, extended far beyond the actual order, and additional monasteries, such as the renowned Benedictine houses of Subiaco and Monte Cassino in Italy, adopted its customs. The feast of All Souls had become practically universal in Western Europe by the end of the 13th century and was adopted by Rome in the 14th.

The 16th century Protestants, although generally respecting All Saints' Day, sharply at-

tacked the observance. The number of devotees revolved around them they rejected. They solicited money to pray souls to a scandalous degree, was therefore, abolished and the day is slow to die, notably in Ang who observe it have a more general day to pray for casion to comm general.

For Roman Souls' Day is church service the "black vesper" since the worshipers wear a funeral mood. Souls' Day, the have already tu decorated with are lighted in gather to hold their dead kin.

There are many Day that have pagan beliefs to area. In north ample, it is a p revisit their ho the food of the and offerings of currants — are such as Brittan after dark to kr and pour libatio

In the British was once widespreaders" went from for the dead an cakes while sin have mercy on cake!" Accordin more cakes you you can save fr

In Italy the *morti*, "beans o bean-shaped ca ian children wh ceive toys and *morti* or souls of

In Mexico a

tacked the observance of All Souls' Day for a number of doctrinal reasons, especially since it revolved around a belief in purgatory, which they rejected. They also held that the practice of soliciting money for votive masses on November 2 to pray souls out of purgatory had been abused to a scandalous extreme. The Feast of All Souls was therefore, with few exceptions, generally abolished among Protestants. Now, however, the day is slowly being revived in some circles, notably in Anglo-Catholic churches. Among all who observe it, it has come in modern times to have a more general meaning, not as a special day to pray for souls in purgatory, but as an occasion to commemorate the faithful departed in general.

For Roman Catholics in Western Europe, All Souls' Day is a time of great solemnity; the church service on that day is often referred to as the "black vespers," especially in southern Europe, since the churches are draped in black, and worshipers wear black clothing, heightening the funereal mood. On November 1, the eve of All Souls' Day, the thoughts of European Catholics have already turned to the dead. Graveyards are decorated with offerings of flowers and candles are lighted in memory of the dead. Relatives gather to hold family reunions, remembering their dead kin.

There are many customs peculiar to All Souls' Day that have survived from popular folklore or pagan beliefs and that vary slightly from area to area. In northern and central Europe, for example, it is a popular folk belief that the dead revisit their homes on All Souls' night and eat the food of the living. Candles are left burning and offerings of "soulcakes" — square buns with currants — are placed on tables. In some areas, such as Brittany, people crowd the cemeteries after dark to kneel bareheaded at family tombs and pour libations on the graves.

In the British Isles, the custom of "souling" was once widespread. On All Souls' eve, "soulers" went from house to house to utter prayers for the dead and beg alms in the form of soulcakes while singing "A soulcake, a soulcake, have mercy on all Christian souls for a soulcake!" According to an age-old superstition, "the more cakes you eat on this night, the more souls you can save from purgatory."

In Italy the traditional food is the *fave dei morti*, "beans of the dead," the name given to bean-shaped cakes eaten on the occasion. Sicilian children who pray for deceased relatives receive toys and sweets, supposedly from the *morti* or souls of the family dead.

In Mexico a combined three-day observance

celebrates All Saints' and All Souls' days from October 30 through November 2. November 1 is also given over to mourning for dead children. November 2 is the *Día de los Muertos*, the Day of the Dead, when families pray for souls of the dead and visit cemeteries with flowers and eat picnic lunches at the graves. Even the grimmer attributes of death are turned into motifs for toys and foodstuffs. Children delight in sugar-coated loaves of bread with gruesome decorations and candles shaped like skulls, caskets, bones, and skeletons. One of the most moving rites to mark the Day of the Dead is the night-long vigil on the island of Janitzio in Lake Pátzcuaro west of Mexico City. After midnight, religious Tarascan Indians scatter marigold petals on family graves; set up candles and fruits and pastry for dead relatives; and either remain in meditation or recite prayers throughout the night.

Several of the customs peculiar to All Souls' eve and All Souls' Day elsewhere in the world have survived in those parts of the western United States in which an intermingling of Indian religious customs and Spanish Catholic ritual has taken place. On November 2, for example, the impressive Night of the Candle ceremony is celebrated on the Indian reservations of Pala and Rincon east of Oceanside, California. During the day the inhabitants decorate the graves, place candles on them, and sing Spanish hymns while the priest blesses each individual grave. As dusk falls candles are lighted, illuminating the cemetery.

Spanish customs are also evident in New Mexico, where the All Souls' Day feast is marked with old traditions in Santa Fe, Spanish-American villages, and especially in many of the Indian pueblos. Although in nearby Mexico All Saints' and All Souls' Days are generally combined as a single celebration for the dead, Pueblo Indians generally observe All Souls' Day on November 2. Only Isleta, south of Santa Fe, observes All Saints' Day, while the Day of the Dead is commemorated in pueblos throughout northern and central New Mexico, such as Jemez, San Felipe, Taos, Cochiti, and San Juan — the Hopi pueblos alone excepted. One of the most elaborate observances takes place at Cochiti, the northernmost of the Keresan-speaking pueblos along the Rio Grande west of Santa Fe. Late in the 17th century, the Indians here were converted to Roman Catholicism by Spanish missionaries and Mission San Buenaventura de Cochiti, built in 1694, is still preserved amidst the one-story adobe houses around the plaza. The few hundred inhabitants still maintain their ceremonial

organization, ancient Indian rites, and traditional dances.

The Cochití Pueblo Indians refer to November 2 as Their Grandfathers Arrive from the West, or the Dead, feast. Each family fasts and deposits in the church a large quantity of food for the returning dead — wheat, corn, beans, peas, watermelons, tortillas, wheat-root bread, or boiled meat; bowls of food for the ghosts of the dead are set out in the corner of each house as well. The door of the house is left open for them. In order that the visiting spirits may be satisfied that their kin are prosperous, the material wealth of the household, in blankets, shawls, clothing, or jewelry, is displayed on the walls, and horses and other livestock are locked up in the corrals, where they can easily be seen. Candles are placed in both the church and the houses, lest the dead burn the fingertips of those who fail to light their way. The women stay at home, but the men congregate in the ceremonial chamber known as a *kiva*, where they sing all night and cut food into small pieces to throw outside for the dead. Members of societies assemble separately. The All Souls' Night Kachina Society members, for example, move from house to house, staying a few minutes in each to entertain the ghosts of the dead with their dances.

Similar ceremonies are also held at other New Mexico pueblos. At Taos Pueblo food and water are taken to graves in the churchyard, where candles are burned and the church bell rings all night. At Santo Domingo, the "grandfathers" who are expected to come from the west are "fed" at noon on November 2. Every person digs a hole beyond the town limits, burying in it a bundle of food and feathers and exclaiming: "Here eat, Grandfathers! After you eat, bring us crops!" On All Souls' night, the men sit around a bonfire and sing, despite the accompaniment of church bells, which peal until dawn. At the Zuñi Pueblo in west central New Mexico, Grandmothers' Day is the equivalent of All Souls' Day and is celebrated toward the end of October or beginning of November, after the crops have been harvested. Men and boys go from home to home singing and receive food, and both men and women make food offerings to the dead.

Warren G. Harding's Birthday

Warren Gamaliel Harding, the 29th President of the United States, was born on November 2, 1865, in Blooming Grove, Morrow County, Ohio. He was the eldest of eight children of Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson Harding and George Tryon Harding, a farmer and later a physician. The young Harding studied at Ohio Central College for three years, leaving in 1882 and moving with

his family to Marion, Ohio. He taught school and studied law for a year.

Having learned the printer's trade by working at the *Caledonia Advertiser*, Harding was hired by the *Democratic Mirror* in Marion in 1884. Irritated by the Democratic bias of the paper, however, he quit his job. With a partner he purchased the bankrupt *Marion Star* for \$300. Harding soon bought out his partner's share and set out to make his enterprise a commercial success. Florence Kling De Wolfe, a widow who became Harding's wife on July 8, 1891, assisted him on the *Star*. Together they made the paper grow as the town grew. (It was appraised at about \$500,000 after Harding's death.)

Harding's interest in politics steadily increased. Winning a seat in the Ohio senate in 1898, he served two terms there. In 1903 he was successful in his bid for election as lieutenant governor of Ohio. When his term ended two years later, Harding went back to his newspaper. He ran for governor in 1910 but was defeated by the Democratic candidate. Having earned a reputation as a forceful speaker and regular party man, he was chosen by President William Howard Taft to make the Republican National Convention nominating speech in 1912.

Elected to the US Senate in 1914, Harding began to draw some notice, especially among fellow politicians. He thus earned the temporary chairmanship of the Republican National Convention of 1916, at which he gave the keynote speech.

As a senator, Harding was unexceptional. In foreign affairs he attacked Wilson's policy of restraint when American business interests in Mexico were threatened during the upheavals caused by the Huerta-Carranza conflict and related events in that country. He approved the American declaration of war against Germany in 1917 and also favored various supporting measures, including provisions for a military draft and the repressive Espionage Act of 1917. After the war he followed the isolationist views of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge on foreign policy, including disapproval of President Woodrow Wilson's proposal to include the Covenant of the League of Nations in the Treaty of Versailles, which officially concluded World War I.

In domestic policy, Harding was a defender of big business. He supported protective tariffs and voted against high taxes on excess war profits. He voted in favor of the 18th (prohibition) amendment but never felt constrained to stop his own heavy drinking. Throughout his career Harding enjoyed a gregarious, clubroom atmosphere; poker games, drinking, and other forms of night life remained part of his social style until his death.

His loyalty to the Ohio Republican machine

won him a candidacy at the mentor, Harry was chosen in full of party belief that there was from accepting

The selectio scorn or indiff the actual elec straddled, and troversial Lea Democratic of D. Roosevelt, campaigned fo tion, and a de ported the 19 and the prohib much of the ne less, boring ca large electoral

Harding wa man who pec malcy" back to shattered idea Harding broug levels of gover of excellence, of his top appo (see April 11) Mellon as secr Hoover as secr reproach. Oth based on pers rather than on atory "friends" meaning, and f ical cronies a known as the advantage of Though neithe greed nor the p the administr eventually cas humous reputa

Most notori Albert B. Fall, tion of US Nav legally transfer cluding the Te — to Interior D. the land to priv tial reward for brought prison magnate Harry torney genera longtime politi busy. A Senate of misconduct, permits and pe

won him a dark-horse nomination for the presidency at the 1920 convention. As his political mentor, Harry M. Daugherty, had predicted, he was chosen in a "smoke-filled room" by a handful of party bosses, after being asked to swear that there was nothing in his past to keep him from accepting the nomination.

The selection of Harding was greeted with scorn or indifference by the press. However, in the actual election campaign he fared better. He straddled, and as far as possible ignored, the controversial League of Nations issue, while his Democratic opponents, James Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt, crusaded for the league. Harding campaigned for high tariffs, curbs on immigration, and a deflationary economy. Having supported the 19th (woman suffrage) amendment and the prohibition amendment, Harding reaped much of the new female vote. Thus after a colorless, boring campaign, he won the election by large electoral and popular majorities.

Harding was, by all accounts, an ordinary man who people thought would bring "normalcy" back to a country disillusioned with the shattered idealism of World War I. However, Harding brought incompetence to the highest levels of government. His cabinet was a mixture of excellence, corruption, and mediocrity. Three of his top appointments — Charles Evans Hughes (see April 11) as secretary of state, Andrew W. Mellon as secretary of the treasury, and Herbert Hoover as secretary of commerce — were above reproach. Other appointments, however, were based on personal friendship or political debt rather than on qualification for office. The predatory "friends" who surrounded the genial, well-meaning, and far from vigilant President — political cronies and hangers-on who came to be known as the Ohio Gang — were quick to take advantage of their posts for personal gain. Though neither the enormity of their individual greed nor the pervasiveness of corruption within the administration came to light until later, they eventually cast a cloud over Harding's posthumous reputation.

Most notorious was Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, who, with the passive cooperation of US Navy Secretary Edwin M. Denby, illegally transferred naval oil reserve lands — including the Teapot Dome preserve in Wyoming — to Interior Department control and then leased the land to private oil companies with a substantial reward for himself. In time, their conspiracy brought prison sentences for both Fall and oil magnate Harry Sinclair. The administration's attorney general, Harry Daugherty, Harding's longtime political backer, meanwhile was also busy. A Senate committee later found him guilty of misconduct, including the illegal sale of liquor permits and pardons to violators of prohibition

statutes. (He narrowly escaped incarceration when a jury could not reach agreement.) Daugherty's crony Jesse Smith, an eventual suicide, had a desk but no official duties in the Department of Justice. He has been variously described as dispenser of graft and as prime "fixer" of the administration. Gaston B. Means, who also held office in Daugherty's Department of Justice, eventually served time in prison for selling liquor permits. Means afterward reported that he had collected and passed on to Jesse Smith some \$7 million in bribes from bootleggers. Harding's choice to administer the Veterans' Bureau, a chance acquaintance known as "Colonel" Charles R. Forbes, went to Leavenworth after bilking the nation of at least half the bureau's congressionally appropriated funds and amassing huge sums from kickbacks, rebates, and other graft.

Holders of lesser posts were also guilty of corruption. Dishonesty and incompetence at all levels defrauded the government of millions of dollars, as bootlegging, blackmail, and influence-peddling burgeoned during Harding's term of office.

The growing scandals of Harding's administration were not counterbalanced by a notable record of legislative or executive action. Probably the outstanding accomplishment of his presidency was the 1921 Washington Conference called at the behest of Secretary Hughes to discuss future limitation of the size of their navies by the major world powers. The meeting resulted in the signing of 9 treaties concerning armaments and territory. Another achievement was the establishment of a federal Bureau of the Budget to coordinate the piecemeal procedure whereby each federal department applied independently to Congress for the funds it thought it needed. A kind man, Harding is also remembered for his presidential pardon of several persons, including the Socialist Eugene V. Debs. They were among many who had been imprisoned under provisions of the stringent Espionage and Sedition acts during World War I, when a wave of intolerance, zealous patriotism and fear of leftists had swept the country. For the most part, "normalcy" meant isolationism and *laissez-faire*. Though he was one of the most inept Presidents, Harding was not himself dishonest. His tragedy was that of an ordinary man submerged by extraordinary burdens and betrayed by people he thought were his friends.

Word of his administration's rampant corruption apparently reached the gullible President early in 1923. Aware that the scandals would surely soon break — as had reports of his illegitimate daughter, born to Nan Britton in 1919 — the distraught Harding left Washington on an official visit to Alaska in June 1923 with his wife

and a few friends. During his return trip he was stricken by what was diagnosed as ptomaine poisoning. He stopped in San Francisco to rest but developed bronchopneumonia and then died on August 2 of an embolism.

Not long afterward, the Teapot Dome scandal and news of other Harding administration corruption became public. At the time of his death, however, most of the corruption had yet to reach the light, and Harding, a genial and likable man, was mourned throughout the nation.

After a state funeral in Washington, Harding was buried at Marion, Ohio, on August 10, 1923. A memorial association was almost immediately organized to provide a monument over his grave. With contributions from schoolchildren and others a fund of more than \$800,000 was raised. This, through interest and other accretions, reached about \$1 million before the monument was dedicated. It is an open structure 102 feet in diameter, surrounded by columns of Georgia marble. The bodies of the President and his wife, who died on November 21, 1924, are buried in a vault beneath the floor. The 10-acre Harding Memorial, at US Route 23 and McKinley Park Boulevard, was dedicated on June 16, 1931, with an address by President Herbert Hoover. Calvin Coolidge, who had become President upon the death of Harding, officiated.

Also at Marion is the restored house Harding built for his wife at 380 Mt. Vernon Avenue, now known as the Warren G. Harding Home and Museum, which is open to visitors.

North Dakota Admitted to the Union

As a result of political feuding between the northern and southern parts of the Dakota Territory, North Dakota and South Dakota were admitted to the Union as separate states on November 2, 1889. The two areas had been unable to agree on a capital city, and the argument had grown increasingly more heated during the 1870s and 1880s. Thus North Dakota, with its capital at Bismarck, became the 39th state of the United States, and South Dakota (see November 2, South Dakota Becomes a State), with its capital at Pierre, became the 40th.

At the time of the first recorded visit by a white man to the region now constituting North Dakota, that of the French-Canadian explorer Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de La Vérendrye, in 1738, approximately 10 tribes of Indians inhabited the area. Some, such as the Mandan, Arikara, and Hidatsa, lived in villages and were farmers. Their willingness to share their agricultural knowledge with Europeans to whom maize and other indigenous crops were unknown, proved a boon to the economy of the

northwestern section of the country. Other tribes, including the Assiniboin, Crow, and Dakota (known also as the Santee Sioux), for whom the territory and state were named, were nomadic. They hunted bison, whose meat provided food and whose skin they used for clothing and tepees. The Cheyenne and Cree tribes, also in the region, were seminomadic.

After La Vérendrye, the next Europeans to visit the area (in 1742) were two of his sons, Louis Joseph and François. They renewed his attempt to establish a trade route from Manitoba, Canada, to the Pacific coast. However, they turned back after traveling as far as the Big Horn Mountains in what is now Wyoming. No further penetration of the North Dakota region was made by Europeans until the latter part of the 18th century, when fur trappers discovered the abundance of wild game — including elk, antelope, and deer — and hastened to take advantage of such a vast source of wealth.

The central and southwestern area of what is now North Dakota formed part of the territory of Louisiana, which passed from French to Spanish control by the secret Treaty of Fontainebleau in 1762; Britain controlled the rest of the area. The North West Fur Company, a privately owned British fur-trading company, built the first trading post in 1797 at the confluence of the Pembina River and the Red River of the North, in the extreme northeastern corner of North Dakota. Numerous fur-trading posts were subsequently established in the British region by various companies, including the Hudson's Bay and North West Fur companies. British fur traders operated not only in the British-dominated valley of the Red River, but also along the Missouri River, where Spain permitted them to do a certain amount of trading with the Indians. Spanish fur traders were also active.

Even after the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso, which returned the whole vast Louisiana region to France in 1800, Louisiana temporarily remained under Spanish administration. When the United States acquired the huge Louisiana area through the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, what had been the Spanish-held part of North Dakota was transferred to US sovereignty. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were promptly dispatched by President Thomas Jefferson to explore the newly acquired territory, which had doubled the size of the United States. By the fall of 1804 they reached the point on the eastern bank of the Missouri River — about 14 miles west of what is now Washburn, North Dakota — where they build Fort Mandan. Today a historical marker designates the site of the fort, and a replica of it has been constructed by the McLean County Historical Society.

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Fort Union border of Nor Yellowstone a ades it was th ing post in the served as the artists, scienti

During the winter Lewis and Clark spent at the fort, the friendly Hidatsa and Mandan Indians provided supplies for the continuation of their journey to the Pacific coast. Also of great value was the information they provided, as well as the presence of Sacagawea, a Shoshone who had been captured by the Hidatsa. The Hidatsa sold her to Toussaint Charbonneau, a Canadian trapper, who then married her. Both Charbonneau and Sacagawea acted as interpreters for Lewis and Clark, but Sacagawea's greatest contribution to the success of the expedition was her ability to guide the party through her home area and procure needed horses from her fellow Shoshones. (A statue honoring Sacagawea stands on the grounds of the state capitol in Bismarck.)

Scottish immigrants led by a member of the Hudson's Bay Company, Thomas Douglas, the earl of Selkirk, came by way of Canada in 1812 to attempt to establish at Pembina the first permanent settlement in the region. So bitter was the rivalry between the various fur-trading companies, however, that the settlers were twice driven from their homes by members of the North West Fur Company before Pembina could be established as a permanent settlement. A state park at the site now contains the Pembina State Historical Museum, which houses exhibits relating to the early history of North Dakota.

Meanwhile, Great Britain had refused to recognize American sovereignty in the area, claiming the territory for itself. The US victory in the War of 1812 was a severe blow to Britain, and it formally gave up the claim to the region in 1818, when an agreement between the two countries fixed the 49th Parallel as the boundary between the United States and British North America from the Lake of the Woods west to the Rocky Mountains — establishing in the process what serves today as the northern boundary of North Dakota.

From the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition, the Missouri River had been a main avenue of transportation for the fur traders. For almost three decades small boats plied its waters. Then, in 1832, they were joined by the *Yellowstone*, the first steamboat to navigate within the area of North Dakota. The steamboat traveled as far as Fort Union, which had been built in 1828 by the American Fur Company of the financier John Jacob Astor, the same trading company that owned the *Yellowstone*.

Fort Union was located close to the western border of North Dakota, at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. For four decades it was the largest and most important trading post in the upper Missouri region, and it also served as the gathering place for Indian tribes, artists, scientists, and missionaries. (Its location

is now noted by the 380-acre Fort Union Trading Post, a national historic site.) The romance and adventure of the newly important area drew such men as John James Audubon, the ornithologist and painter of birds, and George Catlin, the American artist and author who painted hundreds of Indian portraits and scenes from life. Their various works, including journals, provide valuable historical material on the North Dakota area.

Settlement of the region was slow, the fur traders had it virtually to themselves for a long time. The Dakotas, more warlike than other tribes, particularly resented the incursion of the whites and resisted their attempts to wrest the land from them and place them on reservations. Because of the hostility between the whites and the Indians, a number of military posts were established. The first was Fort Abercrombie, built in 1857 on the Red River at the eastern border of the state. The original guardhouse can be seen today, along with reconstructed blockhouses and a stockade, within the Fort Abercrombie State Park. Several of the original buildings of Fort Totten (established in 1867) still stand; the fort is one of the few of the period to remain in such good condition. The Fort Totten Historic Park, in the northeastern part of the state, 14 miles south of Devils Lake, also numbers among its attractions a pioneer museum and musical presentations. Whitestone Battlefield State Historic Site commemorates a major battle with Indians fought in 1863. Relics of the engagement are preserved in a museum at the site, which is located about 28 miles northwest of Ellendale, in southeastern North Dakota.

Sitting Bull, after the encounter at Little Big Horn in 1876 (see June 25), sought refuge in Canada. In 1881 he decided to accept a promise of amnesty from the United States government, and he and his remaining followers returned to the United States. They surrendered in present North Dakota, at Fort Buford, a military post that had replaced Fort Union after 1866. Two of the fort's original buildings remain at the Fort Buford State Historic Site.

As the number of military posts grew and the Indians were subdued or pushed farther west, the flow of settlers into the Dakota region increased. The homestead laws passed by Congress beginning in 1862, which permitted settlers to claim up to 160 acres of land without paying, were a powerful incentive to settlement of the frontier areas. Completion of the Northern Pacific Railway as far west as the North Dakota-Montana border in 1881 provided another strong impetus. Farming in the eastern part of the state and ranching in the western part were both large-scale operations for some time, but gradu-

of Speaker of the House. Bell won by joining with the anti-Jackson forces. Polk refused to go against Jackson and lost his fight for the speakership. However, he stood for the position the following year and won. He served as speaker from 1835 to 1839, during which time he was the whipping boy for a collection of anti-Jackson Whigs and Nullifiers. Polk customarily did his legislative homework better than any of his adversaries, however, and his excellence, in addition to his aloofness, provoked some opponents to envious rage.

Bowing to his party's needs, Polk agreed to oppose the Whigs for the governorship of Tennessee. He won the election, serving as a competent governor from 1839 to 1841, but lost subsequent campaigns for reelection in 1841 and 1843.

In 1840 the Whigs, making political capital of the panic of 1837, which had been rooted in Jacksonian speculative banking, elected William Henry Harrison as President. Harrison died a month to the day after his inauguration, and his Whig Vice President, John Tyler, became President. Senator Henry Clay was the national leader of the Whigs, however, and was nominated as their presidential candidate in 1844.

Former President Martin Van Buren seemed destined to represent the Democrats. However, early in 1844 both Clay and Van Buren made public statements designed to remove from the forthcoming election the touchy issue of the annexation of Texas. That ill-defined region, whose southern boundary was still a matter of dispute, had belonged to Mexico before it declared itself an independent republic in 1836. Largely settled by Americans, at first with Mexican encouragement, Texas now sought annexation by the United States.

The elderly Andrew Jackson still ran the Democratic party, and as an expansionist he would not countenance Van Buren's heresy in opposing the annexation of Texas. Instead Jackson rewarded Polk's devotion to Democratic party policies, which now included expansionism, by supporting him over Van Buren. At the Democratic National Convention in 1844, Van Buren accordingly was passed over for Polk, who became the nation's first dark-horse presidential candidate.

In spite of his 14 years in Congress, people asked derisively, "Who is James Polk?" Polk ran on a Democratic platform advocating the "re-annexation" of Texas and "reoccupation" of Oregon. His Whig opponents were a divided party, at best merely a collection of old National Republicans, new antislavery forces, and anyone else who had opposed Jackson. Many Whigs also refused to vote for Henry Clay as their party's

candidate because of his evasiveness on the issue of the expansion of slavery.

Polk entered the White House in 1845 with a very clear conception of what he wished to accomplish: "one, a reduction of the tariff; another, the independent treasury; a third, the settlement of the Oregon boundary question; and lastly, the acquisition of California."

Polk wanted simply to buy California, and he was willing to bully Mexico into selling. However, the annexation of Texas — which had been effected under President Tyler days before Polk's inauguration — stood as a roadblock between Polk and California, and it was the Texas question that brought on war with Mexico in 1846 (see May 13). Although Mexico remained in a constant state of internal confusion during those years, the Mexican War was to last through much of Polk's term and sap the energy of the hardworking, dedicated President.

More than a decade of talk about the annexation of Texas had taken place before the step actually came. The foremost domestic reason for the long inaction was the issue of slavery. Sentiment had grown in the North that blacks and the institution of slavery should be excluded from new territories. Simultaneously the opinion had grown in the South that the industrializing North was living off the South by imposing high tariffs that prevented the agricultural South from buying manufactured items cheaply from Britain. Thus the North and South each watched events jealously to guarantee that the other did not gain in political power. The emerging West held the balance of power and was courted and fought over by both North and South. In 1820 the Missouri Compromise had been worked out to establish the northern boundary of slavery in new territories at 36° 30' latitude.

However, the issue of slavery, then thought settled, was raised again by Texas. Mexico had outlawed slavery in 1831. Southerners were worried that Texas would become a free state. Although there were then 13 free states and 13 slave states, only Florida was sure to enter on the slave roster, while Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa would eventually enter as free states.

Just before leaving the White House in March 1845, President Tyler had persuaded Congress to offer annexation to Texas. Mexico, understandably, had been angry when its rebellious northern province earlier declared itself independent. Now, when the United States offered annexation to Texas, Mexico's minister left Washington in a fury.

In November 1845 President Polk sent John Slidell, a politician and diplomat, to Mexico to try to establish the Texas boundary at the Rio

Grande and to buy California and New Mexico. The Mexican government was in turmoil and refused to receive Slidell. In January 1846 Polk ordered General Zachary Taylor to occupy the land between the Nueces River and the Rio Grande. In the eyes of Mexico, this was a provocation since Mexico had always considered the more northerly Nueces as the southern boundary of Texas — a position conflicting with the Texan view, which held that Texas extended all the way to the Rio Grande. Taylor's army moved, expecting the Mexicans to attack.

With this background, President Polk decided to ask Congress to declare war on Mexico. The evening after informing his cabinet of his decision, Polk received news that Mexican forces had attacked a party of Taylor's men. Thus bolstered in his position, the President presented his request for a declaration of war to Congress on May 11, 1846. Congress declared war two days later.

Public support for the venture was not widespread. Though the South and Southwest were eager in their backing, Northerners felt that the war, as a resolution of the Massachusetts legislature put it, was "wanton, unjust and unconstitutional." A junior representative from Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, put forth a cogent critique of what was becoming known as Polk's War.

There was talk that Britain might come to Mexico's aid. The origin of this was the smoldering dispute between Britain and the United States over their joint occupation of the Oregon territory. Both countries adamantly and unrealistically claimed the entire area. With one war already on his hands, Polk avoided another war by using firm diplomacy. A treaty signed with Britain in June 1846 established a compromise boundary at the 49th Parallel (see June 15, Oregon Treaty Ratified).

California was an exotic gem that Americans desired, even though they knew very little about the area. Polk, too, wanted to annex California. Through a member of his cabinet in Washington and by way of the American consul in California, the suggestion was allowed to reach the West Coast that Californians might like to follow the example of Texas. Not long afterwards, Captain John C. Frémont, the explorer, reached California, ostensibly to make a topographical survey, but actually with secret instructions for action in the event of war between the United States and Mexico. Ultimately Frémont joined forces with the American settlers who had carried off the Bear Flag Revolt (probably with his encouragement) in the Sacramento Valley. When news arrived that war had broken out with Mexico, he joined other Americans — Colonel Stephen W. Kearny, advancing from New Mexico, and Com-

modore John D. Sloat and his successor, Commodore Robert F. Stockton, who arrived via the Pacific — in seizing control of California.

But once again the specter of slavery arose. On August 8, 1846, Polk had asked Congress for a secret appropriation of \$2 million to defray "any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse of the United States and foreign nations." Rumor held that the money was earmarked as a bribe to persuade the Mexican general Santa Anna to sell California. The "persuasion" was unsuccessful, but while the matter was before Congress, the Pennsylvania legislator David Wilmot tried to add a proviso to the appropriation bill that would prohibit slavery in any former Mexican territory acquired by treaty or purchased with the money. Polk instead proposed that the Missouri Compromise line simply be extended to the Pacific — a compromise that offended abolitionists and slaveholders alike. Congress ultimately avoided the issue, and the Wilmot Proviso was defeated; but the Pandora's box of slavery had been opened once again.

Yet the problem was put aside for the moment when the Mexican War was concluded by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed near Mexico City in 1848 (see February 2, Mexican War Ends) and ratified by the Senate on March 10 of the same year. By the terms of the treaty, the United States won Texas with a southern boundary at the Rio Grande. The treaty also gave the United States the right to purchase, for \$15 million, California and New Mexico. In addition the United States agreed to assume all Mexican debts to Texas citizens.

Throughout these events Polk was vilified for political intrigue, apparently with little justification. However, his excessive secrecy and personal attention to minute details of government gave the impression of a manipulative schemer. Polk, in fact, worked hard at his task as President and expended no effort solely to improve his public image. Before leaving the White House, he pushed through the enactment of lower tariff schedules known as the Walker Tariff of 1846. In the same year he also saw through Congress the Independent Treasury Bill, which reestablished a national financial system that was not supplanted until the establishment of the Federal Reserve System in 1913.

The systematic Polk had thus achieved all four of his presidential objectives. But in the process, he literally worked himself to death. Succeeded in the presidency by the victorious general of the Mexican War, Zachary Taylor, Polk left the White House a shadow of his former self. Three months later, on June 15, 1849, he died at the age of 54. He was buried at his Nashville, Ten-

nessee, home — Polk was buried, with his Tennessee state cap-

The Polk Memorial Association has preserved the childhood home of Polk and has preserved it. It opened on November 1, 1896, the historical Polk's birthday is still observed. There is a joint meeting there is a joint meeting of the Polk Memorial Association and the Polk Memorial Association. Polk's parents in the home, where his father and mother lived. The home, built in 1810, is a brick with French doors. The link this home to Samuel Polk for 301 West 7 Street. Polk Memorial Association is a public. In Raleigh, North Carolina, a landscaped Courthouse statue honors

South Dakota

Along with North Dakota, the Union on November 1, 1889, issued by the made South Dakota was official North Dakota. Beginning the two Dakota Territory protracted and built of a capital city it to the Union as a

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nessee, home — Polk Place. In 1893 he was re-
buried, with his wife, on the grounds of the
Tennessee state capitol.

The Polk Memorial Association acquired the
childhood home of Polk in Columbia, Tennessee,
and has preserved it as a shrine. It was formally
opened on November 23, 1929. In it are de-
posited historical and personal relics. Polk's
birthday is still observed by the association with
a luncheon or coffee in Nashville, at which time
there is a joint meeting of members of the Polk
Memorial Association of Nashville and the Polk
Memorial Auxiliary of Columbia. The home of
Polk's parents in Columbia and the house next
door; where his two sisters lived, contain me-
mentos and documents of the presidential years.
The home, built by Samuel Polk in 1816, is of
brick with French windows and balconies. Gar-
dens link this house with the one built by
Samuel Polk for his daughters. The houses, at
301 West 7 Street, have been restored by the
Polk Memorial Association and are open to the
public. In Raleigh, North Carolina, on the six-
acre landscaped Capitol Square, stands an eque-
strian statue honoring Polk.

South Dakota Admitted to the Union

Along with North Dakota, South Dakota joined
the Union on November 2, 1889. The proclama-
tion issued by President Benjamin Harrison
made South Dakota the 40th state (North Da-
kota was officially the 39th — see November 2,
North Dakota Becomes a State). The region com-
prising the two states had been united as the
Dakota Territory, and had it not been for the
protracted and bitter wrangling over the choice
of a capital city it might well have been admitted
to the Union as a single state.

Ancestors of the Indians who were found in-
habiting the South Dakota area by the early
explorers are known to have lived in that area,
at least in the part that lies east of the Missouri
River, prior to A.D. 1200. These people are
known as Mound Builders, from their custom of
building mounds of earth in which to bury their
dead. The Arikara Indians were living in villages
and farming near the Missouri River when the
first Europeans of whom there is record, Louis
Joseph and François de La Vérendrye, passed
through South Dakota in 1742 and 1743. Start-
ing out from Manitoba, Canada, these two sons
of the French-Canadian explorer Pierre Gaultier
de Varennes, Sieur de La Vérendrye, were
searching — unsuccessfully — for a route to the
Pacific Ocean. In 1913 children found a lead
plate buried in 1743 on a hill overlooking the
Missouri River, opposite what is now the city of
Pierre, by the La Vérendrye brothers to establish

a French claim to the region. (A small monument
now marks the spot where the plate was dis-
covered.)

After 1750 the Dakota (or Santee Sioux) In-
dians, for whom the state is named, became nu-
merous in South Dakota as the increasing num-
ber of whites in Minnesota forced them west-
ward. The movement of whites into the South
Dakota area was very slow, however. Fur trap-
pers began to filter in during the latter part of
the century, when the region was under Spanish
rule. In 1803 the United States acquired title to
the land as part of the Louisiana Purchase. For
the first time in more than half a century, ex-
plorers penetrated the region. At President
Thomas Jefferson's behest, Meriwether Lewis
and William Clark led an expedition that ex-
plored the vast unknown territory acquired in
the Louisiana Purchase. During the westward
journey from St. Louis to the coast of Oregon,
the Lewis and Clark expedition crossed South
Dakota in 1804; it again traversed the area on
its return trip in 1806.

The success of the expedition prompted more
trappers to seek their fortunes in new territory.
Trading posts sprang up all over South Dakota,
particularly on the banks of the Missouri River.
One of the leading posts, Fort Pierre, was es-
tablished in 1817. By coincidence, it was erected
on the site where the La Vérendrye brothers had
planted their lead plate 70 years earlier. Fort
Pierre was rebuilt by a subsidiary of the Ameri-
can Fur Company in 1832, a year after the same
company had inaugurated steamboat travel on
this section of the Missouri River. The fur trade
boomed during the next two decades, but no
settlements were established. In 1856 an at-
tempt was made by land speculators to create a
settlement in southeastern South Dakota, at the
falls of the Big Sioux River. The uprising of the
Sioux in neighboring Minnesota in 1862 forced
the settlers to flee.

Gradually the Indians relinquished title to
various parts of their lands; the whites tried to
persuade or force them onto government reser-
vations. Most notable of the Indian leaders who
resisted giving up their freedom or land was the
powerful Sioux chief Sitting Bull. However, in
1881 he decided he could no longer hold out,
and he surrendered to US authorities. Settled on
the Standing Rock Reservation, he was arrested
by Indian guards on December 15, 1890, as a
precaution against mounting Sioux unrest — and
shot and killed in the ensuing fighting. His burial
place is three miles west of Mobridge, in the
north-central part of the state, near the spot
where he was killed.

Yankton had been established as a permanent
settlement in 1859, as was Vermillion later the

held only a slim majority of seats. Being loath to see that majority increased, the Democrats vigorously opposed granting separate statehood to South Dakota. The issue was not resolved until after the elections of 1888, which gave the Republicans firm control of Congress as well as of the presidency, thus guaranteeing victory to the South Dakotans.

Legislation permitting the division of the Dakota Territory was passed in February 1889. A revised state constitution that met congressional demands was adopted in May of the same year, and on November 2 South Dakota and North Dakota were separately granted statehood. Pierre was named the capital of South Dakota, and it has remained so even though between 1890 and 1904 its status was challenged by no fewer than six other cities.

NOVEMBER 3 General Election Day

This is a movable event. See note on page xxvi.

Voting is both a right and, many feel, an obligation of US citizenship. The power of the people to choose those who guide their public affairs is one of the chief blessings and ultimate safeguards of democracy. Americans who recognize this responsibility to vote cast their ballots for local, state, or national candidates in every election.

The date reserved for elections varied from state to state during the early years of the nation, but in 1845 the US Congress took an important step toward establishing uniformity in federal contests by decreeing the Tuesday after the first Monday of November to be the legal day, every four years, for the selection of presidential and vice presidential electors. An 1872 federal statute set the same day for the biennial election of members of the House of Representatives, and since the ratification of the 17th Amendment in 1913, US senators have also been popularly elected on that day.

The US Constitution gives each state the right to establish voting qualifications for federal electors, and at various times states have enfranchised only those persons who could meet property ownership, age, sex, residence, or other requirements. However, the adoption of several amendments to the Constitution in and since 1870 has considerably limited the restrictions states may set. The 15th Amendment (see March 30) enfranchised those who had previously been denied voting rights because of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude"; the 19th (see

August 26), enfranchised women; the 23rd (see March 29) extended the vote for President and Vice President to residents of the District of Columbia; and the 24th (see February 10) prohibited payment of a poll tax as a requirement for voting in national elections. In addition the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (see August 6) outlawed literacy tests and similar devices that had been used to deny the ballot to qualified voters and enabled the US attorney general to send federal registrars into states and counties in which less than one-half of the voting-age population was registered. This legislation was due to expire in 1970, but in that year Congress not only extended its life for another five years but added a provision granting the right to vote to 18-year-olds. Later in 1970 the Supreme Court upheld the right of Congress to enfranchise those between 18 and 21 in federal elections, but ruled that states could set the voting-age requirement for state and local contests. In 1971 the 26th Amendment enfranchised 18-year-olds in all elections (see June 30).

Despite efforts to extend the franchise, large numbers of American citizens each year do not vote. To encourage their residents to vote, many states have made Election Day a legal holiday or a half holiday, and even where the day is not a legal holiday numerous businesses give their employees the day off. Organizations such as the League of Women Voters conduct massive campaigns each year to educate Americans on the necessity of registering and the importance of voting. Distinguished public figures urge eligible voters to go to the polls, and most schools hold special programs designed to acquaint future voters with their rights and responsibilities.

In the 20th century, population growth, educational campaigns, and the easing of restrictions on voting qualifications have vastly increased the size of the electorate, but the advances of technology have radically reduced the time required to tabulate the vote. In years past, the counting of handwritten election ballots was a tedious task requiring days, or even months. Today, voting machines have replaced written ballots in most places; and these, together with advanced tabulating systems, provide results with great speed. Television and radio stations generally preempt their regular programming schedules on the night of Election Day, and they broadcast the results of national contests — as well as those of any state and local elections.

Edward Douglass White's Birthday

Edward Douglass White, the ninth chief justice of the United States, was the son of Edward D. and Catherine Ringgold White. He was born in

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FOUNDING A NATION 986-1787

2 NOVEMBER 1777

Revolution: Naval Captain John Paul Jones sets sail on the *Ranger* across the Atlantic. He plans to harry English port towns and shipping traffic.

15 NOVEMBER 1777

Revolution: Politics The Continental Congress endorses the Articles of Confederation. The Articles will now be presented to the individual colonies for ratification.

16-20 NOVEMBER 1777

Revolution: North British forces capture Fort Mifflin and Fort Mercer, thus establishing their power over the Delaware River region.

NOVEMBER 1777

Settling San Jose, the first non-religious community in California, is established on the Guadalupe River.

17 DECEMBER 1777

Revolution: North The Continental Army led by George Washington enters winter quarters at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

Revolution: Politics France officially recognizes the independence of the American colonies. This move is prompted by the impressive American victory at Saratoga.

23 DECEMBER 1777

Revolution: Politics The Conway Cabal, a purported plot of army officers and a few members of Congress to replace George Washington with General Horatio Gates, is revealed. Public opinion supports Washington and Major Thomas Conway is forced to resign.

DECEMBER 1777

Revolution: North Inventor of the one-man submarine *Turtle* in 1775, David Bushnell lays a minefield of gunpowder kegs to harass British naval operations.

6 FEBRUARY 1778

Revolution: Politics In Paris, France and colonial agents negotiate and sign two treaties—one of alliance and one of amity and commerce. According to the terms of the treaties, the Americans are given leave to conquer Canada and Bermuda, while France is permitted to conquer the British possessions in the West Indies. Congress ratifies the pacts on May 4, and in July French ambassador Conrad Alexandre Gerard arrives in America to present his credentials.

17 FEBRUARY 1778

Revolution: Politics In response to the Franco-American treaties, Lord North presents a plan of conciliation with the colonies to the British Parliament.

23 FEBRUARY 1778

Revolution: North Prussian Baron von Steuben arrives to join the Continental Army at Valley Forge.

He is of inestimable assistance in the training and drilling of Washington's soldiers.

16 MARCH 1778

Revolution: Politics The British Parliament creates a British Peace Commission which has wide powers to negotiate with the American revolutionaries.

23 APRIL 1778

Revolution: Naval After taking two British prizes, Captain John Paul Jones completes a raid on the fleet at Whitehaven, England, and burns a ship in the harbor.

24 APRIL 1778

Revolution: Naval In a naval battle off the coast of northern Ireland, John Paul Jones accepts the surrender of the British sloop *Drake*, which he then takes with him to Brest, France.

8 MAY 1778

Revolution: North General Henry Clinton is named to replace General Howe as commander of all the British forces in the American colonies. Clinton formulates a plan to withdraw British forces from Philadelphia, as he fears a blockade by French ships.

15 MAY 1778

Revolution: South Beginning a campaign to secure colonial authority over the western frontier territories, George Rogers Clark captures Cahokia on the Mississippi River with the aid of 150 Virginia volunteers.

30 MAY 1778

Revolution: North The settlement of Cobleskill, New York, is burned by some 300 Iroquois Indians. This action initiates a campaign of terror by Loyalists and Indians against frontier settlements, instigated by the British.

6 JUNE 1778

Revolution: Politics The British Peace Commission arrives in Philadelphia with offers that will be rejected by the Continental Congress who, encouraged by their recent French alliance, now insist on continued independence.

18 JUNE 1778

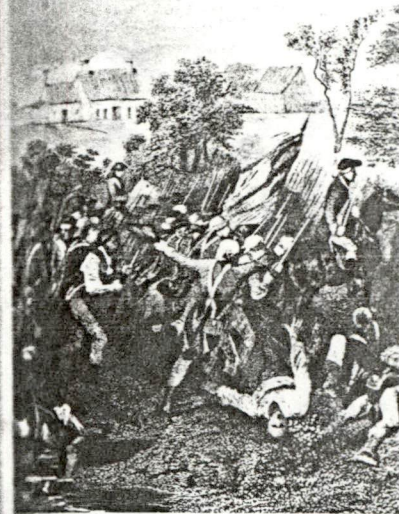
Revolution: North General Henry Clinton withdraws British forces from Philadelphia in order to march them across New Jersey to New York City. As the British leave the city, the Americans reenter it.

19 JUNE 1778

Revolution: North Breaking his winter camp at Valley Forge, Washington dispatches General Charles Lee to intercept the British forces under Clinton heading toward New York City.

27-28 JUNE 1778

Revolution: North In the New Jersey Battle of



The Battle of Monmouth.

at Monmouth, Washington's men and the British led by General Clinton, fight to a standoff. Washington is furious with American General Charles Lee ordering a retreat. Lee is to be dismissed from the army in 1780, after he is found guilty of disobeying a court martial. After disengaging his army from the British, Lee continues his retreat to New York City.

JUNE 1778

Revolution: Politics The Secret Service, known as the "Headquarters Secret Service," is organized and placed under the command of George Washington.

1 JULY 1778

Revolution: Politics Congress returns to Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

3 JULY 1778

Revolution: North In a continuing campaign to drive the British out of the region, a force of Loyalists and Indians massacres a group of settlers in the Wyoming Valley of northern Pennsylvania.

4 JULY 1778

Revolution: South George Rogers Clark captures the British garrison at Kaskaskia, at the junction of the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers.

7 JULY 1778

Revolution: North George Washington establishes his headquarters for the Continental Army at West Point.

9 JULY 1778

Revolution: Politics The Articles of Confederation are signed.

FOUNDING A NATION 986-1787

delphia, Congress relocates to Princeton, New Jersey, where it sits until November 3.

2 JULY 1783

British Polity An English order in council closes the British West Indies to trade with the United States.

8 JULY 1783

Slavery The Massachusetts Supreme Court proclaims the abolition of slavery in the commonwealth, as mandated by the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights of 1780.

3 SEPTEMBER 1783

Revolution: Politics The Treaty of Paris is signed by Great Britain and the United States in Paris, thus formally ending the Revolutionary War. On the same day, England signs a peace pact with France and Spain at Versailles. By the terms of this treaty, Britain cedes Florida to Spain.

7 OCTOBER 1783

Slavery The Virginia House of Burgesses enacts legislation granting freedom to those black slaves who served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.

2 NOVEMBER 1783

Revolution: Politics In Rocky Hill, New Jersey, George Washington issues his "Farewell Address to the Army," and the following day all troops not yet furloughed are formally discharged from the army.

25 NOVEMBER 1783

Revolution: Politics The last of the British troops leave Manhattan, as George Washington and Governor George Clinton enter the city. By December 4, all British soldiers on Staten Island and Long Island are boarding ships for England.

26 NOVEMBER 1783

National Congress meets in Annapolis, Maryland, under a plan mandating alternate sessions in Annapolis and Trenton, New Jersey, for the interim.

4 DECEMBER 1783

Revolution: Politics As the last of the British troops board ships for home, George Washington takes leave of his officers at Fraunces' Tavern in New York City.

23 DECEMBER 1783

Revolution: Politics After a triumphant journey to Annapolis, Maryland, George Washington comes before Congress to resign officially his commission as commander in chief of the Continental Army.

26 DECEMBER 1783

British Policy A British order in council permits the importation of American manufactured goods to England on terms as favorable as those of prerevolutionary days.

31 DECEMBER 1783

Slavery By this time, the importation of black African slaves has been banned by all of the northern states.

OTHER EVENTS OF 1783

Education Noah Webster issues the first part of his "Blue-Backed Speller," *A Grammatical Institute of the English Language*. The remaining two volumes will come out by 1785. One of the best-selling American books of all time, Webster's "Speller" proves influential in standardizing pronunciation and spelling, in distinguishing American English from British English, and in uniting the disparate segments of American society through the powerful medium of a common language.

14 JANUARY 1784

Revolution: Politics Congress ratifies the Treaty of Paris, officially ending the Revolutionary War and initiating peace with Great Britain.

20 FEBRUARY 1784

Westward Movement The Tennessee Company is organized by the state of Georgia, with authority to make land grants to settlers in the Tennessee Valley region.

22 FEBRUARY 1784

Commerce Captain John Greene sails the ship *Empress of China* out of New York harbor, bound for the orient. The embarkation of this vessel marks the search by American merchants for new markets for United States exports, now that the English have closed the British West Indies to American trade.

1 MARCH 1784

Westward Movement Congress accepts an amended version of Virginia's cession of her western lands. On the same date, a congressional committee led by Thomas Jefferson presents a plan that proposes a temporary government in the western territories, to be followed by a division of the region into states that will enter the confederation as states equal with the original 13. Jefferson's proposal to ban slavery everywhere in the United States after 1800 is narrowly defeated. An amended version of this territorial ordinance is adopted on April 23, though it is never enforced.

8 APRIL 1784

British Policy British Lord Sydney notifies Canadian Governor-General Haldimand that British troops will not withdraw from garrisons on the Great Lakes until the United States complies with the conditions of the Treaty of Paris, specifically those dealing with the treatment of Loyalists and the repayment of debts.

30 APRIL 1784

Commerce In order to stabilize American trade and commerce, Congress requests the right to pass a navigation act. Most of the states resist such a measure.

7 MAY 1784

International Finally about to return to Europe, John Jay is designated as American secretary for foreign affairs, filling a position vacated by Robert R. Livingston in 1783.

28 MAY 1784

Finance Congress officially creates a Board, which replaces the office of superintendent of finances, at the request of Robert Morris. The Treasury Board is to be governed by a panel of commissioners. Samuel Osgood and Walter Thompson have already been named in January, and a third will be added in July.

2 JUNE 1784

Westward Movement The North Carolina cession of her western lands to the United States will be repealed on November 20. The state of Franklin in this area seeks independence.

26 JUNE 1784

Transportation Spain officially closes the Mississippi River to American navigation.

31 JULY 1784

Commerce Thomas Jefferson arrives in Paris together with John Adams and Benjamin Franklin. He will serve as a commissioner authorized to negotiate commercial treaties with European nations.

23 AUGUST 1784

Westward Movement Fearing the lack of settlement for the western lands of North Carolina, the cession is formally completed, the settlers' petition, led by John Sevier, gather in Jonesboro the creation of the independent state of Franklin. Franklin tries but fails to gain admission to the Union. The territory is then reabsorbed into the Union. In 1790 the area will be organized as the Southwest Territory and in 1796 it is admitted to the Union as the state of Tennessee.

30 AUGUST 1784

Commerce Commanded by Captain John Paul Jones, the *Empress of China* reaches the Chinese coast after a voyage by way of Cape Horn. The cargo of tea and silks that she transports back to America in 1785 will convince American merchants to open China trade in large numbers.

1 SEPTEMBER 1784

Westward Movement George Washington leads a tour of the western territories to stimulate land development.

15 SEPTEMBER 1784

Westward Movement The Pennsylvania legislature forces the state assembly to pass a law removing Connecticut settlers to their lands in western Pennsylvania's Wyoming Valley, after violence resu-

APRIL 2, 1811

gion between New Orleans and the Pearl River to be the Republic of West Florida, seeking annexation to the United States.

1 OCTOBER 1810

Agriculture In Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the Berkshire Cattle Show, organized by Elkanah Watson, opens. From this will develop the first permanent agricultural association in the United States and the American tradition of country fairs.

27 OCTOBER 1810

International President Madison announces the United States annexation and military occupation of the western region of Spanish West Florida. The annexed area, between the Mississippi River and the Perdido River, is declared part of the Territory of Orleans, which will become the state of Louisiana in 1812.

2 NOVEMBER 1810

International Believing that the Berlin and Milan Decrees, which legalize French interference with neutral shipping, have actually been rescinded by Napoleon Bonaparte as stated in the Cadone letter of August 5, President Madison releases a proclamation reinstating American trade with France and forbidding American trade with Great Britain, effective February 2, 1811, if the British do not withdraw their orders in council within three months. But Madison has been misled by the French, and the French continue to harass American shipping. The Americans will remain unaware of this deception until September 1811, and meanwhile this American move results in an intensification of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain.

OTHER EVENTS OF 1810

Population In the third national census, the United States population is recorded at 7,239,881, marking a gain of nearly 2 million inhabitants, or 36.4 percent since 1800. Of this total, 1,378,110 Americans are blacks and all but 186,746 of those are slaves. With the 1803 admission of Ohio, the number of states in the Union has reached 17.

Transportation New Yorker Cornelius Vanderbilt begins his career as a shipping magnate with the initiation of regular ferry service between Staten Island and Manhattan. Vanderbilt will go on to control ferry lines between New York and New Jersey, across Long Island Sound, and on the Hudson River. By mid-century he will establish a bimonthly shipping route between New York and San Francisco by way of a connecting land route across Nicaragua, and a regular passenger and freight service between America and Europe. At the same time, he will build his railroad holdings into an empire.

Also in 1810, aeronauts A.R. Hawley and Augustus Post will complete an 1173-mile balloon flight from St. Louis to Canada.

Arts/Culture In Boston, Johann Christian Gottlieb Graupner founds the Boston Philharmonic Society, the

first regular orchestra in the United States. The orchestra will play its last performance in 1824 at Boston's Pantheon. In 1799, Graupner had marked another American first when during the Boston performance of the play *Oroonoko* he made up in blackface, thus presenting one of the earliest known performances of black minstrelsy.

15 JANUARY 1811

International In a secret session, Congress adopts a resolution authorizing the United States to extend its sovereignty over Spanish East Florida if the inhabitants agree to the annexation, or if a foreign power tries to occupy the territory.

2 FEBRUARY 1811

Settling In the California region, a group of Russian settlers lands at Bodega Bay, north of San Francisco, in order to establish Fort Ross which will become the center of an agricultural colony and a trading post for sea otter furs. In 1841, John Augustus Sutter will purchase Fort Ross.

20 FEBRUARY 1811

Finance Congress votes against renewing the charter of the first Bank of the United States, due to expire on March 4. Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin has strongly endorsed renewal of the charter, but he faces strong foes in the "Old Republicans" faction who regard the bank as an unconstitutional Federalist imposition; in those who find the fact that two-thirds of the bank stock is owned by British citizens a dangerous situation; and in those who advocate the development of state-chartered banks. The intense congressional debate over this issue ends in a tie vote in the Senate, and the vote of Vice-President Clinton against the charter settles the matter. The failure to renew the bank charter will prove an unwise move, as the War of 1812 will require the kind of financing facilitated by the Bank of the United States.

2 MARCH 1811

International Congress supports the reinstatement of the non-intercourse policy against Great Britain, as spelled out in the Non-Intercourse Act of March 1, 1809. The Madison administration makes this move based on deceptive communications from the French relaying the information that Napoleon has rescinded his Berlin and Milan Decrees, which in fact he has not done. Over a year will pass before Great Britain rescinds her orders in council relating to neutral shipping. Meanwhile, the reinstatement of the American non-intercourse provokes the British to renew their blockade of New York and to follow an even harsher policy of impressing American seamen.

4 MARCH 1811

Finance The Bank of the United States is dissolved.

2 APRIL 1811

National James Monroe is named Secretary of State.

TESTING A UNION 1788-1865

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, 1811-1896

Stowe's novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, stirred the American conscience over the slavery issue and thereby changed history. Born to the remarkable Beecher family in Connecticut, Stowe's father was a minister of strong Calvinist views; her mother died when the girl was only four. The family had black servants, and their washerwoman, Candace, was one of the young girl's special influences. She early came to question her father's strict religion and was extremely close to her brother Henry, a man of broad interests. In 1832, the father took his family to Cincinnati where he was to head a new theological seminary, and in 1836 Harriet married Calvin Stowe, a professor of Biblical literature at this school. She had tried a little writing and her husband encouraged her to continue, but she devoted the next 14 years to raising six children. The seminary was a center of the antislavery movement in that area; once, too, Stowe visited a plantation in nearby Kentucky and caught a glimpse of slave life. In 1850 she went with her husband to Maine where he took on a position at Bowdoin College, and now she gave in to the urgings of her family to write something about the slavery issue that was so bothering many of her circle.

The result was *Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Life Among the Lowly*, which began to appear as a serial in the *National Era*, an abolitionist periodical, on June 5, 1851. By the time the last installment had appeared on April 1, 1852, a Boston publisher had brought the completed novel out in two volumes; within a week, 10,000 copies were sold, and within a year, 300,000. Soon 1,500,000 copies were sold in England. Adapted for the stage, it became one of the most popular plays of all time, yet Stowe did not profit from dramatic versions or from "pirated" editions. Literary critics pointed out that the book lacked the literary values of important works, and the South condemned it for what it insisted were distortions, but Stowe had written the first American novel to portray blacks as serious protagonists. She was treated as a celebrity in the North and throughout Europe. Her second antislavery novel, *Dred, A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp* (1856), was widely read. After the war, she continued to publish, but she never matched the success of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Then again, few books could have matched that work's impact on history.

vention in Baltimore. Their party is growing even more divided than the Democrats and they require 53 ballots to nominate General Winfield Scott of New Jersey for president and William A. Graham of North Carolina for vice-president. Their platform also accepts the Compromise of 1850. They reaffirm states' rights and support internal improvements for rivers and harbors. A strong Whig leader, Henry Clay, who originally organized the party, dies in Washington on June 29.

3 JULY 1852

Finance The activity and growth in California require that Congress act to establish a branch of the United States mint in San Francisco.

11 AUGUST 1852

National Members of the Free Soil party meet in

their national convention at Pittsburgh. They elect John P. Hale of New Hampshire for president and George W. Julian of Indiana for vice-president. Their platform soundly condemns both slavery and the Compromise of 1850, claiming, "Slavery is a crime against God and a crime against man." They support free homesteads for settlers and easy naturalization for immigrants.

24 AUGUST 1852

Arts/Culture A popular stage play is made of Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. The sentimental story, inspired by the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, now reaches even more people with the message of the brutality and injustice of slavery.

24 OCTOBER 1852

National Daniel Webster, who has resigned as secretary of State, dies in Marshfield, Massachusetts. Much of Massachusetts mourns Webster, whom they call their "greatest statesman."

26 OCTOBER 1852

Civil War: Approach The new antislavery party from Massachusetts, Charles Sumner, submits a resolution against the Fugitive Slave Act, and they attack the law over and over again in a four-day speech.

2 NOVEMBER 1852

National Democrat Franklin Pierce defeats General Winfield Scott for the presidency. Pierce receives 80 electoral votes to Scott's 42. The Free Soil candidate, John P. Hale, wins only about 156,000 popular votes, a reflection of the decline of his party. Whigs have lost power because the Southerners who had supported the Union have now joined the Democrats.

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1852

National As both the Free Soil and the Whig parties decline, the American, or Nativist party begins to attract more supporters. Originally founded as the "Nothing" Party because members claim to know "Nothing" about its workings. Its members oppose Catholics and foreigners; the party will be at its strongest in the next few years.

OTHER EVENTS OF 1852

Civil War: Approach Leaders of the Free Soil movement publish *The Pro-Slavery Arguments*, a collection of essays.

Life/Customs The first American intercollegiate rowing match is held between Yale and Harvard at Lake Winnepesaukee in New Hampshire. A major concern over alcohol consumption results in the passage of prohibition laws in Massachusetts, Vermont, and Louisiana.

Labor A convention of journeymen printers in Cincinnati results in the founding of the National Typographical Union.

Transportation Pittsburgh and Philadelphia



Winfield Scott and his wife.

connected by rail with the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but Pennsylvania deliberately adopted a narrow gauge than that used by railroads in New York to prevent New York's Erie Railroad from competing through Pennsylvania to Ohio.

Education Massachusetts, the state that has led the way in establishing and improving public schools, passes the first compulsory school attendance law in the country. Many of those who oppose child labor in textile mills and in other factories have supported the law.

FEBRUARY 1853

Finance Congress passes the Coinage Act of 1853, which provides for the minting of smaller coins in circulation, it establishes a new silver system which reduces the amount of silver in all coins smaller than the dollar. It also provides for the minting of \$3 gold pieces.

MARCH 1853

National Congress adopts an act to set off the Washington Territory from the northern part of the Oregon Territory.

MARCH 1853

Transportation Congress passes the Army Appropriation Act which provides \$150,000 for an expedition to explore a possible transcontinental railroad route. The War Department will conduct the survey to determine the most practical route.

Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire is elected as the 14th President and the fourth Democrat. He is the first president to give an inaugural address from memory, and he proposes to support the Compromise of 1850. He gains new territories by peaceful means.

King becomes vice-president and takes office in Cuba, a country President Pierce's Cabinet member, William Marcy, Secretary of State, William Guthrie, Secretary of War, and Robert McCall, Secretary of the Interior Robert Mc

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NOVEMBER 17, 1880

Prohibition Party nominates Neal Dow of Maine for president and A.M. Thompson of Ohio for vice-president.

24 JUNE 1880

National The Democratic National convention picks General Winfield S. Hancock of Pennsylvania for president and William H. English of Indiana for vice-president. There is little to choose between the Republican platform and the Democratic one, now that black Reconstruction is out of the way. Both weakly advocate civil service reform, both are in favor of exclusion of Chinese immigration. Both advocate high protective tariffs. In the 15 years since the end of the Civil War, a fundamental shift from an agrarian to an industrial/technological society has taken place. Finance capital has found its way and industry has blossomed. But social forms and judicial restraints lag far behind. Solutions worked out for small businesses or feudal societies no longer apply to impersonal corporations of continental size. Laborer, farmer, city dweller, politician flounder in paradoxes presented to them by new needs. Cherished values and protections

of free men are being lost just when a promised better world seems within grasp. Now, when the nation could have profited from vigorous public debate, Congress is dominated by rascally, small-minded men.

3 JULY 1880

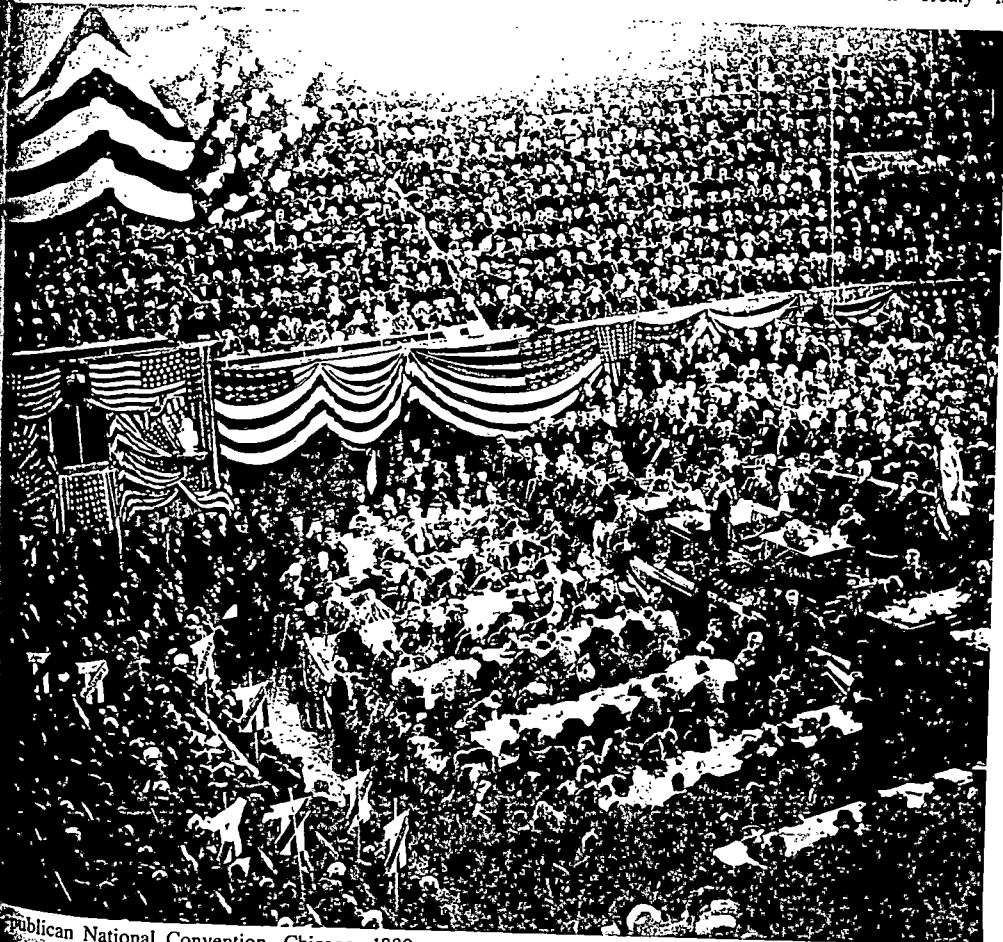
International In a move to support national independence movements in Morocco, major European nations and the United States meet in Madrid and agree to prevent Moroccan territory from being "protected" by outside powers.

2 NOVEMBER 1880

National James A. Garfield wins the presidency by 214 to 155 electoral votes. Chester A. Arthur becomes vice-president. It has been an ugly, personal campaign and the passions inflamed by the very men who should set the standards for rational debate will have serious repercussions before the year is out.

17 NOVEMBER 1880

International The Chinese Exclusion Treaty is



Republican National Convention, Chicago, 1880.

FEBRUARY 10, 1915

strategy by the German victory at Masurian.

26 SEPTEMBER 1914

National The Federal Trade Commission is set up to oversee regulation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The five-man commission proposes to oversee industrial corporations in a manner similar to that of the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroads.

15 OCTOBER 1914

National America comes of industrial age as the milestone Clayton Anti-trust Act is passed by Congress. Samuel Gompers will call this "labor's charter of freedom." It provides organized labor with the necessary legislation to balance its bargaining power vis-a-vis corporations. Most importantly it exempts unions from anti-trust laws; unions cannot be declared combinations in restraint of trade; the injunction will no longer be permitted to be used against unions; strikes, picketing and boycotting are made legal. Elsewhere in the Act, interlocking directorates are made illegal for corporations as is discrimination in setting prices which would effect a monopoly.

22 OCTOBER 1914

National The Revenue Act passes Congress. It imposes the first income tax on incomes over \$3000 to offset loss of tariff money brought about through enactment of the Underwood-Simmons Act of 1913.

2 NOVEMBER 1914

America's Approach to War Great Britain responds to German naval tactics by declaring the entire North Sea a military area. Neutral ships bound for neutral ports will pass at their own risk, subject to search and seizure. Keeping the sea lanes open for commerce is an indispensable aspect of British strategy. The United States has begun to profit from European war needs and is sending cargoes to all belligerents including Germany which is getting its goods funneled through neutral countries. To stop this, on August 20, Britain, in its Order of Council, enlarges the list of goods it unilaterally considers contraband and therefore subject to search and seizure. Britain immediately begins to confiscate the contraband cargoes, although willingly paying for each shipload, and in the process causes no loss of life. British procedures will stand it in good stead with American businessmen who are making a good deal of money out of the war, and appreciate not being drawn into it further. Included in the list is cotton, now used in making munitions. On September 26, Bryan protests the Order in Council, but American leaders are beginning to appreciate the value of lightly leaning on the Allied side and by October 22 formally withdraw the United States' demand that Britain keep to the letter of the Declaration of London. Thereafter, Britain manages to contain the German fleet in harbor and dries to a trickle the flow of goods to the Central Powers. Smarting under the impact of the blockade, the Germans step up their submarine warfare with

skillful use of their sinister U-boats. However, still hoping to induce America to come in on the side of the Kaiser, Germany will attack only warships during this first year of conflict.

23 NOVEMBER 1914

International The United States starts to disentangle itself from the Mexican morass by evacuating troops from Vera Cruz, Mexico. During the war, the Germans will play heavily on Mexican anti-American sentiment, funneling millions of dollars into the country trying to foment revolution there, and later, in the Zimmerman telegram debacle, even attempting to manipulate an outright declaration of war against the United States.

26 JANUARY 1915

Conversation Pursuing Roosevelt's policies, Congress establishes Rocky Mountain National Park. Roosevelt is never quite as magnanimous after his presidency as before and during, and never gives Taft nor Wilson credit for their labor and conservation initiatives.

28 JANUARY 1915

National Wilson vetoes a bill which would require immigrants to pass a literacy test.

The same day Congress passes legislation authorizing the United States Coast Guard. It will be charged with preventing contraband trade, will assist persons and vessels in distress and generally be useful to all maritime shipping.

America's Approach to War The *William P. Frye* with its cargo of wheat for Britain is torpedoed in the South Atlantic by the German Navy.

30 JANUARY 1915

America's Approach to War The good friend of Wilson, Colonel Edward M. House, sails to Europe on the *Lusitania* to try to mediate a peace settlement. Both sides still feel that they can get what they want and are in no mood to settle the conflict so quickly. Germany, for one, wants Poland and Belgium, and makes no bones about wishing to have the rest of Europe under its mailed fist. It is becoming slowly but increasingly apparent that the Allies represent the civilized values dear to American hearts.

4 FEBRUARY 1915

America's Approach to War In retaliation for the blockade of its ports, Germany proclaims a war zone around the British Isles to offset their advantage of supply by neutral vessels.

10 FEBRUARY 1915

America's Approach to War Wilson warns Germany that the United States will hold it "to a strict accountability" for "property endangered or lives lost." German submarine warfare is taking a serious toll of neutral shipping, including American. German U-boat captains are in a predicament because they

1945

on Cases, the Supreme Court will declare s invalid.

1920

As part of the Red scare that is sweeping n, five members of the New York Legislature led for being members of the Socialist Party. ll be legitimately re-elected, but once again be refused permission to sit in session.

1920

In one of the least edifying examples of n's Red hysteria, Nicola Sacco and Bar-Vanzetti are arrested on charges of robbery der of the paymaster at a shoe factory in , Massachusetts. On extremely tenuous evi- e two men will be convicted in 1921 and held til August 23, 1927 when they will be ex- Their case, built on an unfortunately weak n, polarized the nation in a highly charged ntially meaningless manner.

1920

The Socialist Labor Party meets for its Na- onvention in New York City and nominates ox for president and August Gilhaus of for vice-president.

1920

The Socialist Party convenes in New York

SACCO AND VANZETTI

World War I was over, the nation recoiled into foreigners, meaning people who had not yet ar- n American shores or who had only recently ar- vere looked upon with increasing suspicion. Social ns were changing with extreme speed and ats to blame for their unsettling results were ound: the Reds. In this atmosphere on April 15, vo men, taking the \$15,000 payroll for their shoe from Boston to Braintree, Massachusetts, were set y five men in an automobile and shot dead. The was stolen. Helpful witnesses claimed that two of gsters looked very Italian. Three weeks later, on nsy description, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo were arrested for murder. Both had alibis, furnished by the Italian Consulate in Boston, but vail. Both were known locally to have anarchistic s. Sacco and Vanzetti were particularly swarthy Italian-born men, "dagos" and "sons of " the less than fair-minded Judge Thayer was re- o have called them after the case came before him r 31, 1921. The case polarized the nation. Many anding leaders of American thought deplored the y atmosphere." Finally, more martyrs than men, prisoners were sentenced to death. For six years nained in prison while people fought for their re- lover, on August 22, 1927 they were both ex- their guilt or innocence not satisfactorily proved of faulty investigation techniques based on pren- of their guilt. Ballistic tests since then suggest o had a pistol that was used in the killings, but le remains as one of the archetypal cases of possi- stice due to prejudice.

City and nominates Eugene V. Debs for president and Seymour Stedman of Ohio for vice-president. Debs will run his campaign from jail.

4 JUNE 1920

National Congress passes the Army Reorganization Act which will establish a peacetime army of some 300,000 men.

5 JUNE 1920

National Only slightly dismantling the machinery of war, Congress passes the Merchant Marine Act which continues the wartime Shipping Board whose duties now will be to sell the fleet to private owners but then to operate all vessels not sold.

10 JUNE 1920

National Congress enacts the Water Power Act and creates the Federal Power Commission to regulate power plants. With numerous boards to oversee that necessary functions operate smoothly, the Federal Government has run the war in a fairly efficient manner. The country is now less of a federation and more of a unit than in past history.

12 JUNE 1920

National The Republican Party holds its National Convention in Chicago and nominates Warren G.

MARCUS GARVEY, 1887-1940

The career of Marcus Garvey was one of the more colorful and ambiguous episodes in the struggle of America's black citizens for equality in this century. He was born in Jamaica on August 17, 1887. After working as a newspaper editor in Jamaica he went to London in 1912; there he came under the influence of a half-black Egyptian nationalist named Duse Mohammed Ali and decided to promote a worldwide black movement with himself as leader. To that end he formed in 1914 the Universal Negro Improvement Organization in Jamaica, and from there took his cause to New York City in 1916.

Garvey attracted many followers in Harlem; within a few years he had established a newspaper, started a steamship line, promoted black businesses and fostered branch organizations around the country. By 1920, when he presided over an international convention in New York, he had millions of followers, most of them from among poorer blacks who responded to his gradiose oratory, outlandish uniforms, and militant black chauvinism.

But his movement faltered in the 20s after inept management led to the failure of many of the UNIA's business ventures; this helped fuel rising criticism of Garvey from the black upper classes. He was finally convicted on mail fraud charges in 1923; but before beginning his sentence he announced plans for a "Back to Africa" movement which proposed mass emigration of American blacks to Liberia. The plan was never implemented. In 1927 Garvey was pardoned by President Coolidge and deported to Jamaica, where he continued his efforts with indifferent success until his death in 1940. Though his movement accomplished few of its goals and had its naive aspects, Garvey is remembered as a powerful voice of black pride and a disturbing and prophetic figure on the American scene.

OTHER EVENTS OF 1920

Harding of Ohio for president and Calvin Coolidge for vice-president. Harding is an old "pol" friend of the machine bosses. He will be thrust on the convention by the party leaders from what Harry M. Daugherty calls a "smoke-filled room." Explains Daugherty: "The convention will be deadlocked . . . some 12 or 15 men, worn out and bleary-eyed for lack of sleep, will sit down about two o'clock in the morning around a table in a smoke-filled room in some hotel and decide the nomination. When that time comes, Harding will be selected." And so it happens. When the "pols" try to choke another of the same ilk down the convention throat as nominee for vice-president, delegates insist on a man of higher caliber. For this reason, the taciturn and colorless Coolidge, who has nevertheless shown his firmness in Boston's policeman's strike, is chosen.

5 JULY 1920

National The Democratic Party holds its National Convention in San Francisco and nominates the little-known James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio, for president, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt for vice-president.

16 JULY 1920

National The Farmer Labor Party holds its national convention in Chicago and nominates Parley P. Christensen of Utah for president, and Max S. Hayes of Ohio for vice-president. The Farmer Labor Party has been formed the month before in Chicago. It will later join with La Follette's Progressive Party. Also formed this year is the American Farm Bureau Federation.

22 JULY 1920

National The National Convention of the Prohibition Party is held in Lincoln, Nebraska, to nominate Aaron S. Watkins of Ohio for president. (William J. Bryan finally has declined a nomination for the presidency.)

26 AUGUST 1920

National The 19th Amendment to the Constitution which gives women suffrage is enacted. To educate women in the ways of politics, the National League of Women Voters is organized this same year.

2 NOVEMBER 1920

National Harding wins by 404 electoral votes to the Democrats' ignominious 127. Harding wins a popular vote of 16,152,200; the Democrats win 9,147,353; From jail, Debs polls a substantial 919,799 votes.

Industry The first regular broadcasting service is initiated by station KDKA in East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

OTHER EVENTS OF 1920

Life/Customs The Nobel Peace Prize is given to Woodrow Wilson. Wilson ends his final speech to Congress quoting Lincoln: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, 1901-1961

... lives better typify the shifting sands of radical American political ideology than that of Whittaker Chambers. Raised on Long Island, New York, Whittaker Chambers flirted briefly with academia, attending Columbia University before immersing himself in the activities of the American Communist Party. With the zeal of the party converted, Chambers served the party both as a field agent and by writing for various Communist journals and publications. His personal instability caused him to become disillusioned with Communism and he left the party in 1938, at once becoming a fervent anti-Communist. As if to further atone for his former Communist party affiliation, Chambers joined the staff of *Time* magazine in 1939.

Chambers, anxious to prove himself a loyal citizen, attained national prominence in the summer of 1948 as a "liar of names" in the Federal Government's search for Communist connections of government employees. Chambers implicated State Department official Alger Hiss before the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), and repeated those charges of Hiss's past Communist espionage on the National Broadcasting Company's *Meet the Press* television show. Sued for slander in Hiss in December 1948, Chambers produced (from hiding place in a pumpkin) microfilms of secret documents allegedly typed by Hiss, and thus became the witness against Hiss in two perjury trials in 1948. Leaving *Time* in 1948, Chambers wrote *Witness*, his autobiography, and completed his journey from political exile to Right by writing for the conservative *National Review*. Attempting to free himself from the notoriety and controversy with which his past activities had surrounded Chambers enrolled as an undergraduate at Western Maryland College. But the man who had spent the bulk of his adult life in pursuit of a cause was destined to be re-identified with the bitterly divisive issues rife during government witch-hunts of the post-war years. Years after his matriculation at Western Maryland College, Chambers died of a heart attack in Westminster, Maryland.

1948
International The Vandenberg Resolution passes the United States to allow the United States to enter collective security pacts with non-Western Hemisphere nations.

1948
Domestic President Truman signs a Selective Service Act requiring all males between the ages of 18 and 21 to serve in the armed forces. At the GOP National Convention, Republicans nominate New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey to be their presidential nominee, with California Governor Earl Warren as his vice-presidential nominee.

1948
International American European Command aircraft are ordered to respond to Berlin's need for food and supplies, but are blocked by the two-day Soviet blockade of the city's Western Sectors.

1948
Domestic At the Democratic National Convention,

President Truman receives the nomination, with Alben Barkley of Kentucky as his running mate. The addition of a civil rights plank to the party platform provokes some Southern delegates to walk out.

17 JULY 1948
National Southern Democrats who walked out of the party convention two days earlier, over a dispute concerning civil rights, form the States' Rights Party (Dixiecrats) which nominates Strom Thurmond of South Carolina for president. The Dixiecrats propose a platform of racial segregation.

22 JULY 1948
National In Philadelphia dissident Democrats form a third party. Adopting the name "Progressive" they nominate Henry Wallace, a former vice-president.

26 JULY 1948
National An executive order bars segregation in the United States armed forces and calls for an end to racial discrimination in Federal employment. In a special session of Congress called by President Truman, there is an unsuccessful attempt to pass measures to control inflation, enact civil rights legislation and repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

31 JULY 1948
Regional President Truman dedicates New York City's Idlewild International Airport, later known as John F. Kennedy International Airport.

3 AUGUST 1948
National Fear increases of Communism in government and elsewhere in the United States. Former Communist Whittaker Chambers names Alger Hiss as a former Party member. Hiss subsequently sues Chambers for slander, an action that leads to his conviction for perjury.

14 AUGUST 1948
Sports After having been cancelled in 1940 and 1944 because of the world war, the Olympic Games have been held in London, England. As they come to a close on this day, the United States is the unofficial team champion with 547.5 points.

15 AUGUST 1948
International Seoul, South Korea, is the site of a proclamation establishing the Republic of South Korea. Syngman Rhee is the president of the new republic.

9 SEPTEMBER 1948
International In North Korea, as a response to developments in the South, a People's Republic is established. This government claims jurisdiction over the entire country in conflict with Rhee's United States-backed administration in Seoul.

24 OCTOBER 1948
National Bernard Baruch, speaking before a Senate

committee, points out that "we are in the midst of a cold war which is getting warmer."

2 NOVEMBER 1948
National The Presidential elections result in a surprise victory for incumbent Harry S. Truman, who defeats New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey by 2.2 million popular votes and 114 electoral votes. This victory is due, in part, to the 10,000 miles of campaigning logged on his "Whistle Stop" tour of the United States. The Dixiecrat candidate, Strom Thurmond, receives 39 electoral votes and a little over one million popular votes. Henry Wallace, Progressive Party candidate, receives no electoral college votes but garners some one million popular votes.

6 DECEMBER 1948
National In connection with the Alger Hiss case, Richard M. Nixon of the House Un-American Activities Committee charges that the Truman administration has invested in the concealment of "embarrassing facts" rather than "finding out who stole the documents."

OTHER EVENTS OF 1948
Arts/Culture The Nobel Prize for Literature goes to the Anglo-American writer T.S. Eliot. The Pulitzer Prize for Fiction goes to James Michener for *Tales of the South Pacific* (the basis for the later Broadway musical).
Life/Customs The long-playing (LP) phonograph record is introduced by Columbia Records.

3 JANUARY 1949
National The United States Supreme Court rules that states have the right to ban the closed shop. This order is based on the controversial Taft-Hartley Act which President Truman had attempted unsuccessfully to veto in the spring of 1947. As the 81st Congress begins its second term, the United States House of Representatives elects Sam Rayburn of Texas as House Speaker.

7 JANUARY 1949
National Secretary of State Marshall resigns effective January 20, the day Truman is to be inaugurated.

12 JANUARY 1949
Korean War Under Secretary of State-designate Dean Acheson reaffirms the United Nations' responsibility to provide military security to Pacific area nations. He does not consider Korea as within the U.S. defense perimeter.

14 JANUARY 1949
National The Department of Justice files an anti-trust suit against American Telephone and Telegraph, intended to divide AT&T from the manufacturing component of the company, Western Electric.

19 JANUARY 1949
National Congress raises the salary for Presidents to

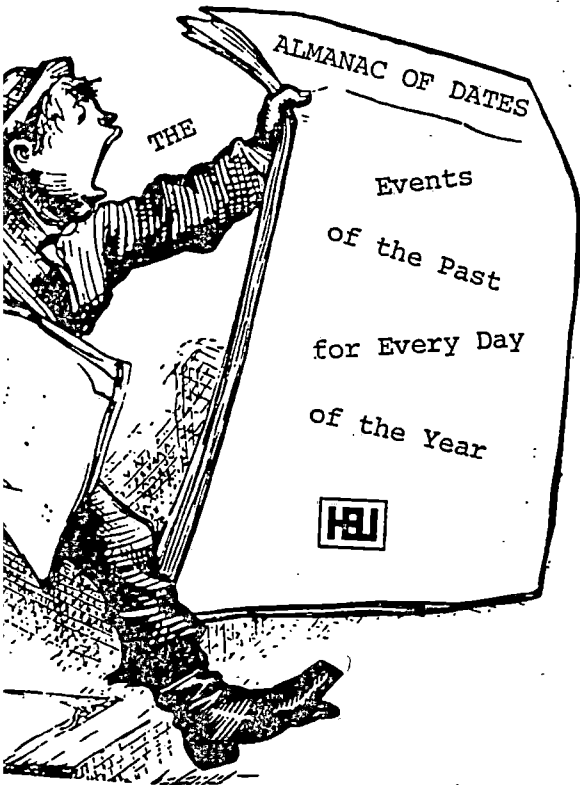
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THE ALMANAC OF DATES

EVENTS OF THE PAST FOR
EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR

LINDA MILLGATE

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich New York and London



November 2nd

- All Souls' Day
1328 AD James the Butler named Irish Earl of Ormonde
1470 King Edward IV of England born
1697 Transit of Mercury
1734 Daniel Boone, frontiersman, born
1795 James K. Polk, 11th U.S. President, born
1800 Pope Pius VII left Rome to crown Napoleon Emperor
1833 Horace H. Furness, Shakesperean scholar, born
1865 Warren G. Harding, U.S. President, born
1866 First encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held at Indianapolis
1867 Harper's Bazaar magazine founded
1878 Cleveland Penny Press newspaper began publication
1887 Jenny Lind, singer, died
1889 North and South Dakota became states
1901 Pan American Exposition, Buffalo, New York closed
1909 William Powell Firth, English artist, died
1913 Burt Lancaster, actor, born
1917 Balfour Declaration favored the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine (England)
Modern Norwegian army founded
1918 Malbone Street subway tunnel wrecked (Brooklyn, New York)
1920 First commercial radio station established
1930 Haile Selassie crowned Emperor of Ethiopia
1936 BBC began regular television broadcasts in England
1938 Partition of Czechoslovakia completed by the Vienna Council
1945 Costa Rica and Liberia joined the United Nations
1949 Indonesia granted its independence by the Netherlands
1961 James Thurber, author-artist, died
1962 Dismantling of the Cuban missile sites began
1965 Proton II satellite launched by Russia
1969 Veteran Autos Run held, London to Brighton, England
1970 Richard, Cardinal Cushing, of Boston died

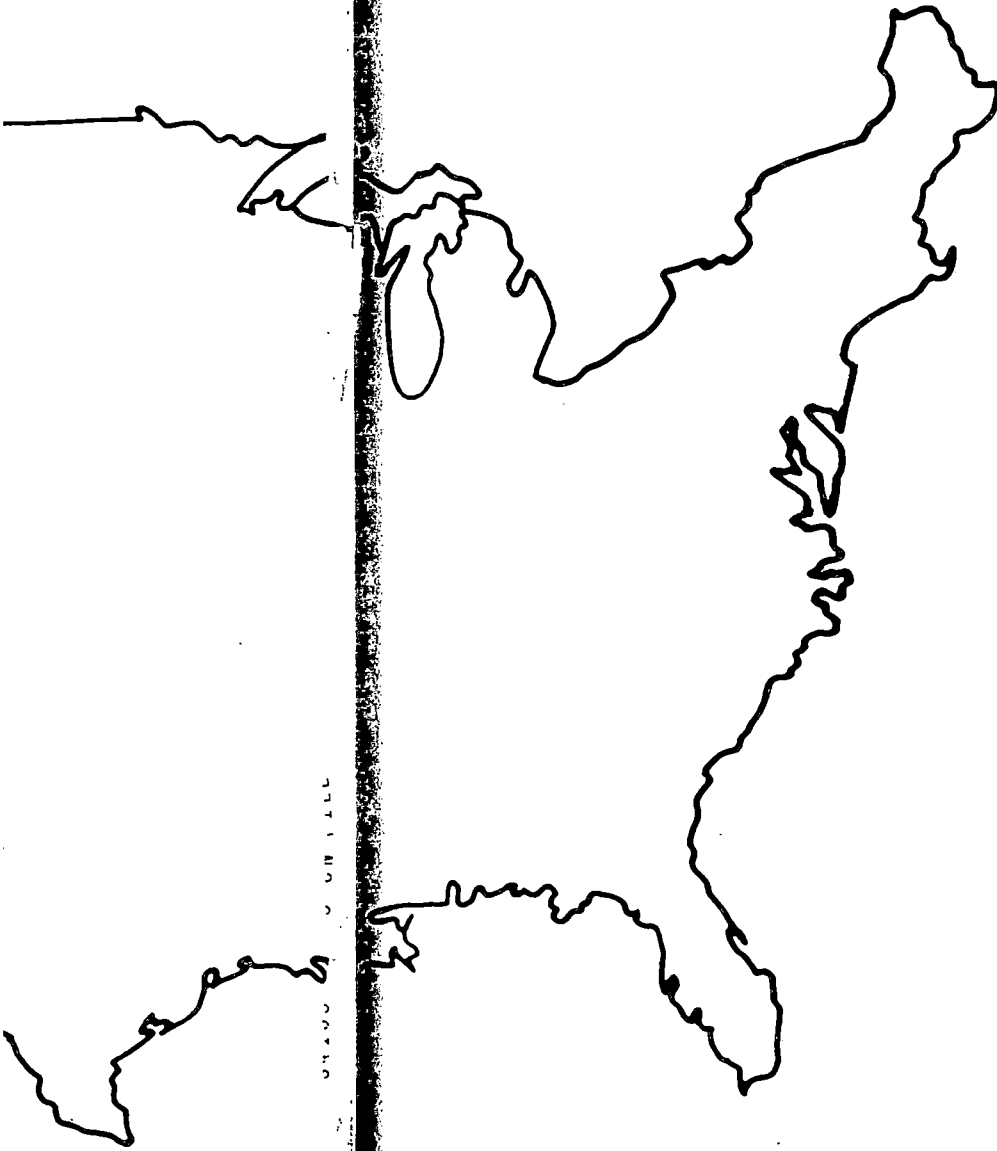
November 3rd

Feast of St. Hubert, patron of hunters, foresters, furriers, smelterers, makers of precision instruments; invoked against rabies and for the protection of dogs

- Feast of St. Sil
Feast of St. Win
Panama Independence
361 AD Flavius Julius C
die
1002 English, led by
mas
1148 St. Malachy died
1493 Columbus discove
1591 City of Guanare,
1616 Charles I, futur
mad
1639 St. Martin de Pc
wor
1640 England's Long F
by
1749 Daniel Rutherfor
bor
1760 Battle of Torgou
1782 Britain recogniz
1783 Continental Army
1794 William Cullen F
1801 Vincenzo Bellini
1811 First steamboat
1814 Napoleon's trial
ope
1839 Beginning of the
and
1844 Mohammed V, Sult
1852 Meiji Tenno, Em
1859 San Francisco v.
First business (P
(Pe
1865 Harvard Club of
Mescalero Apache
se
1879 Vilhjalmur Stef
1883 Women's Christi
American Indian
de:
1900 First U.S. auto
1901 King Leopold II
1903 Republic of Pan
pr
1914 British bombard
1916 Connemara and R
Se
1917 First U.S. sold
1918 Bob Feller, bas
1928 Latin alphabet
1935 Greece voted to
1940 Laurentic torpe
1942 U.S.-Alaskan hi

AMERICA THE QUOTABLE

*Mike Edelhart and
James Tinen*



Facts On File Publications
460 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10016

OHIO



Capital: Columbus
 Entered the union (with rank): March 1, 1803 (17)
 State motto: With God, all things are possible
 State flower: Scarlet carnation
 State bird: Cardinal
 State song: "Beautiful Ohio"
 State tree: Buckeye
 Nickname: Buckeye State
 Origin of state name: From the Iroquois for "great river"

The most urban state in the nation, Ohio has also been one of the most pivotal in American development. For instance, Ohio's Revolutionary War battles between British-supplied Indians and American frontiersmen resulted in American land claims on all the territories once held by Virginia, a swatch of country running all the way to the Mississippi River. This vast "Northwest Territory" became America's first frontier and established the pattern of westward migration that has dominated American history.

Modern Ohio is a state filled with cities from Cleveland in the north, past Akron and Dayton, to Columbus and Cincinnati in the south. As an urban state, Ohio has always relied heavily on manufacturing for its livelihood. Ohio towns have become identified with what they make: Akron, the tire town; Youngstown, the steel city.

Because of this dependence Ohio has suffered more from current economic troubles than most other states. Old-line factories have been closed, depriving whole communities of their decades-old support and focus for life. But Ohio is gamely fighting back; Cleveland is a successfully revitalized city that once had been written off as a testament to urban failure. Cincinnati is considered by many experts a textbook example of a modern American city that works, and Columbus is well on its way to becoming a leading high technology center.

There is no typical Ohio character. The people of the state reflect what they do and the places in Europe they came from.

→ true mosaic

THE STATE

"Have you a city that smells worse than Akron, that is a worse junk-heap of ugliness than Youngstown, that is more smugly self-satisfied than Cleveland, or that has missed as unbelievably great an opportunity to be one of the lovely cities of the world as has the city of Cincinnati? I'll warrant you have not."

Sherwood Anderson
These United States
 1924

* * *

"Our position in the nation is peculiarly felicitous as to soil, climate, and productions, and it will be our own fault if we are not the happiest people in the Union."

Caleb Atwater
A History of Ohio
 1838

* * *

"Ohio, mother of second-rate presidents, hung up about its own identity (East to Westerners, West to Easterners), the personification of the middle-class society, is the least distinctive of the great industrial states of the U.S.A. New York has its stimulating world city, Pennsylvania its Quaker and 'Keystone' traditions, Illinois has brawny Chicago and colorful 'clout' politics, Michigan the auto empires and advanced unionism, Texas its own unique world, California a nation in itself. But Ohio? What is a 'Buckeye?' It's a tree, of course, but historian Walter Havighurst relates that when the authors of the *Ohio Guide* of the Federal Writers Project in 1940 tried to decide on a cover design, the buckeye was discarded because few Ohioans would recognize the tree. The final design, neatly symbolizing a split character, half industrial, half rural, was a sheaf of wheat over a tire."

Neal R. Peirce and John Keefe
The Great Lakes States of America
 1980

PEOPLE

"Believe me, my friends, that men, not very much inferior to Shakespeare, are this day being born on the banks of the Ohio."

Herman Melville
Hawthorne and His Mosses
 1850

* * *

"Almost on crossing the Ohio line [from the east] it seemed to me that people were more open and more outgoing."

John Steinbeck
Travels with Charley
1962

WAY OF LIFE

"For, as I figure it out, things are going just splendidly over in Ohio now. Why, nearly every town is a factory town now and some of them have got streets in them that would make New York or London or Chicago sit up and take notice. What I mean is, almost as many people to every square foot of ground and just as jammed-up and dirty and smoky. To be sure, the job isn't all done yet. There are lots of places where you can still see the green hills and every once in a while a citizen of a city like Cleveland, for example, gets a kind of accidental glimpse at the lake, but even in a big town like Chicago, where they have a lot of money and a large police force, a thing like that will happen now and again. You can't do everything at once."

Sherwood Anderson
These United States
1924

"There is no flashiness, nothing fleeting, in Ohio's approach to life. Traveling across its fertile acres, one feels in the very atmosphere a combination of stability and progress."

Pearl S. Buck
America
1971

"In Ohio the [highway] signs are more benign. They offer friendly advice, and are more like suggestions."

John Steinbeck
Travels with Charley
1962

HISTORY AND POLITICS

"For the past 75 years, starting with the long reign of kingmaker Mark Hanna, the state's politics have reeked of intrigue and manipulation. Voters have come to expect a certain dissembling, sometimes even mild corruption, from their political leaders. Candor and intellectual integrity are seldom rewarded; more often than not, they are greeted with

suspicion and hostility. The state's most successful politicians . . . are those able to move most skillfully among the state's power blocks, wheeling and dealing for favors and concessions while deftly creating a public image of rectitude and incorruptibility. . . . Such men accommodate themselves to the interests of big business, since great power resides in the directorates of Ohio's giant mills, banks and insurance companies. . . . All of this, along with the rising conservatism of Ohio's trade and industrial unionists, produces a milieu in which human progressivism can hardly flourish. Materialism, social indifference, racial intolerance and economic discrimination, are traits shared by both the working and the managerial classes."

David Hess
The Nation
April 13, 1970

"The time has come, the fight is on, we've picked the man to run.

For President, Ohio sent her noble, worthy son. The man we need, the man to lead our strong and mighty craft, Through storm and sea to victory, is William Howard Taft."

Abe Holzman and Harry D. Kerr
"Get on the Raft with Taft"
1912

"A few towns even started subscription libraries. The most famous of these was the Coonskin library in Athens County, Ohio, so named because its books were purchased with the proceeds of pelts the people had trapped."

Richard Lingeman
Small Town America
1980

"The actions of the Marietta pioneers—drawing up a criminal code and posting it on a tree and holding a parade, mobilizing all the pomp and circumstance a pioneer colony could muster, to celebrate the first, symbolic session of court—demonstrated that the civil law was to be the foundation of society in the West—the unifying core. The religious ideals of community embodied in the covenant gave way to the norms of secular law, and the power of religion always remained secondary."

Richard Lingeman
Small Town America
1980

"By dollar measures of what a state does for its people—in education, health, welfare, mental care,

environmental control—Ohio remained near the bottom of the 50-state rankings and in the absolute bottom among the great industrial states (Texas excepted) throughout the 1970s. And there was little color, verve, or great culture to relieve the monotony. Ohio just plowed through history, turning out immense amounts of manufactured goods, shortchanging many of its own people, practicing a politics of indifference."

Neal R. Peirce and John Keefe
The Great Lakes States of America
1980

CITIES, TOWNS AND REGIONS

Cincinnati

"Take for example a city like Cincinnati. There it sits on its hills, the lovely southern Ohio and northern Kentucky hills, and a poet coming there might have gone into the neighboring hills and looked down on the site of the great city; well, what I say is that such a poet might have dreamed of a white and golden city nestling there with the beautiful Ohio at its feet. . . . We Ohioans tackled the job and we put the kibosh on that poet tribe for keeps. If you don't believe it, go down and look at our city of Cincinnati now."

Sherwood Anderson
These United States
1924

"First we had to lick the poet out of our own hearts and then we had to lick nature herself, but we did it. Today our river front in Cincinnati is as mean-looking a place as the lake front in Chicago or Cleveland, and you please bear in mind that down there in Cincinnati we had less money to work with than they did up in Chicago or even in Cleveland."

Sherwood Anderson
These United States
1924

"And certainly Procter & Gamble fits Cincinnati—a smooth, conservative, understated corporation which is run as efficiently and anonymously as the entire nation of Switzerland."

Stephen Birmingham
The Golden Dream
1978

"Cincinnati, meanwhile, like Atlanta, is in many ways a one-company town. And just as Coca-Cola

money rules along Paces Ferry Road, Procter & Gamble is the *eminence grise* of Cincinnati."

Stephen Birmingham
The Golden Dream
1978

"Cincinnati does not sprawl. It sits, sedately and complacently, in the basin that seems to have been carved out for it at the riverport, surrounded by green hills. Cincinnati, furthermore, does not like to think of itself as Middle Western. 'I might call *Omaha* Middle Western,' says one resident, 'but after all, we border on Pennsylvania. Would you call Pennsylvania part of the Middle West?'"

Stephen Birmingham
The Golden Dream
1978

"The founders of Cincinnati brought with them nothing but sharp-sighted, wakeful, untiring industry, the only patrimony which they inherited from their New England fathers, and the other inhabitants have scrupulously followed their example and adopted their habits. They seem to have chosen Franklin for their patron-saint, and to have adopted Poor Richard's maxims as a fifth gospel."

Michael Chevalier
Society, Manners and Politics in the United States
1839

"Cincinnati has been made famous by Mrs. Trollope, whose aristocratic feelings were offended by the pork-trade, which is here carried on at a great scale. From her accounts many persons have thought that everybody in Cincinnati was a pork merchant, and the city a mere slaughter-house. The fact is that Cincinnati is a large and beautiful town, charmingly situated in one of those bends the Ohio makes, as if unwilling to leave the spot."

Michael Chevalier
Society, Manners and Politics in the United States
1839

"Cincinnati is a beautiful city; cheerful, thriving, and animated. I have not often seen a place that commends itself so favorably and pleasantly to a stranger at the first glance as this does: with its clean houses of red and white, its well-paved roads, and footways of bright tile."

Charles Dickens
American Notes
1842

"Cincinnati, meanwhile, is so Germanic that it is beyond imagination that some fan would become so

undisciplined that he might throw a beer cup in, or the outfield. . . Cincinnati is so straight that you used to have to cross the river into Kentucky to have a good time."

Joel Garreau
The Nine Nations of North America
1981

* * *

"Cleveland has about as much charm as an automobile cemetery or the inside of a dynamo: Cincinnati . . . is packed with charm. Like all the river cities partly German in origin (Louisville, St. Louis, Milwaukee), it has a certain stately and also sleepy quality, a flavor of detachment, soundness, and *je m'en fiche*-ism."

John Gunther
Inside USA
1947

* * *

"As we walked home through the busy streets, where there was neither the apathy of the South, nor the disorder consequent on the presence of a pauper class, I felt strongly tempted to jump to some hasty conclusions about the happiness of citizenship in Cincinnati. I made a virtuous determination to suspend every kind of judgment: but I found each day as exhilarating as the first, and when I left the city, my impressions were much like what they were after an observation of 24 hours."

Harriet Marineau
Retrospect of Western Travel
1834

* * *

"When I asked some friends what were the outstanding things about Cincinnati, they said, 'Music, tories and soap.'"

Ernie Pyle
Home Country
1947

* * *

"Let's run down there again to see what Cox has done since 1898 to make Cincinnati the model Ohio city. He has 'Russianized it.' His voting subjects are all down on a card catalogue, they and their children and all their business, and he lets them know it. . ."

Lincoln Steffens
McClure's
July, 1905

* * *

[Cincinnati under Mayor George Cox]: "The city is all one great graft."

Lincoln Steffens
McClure's
July, 1905

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* * *

In Cincinnati, everyone knows that a four-way is chili on spaghetti with cheese and onions added. I never saw any numbers on menus in Cincinnati, but it is accepted that a customer can walk into any chili parlor—an Empress or a Skyline or any of the independent neighborhood parlors—and say 'One three-way' and be assured of getting chili on spaghetti with cheese. Cincinnati eaters take it for granted that the basic way to serve chili is on spaghetti, just as they take it for granted that the other ways to serve it go up to a five-way (chili, spaghetti, onions, cheese, and beans) and that the people who do the serving are Greeks. When the Kiradjieff family, which introduced authentic Cincinnati chili at the Empress in 1922, was sued several years ago by a manager who alleged that he had been fired unfairly, one of his claims amounted to the contention that anyone fired under suspicious circumstances from a chili parlor with Empress' prestige was all through in the Greek community."

Calvin Trillin
American Fried
1979

* * *

"It seems hardly fair to quarrel with a place because its staple commodity is not pretty, but I am sure I should have liked Cincinnati much better if the people had not dealt so largely in hogs."

Frances Trollope
Domestic Manners of the Americans
1832

* * *

"During nearly two years that I resided in Cincinnati, or its neighborhood, I neither saw a beggar, nor a man of sufficient fortune to permit his ceasing his efforts to increase it; thus every bee in the hive is actively employed in search of that honey of Hybla, vulgarly called money; neither art, science, learning, nor pleasure can seduce them from its pursuit."

Frances Trollope
Domestic Manners of the Americans
1832

Cleveland

"But, like Grosse Pointe, the Cleveland suburbs have managed to shrug off the city that spawned them, to blink at Cleveland's squalor, and to concentrate, instead, on their own immaculateness. The great mansions still line the length of Shaker Heights Boulevard with an air of self-satisfaction so complete that the local joke is: 'Nobody really lives in those

houses. You never see anyone go in or out. There's never a sign of life from any of them.'"

Stephen Birmingham
The Golden Dream
1978

* * *

"From as far west as Omaha, the call 'Heading for the Dirty city, good buddy,' heard over the airwaves means only one thing to CB-ers: Heading for Cleveland—the city where rivers have been known to catch fire and burn. Poor Cleveland."

Stephen Birmingham
The Golden Dream
1978

* * *

"With 65,000 people in 1865, Cleveland had schooners and steamers crowding the river mouth, elevators, mills and furnaces spreading in the smoky flats, a big new Union Station at the foot of Water Street, carriages rolling past the mansions on Euclid Avenue."

Walter Havighurst
Ohio
1976

* * *

"A New York reporter wrote that Euclid Avenue was the finest in the West. Its opulence and ostentation dazzled everyone but Cleveland's tramp journalist Artemus Ward who reported that visitors, after carefully wiping their feet, were allowed to roam the elegant highway free of charge. 'All the owners of Euclid Street homes,' he explained, 'employ hired girls and are patrons of the arts. A musical was held at one of these palatial homes the other day with singing. . . The tenor had as fine a tenor voice as ever brought a bucket of water from a second-story window.' Money bathed Euclid Avenue with a golden light, but in the river flats miles of narrow streets and alleys lay under a pall of smoke and cinders."

Walter Havighurst
Ohio
1976

* * *

"Possessing all the virtues, all the prerequisites for life, growth, blossoming, it remains nevertheless a thoroughly dead place—a deadly, dull, dead place."

Henry Miller
The Air-Conditioned Nightmare
1945

* * *

"What is the difference between Cleveland and the Titanic?
'I give up.'

'Cleveland has a better orchestra.'"

Local joke when Cleveland faced
bankruptcy in 1978
Quoted by Neal R. Peirce and John Keefe
The Great Lake States of America
1980

* * *

"Cleveland . . . is the ethnic family trapped in a flat and going to the dogs. . . It is neighborhood after neighborhood. It is more suburbia than a bulldozer could love. Cleveland is industry: huge complexes that create steel and a Central Avenue that shouts. Cleveland is young, old, middle-aged, and everything else. Cleveland is Lake Erie and those who, from one year to the next, never see the lake at all. . . Yet somewhere in this—between the Cleveland Tower and the melancholy neighborhoods and the pleasing suburbs decked out in early American Formica and the factories and all the people these items feed upon—exists the dream, the beauty, and the anger that is Cleveland. Because Cleveland is much more than an empty terminal lobby, where on days the wind blows cold, old men assemble, waiting to die. Cleveland is not waiting to die."

Dick Perry
Ohio: A Personal Portrait of the 17th State
1969

Other Cities, Towns and Rivers

Chillicothe:

"With whiskey so cheap, everybody in Chillicothe, including children, consumed it in large amounts. Many of the settlers were veterans, or camp followers, of Wayne's army. They were a lawless breed, and Henry Howe observed that 'it for a time became a town of drunkards and a sink of corruption.'"

Richard Lingeman
Small Town America
1980

Columbus:

"I suppose the high-water mark of my youth in Columbus, Ohio, was the night the bed fell on my father."

James Thurber
The Thurber Carnival
1957

375

The Cuyahoga River:

"Until the mid-19th century the Cuyahoga was a clear stream winding through marsh grass and wildflowers, but in 1880 it was lined with sawmills, coal docks, blast furnaces, and overhung with smoke."

Walter Havighurst
Ohio
1976

"The Cuyahoga River at Cleveland, once the host to the ebullient sturgeon, actually caught fire one day. It burned fiercely and threatened to destroy that city."

Franklyn Russell
American Heritage
April, 1971

Dayton:

"The *Almanac of American Politics* tells us that Dayton is the home of Richard Nixon's vision of the typical United States voter: a housewife whose husband works in a factory and whose brother-in-law is a cop."

Joel Garreau
The Nine Nations of North America
1981

"Dayton is bad and glad of it; 'we hope to be as 'good' as Cincinnati some day,' one of its rulers told me."

Lincoln Steffens
McClure's
July, 1905

Hudson:

"Perhaps when a town such as Hudson becomes so enisled, so encapsulated, so inverted, so smugly proud of its architecture and unusual history, it loses all sight of reality. While maintaining its dreamlike 'character,' it begins to live the dream. . . . Is it possible that living in a community that is too perfect, too controlled, can inflict a kind of paranoia on its citizens?"

Stephen Birmingham
The Golden Dream
1978

The Mahonigh River:

"This Mahonigh River which looks as if the poisonous bile of all humanity had been poured into it."

Henry Miller
The Air-Conditioned Nightmare
1945

Marietta:

"The old soldiers on the flatboat *Mayflower* drifting down the Ohio River, beneath silent buffs, to found their fort-town of Marietta with its streets named from a Latin text."

Richard Lingeman
Small Town America
1980

The Maumee River:

"The Maumee is more a soggy, weed-encrusted drainage ditch than a river."

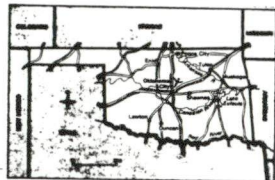
Douglas Waitley
Portrait of the Midwest
1963

Toledo:

"Toledo was very beautiful, and the way that the city towers rise out of the dead level northwestern plains was marvelous. . . ."

Gertrude Stein
Everybody's Autobiography
1937

OKLAHOMA



Capital: Oklahoma City
Became a territory: May 2, 1890
Entered the union (with rank): Nov. 16, 1907 (46)
State motto: *Labor omnia vincit* (Labor conquers all things)
State flower: Mistletoe
State bird: Scissortailed flycatcher

State song: "Oklahoma"
State tree: Redbud
Nickname: Sooner State ✓
Origin of state name: From two Choctaw Indian words meaning "red people"

What immediately comes to mind when someone mentions Oklahoma is oil. But, in reality, oil is just one small part of the state's makeup. In the northeastern corner, Oklahoma is an extension of the Ozark Plateau, and the land is densely treed and hilly. A southward bulge of the Kansas plain covers much of central Oklahoma. The southern rim of the state looks southward at Texas and shares some of that state's dust and truck farming. The west slopes up toward the Rocky Mountains, and that is where most of the oil is found.

Until April 12, 1889, Oklahoma was basically an empty place on the road between other places. It didn't offer much in the way of good plowable land or the abundant water that settlers wanted. But on that day the federal government threw the entire Oklahoma Territory open to homesteaders. In one stampede 50,000 people galloped across the land to stake their claims to free property. The state's nickname comes from the derisive term "sooner" applied to those who tried to beat the noon starting gun.

Modern Oklahoma mixes its oil business with meat packing, food processing and equipment manufacturing. The combination of all this industry with Oklahoma's cattle and farming yields makes it one of the most prosperous states in the nation. Tulsa, where the oil business is centered, has one of the highest per capita incomes in the world.

Oklahoma is a tough, sinewy state where getting work done and plain fundamental values are the hallmarks of life.

THE STATE

"Anything can have happened in Oklahoma. Practically everything has."

Edna Ferber
Cimarron
1930

"We spoiled the best Territory in the world to make a state."

Will Rogers
Quoted by Richard T. Ketchum
Will Rogers, His Life and Times
1973

THE LANDSCAPE

"[Oklahoma soil is] rich and black and soft, and looks like chocolate where the plow has turned the sod."

Richard Harding Davis
The West Through a Car-Window
1892

"Tall tales come out of Oklahoma just as out of Texas; one favorite describes the 'crowbar hole.' This is a hole through the wall that many houses have, designed to check the weather. You shove a crowbar through the hole; if it bends, the wind velocity outside is normal; if the bar breaks off, 'it is better to stay in the house.'"

John Gunther
Inside USA
1947

"I'm not ashamed of the state I come from. Oklahoma, and Oklahoma's real soul is not ashamed to have me come from sandy hills and sticky weeds."

Woody Guthrie
"Born to Win"
1965

I first remember the scrub oak sand hills
Back down across Oklahoma
And all of the sticker weeds and grasses. . . ."

Woody Guthrie
"Born to Win"
1965

"[Oklahoma] is the biggest theater in the world. . . some of the girls who have been in Oklahoma already, say that there are almost no limits to it."

Franz Kafka
Amerika
1927

"There is no better country in the west than this, you can picture any kind of land and location for homes and find it here. Rich loamy prairie or timbered bottoms and black limestone valleys and uplands. . . well watered and timbered."

Anonymous letter, c. 1880, to Chief
Bushyhead of the Cherokees
Quoted by Richard T. Ketchum
Will Rogers, His Life and Times
1973

DOUG GAMBLE

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Sept. 17/90

TO: STEPHANIE LAUDNER

GEORGE VOINOVICH FUNDRAISER - AKRON, OHIO (Mark Davis)

I'VE BEEN LOOKING FORWARD TO THE OPPORTUNITY TO SAY A FEW WORDS ABOUT A MAN WHO HAS REVITALIZED THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, TAKING IT FROM THE DARK DAYS OF RIDICULE AND DESPAIR AND BRINGING IT INTO THE BRIGHT LIGHT OF ACHIEVEMENT AND RESPECT. ~~BUT ENOUGH ABOUT BERNIE KOSAR.~~ *BUT I DIDN'T COME HERE TODAY TO TALK ABOUT BERNIE ~~OS~~ KOSAR.*

(Browns' quarterback)

I'VE GIVEN A LOT ~~OF~~ OF SPEECHES THIS CAMPAIGN YEAR, BUT JUST BECAUSE I'M IN AKRON DOESN'T MEAN YOU'LL BE HEARING A RE-TREAD.

I'M GOING TO TRY TO DO MY BEST TODAY, DESPITE NEWS I JUST RECEIVED OF A DISAPPOINTING SETBACK. APPARENTLY MY TELEVISION SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE OF IRAQ ISN'T GOING TO BE NOMINATED FOR AN IRAQI EMMY.

YOU MAY HAVE SEEN THAT ARTICLE IN THE WALL STREET JOURNAL SAYING I'M AMONG THOSE WHO EXUDES AN AMINO CALLED "L-SERINE" WHICH REPELS FISH. BARBARA SAID "THAT EXPLAINS YOUR PROBLEMS WITH FISHING, BUT WHAT'S YOUR EXCUSE FOR THE FACT THAT YOUR GOLF BALLS KEEP BEING REPELLED AWAY FROM THE CUP."