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Thornburgh leaves, but it's unlikely he'll be forgotten

1-1/-87

By Edwin Guthman
Editor of *The Inquirer*

For a stalwart Republican, Gov. Dick Thornburgh seems in terribly good spirits as he prepares to turn Pennsylvania's most powerful office over to the Democrats next week.

That may sound strange, politics being as ruggedly partisan as they are in Pennsylvania, but he says, "I'm actually glad to be moving on," and there are several reasons to believe he's sincere in saying it.

For one thing, he knows the man who is replacing him. He and Gov.-elect Robert P. Casey fought side by side during the 1967 Constitutional Convention in drafting the Judicial Reform Article.

Despite wearing different party labels, Thornburgh and Casey have in common a tough-minded, no-nonsense approach to public administration and both are sticklers for honesty and integrity in government, so Thornburgh has some respect for Casey.

And though Thornburgh isn't saying what he's going to do — if he's decided — beyond spending "a week in the woods" with his wife, Ginny, it's clear at age 54, with a background as a practicing lawyer, U.S. attorney, deputy U.S. attorney general and governor, he's not lacking for attractive offers.

"I haven't planned down all the specifics," he says, "but I'm going to continue playing my favorite sport."

What's that?

"Politics."

He says the word with what seems like uncharacteristic ebullience. Maybe it's a declaration of sorts that he doesn't intend to slide into oblivion as his predecessor, Democrat Milton Shapp, did, and already there's backroom talk that Thornburgh will be the Republican candidate for governor in 1990.

Finally, Thornburgh is leaving office with the knowledge that public opinion polling in the election campaign last fall gave him a 70 percent approval rating and with the inner satisfaction that he gave the job his best shot.

Eight tough years have come and gone since he first took the oath of office as Pennsylvania's 41st governor and in frugal inaugural and in an unusually short inaugural address, pledged:

"... to bring this administration an integrity that battles all corruption and tolerates no conflict of interest. We promise a frugality that insists on a dollar's worth of service for every tax dollar spent."

Even his severest critics — and he has plenty — don't quibble about whether he kept his word. Foes and admirers use the same adjectives — "decisive," "efficient," "perfectionist," "professional" "fiscally responsible" — to describe how he shouldered his duties.

When he took office, the state faced a \$70 million budget deficit. He leaves with the



Gov. Dick Thornburgh

state rolling up its third successive surplus in excess of \$200 million, with 15,000 fewer employees on the state payroll and with personal income and corporate taxes reduced.

And nothing marked his management style more than what he did to bring the patronage-loaded Pennsylvania Department of Transportation out of a pit of corruption and infirmity. With roads and bridges across the state in deplorable condition, he hired a transportation expert, Thomas D. Larson, to head the department and ended the time-honored practice that allowed county political chairmen of the party in power to have a large voice in hiring PennDOT workers.

That angered the poiss no end, but Thornburgh stuck to his guns. Larson remained transportation secretary through both the

governor's terms and earned the high praise he gets today for PennDOT's overall performance.

On the negative side there was an aloofness about Thornburgh and a rigidness that made his dealings with the legislature more difficult than they might have been. He was not unwilling to compromise but he drove a hard bargain. And it took seven years to settle a dispute with the Democrats over control of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission that delayed extensive construction involving work for about 18,000 persons.

There was his controversial welfare reform — dubbed "Thornfare" — that he asserts saved the taxpayers money while increasing payments to some recipients, but which critics say was not what it was cracked up to be and caused an increase in the number of homeless people.

And Thornburgh is the first to admit that his inability to overcome entrenched opposition from the judiciary, the trial lawyers, the labor unions and the Catholic Church to judicial reform, particularly merit selection of judges, is the biggest piece of unfinished business that he is leaving behind.

But nobody bats 1,000, most certainly not anyone who must deal with the enormous burdens and problems of high public office. And Thornburgh always will have my respect for his cool, sure response to the nuclear crisis at Three Mile Island.

He was only in office 72 days. He was without either detailed knowledge of the state's emergency machinery or any scientific training, and being the first chief executive to look into the nuclear abyss, he had no precedents to guide him.

That was a moment of truth — the kind of crisis that fully tests a leader's judgment. To his everlasting credit, he made the right decisions and emerged with his credibility intact — in contrast to the federal government and the nuclear industry — and thereafter remained a constructive skeptic about nuclear safety assurances.

Last October, Thornburgh, wearing a T-shirt, red beret and a gold earring, sang a rap song for the audience at the capital journalists' annual Gridiron dinner.

That was Thornburgh, the no-nonsense, steely-eyed guy who constantly demanded excellence from his staff?

It seems he's leaving Casey more than one hard act to follow.

Thornburgh says farewell, 'maintain government integrity'

By David Stellfox
Sunday Patriot-News

Two-term Gov. Dick Thornburgh formally said farewell to the people of Pennsylvania last night in a speech delivered before TV cameras in Harrisburg.

In the 15-minute speech, Thornburgh reviewed the legislative agenda he brought with him to Harrisburg eight years ago and spoke of accomplishments achieved by his administration in each area.

He said one of the challenges facing Pennsylvania is to "maintain integrity in government."

Noting his 1978 inaugural promise to bring integrity, frugality and justice to the state, Thornburgh said he is "content that we left our state in better shape than we found it."

"I would submit, with considerable pride and pleasure, that, working together, we have made substantial progress in many areas," Thornburgh said.

He said the state has emerged from "the most severe economic recession in the past 50 years ... with a stronger, more diverse and more future-oriented economy."

"EMPLOYMENT is at an all-time high in Pennsylvania, and unemployment is at a 12-year low," he said.

Thornburgh said both corporate and individual income tax rates are lower than when he assumed office.

"Coupled with an improved economy, Pennsylvania this year is generating its third sizable state surplus in a row," he said.

The outgoing governor said education programs have been improved for students from grade school to graduate school.

FROM HUMAN services to transportation to the fight against crime, Thornburgh cited advances or improvements in the past eight years in which Pennsylvanians have demonstrated the ability to "turn worry into hope, problems into progress."

"Working together, we have improved the quality of life for all our citizens, from those constituting the largest rural population of any state in the nation, to those of our great urban centers of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, each now rated among the top five most livable cities in the country."

Thornburgh claimed substantial victory "in ridding Pennsylvania of its reputation for official wrongdoing."

"We still must do more," he said, noting the conviction of state Treasurer R. Budd Dwyer last month on 11 counts in a bribery-conspiracy scandal, and allegations of wrongdoing in the judiciary and City Council in Philadelphia.

He said his own code of conduct for administration officials, which calls for immediate suspension without pay for an indictment, and immediate firing upon conviction, should be extended to cover all elected state officials in the executive, judicial and legislative branches.

"EACH ALLEGATION of wrongdoing hurts our state's national reputation and erodes the confidence of our citizens in government and its leaders," Thornburgh said.

In the same vein, Thornburgh put in a plug for merit selection rather than election of state judges, and other changes in the judiciary, which he said "are necessary in order to give Pennsylvanians confidence in the fairness and equity of our court system."

"As I prepare to depart ... I can think of no more important challenge facing Pennsylvania than to maintain integrity in government and to improve our judiciary," Thornburgh said.

Noticeably absent in Thornburgh's roll call of accomplishments and unfinished business were his years of effort to dismantle the state's monopoly over the sale of wine and liquor.

Thornburgh closed by thanking the people of Pennsylvania "for the opportunity to serve a state which I love, and a people whom I cherish."

Thornburgh's record

Fiscal management highlights two terms

Patrol 1-19-87 D.A.S.

TOMORROW at noon, Dick Thornburgh completes eight years as governor of this state, a period during which he has had to deal with everything from a runaway nuclear plant to the dismantling of the economic underpinnings that had served Pennsylvania for a century and made it an industrial giant. The full impact of his administration on life in this commonwealth is still to be seen and analyzed, its history still to be written. But one can draw some initial, if tentative, conclusions.

More than anything else, Thornburgh will be remembered for restoring fiscal responsibility to state government. He wanted the work force to be lean and in eight years he reduced it by some 15,000 employees. He wanted it to deliver necessary services efficiently and competently so he put Thomas D. Larson in charge of the Department of Transportation and it was soon transformed from one of the worst agencies of its kind in the nation to one of the best. He wanted to end the excessive reliance on borrowing practiced by the Shapp administration for a more prudent, pay-as-you-go approach and that meant controlling spending despite tremendous pressure from the Legislature and special interests to spend much more.

Thornburgh's efforts to achieve fiscal integrity have more than succeeded. He leaves the state much stronger than he found it, with a sizable surplus, reasonable tax levels and manageable funding commitments.

THORNBURGH, as well, made significant inroads in dealing with what his successor, Robert P. Casey, has declared to be his number one priority — economic development. There is, at the very least, a growing perception that Pennsylvania is coming back, that the worst of the economic realignment that is taking place across America's Rust Belt is behind us, that in some undefinable way the state has turned the corner and there is reason for optimism about its economic fortunes.

The Ben Franklin Partnership, which aims to meld the resources of the state's great educational and research institutions with the needs of new and existing businesses to take advantage of emerging technologies, has played a big part in helping to shape that new perspective. It showed that Pennsylvania had not lost its ability to be daring and innovative, and that its brains had not

rustled with its dead and dying mills.

So the Thornburgh administration did have a very positive impact on the economy of the state, both in its direct attempts at economic development and in restoring faith in state government. It did not, of course, come anywhere close to solving or overcoming the desperate situations faced by the thousands of people whose lives have been forever changed by the demise of the state's steel industry, the closing of textile mills and shoe factories. More could have been done and should have been done to deal with the effects of these economic blows, but it is fair to say that the administration has positioned the state in a way that Casey can build on to improve its economic fortunes.

THOUGH PERSONALLY warm and outgoing, Thornburgh tended to be aloof and distant from the Legislature and press. Though he was not a party loyalist, especially when it came to doling out patronage jobs, he could be vehemently partisan when his own political fortunes and objectives were on the line. His attempt during his 1982 reelection campaign to treat his opponent, Democrat Allen Ertel, as if he were unfit to be a candidate, almost cost him the election.

And while he certainly was personally touched by individual human tribulations, Thornburgh never managed to convey, either in his public statements or his policies, a deep sense of concern and identity with the state's most unfortunate citizens. His saving grace in this regard was First Lady Ginny Thornburgh who quietly performed yeoman work with human service organizations.

In the legislative arena, Thornburgh valiantly sought to end the state's 50-year liquor monopoly and while he did not succeed the attempt did bring about noticeable improvements in the State Stores. But he never initiated what would have been a more significant and promising battle — local tax reform. After several tries, he managed to put through an important step in welfare reform that was laudable in theory but left a lot to be desired in practice.

The residents of Central Pennsylvania will remember his solid performance during the Three Mile Island accident and probably forget his less-compelling leadership in its aftermath. They will remember him in Harrisburg, too, for actually living (unlike his predeces

Thornburgh

Urban Democrat A 4

Eight good years

A week from today, the governorship of Dick Thornburgh will be history.

Pennsylvanians can look back on the past eight years as a time of progress, hope and good government, despite the problems that remain, particularly in pockets of unemployment like Johnstown.

But even in Johnstown the situation is not as bad as it might have been, thanks to the Thornburgh administration's ability to control state spending.

By his ongoing thriftiness, the governor was able to keep the state budget under control. Therefore, he was able to produce a better tax climate, not only for state residents but also for business and industry.

And in many instances he was able to streamline services.

Although some Johnstowners,



Gov. Thornburgh

hard-hit by the bad times in the steel industry, might not agree. Johnstown is better off than other steel towns in the state.

After eight years, people in this community and elsewhere tend to forget what it was like under Mr. Thornburgh's predecessor, Milton Shapp. The things that come to mind most quickly are the deteriorating economy, the numerous scandals involving close advisers, and crumbling highways and bridges.

When Mr. Shapp left office in 1979 the state faced a \$70 million budget deficit.

In short, it was a time not only of

Gov. Thornburgh responded well to this area's initiatives.

suspicion, but a time of growing pessimism and uncertainty. It also can be said that the state was facing a growing crisis of confidence.

Events fell far short of the Shapp campaign pledge to run Pennsylvania government in businesslike fashion.

Enter Dick Thornburgh.

From the start he not only spoke of a tough-minded, no-nonsense approach to public administration, he practiced what he preached.

Honesty and integrity have been at the forefront throughout his eight years in the governor's mansion, and when he spoke of an overloaded bureaucracy, he did so with the intent to change it, not perpetuate it.

The result was the elimination of 15,000 job positions, although some people say he went too far in that respect.

Maybe in some cases they're right.

But Pennsylvanians received assurance that they had a capable administrator at the helm almost from the beginning of Mr. Thornburgh's

first term. Seventy-two days after taking office, crisis struck the Three Mile Island nuclear generating station near Harrisburg.

With no precedents to guide his actions, he averted panic while nuclear experts averted a catastrophic meltdown.

Still, despite \$200 million budget surpluses, lower taxes and scandal-free administration, not everyone is happy with "the eight years of Thornburgh." Nor should that be expected in terms of any administration.

In Mr. Thornburgh's case, the governor's welfare reforms certainly will remain a sore point with some people, as will his attacks on the state-controlled liquor system.

Many unemployed will blame him personally for their current troubles, although, for the most part, business decisions, not governors, determine where factories and industries locate.

Sure, Johnstowners wish that the governor could have done more for this area. They'll feel the same way when incoming Gov. Robert P. Casey's tenure comes to an end, no matter what good he is able to accomplish.

Gov. Thornburgh responded to local initiatives in a very commendable fashion.

Yes, Gov. Thornburgh has been good for Pennsylvania, and we join other Pennsylvanians in wishing him well in whatever goals he now wishes to pursue.

Thornburgh

Thornburgh Reflections

Tribune Review 12-22-80 PA 6
 Most Pennsylvanians will remember Dick Thornburgh as an excellent governor. He put the Commonwealth house in order. He cleaned up a considerable amount of corruption and incompetence. Thornburgh helped the state weather some very difficult economic storms while keeping the books balanced. PennDOT and other agencies were greatly improved.

But Pennsylvanians were unwilling to reward his managerial partner in all of this. Bill Scranton failed to follow in his footsteps. But Scranton was not looked on as a close, "managerial partner." The two men simply did not look like a team. In fact, internal communications within the Thornburgh crew were not impressive. Somehow, the governor came across as an aloof and somewhat isolated manager. He surely wasn't the consummate politician, using his power to build party strength. For example, he surely did not master the appointments process. He was unable to handle the disgraceful Liquor Control Board and he blew the Three Mile Island deal way out of proportion.

Although he wasn't a particularly dynamic governor, he surely kept the state moving forward through rough times. He kept building and improving (massive advances in road conditions, for example). He was also far more compassionate than people gave him credit for — many increases in welfare allotments, big improvements in education, and a solid development in human services.

One of his most important accomplishments has been overlooked. Using excellent external communications he was able to keep public expectations of state government at reasonable levels. He effectively educated people about harsh Harrisburg realities. He restored a great deal of faith in the executive branch.

Despite the illogical nature of his political world, Thornburgh installed "business-like" approaches within government. He also found ways to compromise with his Democrat adversaries during the passage of legislation without compromising his principles.

Yes, Dick Thornburgh has made a very positive mark on Pennsylvania history and deserves recognition for his accomplishments and our appreciation.

The Patriot-News, Harrisburg, Pa., Wednesday, June 5, 1991

THORNBURGH ANSWERS THE CALL

Squeaky-clean image strengthened 'top cop'

Kathryn Kahler
Harrisburg Bureau

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Dick Thornburgh leaves the Justice Department with a record of aggressively prosecuting drug abuse and white-collar crime while moving to restrict abortion and civil rights. Appointed by President Reagan in 1988, Thornburgh has emerged as a strong crime fighter who struck hard against savings and loan fraud and official corruption, and as an astute politician who successfully urged the Supreme Court to scale back its support for abortion. He also pleased the Bush administration by leading the unsuccessful fight to make flag-burning a federal crime. He has been energetic in the fight of conservative legal politics," said Patrick McGuigan, senior scholar at the conservative Free Congress Center for Democracy and now an editorial writer at the Daily Worker. Thornburgh is leaving his post to run for the U.S. Senate from Pennsylvania left open by the death of John Heinz. It has been suggested since his arrival in Washington that Thornburgh was interested in the office, perhaps even the presidency. Thornburgh has always denied that. Thornburgh, a former U.S. attorney and Pennsylvania governor, replaced former Attorney General Edwin Meese III, whose

tenure was surrounded by charges — never proven — of ethical impropriety. Thornburgh's squeaky-clean style succeeded in quickly restoring the department's tarnished image.

"Thornburgh is taken very seriously because he is a stern, unsmiling top cop," said Scott Wallace, legislative director of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers. "But he has turned out to be perhaps further to the right of Meese, while creating the illusion of being more of a centrist."

Under Thornburgh, the Justice Department asked the Supreme Court in 1988 to overturn the 1973 Roe vs. Wade decision creating a constitutional right to abortion. The court declined, but gave the states broader authority to restrict access to abortion.

More recently, the Justice Department won a Supreme Court decision that federally funded family planning clinics cannot discuss abortion as an option for pregnant women.

In 1989, when the Supreme Court refused the Justice Department's request to ban flag-burning as an acceptable form of political protest, Thornburgh led the unsuccessful fight to enact a constitutional amendment banning flag-burning.

Thornburgh also has aided the White House effort against a Democratic civil rights bill that many Republicans say would lead to employment quotas.

At the same time, he was one of the strongest supporters last year of the Americans With Disabilities Act, which extends basic civil rights protections to the handicapped.

As the nation's chief prosecutor, Thornburgh has urged the high court and Congress to ease restrictions on evidence seized by police and to limit the ability of criminals to file repeated appeals.

In the last three years, the number of federal prosecutors has increased from 2,544 to 4,000. Most of the added manpower has gone to prosecute white-collar crimes like savings and loan fraud, housing fraud, defense procurement fraud, environmental pollution, and corruption among public officials.

During Thornburgh's tenure, the department has convicted 522 people in the savings and loan scandals, 88 of whom were CEOs, board chairmen and presidents. Jail sentences were meted out to 79 percent of those convicted.

Last year there was a record number of 134 criminal indictments for environmental crimes, up 33 percent over the previous year.

The department's antitrust division, which languished under Reagan, also has become more aggressive. The department recently filed a major civil suit against eight Ivy League universities and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for illegally conspiring to fix financial aid programs.

"The fact that he takes on these prestigious institutions sums it all up. Just because you wear pin stripes does not mean you are immune from prosecution if you break the law," said Dan Eramian, Thornburgh's spokesman.

At the same time, Thornburgh has advanced drug abuse as a national priority. The number of drug offenders sentenced to federal prison has more than doubled to almost 33,000 in the last two years, according to the U.S. Bureau of Prisons.

Under Thornburgh, the Justice Department's budget has jumped by 65 percent, from \$5.86 billion in 1988 to \$9.29 billion in 1991.

Thornburgh was roundly crit-



Dick Thornburgh

Born: July 16, 1932, in Pittsburgh

Education:

■ Bachelor of Engineering, Yale, 1954; law degree, University of Pittsburgh, 1957

Professional:

- Since 1988: U.S. attorney general
- 1987-88: Director, Institute of Politics, Harvard University
- 1979-87: Governor of Pennsylvania
- 1975-77: Assistant U.S. attorney general, Justice Department
- 1977-78, 1959-69: Attorney, Kirpatrick and Lockhart, Pittsburgh

Family: Married, four children

SOURCE: Who's Who in America

Knight-Ridder Tribune News

icized by Congress and by a number of federal prosecutors for dismantling the 20-year-old organized crime strike forces and merging them with the U.S. attorneys offices. The critics feared that prosecution of organized crime cases would be placed on the back burner.

But in the last two years, federal prosecutors have taken successful actions against organized crime families in New York, New Jersey, New England, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cleveland.

EDITED BY STAN CROCK

DICK THORNBURGH: FROM FUMBLES TO TOUCHDOWNS

You might forgive Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh if a wry smile crosses his lips as 1991 arrives. Eight months ago, the former Pennsylvania governor was considered the underachiever of the Bush Administration. Clumsy personnel moves, bruising run-ins with Washington interest groups, and cool relations with Congress and the press had tarnished Thornburgh's reputation as a savvy pol. Now, with John H. Sununu's White House crew developing a bad case of fumble-fingers, Dick Thornburgh is suddenly looking like one of the Administration's steadier hands.

The turning point came this summer with President Bush's surprise choice of David H. Souter for the Supreme Court. Justice Dept. officials had anticipated an opening on the high court, and their homework, aided by former Reagan White House aide Kenneth M. Duberstein's grueling prepping of the nominee, paid off. The judge's personal life held up under intense media scrutiny, and his decisions offered no ammunition to his opponents. "Justice deserves a lot of credit for making it so smooth," says a top Bush aide.

FRAUD COUPS. Emboldened by his success with Souter, Thornburgh defused another political land mine: criticism of the Administration's savings and loan cleanup. Just as lawmakers began to ask embarrassing questions about the role of Neil Bush in the S&L mess, Thornburgh prodded U.S. attorneys to speed up their prosecutorial blitz, then trumpeted their successes.

"Besides it being important to do things, you have to tell people what you're doing," says a department insider. Under Thornburgh, Justice has brought some 400 financial fraud cases and won 385 convictions. In December, it scored two S&L case victories: a conviction of former Vernon Savings & Loan head Don Dixon and a guilty plea from former Sunbelt Savings Assn. Chairman Edwin T. McBirney III.

Thornburgh also won White House praise for his deft handling of a key legislative battle in the last Congress. Early on, Justice lawyers had counseled the White House to take on liberal lawmakers over the Civil Rights Act, blasting the employment-discrimination package as a quota bill. The advice produced a payoff when the Senate couldn't override the President's veto of the bill, and the quota question helped Republicans beat some Democratic liberals in November.

Thornburgh took his lousy press reviews to heart and instituted important changes in the way the department deals with the public. A flap over a damaging leak led him to jettison two key members of the insular team he brought from Harrisburg. Thornburgh then installed as Deputy Attorney General former CIA and White House lawyer William P. Barr, who has mended fences with department adversaries. And Thornburgh is relying more on a cadre of assistant attorneys general who supervise the antitrust, tax, and civil divisions. Even the beleaguered public-affairs office has become more professional and less secretive.

The yearend indictments of Chicago-area officials on corruption charges and the racketeering charges filed against the Atlantic City casino workers union show that Thornburgh isn't easing up on his white-collar-crime crackdown. And his aides are working on a splashy "crime summit" to highlight Administration moves to make the streets safe.

Thornburgh's image as a crusading prosecutor and his success at handling politically sensitive issues will keep him in good stead with George Bush. Although Thornburgh stumbled in his early outings in Washington, he did something few of his fellow bureaucrats can bring themselves to do: He listened, learned, and adapted.

By Tim Smart, with Douglas Harbrecht



ATTORNEY GENERAL THORNBURGH

CAPITAL WRAPUP

CENSUS

Although the census numbers are officially final, the controversy is far from over. As in the past, cities are complaining that failure to pick up vast numbers of the inner-city poor will deprive urban areas of federal poverty-program money, which is based on census numbers. But the undercount could have other implications, too. Employment experts worry that the number of jobless black men may be underestimated because of flaws in census data. That's because monthly labor participation rates are based on a relatively small sample, which is then projected for the entire nation by using the

flawed numbers. The Commerce Dept. will decide by July whether it needs to adjust its numbers for an undercount.

INTERIOR

President Bush won't comment on Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan Jr.'s effort to strip Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. of the Yosemite National Park food and lodging concessions it acquired when it bought MCA Inc. But Bush advisers relish the move. Lujan's concern about selling the U.S.'s birthright is "grandstanding," concedes Eddie Mahe Jr., a GOP politico, but he adds: "You'll be able to count on your fingers the number of Americans who have a negative reaction [to it]."

THE FED

Supply siders are about to get yet another seat on the Federal Reserve Board, but it could be a net loss for their cause. White House economist Lawrence Lindsey is the leading candidate to fill the Fed vacancy and ideological niche left by the departure of Manuel H. Johnson Jr. But Lindsey, a 36-year-old former Harvard tax economist with no background in monetary economics, isn't likely to have Johnson's smooth working style or clout. What's more, his departure from the White House deprives supply siders of their most persistent Administration supporter of a capital-gains cut.

CATHERINE LAURIT

F O C U S

LAW

W. JOHN MOORE

BUSH'S MOST IMPROVED PLAYER?

If there were a year-end award for Most Improved Member of the Bush Administration, Attorney General Dick Thornburgh could claim the trophy. Consider the competition. Two Cabinet members, Education Secretary Lauro Cavazos and Labor Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole, departed last year. Others, such as Housing and Urban Development Secretary Jack F. Kemp, struggled. So did White House chief of staff John H. Sununu and Office of Management and Budget director Richard G. Darman.

Secondly, based on dismal reviews of his early performance, Thornburgh had nowhere to go but up. (See *NJ*, 1/27/90, p. 244.) He was often derided as a Washington neophyte. Despite his two terms as governor of Pennsylvania, Thornburgh the Attorney General routinely bungled his dealings with Congress and the news media, two key players in Washington able to shape the public's perception of a newcomer. Only hard-core conservatives applauded Thornburgh's initial efforts. In a March 1990 assessment of Bush Cabinet members, William Safire of *The New York Times* found Thornburgh a major disappointment. "Nobody in the Cabinet has fallen farther faster," Safire wrote.

There were rumors that Thornburgh might be replaced by either U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills or Transportation Secretary Samuel K. Skinner. Those Washington whispers could still come true. But Thornburgh's departure would now be viewed as a major loss for the beleaguered Administration.

Thornburgh played a key role in what arguably was the Administration's biggest victory of last year: the successful nomination of David H. Souter to the Supreme Court. When Associate Justice William J. Brennan Jr. resigned last summer, the Justice Department had already anticipated an opening and was ready with a list of possible successors. Souter was high on the list, and Thornburgh was particularly impressed with the New Hampshire-born federal judge after meeting with him. Justice helped prep Souter for Senate Judiciary Committee hearings that went astonishingly well.

Thornburgh also deserves some credit—or perhaps some blame—for President Bush's veto of the 1990 Civil Rights Act. From the beginning, Justice Department lawyers criticized the employment discrimination legislation as nothing but a quota bill. Within the Administration, Thornburgh and White House counsel C. Boyden Gray were the key hard-liners who persuaded Bush to fight Congress on the issue. That strategy was vindicated when the Senate refused to override Bush's veto. The quota issue remains a potent Republican election issue.

Criticized for a managerial style that excluded all but a clique that had followed him to Washington from Harrisburg, Thornburgh was forced to remove two top aides after an investigation of a news leak about a reported probe into alleged financial irregularities by Rep. William H. Gray III, D-Pa. Another former aide was indicted for using cocaine. But since then, Thornburgh has learned to rely more on assistant attorneys general James F. Rill, the respected Antitrust Division



Attorney General Dick Thornburgh

chief, and Robert S. Mueller, head of the Criminal Division. And the department's top lobbyist, W. Lee Rawls, has helped mend Justice's relations with Capitol Hill.

Thornburgh's response to the savings and loan crisis helped defuse the issue politically. Ever the savvy pol, he never missed a photo opportunity to announce the latest indictment of an S&L kingpin. Most of those press conferences proved to be more than public relations gimmicks. Although Justice arrived late at the scenes of the crimes, its track record is impressive: about 400 financial fraud cases and 385 convictions. In December, the department

struck again with the conviction of former Vernon Savings and Loan Association executive Don Dixon and a guilty plea from former Sunbelt Savings Association chairman Edwin T. McBirney III.

Also in December, Justice announced indictments of politicians in Chicago, South Carolina and Texas. In Newark, N.J., on Dec. 19, Thornburgh filed a civil racketeering suit against the president of the Atlantic City casino workers' union, which represents 22,000 hotel and restaurant employees.

Thornburgh's regular trips to Europe have produced more accomplishments than just his audience with Pope John Paul II. With little fanfare, Thornburgh encouraged foreign regulators to take major steps in enforcing a worldwide crackdown on drug trafficking and money laundering.

For those accomplishments, a *Business Week* story recently trumpeted Thornburgh's success, saying the Attorney General had moved "from fumbles to touchdowns."

That assessment probably overstates the case. Major miscues still marred the department's 1990 track record. Witness the fiasco over a federal prosecutor's taping of conversations between former Panamanian strongman Manuel A. Noriega and his defense lawyers. Justice also had to backtrack on its request that foreign governments freeze Noriega's assets. Now, the department wants the money unfrozen so Noriega's attorneys can be paid and the government can avoid a messy judicial inquiry into the source of the money. At this point, a conviction of Noriega on drug charges appears increasingly uncertain.

The Noriega case is a biggie. And so was the prosecution of then-Washington Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr., one of a number of cases that raised troubling questions about Justice Department tactics.

The American Bar Association and the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers have questioned many of the prosecutorial tactics routinely employed by the department. And Thornburgh has antagonized both groups as well as key Members of Congress by arguing that federal prosecutors are exempt from ethical requirements established by state bar associations. Justice's tough-guy tactics seem particularly unfair given Thornburgh's and his aides' questionable activities during the probe of the leak involving Rep. Gray.

Still, Thornburgh's performance has markedly improved, observers agree. If it's not a complete comeback, it's a start. ■

- In 1985, Rand McNally named Pittsburg the best place to live in the country ("You put Dick Thornburgh in the Senate and Pittsburg can earn that title again!" Yeah! Hurrah! Etc.!)
- Pittsburg is solidly Democratic.
- President's other speaking events after this one: Grand Ole Opry House (Country Music Awards); Crime Stoppers International Annual Conference; Fundraiser for Congressman Larry Hopkins of Louisville, KY)

To Michelle

Date Jan 2 Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Claire Seclar

of _____

Phone 2800

Area Code	Number	Extension
TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN <input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT <input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

has additions for tomorrow

Operator D

AMPAD EFFICIENCY®

23-021 CARBONLESS

To Michelle

Date Jan 2 Time 4:10

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Nancy

of _____

Phone _____

Area Code	Number	Extension
TELEPHONED	<input type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN <input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT <input type="checkbox"/>

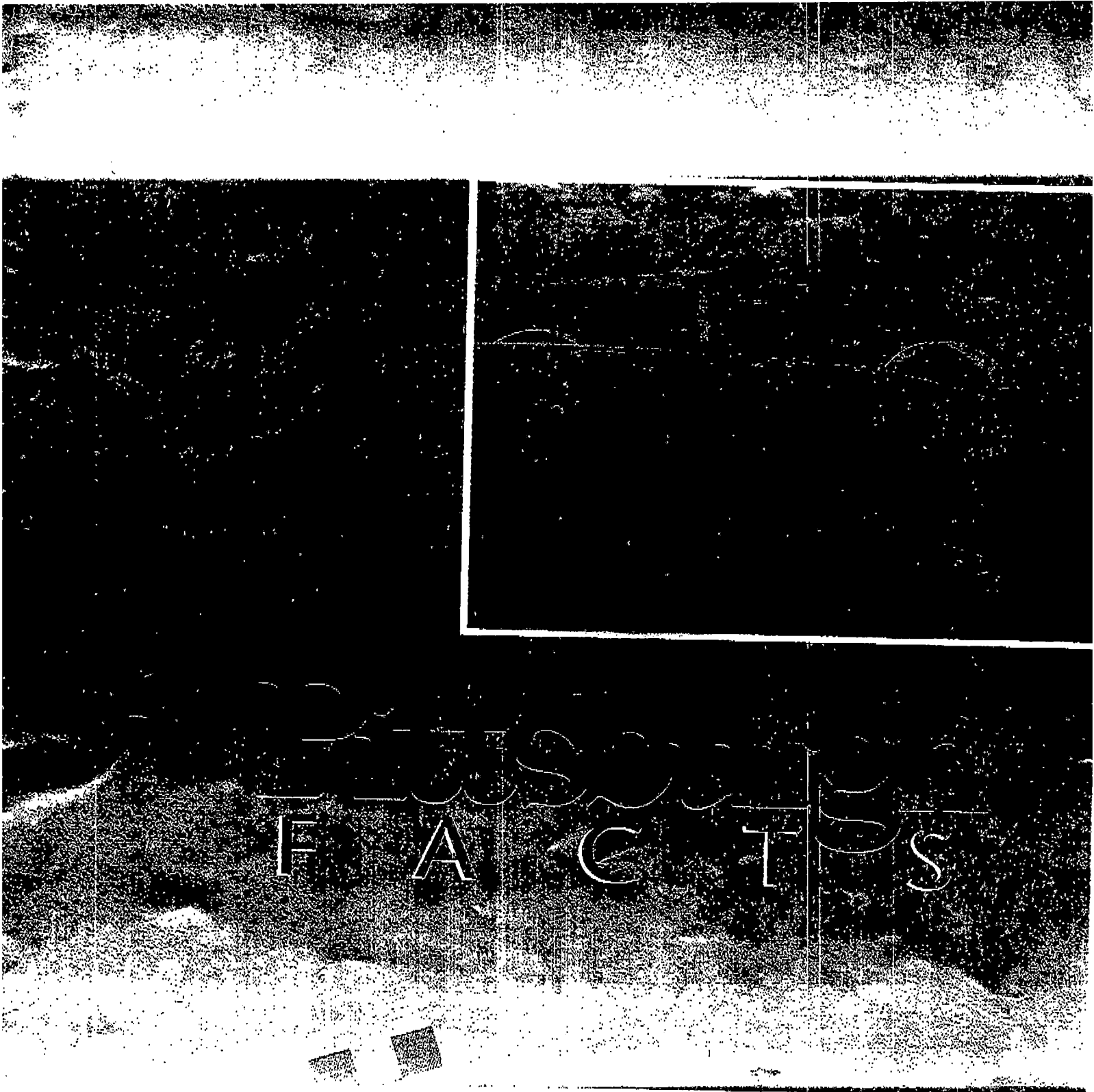
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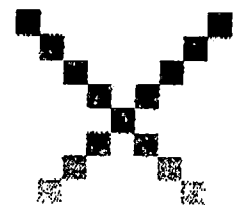
Operator D

AMPAD EFFICIENCY®

23-021 CARBONLESS



At a Glance



Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Location:

Confluence of Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers for Pittsburgh, PA, 1789

Thornburgh

Thornburgh Reflections

Tribune Review 12-22-80 PA 6
 Most Pennsylvanians will remember Dick Thornburgh as an excellent governor. He put the Commonwealth house in order. He cleaned up a considerable amount of corruption and incompetence. Thornburgh helped the state weather some very difficult economic storms while keeping the books balanced. PennDOT and other agencies were greatly improved.

But Pennsylvanians were unwilling to reward his managerial partner in all of this. Bill Scranton failed to follow in his footsteps. But Scranton was not looked on as a close, "managerial partner." The two men simply did not look like a team. In fact, internal communications within the Thornburgh crew were not impressive. Somehow, the governor came across as an aloof and somewhat isolated manager. He surely wasn't the consummate politician, using his power to build party strength. For example, he surely did not master the appointments process. He was unable to handle the disgraceful Liquor Control Board and he blew the Three Mile Island deal way out of proportion.

Although he wasn't a particularly dynamic governor, he surely kept the state moving forward through rough times. He kept building and improving (massive advances in road conditions, for example). He was also far more compassionate than people gave him credit for — many increases in welfare allotments, big improvements in education, and a solid development in human services.

One of his most important accomplishments has been overlooked. Using excellent external communications he was able to keep public expectations of state government at reasonable levels. He effectively educated people about harsh Harrisburg realities. He restored a great deal of faith in the executive branch.

Despite the illogical nature of his political world, Thornburgh installed "business-like" approaches within government. He also found ways to compromise with his Democrat adversaries during the passage of legislation without compromising his principles.

Yes, Dick Thornburgh has made a very positive mark on Pennsylvania history and deserves recognition for his accomplishments and our appreciation.

DICK THORNBURGH

Dick Thornburgh is the Republican candidate for the United States Senate from Pennsylvania in November, 1991.

He served as the 76th Attorney General of the United States, following his unanimous confirmation by the Senate, from August 12, 1988 to August 15, 1991, and served in the Justice Department under each of the last five presidents. At the time of his departure, he was the longest serving of President Bush's cabinet members.

As the nation's chief law enforcement officer, Mr. Thornburgh was in charge of executing the Administration's stepped-up initiatives against drug traffickers, organized crime and white collar criminals, as well as stronger enforcement of civil rights, anti-trust and environmental laws. He played a leading role in the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

During his tenure, he took the lead in international cooperative efforts to crack down on money laundering and drug trafficking activities of the illegal drug cartels. On behalf of the United States, he signed the UN Drug Convention in Vienna and successfully lobbied for U.S. Senate ratification. He also established Securities Fraud Task Forces in eight cities, savings and loan investigative and prosecutive units in 27 cities and an Organized Crime Council to coordinate the federal fight against racketeering. Under his leadership, a 50 percent increase in the number of federal prosecutors was undertaken and a program launched to nearly double the number of federal prison cells.

While Mr. Thornburgh served as Attorney General, nearly 600 savings & loan officials were convicted of criminal charges and 79% of those convicted were sent to prison. The Department of Justice also obtained the first and only conviction of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) and five of its officials on money-laundering charges, resulting in a record \$15 million penalty and jail terms of up to twelve years.

As Attorney General, he twice personally argued cases before the United States Supreme Court, establishing authority to carry out drug testing programs and providing for victim impact evidence in death penalty proceedings. In 1991, Mr. Thornburgh was named one of "The 100 Most Influential Lawyers in America" by The National Law Journal.

Mr. Thornburgh previously served two terms as Governor of Pennsylvania. He was elected in 1978, re-elected in 1982, and named by his fellow governors in a 1986 Newsweek poll as one of the nation's most effective big-state governors.

(MORE)

From 1987 to 1988 he was Director of the Institute of Politics at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

Prior to becoming Governor, he served as United States Attorney for Western Pennsylvania (1969-1975), prosecuting a number of drug traffickers, major organized crime figures and corrupt public officials. In 1973, he received a Special Medallion Award from the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration for "significant personal efforts to help eliminate drug abuse." Thereafter, he served (1975-77) as Assistant Attorney General of the United States in charge of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice during the administration of President Gerald Ford, and established the Public Integrity Section to spearhead the Justice Department's actions against corrupt public officials.

While serving as Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Thornburgh restored integrity and efficiency to state government and fostered expansion and diversification of the economy by innovative economic development policies, reducing taxes and indebtedness and eliminating 15,000 unnecessary positions from the state bureaucracy. Pennsylvania's unemployment rate, among the ten highest in the nation when he was elected, had dropped to one of the ten lowest when he left office. His programs for welfare and education reform and for upgrading the state's transportation system were nationally acclaimed.

He also carried out an unprecedented crackdown on crime, expanding the state police force, creating special units on drugs and organized crime, winning passage of laws imposing mandatory jail sentences for violent and repeat offenders, adopting tough new standards for commutations, reinstating use of the death penalty and undertaking the largest prison expansion in the state's history.

During his years as Governor, Pennsylvania's serious crime rate dropped by more than 17 percent and consistently was the lowest of any large state. His programs to assist crime victims, including a Victim's Bill of Rights, and funding of rape crisis and domestic violence centers, earned Mr. Thornburgh the first national award ever given by the National Organization for Victim Assistance.

In 1979, Mr. Thornburgh's calm and effective handling of the unprecedented Three Mile Island nuclear crisis was widely credited with having averted panic and injury.

During the past twenty years, he has traveled extensively, meeting with leaders in Europe, the Middle East, the Soviet Union, Japan, China, Korea, Australia, Central and South America and Africa.

(MORE)

A native of Pittsburgh, Mr. Thornburgh, 59, holds an engineering degree from Yale and a law degree from the University of Pittsburgh. He has been awarded honorary degrees by 26 other colleges and universities.

Currently an attorney with the Pittsburgh law firm of Kirkpatrick & Lockhart, Mr. Thornburgh is married to Ginny Judson Thornburgh, a former school teacher from New York. Mrs. Thornburgh is currently Director of the Religion and Disability Program, National Organization on Disability, based in Washington.

The Thornburghs have four sons and four grandchildren. As parents of a son with mental retardation, Dick and Ginny Thornburgh have taken a special interest in the needs of persons with disabilities and, along with their son, Peter, were named "Family of the Year" by the Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Citizens in 1985.

8/91

#

Statistical Comparison

R

ecreation

Pittsburgh's four-seasons climate, varying topography and abundance of water make the region an ideal recreation center. The region's strong sports tradition includes professional, college and high school teams, while participatory sports include sailing, spelunking, hunting, fishing, golfing, skiing and white water rafting.



Major Annual Events

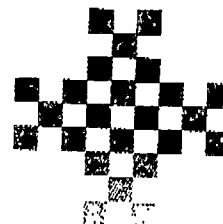
Pittsburgh Marathon	May
Pittsburgh Folk Festival	May
Pittsburgh Children's Festival	May
Thrift Drug Cycling Classic	May
Three Rivers Shakespeare Festival	May—August

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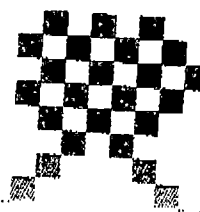
Pittsburgh is one of the nation's major health care centers and is the world's leading center for organ transplantation. More than 50 hospitals are located in the region, some of which are also centers for nation-



F

ilm Industry

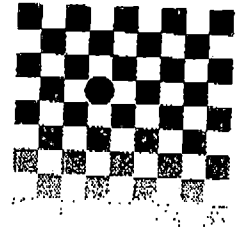
Pittsburgh has become an alternative location for the production of films, television programs and commercials. Production companies are attracted by the region's varying architecture and topography, low costs, cooperative government and citizens and pool of acting and technical talent. Nine major productions pumped more than \$30 million into the local economy in 1990.



Recent Commercial Films Made in Pittsburgh

Location

Pittsburgh is located in southwestern Pennsylvania, halfway between New York City and Chicago. The region is within a 500-mile radius of more than 52 percent of the U.S. population and 50 percent of the Canadian population. The region also is within 500 miles of 57 percent of total U.S. retail sales and 61 percent of total U.S. manufacturing markets.



Distance Chart

	Average Flight Time	Distance from Pittsburgh		Average Flight Time	Distance from Pittsburgh
Atlanta	90 minutes	687 miles	Minneapolis	128 minutes	857 miles
Boston	90 minutes	574 miles	New York City	75 minutes	368 miles
Chicago	80 minutes	452 miles	Philadelphia	65 minutes	288 miles
Cleveland	40 minutes	129 miles	Phoenix	240 minutes	2,084 miles
Denver	165 minutes	1,411 miles	St. Louis	85 minutes	588 miles
Houston	160 minutes	1,313 miles	San Francisco	360 minutes	2,578 miles
Los Angeles	270 minutes	2,426 miles	Seattle	330 minutes	2,465 miles
Miami	150 minutes	1,200 miles	Washington, DC	56 minutes	221 miles

Sources: Official Airline Guide; Rand McNally Road Atlas & Travel Guide



Pittsburgh Venture Capital Firms

	Date of Formation	Capital Under Management (millions)
Hillman Ventures	1976	\$5.7*
Fostin Capital Corporation	1982	\$34.2
PNC Venture Capital Group	1982	\$166.5
Robinson Venture Partners	1982	\$5.0
Security Pacific Venture Capital Group	1982	\$600.0**
C&L Ventures	1983	\$3.7
The Loyalhanna Funds	1984	\$51.3
CEO Venture Fund	1985	\$44.3
Maverick Funds	1985	\$35.0
Pittsburgh Seed Fund	1985	\$10.0
Wesmar Partners	1985	\$40.4
ALCOA/Advent Venture Capital Fund	1986	\$12.0
APA/Fostin Pennsylvania Venture Capital Fund	1987	\$40.4
Point Venture Partners	1989	\$19.3
Pennsylvania Growth Fund	1990	\$2.0

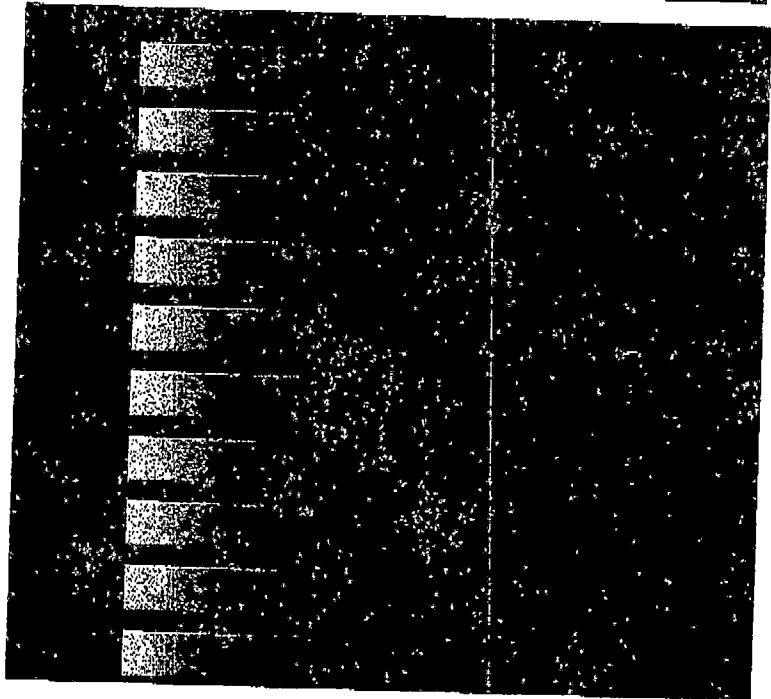
* Amount invested in Pennsylvania portfolio firms in 1990 only.
 ** Unlimited funds available through parent company.
 Source: The Enterprise Corporation

Annual Retail Sales (billions)

	Total Retail Sales	Nondurable Retailer's Sales	GAF Sales
1980	\$7.97	\$6.24	\$2.10
1981	\$8.62	\$6.74	\$2.24
1982	\$9.00	\$7.38	\$2.46
1983	\$8.74	\$7.10	\$2.53
1984	\$9.44	\$7.17	\$2.74
1985	\$9.75	\$7.19	\$2.75
1986	\$10.48	\$7.51	\$2.90
1987	\$12.32	\$8.04	\$3.38
1988	\$13.39	\$8.88	\$3.61
1989	\$14.06	\$9.54	\$3.63
1990	\$14.04	\$9.61	\$3.73

Retail sales covers four-county area.
 GAF includes general merchandise, apparel and furniture sales.
 Source: Mellon Bank Economics Department

Total Retail Sales (\$ billions)



Pittsburgh's international perspective started to emerge rapidly in the past decade due to the necessity of dealing within a global marketplace. More than 250 international firms have U.S. headquarters or offices in the Pittsburgh region, and many of the area's home-grown companies have international operations.

Consulates and Chambers of Commerce

Australian-American Chamber of Commerce	(412) 392-4511
Belgian Consulate	(412) 279-2121
Canadian Consulate	(412) 392-2308
French-American Chamber of Commerce	(412) 288-4174
French Consulate	(412) 327-2911
German Consulate	(412) 391-2823
Guatemalan Consulate	(412) 366-7715
Hungarian-American Chamber of Commerce	(412) 391-2911
Italy-America Chamber of Commerce	(412) 261-2580
Italian Consulate	(412) 391-7669
Malta Consulate	(412) 279-6170
Pittsburgh-Israel Chamber of Commerce	(412) 392-4511
Yugoslav Consulate	(412) 471-6191

Currency Exchange Outlets

Mellon Bank	(412) 234-4216
Pittsburgh National Bank	(412) 762-2090

Education

Carnegie Mellon University
The Carnegie Bosch Institute for Applied Studies in International Management
Center for International Competitiveness in the Steel Industry
Duquesne University
American-Soviet Exchange Center for Applied Theory in Practice
University of Pittsburgh
University Center for International Studies

Miscellaneous

Foreign Trade Zone 75

Residential Living

The Pittsburgh region boasts a wide range of affordable lifestyles, aided in part by extremely low housing costs and strong, often ethnic, neighborhood systems. Urban, suburban and rural dwellers have quick access to the downtown area, with the average commute time about 50 minutes round-trip.

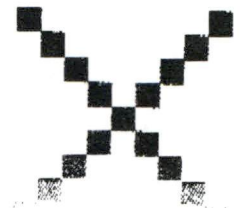


Median Housing Costs _____ Median Monthly Rent _____

1990	Silence of the Lambs Night of the Living Dead (Remake) Iron Maze The Dark Half
1989	Two Evil Eyes
1988	Simple Justice The Awakening
1987	Domenick and Eugene Monkey Shines: An Experiment in Fear The Prince of Pennsylvania Tiger Warsaw
1986	The Kid Brother Lady Beware Robocop
1985	Gung Ho Flight of the Spruce Goose Rappin'
1984	Mrs. Soffel
1983	Hambone and Hillie
1982	Creepshow
1981	Flashdance
1978	The Fish that Saved Pittsburgh
1977	The Deerhunter Dawn of the Dead

Source: Pittsburgh Film Office

At a Glance (continued)

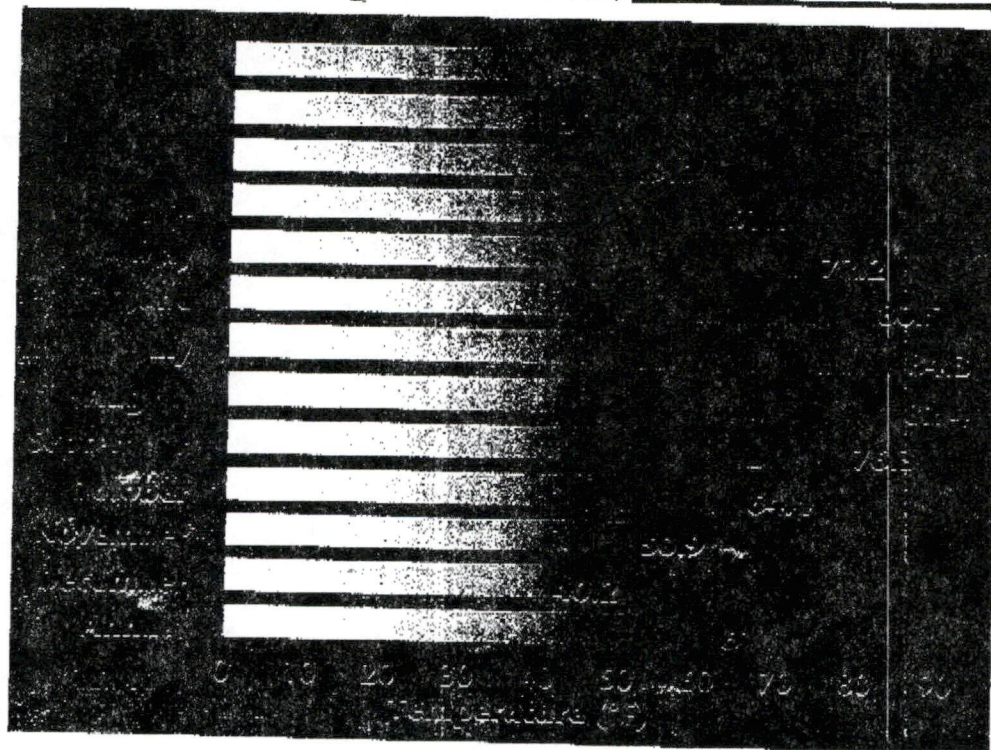


Presidential Election History

	Registered Republicans	Registered Democrats	Total Registered	Percentage Voting	Winner	Percent of Votes Received
1988	205,486	508,422	750,302	78.7%	Dukakis	59.0%
1984	223,900	566,484	836,953	80.1%	Mondale	55.5%
1980	227,190	508,655	776,388	80.6%	Carter	47.5%
1976	244,560	531,393	801,679	81.1%	Carter	50.5%
1972	303,904	590,323	920,875	73.7%	Nixon	54.8%
1968	300,111	526,649	837,097	86.4%	Humphrey	50.4%
1964	303,152	534,682	844,306	87.1%	Johnson	49.6%
1960	n/a	n/a	866,086	87.9%	Kennedy	56.3%

Allegheny County statistics only.
Source: Allegheny County Elections Department

Daily High Temperatures (°F)



Annual Rainfall: 36.3 inches
Annual Snowfall: 43.4 inches

Source: National Weather Service

... will come to fruition in the early 1990s. Focus also will be turned to developing Pittsburgh's riverfront areas as well as reusing former industrial facilities.

Andy Warhol Museum In late 1993, the country's most comprehensive museum devoted to a single artist will open on Pittsburgh's North Side. The museum will feature more than 1,000 paintings by the late Pittsburgh native as well as prints, drawings, sculptures, films and videotapes.

The Carnegie Science Center This \$37 million educational and entertainment facility will open in October 1991 near Three Rivers Stadium. The center will feature an Omnimax Theater, planetarium, hands-on exhibits, riverfront restaurant and a decommissioned submarine.

City Center of Duquesne and Industrial Center of McKeesport These two former steel mill sites currently are being redeveloped into mixed-use facilities. Both sites will feature office space, manufacturing facilities and public recreational space.

Greater Pittsburgh International Airport In October 1992, a new \$690 million airport complex will open one mile west of the current airport. The new facility, which will continue to be a major hub for the USAir system, is predicted to service at least 32 million passengers by 2003.

Pittsburgh City Center This \$500 million hotel-retail-office complex will open in phases beginning in 1994 on a 4½ acre downtown site. Included in the development are a 332-room Grand Bay Hotel, a major retail center anchored by a Macy's department store, three office towers, restaurants and a parking garage.

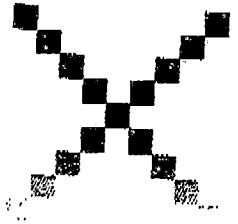
Pittsburgh Technology Center A 48-acre former steel mill site will become an advanced technology park by 1993. This center will house multi-discipline, multi-tenant research and technology facilities, including buildings for both Carnegie Mellon University and the University of Pittsburgh.

Sony Plant Sony Corporation of America will open a major new color television picture tube manufacturing plant and television assembly facility in Westmoreland County in late 1992. The \$370 million facility will create at least 1,800 new jobs for the region by 1995.

The Strip—Down by the Riverside The first phase of this 13-acre waterfront entertainment and hotel complex located adjacent to downtown opened in mid-1991. Ultimate plans for the \$50 million project feature a boardwalk, sports bar, restaurants, marina, nightclub, yacht club, 500-room hotel, health club, and banquet and meeting hall.

Washington's Landing An island in the Allegheny River currently is being developed into a multi-use, high quality residential and commercial development. The 10-acre site's plans include market-rate housing, office, research and light manufacturing space, marina, rowing center and public park.

At a Glance (continued)

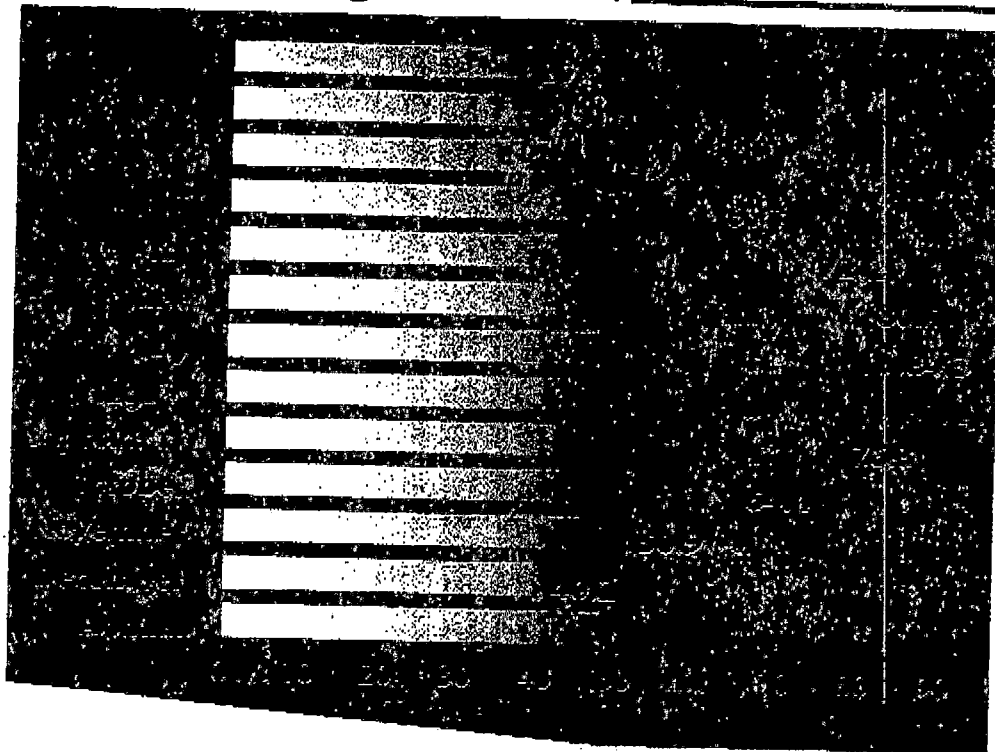


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Allegheny County statistics only.
Source: Allegheny County Elections Department

Daily High Temperatures (°F)



Developments

A number of major Pittsburgh entertainment, economic
developments will come to fruition.



Vorwort

Mit dieser umfassenden Bearbeitung des bewährten Nachschlagewerkes von Cassell liegt ein im wesentlichen neues Wörterbuch vor. Dieses Werk berücksichtigt die vielen, in den letzten Jahren neu aufgekommenen Wörter und Redewendungen. Jedem Stichwort ist eine phonetische Umschrift beigelegt worden, im englischen Teil auch in den Fällen, wo sich der Akzent verlagert.

Für jeden, der eine Fremdsprache lernt, sind zweisprachige Wörterbücher ein geradezu unentbehrliches Hilfsmittel, und um ihrem Zweck adäquat gerecht zu werden, müssen beide Teile in einem ausgewogenen Verhältnis zueinander stehen. Im deutsch-englischen Teil besteht die Hauptschwierigkeit in der Auswahl der nützlichsten Komposita aus den praktisch unbegrenzten Möglichkeiten, während es im englisch-deutschen Teil dagegen wichtiger ist, möglichst viele Beispiele idiomatischer Verwendung anzuführen.

Der Herausgeber schuldet Mr. A. E. Hammer, vormals Sedbergh School, besonderen Dank für eine Anzahl willkommener Hinweise und Anregungen. Auch möchte er den Kollegen an den Universitäten von Strathclyde und Heriot-Watt danken, sowie Miss Ingrid Paplavski, Bibliothekarin des Deutschen Instituts, London, die wertvolle Hilfe leisteten bei der Zusammenstellung der Listen vorhandener Spezialwörterbücher.

H.T.B.

Preface

A virtually new dictionary has emerged from this comprehensive revision of Cassell's renowned German Dictionary. The present work takes account of the many new words and usages which have appeared in recent years. All head-words have been supplied with phonetic transcriptions and, in English, so have their derivatives whenever there is a change of stress.

For any foreign-language student bilingual dictionaries are an indispensable tool, and to serve their purpose properly the two halves of the dictionary must be equally balanced. In the German-English section the principal difficulty is the selection of the most useful compound forms from the virtually unlimited possibilities, while in the English-German half it is more important to give as many examples of idiomatic usage as possible.

The Editor owes a special debt of gratitude to Mr. A. E. Hammer, late of Sedbergh School, for his many welcome comments and suggestions. He would also like to thank his colleagues at the University of Strathclyde and Heriot-Watt University, and also Miss Ingrid Paplavski, Assistant Librarian at the German Institute, London, for their valuable help in compiling the list of available technical and specialist dictionaries.

H.T.B.

Key to German Pronunciation

The standard description of German pronunciation is Siebs, *Deutsche Aussprache. Reine und gemäßigte Hochlautung mit Aussprachewörterbuch*, ed. H. de Boor, H. Moser and C. Winkler, Berlin, de Gruyter, 19th edition 1969 and, of course, as the invaluable arbiter in cases of doubt, *Duden: Aussprachewörterbuch*, Mannheim, Bibliographisches Institut, 1974. Among the most useful contributions in English are W. L. Wardale's brief and elementary *German Pronunciation*, Edinburgh University Press, 1955, J. Bithell's detailed and technical *German Pronunciation and Phonology*, Methuen, 1952 and, particularly in relation to American English, W. G. Moulton, *The Sounds of English and German*, Chicago University Press, 1962. No printed description of sounds, not even the above works, can teach pronunciation. All that can be attempted here is some explanation of the correspondence between German sounds and the orthographic conventions. Even those who are able, as it were, to 'play the notes' from phonetic notation cannot be sure that the result will appear satisfactory to a German. Not the eye, but the ear in league with the organs of speech can alone apprehend accent, pitch, rhythm, phrasing, intonation—and it is these subtler factors as much as the phonetic pronunciation of symbols that distinguish good speech from bad.

Where examples of a sound are given in both languages, it should not be assumed that the pronunciations are identical. In many cases the similarity is no more than approximate: notably, the lack of breath with German initial consonants is a point which cannot be treated briefly. In dealing with the letters *l* and *r* no attempt is made to distinguish between the characteristic English and German treatments of the sounds.

The first task is to distinguish long and short vowels. Briefly, a long vowel is one which could be prolonged indefinitely; a short vowel cannot be maintained without altering the quality of the sound. In phonetic transcription it is usual to indicate a vowel as long by following it with a colon [:]. German spelling goes some way, but not all the way, towards making this distinction apparent.

1. A vowel is short: (a) when followed by a double consonant, e.g. *lassen, schaffen, nennen, kommen, dumm, Wille*, or by *ck* (which has replaced *kk*), e.g. *hacken, Becken, dick, Rock, gucken*; (b) when followed by two or more consonants, e.g. *Abt, Amt, Land, sanft, Berg, Hilfe, Horn, Puls**; (c) when, contradicting 2 (c), it occurs in commonly used unstressed monosyllables, e.g. *man, das, bin, von, um*, and in some other words where it is followed by *ß*, e.g. *muß, Faß, Schloß***.

2. A vowel is long: (a) when doubled (*a, e, o* only), e.g. *Haar, Heer, Boot*. N.B. Instead of doubling, *i* becomes *ie*, e.g. *vier, studieren*; (b) when followed by mute *h*, e.g. *Bahn, Mehl, ihren, Bohne, Huhn, wählen, Söhne, führen*. N.B. In the case of *i*, there is even superfluous doubling when (b) is already satisfied,

see test-match. 2. v.t. 1. prüfen (for, auf (Acc.) (... hin)); 2. erproben, einer Prüfung unterziehen; (Psych. etc.) testen; auf die Probe stellen; (also coll. - out) ausprobieren; 3. (Chem.) analysieren, untersuchen. **testable**, *adj.* prüfbar, untersuchbar.

testacean [tes'teɪʃən], 1. *adj.* hartschalig, schalen-tragend, Schalthier-, 2. s. das Schalthier. **testaceous**, *adj.* hartschalig, Schalen-.

Test Act, *s.* (Hist.) die Testakte.

testament ['testəmənt], *s.* 1. (B.) das Testament; 2. (Law) (only in) last will and -, letzter Wille, letztwillige Verfügung. **testamentary** [-'mentəri], *adj.* (Law) testamentarisch, Testaments-, letztwillig.

testate ['testeit], *pred. adj.* mit Hinterlassung eines Testaments. **testator** [-'teɪtə], *s.* der Erblasser, Testator. **testatrix** [-'teɪtrɪks], *s.* die Erblasserin, Testatorin.

testi bench, *s.* (Tech.) der Prüfstand, Versuchsstand. - case, *s.* 1. das Musterbeispiel, Schulbeispiel, typischer Fall; 2. (Law) der Präzedenzfall. - **cricketer**, *s.* der Nationalmannschaftsspieler.

tested, *adj.* geprüft, getestet; erprobt, ausprobiert.

1 tester ['testə], *s.* 1. der Prüfer; 2. Prüfapparat.

2 tester, *s.* der Baldachin, Himmel (of bed etc.); -bed, das Himmelbett.

testes ['testi:z], *pl. of testis*.

test flight, *s.* der Probeflug.

testicle ['testɪkl], *s.* (Anat.) der Hoden, Testis.

testification [testɪfɪ'keɪʃən], *s.* der Beweis, das Zeugnis (to, of, für). **testify** ['testɪfaɪ], 1. v.t. 1. (eidlich) bezeugen, unter Eid aussagen, zeugen von, Zeugnis ablegen von; 2. (fig.) bekunden, kundtun, zum Ausdruck bringen. 2. v.i. Zeugnis ablegen, aussagen; (fig.) - to, bezeugen, beweisen.

testimonial [testɪ'moniəl], 1. *s.* 1. das (Führungs-)zeugnis, Attest, Empfehlungsschreiben (of a p.), Gutachten, die Beurteilung (of a th.); 2. (fig.) das Zeichen der Anerkennung. 2. *adj.* Anerkennungs-, Ehren-.

testimony ['testɪmɒni], *s.* 1. das Zeugnis, der Beweis (to, für); (Law) (mündliche) Zeugen-aussage; have his - for, ihn zum Zeugen haben für; (Law) in - whereof, zum Zeugnis or zu Urkund or urkundlich dessen; 2. (Eccl.) die Offenbarung; 3. (fig. collect.) Zeugnisse (pl.).

testiness ['testɪnɪs], *s.* die Verdrießlichkeit, Gereiztheit, Reizbarkeit.

testis ['testɪs], *s.* (pl. -tes [-ti:z]) see testicle.

test match, *s.* (Crick.) das Nationalmannschaftsspiel. -paper, *s.* 1. das Prüfungsformular, der Prüfungsbogen (in examination); 2. (Chem.) das Reagenzpapier. -pilot, *s.* (Av.) der Einflieger. -run, *s.* (Tech.) der Probelauf. -tube, *s.* (Chem.) das Reagenzglas, die Probierröhre, Epruvette; -baby, das Retortenbaby.

testudo [tes'tju:ɔu], *s.* (Zool.) die Schildkröte.

testy ['testɪ], *adj.* verdrießlich, mürrisch, reizbar, gereizt.

tetanus ['tetənəs], *s.* (Med.) der (Wund)starrkrampf.

tetchiness ['tɛtʃɪnɪs], *s.* tetchy, *adj.* See testiness, testy.

tete-à-tete ['teɪtə:'teɪt], 1. *s.* vertrautes Zwiegespräch, das Gespräch unter vier Augen. 2. *adv.* unter vier Augen, vertraulich.

tether ['teðə], 1. *s.* 1. die Leine, der Haltestrick; 2. (fig.) Spielraum; (fig.) be at the end of one's -, sich (Dat.) nicht mehr zu helfen wissen, mit seiner Kraft or Geduld or seinem Latein am Ende sein. 2. v.t. 1. anbinden (cattle etc.); 2. (fig.) binden.

tetrabrach ['tɛtrəbræk], *s.* (Met.) der Versfuß aus vier Kürzen. **tetrachloride**, *s.* (Chem.) das Tetrachlorid. **tetrachord**, *s.* (Mus.) das Tetrachord.

tetrad ['tɛtræd], *s.* die Vierzahl. **tetradic** [-'trædɪk], *adj.* (Math.) vierstellig; (Chem.) vierwertig.

tetragon ['tɛtrəɡɒn], *s.* das Tetragon, Viereck. **tetragonal** [-'træɡɒnəl], *adj.* viereckig. **tetragynous** [-'træɡɪnəs], *adj.* (Bot.) mit vier Griffeln.

tetrahedral [-'hi:drəl], *adj.* vierflächig. **tetrahedron** [-'hi:drən], *s.* das Tetraeder. **tetralogy** [te'trælədʒi], *s.* die Tetralogie. **tetrameter** [-'træmɪtə], *s.* der Tetrameter. **tetrandrous** [-'trændrəs], *adj.* (Bot.) viermannig.

tetrapod ['tɛtrəpɒd], *s.* (Zool.) der Vierfüßler.

tetrarch ['tɛtrɑ:k], *s.* der Vierfürst. **tetrarchy**, *s.* das Vierfürstentum.

tetrasyllabic [tɛtrəsi'læbɪk], *adj.* viersilbig.

tetrode ['tɛtrəʊd], *s.* (Rad.) die Vierpolröhre.

tetter ['tɛtə], *s.* die Hautflechte, der Hautausschlag.

Teuton ['tju:tən], *s.* der Germane (die Germanin).

Teutonic [-'tɒnɪk], *adj.* germanisch; - Knight, der Deutschordensritter; - Order, der Deutschritterorden. **Teutonym**, *s.* das Germanentum, germanische Eigenart; der Germanismus (in language).

text [tekst], *s.* der Text, Wortlaut; die Bibelstelle; (coll.) stick to one's -, bei der S. bleiben. **text-book**, *s.* das Lehrbuch, der Leitfaden. -hand, *s.* (Typ.) große Schreibrschrift.

textile ['tekstɪl], 1. *adj.* gewebt, Web-, Gewebe-, Textil-; - goods, Textilien (pl.); - industry, die Textilindustrie. 2. *s.* der Webstoff, das Gewebe; *pl.* Textilien (pl.).

textual ['tekstʃuəl], *adj.* 1. Text-, textlich; 2. wörtlich, wortgetreu.

textural ['tekstʃurəl], *adj.* strukturell, Struktur-, **texture** ['tekstʃə], *s.* 1. das Gewebe (also Anat.); 2. die Struktur, das Gefüge (of minerals); 3. die Zeichnung, Maserung (of wood); 4. (fig.) Beschaffenheit, Struktur, das Gefüge.

thalamus ['θæləməs], *s.* (pl. -mi [-mail]) 1. (Anat.) der Thalamus; 2. (Bot.) Fruchtboden.

thallie ['θæli:k], *adj.* (Chem.) Thallium-, **thallium** [-liəm], *s.* das Thallium.

Thames [temz], *s.* die Themse; he won't set the - on fire, er hat das Pulver nicht erfunden.

than [ðæn, ðən], *conj.* (after comp.) als; a man - whom no one ..., ein Mann der wie kein anderer ...

thane [θeɪn], *s.* der Lehnsmann; (Scots) Than.

thank [θæŋk], 1. v.t. danken (Dat.), sich bedanken bei; - you, bitte (affirmative), danke (neg.); yes, - you, wenn ich bitten darf; no, - you, nein, danke; (coll.) - goodness! - heavens! Gott sei Dank! - one's lucky stars, von Glück sagen können; you have yourself to - for it, du hast es dir selbst zuzuschreiben; I will - you, ich möchte Sie bitten (to do, zu tun; for, um); - you for nothing, es geht dann auch ohne Sie. 2. *s.* (only pl.) der Dank, die Danksagung, Dankesbezeugung; (coll.) -I dankel express -s, Dank aussprechen or sagen; in -s for, zum Dank für; letter of -s, das Dankschreiben; many -s, vielen Dank; return -s, see express -s; -s (be) to God, Gott sei Dank or gedankt; no or small -s to you! ohne deine Hilfe or dein Zutun; -s to, dank (Dat.); vote of -s, die Dankadresse, Dankesworte (pl.); with -s, mit Dank, dankend.

thankful ['θæŋkful], *adj.* dankbar, erkenntlich (to, Dat.). **thankfulness**, *s.* die Dankbarkeit, Erkenntlichkeit. **thankless**, *adj.* undankbar (of a p. or th.), wenig erfreulich, unergiebig, unfruchtbar (of a th.). **thanklessness**, *s.* die Undankbarkeit.

thank-offering, *s.* das Dankopfer, Sühneopfer.

thanksgiving, *s.* 1. die Danksagung; 2. das Dankfest.

that, 1. [ðæt], *dem. pron.* 1. (absolute, no pl.) das; so -s -, das wäre erledigt, und damit basta; and all -, und allerlei anderes; for all -, trotz alledem; let it go at -, lassen wir es dabei bewenden; like -, so; -s so or it or the way! so ist's recht! so ist es! (is) - so? ist das wirklich so? -s what it is, daran or so liegt es, das ist es ja gerade; talk of this and -, von allerlei Dingen reden; - is (to say), das heißt; - was the children, das waren die Kinder, das haben die Kinder getan; - is my fault, das ist meine Schuld; - is right or true, das stimmt; what's - to me? was geht das mich an? (coll.) -s a good boy! so bist du or sei doch ein braver Junge! 2. (with pl. those [ðəʊz]) (of th.) der, das, die;

jene(r, -s); of the two hats I like - better, von den beiden Hüten habe ich den liebsten; (of p., only with to be) das; - is his son, das ist sein Sohn; those are his sons, das sind seine Söhne; - which, das was; those which, diejenigen welche. 2. [ðæt], *dem. adj.* (sing.) der, das, die, jene(r, -s), diese(r, -s); (sl.) - there, jene(r, -s); *pl.* See those. 3. [ðæt], *rel. pron.* (introducing defining clause, nowadays not usu. of a p.) der, die, das, welche(r, -s), was; the best - I have, das Beste was ich habe; it was you - said so, Sie waren es, der (or die) es sagte; it was no one - I know, es war niemand den ich kenne; his wife, Miss B. - was, seine Frau, geborene B. 4. [ðæt], *conj.* daß; ob; damit, so daß; it was here - he died, hier starb er; in -, deshalb weil, insofern als; in order -, damit; I do not know - I am right, ich weiß nicht ob ich recht habe; not -, nicht daß or weil; now -, nun da, jetzt da; rather -, eher deshalb weil; I'm not sure -, ich bin nicht sicher daß or ob; seeing -, see in -; so (...), so (...); daß; at the time -, zu der Zeit als. 5. [ðæt], *adv.* (coll.) so (sehr), dermaßen, derartig; it was - cold, es war dermaßen kalt; I am not all - old, ich bin nicht so (sehr) alt.

thatch [θætʃ], 1. *s.* 1. das Strohdach; 2. Dachstroh, Deckmaterial. 2. v.t. mit Stroh decken; -ed roof, das Strohdach; -ed cottage, strohgedecktes Häuschen. **thatcher**, *s.* der Strohdächer. **thatching**, *s.* 1. das Dachstroh; 2. Dachdecken mit Stroh.

thaumaturgic(al) [θə:'mɑ:tə:'dʒɪk(l)], *adj.* wunder-tätig, zauberhaft, Wunder-, **thaumaturgist** [θə:'mɑ:tə:'dʒɪst], *s.* der Wundertäter, Zauberer. **thaumaturgy** [θə:'mɑ:tə:'dʒɪ], *s.* die Zauberei, Wundertätigkeit.

thaw [θəʊ], 1. *s.* das (Auf)tauen; Tauwetter (also fig.). 2. v.i. (auf)tauen, schmelzen; (fig.) auftauen. 3. v.t. schmelzen, (fig.) (also - out) zum Auftauen bringen, auftauen lassen.

the [ðə, ði, ði: dependent on emphasis], 1. *def. art.* der, die, das, *pl.* die (with corresponding case forms); all - men, alle Männer; all - world, die ganze Welt; by - dozen, dutzendweise; 50p. - pound, 50 Pence das Pfund; - Smiths, die Familie Schmidt. 2. *adv.* (before comp.) desto, um so; - fewer - better, je weniger desto besser; so much - worse, um so schlimmer; not any - worse, keineswegs or um nichts schlechter; - more as, um so mehr als.

theater, (Am.) see theatre.

theatre ['θi:ətə], 1. *s.* 1. das Theater, Schauspielhaus; open-air -, die Freilichtbühne; go to the -, ins Theater gehen; be good -, bühenwirksam sein (of a play); 2. (fig.) der Schauplatz (of war); 3. die Bühne, das Theaterwesen; the world of the -, die Bühnenwelt; 4. lecture -, der Hörsaal; operating -, der Operationssaal. **theatre-goer**, *s.* der (die) Theaterbesucher(in). -going, *s.* der Theaterbesuch.

theatrical [θi:'ætrɪkəl], 1. *adj.* 1. Bühnen-, Theater-; 2. (fig.) theatralisch, prunkend, pomphaft. 2. *pl.* (coll.) Theateraufführungen (pl.); amateur -s, die Liebhaberbühne. **theatricality** [-'kælɪtɪ], *s.* theatralisches Wesen.

Thebes [θi:beɪz], *s.* Theben (n.).

thee [ði:], (Poet., B.) dich, dir; of -, deiner.

theft [θeft], *s.* der Diebstahl (from, an (Dat.) (a p.), aus (a place)).

theine ['θi:ɪn], *s.* (Chem.) das Tein.

their [ðeə], *poss. adj.* ihr (sing.); ihre (pl.); they came in - hundreds, sie kamen zu Hunderten heran. **theirs** [-z], *poss. pron.* der, die or das ihr(ige), ihr(e, -es); it is -, es gehört ihnen; a friend of -, ein Freund von ihnen, einer von ihren Freunden.

theism ['θi:ɪzəm], *s.* der Theismus. **theist**, *s.* der (die) Theist(in). **theistic(al)** [-'ɪstɪk(l)], *adj.* theistisch.

them [ðəm], 1. *pers. pron.* sie, ihnen; of -, ihrer; to -, ihnen. 2. *refl. pron.* sich.

thematic [θi:'mæɪtɪk], *adj.* thematisch.

theme [θi:m], 1. *s.* 1. das Thema (also Mus.), der Stoff, Gegenstand; 2. Aufsatz, dic(Schul)aufgabe.

theme-song, *s.* der Hauptschlager, die Titelmelodie; Kennmelodie (film etc.).

themselves [ðəm'selvz], *pl. pron.* sie selbst; (used reflexively) sich (selbst); they -, sie selbst; things in - innocent, an (und für) sich unschuldige Dinge.

then [ðen], 1. *adv.* 1. damals; long before -, lange vorher; 2. dann, darauf, hierauf; now and -, dann und wann; every now and -, alle Augenblicke, von Zeit zu Zeit, immer wieder; by -, bis dahin, inzwischen; from - (on), von da ab; (sl.) and - some, und noch viel mehr dazu; - and there, there and -, auf der Stelle, sofort; till -, up to -, bis dahin; not till -, erst von da ab, erst dann; what -? was dann? was weiter? 3. in dem Fall, denn, also; (coll.) now -! aber bitte! nun also! all right -, well -, nun gut denn. 2. *adj.* damalig. 3. *conj.* 1. dann, ferner, außerdem; but -, aber andererseits or freilich; 2. also, folglich.

thence [ðens], *adv.* 1. von da or dort (place); 2. von da or von der Zeit an, seitdem, seit jener Zeit (time); 3. aus diesem Grunde, deshalb, daher, folglich; aus dieser Tatsache, daraus (causal); - it follows, daraus ergibt sich. **thenceforth**, **thenceforward**, *adv.* in Zukunft, hinfort; see also thence, 1.

theocentric [θi:'sentrɪk], *adj.* theozentrisch.

theocracy [θi:'ɒkrəsi], *s.* die Theokratie, Gottes-herrschaft; Priesterherrschaft. **theocratic** [θi:'kræɪtɪk], *adj.* theokratisch.

theodicy [θi:'ɒdɪsi], *s.* die Theodizee.

theodolite [θi:'ɒdəlaɪt], *s.* (Surv.) der Theodolit.

theogony [θi:'ɒɡəni], *s.* die Theogonie, Götter-abstammungslehre.

theologian [θi:'ləʊdʒən], *s.* der Theologe. **theological** [-'ləʊdʒɪkəl], *adj.* theologisch, **theology** [θi:'ləʊdʒɪ], *s.* die Theologie, Gottesgelehrtheit.

theomachy [θi:'mɑ:kɪ], *s.* der Kampf der Götter or unter den Göttern. **theomorphic** [θi:'mɔ:fɪk], *adj.* göttlich, in göttlicher Gestalt, theomorph(isch). **theophany** [-'fəni], *s.* die Erscheinung Gottes (in menschlicher Gestalt).

theorem ['θi:ərəm], *s.* der Lehrsatz, Grundsatz.

theoretical [θi:'ɒrɪtɪkəl], *adj.* theoretisch, spekulativ.

theoretician [-ri:'tɪʃən], **theorist** ['θi:ərɪst], *s.* der Theoretiker. **theorize** ['θi:əraɪz], *v.i.* theoretisieren, Theorien aufstellen, spekulieren. **theory** ['θi:əri], *s.* die Theorie, Lehre; in -, theoretisch; (coll.) pet -, die Lieblingsidee; (coll.) have a - about, eine Auffassung haben von.

theosophic(al) [θi:'sɒfɪk(l)], *adj.* theosophisch.

theosophist [θi:'sɒfɪst], *s.* der Theosoph.

theosophy [-'sɒfɪ], *s.* die Theosophie.

therapeutic(al) [θerə'pjʊ:tɪk(l)], *adj.* therapeutisch, Heil-, **therapeutics**, *pl.* (sing. constr.) die Therapeutik, Behandlungslehre. **therapist** ['θerəpɪst], *s.* der (die) Therapeut(in). **therapy** ['θerəpi], *s.* die Therapie, Behandlung, das Heilverfahren; **occupational** -, die Beschäftigungstherapie.

there [ðeə], 1. *adv.* 1. da, dort, daselbst; (sl.) be all -, aufgeweckt sein; (sl.) not all -, überspannt; - he is, da ist er; (fig.) - it is, so ist or steht es; down -, da or dort unten; in -, da drinnen; out -, da draußen; over -, da drüben; up -, da oben; here and -, da und dort; - and then, then and -, hier und jetzt, auf der Stelle, sofort; - you are or go! siehst du! hab' ich es nicht gesagt? da haben Sie es! 2. hin, dahin, dorthin; - and back, hin und zurück; 3. es (before v.i.); - is, es ist, es gibt; - are, es sind, es gibt; will - be dancing? wird getanzt (werden)? - is no saying or telling ..., es läßt sich or man kann nicht sagen ...; - is no stopping her, bei ihr gibt's kein Zurück; -s a good boy, sei doch or das ist ein braver Junge, so ist es brav; -s a good chap, sei so gut. 2. *int. na!* -, sei ruhig! - now! nun weißt du's! so -! damit basta! Punktum!

thereabout(s) ['ðeərəbaʊts], *adv.* da herum, etwa da, in der Nähe. -abouts, *adv.* (fig.) so etwa or ungefähr; then or -, ungefähr um diese Zeit. -after, *adv.* seither, danach, hernach, nachher. -at, *adv.* (obs.) dabei, daselbst, bei der Gelegenheit. -by, *adv.* daneben; damit, dadurch; come -

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**German – English
English – German**

Dictionary

**Deutsch – Englisch
Englisch – Deutsch**

Wörterbuch

Completely revised by

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⁸
393.4

254.1

139.5 exports

⁵
406.2

495.3

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495.5

406.2

89.3 imports

406.2

495.3

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMER PRICES—MAJOR INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

Period	Industrial production (1987 = 100; seasonally adjusted)							Consumer prices (1982-84 = 100; NSA)						
	United States ¹	Canada	Japan	France	Germany	Italy	United Kingdom	United States ¹	Canada	Japan	France	Germany	Italy	United Kingdom
1982														
1983	81.9	76.5	82.9	97.3	90.3	91.8	86.3	96.5	94.9	98.0	91.7	97.0	87.7	95.4
1984	84.9	81.5	85.5	96.5	90.9	88.8	89.5	99.6	100.4	99.9	100.3	100.3	100.8	99.8
1985	92.8	91.4	93.4	97.1	93.5	91.8	89.6	103.9	104.8	102.1	108.0	102.7	111.5	104.8
1986	94.4	96.5	96.8	97.2	97.7	92.9	94.5	107.6	108.9	104.2	114.3	104.9	121.1	111.1
1987	95.3	95.7	96.6	98.0	99.6	96.2	96.8	109.6	113.4	104.9	117.2	104.7	128.5	114.9
1988	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	113.6	118.4	105.0	121.1	104.9	134.4	119.7
1989	105.4	105.0	109.3	104.7	103.9	105.9	103.6	118.3	123.2	105.7	124.4	106.3	141.1	125.6
1990 ^p	108.1	105.1	115.7	108.9	108.7	109.2	104.0	124.0	129.3	108.1	128.9	109.2	150.4	135.4
1990: May	109.2	101.6	121.3	110.2	114.6	109.2	103.3	130.7	135.5	111.4	133.2	112.1	159.6	148.2
1990: June	109.4	102.8	121.0	109.3	113.4	107.7	104.6	129.2	134.6	111.6	132.3	111.8	158.0	148.3
1990: July	110.1	102.7	121.1	109.4	113.7	107.9	107.2	129.9	135.1	111.0	132.6	111.9	158.7	148.9
1990: Aug	110.4	103.1	123.2	111.6	115.2	109.7	103.6	130.4	135.8	110.9	132.9	111.9	159.3	149.0
1990: Sept	110.5	102.0	123.7	111.6	116.5	109.7	102.3	131.6	135.8	111.4	133.7	112.2	160.3	150.5
1990: Oct	110.6	100.4	122.4	109.8	117.3	110.8	102.1	132.7	136.3	112.4	134.4	112.6	161.2	151.9
1990: Nov	109.9	100.2	125.3	110.1	117.0	107.5	102.2	133.5	137.4	113.9	135.2	113.4	162.6	153.1
1990: Dec	108.3	98.6	124.6	108.0	116.6	106.8	100.5	133.8	138.2	113.5	135.0	113.2	163.6	152.7
1991: Jan	107.2	97.2	123.7	106.0	116.2	109.6	99.9	133.8	138.1	113.2	134.9	113.3	164.2	152.6
1991: Feb	106.6	97.5	125.4	110.1	119.1	108.6	99.4	134.6	141.7	114.1	135.5	114.0	165.4	153.0
1991: Mar	105.7	96.7	125.1	109.1	118.3	108.4	101.1	134.8	141.7	113.8	135.7	114.3	167.0	153.8
1991: Apr	105.0	96.2	123.0	106.1	118.4	108.2	101.1	135.0	142.3	114.3	135.8	114.2	167.4	154.4
1991: May	105.5	97.5	123.3	109.9	117.7	103.3	98.7	135.2	142.3	114.8	136.3	114.7	168.2	156.4
1991: June	106.4	98.5	126.0	109.3	116.9	104.6	98.3	135.6	143.0	115.4	136.6	115.2	168.8	156.9
1991: July ^p	107.1	107.6	123.0		119.9		101.2	136.0	143.7	114.9	136.9	115.8	169.7	157.6
								136.2	143.8			116.8		157.2

¹ Data relate to all urban consumers.

Source: National sources as reported by Department of Commerce (Bureau of Economic Analysis and International Trade Administration, Trade Information and Analysis).

U.S. MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

[Billions of dollars; monthly data seasonally adjusted]

Period	Merchandise exports (f.a.s. value) ¹							General merchandise imports (customs value) ³							Trade balance		
	Total ²	Principal end-use commodity category						Total	Principal end-use commodity category						General merchandise imports (c.i.f. value)	Exports (f.a.s.) less imports (customs value)	Exports (f.a.s.) less imports (c.i.f.)
		Foods, feeds, and beverages	Industrial supplies and materials	Capital goods except auto-motive	Auto-motive vehicles, parts, and engines	Consumer goods (non-food) except auto-motive	Other ²		Foods, feeds, and beverages	Industrial supplies and materials	Capital goods except auto-motive	Auto-motive vehicles, parts, and engines	Consumer goods (non-food) except auto-motive	Other			
1982	216.4	31.3	61.7	72.7	15.7	14.3	20.7	244.0	17.1	112.0	35.4	33.3	39.7	6.5	254.9	-27.5	-38.4
1983	205.6	30.9	56.7	67.2	16.8	13.4	20.5	258.0	18.2	107.0	40.9	40.8	44.9	6.3	269.9	-52.4	-64.2
1984	224.0	31.5	61.7	72.0	20.6	13.3	24.0	330.7	21.0	123.7	59.8	53.5	60.0	7.8	346.4	-106.7	-122.4
1985	218.8	24.0	58.5	73.9	22.9	12.6	27.3	336.5	21.9	113.9	65.1	66.8	68.3	9.4	352.5	-117.7	-133.6
1986	227.2	22.3	57.3	75.8	21.7	14.2	35.9	365.4	24.4	101.3	71.8	78.2	79.4	10.4	382.3	-138.3	-155.1
1987	254.1	24.3	66.7	86.2	24.6	17.7	34.6	406.2	24.8	111.0	84.5	85.2	88.7	12.1	424.4	-152.1	-170.3
1988	322.4	32.3	85.1	109.2	29.3	23.1	43.4	441.0	24.8	118.3	101.4	87.7	95.9	12.8	459.5	-118.5	-137.1
1989	363.8	37.2	99.3	138.8	34.8	36.4	17.2	473.2	25.1	132.3	113.3	86.1	102.9	13.6	493.2	-109.4	-129.4
1990	393.6	35.1	104.4	152.7	37.4	43.3	20.7	495.3	26.6	143.2	116.4	87.3	105.7	16.1	517.0	-101.7	-123.4
1990: June	33.8	3.3	8.4	13.4	3.3	3.9	1.6	40.2	2.2	10.9	9.6	7.4	8.6	1.4	41.9	-6.3	-8.1
1990: July	32.2	2.8	8.1	12.7	3.1	3.7	1.8	41.4	2.2	11.1	10.0	7.6	9.1	1.3	43.3	-9.2	-11.1
1990: Aug	32.5	2.9	8.7	12.6	3.1	3.5	1.6	41.9	2.1	12.2	9.7	7.7	8.9	1.3	43.7	-9.4	-11.2
1990: Sept	32.2	2.7	8.8	12.6	2.9	3.5	1.7	41.3	2.2	12.4	9.4	7.2	8.6	1.6	43.1	-9.1	-10.8
1990: Oct	34.6	2.6	9.9	13.1	3.4	3.9	1.8	44.5	2.2	13.5	10.3	7.7	9.4	1.4	46.4	-9.9	-11.7
1990: Nov	33.6	2.9	9.5	12.4	3.2	3.7	1.9	43.1	2.1	13.4	10.0	7.1	9.0	1.5	45.0	-9.5	-11.4
1990: Dec	33.6	2.6	9.2	13.2	2.8	3.8	1.9	39.9	2.2	11.6	9.8	6.6	8.3	1.3	41.6	-6.3	-8.0
1991: Jan	34.1	2.7	9.5	13.0	3.1	3.9	1.9	41.5	2.2	12.2	9.9	7.3	8.6	1.3	43.4	-7.4	-9.2
1991: Feb	33.6	3.1	9.7	12.4	2.6	3.9	1.9	39.1	2.1	10.8	9.9	6.7	8.5	1.2	40.9	-5.5	-7.3
1991: Mar	34.0	3.0	8.9	13.5	2.9	3.8	1.9	38.1	2.1	10.1	9.9	6.6	8.0	1.3	39.8	-4.1	-5.8
1991: Apr	35.6	2.9	9.2	14.4	3.4	3.8	1.9	40.1	2.4	11.0	10.4	6.7	8.5	1.3	42.0	-4.5	-6.4
1991: May	35.3	3.0	9.4	13.7	3.5	3.8	2.0	40.1	2.3	11.3	10.1	6.5	8.4	1.5	41.8	-4.8	-6.6
1991: June	34.8	2.8	8.6	14.4	3.5	3.7	1.9	38.9	2.3	10.5	9.8	6.6	8.1	1.5	40.5	-4.0	-5.7

¹ Includes Department of Defense Military Assistance Program grant-aid shipments.

² Includes undocumented exports to Canada through 1988.

³ Total arrivals of imported goods other than intransit shipments.

⁴ Total includes revisions not reflected in detail.

⁵ Total exports are on a revised statistical month basis; end-use categories are on a statistical month basis.

NOTE.—Data shown include trade of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Suzanne
Falk x7565

Grant/Nix
September 23, 1991
A: PENNGOP
Draft one

BRIEF REMARKS: THORNBURGH FOR SENATE
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1991
TIME? - Noon

pens?

Pres actually speaks at 12:10

[acknowledgements]

((It's great to be here in the home of the National League East champions. If you think you're glad that Barry Bonds and Bobby Bonilla [Bo-NEE-ya] are each a Pittsburgh Pirate, just wait until you see Dick Thornburgh as a Washington Senator. //))

((You know, I've called Dick Thornburgh a lot of names in my time ... "Governor" ... "Attorney General" ... "hey you" ... But the one I like best is: "United States Senator."))

It's a pleasure to be here in Pittsburgh, Dick Thornburgh's hometown. It's also the hometown of a man known to everyone here: Senator John Heinz. John Heinz was a man of integrity and compassion, a public servant whose dedication was as tireless as his strength of purpose. His family should know that our thoughts and prayers are with them.

When the time came to do the seemingly impossible and name a successor to John Heinz, the first person this Party turned to was a man also known for his integrity and compassion, a public servant with a record of commitment to the people of Pennsylvania. That man was Dick Thornburgh.//

((The opposition tried to get Lee Iacocca to run for the same seat, but he wouldn't do it ... apparently he insisted that the seat come equipped with an air bag. ///

But then for some Senate seats, that would be redundant. ///))

I'm not surprised that the Pennsylvania Republican Party asked Dick to run for the Senate. He's a leader voters already know -- and a man they trust. I saw the same qualities in him all of you did, and I asked him to join my Cabinet as one of my first appointments in the new Administration.

Since those early days, we've seen a lot of change in the world -- the Revolution of '89, I call it, swept through Eastern Europe, across Asia, Africa, even right here in the Americas. Today in the Soviet Union, freedom is an idea whose time has come. ^{This} ~~Just last month~~, when a coup threatened the forces for democracy in Moscow, the American people stood firmly on the side of freedom -- against the coup plotters and with the people of the Soviet Union.

I know that Dick went over to the Soviet Union several times recently, in order to help the Soviet people establish the rule of law while creating free markets and opening new opportunities.

We believe in the power of the individual, and in the magic of imagination -- and we also believe in the fundamental right to life, liberty and property. It is only under the rule of law -- and not the law of the jungle -- that people can have the opportunity to build a better life for themselves.

August

Creating opportunity is at the heart of our domestic agenda as well. For example, we believe that tenants of public housing should **manage** -- and someday, **own** -- their own homes.

Under Dick's leadership, **we proposed a tough crime package** - **the most comprehensive in American history** -- because we think the first civil right in this country is freedom from fear. It's time to get violence and drugs out of our neighborhoods, our workplaces, and our schools.

Our child care law provides low-income parents with the means to select the best care for their children -- because parents know **best** what kind of care their children need.

We want choice in education as well. We think parents and students -- not bureaucrats -- should choose which school is best for them -- **they're the ones who know best.** **Our America 2000** strategy seeks to create a new generation of schools, because we believe that the American Dream first begins in the **classroom.**

But even if you have a place to call your own, a safe neighborhood and a good education, opportunity means nothing unless you have **a job.** Dick knows what I'm talking about. **When** he was first elected governor, Pennsylvania's unemployment rate was among the ten highest in the nation. **It dropped to among the ten lowest by the time he was finished, and employment was at an all-time high.** His administration created over 500,000 new jobs in his second term, and he led the way as the state's economy became one of the strongest and most diversified in the nation.

dangling?

At the same time, he turned the state's budget deficit into surplusses, and cut person income and corporate taxes as well.

Governor Thornburgh looked to the future -- laid the foundation for an economic transition for Pennsylvania. Here in Pittsburgh, he supported new enterprises that eased the transition from an industrial center to a diverse mix of high tech manufacturers, corporate services, health care concerns and educational institutions.

Where others saw despair in dying industries and fear of change, Dick Thornburgh saw opportunity for growth -- and a better life for the next generation.

That's the kind of vision we need in Washington. That's why we need Dick Thornburgh in the United States Senate. ///

#2
Take
Here → If we had Dick on Capitol Hill, our economic growth package wouldn't be sitting around collecting dust. Our growth agenda creates the right climate for business to flourish. We want to bring down the tax on capital gains -- so that entrepreneurs will invest money in new businesses, new ideas, and new jobs. We want to bring down the deficit -- and hold the line on Congressional spending.

We must build on our strengths. In the last four years, our exports have increased 55 percent, more than twice the rate of import growth. Exports have galvanized our economy, and they are the key to creating more growth, more opportunity and more prosperity for all Americans.

That's why we say that **G.O.P. stands for Growth, Opportunity and Prosperity.** Whether the issue is energy or education or economics -- we believe in the power of the individual. But in order to promote opportunity at home and competitiveness abroad, **we need more Republicans. //**

Pennsylvanians deserve integrity and commitment in their public servants. Pennsylvanians need leaders of courage and conviction. **They need Dick Thornburgh. ///** **And I predict that in just over six weeks,** Dick Thornburgh will be the next United States Senator.

Keep up the good fight ... get out the vote on election night ... and God bless each and every one of you.

#

POSSIBLE JOKE?

Let me tell you a little story -- true story. One morning last summer, after delivering a very successful oral argument before the Supreme Court, Attorney General Thornburgh walked out onto the steps of the building clad in the traditional morning suit. Suddenly, the press corps surrounded him and began asking when he'd run for the Senate. He paused ... leaned in close... and broke out in a rendition of "Oh What a Beautiful Morning!" //

There's another tune he'll be singing to the voters on election night: "Danke Schoen."

Sen. Manuel Lujan
EPA Administrator
Bill Kelly

10/1/81

Micheli - No word from Tony yet; while waiting I polished it up a little - M.K.

Grant/Nix
September 23, 1991
A: PENNGOP
Draft one

**BRIEF REMARKS: THORNBURGH FOR SENATE
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1991
12:10 P.M.**

[acknowledgements]

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I believe that no matter who you are or where you live, we all want our children to have it better than we did. That's true whether you live ^{*on the South Side or should I say South Side*} ~~on~~ ((name of section of Pittsburgh)) or ^{*on the*} ~~on~~ ^{*Alison Park*} ((another section.)) That's what our domestic agenda is all about: creating opportunity and hope for a better life. We begin -- not by giving you government handouts -- but by **trusting you**.

We believe that the true power and potential in America must reside in the hands of the people.

For example, we believe that tenants of public housing should **manage** -- and someday, **own** -- their own homes. People should have the opportunity to manage their own affairs, and **control their own destiny**.

We also think that the first civil right in this country is **freedom from fear** -- and under Dick's leadership, we proposed a tough crime package -- the most comprehensive in American history. We can't expect people to take advantage of night classes or put in late hours to earn a promotion if they're afraid to be out of the house after dark. It's time to get violence and drugs out of our neighborhoods, our workplaces, and our schools -- because **fear of crime means loss of opportunity**.

We want to put power in the hands of the family. We think parents and students -- not bureaucrats -- should choose the school their children attend -- **they're the ones who know best**. Our America 2000 strategy seeks to create a new generation of schools, and a nation of students. We deserve an education system that gives every American the power to make the American Dream come alive for them.

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