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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania)

For Immediate Release

May 15, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

AT BUSH-QUAYLEN '92 FUNDRAISING LUNCHEON

Duquesne University Union Building

Duquesne University

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

1:20 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. And thanks to all of you. ~~Especially you are fantastic.~~ Thank you for that introduction. Let me quickly thank the Scouts, those that did the Pledge of Allegiance. May I thank also Susan, who did the anthem. It's tough to get up there, not a note and sing the I Star-Spangled Banner. I thought she was great. Great treat to see Mr. Fred Rogers, who did the invocation. Long we Bush family are his fans. May I salute, of course -- whoops, he's gone -- Senator Specter, who flew up with us and whose reelection is very, very important not just to Pennsylvania, but to this country. I am all-out for him and I'm glad that he's doing as well as he is. But I strongly ask your support for him come the fall.

The Congressmen with us today are all outstanding. Rick Santorum is your own; Tom Ridge and Bill Klinger and Larry Coughlin. (Applause.) And let me just say as one who does not have the numbers on Capitol Hill I'd like, it is a joy to work with these members of Congress. They are supportive, they are innovative, and they are outstanding.

I also wanted to single Bobby Holt out. Many of you know him; he's a Texan. But he was our national finance chairman, and he's done very, very well for us, thanks to you and many other groups like this around the country. Also, an old friend is our event co-chairman, Pete Love. We go back a long, long time. And Chuck Corry, I was delighted to have your support, and thank you. They give you great credit for this, you should know, behind your back -- all good.

And to Dr. Murray, the President of Duquesne, my thanks for letting us be here. I am a doctor from Duquesne, I believe, from years ago, and I'm very proud of that. (Applause.) And, Pastor Nealy, thank you very much.

And in sum, I am glad to be here. We've had a chance to shake a few hands out here, and somebody said, well, you're the President. Doesn't that seem a little onerous? I said, "No. At least you get to look in people's eyes and thank them for what they're doing." Because sometimes in this line of work I'm in that doesn't come so easy.

I know this year -- I just want to share with you some objectives -- but I know there's been an awful lot of talk this year about change. But talk is very cheap -- the tickets were not, I understand. (Laughter.) But let me start with a promise: in terms of objectives, the time for talk nationally is over -- and the time for change is now.

I saw that firsthand out in Los Angeles. I came back one week ago, a week ago I believe today, and I want to begin today by sharing a little bit what I saw, what I heard, and try to describe what I felt. Each one of us saw the images of hate and we saw the horror -- images that we can't possibly forget soon. But what I saw in Los Angeles -- even in the

hardest-hit parts of South Central L.A., the most heavily impacted area, should give us all cause for hope.

Everywhere, the people I met told me about acts of individual heroism -- about ordinary people doing extraordinary things. Some braved the gangs of looters to form these bucket brigades and putting out the fires when the firetrucks couldn't get through. Some of them stood up to the angry mobs -- right out across the color lines to help a child or save a life. These stories may not make the headlines, but they sure make you proud -- proud to be an American. And I came away reinforced by the spirit of this community that had been devastated by their trial.

The founder of our party knew something about courage and change. We know when the questions of the "strategy present" had outlived the "dogmas of the quiet past." Some still prefer the comfortable dogmas of quieter times. But you know and I know that the time has come for change. Without pointing fingers, we need to ask ourselves, is the present system meeting our goals? And I believe that we all know that it is not. It is time, therefore, as Lincoln put it, "to think anew and act anew."

As Republicans, we all agree that we've got to rebuild our house on the rock of Republican faith, Republican principles. And those principles tell us that we must keep power where it belongs -- and that's close to the American people. That was the lesson I got out of the riot-torn South Central -- keep the answers as close to the people as possible. Clearly, we've got to strengthen the American families -- somehow instill character and values in our young people; and that we must encourage entrepreneurship, ownership, risk-taking -- we've got to increase investment and that will create jobs.

The challenges that we face go deeper than the recent crisis in Los Angeles, of course. Beyond our emergency aid, we've got to bring hope and opportunity not only to that area, but to all American cities as well. That was the message that I gave to the congressional leaders when we had the Democrats and Republicans alike -- when I called them down to the White House this past Tuesday.

For your information, it was a good meeting. There was a good spirit of bipartisanship at that meeting. And I laid out there a game plan -- a six-point plan for a new America. And let me just run it by you, see what you think of it.

First -- and this has to come first -- we have to preserve order. We have to keep the peace because families cannot thrive and children cannot learn and jobs cannot flourish in a combat zone. So that is square one.

I was thinking about this in the first hours of that Los Angeles violence. People cannot tackle tough problems if they're too busy dodging bullets. It's just that simple. Violence and brutality destroy order and they destroy the rule of law. That kind of violence should not be condoned, it should not be explained, it cannot be excused, and it must be condemned. (Applause.)

The fellow in Los Angeles named E.V. Hill -- black pastor in a church at Mt. Zion -- and in the Mt. Zion Church in South Central Los Angeles, right in the heart of the riot zone -- I stood up there, and there were 200 pastors behind me and the church was full -- large church -- it was on the National Day of Prayer, Thursday. And I mentioned support for the police, saying essentially what I've just said to you all. And the whole church erupted in applause.

And that is the spirit behind one of these initiatives that we've put forward -- it's a leadership -- called

leaders, the drug dealers, the career criminals -- and then you've got to "seed" the community with expanded employment, and educational and social services. In walking distance from this very spot we are starting a "Weed and Seed" program in the Hill District. This is new and it is tough -- and it's going to help people take back the streets and take back the neighborhoods, and take back control of their lives. (Applause.)

And the second one: We've got to rebuild the community -- with investment this time -- with investment and with opportunity. With hope. And that means Enterprise Zones for our inner cities. And it also means a lot of private sector activity. The enterprise zones, if we work it properly through the tax committees, will serve as magnets for investment. Then you have the private side. Peter Ueberroth has taken on a big assignment out there. And he is confident that he can get a lot of businesses to set up suppliers in the troubled areas -- real jobs in real businesses.

The third objective: We must reform the welfare system. And we've got to replace the handout with a hand up. We've got to replace the perverse disincentives that penalize families for working, for saving -- and worse: penalize some families for staying together. If we talk about the family being a problem in urban America, we ought to find ways to keep the family together. And a review and a revision of the welfare system is the answer.

The fourth one: We've got to have a strong jobs program for city youth. We need to teach kids how to run a drugstore -- not how to run a drug ring. And that means things like our Apprentice Initiative and our Job Training 2000 program.

The fifth of the sixth: We've got to revolutionize -- and I mean revolutionize -- American education. We have a strategy. It's called America 2000. That strategy offers choice, it offers competition, it offers community action. And children in our inner cities deserve the same opportunities that kids in our suburbs have. (Applause.) The special interests can just step aside on this one. Whether it's the public or private or religious, parents, not the government, have a right to choose their children's schools. It works at the higher level, it will work at the lower level in the education system.

And, sixth -- the last of these six points I gave to the leaders: We must promote new hope through homeownership. And I've never understood how anyone could be content with the present system -- to take pride in warehousing the poor.

Our HOPE initiatives gives poor families a stake in their communities -- something they can pass on to their children. The bottom line: HOPE can turn housing into homes. We start with tenant management, ownership there -- people in those areas -- tenant management, and then move it right into owning one's own home. It's a good concept, and we've been proposing it now for, I think, three years; but it's a time to try this new idea.

At every turn during this trip to L.A., I heard people -- it's surprising, really -- at all levels of the community talking about the principles that guide, underpin these initiatives: Personal responsibility, opportunity, ownership, independence, and dignity. There wasn't a single community leader -- not one -- that told me, well, we ought to keep doing it the way we've been doing it. All we ought to do is just add money to existing programs. I didn't hear that from one single person. These ideas I've put out are new. Some have been proposed before, but we've got to try them. You know the sound of those words about the American Dream. Well, they're the heart and soul -- these ideas -- of the American Dream.

Now, we all know what the critics will say. They'll come right back: "Well, you've proposed all this before." And that's true -- but these ideas have not been tried, I repeat. And now is the time for a bipartisan approach. I think the American people are a little tired with this endless politics out there. And I don't think you've caught me yet -- that may change in the fall -- criticizing any opponent, our own party or the another -- the other side. But I think far more important than criticizing, particularly at this time, is to try to get something done for the American people. And that's why I want these six points enacted. (Applause.)

Bipartisan support -- I want to go back to that -- for immediate action on this agenda has begun. As I say, I salute the Speaker and others. We had a good meeting with all the congressional leadership on Tuesday. But we must not settle for business-as-usual. That's the word that I gave to them -- Republican and Democrat alike.

But what's going on in urban America is just one part of a larger issue, because the need for reform doesn't end where the suburb begins. Our revolution in education is not just about helping inner city students -- it's about helping all our students, from kindergarten to college. Reform means aggressive action to break down barriers to free trade -- to create new markets, cracking open new markets to American goods the world over. We went through a flurry during the early months of this year, flirting with protectionism. That's not the way to get the job done for the American worker or the American consumer. We've taken aim at the status quo in all of these things, and we've set our sights out there on pushing through the changes that we've been proposing.

I'll tell you another area -- and I expect many of you here would agree -- we need legal reform. We need to put an end to those outrageous court awards that strain our civility and sap our economy. (Applause.) And literally -- if you traveled with me, you'd hear it over and over again. We've gotten to a point where doctors won't deliver babies, cost of insurance skyrocketing; where fathers are afraid to coach Little League, all because of the fear of some frivolous lawsuit. Americans need to spend less time suing each other and more time helping each other. And we need to change the product liability laws and the tort reform laws. (Applause.)

We will reform our legal system. And no lobby should stand in the way. So far I've mentioned just some things what government can do. Let me conclude this way. Government alone cannot solve our problems. We need health care reform to open up access to affordable health care for all Americans. And it used to be you didn't have to go broke just to get better. And today, more than 30 million Americans have no health care coverage at all.

And we can and we must change that. We've put forward a comprehensive health care reform plan -- again, change. A reform plan that will keep America first in the world in high-quality health care. And at the same time it would open up access -- give access to all Americans, regardless of their income status, making it more affordable by what is known in the insurance field as "pooling." And contrary to what the big government folks say, we can do it without nationalizing or socializing our health care system. That path would instantly diminish the quality of our health care. And we've got the best in the entire world.

So national health care would be a disaster. And as long as I am President, I simply cannot let a national health care plan become law. I'm going to keep working for the kind of health care reform to bring access to the poor through the insurance process. And I believe that will work. (Applause.)

I've mentioned what government can do, but, again, we can't solve -- government cannot solve all the problems. We may be able to make good laws, but it's never been able to men good. And that doesn't come from Big Brother, it comes from your family, it comes from your mother and your father. And I'm talking about the moral sense that must guide us all.

In the simplest terms, I am talking about knowing what's wrong and doing what's right. And go back to Los Angeles for a minute. Time and again the people I met there put their finger on one root cause for the turmoil we see: the declining influence of the American family. And they are right. They are absolutely right. What keeps a kid -- ask yourself: What keeps a kid in school, away from drugs, and off the street? It's not government spending. It's not the number of SBA loans or HUD grants. It's whether a child lives in a home where they are loved and cared for and kept on the right path.

Barbara Bush was right: What happens in the White House doesn't matter half as much as what happens in your house. (Applause.)

As so we must find ways to strengthen the American family. I believe it, and I've made it my mission as President to put the American family first. And that's why I keep coming back to the Good Samaritans that I call Points of Light: those who help the other guy; the people who help the poor and the elderly, kids in trouble, kids without families. They never ask a nickel.

Government alone cannot create the scale and energy needed to transform the lives of people in need. And so let the cynics scoff. Let the central planners scoff about it. We know these volunteers are the lifeblood of the American spirit. And it's not just in suburban Pittsburgh or outside of Washington or Houston, Texas. It was right there, alive and vibrant in South Central L.A. -- a Point of Light, one American helping another, somebody lifting up a kid, somebody calling a kid by his name.

I believe in our party because I believe in our fundamental principles. We are right about family. We are right about freedom. We are right about free enterprise. And certainly I believe we are right about faith. And most of all, we are right about America's future. (Applause.)

I really believe -- we're in times of pessimism out there. You don't have to listen to 20 seconds on the evening news to find out everything's wrong with this country. And out there in Los Angeles, when I said if some of these guys would just report some of the things that are positive that are happening in the community, it would inspire others. And the place out there broke into standing applause because they knew what I was talking about. (Applause.)

No, we have the strength and the spirit. I believe we have it in government. I know we've got it in our communities. And I think each of us has it in himself or herself, in ourselves, to transform American into the nation that we've dreamed of for generations.

I am not pessimistic about the United States of America. We are not a country in decline. Do not listen to the pessimists and the politicians that want to capitalize on somebody else's misfortune. We are turning this economy around. It's beginning to move. This Points of Light, this concept is valid. We're pushing with a new bipartisan spirit in the Congress. And we have a lot to be grateful for.

Thank you all very much for your support. And may God bless our country. (Applause.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

For Immediate Release

May 11, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT BUSH-QUAYLE '92 FUNDRAISER

Grand Ballroom  
Hotel Atop the Bellevue  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

7:40 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all. And, Peter, thank you very much for that wonderfully warm introduction and for making me feel so welcome. I loved walking out through that crowd because it gave me a chance to see so many people who have been so supportive over the years; and I am very, very grateful to you. Barbara and I count our blessings, even in complicated times. And I am very privileged to serve as President of the United States. And believe me, I'll never forget how I got there. It was good, strong, loyal friends out in the precincts and at dinners like this over the years. And I am very grateful to all of you.

May I thank Reverend Gambet for his invocation. It was a unique invocation. (Laughter and applause.) And I kind of went along with the last part and could learn from the first part, but -- (laughter.) And Malcolm Evans for the National Anthem. I missed the Pledge of Allegiance crowd. I hear they were absolutely fantastic -- and some of them are back there -- but thank you very much for a unique, joint Pledge of Allegiance. (Applause.)

And I want to thank Peter and David here for making this dinner happen. Of course, Senator Specter, I'm just very pleased to have been with him today and what for, I think, both of us was a very moving tour through some of the less privileged, some of the impacted parts of this great city. Larry Coughlin is with us, who is our Bush-Quayle Cochairman; Congressmen Weldon and Ridge and Ritter, all good people. We've got a great Republican delegation from Pennsylvania, I might add, in the United States Congress. (Applause.)

I was delighted to see Barbara Hafer earlier on. And, of course, Governor Mike Castle, an old friend who's done a great job in the a neighboring state with us tonight. And I'd be remiss if I didn't single Elsie Hillman, heading the campaign effort here in the Keystone State. (Applause.) And thank Dexter; and then, of course, our team of Bobby Holt, Wally Ganzi. And then again, I'll single out Dexter, who gets the star seat. He gets to sit next to Elsie, and that means he sold more tickets than anybody else. So that's terrific. (Applause.)

And, of course, Charlie -- Charlie Kopp. He is a fundraising czar. He is our Finance Chairman, a great friend, and a loyal, loyal supporter. And he is very successful -- so successful, that he didn't have go to our dog, Millie, for a single dime. (Laughter.) You may have seen our income tax returns, and you can tell who earns the money in the family. Millie is not a "fat cat," but nevertheless has done a great job as our dog. (Laughter.)

I am pleased to be here. And I want to share with you just some observations. This is a year where you're hearing a lot of talk about change. And I would be the first to concede that we must

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make significant change in this country. I hear a lot of talk about it coming out of the political arena, but we've been trying to affect constructive change.

I came back from a very moving visit to Los Angeles just on -- we got back Friday evening. And let me just give you a short report of what I saw and what I heard.

Each one of us saw the images of hate and horror. There was no -- that was all around you -- images we won't soon forget. But what I saw during my time in Los Angeles, even in the hardest-hit parts of South Central L.A., should give us some cause for hope.

Everywhere, the people I talked with told about acts of individual heroism, about the extraordinary courage of just plain, ordinary people. And some braved the gang of looters to form these "bucket brigades" to put out fires when the firetrucks couldn't get through. And then some stood up in the face of angry mobs and reached across the barrier of color to save lives of their fellow men and women. And many of these aren't the stories that you'll see on the nightly news. But, believe me, they are the stories that tell us the power of simple human decency.

And what it tells me is that the time has come to set the old, worn-out ideas aside. And the time has come -- in the words of Abraham Lincoln -- "to think anew and to act anew."

And we start with the principles at the heart of this great Republican Party -- principles that tell us something very obvious, and that is that we ought to keep the power close to the people. That we've got to strengthen families. I'll never forget when Tom Bradley, the Mayor of Los Angeles and others, came to see me -- large-city mayors, small-city mayors, Republicans, Democrats, liberals and conservatives joined -- the National Leagues of Cities. And they came and they said the one thing that united them in terms that they all agreed on was that the fundamental problem that the decline of the American family is causing in the cities. The prime cause of much of the unrest in the -- the problems of crime, whatever -- comes from the dissolution of the American family.

And we think we've got to find ways to strengthen that -- instill character and values in our young people. That we must encourage entrepreneurship, ownership, increase investment, and create jobs. Now, these aims have got to form the heart of our agenda for economic opportunity -- an agenda that can literally restore hope -- can't solve the problem overnight -- but restore hope to our inner cities. And they define what we must do:

First -- and let's be very clear on this one -- we have got to preserve order. We've got to keep the peace -- because families can't thrive, children can't live and jobs can't flourish in a climate of fear. And I support the police. I saw the Commissioner here today, had a great -- I see Governor Martinez, the head of our drug effort, here with him. He and I were together with the Senator and others. And I told the Commissioner and told the people out here, we support your efforts. They put themselves in harm's way to save all of us. And we must start by standing strongly for order and keeping the peace.

Now, those thoughts were foremost in my mind from the first hours of the violence in Los Angeles. A civilized society simply cannot tackle any of the really tough problems in the midst of chaos. And it's just that simple. Violence and brutality destroy order. They destroy the rule of law. They must never be rationalized. And it must be condemned. Violence, whenever you find it, we must condemn it as a society. (Applause.)

When I was out in Los Angeles, I called a woman that had been a member of our little church in Houston, Texas -- St. Martin's Parish. And I got a message to call her. And I called her and she told me a tragic story of her brother and her son. They had gotten a call from a neighbor, a minority, and they had -- a member of a minority group -- and they'd climbed on their motorcycle and driven down to see this person. And on the way, their motorcycle was surrounded by a gang. The motorcycle was up-ended. Her son was beaten. Somebody put a gun up to this kid's head, pulled the trigger and it didn't go off. Her brother, not so lucky. He was beaten and they put a gun up to his head and he was killed right on the spot. This didn't have anything to do with Rodney King. This didn't have anything to do with anything other than wanton violence. And we simply cannot be asked to condone that in our society. And so we're going to stand for -- (applause.)

In Los Angeles, I announced an addition to a program that's already at work here in Philadelphia -- an exciting program that we saw today -- an initiative I call "Weed and Seed." The idea is to "weed out" the gang leaders and drug dealers and career criminals; and then "seed" the community with expanded employment, educational and social services. And, second -- and so we're going to push for that. I'm going to push and try to see that we can do more for the American people with this innovative new program.

Secondly, we must spark an economic revival in urban America. The best answer to poverty is a job with dignity in the private sector. And that means establishing what we call enterprise zones in our inner cities. It means reforming our welfare system, putting an end to the pervasive disincentives that encourage welfare and discourage work. So enterprise zones and reform of welfare.

And thirdly, we've got to revolutionize American education. I might add, parenthetically, that I wish Barbara was here to see what you're doing with this show of support for literacy. And Mr. Notebart, I would like -- wherever he may be -- I would like to make this contribution. I'm not trying to sell this. (Laughter.) This is Millie's Book, and we want to donate this here as a contribution from the breadwinner in the Bush family. (Applause.) So, please, we want the record to show we brought a book in. (Applause.)

Now, we have a good education program. It burns me up when I hear some of the old thinkers, the pass-the-mandated-federal-program thinkers criticize. We have a program called America 2000. It's an innovative strategy, and it has things in it like choice. You can choose your colleges; why not choose your schools and thus make them more competitive? (Applause.)

Competition, community action -- all of these things are a part of it. And children in our inner cities deserve the same opportunities that kids in the suburbs have. And that's what a lot of that program is about. And that means we've got to break the power of the establishment, the education establishment. And whether it's public or private or religious, parents -- not the government -- should be free to choose their children's schools. And I am going to fight for that concept. (Applause.)

And then another ingredient of our urban policy -- and one I've been trying to get through for a long time -- is homeownership. And I've never understood how anyone could be content with the present system -- to take pride in the warehousing of the poor. The aim behind our HOPE initiative is to give poor families a stake -- give them a stake in their communities -- to give them something of value they can pass along to their kids, by turning public housing tenants into homeowners. And we are going to fight for that principle.

At every turn during my time in L.A., I heard people talking about the principles that guide these initiatives. And these weren't big shots, these were community leaders. These were people that were out there on the front line trying to help the kids. Personal responsibility, that was one. Opportunity. Ownership. Independence. And then, of course, with great pride, dignity. And you know the sound of those words. We all do. It really adds up to the American dream.

And we all know what the critics will say. And you've heard it. And they'll say: "Well, you've proposed all this before, Mr. President." And the answer, it's true. That's right. But now it is time to act on these proposals, because this time, they know we are right. We are right and we want to get it passed through the Congress. (Applause.) And tomorrow I'll be meeting with the leaders to try to get it done. (Applause.) It's no longer good enough to try the old ones. Let's try these new ideas and see if they can't help some of the kids that we saw today here in Philadelphia.

My first order of business is, then, to build a bipartisan effort in support of immediate action on this agenda. We won't settle for business as usual -- measuring what we achieve by the size of the bureaucracy we build or the number of mandated programs we can send down to these communities who are crying out for flexibility. This time, we've got to put our principles to work, and take the case for change directly to the American people.

What's going on in urban America is just one part, though, of a larger issue -- because the need for reform doesn't end simply with our inner cities.

And it starts with the revolution in American education that I mentioned -- America 2000, we call it. It starts with that. When you get down to what we've got to do really to be competitive in the future, to offer kids an opportunity, it is education. And it includes our aggressive action, also, to break down barriers to free trade -- and opening markets to American goods the world over, has got to be a part. In each case, we've taken aim at the status quo and we've set our sights on change. That's why I'm fighting hard for a GATT agreement. That's why we have proposed and our working with Mexico's able President Carlos Salinas to try to get a North American Free Trade Agreement. It will be more jobs for the United States, more jobs for Mexico, and a Mexico much better able to do what it must do with its environment and do what it must do in controlling its own borders.

America needs legal reform -- to put an end to these outrageous court awards that sap our economy and strain our civility.

We've gotten to a point where doctors won't deliver babies -- where fathers are afraid to coach little league -- all because of the fear of some frivolous lawsuit. And that won't change until people spend less time suing each other and more time helping each other. And we've got to change the laws in Washington. (Applause.) We must -- and we will -- reform the legal system.

Now, we need health care reform -- and to open up access to affordable health care for all Americans. I was talking to Charlie about this a little earlier here. It used to be that going to the hospital didn't conjure up visions of financial suicide. And today, the cost of even minor surgery has gone right out through the roof. And more than 30 million Americans have no health care coverage at all.

We can change that. And we can do it better than some of these nationalized programs that we're hearing about from the opposition. (Applause.) We have a comprehensive health care reform plan that will help us keep the quality health care -- and make no

mistake about it, people are still pouring into the United States for specialized care because they know we have the best quality health care in the entire world. So we want to keep the quality health care that makes America first in the world -- and at the same time we open up access to all Americans.

Contrary to what the big government folks say, we can do it without putting the government in charge of everybody's health care. (Applause.) If you want to stand in line, you can go to the Department of Motor Vehicles. (Laughter.) You don't need to go for a nationalized health care program. Let's face it: National health care, in my view, literally would be a costly national disaster -- and I am not going to let that happen. We are going to fight for our plan of reform that gives access to insurance to the poor and the middle-income people alike. And that's what we need, and that's what I believe we'll be able to get when we take this case to the American people.

So far, I've spoken about what government can do. So let me conclude by speaking about what society absolutely must do. Because there's something society must cultivate that government cannot provide. Something we can't legislate -- something that we can't make happen by a government order. I'm talking about the moral sense that guides us all. In the simplest of terms -- you want to get it to fundamentals -- I'm talking about knowing right from wrong -- and then doing what's right.

You go back to Los Angeles for a minute. Time and again the people I met with there put their finger on one root cause for the turmoil we see: and that, of course, back to the point -- the dissolution of the family. And they're right. They're absolutely right. And ask yourself: What's the determining fact right now for whether a child has hope -- stays in school, stays away from drugs? It is not government spending. It's not the number of SBA loans or HUD grants. It's whether a child lives in a loving home with a mother and a father.

Barbara Bush was absolutely right when she said: What happens in the White House doesn't matter half as much as what happens in your house. (Applause.) We have tried, both of us, augmented by tons of grandchildren, et cetera, to put the emphasis on American family, put that emphasis first.

That's why I keep coming back to the good Samaritans that we have called and will continue to call Points of Light: Everybody here devoting some time to helping someone else in the community. The people who help the poor, the elderly, kids in trouble -- and never ask a nickel in return. Government alone simply cannot create the scale and the energy needed to transform the lives of people in need. Let the cynics scoff about it: but we know these volunteers are the lifeblood of the American spirit. And I wish you could have been with me today because you heard it: Community Action. People overburdened with financial problems, but finding time to help the guy next door. It was a wonderful thing we saw right here in some of the most impoverished areas of Philadelphia. It was a community spirit.

Government has a role, but it never can supplant the propensity of one American to help another. And so we've got to find ways to help in that concept and help encourage it. I believe there is a great future in store because I believe that all of these principles will be coming into focus now. And I believe we're right about family. I think we're right about freedom and free enterprise. And I think we're right about faith. And most of all, I think we are right about America's future.

You know, we've been through a very tough time. There's been a sluggish economy with recession in many parts of the country. And I have a feeling this thing is beginning to move a little bit. And it's long overdue. And I hope like heck I'm right this time.

But I really do feel that it's beginning to move. And with that there will be a return of this innate feeling of American optimism. And when it happens, let's all vow that we will save time to help the other guy, to do what we can to be Points of Light.

We've got the strength. We've got the spirit in our government. We've got it. You can sense it in even in the ravaged communities of Los Angeles. We've got it in ourselves to transform America into the nation we've dreamed of for generations.

So don't listen to those doomsayers. Don't listen to those top 20 seconds that tell you everything that's wrong with the United States of America. We are the freest and the fairest and the best country on the face of the Earth. And we are going to get the job done. (Applause.)

We have nothing to be apologetic for. We've got big problems. But the message, I think, is if we can try this new approach, I believe we can solve them and offer hope to those little kids we saw with their eyes bulging as we came by their today into these little community centers.

Thank you all very much for you support. Save a little energy for the campaign in the fall. I'm going to need you. But I believe we're going to win this election. Thank you very very much.

END

8:02 P.M. EDT

(Grossman)  
May 11, 1992  
Draft One  
PITTS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BUSH-QUAYLE FUNDRAISER  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA  
FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1992

X  
X  
X  
Elsie Hillman, thanks for that introduction. Senator  
Specter. *-- just ran out to missile vote.* Congressmen Tom Ridge, Rick Santorum, Bill Klinger, and  
Larry Coughlin. Event Chairmen *with Danaher Pres. Duguesne Pres.* Pete Love, Chuck Corry, Doug  
Danforth. *-- here at the head table. CO- Bob's Sisen Giver -- thanks what a heat.* I'm delighted to be here tonight, with the men and *reminding of the anti-*  
women who have helped us change the world -- so we can now change *Scout's*  
America. I know there's been a lot of talk about change this *Dilana (DGE)*  
election year. But talk is cheap -- and your tickets were not. *(AH nah)*  
So let me start with a promise: the time for talk is over -- and  
the time for change is now. *Pickett*

I saw that first hand in Los Angeles. I came back one week *Chad Markel.*  
ago, and I want to begin tonight by sharing what I saw, what I  
heard, and what I felt. Each one of us saw the images of hate *Fred Rogers, thank you for the invocation*  
and horror -- images we won't soon forget. But what I saw in Los  
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- should give us all cause for hope.

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brigades" -- putting out fires when the firetrucks couldn't get  
through. Some stood up to angry mobs -- reaching across the  
color lines -- to help a child or save a life. / These stories

*A lot of good people at State Bank.*  
*Dr. John Murray.*  
*Chad Markel.*  
*Fred Rogers, thank you for the invocation*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

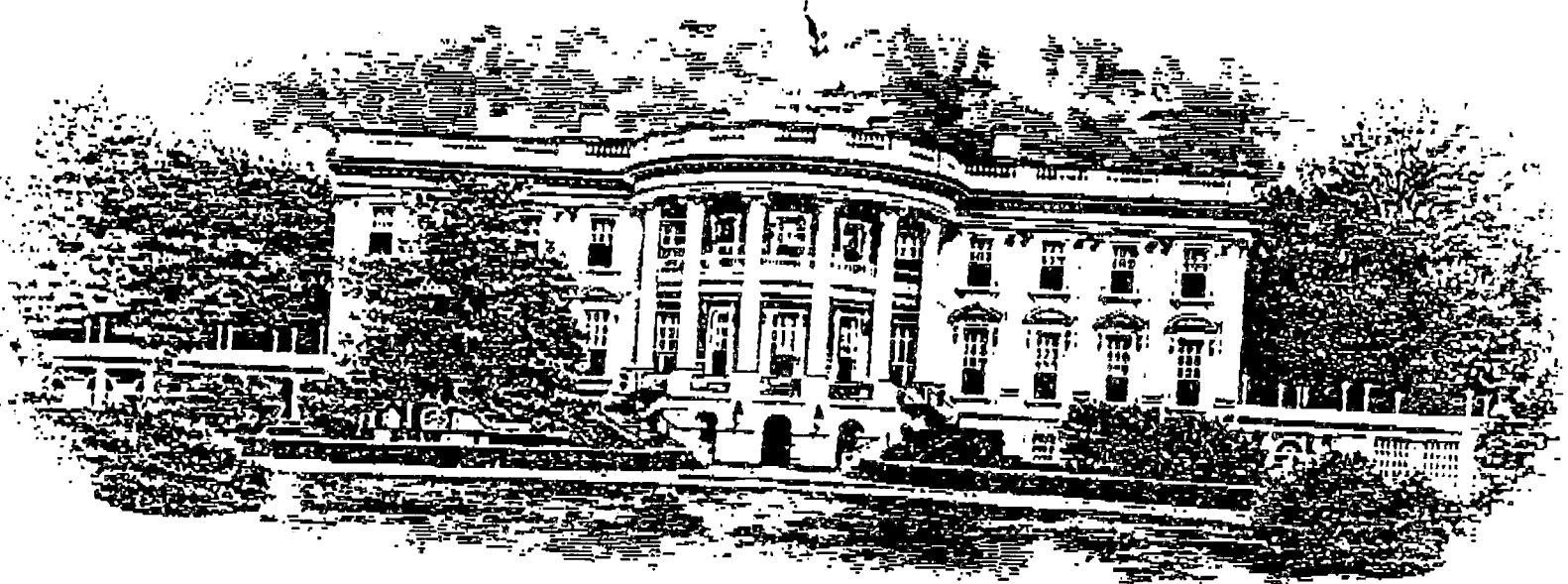
TO:

Jennifer Grossman

FROM:

Sean Flanagan

~~956-6218~~ 956-6218



NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 2

**LOCAL NOTES:**

Currently, the Pittsburgh Penguins lead the New York Rangers in their Patrick Division final playoffs 3-1, with the chance to clinch the series tonight in Pittsburgh. If they win tonight, they would go on to play the Boston Bruins for the Wales Conference championship. The Penguins are reigning Stanley Cup champions from a year ago, and were greeted by you in a White House ceremony honoring them last year.

Pittsburgh  
speech

colleagues

Eli's Hillman, she knows

FOTBS

→ Sen Specter

→ 4 members of Congress

Tom Ridge (western)

Pete Santorum  
(local)

Bill Klingner

Larry Conaway

→ Pat Love, went chairman

→ Chuck Carry

→ Doug Burgett

Winnie Palmer

Joe Paterno

Head Football

was additional info  
had reg - this invoc

814-987-7658

Ann Abbas @SMU

Jenn

4:15 p  
14 May

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

92 MAY 13 9:41

DATE: 5/11/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: WED. 5/13/92 10:00am

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BUSH-QUAYLE FUNDRAISER  
 SUBJECT: PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA--FRI. 5/15/92

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SKINNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCBRIDE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CALIO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	YEUTTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KAUFMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FINDLAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			MCGROARTY		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Dan McGroarty, RM. 122, x2930, no later than 10:00 a.m., WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, with a oppy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

*See Comments*

PHILLIP D. BRADY  
 Assistant to the President  
 and Staff Secretary  
 Ext. 2702

(Grossman)  
May 11, 1992  
Draft One  
PITTS

2 MAY 11 P5:27

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FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1992

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The founder of our party knew something of courage and change. He knew when the questions of the "stormy present" had

outlived the "dogmas of the quiet past." Some still prefer the comfortable dogmas of quieter times. But you know, and I know, the time has come for change. The old solutions are producing fresh failures. The old answers -- new lies. It is time -- as Lincoln put it -- "to think anew and act anew."

We must rebuild our house on the rock of Republican faith, Republican principles. Principles that tell us we must keep power where it belongs -- and that's close to the American people. That we must strengthen families -- instill character and values in our young people. That we must encourage entrepreneurship, increase investment, and create jobs. These principles define what we must do:

First, we've got to preserve order, keep the peace: because families can't thrive, children can't learn, jobs can't flourish in a combat zone.

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Grady  
4844

That's the spirit behind an initiative I call "Weed and Seed." First you "weed out" the gang leaders, drug dealers and career criminals -- and then "seed" the community with expanded employment, educational and social services.

Second, you must rebuild the community - with education. Investment. Hope. Opportunity.

Grady  
4844

NO

Yes.

Second, we've got to light a fire under urban economic revival. That means Enterprise Zones for our inner cities. It means reforming our welfare system -- replacing the handout with a hand up. *The budget proposal is modest not major reform.*

(H)

Third, we must revolutionize American education. Our *Kleinberg 4922* America 2000 strategy offers choice, competition and community action. Children in our inner cities deserve the same opportunities that kids in our suburbs have. The special interests can just step aside: whether it's public or private or religious, parents -- not the government -- have a right to choose their children's schools. //

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At every turn during my time in L.A., I heard people talking about the principles that guide these initiatives: Personal responsibility. Opportunity. Ownership. Independence. Dignity.

You know the sound of those words. They're the strength and sinew of the Republican Party. They're the heart and soul of the American Dream.

Now, we all know what the critics will say. They say: "you've proposed all this before." That's true -- they're right:

NO //

*STOP THIS ALREADY!!*  
*(You've been totally embarrassed in every clip on this!)*  
*Grady 4844*

Memorandum  
The Congress

~~"the President proposes, the Congress disposes."~~ [[That's not new either.]] But now is the time to act on these proposals -- because this time, they know -- we are right.

Grady  
4844

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But what's going on in urban America is just one part of a larger issue -- because the need for reform doesn't end where the suburbs begin. //

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America needs legal reform -- to put an end to these outrageous court awards that strain our civility and sap our economy. We've gotten to a point where doctors won't deliver babies -- where fathers are afraid to coach Little League -- all because of the fear of some frivolous lawsuit. Americans need to

spend less time suing each other and more time helping each other. //

We will reform our legal system -- and no lobby of trial lawyers will stand in the way. //

We need health care reform -- to open up access to affordable health care for all Americans. It used to be that you didn't have to go broke just to get better. Today, more than 30 million Americans have no health care coverage at all.

*Murphy* -- *we must* --  
 We can change that. My comprehensive health care reform plan will help us keep the high-quality health care that makes America first in the world -- at the same time we open up access to all Americans. And contrary to what the big government folks say -- we can do it without letting some bureaucrat play doctor. Anyone who's ever spent a day in line at the Department of Motor Vehicles knows that the last thing we need is a national health care bureaucracy. Let's face it: National health care would be a national disaster -- and this President won't let that happen.

So far tonight, I've spoken about what government can do -- but government alone won't solve our problems. Trickle-down morality is not enough. Government may be able to make good laws, but it's never been able to make men good. That doesn't come from Big Brother -- it comes from mother, and father and family. I'm talking about the moral sense that must guide us all. In the simplest terms -- I'm talking about knowing what's wrong -- and doing what's right.

Go back to Los Angeles for a minute. Time and again the people I met there put their finger on one root cause for the turmoil we see: the <sup>feeling infl.</sup> dissolution of the family. They're right. Ask yourself: What keeps a kid in school, away from drugs, and off the streets? It's not government spending. ~~It's not the number of SBA loans or HUD grants.~~ <sup>Grady 4844</sup> It's whether a child lives in a <sup>where they are loved, cared for, & kept on the right path</sup> loving home with a mother and a father.

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Thank you for your support -- and may God bless the United States of America.

May 13, 1992

To: Jennifer (202) 456-6218  
From: Tim

Attached is a summary of "Weed and Seed" Program in Pittsburgh, PA.

This was provided by U.S. Attorney Tom Corbett  
(412) 644-3500

Per our conversation, he may be able to assist with any information that is not covered in the attached summary.

Thanks.

Pink:

BAC

(Grossman)  
May 11, 1992  
Draft One  
PITTS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BUSH-QUAYLE FUNDRAISER  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA  
FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1992

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outlived the "dogmas of the quiet past." Some still prefer the comfortable dogmas of quieter times. But you know, and I know, the time has come for change.\* The old solutions are producing fresh failures. The old answers -- new lies. It is time -- as

Lincoln put it -- "to think anew and act anew."

*As Republicans, we all agree!*  
We must rebuild our house on the rock of Republican faith, Republican principles. Principles that tell us we must keep power where it belongs -- and that's close to the American people. That we must strengthen families -- instill character and values in our young people. That we must encourage entrepreneurship, increase investment, and create jobs. These principles define what we must do:

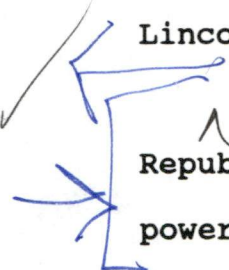
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*we need to ASK ourselves: w/o pointing fingers: The system we have now meeting these goals - Obviously not. w/o coating blame,*

*As Republicans we agree!*



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Third, we must revolutionize American education. Our America 2000 strategy offers choice, competition and community action. Children in our inner cities deserve the same opportunities that kids in our suburbs have. The special interests can just step aside: whether it's public or private or religious, parents -- not the government -- have a right to choose their children's schools. //

Fourth, we must promote new hope through home ownership. I've never understood how anyone could be content with the present system -- to take pride in warehousing the poor. Our HOPE initiative gives poor families a stake in their communities -- something they can pass on to their children. Bottom line: HOPE can turn housing into homes.

At every turn during my time in L.A., I heard people talking about the principles that guide these initiatives: Personal responsibility. Opportunity. Ownership. Independence. Dignity.

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They'll be  
New  
When  
Cong.  
passes them

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STAFFING COPY

(Grossman)  
May 11, 1992  
Draft One  
PITTS

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We need health care reform -- to open up access to affordable health care for all Americans. It used to be that you didn't have to go broke just to get better. Today, more than 30 million Americans have no health care coverage at all.

We can change that. My comprehensive health care reform plan will help us keep the high-quality health care that makes America first in the world -- at the same time we open up access to all Americans. And contrary to what the big government folks say -- we can do it without letting some bureaucrat play doctor. Anyone who's ever spent a day in line at the Department of Motor Vehicles knows that the last thing we need is a national health care bureaucracy. Let's face it: National health care would be a national disaster -- and this President won't let that happen.

So far tonight, I've spoken about what government can do -- but government alone won't solve our problems. Trickle-down morality is not enough. Government may be able to make good laws, but it's never been able to make men good. That doesn't come from Big Brother -- it comes from mother, and father and family. I'm talking about the moral sense that must guide us all. In the simplest terms -- I'm talking about knowing what's wrong -- and doing what's right.

Go back to Los Angeles for a minute. Time and again the people I met there put their finger on one root cause for the turmoil we see: the dissolution of the family. They're right. Ask yourself: What keeps a kid in school, away from drugs, and off the streets? It's not government spending. It's not the number of SBA loans or HUD grants. It's whether a child lives in a loving home with a mother and a father.

Barbara Bush was right: what happens in the White House doesn't matter half as much as what happens in your house.

I believe this. And I've made it my mission as President to put the American family first. / That's why I keep coming back to the Good Samaritans I call Points of Light: The people who help the poor, the elderly, kids in trouble -- and never ask a nickel in return. Government alone cannot create the scale and energy needed to transform the lives of people in need. Let the cynics scoff: We know these volunteers are the lifeblood of the American spirit.

I believe in the Republican party -- because I believe in Republican principles. We are right about family. We are right about freedom and free enterprise. We are right about faith. And most of all, we are right about America's future. We have the strength and spirit in our government, in our communities, and in ourselves to transform America into the nation we have dreamed of for generations.

Thank you for your support -- and may God bless the United States of America.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF PITTSBURGH WEED AND SEED PROGRAM

The City of Pittsburgh's "Weed and Seed" program is a comprehensive multi-agency approach to eliminate open-air drug trafficking, and to coordinate the provision of social services to a targeted community known as the "Hill District." The Hill District borders the downtown area of the City of Pittsburgh.

The approach is a combination of social service efforts anchored by an aggressive economic development strategy already underway in the targeted community. This proposal unites numerous prevention programs with these ongoing economic development designs in order to reduce community-based factors that contribute to substance abuse and violent crime: economic distress, neighborhood disorganization, and unemployment.

The "Weed" component is a focused effort from fourteen federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies committed to eliminating drug trafficking and other violent crime. The goals include coordination and mobilization of residents to assist in identifying and removing offenders.

The collaborative efforts of the "Weed" component are supported by the National Institute of Justice demonstration program - D-Map - a computer system designed to analyze drug markets and evaluate the impact of alternative law enforcement strategies on drug markets.

The "Seed" component unites an aggressive economic development strategy with strong commitments from the Housing Authority of the City of Pittsburgh and the United Way. The United Way commitment formalizes the connection with the private, nonprofit sector in the

long term plans for the Hill District. The Housing Authority has pledged support in a number of key areas including modernization and support for self-sufficiency for residents in the district. Other key agencies within the district will join to provide the needed human services.

In an effort to bridge the two components, the City of Pittsburgh will, for the first time, establish a community policing unit within the Police Department. Located in a store-front office, and supported by a neighborhood-based citizen "Public Safety Zone Committee," this police/community partnership will help empower residents to actively participate in the efforts to revitalize the Hill District.

Duquesne University is situated on a bluff overlooking the Monongahela River on one side and the Hill District on the other. The campus is located on the southern border of the Hill District and thus the site of the President's address is located within easy walking distance of the neighborhood selected for the Pittsburgh Weed and Seed program.

\* \* \*

"About halfway down the state the Willamette Valley stops, and one is in rough territory of mountains, timber stands and farm valleys between the Cascades and Coastal Range down to the California border."

Neil R. Peirce  
*The Pacific States of America*  
1972

## Other Cities, Towns and Regions

### *The Columbia River:*

"Next morning brought a gray, impending sky that was reflected in the great river [Columbia] of the West. The stream was as smooth as ever I had witnessed but I knew that sky too well by now to believe that the Columbia could long be quiet."

Nard Jones  
*Scarlet Petticoat*  
1941

### *Crater Lake:*

"It [Crater Lake in 1885] is unique in all the world. The day is coming when people of all nations will arrive to view its grandeur, then return to their homes to ponder that such things can be."

William Gladstone Steel, writing in 1885  
Quoted in *Scenic Wonders of America*

### *Eugene:*

"... Eugene [especially] benefits from its location in the heart of great fir and cedar forest belts, its lumber and new industries springing up from diversification of timber use."

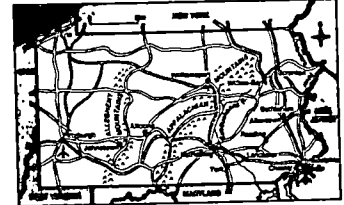
Neal R. Peirce  
*The Pacific States of America*  
1972

### *Klamath:*

"... so out of Klamath, the lakes red, and a thread of silver river in the desert."

Thomas Wolfe  
*A Western Journal*  
1938

## PENNSYLVANIA



Capital: Harrisburg  
Entered the union (with rank): Dec. 12, 1787 (2)  
State motto: Virtue, liberty and independence  
State flower: Mountain laurel  
State bird: Ruffed grouse  
State song: None  
State tree: Hemlock  
Nickname: Keystone State  
Origin of state name: In honor of William Penn, father of the state's founder, William Penn; the name means "Penn's forest"

Pennsylvania is a bridge. In colonial times it was the centermost of the 13 colonies, the natural meeting place and trading ground. After expansion it became a bridge to the west, stretching all the way into the Alleghenies and the Ohio River Valley.

Originally Pennsylvania was designed by founder William Penn as a model colony where all good people could live together in peace and freedom. Penn's promise to his colonists that "you shall be governed by laws of your own making" was a strong prophecy of American expectations. Penn's fairness extended to Pennsylvania's Indians, who were treated much more evenhandedly there than anywhere else on the continent.

Because of the state's reputation for tolerance, many religious immigrant groups came here. Today Mennonites, Dunkards and Amish still practice lifestyles they brought with them from the Old World.

Peaceful Pennsylvanians were also responsible for fledgling America's first insurrection, the Whiskey Rebellion, which took place when feisty Scots-Irishmen of the western reaches of the state rebelled at having to pay tax on their liquor. They didn't want to trade British overseers for American ones.

In the Civil War, Pennsylvania was site of the most crucial battle, Gettysburg, which brought to an end the Confederacy's ability to invade the North, and the greatest speech, Lincoln's 266-word Gettysburg Address, perhaps the best piece of writing ever accomplished by a president.

Pennsylvania's midsection today is a fertile expanse of small farms winding around the towns and

## PENNSYLVANIA

factories of this primarily industrial state. Western Pennsylvania is steel country, with Pittsburgh, the steel city, as its focus. Coal is also an important product of western Pennsylvania.

### THE LANDSCAPE

"The Conemaugh Viaduct, built in 1855, is a beautiful arch with a span of 80 feet, and is 70 feet high. A description written in 1855 said, 'While it can scarcely be surpassed in neatness and symmetrical proportions of the design, it is as durable as the eternal foundation upon which it rests.' Nevertheless, it was destroyed in 1889 by the Johnstown flood."

Edwin P. Alexander  
*The Pennsylvania Railroad*  
1947

\* \* \*

"So I remember you, ripe country of broad-backed horses, Valley of cold, sweet springs and dairies with limestone floors. . . ."

Stephen Vincent Benet  
*John Brown's Body*  
1928

\* \* \*

"There is no part of America where the people and the soil fit as they seem to do in Pennsylvania."

Wallace Nutting  
*Pennsylvania Beautiful*  
1924

\* \* \*

"The architectural features of the country life of Pennsylvania as retained from old world customs, set it apart from all other American experiences."

Wallace Nutting  
*Pennsylvania Beautiful*  
1924

\* \* \*

"Unquestionably this section of our country [Pennsylvania] is the best ordered part of America."

Wallace Nutting  
*Pennsylvania Beautiful*  
1924

\* \* \*

"When you are no longer in the mountains, you are probably no longer in Pennsylvania."

Conrad Richter  
*Pennsylvania*  
1947

\* \* \*

"But what moved me most deeply about Pennsylvania a. a boy, and still does today, is her ancient

symbol of freedom, the mountains, not a few isolated ranges, as in some states, but a whole province swarming with them, often one against the other with only narrow valleys between."

Conrad Richter  
*Pennsylvania*  
1947

\* \* \*

"Massiveness, softness of outline, and variety are the distinguishing peculiarities of the Juniata scenery. The miniature river, in its course of 100 miles, through the numerous outlying mountains, has apparently overcome the obstacles in its way by strategy as well as by power. At many places it has dashed boldly against the wall before it and torn it asunder; at others it winds tortuously around the obstruction—creeping stealthily through secret valleys and secluded glens. At some points the mountains appear to have retired from the attacking current, leaving numerous isolated hills standing, as sentinels, to watch its progress."

William B. Sipes  
*The Pennsylvania Railroad*  
1875

\* \* \*

"At four o'clock we began to ascend the Allegheny Mountains: the first ridge on the western side is Laurel Hill, and takes its name from the profuse quantity of evergreens with which it is covered; not any among them, however, being the shrub to which we give the name of laurel.

The whole of this mountain region . . . is a garden. The almost incredible variety of plants, and the lavish profusion of their growth, produce an effect perfectly enchanting."

Frances Trollope  
*Domestic Manners of the Americans*  
1832

\* \* \*

"But it is the three big rivers—the Delaware, Susquehanna, and the Allegheny—Ohio (the Indians quite properly regarded these last two as but one stream, the Great or Beautiful River, the Delaware word for which is *Allegheny* while the Iroquois word was *Ohio*)—that have emerged victors in the age-long struggle for supremacy."

Paul A.W. Wallace  
*Pennsylvania, Seed of a Nation*  
1962

### PEOPLE

"The Pennsylvanian born is quick to remark on the nasal Yankee speech and certain old pronunciations,

which latter, however, are in the best use in England."

Wallace Nutting  
*Pennsylvania Beautiful*  
1924

\* \* \*

"The Pennsylvanian type suggests a man built for dominion over the earth."

Wallace Nutting  
*Pennsylvania Beautiful*  
1924

\* \* \*

"There is not a bit of anarchy in the typical Pennsylvanian."

Wallace Nutting  
*Pennsylvania Beautiful*  
1924

## WAY OF LIFE

"However markedly divided the Keystone state may be geographically, the ideological divisions are not less acute. The gap between conversation at a Main Line dinner party and what you will hear in a bar at Altoona, to say nothing of talk in a miner's yard near Shenandoah, is as broad as the Rubicon."

John Gunther  
*Inside USA*  
1947

## HISTORY AND POLITICS

"Pennsylvania has produced but two great men: Benjamin Franklin of Massachusetts, and Albert Gallatin, of Switzerland."

J.J. Ingalls  
Speech in the U.S. Senate  
1885

\* \* \*

"Penn's peaceable kingdom failed in less than two decades. The settlers that came into the Quaker territory brought with them a European idea that was totally new to the Indians but an idea that went on to influence the tiny eastern Pennsylvania community and every community since: land is property and property means the economics of ownership."

Colman McCarthy  
*Washington Post Bicentennial Supplement*  
July 4, 1976

\* \* \*

"After many waitings, watchings, solicitings, and disputes in Council, this day my country confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania, a name the King would give it in honor of my father."

William Penn  
Letter to Robert Turner  
March 14, 1681

\* \* \*

[Lincoln Steffens, muckraker, in conversation with Pennsylvania political boss]: "Well, you Pennsylvania politicians know something even Tammany doesn't know." [The boss] nodded. "Yes," he said. "We know a lot that they don't know. We know that public despair [apathy over scandals] is possible and that that is good business."

*Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens*  
1903

## CITIES, TOWNS AND REGIONS

### Gettysburg

"On the crest of the hill, the sweaty cannoneers, The blackened Pennsylvanians, picked up their rammers And fought the charge with handspikes and clubs and stones, Biting and howling. It is said that they cried Wildly, 'Death on the soil of our native state Rather than lose our guns.' A general says so. He was not there."

Stephen Vincent Benet  
*John Brown's Body*  
1928

\* \* \*

"Fabulous shoes of Gettysburg [sought by Confederates], dead men's shoes, Did anyone ever wear you, when it was done?"

Stephen Vincent Benet  
*John Brown's Body*  
1928

\* \* \*

"Gettysburg, a pleasant place in the open hilly country where many roads converged, with the long blue mass of the mountain chain lying on the horizon off to the west."

Bruce Catton  
*Glory Road*  
1952

\* \* \*

PENNSYLVANIA

"There [Pickett's Charge] it was, for the last time in this war, perhaps for the last time anywhere, the grand pageantry and color of war in the old style, beautiful and majestic and terrible."

Bruce Catton  
*Glory Road*  
1952

\* \* \*

"The blood in the earth runs deep at Gettysburg, but the eye sees only an enchanted land."

Norman Cousins  
"Visit to Gettysburg"  
1964

\* \* \*

"Gettysburg. . . You can't understand it. You would have to be born there [the South]."

"William Faulkner  
*Absalom, Absalom!*  
1936

\* \* \*

"By the time I was through with my guided tour [of Gettysburg], I had no possible way of knowing which side, if any, won the battle. I decided to go home and read a book about it. The book said the North won."

Philip Hamburger  
*An American Notebook*  
1965

\* \* \*

"I was just an ordinary fellow, with an ordinary fellow's interest in the Civil War, until I spent two days at Gettysburg. Now I think I could lecture at the War College."

Philip Hamburger  
*An American Notebook*  
1965

Philadelphia

"A Philadelphian compared Philadelphia with New York in this way: 'In New York, everybody is so busy making money. In Philadelphia, we have made money.' Others point out that in New York men rarely get drunk at parties; they're too busy doing business. In Philadelphia, on the other hand, men get drunk at parties rather a lot."

Stephen Birmingham  
*The Golden Dream*  
1978

\* \* \*

"But in Philadelphia, Philadelphians feel, the Right Thing is more natural and more firmly bred in [them] than anywhere else."

Stephen Birmingham  
*The Golden Dream*  
1978

\* \* \*

"In its own dignified and aristocratic way, Philadelphia claims its preeminent position in age, history and culture in the United States."

Pearl S. Buck  
*America*  
1971

\* \* \*

"If you can honestly attain unto riches in Philadelphia, it is your Christian and godly duty to do so."

Russell Conwell, minister and lecturer  
Speech, "Acres of Diamonds"  
Delivered to more than 6,000 audiences in late 1800s.

\* \* \*

"Philadelphia is most bountifully provided with fresh water, which is showered and jerked about, and turned on, and poured off, everywhere. . . ."

Charles Dickens  
*American Notes*  
1842

\* \* \*

"It [Philadelphia] is a handsome city, but distractingly regular. After walking about it for an hour or two, I felt that I would have given the world for a crooked street."

Charles Dickens  
*American Notes*  
1842

\* \* \*

"I met a very large and interesting family (in Philadelphia) named Scrapple, and I discovered a rather delicious native food they call biddle."

Edward VII, King of England  
Quoted by Clifton Fadiman  
*American Treasury 1455-1955*  
1955

\* \* \*

"I was born in Philadelphia, God rest its soul."

W.C. Fields  
Quoted by Wayne King  
*New York Times*  
1973

\* \* \*

"The Delaware [River], broad, swift, and majestic, is of utilitarian benefit. The Schuylkill, narrow,

PENNSYLVANIA

winding, and picturesque, gratifies the sense of beauty."

C.D. Gardette  
*Picturesque America*  
1872

\* \* \*

"Innocently enough, I asked a group of eminent Philadelphians on one occasion what they thought of Pittsburgh. Answer: 'Pittsburgh? Where's that?' Then came howls of laughter. Indeed, Philadelphia is apt to think that anybody beyond the Schuylkill is a red Indian."

John Gunther  
*Inside USA*  
1947

\* \* \*

"The American city of the large type, that didn't bristle."

Henry James  
*The American Scene*  
1907

\* \* \*

"There is positively nothing of Independence Hall, of its fine old Georgian amplitude and decency, its large serenity and symmetry and pink and drab, and its actual emphasis of detachment from the vulgar brush of things, that is *not* charming. . . ."

Henry James  
*The American Scene*  
1907

\* \* \*

"It is the city where faith and works, because they walked hand in hand, each had life and had it more abundantly."

Gerald W. Johnson  
*Pattern for Liberty*  
1952

\* \* \*

"For this very reason, its [Philadelphia's] first citizen was not permitted to write the Declaration of Independence. In 1776 Benjamin Franklin was by long odds the most celebrated literary man in America and, indeed, the only one whose writings were familiar to any considerable number of Europeans; so it would seem that he was the logical choice for the task of phrasing a document of the utmost importance. But he was passed over in favor of a young, and then relatively unknown, Virginian named Thomas Jefferson. Members of the Congress realized that this called for some explanation, and they were ready with it. Franklin, the incarnation of Philadelphia, was, to be sure, master of a magic pen, but members could not rid themselves of the fear that

if he were entrusted with the drafting of the Declaration he would put a joke in the middle of it."

Gerald W. Johnson  
*Pattern for Liberty*  
1952

\* \* \*

"This old city is full of joiners. There's a club on every corner. Nowhere does the outsider feel as far outside as in Philadelphia."

Charles Kuralt  
*Dateline America*  
1979

\* \* \*

"I can say in return, Sir, that all the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiments which originated in and were given to the world from this hall [Independence Hall]."

Abraham Lincoln  
Speech in Philadelphia  
1861

\* \* \*

"I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing in this place [Philadelphia], where were collected together the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle, from which sprang the institutions under which we live."

Abraham Lincoln  
Speech in Philadelphia  
1861

\* \* \*

"Would it benefit Philadelphia to have an organization for the exchange of ideas? Franklin started one; it thrives today. Were books hard to obtain? Franklin started the country's first circulating library. Were fires too frequent and too costly? Franklin started a fire department and America's first fire-insurance company, besides inventing the Franklin stove. Was it a nuisance to keep changing one's spectacles for near and distant vision? Franklin invented bifocals. Was police service inefficient? Franklin reformed it. Was there need for organized care of the sick or injured? Franklin founded America's oldest hospital. Was higher education in Pennsylvania lagging behind that of other colonies? Franklin founded what became the University of Pennsylvania and was co-founder of Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster."

Conrad Richter  
*Pennsylvania*  
1947

\* \* \*

PENNSYLVANIA

"Philadelphia is a handsome town  
And so is Cincinnati,  
The streets are lined with dollar bills  
And the pretty girls are plenty."

"Philadelphia"

Folk song recorded from singing of Hillard Smith  
of Knott County, Tenn.  
1917

\* \* \*

"The approach to this city [Philadelphia] is not so striking as that to Baltimore; though much larger, it does not now show itself so well; it wants domes and columns: it is, nevertheless, a beautiful city. Nothing can exceed its neatness; the streets are well-paved, the foot-way, as in all the old American cities, is of brick. . . . This is almost entirely sheltered from the sun by the awnings, which, in all the principal streets, are spread from the shop windows to the edge of the pavement."

Frances Trollope  
*Domestic Manners of the Americans*  
1832

Pittsburgh

"It was a highly respectable street, where all the houses were exactly alike, and where businessmen of moderate means begot and reared large families of children. . . all of whom were as exactly alike as their homes, and of a piece with the monotony in which they lived. Paul never went up Cordelia Street without a shudder of loathing."

Willa Cather  
"Paul's Case"  
1905

\* \* \*

"The power of Pittsburgh speaks today in uncluttered, long straight lines. Shafts of aluminum or steel climb the sky in clarity and muscular splendor."

Norman Cousins  
"Notes on a Changing America"  
1960

\* \* \*

"To the unknowing eye the mill seemed only a formless maze of corrugated iron sheds, some roofless and open to the brassy sky, some dark and mysterious in their walls and roofs of blackened metal. A fearful shattering noise roared up from the rolling mill at the eastern end of the meandering string of buildings, and at the far western end there was teeming activity. . . ."

Marcia Davenport  
*The Valley of Decision*  
1946

\* \* \*

"Along the river sprawled for a quarter of a mile or more the huge low length of the furnaces [mills at Pittsburgh], great black bottle-like affairs with rows of stacks and long low sheds or buildings paralleling them, sheds from which came a continuous hammering and sputtering and glow of red fire. The whole was shrouded by a pall of gray smoke, even in the bright sunlight."

Theodore Dreiser  
*A Book About Myself*  
1912

\* \* \*

"The whole [Monongahela] river for a mile or more was suddenly lit to a rosy glow, a glow which. . . came from the tops of some 40 or 50 stacks belching a deep orange-red flame. At the same time an enormous pounding and crackling came from somewhere, as though titans were at work on subterranean anvils."

Theodore Dreiser  
*A Book About Myself*  
1912

\* \* \*

"By all means make your first approach to Pittsburgh, in the nighttime, and you will behold a spectacle which has not a parallel on this continent. . . . Around the city's edge, and on the sides of the hills which encircle it like a gloomy amphitheater, their outlines rising dark against the sky, through numberless apertures, fiery lights stream forth, looking angrily and fiercely up toward the heavens, while over all these settles a heavy pall of smoke. It is as though one had reached the outer edge of the infernal regions, and saw before him the great furnace of Pandemonium with all the lids lifted. . . ."

Willard Glazier  
*Peculiarities of American Cities*  
1885

\* \* \*

"The buildings, whatever their original material and color, are smoked to a uniform, dirty drab; the smoke sinks, and mingling with the moisture in the air, becomes of a consistency which may almost be felt as well as seen. . . . Then is Pittsburgh herself. Such days as these are her especial boast, and in their frequency and dismalness, in all the world she has no rival, save London."

Willard Glazier  
*Peculiarities of American Cities*  
1885

\* \* \*

"The spirit of the place [Pittsburgh], the spirit of the men who made it the hideous city it is, seeps through

PENNSYLVANIA

the walls. There is murder in the air. It suffocates me."

Henry Miller  
*The Air-Conditioned Nightmare*  
1945

\* \* \*

[On civic clean-up following World War II]: "Pittsburgh now gets 60 percent more sunshine than it used to, and 60 percent less dust and soot falls on the city. It is warmer, too, for the old horrible pall sometimes reduced temperatures by as much as 10 degrees."

James Morris  
*As I Saw the USA*  
1956

\* \* \*

"Pittsburgh . . . a smoky beauty whose hair by day drifts gray over the darkening streets, and by night is gusts of fire flaring a lightning along the rivers. . . . There she stands, a skyscraper city set among a Y of rivers, and all circled with workshops and mills and mines. . . . And her gift to the world is the bone-work of civilization, steel."

James Oppenheim  
*Romantic America*  
1913

\* \* \*

"Physically, it is absolutely irrational. It is the only city in the country where I can't find my way around."

Ernie Pyle  
*Home Country*  
1947

\* \* \*

[Sunset viewed from Mt. Washington]: "And over the whole bosom of the river is enacted a pageant of echoed light more wonderful than the radiance of any noon that ever burned down upon the city of beautiful smoke."

Robert Haven Schauffler  
*Romantic America*  
1913

\* \* \*

"Pittsburgh smoke and fog make strange companions. I remember one murky morning when from the tower of the Allegheny library the city resolved itself into a steaming cauldron, with the skyscrapers emerging as though a race of giants had been condemned to have their feet parboiled."

Robert Haven Schauffler  
*Romantic America*  
1913

\* \* \*

"One of the most disturbing spectacles is the sight of the dull, or keen, or abstracted faces of the average

citizens as they hurry by, the great bulk of them utterly oblivious to the beauty about them. They seem like famished folk racing desperately through a lane of delicious fountains."

Robert Haven Schauffler  
*Romantic America*  
1913

\* \* \*

"A month [in Pittsburgh] would fortify anyone in committing suicide."

Herbert Spencer  
*The Americans*  
1890

\* \* \*

"I have never lost my first picture of Pittsburgh when I went there to write about it. It looked like hell, literally. Arriving of an evening, I walked out aimlessly into the smoky gloom of its deep-dug streets and somehow got across a bridge up on a hill that overlooked the city, with its fiery furnaces and the two rivers which pinched it in. The blast ovens opened periodically and threw their volcanic light upon the cloud of mist and smoke above the town and gilded the silver rivers, which were high and threatening flood. . . . Jules Guerin [a painter] came, and he saw and he did paint a picture, which I possess and enjoy to this day, of 'Pittsburgh as Hell with the Lid Off.' It is my picture. I contributed as much to it as Guerin did. I contributed to it the sense of dread which was in me; I was afraid of the mystery and the might of that city which was rolling out steel and millionaires."

*Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens*  
1931

\* \* \*

"Pittsburgh was built by medieval-minded men, upon feudal conceptions."

French Strother  
*The World's Work*  
1926

\* \* \*

"The investigators [the Russell Sage Foundation] found that half the working people of Pittsburgh were living on the border-line of destitution . . . they found Pittsburgh with the highest typhoid death-rate, the highest infant death-rate, and one of the highest pneumonia death-rates in America. And they found the workers hopeless of improving their condition. They did not dare to belong to a union. Political redress was impossible, for politics, too, belonged to the employers."

French Strother  
*The World's Work*  
1926

## RHODE ISLAND

\* \* \*

"Civic pride, in the sense in which this term expresses itself in Boston or Los Angeles or Detroit—in democratic achievements for the wellbeing of the people, growing out of their own initiative and produced out of their free common council—this kind of civic pride does not exist. Pittsburgh is medieval; and it is characterized by civic apathy, baronial mastery, and a most depressing social atmosphere."

French Strother  
*The World's Work*  
1926

### Other Cities and Towns

#### Harrisburg:

"I knew I'd be arrested if I spent another night in Harrisburg. Cursed city!"

Jack Kerouac  
*On the Road*  
1955

#### Radnor:

"On the Main Line, Radnor is considered 'very nice.' 'Very nice is another way of saying filthy rich,' says one Main Line resident. . . ."

Stephen Birmingham  
*The Golden Dream*  
1978

#### Scranton:

"They tell of a bus that headed for Scranton alone; It dwindled into the West.

It was later found near a gasoline pump—moss-grown,

Deserted, abandoned, like the Mary Celeste."

Ogden Nash  
*You Can't Get There from Here*  
1957

#### The Susquehanna River:

"Sometimes dangerous, sometimes friendly, it ever maintains its unique unchanging quality, minding its own business, a 'character' among streams."

Carl Carner  
*The Susquehanna*  
1955

#### Windsor:

"Windsor sprawled in the heat of the valley, dishevelled, dirty, hideous, noisy and exuberant. Most of the streets were just flattened mud roads that rolled in

hot golden dust in the summer and seethed with mud in the late winter and spring. Very often the town was flooded with fall rains and melting snow, for the river overflowed and the flimsy wooden shacks and sturdier stone houses stood like queen-shaped arks in flat sheets of gray water."

Taylor Caldwell  
*Dynasty of Death*  
1973

## RHODE ISLAND



Capital: Providence  
Entered the union (with rank): May 29, 1790 (13)  
State motto: Hope  
State flower: Violet (unofficial)  
State bird: Rhode Island red  
State song: "Rhode Island"  
State tree: Red maple  
Nicknames: Little Rhody, The Ocean State  
Origin of state name: From the Greek isle of Rhodes

The island in Rhode Island is Aquidneck, largest of the islands that comprise Newport. This island supposedly reminded the Italian explorer Verrazano, who wandered through the area in 1524, of the Greek island of Rhodes, and colonists adopted the name in 1644.

Rhode Island is America's smallest state, just 48 miles long and 37 miles wide. Still, it has 250 miles of twisting, island-strewn Atlantic coastline.

Despite its small size Rhode Island has had major influence on American ideals. It was here that Roger Williams, an outcast preacher whose ideas had gotten him banished from Massachusetts, established the first genuinely pluralistic society in North America. His Providence colony vigorously defended the right of anyone to worship in his own fashion, a preposterous idea in his time, now a cornerstone of the American ethic.

Textiles have traditionally been Rhode Island's principal industry. The ocean also provides a fat share of state commerce, especially through the yacht facilities around Newport.

PN 6091  
.E3  
WH

# AMERICA THE QUOTABLE

*Mike Edelhart and  
James Tinen*



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

Ferguson/Grossman  
May 10, 1992  
8:00 pm  
Draft Three

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BUSH-QUAYLE FUNDRAISER  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA  
MONDAY, MAY 11, 1992  
7:15 PM

I'm delighted to be here tonight, with the men and women who have helped us change the world -- so we can now change America. I know there's been a lot of talk about change this election year -- and most of <sup>it</sup> ~~that~~ has been just that: talk. But the time for <sup>is over</sup> ~~talk~~ <sup>has long passed</sup> -- and the need for change is more urgent than ever.

As you know, one week ago I came back from Los Angeles. I want to begin tonight by <sup>sharing</sup> ~~giving you a short report on~~ what I saw, and what I heard, <sup>and what I feel.</sup>

Each one of us saw the images of hate and horror -- images we won't soon forget. But what I saw ~~during my time~~ in Los Angeles -- even in the hardest-hit parts of South Central L.A. - - should give us all cause for hope.

Everywhere, the people I <sup>met</sup> ~~talked with~~ told me about the acts of individual heroism -- about the extraordinary courage of ordinary people. Some braved the gangs of looters, to form "bucket brigades" to put out fires when the firetrucks couldn't get through. Some stood against the angry mobs -- reached across the barrier of color -- to save lives. / Many of these aren't the stories you'll see on the nightly news -- but they are stories that <sup>show</sup> ~~tell~~ us the power of simple human decency. <sup>the power</sup> of good will to overcome great tragedy.

<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup>  
What <sup>I also</sup> tells me is that the time has come to set the old, worn ideas aside. <sup>The good intentions and reassuring platitudes of the party will not do.</sup> The time has come -- in the words of Lincoln -  
- "to think anew and act anew."

We start with the principles at the heart of this great <sup>and the first President,</sup> Republican Party. Principles that tell us we must keep power <sup>where it belongs - with</sup> close to the people. That we must strengthen families -- instill <sup>initiative,</sup> character and values in our young people. That we must encourage entrepreneurship, increase investment, and create jobs. These aims ~~must~~ form the heart of my agenda for economic opportunity -  
- an agenda <sup>to</sup> that can restore hope to our inner cities. They define what we must do:

First, we've got to preserve order, keep the peace: because families can't thrive, children can't learn, jobs can't flourish in a climate of fear. <sup>Violence is not the agent of progress - it's the enemy of progress. Hope cannot come from hatred.</sup>  
~~Those thoughts were foremost in my mind from the first hours of the violence in Los Angeles. A civilized society cannot tackle any of the really tough problems in the midst of chaos. It's just that simple. Violence and brutality destroy order -- destroy the rule of law. Violence must never be rationalized. It must be condemned. //~~

In L.A., I announced a program that's already at work here in Philadelphia -- an initiative I call "Weed and Seed." The idea is to "weed out" the gang leaders, drug dealers and career criminals -- and then "seed" the community with expanded employment, educational and social services. In a perfect world, we could set out to teach even those thugs a better way. But that reform will have to come about in their own hearts, and our first responsibility is to the honest, decent people who are struggling to build a community fit for their families to live in.

Just a thought.

Second, we must spark an economic revival in urban America. That means establishing Enterprise Zones in our inner cities -- It means reforming our welfare system -- putting an end to the <sup>dependence and despair</sup> perverse disincentives that encourage welfare and discourage work. Third, we must revolutionize American education.

That's why we've built our America 2000 strategy around innovations like choice, competition and community action. Children in our inner cities deserve the same opportunities that kids in our suburbs have. That means we've got to break the monopoly power of the education establishment. Whether it's public or private or religious, parents -- not the government should be free to choose their children's schools. //

But maybe "innovation" is the wrong word; choice in education is not some unattainable social scheme -

Four, we must promote new hope through home ownership. I've never understood how anyone could be content with the present system -- to take pride in warehousing the poor. The aim <sup>is to</sup> behind my HOPE initiative is to give poor families a stake in their communities -- to give them something of value they can pass along to their kids, by turning public housing tenants into homeowners.

is the right of every father & mother in the

who is the judge of a child's best interests that children parents of some federal movement?

At every turn during my time in L.A., I heard people talking about the principles that guide these initiatives: Personal responsibility. Opportunity. Ownership. Independence. Dignity.

You know the sound of those words. We all do: That's the American dream. But if we do not allow the people in need the freedom to make their own decisions, it will remain just that - a distant dream.

We all know what the critics will say. They'll say:

"you've proposed all this before." That's true -- they're right. *by I have proposed them.* "The President proposes, Congress disposes." *That's what the textbooks say, and that's what they know -- we are right.* *I'm asking Congress to be right now - to act, to end the talk and get*

My first order of business is to build a bipartisan effort *on with the work of rebuilding our cities.* in support of immediate action on this agenda. We won't settle for business-as-usual -- measuring what we achieve by the size of the bureaucracy we build. This time, we must put our principles to work -- and we'll take the case for change directly to the American people.

But what's going on in urban America is just one part of a larger issue -- because the need for reform doesn't end with our inner cities. //

*Our rev. in educ isn't just about rebuilding the inner city -- it's about It starts with the revolution in American education - I mentioned a moment ago. It includes our aggressive action to* *reform means* *break down barriers to free trade -- to open new markets to*

*break down barriers to free trade -- to open new markets to* American goods the world over. In each case, we've taken aim at the status quo -- and set our sights on change.

America needs legal reform -- to put an end to these outrageous court awards that sap our economy and strain our civility. We've gotten to a point where doctors won't deliver babies -- where fathers are afraid to coach little league -- all because of the fear of some frivolous lawsuit. *from which only the lawyers will profit.* *But that won't happen until people spend less time suing each other and more time helping each other.* //

*What a waste of American energies.*

litigious?

We will reform our legal system -- and no lobby of trial lawyers will stand in the way. //

We need health care reform -- to open up access to affordable health care for all Americans. It used to be that <sup>you didn't have to go broke just to get better</sup> going to the hospital didn't conjure up visions of financial suicide. Today, the cost of even minor surgery has gone through <sup>can put a family deep in debt</sup> the roof. And more than 30 million Americans have no health care coverage at all.

We can change that. My comprehensive health care reform plan will help us keep the <sup>high =</sup> quality health care that makes America first in the world -- at the same time we open up access to all Americans. And contrary to what the big-government folks say -- <sup>but</sup> we can do it without putting the government in charge. Anyone who's ever spent a day in line at the Department of Motor Vehicles knows <sup>that</sup> the last thing we need is a national health care bureaucracy. Let's face it: National health care would be a national disaster -- and this President won't let that happen.

So far tonight, I've spoken about what government can do. <sup>But</sup> ~~govt alone won't solve our problems. Govt can make good laws, but it can't make men good. No law can change what we have in our hearts -- no program can spur a guilty conscience. Third-down~~ ~~Something we can't legislate -- or establish by government order.~~ <sup>morality is not enough.</sup>

I'm talking about the moral sense that must guide us all. In the simplest terms -- I'm talking about knowing <sup>what is wrong</sup> right from wrong -- and doing what's right. <sup>Government can't make a drug-dealer see the lives he's living; it can't make a man see the work and sacrifice that went</sup>

Go back to Los Angeles for a minute. Time and again the people I met there put their finger on one root cause for the <sup>building</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>store</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>in pillages,</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>and encouraged by</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>only a loving</sup> ~~government,~~ <sup>government,</sup> ~~can do that.~~ <sup>government,</sup>

Good →

Samuel Johnson said, "The end of all human endeavor is to be happy at home." That's a simple but profound aspiration, and it's the call that rises up from our struggling cities. But first, they must have a home. And that's something we can't see: the dissolution of the family. They're right. Ask yourself: ~~What's the determining fact right now for whether a child has hope stays in school, stays away from drugs?~~ <sup>What keeps a kid in school, away from drugs, & off the streets?</sup> It's not government spending. It's not the number of SBA loans or HUD grants. It's whether a child lives in a loving home with a mother and a father. <sup>help to give them.</sup>

Barbara Bush was right: what happens in the White House doesn't matter half as much as what happens in your house. <sup>(believe this.)</sup>

That's why I've made it my mission as President to put the American family first. / That's why I keep coming back to the good Samaritans I call Points of Light: The people who help the poor, the elderly, kids in trouble --and never ask a nickel in return. Government alone cannot create the scale and energy needed to transform the lives of people in need. Let the cynics scoff: We know these volunteers are the lifeblood of the American spirit. <sup>possible ending?</sup>

I believe there is a great future in store for this party - - because I believe in the principles that made us great.

I believe we are right about family. We are right about freedom and free enterprise. We are right about faith. And most of all, we are right about America's future. We have the strength and spirit in our government, in our communities, and in ourselves to transform America into the nation we have dreamed of for generations.

Thank you for your support -- and may God bless the United States of America.

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"Gators to the W"  
→ Gators = victory '92  
(Ack)

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As you know, one week ago I came back from Los Angeles. I want to begin tonight by ~~giving you a short report on~~ <sup>sharing</sup> what I saw, and what I heard.

Each one of us saw the images of hate and horror -- images we won't soon forget. But what I saw during my time in Los Angeles -- even in the hardest-hit parts of South Central L.A. -- should give us all cause for hope.

Everywhere, the people I talked with told me about the acts of individual heroism -- about the extraordinary courage of ordinary people. Some braved the gangs of looters, to form "bucket brigades" ~~to~~ <sup>try</sup> put out fires when the firetrucks couldn't get through. Some stood <sup>up</sup> against the angry mobs -- reached across the barrier of color -- to ~~save lives~~ <sup>help a child or save a life</sup>. / ~~Many of these aren't the stories you'll see on the nightly news -- but they are stories that tell us the power of simple human decency.~~ <sup>These stories may not make headlines -- but they sure made me proud to be an American.</sup>



Second, we <sup>we've got to fight a fine counter to</sup> ~~must~~ spark an economic revival in <sup>urban</sup> ~~urban~~ America.

That means establishing Enterprise Zones <sup>FOR</sup> ~~in~~ our inner cities.

It means reforming our welfare system -- <sup>replacing the handout w/ a hand-</sup> ~~putting an end to the~~ <sup>up.</sup> ~~perverse disincentives that encourage welfare and discourage~~

work. Third, we must revolutionize American education.

That's why we've built <sup>opens</sup> our America 2000 strategy around innovations like choice, competition and community action.

Children in our inner cities deserve the same opportunities that kids in our suburbs have. <sup>The special interests can just step aside:</sup> ~~That means we've got to break the monopoly power of the education establishment. Whether it's public or private or religious, parents -- not the government -- <sup>have a right</sup> ~~should be free~~ to choose their children's schools. //~~

Four, <sup>th</sup> we must promote new hope through home ownership. I've never understood how anyone could be content with the present system -- to take pride in warehousing the poor. The aim behind my HOPE initiative is to give poor families a stake in their communities -- to give them something of value they can pass along to their kids, by turning public housing tenants into homeowners.

At every turn during my time in L.A., I heard people talking about the principles that guide these initiatives: Personal responsibility. Opportunity. Ownership. Independence. Dignity.

You know the sound of those words. <sup>They are Republican words</sup> ~~We all do:~~ That's the American dream. <sup>They are the heart & soul of</sup>

*They're at the heart of the Rep. Party  
They're at the soul of the Am Dream*

*New, we*

We all know what the critics will say. They ~~say~~ say:

"you've proposed all this before." That's true -- they're right. *They tried me down.*  
*I'd hate to think they saw the light by the time of it being:*  
But now it's time to act on these proposals -- because this time, they know -- we are right.

~~My~~ <sup>178</sup> First order of business is to build a bipartisan effort ~~in~~ support <sup>for</sup> of immediate action on this agenda. We won't settle for business-as-usual -- measuring <sup>no more</sup> what we achieve by the <sup>success our system</sup> size of the bureaucracy ~~we~~ build. This time, we must put our principles to work -- and we'll take the case for change directly to the American people.

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So far tonight, I've spoken about what government can do. <sup>-- But</sup> ~~govt alone won't solve our problems, Govt can make social laws, but it can't~~ Now, I want to speak about what society must do. Because there's ~~something society must cultivate that government cannot provide.~~ <sup>make much good. No law can change what we have in our hearts -- no program can reform a guilty conscience. That's also</sup> ~~Something we can't legislate -- or establish by government order.~~ <sup>morality is not enough.</sup> I'm talking about the moral sense that must guide us all. In the simplest terms -- I'm talking about knowing right from wrong <sup>what is wrong</sup> -- and doing what's right.

Go back to Los Angeles for a minute. Time and again the people I met there put their finger on one root cause for the

turmoil we see: the dissolution of the family. They're right.  
 Ask yourself: <sup>What keeps a kid in school, away from drugs, & off the streets?</sup> ~~What's the determining fact right now for whether~~  
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 not government spending. It's not the number of SBA loans or HUD  
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ourselves to transform America into the nation we have dreamed of  
for generations.

Thank you for your support -- and may God bless the United  
 States of America.



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1992

NOTE TO MATT SCULLY

FROM: BILL KRISTOL *BK/SS*

Very good -- very few edits -- check with Karl Jackson's office (McKittrick?) to see if there's obligatory stuff that should go in this year (hostages?) -- and discuss with McConnell -- then fax before we leave Japan.

(Draft/MS)

MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS  
BY THE VICE PRESIDENT  
Arlington National Cemetery  
May 25, 1992

Thank you, Peter Ford. Secretary Cheney, members of the Joint Chiefs, Major-General [William] Streeter, Chaplain [Richard] Donavan -- thank you all. It's an honor to stand here with you. And I'm equally honored to be here in the presence of each of you, the friends and family of America's finest.

A poet once wrote: "Things reveal themselves in passing away." It's a line full of truth, and nowhere more so than here, in the quiet of this place.

Here, America marks the passing of so many lives: headstones, Stars of David, and crosses row on row. So many lives -- not wasted, but unfinished. Our sons, our fathers, brothers, sisters, and friends. Some died in jungles, some died on beaches, others at sea, and still others in the desert. Some were obscure, except to those who wept for them; some renowned<sup>ed</sup> -- generals, admirals, and the young president beneath the flickering torch just a short walk from here, and his younger brother not far from there.

Such a still and sad place, and yet here we can glimpse the full measure of their lives. It's revealed in our presence here

Today -- for we have not forgotten them. ~~In that terrible void we feel. In a pain that will not die.~~ But even more, it's revealed in a fleeting half-smile as the mind reaches far back to another time, when they walked and worked and laughed and loved among us. That smile may be the best tribute of all.

We honor our dead with monuments, but a monument is such a limited thing: A sculptor may capture bravery -- or defiance, or nobility. But what human hand can ever quite capture the secrets within each heart? Secrets shared with us, but fully known only to the divine Artisan who made them, calling each by name. A solid monument can render homage, but never justice, to the real and fragile people we knew in life.

There's a side to us that sometimes wonders, Was it really worth it? "Duty, honor, country" -- these words are so intangible and our pain so real. We hear cynics say that wars are never just. And they're partly right: wars do disclose the baser, crueler side of human nature. ~~-- a serious case of maladjustment, as the psychologists would put it, in the whole race.~~ And yet, who could leave here a cynic?

Just look around: Walk along these silent paths, feel a gentle breeze, receive the warmth of the sun, draw a deep breath. Look back to our city with its imposing buildings and sheltering homes, its shaded parks and busy streets, and all the little joys

These places afford. Look at each face as if you would never see it again.

And then ask: How did they give all this up? Where did they find the courage? How do men and women who have ~~not even fully~~ drawn the breath of life, give it up so freely?

The cynic has no answer. And perhaps the nearest anyone has come to an answer is in the familiar words: "Greater love hath no man than this, than that he would lay down his life for his brother."

To live, as all of us here know, is to learn that love and sorrow often go together. But this place of grass and stone reveals which is the stronger. They died because they loved life. We come in sorrow -- but it's a joyful love that brings us here. A love that knew not "its own depths until the hour of separation"; a love that bears the brunt of night, and the stillness of the day -- yet never, never dies.

# # #

PITNOT

--it's been said that status quo is Latin for "the mess we're in."

--the fundamental decisions must flow from the bottom up, not the top down.

--we can't preach \_\_\_ abroad and practice \_\_\_ at home.

--DeTocqueville foresaw the danger of a bureaucratic government reducing Americans to a state of "perpetual childhood." Such a government, he wrote, "does not tyrannize, but it compresses, extinguishes, and stupefies a people, till each nation is reduced to nothing better than a flock...of which government is the shepherd."

--the fastest growing economies in the world -- Hong Kong and Singapore -- have no capital gains tax at all.

--MLK: "I don't know what the future holds, but I know who holds the future."

*State no 40 is*

*"Virtue, liberty & indep"*

*But you can't have  
lib w/out indep.*

*& you can't have  
indep w/out virtue.*

- <sup>1</sup> I think the necessity of being ready increases. Look to it.  
*Letter (this is the whole message) to Governor Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania [April 8, 1861]*
- <sup>2</sup> This is essentially a people's contest . . . It is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men—to lift artificial weights from all shoulders—to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all—to afford all an unfettered start, and a fair chance, in the race of life.  
*Message to Congress in Special Session [July 4, 1861]*
- <sup>3</sup> Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights.<sup>1</sup>  
*First Annual Message to Congress [December 3, 1861]*
- <sup>4</sup> It is called the Army of the Potomac but it is only McClellan's bodyguard . . . If McClellan is not using the army, I should like to borrow it for a while.  
*Washington, D.C. [April 9, 1862]*
- <sup>5</sup> It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself and claims kindred to the great God who made him.  
*Address on colonization to a Negro deputation at Washington [August 14, 1862]*
- <sup>6</sup> My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that.  
*Letter to Horace Greeley [August 22, 1862]*
- <sup>7</sup> I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. . . . I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men, everywhere, could be free.  
*Ib.*
- <sup>8</sup> On the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and
- sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state, or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.  
*Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation [September 22, 1862]<sup>2</sup>*
- <sup>9</sup> [I feel] somewhat like the boy in Kentucky who stubbed his toe while running to see his sweetheart. The boy said he was too big to cry, and far too badly hurt to laugh.  
*Reply as to how he felt about the New York elections.<sup>3</sup> From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly [November 22, 1862]*
- <sup>10</sup> A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people, and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability.  
*Second Annual Message to Congress [December 1, 1862]*
- <sup>11</sup> If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and in eternity.  
*Ib.*
- <sup>12</sup> The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.  
Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the last generation. We say we are for the Union. The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth. Other means may succeed; this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just
- <sup>2</sup>The Emancipation Proclamation was issued one hundred days later [January 1, 1863].
- <sup>3</sup>The election was a victory for Horatio Seymour, Democratic candidate for governor of New York. Moreover, throughout the North the Democrats picked up a number of congressional seats and won a number of state elections.

<sup>1</sup>See Webster, 450:4.

— a way which if followed the world will forever applaud and God must forever bless.

*Ib.*

- <sup>1</sup> Beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward and give us victories.

*Letter to Major General Joseph Hooker [January 26, 1863]*

- <sup>2</sup> The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea.

*Letter to James C. Conkling [August 26, 1863]*

- <sup>3</sup> I have endured a great deal of ridicule without much malice; and have received a great deal of kindness, not quite free from ridicule. I am used to it.

*Letter to James H. Hackett [November 2, 1863]*

- <sup>4</sup> Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate — we cannot consecrate — we cannot hallow — this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.<sup>1</sup>

*Address at Gettysburg [November 19, 1863]*

<sup>1</sup> See Wycliffe, 143:12; Webster, 450:14; Disraeli, 501:6; Garrison, 505:19; and Parker, 537:15.

- <sup>5</sup> The President last night had a dream. He was in a party of plain people and as it became known who he was they began to comment on his appearance. One of them said, "He is a common-looking man." The President replied, "Common-looking people are the best in the world: that is the reason the Lord makes so many of them."

*From Letters of John Hay and Extracts from His Diary, edited by C. L. HAY [December 23, 1863]*

- <sup>6</sup> I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me.

*Letter to A. G. Hodges [April 4, 1864]*

- <sup>7</sup> The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty. And the American people just now are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word we do not mean the same thing. With some, the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men and the product of other men's labor. Here are two, not only different, but incompatible things, called by the same name, liberty. And it follows that each of the things is by the respective parties called by two different and incompatible names, liberty and tyranny.

The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as his liberator, while the wolf denounces him for the same act. . . . Plainly the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of liberty.

*Address at the Sanitary Fair, Baltimore [April 18, 1864]*

- <sup>8</sup> I do not allow myself to suppose that either the convention or the League have concluded to decide that I am either the greatest or best man in America, but rather they have concluded that it is not best to swap horses while crossing the river, and have further concluded that I am not so poor a horse that they might not make a botch of it in trying to swap.

*Reply to the National Union League [June 9, 1864]*

- <sup>9</sup> Truth is generally the best vindication against slander.

*Letter to Secretary Stanton, refusing to dismiss Postmaster-General Montgomery Blair [July 18, 1864]*

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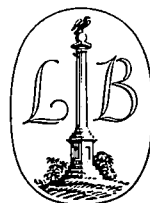
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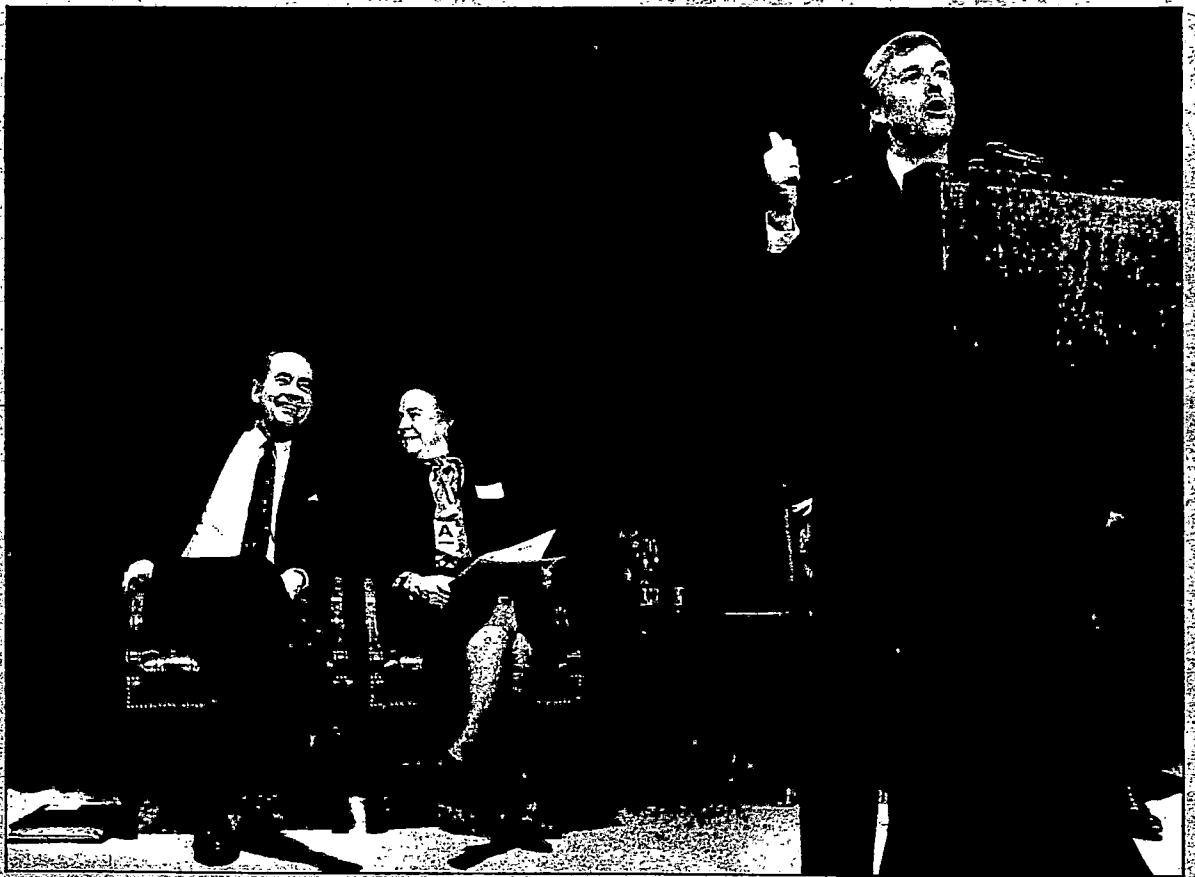
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# THE PITTSBURGH PRESS SUNDAY MAGAZINE

## ELSIE

PRESIDENTIAL CONFIDANTE  
POWER BROKER, MORE THAN  
JUST A RICH MAN'S WIFE

March 25, 1990



Last December in Washington, D.C., Elsie Hillman joined Attorney General Dick Thornburgh on stage as Vice President Dan Quayle addressed her group of 180 George Bush supporters from Pennsylvania. In May, while waiting to receive an honorary law degree at Westminster College, she turned to joke with friend Stanley Gumberg and those behind him in line.



By Ellen M. Perlmutter Photographed by Robin Rombach

# ELSIE

SHE'S ALWAYS IN A HURRY, ALWAYS A LITTLE LATE, BUT ELSIE HILLMAN MADE PLENTY OF GOOD CONNECTIONS IN HER POLITICAL JOURNEY FROM WARD CHAIRMAN TO THE INNER SANCTUM

**E**LSIE HILLMAN is angry. No, furious. She has just read an anonymous article in a Republican Party newsletter that suggests money is the root of her political success. "There are some people out there . . ." She pauses, shakes her head and regains her composure. "They have bigger problems than I do."

She is sitting in her third-floor office at the Westin William Penn Hotel amid a pile of GOP memorabilia and pictures. As a Republican National Committee member, she shares an office suite with the county Republican Committee. By now — 38 years after getting hooked on politics in the first Dwight D. Eisenhower campaign — she feels she should have overcome accusations of dilettante, a well-heeled wife with time to dabble.

"I think, to me, having money sometimes is a burden," she says. "It's more because of what some people expect you should be able to do. It doesn't work that way. It doesn't make everybody happier. It's nicer, but it doesn't solve all the problems."

Less than a year and a half ago, Elsie (everybody calls her by her first name) was credited with putting Pennsylvania in the Republican column for her long-time friend, George Bush, a crowning political achievement. A few weeks after the 1988 election, George and Barbara Bush ate lunch on the Hillman family yacht, the Madcap, off the coast of Florida. A picture of Elsie squinting into the sun, with the president-elect at the wheel, hangs in her office. The day after the inauguration, Elsie and Henry Hillman attended a private dinner at the White House.

The Hillmans have been friends of the Bushes for 40-odd years. They are even extended family of sorts — Elsie's first cousin, Louise Mead, is married to the

president's uncle, John Walker. And Barbara's father once dated Elsie's aunt. Elsie insists it was her admiration for the way Bush, as Republican National Committee chairman, handled Watergate in the early 1970s that convinced her he was presidential material. She began campaigning for Bush in 1979. She didn't stop until election night 1988, when a victorious Bush called her on a loudspeaker telephone so all campaign workers could hear him say thank you, Elsie.

Elsie Mead Hilliard Hillman now has the ultimate power in a power-hungry society — direct access to the president of the United States.

And while she may not have all the money in the world, by most of our standards it appears that she does come close. She is, after all, married to a man with an estimated fortune of \$3 billion, a sum that vaults him above Donald Trump.

"Every time she walks into a room, people want money," says her longtime friend and recently retired personal assistant and secretary, Mary Allison "Cissy" Rylands. "She's besieged daily by people who want her to work on their projects, to give them money. It doesn't work that way. Besides, it's Henry Hillman's money, not hers."

The daughter of a well-to-do steel executive, Elsie was brought up to spend a comfortable life involved in perfectly acceptable volunteer activities typical for a woman of means. Yet while Henry Lea Hillman pursued his successful career expanding on his father's coal and coke brokerage business, his wife went her own, unpretentious way — a route that took her out of the drawing room to the inner sanctums of the Republican Party, and the White House.

In the eyes of Pittsburgh, being the wife of Henry Hillman made her a member of the

power elite. "She is an insider. She is Pittsburgh aristocracy. She moves and grooves with important and famous people," says state Auditor General Barbara Hafer, Elsie's choice for governor.

But Elsie refused to abandon her personal agenda, one she began developing during her early years in the Republican Party. She thoroughly enjoyed being out front, taking up factional issues and pushing GOP candidates. Her dedication was not always without controversy. She joined an anti-war group, called Peace Links, and contributed both money and time to abortion rights organizations.

Despite her difference with Bush on the topic, she has plunged into the abortion rights battle. Last spring she marched in Washington, and this year she formed a coalition called Western Pennsylvanians for Choice.

"I think he would love to heal that rift. He regrets the fact that there is a rift" in the country's feelings about abortion.

In many ways Elsie was an old-fashioned politician who believed in patronage for those who worked hard in the Republican Party. Among those for whom she put her reputation on the line is former county Commissioner Robert N. Peirce Jr., target of an unsuccessful sex-blackmail scheme in 1973. No charges were filed against Peirce, but Elsie was called to testify before a grand jury and the two blackmailers received prison terms in 1978.

Elsie has almost made a career of promoting Republicans for public office and had a stake in the early political aspirations of Sen. John Heinz and U.S. Attorney General Dick Thornburgh.

"Elsie was in Japan when Rep. (Robert) Corbett died (in 1972)," recalls Heinz. "Once the seat was vacant, we had only two to three weeks for each party to nominate a replacement." He contacted Elsie immediately, he





# FREEDOM

Elsie bid Barbara Bush goodbye after a White House reception for Pennsylvania supporters, hosted a granddaughter's birthday party at the Hillman home in Squirrel Hill and shared the head table with Sue Roselle, executive director of Women's Health Services, during a dinner at The Pittsburgh Hilton and Towers feting Elsie for abortion rights support.



Elsie helped Jim Wray staff Bush headquarters in Downtown Pittsburgh on primary election night.



Henry (second from left) and Elsie Hillman greeted friends at Westminster's commencement last May.

says, and she pledged her support of his nomination.

She was instrumental, through her connections with Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., in Thornburgh's appointment as U.S. attorney in 1969, giving him two hours to decide whether he wanted the nomination. She went on to campaign vigorously for Thornburgh in his subsequent races for governor.

It became a political axiom that Pennsylvania Republicans seek Elsie's support before attempting to secure political appointments. She admits to enjoying the role. "Don't forget. This gives her pleasure," says the Hillmans' eldest daughter, Lea Simonds. She gets a kick out of it.

Elsie had found, however, after the Eisenhower victory in 1952, that she had become active in a party dominated by white, Anglo-Saxon Protestant males. The experience gave her a purpose. "It was just the injustice of things. I wanted to reach out, and I wanted the Republican party to be a very caring party," she says.

She began working her way up from 14th Ward Republican chairman, through county and state leadership positions, to become in 1975 one of Pennsylvania's two Republican National Committee members. But not without knocks and bruises. Here she was, a woman in a man's political game. She also remained steadfastly committed to the early Republican party of moderation while the rest of her colleagues — including Bush and Thornburgh — moved to the right.

Like the Kennedys, like the Rockefellers, and even like the Bushes, Elsie Hillman understood that money gave her a freedom that, if used wisely, could mean something. She realized financial status provided her with an opportunity. Her staff included a cook, housekeeper, laundress, gardener and

all-purpose caretaker to handle the household with husband and four children.

"She was one woman who was in a position to help us," says Arthur Edmunds, executive director of the Urban League of Pittsburgh in the late 1960s and 1970s when Elsie sat on his board. "At that time, we were trying to persuade employers to open up to minorities. We wanted to facilitate meeting with top management to institute programs for minorities. Elsie would say, 'I know, so-and-so. I'll get you an appointment.' And she did." Elsie's longtime lawyer, Wendell Freeland, who is black, says, "Blacks almost always looked at Elsie Hillman as our resource, not as Henry's wife."

In those years, black leaders and activists returned her favors by introducing Elsie in the minority communities. For her, they squired Thornburgh and Heinz through the Democratic enclaves of Philadelphia. Black activist Nate Smith says the black community immediately appreciated Elsie. "She's real," he says.

So, if there's one thing Elsie Hillman has learned in her 64 years, it's that she has the ability to effect change. "I just think it's great to be part of the strategy... I love being recognized as having been successful, and having worked hard at something I like to do. I had a hard time starting out. I guess that's what put fire in me."

As a child, she learned to play tennis and to shoot, but her fear of horses kept her from learning to ride at the family home in Fox Chapel.

Thomas and Marianna Hilliard sent Elsie to Chatham Hall in Virginia after she finished ninth grade at Ellis School. "I had a ball," she says. So much so that she flunked 11th grade. "I flunked five out of six subjects. How many people do you know who do that? Have you

ever heard of anybody? Neither had I. Neither had my mother or father. They were furious. Totally furious. They had five kids to educate. And this one was goofing around. They were just lucky to get me into another school."

She went on to Connecticut's Ethel Walker School and graduated in 1944. Her love of music prompted her to study piano and voice at Westminster Choir College, founded by her Grandmother Talbott in Princeton, N.J. Her education came to an abrupt halt, however. She fell in love with a handsome Navy pilot on leave from Floyd Bennett Field.

The five Hilliard and the seven Hillman children had grown up together. "Henry was sort of in the same crowd as my older sister. His sister was a great friend of my brother's. We'd always known each other," Elsie says. Both families vacationed in Canada, where the Hillmans still spend their summers.

Within a year, Henry asked her parents for permission to marry Elsie. They were wed on May 12, 1945, after making an "emergency" application the day before while Henry was home from the service on leave. Elsie was 19, Henry, 27. Elsie never returned for her second year of college.

Looking back, it was not easy balancing their public-private lives. The family soon got used to the telephone calls at all hours. "I've told Elsie that if they ever come up with an implanted telephone, she'll be the first to have one," Hillman says while sitting in a conference room off his office in the Grant Building, Downtown. As the head of the family business, Henry Hillman, like his father, Hartwell, studiously avoids publicity. His most familiar explanation is that "the whale that spouts gets harpooned."

Hillman says now that neither of them realized how active Elsie would become.



With two of her seven grandchildren, Elsie watched games being played at her granddaughter's 10th birthday party; on a tour bus in D.C. with the Pennsylvania contingent, she sat behind staffers Bea Habrle and Sandy Johnston.

"Having a two-career family is an excellent thing," he says. "I love her being active."

Yet as wide open as her life appears, she is a fiercely private individual who protects her family like a mother bear fending off predators. The children — Lea Simonds, Audrey Fisher, Henry Jr. ("Boo," to family) and Bill — have stayed out of politics, and the family business. "They should do exactly what they want to do," Elsie says. "Henry's put together management over the years, and they're older than our kids."

Including his girls in the business "didn't occur to Henry at that stage of the game," Elsie says. "Henry Jr. went out to the West Coast and he's become a professional (businessman). Bill went to business school and graduated cum laude. He wants to do things his way. I'm just glad they don't feel any guilt complex."

"I don't think it's been easy for any of the kids, especially when your parents are such high-profile..."

The family consults a security firm for advice, but its members take no unusual precautions in their daily lives. They moved to their 2½-story brick house in the exclusive Morewood Heights section of Squirrel Hill when their children were young. Now, the house with the sandbox and the giant toy gorilla in the living room seems to have been taken over by the frequent visits of their seven grandchildren.

Elsie drives a 1985 gray Buick Skylark. "I just look for the elephant (hood ornament) on the front and I know it's Elsie," says Elsie's travel agent and friend, Gladys Edmunds, wife of Arthur Edmunds.

A religious woman, Elsie taught Sunday school at Calvary Episcopal Church in Shady side, where she sang in the choir. She gave up the church activities after becoming involved in politics. For relaxation, the couple practiced on their twin grand pianos in the library, Elsie using sheet music, Henry by ear. They performed for friends, not only music, but short skits and verse. Friends pull out old pictures of the couple, dressed in outrageous costumes, entertaining their guests with funny poems. "We've done foolish things like that together over the years," Hillman says. "I do most of the writing, but Elsie gets the credit for it. I'll take a couple of hours to work on something, and she's the one who gets the compliments."

As far back as their children can remember, their mother was always rushing somewhere — her hair pulled back by her signature hair band, her sleeves sometimes fastened with safety pins because she left her cuff links at home, or a cleaning tag still attached to her dress.

She's involved in a long list of charitable organizations, and forever running late. Always things to do: Stopping off at Murphy's to pick up some cheap magnifying eyeglasses



Elsie with Lee Atwater, Republican National Committee chairman

until she has time to order the reading glasses she just lost, again. Stopping to see a friend, always with the familiar greeting, "Hi, dearie." Transporting her grandchildren, who affectionately call her "Moo."

Some are shocked, others amused, when Elsie sometimes appears slightly disheveled, but perfectly comfortable, in the modest outfits that she often buys out of catalogs.

"I keep reading those articles that people write on time management. I love those articles. I think something is going to hit me. I just get in under the wire," she says.

**E**LSIE-WATCHERS envy her high-energy levels and ability to get by on no more than six hours of sleep a night. "My eyeballs open up at 5 o'clock. I have my own coffee pot, and I make coffee at 6. I have an office upstairs. I can read or dictate, and open the day's mail. Do whatever. It's my space."

Says former assistant Rylands, "Elsie's not happy sitting still. That's impossible for her, and that may be her liability. Her mind is always going. There are always things to be done."

She is most happy in the kitchen, cooking

and talking and eating with friends. Longtime friend Virginia Ahlbrandt, widow of former Allegheny International CEO Roger Ahlbrandt, is continually amazed at the ease with which Elsie can "whip up" a dinner for 20 of her closest friends.

"You have to let Elsie do things her way. She's not going to change," says Freeland.

And that includes the way she has fun. For example, there was the trip to Johnstown to track down a commode sent as a gag gift from actor Robert Redford to Paul Newman during the filming of the movie, "Slap Shot." Elsie read about the gift, and figured the toilet would be a perfect donation for the WQED-TV auction. She grabbed friend Lela Burgwin, and the two of them drove to Johnstown. Newman handed over the toilet, and Elsie gave it to WQED.

After good friend Walter Curley was named ambassador to France, Elsie dashed off to Paris to help the Curleys decorate their quarters.

There were the costume parties held by the wives of the husbands who were members of the Willie "The Actor" Sutton Society, the name of the investment group the husbands created in the 1950s and named after the notorious bank robber.

And there was the White House visit

through the back door without the knowledge of the president and first lady — this time, Ronald and Nancy Reagan. Elsie helped Johnstown florist George Griffith prepare the water lily centerpieces for a state dinner in 1981. "It was my partner and I and Elsie. The White House staff had no idea who this kooky woman was. But she had a ball. We finished just before they opened the doors for the guests to enter," Griffith recalls. They left down the back stairs of the White House.

The next morning, Elsie took Griffith to the vice president's mansion for breakfast with the Bushes.

"If you think I'm taking this lightly, you're wrong. I think all of this is totally awesome," she says of her experiences.

The Hillmans talk about slowing down. They took off for 42 days last fall to fly around the world. This spring, they spent five weeks in Nassau playing golf, a game she enjoys immensely. The one time she made a hole-in-one, the family celebrated.

Elsie secretly wished that maybe 1990 would be a slow political year. But instead of disengaging, she has leaped with both feet into the most thankless political issue of the decade — abortion. It is not an easy battle for her, considering the president's 180-degree turn from abortion rights advocate to anti-abortion in the mid-1980s. "Eight to 10 years ago, he was pro-choice," she says. "It is one basic issue on which we disagree."

But, as Barbara Bush explains in a telephone interview, "It doesn't make a difference (to the president) because, on the big issues, the fiscal problems, on the foreign affairs, they agree. They both respect each other's right to do or think what they want to, and I have enormous respect for that. I feel it's a little bit — it's like asking Elsie or George to change their religion."

"They've thought it out. They're very sensitive about it, and having said that, they still have respect for the other person's beliefs. They have discussed it, but I think they've agreed to disagree on that."

Elsie agrees, but remains committed to the issue. As she told a group of supporters the night she received a special achievement award from Women's Health Services:

"If we allowed one issue to dictate our politics, our system as we know it would go down the chute. I'm very much in favor of what I'm doing, of what I believe in."

As for everything that has happened, she adds: "Could you ask for anything more. We have been really blessed. We're very fortunate people. Looking back, I probably wouldn't have taken as much time away from the family."

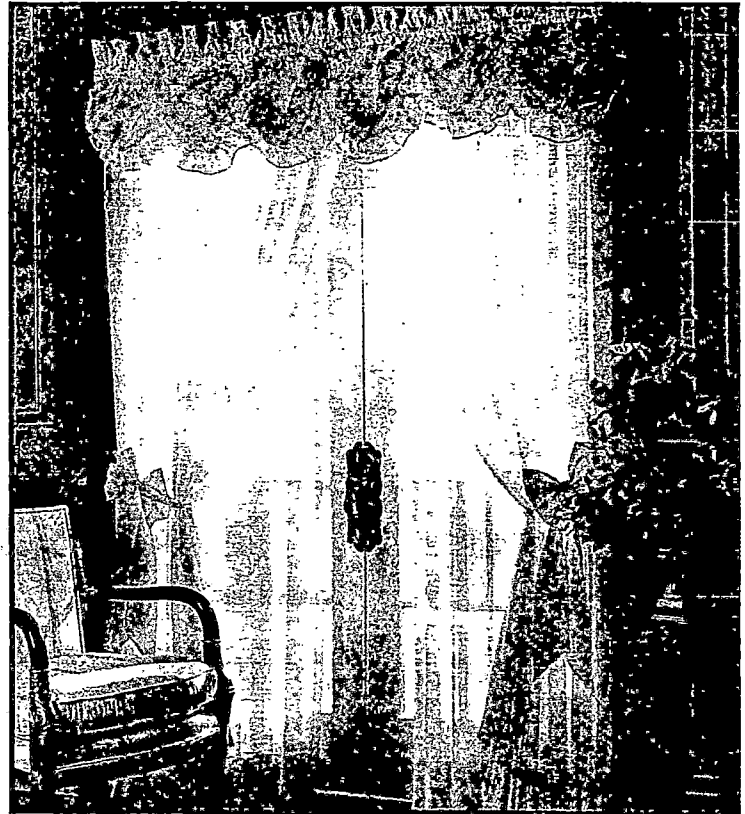
"But, honestly, there isn't a whole lot I'd do differently."

(Ellen M. Perlmutter is a Pittsburgh Press staff writer.)



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# KAUFMANN'S

realities, and important opportunities that now confront us.

This report emphasizes the enduring political, economic, and military foundations of our national strategy, yet acknowledges the mandate for change in implementing elements of that strategy. While addressing our strategic relationship with the Soviet Union as an inescapable priority, we will work with our allies to respond to new political challenges, taking into account a more internally oriented and less threatening Soviet Union. While contributing to global stability as only America can, we will shift our focus to regional threats and peaceful engagement. While reducing nuclear and conventional force levels on the Continent, we will work with our NATO allies to foster reconciliation, security, and democracy in a Europe whole and free. And while providing adequately for our defense, our economic well-being will remain the foundation of our long-term strength.

Our response to strategic challenges has always been shaped by what we are as a people, for our values are the link between our past and our future, between our domestic life and our foreign policy, between our power and our purpose. Our responsibility as a Nation remains not only to protect our citizens and our interests but also to help create a new world in which our fundamental ideals not only survive but flourish. That is the essence of our national security strategy.

I look to this report to be the foundation for a productive, nonpartisan, national dialog as we continue to develop and articulate a strategic approach that will guide us safely into the 21st century.

**Nomination of William Taylor To Be a Member and Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**

*August 13, 1991*

The President today announced his intention to nominate William Taylor, of Illinois, to be a member and Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for a term expiring

February 28, 1993. He would succeed L. William Seidman.

Currently Mr. Taylor serves as staff director of the Division of Banking Supervision and Regulation at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank in Washington, DC. He served as a bank examiner with the Federal Reserve Bank in Chicago, IL, 1961-1968; and as vice president in charge of lending with the Upper Avenue Bank in Chicago, IL, 1968-1972. From 1972 to 1976, he served as vice president and manager of James W. Rouse and Co., a real estate development and banking firm in Chicago, IL.

Mr. Taylor graduated from Cornell College (B.A., 1961). He was born June 24, 1939, in Chicago, IL. Mr. Taylor is married, has three children, and resides in Oakton, VA.

**Remarks at the Annual Convention of the National Fraternal Order of Police in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania**

*August 14, 1991*

Thank you all. And Dewey, thank you for that very generous introduction. The Government has a good relationship with this outstanding organization. Many of you have been to the White House. Many more I hope will come. But I want to thank your president for the introduction and for his leadership.

I want to, of course, salute the Attorney General, Dick Thornburgh, so well-known to everybody, not just in Pittsburgh, but across this country, for the job he's done for law enforcement. I want to thank the members of the Fraternal Order of Police, ladies and gentlemen. I want to thank all of you, all 3,000 of you, for the warmth of that greeting.

Now I know how Barry Bonds and Bobby Bonilla feel over at Three Rivers Stadium. [Laughter] I don't think so many great defenders have gathered in Pittsburgh since the last reunion of the Steelers' Super Bowl teams. [Laughter]

A couple of years ago, 2 years ago, I was scheduled to address you. I couldn't because of the tragic death of an American

hostage. Maybe you all remember him. I certainly do: Colonel William Higgins. Today, I am delighted to be here at a time when hostages are being released from the Middle East.

This is a very difficult time, let's face it, for the families of those still held hostage. For years they've endured the cruel water torture, you might say, of occasional vague promises followed by crushing disappointment. They've seen their loved ones used as political puppets, but they haven't been able to identify the puppeteers.

We cannot tell, I wish I could tell you, but we cannot tell what lies ahead. But this administration will never rest until every hostage is free to rejoin his loved ones and return to the America that loves them.

I think it's appropriate to say that I want to once again express my strong support to Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar of the United Nations for his continuing efforts to free all the hostages. They're doing a good job there and trying hard, and we support him 100 percent.

And I look out over this crowd, and I expect many fought in the war preceding Desert Storm. And I might say to those who did serve in Vietnam, while we're talking about accounting for people: We will do everything to our level-best to account for every single MIA in the Vietnam area.

I'm here today because, as in the Middle East, our entire administration opposes chaos and lawlessness, and stands shoulder-to-shoulder with those who strive for law and order. And Dewey, once again, thank you for your kind words.

As you well know, there are no magic, one-step solutions to the complex problems of crime and drugs. In some cases, education, employment, career counseling—these things sometimes can help turn prisoners into productive citizens. And we recognize that. Drug rehabilitation can direct ex-drug users toward useful lives. But sometimes these means don't work. And we must remember that the first obligation of a penal system is to punish those who break our laws.

Today, I want to discuss ways in which we can help free America from the fear of crime and drugs, and in the process thank those of you in this organization who have had a constructive input into the legislation

that I want to talk about. Frankly, I am proud of our domestic agenda, our administration's domestic agenda. We have strong initiatives in child care and clean air and home ownership and transportation, and other areas as well. But I'm especially proud of our war on crime. Our outgoing Attorney General, with me here today, Dick Thornburgh, has played a tremendous role in this fight. And he's taken his job as America's chief law enforcement officer very seriously. Relentlessly, tenaciously, he's pursued those who prey on our society. <sup>13</sup>

Dick, on behalf of all Americans I want to thank you in this, your home town of Pittsburgh, for your superb service to our country as Attorney General. Leaving politics aside, this Nation owes you a real vote of gratitude.

We come here armed with some good news. Last year the percentage of American households affected by crime fell to an estimated 24 percent, the lowest rate since the Federal Government introduced this indicator in 1975. But as good as that may sound, it is hard to celebrate the fact that nearly one in every four households feels the touch of crime each year. So today let's talk about building an America even more deeply committed to the values that make law and order possible.

One good step in my view would be to ensure that Clarence Thomas becomes the next Justice on the United States Supreme Court. This man knows, Clarence Thomas knows, as Teddy Roosevelt said, that America will not be a good place for any of us until it is a good place for all of us to live in. He has lived the values that we hold dear: duty, decency, and personal responsibility. And he's promoted those values through his career in public service.

I don't know how many saw the announcement I made up in Maine with Clarence by my side when I announced this appointment, but his personal story cannot help but move people, inspire them.

I nominated Judge Thomas because he has the brains and the background, the character to promote fidelity to the Constitution and to uphold our commitment to equal opportunity. I ask you to help support those values by urging the Senate to con-

firm Clarence Thomas as our next Supreme Court Justice.

Values, values is what we're talking about. It's what drives you in your careers. We can't underestimate the importance of these values since, as you know, police cannot maintain the peace without the help, the support, and the respect of the people they serve.

When you deal with crime's victims and its perpetrators, you know that our citizens want and deserve to feel safe, to live in communities in which they are safe. But no one should underestimate the difficulty of bringing order to streets decimated by lawlessness and chaos. 20

First, our administration is committed to rewarding good police work. By the end of this year, we will have 50 percent more Federal prosecutors than in 1988. We're on our way to doubling the capacity of the Federal prisons. That will help us house more than 2,500 dangerous criminals convicted since 1989 under tough Federal laws that require a mandatory 5-year sentence for using a gun in a violent crime or a drug trafficking offense.

We've acted to curb potential furlough abuse. Under Dick Thornburgh, and I salute him for this, we've tightened the furlough review process for inmates, further restricting the already limited furlough opportunities for Federal offenders. In April of 1989 the furlough rate was 1.2 per 100 inmates. This April it'll be less than half that. And of course, no furloughs are granted for anyone serving a sentence of life without parole. There will be no let-up. Furlough is a privilege, and it's not a right. 31

And again, with the help of many here, our administration has acted to punish hardened criminals—career—what you all call career criminals—under the Federal Armed Criminal Career Act. You shouldn't have to endure the frustration of watching a seasoned criminal walk free because we didn't have the facilities or the prosecutors or the will to take the law, and our law enforcement officers, seriously. We would like every State to have tough laws to deal with violent criminals. But we're not waiting for those who don't.

Project Triggerlock, started just in April, already has produced 850 indictments against persons for firearm offenses. Togeth-

er, we've seized criminals' assets, using them to fund law enforcement and building new prisons. More than \$700 million of the assets seized have been returned to State and local law enforcement agencies for use in fighting crime. You talk about poetic justice; that's it. And it's long overdue.

But this is just a beginning, and you know it. You're out there on the front lines. You know it better than I do. We have a very good chance this year of passing the administration's comprehensive package to combat violent crime. Nearly two and a half years ago I announced our Violent Crime Act legislation, asking Congress to back up our law enforcement officials with laws that are fair, fast, and final. That package starts with a commonsense proposition: Don't send police into battle wearing handcuffs. 45

And so, we proposed stiff penalties for criminals using semiautomatic weapons, an improved exclusionary rule, and habeas corpus reforms. These proposals—and if you haven't seen them, take a look at them—these proposals tell criminals: You will serve the time. They also tell police and law-abiding citizens: We will reclaim our neighborhoods and streets.

Our package also says: Let's give our law officers the respect they deserve, in part by imposing the death penalty on those who kill a law enforcement officer.

Our proposals impose tough punishment on drug kingpins who threaten a Federal witness or a juror or a judge. We want a good faith exception to the exclusionary rule. There's no reason, none at all, that good police officers should be penalized and criminals freed because a judge or lawyer bungled a search warrant. We want habeas corpus reform that will prevent criminals and lawyers from using technicalities to gum up our justice system.

In short, the time has come to show less compassion for the architects of crime and more compassion for its victims. And you all know it: no group suffers more from violent crime than the poor, a group most heavily victimized by lawlessness. 55

Working with Congress, we reauthorized the 1984 Victims of Crime Act and boosted its annual Victims Compensation and Assistance Fund to \$150 million. These dollars came not from taxpayers but from crimi-

nals' fines and penalties. After all, crime shouldn't pay; let the criminals pay it for a change. And that's what happens as we try to support these victims of crime.

We stepped up efforts to implement the Victim-Witness Protection Act and the new Victims' Rights and Restitution Act. And let me note how our Violent Crime Control Act of 1991 gives further aid to innocent victims of crime. It includes new protections for witnesses and abused kids. It provides rules that make it easier to prosecute those who commit sexual violence against women and children. It imposes mandatory HIV testing of accused sex offenders, and it guarantees a victim's right to address the court at sentencing.

I'm very happy that a bipartisan coalition in the Senate has passed a crime bill that includes most of the features in our original legislation. We now look for the House Judiciary Committee to act in an equally responsible manner, so that the full House may follow suit.

To build upon this Nation's commitment to order, we must enact a comprehensive crime bill that lets police uphold our laws. But at the same time, we should be very careful not to make police responsible for creating peace everywhere.

After all, the fight against crime is everyone's business. Families and neighborhoods, and schools and churches, and drug shelters and businesses and the media—everyone must join this fight. You cannot do your jobs if citizens don't call you, don't trust you, don't work with you. And you can't turn bad people into saints.

For 75 years, this organization, the Fraternal Order of Police, has supported the men and women who have the tough duty of keeping the peace. I pledge my support, and I offer this commitment: Our administration will help you take criminals off the streets, so that Americans can take back their streets.

Barbara asked that I specifically bring you her greetings. She's up to her eyeballs in the grandchild business, as we're on vacation over there in Maine. [Laughter] But I want to just say this, since several in our receiving line mentioned her. She agrees with this and stands with you all, particularly the family aspects of this—the wives and the children who see their husbands out on

the line or the husbands who see their wives out on the line, protecting the communities in this country. And we are grateful to each and every one of you for what you do every single day.

Now, you keep up the good work. Thanks for what you've done. Thanks for your support. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:49 a.m. at the David Laurence Convention Center. In his remarks, he referred to Dewey R. Stokes, president of the National Fraternal Order of Police; Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; Barry Bonds and Bobby Bonilla, members of the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team; American hostage Col. William Higgins, who was executed by his captors in 1989; United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra; and Judge Clarence Thomas, nominee for Supreme Court Associate Justice. Following his remarks, the President returned to Kennebunkport, ME.*

#### Statement on Signing the Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1991 August 14, 1991

Today I have signed H.R. 1455, the "Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1991."

I am pleased that the Congress has eliminated the most serious problems identified in my Memorandum of Disapproval of November 30, 1990, regarding its predecessor, S. 2834 (101st Congress). In particular, I am pleased that the Act, as revised, omits any suggestion that a "request" by the United States Government to third parties may constitute "covert action" as defined by the Act. In addition, I am pleased that the revised provision concerning "timely" notice to the Congress of covert actions incorporates without substantive change the requirement found in existing law. I reiterate my intention to proceed in this area as out-

- Constitution of Syria adopted  
 Carlsbad Caverns National Park established  
 (New Mexico)
- 1940 Totem pole on Washington State Office Campus  
 dedicated
- Rotterdam, Holland devastated by German bombs
- 1942 Congress authorized the Women's Army Corps
- 1945 German submarine, U-858, surrendered 44 miles  
 off New Jersey
- 1948 State of Israel proclaimed and recognized by  
 the U.S.
- 1955 Warsaw Treaty Organization formed
- 1959 Ground-breaking ceremony for the Lincoln Center  
 of the Performing Arts (New York  
 City)
- 1963 Kuwait joined the United Nations
- 1965 John F. Kennedy Memorial dedicated at Runnymede,  
 England
- 1970 Midnight sun returned to North Cape, Norway  
 Start of 2-day Independence Day celebrations  
 in Paraguay

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 May 15th  
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- Roman festival honoring Mercury  
 Straw Hat Day  
 Feast of St. Dymphna, patron of the insane  
 Feast of St. John-Baptist de la Salle  
 Japanese Hollyhock Festival
- 1043 AD St. Hallvard died, (Feast Day; patron of Oslo,  
 Norway)
- 1092 King Philip I of France kidnapped Bertrada  
 de Montfort
- 1464 Final victory of York over Lancaster in the  
 War of the Roses at Hexham,  
 England
- 1602 Cape Cod discovered by Bartholomew Gosnold  
 of England
- 1773 Prince Metternich, Austrian statesman, born
- 1796 Napoleon and his army entered Milan, Italy
- 1800 Start of Napoleon and the French Consular  
 Guard's 5-day crossing of the  
 St. Bernard Pass to Italy
- 1812 New York City's city hall dedicated
- 1848 First hospital in New Jersey opened, a mental  
 institution in Trenton
- 1850 U.S. Botanical Garden re-established by  
 Congress
- 1854 United States Magazine founded
- 1856 Frank Baum, creator of the Wizard of Oz, born
- 1858 Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, opened in  
 London

Dr. Livingstone's party reached the mouth  
of the Zambesi River

1859 Pierre Curie, scientist, born

1860 Garibaldi defeated the Neopolitans at  
Calatafimi, Sicily

1862 U.S. Department of Agriculture established

1864 Gen. Sherman and the Union victorious at  
Resaca, Georgia

1874 Harvard and McGill Universities played foot-  
ball for their only game, but the  
rules were the basis for the  
modern game

1883 Geronimo's Mexican camp captured by the U.S.  
Army

1894 Katherine Anne Porter, author, born

1904 Clifton Fadiman, author-editor, born  
Japanese battleships Hatsuse and Yashima  
hit mines

1905 Las Vegas, Nevada, founded

1909 James Mason, actor, born

1916 Entertainment Tax effected in England

1918 Military planes began the first regular  
airmail service between New  
York City and Washington, D.C.

1920 Tomb of the Unknown Soldier dedicated at  
Arlington National Cemetery,  
Washington, D.C.

1923 Richard Avedon, photographer, born

1940 First nylon stockings sold

1944 Clyde Shoun pitched a no-hitter and Cincin-  
nati beat Boston, 1-0

1947 \$400 million expenditure approved by Congress  
to fight Communism in Greece  
and Turkey

1952 Virgil Trucks pitched a no-hitter and Detroit  
beat Washington, 1-0

1957 Britain's first hydrogen bomb tested

1958 Sputnik 3 launched by the Russians

1960 Sputnik 4, Russian satellite, launched  
Don Cardwell's no-hitter let Chicago beat  
St. Louis 4-0

1963 Gordon Cooper orbited the World in a Mercury  
capsule, Faith 7

1964 First stage of the Aswan High Dam completed  
in Egypt

1965 Avalanche struck Garmisch-Partenkirchen,  
Germany

1967 Edward Hopper, artist, died

1968 Northern Japan struck by an earthquake

1969 Abe Fortas became the first U.S. Supreme Court  
Justice to retire under outside  
pressure

1971 Hollyhock Festival at Kyoto, Japan  
Donald F. Duncan, Yo-Yo inventor, died

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**THE ALMANAC  
OF DATES**

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**EVENTS OF THE PAST FOR  
EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR**

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**LINDA MILLGATE**

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Harcourt Brace Jovanovich      New York and London

That the hands of the sisters Death and  
Night incessantly softly wash again, and  
ever again, this soiled world.

WALT WHITMAN, "Reconciliation," *Drum-Taps*,  
1865.

- 49 But dream not helm and harness  
The sign of valor true;  
Peace hath higher tests of manhood  
Than battle ever knew.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, "The Hero,"  
1853.

50 The example of America must be the example  
not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of  
peace because peace is the healing and elevating  
influence of the world, and strife is not. There is  
such a thing as a man being too proud to fight.  
There is such a thing as a nation being so right that  
it does not need to convince others by force that it  
is right.

WOODROW WILSON, in a speech in Convention  
Hall, Philadelphia, May 10, 1915.

- 51 There is a price which is too great to pay for  
peace, and that price can be put in one word. One  
cannot pay the price of self-respect.

WOODROW WILSON, in a speech in Des Moines,  
Iowa, February 1, 1916.

52 There must be, not a balance of power, but a  
community of power; not organized rivalries, but  
an organized common peace.

WOODROW WILSON, in an address before the  
U.S. Senate, January 22, 1917.

53 A steadfast concert for peace can never be main-  
tained except by a partnership of democratic na-  
tions.

WOODROW WILSON, in his war message to  
Congress, April 2, 1917.

54 Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at.

WOODROW WILSON, the beginning of the first of  
his Fourteen Points, in his message to Congress,  
January 8, 1918.

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## 182. PENNSYLVANIA

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- 1 Virtue, liberty and independence.

State motto.

2 Pennsylvania is the keystone of the democratic  
arch.

Pennsylvania Democratic Committee, 1803.

3 [In colonial Pennsylvania] they have no lawyers.  
Everyone is to tell his own case, or some friend for  
him. . . . 'Tis a blessed country.

An anonymous European visitor, quoted in  
Francis R. Aumann, *The Colonial Legal System*,  
1940.

4 The Pennsylvania mind, as minds go, was not  
complex; it reasoned little and never talked; but in  
practical matters it was the steadiest of all Ameri-  
can types; perhaps the most efficient; certainly the  
safest.

HENRY ADAMS, *The Education of Henry Adams*,  
1918.

5 As to the Philadelphians, damnation seize them,  
body and soul!

WILLIAM COBBETT, in a letter to William  
Thornton, 1800.

6 Nowhere in this country, from sea to sea, does  
nature comfort us with such assurance of plenty,  
such rich and tranquil beauty as in those unsung,  
unpainted hills of Pennsylvania.

REBECCA HARDING DAVIS, *Bits of Gossip*,  
1904.

7 [Philadelphia] is a handsome city, but distract-  
ingly regular. After walking about it for an hour or  
two, I felt that I would have given the world for  
a crooked street.

CHARLES DICKENS, *American Notes*, 1842.

8 Pittsburgh is like Birmingham in England; at  
least its townspeople say so. Setting aside the  
streets, the shops, the houses, wagons, factories,  
public buildings, and population, perhaps it may be.

It certainly has a great quantity of smoke hanging around it, and is famous for its ironworks.

Ibid.

9 On the whole I'd rather be in Philadelphia.

Attributed to W.C. Fields, a proposed inscription for his tombstone.

10 Pennsylvania had produced but two great men: Benjamin Franklin, of Massachusetts, and Albert Gallatin, of Switzerland.

Attributed to John James Ingalls.

11 The cradle of toleration and freedom of religion.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, in a letter to Thomas Cooper, November 2, 1822.

12 Philadelphia is so admirably supplied with water from the Schuylkill waterworks that every house has it laid on from the attic to the basement; and all day long they wash windows, doors, marble steps, and pavements in front of the houses. Indeed they have so much water that they can afford to be very liberal to passers-by.

FREDERICK MARRYAT, *A Diary in America*, 1839.

13 After many waitings, watchings, solicitings, and disputes in Council, this day my country was confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania, a name the king would give it in honor of my father.

WILLIAM PENN, in a letter to Robert Turner, March 14, 1681.

14 Philadelphia, a metropolis sometimes known as the City of Brotherly Love, but more accurately as the City of Bleak November Afternoons.

S.J. PERELMAN, *Westward Ha!* 1948.

15 Six months' residence here would justify suicide.

HERBERT SPENCER, during a visit to Pittsburgh with Andrew Carnegie, September 18-19, 1882.

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## 183. PERCEPTION

See also EXPERIENCE; KNOWLEDGE; PHILOSOPHY; WISDOM

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1 An optimist sees opportunity in every calamity. A pessimist sees calamity in every opportunity.

Anonymous.

2 All the world is queer but me and thee, dear; and sometimes I think thee is a little queer.

Attributed to a Quaker addressing his wife.

3 I really believe there are things nobody would see if I didn't photograph them.

DIANE ARBUS, in *Diane Arbus*, 1972.

4 Cynic, *n.* A blackguard whose faulty vision sees things as they are, not as they ought to be.

AMBROSE BIERCE, *The Devil's Dictionary*, 1906.

5 Mind, *n.* A mysterious form of matter secreted by the brain. Its chief activity consists in the endeavor to ascertain its own nature, the futility of the attempt being due to the fact that it has nothing but itself to know itself with.

Ibid.

6 Optimist, *n.* A proponent of the doctrine that black is white.

Ibid.

7 Positivism, *n.* A philosophy that denies our knowledge of the Real and affirms our ignorance of the Apparent.

Ibid.

8 Reality, *n.* The dream of a mad philosopher.

Ibid.

9 Understanding, *n.* A cerebral secretion that enables one having it to know a house from a horse by the roof on the house. Its nature and laws have been exhaustively expounded by Locke, who rode a house, and Kant, who lived in a horse.

Ibid.

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The Harper Book of  
AMERICAN  
QUOTATIONS

Gorton Carruth and Eugene Ehrlich

A Hudson Group Book



1817

Harper & Row, Publishers, New York  
Cambridge, Philadelphia, San Francisco  
London, Mexico City, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney

The most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, of the U.S. Constitution

The Republican form of Government is the highest form of government; but because of this it requires the highest type of human nature—a type nowhere at present existing.

HERBERT SPENCER, *The Americans*

A month [in Pittsburgh] would fortify anyone in committing suicide.

HERBERT SPENCER, *Ibid.*

America is one long expectation.

OSCAR WILDE, newspaper interview, during his visit to America, 1882

There is no country in the world where machinery is so lovely as in America. I have always wished to believe that the line of strength and the line of beauty are one. That wish was realized when I contemplated American machinery. It was not until I had seen the waterworks at Chicago that I realized the wonders of machinery; the rise and fall of the steel rods, the symmetrical motion of great wheels is the most beautifully rhythmic thing I have ever seen.

OSCAR WILDE, "Impressions of America," a lecture, September, 1883

The capital defect of life in America: namely, that compared with life in England it is so uninteresting, so without savour and without depth.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, letter, written in 1886 during his second visit to America

In truth everything is against destruction in America, and against the sense of elevation to be gained through admiring and respecting it.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, *Civilization in the United States*, 1888

The West may be called the most distinctly American part of America, because the points in which it differs from the East are the points in which America as a whole differs from Europe.

JAMES BRYCE, *The American Commonwealth*, 1888

*The*  
*American Treasury*  
1455-1955

SELECTED, ARRANGED, AND EDITED BY  
CLIFTON FADIMAN  
ASSISTED BY CHARLES VAN DOREN



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*Harper & Brothers, Publishers*  
*New York*

- 1 People receive a spiritual release just watching the elevators fly up and down.

*ib*

T H ROBSJOHN-GIBBINGS

- 2 The surroundings householders crave are glorified autobiographies ghostwritten by willing architects and interior designers who, like their clients, want to show off.

"Robsjohn-Gibbings Names the Biggest Bore" *Town & Country* Jan 81

KEVIN ROCHE

- 3 The only real buildings are nonbuildings. The rest is theater.

On his design for a partially underground art gallery at Colonial Williamsburg. *Christian Science Monitor* 9 May 86

EERO SAARINEN

- 4 The purpose of architecture is to shelter and enhance man's life on earth and to fulfill his belief in the nobility of his existence.

Address at Dartmouth College, quoted in *Eero Saarinen on His Work* Yale 68

- 5 To me, the drawn language is a very revealing language; one can see in a few lines whether a man is really an architect.

*NY Times* 5 Jun 77

ELIEL SAARINEN

- 6 Always design a thing by considering it in its next larger context—a chair in a room, a room in a house, a house in an environment, an environment in a city plan.

Quoted by his son Eero, *Time* 2 Jun 77

ROBERT A M STERN

- 7 The dialogue between client and architect is about as intimate as any conversation you can have, because when you're talking about building a house, you're talking about dreams.

*NY Times* 13 Jan 85

- 8 Our greatest responsibility is not to be pencils of the past.

*ib*

- 9 Communities of tract houses, plopped on a grid, represent a way of throwing historical forms around like bouillabaisse.

*ib*

- 10 The American dream has always depended on the dialogue between the present and the past. In our architecture, as in all our other arts—indeed, as in our political and social culture as a whole—ours has been a struggle to formulate and sustain a usable past.

*Pride of Place* Houghton Mifflin 86

ROBERT VENTURI

- 11 Less is a bore.

1969 reaction to Mies van der Rohe's statement "Less is more," recalled on 100th anniversary of Mies's birth. *Time* 3 Mar 86

HAROLD E WAGONER

- 12 The great thing about being an architect is you can walk into your dreams.

Quoted by Episcopal priest Edward Chinn in tribute to Wagoner's restoration of All Saints' Church in Philadelphia, *Episcopalian* Oct 86

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

- 13 I doubt if there is anything in the world uglier than a Midwestern city.

Address at Evanston IL, news summaries 8 Aug 54

- 14 Clear out 800,000 people and preserve it as a museum piece.

On Boston, *NY Times* 27 Nov 55

- 15 New York: Prison towers and modern posters for soap and whiskey. Pittsburgh: Abandon it.

*ib*

- 16 If you're going to have centralization, why not have it!

Announcing plans for 510-story Chicago office building, news summaries 10 Sep 56

- 17 Early in life I had to choose between honest arrogance and hypocritical humility. I chose honest arrogance and have seen no occasion to change.

Recalled on his death 8 Apr 59

- 18 Architecture is life, or at least it is life itself taking form and therefore it is the truest record of life as it was lived in the world yesterday, as it is lived today or ever will be lived.

*An Organic Architecture* MIT 70

- 19 Here I am, Philip, am I indoors or am I out? Do I take my hat off or keep it on?

On Philip Johnson's glass house, *Architectural Digest* Nov 85

MINORU YAMASAKI

- 20 Man needs a serene architectural background to save his sanity in today's world.

Recalled on his death 6 Feb 86

- 21 We have built some real dogs!

*ib*

## Observers & Critics

CHARLES ABRAMS, Chairman, Department of City Planning, Columbia University

- 22 A city . . . is the pulsating product of the human hand and mind, reflecting man's history, his struggle for freedom, creativity, genius—and his selfishness and errors.

*The City Is the Frontier* Harper & Row 65

- 23 A city has values as well as slums, excitement as well as conflict . . . a personality that has not yet been obliterated by its highways and gas stations.

*ib*

ANONYMOUS

- 24 An island of Indiana in the middle of Manhattan.

Roosevelt Island resident on newly built apartment towers, quoted in *NY Times* 23 May 86

- 25 The cost of less seemed more.

On attempts to cut costs while erecting the Statue of Liberty, *The Making of Liberty* PBS TV 28 Oct 86

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# Simpson's Contemporary Quotations

Compiled by

**James B Simpson**

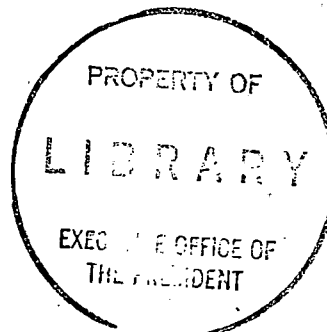
Foreword by

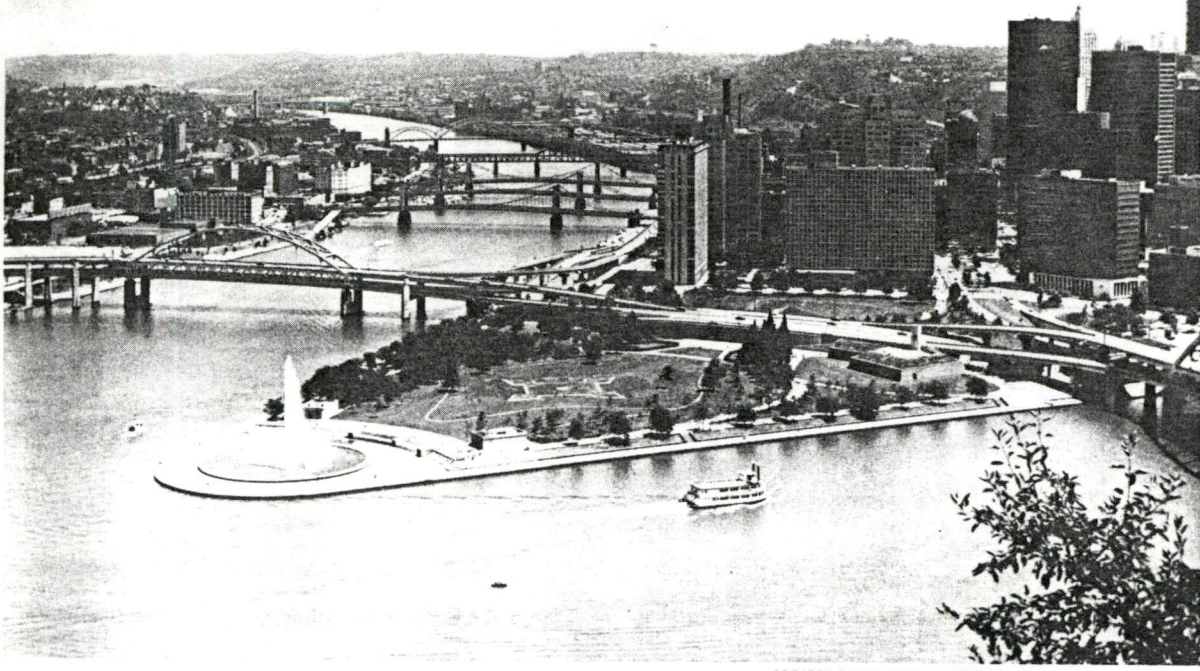
**Daniel J Boorstin**



Houghton Mifflin Company

Boston 1988





GREATER PITTSBURGH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Golden Triangle, center of Pittsburgh's commercial life, was redeveloped completely after World War II.

**PITTSBURGH**, a city in southwestern Pennsylvania and the seat of Allegheny county, is the second-largest city in Pennsylvania. It is also one of the world's largest steel centers. It owes its prominence in this industry to the presence of vast bituminous coal beds and limestone deposits in the surrounding region; to the city's location on three navigable rivers that flow through the coal region; and to its proximity to the Great Lakes ports from which iron ore is hauled by rail.

Though of great economic value, Pittsburgh's heavy industry created such air pollution that Pittsburgh came to be known as the "Smoky City." Then in the post-World War II period, the city went through a major transformation. Smoke controls and a stream purification law were put into effect, and large tracts of land in the city's most congested areas were cleared and redesigned.

As a result Pittsburgh is a rejuvenated city. A modern business district occupies its Golden Triangle, and scattered throughout the city are major cultural and scientific centers, colleges and universities, and medical centers.

**Layout of the City.** Pittsburgh lies at the junction of the Allegheny River, flowing from the northeast, and the Monongahela, flowing from the southeast. The two rivers join to form the Ohio River. The city stretches out over hills lying north and south of the rivers and to the east of the Golden Triangle, a flat wedge of land at the confluence of the rivers.

The city's office buildings, banks, major stores, hotels, and theaters are concentrated in the Golden Triangle. This area underwent large-scale redevelopment after 1945. It brought about a startling change in the city as the Gateway Center, a landscaped complex of buildings and plazas, and the Point State Park at the tip of the Golden Triangle were developed. Old buildings were demolished and streets were relocated. Five modern office buildings and the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel were erected in a beau-

tiful park setting with fountains. Later other major office buildings sprang up nearby.

Directly adjacent to Gateway Center, at the apex of the triangle, is Point State Park. At the tip of the park, where the two rivers merge to form the Ohio River, is a fountain and reflecting pool. The park contains Fort Pitt Blockhouse, a pre-Revolutionary redoubt, and Fort Pitt Museum.

Another major change occurred in the very densely populated section known as the Hill District to the east of Gateway Center. The Urban Redevelopment Authority acquired about 95 acres (38 hectares) of land in this section and supervised the relocation of thousands of residents and business establishments.

The first structure to be completed (1961) in the lower hill project was the Civic Arena. The first public building to be built with a retractable dome, it serves as a convention hall, sports arena, and multipurpose auditorium.

A new surge of construction projects resulted in the creation of the David L. Lawrence Convention Center, which opened in 1981. The convention center was the first building of an anticipated complex of new office towers in the Liberty Avenue area, one of Pittsburgh's major thoroughfares.

#### INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

**Location:** Southwestern Pennsylvania, at the point where the Allegheny and the Monongahela rivers join to form the Ohio River.

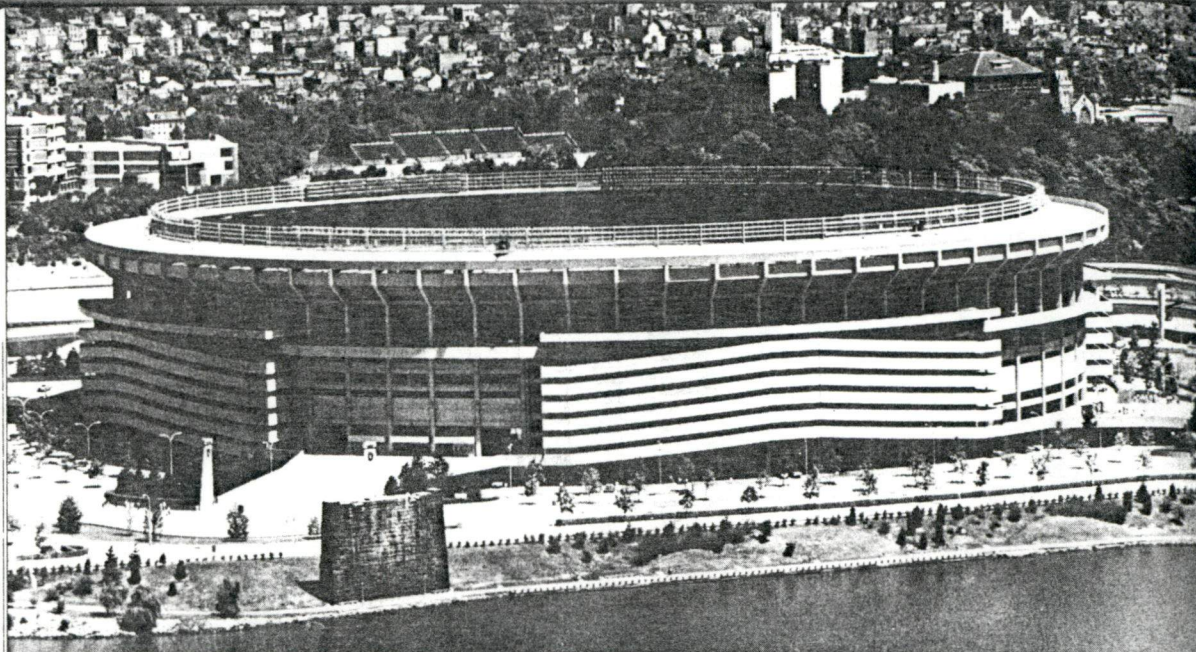
**Population:** City, 423,959; metropolitan area, (2,263,894).

**Land Area:** 55.19 square miles (142.7 sq km).

**Elevation:** 696 feet (208 meters) at the river base; 1,369 feet (410 meters) at the highest point.

**Climate:** Temperature averages 32.6°F (0.3°C) in January, 72.8°F (22.5°C) in July; rainfall averages 36.22 inches (920 mm).

**Government:** Mayor and 9-member council.



GREATER PITTSBURGH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Three Rivers Stadium, located on the Allegheny River, is the home of the Pittsburgh Pirates and Steelers.

Nearby is Pittsburgh's tallest structure, the 64-story U. S. Steel Building. A few blocks south of this building is a famous structure from another era: the Allegheny County Court House and Jail, designed by the well-known American architect Henry Hobson Richardson. Romanesque in style, the building was completed in the late 1880's.

About 3 miles (4.8 km) east of the Golden Triangle is the Oakland area, a cultural, educational, and medical complex that is physically dominated by the University of Pittsburgh's main college building, the 42-story Cathedral of Learning. Across Forbes Avenue from the university's tower is Carnegie Institute, established by Andrew Carnegie in 1895. It includes the Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Art, and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Nearby is Carnegie-Mellon University, which borders Schenley Park. The park includes a golf course, a lake, bridle paths, and the Phipps Conservatory famous for its flower exhibits. Still farther east is Frick Park, which was donated by Henry C. Frick. Its trails are popular with nature lovers. Highland Park, which contains the Pittsburgh zoo, is in the northeastern part of the city, along the Allegheny River.

The city also spreads out from the triangle across the rivers to the hills beyond. Thickly populated neighborhoods have developed along these hillsides. Across the Monongahela River from the downtown district is Mt. Washington, which commands a panoramic view of the city. Its summit can be reached by taking the Monongahela Incline, a type of cable car, or the Duquesne Incline from farther downstream.

The North Side, which is to the north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, was once the independent city of Allegheny. It became part of Pittsburgh in 1907. Three Rivers Stadium, the home of Pittsburgh's professional baseball and football teams, is on the North Side's river bank across from Point State Park. Nearby is Allegheny Center, a large regional shopping center, and the adjacent Buhl Planetarium. To the north of the center is Riverview Park and Allegheny Observatory.

**The People.** The city's population dropped from 520,117 in 1970 to 423,959 in 1980, and the population of the Pittsburgh metropolitan area, which includes Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, and Westmoreland counties, declined at the same time from 2,401,362 to 2,263,894.

**Racial Composition.** Until the 19th century, Pittsburgh's population was composed chiefly of Irish and Scottish peoples, supplemented by English settlers. During the Civil War there was an influx of Germans, and by the 1880's, with the expansion of the coal and steel industries, thousands of Italians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, and Russians had arrived. Blacks also began to settle in Pittsburgh at this time. In the decades after World War I they migrated to Pittsburgh in such numbers that they became the city's largest minority group. Today blacks make up about 20% of the city's population.

**Religious Affiliation.** Roman Catholics form the largest single religious group in the metropolitan area. Presbyterians outnumber the other Protestant denominations. There are Orthodox churches, and synagogues and temples serve the city's Jewish community.

The East Liberty Presbyterian Church, a Gothic structure designed by Ralph Adams Cram and constructed in the 1930's, is a city landmark. Other famous religious buildings include the Gothic Heinz Memorial Chapel next to the University of Pittsburgh's Cathedral of Learning, St. Paul's Cathedral (Roman Catholic), and Trinity Cathedral (Episcopal).

**Education and Health.** Pittsburgh has an expanding and diversified educational system. Between the early 1950's and the early 1970's the city's combined educational enrollment almost tripled. The system includes a wide variety of public elementary and secondary schools and a sizable number of parochial and private schools, as well as special schools for those with educational problems, several Montessori schools, and schools for vocational training. Pittsburgh pioneered in the open classroom and the team-teaching concept of instruction, and Head Start programs began in the city before such programs were federally funded.

Private and public institutions of higher learning include the University of Pittsburgh, established in 1787 and today a state-related institution; Duquesne University, a Roman Catholic-affiliated university; the Carnegie-Mellon University, formed from the 1967 merger of the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the Mellon Institute, a leader in scientific research. Other colleges located in the Pittsburgh area include Chatham College, Carlow College, Point Park College, Robert Morris College, which specializes in business administration, and, in the North Hills, La Roche College. There are several community colleges providing low-cost instruction for commuting students.

**Health Care.** The University Health Center of Pittsburgh, known as the Pitt Medical Center, is in Oakland. The center encompasses several professional schools of the University of Pittsburgh related to medicine, six hospitals near the campus, and a Veterans Administration Hospital. The center has gained an international reputation for its research. Jonas E. Salk developed the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine there. This great breakthrough in medical research was announced to the world in 1955.

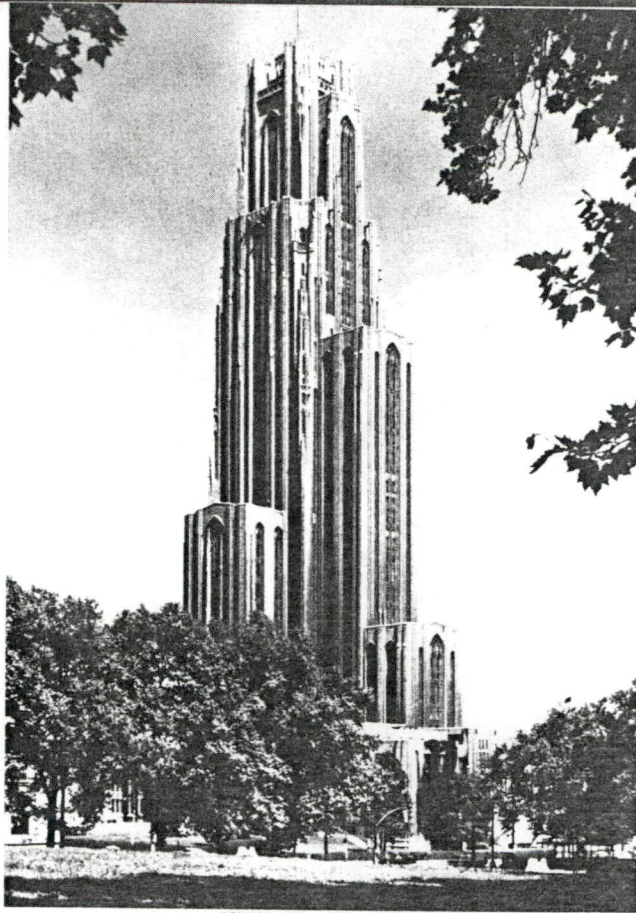
In 1958 the Allegheny County Institution District opened the John J. Kane Memorial Hospital, one of the nation's most advanced hospitals for the indigent. A new system of health care delivery, "one-door" health care, was also developed in Pittsburgh at the Central Medical Pavilion, which opened in 1974. There a patient can receive complete care under one roof.

**Economy and Transportation.** Nearly 6,000 different products are manufactured in the Pittsburgh metropolitan area. Products are fabricated from metals, coal, coke, rubber, petroleum, chemicals, and wood. Steel production leads all others in importance. Pittsburgh produces an estimated 25 million tons of ingot steel annually. Nearly 20% of the nation's steelmaking capacity is within a 50-mile (80-km) radius of the city. The city's steel industry depends heavily on the bituminous coal mined in the western area of Pennsylvania.

A large part of the work force is employed in the manufacture of electrical equipment and of machinery, the city's second-largest industry. Industrial research and development of all kinds forms the third-largest industry in the area. Crude petroleum production and glassmaking have been important industries since the 19th century. Other industries include food processing, the manufacture of apparel, and printing and publishing.

More large industrial corporations make their headquarters in Pittsburgh than in any other city in the United States except New York and Chicago. Most are located in the Golden Triangle.

**Transportation.** In addition to an expanding network of highways, bridges, and tunnels, some 20 railroads, with excellent facilities for freight, serve the Pittsburgh area. The city also ranks as a major inland port. The Greater Pittsburgh Airport, which opened in 1952 and underwent expansion in the mid-1970's, is a port of entry. The Penn-Lincoln Parkway, which carries traffic over a controlled-access highway from the Pennsylvania Turnpike, through Pittsburgh, to the airport west of the city, bypasses local traffic and thus facilitates travel through the central city.



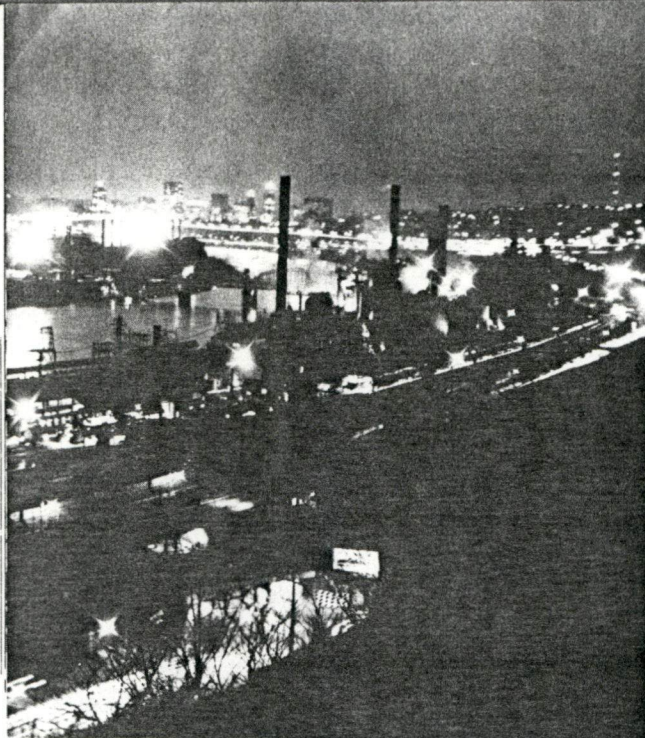
PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,  
BUREAU OF TRAVEL DEVELOPMENT

The University of Pittsburgh Cathedral of Learning, a 42-story classroom building, dominates the city's skyline.

Heinz Hall for the Performing Arts, a former downtown movie theater, opened with a symphony concert in 1971.

THE PITTSBURGH SYMPHONY SOCIETY





JONES AND LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

A steel plant on the Monongahela River. Pittsburgh is one of the largest steel centers in the United States.

To speed up the development of a rapid mass transit system for Pittsburgh, the transit division of the Port Authority of Allegheny County was created, and it assumed control over the city's transit problems in 1964. A \$60,000,000 federal grant for mass-transit development was announced in 1971.

**Cultural and Scientific Institutions.** At the same time that Pittsburgh has pursued economic expansion it has also promoted the arts and science. Culture and industry have tended to flourish simultaneously.

**The Arts.** The Pittsburgh Symphony, founded in 1926, ranks among the greatest orchestras in the world. In 1971 it gave its first concert in Heinz Hall, a 2,700-seat auditorium that was converted from a cinema at the cost of several million dollars. Located in the downtown district, the hall won instant acclaim for its outstanding acoustics. Heinz Hall also serves as the home of the Pittsburgh Ballet Theater, the Pittsburgh Opera Society, the Civic Light Opera, and the Pittsburgh Youth Symphony. Other musical organizations in metropolitan Pittsburgh include the Bach Choir, the Pittsburgh Oratorio Society, and the Mendelssohn Choir.

America's musical past is evoked in Pittsburgh by the Stephen Collins Foster Memorial, next to the University of Pittsburgh's Cathedral of Learning. It is dedicated to Foster, a native of Pittsburgh, and to his music.

The Museum of Art of the Carnegie Institute houses an impressive art collection, particularly paintings from the impressionist and contemporary periods. A new wing of the art museum was opened in October 1974. The Frick Art Museum, located in the eastern part of the city, specializes in art from the Renaissance through the 18th century. The Three Rivers Art Festival, which is held annually, attracts large crowds. The Arts and Crafts Center stages new gallery exhibits each month.

The drama school of the Carnegie-Mellon University began in 1914 as part of the Carnegie Institute of Technology. It has turned out many fine performers, including Sada Thompson, Arthur Kennedy, and Frank Gorshin. Many summer stock theaters are located nearby. The Pittsburgh Public Theater gave its first performance in September 1975.

**Scientific Institutions.** The Museum of Natural History of the Carnegie Institute has over six million specimens ranging from the lower fossils to man. Its collection of fossil dinosaurs is outstanding. The Phipps Conservatory, which covers several acres in Schenley Park, houses rare flowers and plants, including a large display of orchids. The Conservatory-Aviary in West Park on the North Side specializes in tropical birds. The aviary was among the first to display birds in unrestricted, free-flight exhibits. Nearby is the Buhl Planetarium and Institute of Popular Science in Allegheny Square. North Side's Riverview Park contains the Allegheny Observatory.

**Libraries and Communications.** The heart of Pittsburgh's library system is the Central Library of the Carnegie Library in Oakland, which houses a collection of well over one million books. Its Pennsylvania Division specializes in sources on Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania. In addition to a General Reference Department, the Central Library has a reference department on music and art, and one on science and technology. It has 18 branches scattered throughout the city.

Pittsburgh has several television and radio stations, including KDKA, the world's pioneer broadcasting station (1920), and an educational television station. The city's newspapers include the *Pittsburgh Press*, the *Post-Gazette*, and the *New Pittsburgh Courier*, a weekly.

**Government.** Pittsburgh was incorporated as a borough in 1794. It gained its city charter in 1816. It has operated under several charters, including one drawn up in 1911 after Allegheny City had been incorporated into Pittsburgh in December 1907. At that time a mayor-council type of government was adopted. The mayor and the nine councilmen are elected by popular vote for four-year terms. The mayor may veto either ordinances or resolutions enacted by the council, the city's legislative body. A two-thirds vote of the council is required to override a veto.

**History.** The area around Pittsburgh and the Ohio Valley was claimed by both France and England in the 18th century. On the recommendation of George Washington, then a major who had been sent out by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia to survey the area, a fort was begun by the British at the Fork of the Ohio (the site of the present city) in 1754. But before it could be completed it was captured by the French, who named it Fort Duquesne. In November 1758, British and colonial forces under Gen. John Forbes drove the French out, after the fort had been destroyed, and claimed the site for Britain. A temporary fort was built in January 1759, and then in September a new, large five-sided fort, called Fort Pitt after the British prime minister William Pitt, was started.

The fort was occupied by the British until late in 1772. In January 1774, Capt. John Conolly, acting for Lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, took possession of Fort Pitt and renamed it Fort Dunmore. The next year when it was taken over by forces sent by the Virginia Convention it was again called Fort Pitt.

Beginning at the end of the 18th century and continuing well into the 19th century, settlers poured through the Pittsburgh area to open up the lands to the west. They provided an important impetus to business and commerce. George Anschutz erected the city's first blast furnace about 1792; the first glass factory was built in 1797; and the first cotton factory was established in 1804. In 1826 the Pennsylvania legislature passed a bill authorizing preliminary work on a canal connecting the Delaware and Ohio rivers. In 1831 construction was begun on the Portage Railroad, to serve as a link between sections of the canal. The completion of this transportation system greatly enhanced the city's growth. Its economic growth was only temporarily checked by the devastating fire of 1845, which caused some \$8 million damage.

By the time of the Civil War, the iron industry was thriving, larger companies were driving out or absorbing the smaller ones, and unions were being organized. The Civil War gave a tremendous impetus to the city's economy. By the end of the war over one half of the steel and about one third of the glass produced in the United States came from Pittsburgh. In the late 19th century such great industrialists as Andrew Carnegie, Henry Clay Frick, and Charles M. Schwab emerged. At the same time the unions were strengthened, and the labor organization that became the American Federation of Labor was formed in Pittsburgh in 1881.

Pittsburgh, along with the rest of the country, suffered heavily during the Depression that began in 1929. In March 1936 a disastrous flood, which caused damage estimated at \$25 million, convinced city officials of the need for flood control to prevent such destruction in the future. By 1943, with flood control accomplished, a group of public-spirited citizens organized the Allegheny Conference on Community Development and cooperated with the city administration on a vast city-planning project so revolutionary that it was termed a "renaissance." In the following decades the city was in fact "reborn" as it was transformed by city planning, demolition, and reconstruction, accompanied by the elimination of the most serious pollutants. Today it is a modern industrial and commercial city with plans for further improvement.

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**PITTSBURGH, University of**, a state-related private coeducational institution of higher learning in Pittsburgh, Pa. It has a branch campus at Johnstown that offers baccalaureate degrees and branch campuses at Bradford, Greensburg, and Titusville that offer two-year undergraduate programs. Total enrollment exceeds 30,000.

The university was founded as the Pittsburgh Academy in 1787. Renamed the Western University of Pennsylvania, it granted its first baccalaureate degrees in 1822. In 1908 it became a state-aided institution, and its name was changed

to the University of Pittsburgh. Its present official name, the University of Pittsburgh of the Commonwealth System of Higher Education, was adopted in 1966. The Pittsburgh campus, located in the central part of the city, near Schenley Park, is distinguished by the Cathedral of Learning and the Stephen Collins Foster Memorial.

The university at Pittsburgh offers a wide variety of academic and professional programs. These include the College of Arts and Sciences, the School of General Studies, the School of Education, the School of Engineering, the School of Health and Related Professions, the School of Nursing, the School of Pharmacy, the School of Social Work, the School of Dental Medicine, the School of Law, the School of Medicine, the Graduate Division of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School of Business, the Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences, the Graduate School of Public Health, and the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs. Among the publications issued by the university are the *Biophysical Journal*, the *Social Science Information Center Publication*, *Philosophical Studies*, the *American Philosophical Quarterly*, and *Ethnology*.

**PITTSFIELD** is a city in west central Massachusetts and the seat of Berkshire county. The Housatonic River flows through the city. It is about 45 miles (72 km) northwest of Springfield, Mass., and about 7 miles (11 km) east of the New York state border. The city's largest industry is the manufacture of electronic and electrical equipment, and the area's second-biggest industry is tourism. A full range of spring and summer cultural and sports attractions and a wide selection of autumn and winter activities, including excellent opportunities for skiing, bring vacationers to the area throughout the year.

Particularly popular with tourists are the Pittsfield State Forest, with azalea fields blooming in late spring; Berkshire Museum, housing distinguished collections in art, science, and local history; and the Berkshire Athenaeum, the city's public library with special displays honoring Herman Melville, who wrote *Moby-Dick* at his Arrowhead farm in Pittsfield. In addition, Hancock Shaker Village, a restoration of a Shaker community founded in 1790 and vacated by the Shakers in 1960, is 5 miles (8 km) west of the city. Berkshire Community College, a two-year, state-administered, coeducational junior college, was established in Pittsfield in 1960.

The territory around Pittsfield was purchased from the city of Boston in 1737 by Col. Jacob Wendell, great-grandfather of Oliver Wendell Holmes (also a local resident). However, Indian troubles and disputes with New York over the state boundary delayed settlement until 1752. Sarah Deming was the first white woman to live here. Other important early settlers included the Rev. Herman Humphrey, author and Amherst College president, and the Rev. Thomas Allen, a chaplain during the Revolutionary War.

The area was incorporated as the Pontoosuc Plantation in 1753 and as the town of Pittsfield in 1761. Named in honor of William Pitt, 1st earl of Chatham, who supported the colonies during the Revolutionary War, Pittsfield grew rapidly as an agricultural and trading center. The community received its charter as a city in 1891. It is governed by a mayor and an 11-member council. Population: 51,974.

VOLUME 22

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## P I T T S B U R G H

Many vestiges remain of Pittsburgh's rich and important past, when the city was a strategic frontier outpost, a crucible of industrial growth, and the nation's "Gateway to the West." The city is located on the triangle of land formed by the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers where they join to form the westward-flowing Ohio. In 1753 George Washington, on his expedition to warn the French away from Fort Le Boeuf, noted in his journal: "I spent some time viewing the rivers, and the land in the fork, which I think extremely well situated for a fort, as it has the absolute command of both rivers."

The French obviously thought so too—no sooner did the English occupy the fork early in 1754 than the French took the point of land away and built their own fortification, Fort Duquesne. From then on, the fork became a prize in the contest for control of North America known as the French and Indian War.

From Fort Duquesne, the French controlled the upper Ohio Valley for three years, sending troops to defeat Washington in 1754 at Great Meadows and Braddock in 1755 near where Turtle Creek runs into the Monongahela River south of Pittsburgh. Finally, in 1758 the French burned and abandoned the fort at the approach of General John Forbes and a force of 6,500 men, including a company under the command of Colonel George Washington. Forbes Road, the wagon-wide track that Forbes's expedition hewed through the wilderness from Fort Bedford through Ligonier to Pittsburgh, became the principal highway between the East and Ohio and helped secure Pittsburgh's future as a commercial and transportation center.

Named for the British statesman William Pitt the Elder, the formidable five-sided fortress called Fort Pitt was begun in 1759 and completed two years later. The only remaining part, called the Blockhouse, was added in 1764 and is now preserved as the Fort Pitt Museum. The small village that grew up around the fort was destroyed during Pontiac's Rebellion in 1763. The four downtown blocks on the point of land today known as the Triangle were laid out the next year. No sooner did the Treaty of Paris end the French and Indian War in 1763, making Pittsburgh indisputably English, than the city was claimed by both Pennsylvania and Vir-

OPPOSITE: *Downtown Pittsburgh with Henry Hobson Richardson's Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail in the foreground.*

ginia. After the Revolution, Congress settled the conflicting claims to the city in favor of Pennsylvania.

In 1804 a banker from Philadelphia described Pittsburgh as "a fine Country Town" with "tolerable goods & cheap markets, dear stores & bad society." Boatbuilding, distilling—producing a whiskey that George Washington pronounced "excellent" during a prewar visit—glassmaking, and cotton weaving were among the fledgling industries that bolstered the area's expanding economy. Pittsburgh thrived in selling goods to settlers passing through, and as an entrepôt for goods moving east and west.

The iron industry was also developing rapidly, pointing to the next century when Pittsburgh would become the world's leading producer of steel. About 1830 anthracite coal, being mined in abundance in western Pennsylvania, came to replace charcoal in smelting iron. The adaptation of the puddling furnace and rolling mill were other critical technological changes that speeded the development of this key industry. By the end of the Civil War, which had accelerated demand, Pittsburgh was producing half the iron and one-third of the glass in the country.

In the post-Civil War era, the Scottish-born Andrew Carnegie, a former telegrapher on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, foresaw that steel would replace iron in the building of railroads and bridges. Carnegie modernized steel production, bringing all the steps—smelting, forging and rolling, cutting, and founding—under one roof. By 1870 Carnegie had become both the number one steelmaker and the richest man in the world.

Carnegie once observed that his epitaph should read: "Here lies the man who was able to surround himself with men far cleverer than himself." Carnegie's associates included brilliant young Henry Clay Frick, Henry Phipps, and Charles M. Schwab. Phipps was Carnegie's longtime associate and adviser. Frick made a million dollars in the coal business by the time he was thirty, merged his interests with Carnegie's, and became president of Carnegie Brothers in 1889. Schwab started as an engineer's helper and became president of Carnegie Steel in 1897. He then helped J. P. Morgan form the United States Steel Corporation, which bought out Carnegie in 1901. Schwab later founded the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Like Carnegie, all three men eventually moved to New York, but Pittsburgh has been enriched by their legacy. Restoration of **Clayton** (7337 Reynolds Street), the mid-Victorian home that Frick purchased in 1882 in the now-less-than-fashionable East End sec-

tion, is scheduled to be completed in 1990. The house, which was redesigned in the French chateau style by Frederick J. Osterling, then a young Pittsburgh architect, stayed in the family. Frick's daughter, Helen, provided funds when she died in 1984 so that "future generations may better understand the kind of life that was lived within its walls." The **Frick Art Museum** (412-371-0600) on the grounds contains her important collection of Italian, Flemish, and French paintings and decorative arts.

The amalgamation Carnegie brought to the steel industry was also occurring elsewhere in the city. In 1881, for example, eight national trade unions under Samuel Gompers met in Pittsburgh to form the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, later renamed the American Federation of Labor. In 1907 Pittsburgh itself took over the neighboring city of Allegheny (population 150,000); in the census of 1910, its population had risen to 534,000.

Although the city suffered during the Depression, increased demand for steel from the automobile industry and from abroad as World War II approached aided in its recovery. Pittsburgh's much-heralded renaissance began in May 1950, with the demolition of a 103-year-old building, followed by the razing of almost everything west of Stanwix and Ferry streets. The widespread demolition of older buildings led one citizen to observe: "The town has no worship of landmarks. Instead it takes pleasure in the swing of the headache ball and the crash of falling brick." After a somewhat slow start, however, the forces of preservation rallied to save many architecturally important buildings.

A tour of Pittsburgh logically starts downtown at Point State Park, where a 150-foot fountain symbolizes the confluence of the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio rivers, and proceeds to the areas and neighborhoods north, across the Allegheny River; south, across the Monongahela; and east, where Schenley Park and the city's many cultural institutions are located.

## POINT STATE PARK

Markers throughout the park explain the development of the site's fortifications, but the only remaining structure is the **Fort Pitt Blockhouse**, built as one of five redoubts on the western side of Fort Pitt. In the late nineteenth century, the Blockhouse was saved from demolition by the Daughters of the American Revolution, who restored it and maintain it today.

### *Fort Pitt Museum*

Located in a re-created eighteenth-century bastion of the English fort, the museum tells the story of Fort Pitt and the events that led up to the French and Indian War, with dioramas, scale models, and gallery displays. There is also a full-size reproduction of a barracks room. During the summer the Royal American Regiment puts on drills and concerts of eighteenth-century band music.

LOCATION: 101 Commonwealth Place. HOURS: 9-5 Tuesday-Saturday, 12-5 Sunday. FEE: Yes. TELEPHONE: 412-281-9285.

The three-story Greek Revival **Burke's Building** (209 Fourth Avenue) was built in 1836 by John Chislett, an English-trained architect. The small but dignified office building was the only building to survive the 1845 fire that devastated the Triangle area. At the turn of the century, Fourth Avenue was Pittsburgh's Wall Street, and many of the early skyscrapers put up by financial institutions survive, such as the 1905 **Machesney Building** (number 221), the 1928 **Arrott Building** (at Wood Street), and the 1906 **Union Bank Building** (also at Wood Street).

**Pennsylvania Station** (Grant Street and Liberty Avenue), completed in 1903, is the fourth station built by the Pennsylvania Railroad as a terminal for the lines running to such important cities as Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. The well-known Chicago architect Daniel Burnham designed both the building and the much-admired Beaux-Arts rotunda at the entranceway.

**Grant Street**, the easternmost street of the Triangle, is a mix of modern and historic buildings and a "showplace thoroughfare," according to the city's effective preservation organization, the Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation. Many of the Grant Street buildings were built by Henry Clay Frick, including the **Frick Building** at the corner of Fifth Avenue, an austere but classic example of early skyscraper design by Daniel Burnham in 1901; the original part of the 1916 **William Penn Hotel** at Sixth Avenue; and the massive but delicately designed 1917 **Union Arcade** at Grant Street and Fifth Avenue. The last, ornamented in stone-colored and white terra-cotta, was designed in the Flemish Gothic style by Pittsburgh architect Frederick J. Osterling, and had space for 240 shops facing open arcades and seven hundred offices. It is

OPPOSITE: *The dome of Pennsylvania Station, Pittsburgh.*



*Smithfield Street Bridge, Pittsburgh, spanning the Monongahela River.*

now called Two Mellon Bank Center, and the arcades have been floored over, but the ten-story-high central court covered by a stained-glass dome remains.

Also at this junction is the city's most famous set of buildings, the **Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail**, completed in 1888, also known as the "County Buildings." Although the architect, internationally known Henry Hobson Richardson of Massachusetts, did not live to see the buildings completed, the Romanesque Revival complex, with its prominent courthouse tower, many arches, and generous ornamentation, is considered among his best works. The jail and the courthouse are connected by the arched "Bridge of Sighs," spanning Ross Street.

As a river city, Pittsburgh has many bridges, but none more notable than the **Smithfield Street Bridge**. This is one of the country's oldest truss-type bridges and one of the best works of the Austrian-born Gustav Lindenthal, who built the Queensboro Bridge over New York City's East River. The bridge, which crosses the Monongahela River and leads to Mount Washington and the Southside, was widened in the same design style in 1889 and 1911.

## SOUTHSIDE

Starting in the 1760s, much of the coal that fueled the city's early industry was mined from the four-hundred-foot Mount Washington, across the Monongahela River from the Triangle. In the late nineteenth century, twelve cable cars, called inclines, carried coal and passengers up and down the slopes; of these, two remain in operation. The **Monongahela Incline**, between West Carson Street and Grandview Avenue at Wyoming Street, was the city's first, built in 1870. It rises 367 feet at a thirty-five-degree angle along two parallel tracks and provides a spectacular view of the city. A mile away, the 1877 **Duquesne Incline** (1197 West Carson Street to 1220 Grandview Avenue) still has its original cars with cherry and maple interiors. The waiting room of the Grandview Station displays photographs of old Pittsburgh and other trolley lines and inclines.

Beneath Mount Washington is the former **Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Terminal**, now an adaptive-use complex known as **Station Square**. The railroad, which specialized in hauling coal,



*View from the base of the Duquesne Incline, built in 1877.*

built the terminal in stages between 1897 and 1918 along the shore opposite the Triangle. When the operation declined in the 1960s, the complex survived demolition until 1975, when the Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation's proposal for the forty-three-acre site began to put the historic buildings to new use and created open areas for the public along the waterfront. Thus far the 1897 freight house has been converted into a commercial and retail arcade; the 1901 passenger station has become the **Landmarks Building**, with offices and a five-hundred-seat restaurant under the stained-glass ceiling of the Grand Concourse. Several other buildings have been put to office and commercial use. Displayed outdoors are railroad rolling stock, a Bessemer converter, an ingot mold, and an original car from the Monongahela Incline.

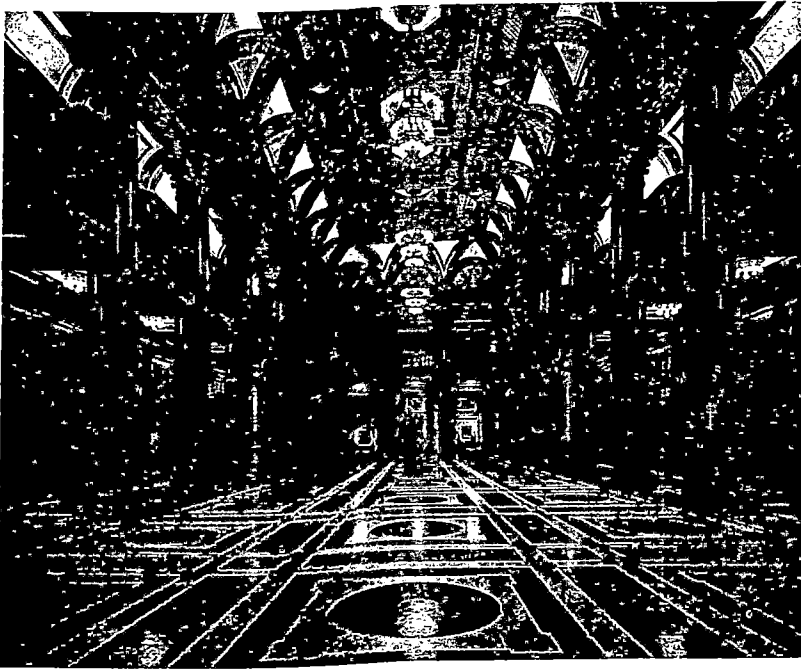
## OAKLAND

To the east of the Triangle, on a two-hundred-foot-high plateau that overlooks the Monongahela River, wealthy Pittsburghers began to build mansions. Oakland is the location of Pittsburgh's Civic Center, Schenley Park, and The Carnegie. All this began in 1889 when the expatriate heiress Mary Croghan Schenley donated three hundred acres for a park, and Andrew Carnegie gave the city a cultural institution for the park's main entrance.

### *The Carnegie*

The original building of The Carnegie (formerly the Carnegie Institute), constructed from 1892 to 1895, is a simple, dignified, Italian Renaissance-style structure with a music hall flanked by two Venetian campaniles. The Forbes Avenue section, built between 1903 and 1907 in a more ostentatious Beaux-Arts tradition, includes a sumptuous foyer for the music hall adorned with different kinds of marble, elaborate bronze work, and plaster ornamentation. Carnegie supposedly insisted the foyer cost more than any throne room, as a tribute to the sovereignty of the American people. Both parts were designed by the firm of Longfellow, Alden & Harlow.

The Carnegie includes the **Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh** (412-622-3102), one of the nation's most important libraries, with more than four million items, and the **Carnegie Museum of Natural History**, whose collection includes outstanding exhibits of dinosaurs, mammals, North American Indian artifacts, and a display of Inuit culture. The **Carnegie Museum of Art** has European and American decorative arts in the Ailsa Mellon Bruce Galleries and



The gilt and marble foyer of the Carnegie Music Hall. OVERLEAF: A portion of The Carnegie's collection.

changing exhibits in the *Helen* Galleries. The addition in 1974 of the Sarah Scaife Gallery significantly expanded the museum.

LOCATION: 4400 Forbes Avenue. HOURS: 10-5 Tuesday-Saturday, 1-5 Sunday. FEE: Yes. TELEPHONE: 412-622-3313.

### Schenley Park

In 1889 Mary Croghan Schenley, an expatriate who had been living in London for forty years, gave three hundred acres for a park. According to local legend, this occurred after representatives of the city and a development company raced across the Atlantic to be the first to request the land. The city won, and the park, later expanded to 456 acres, was designed by the English architect William Falconer. The late eighteenth-century Neil Log House on East Circuit Road, now restored and furnished with frontier items, is one of the few remaining pioneer structures in the Pittsburgh area. The restored and modernized greenhouses of the Phipps Conservatory (Curtis Drive 412-622-6915) were built by the de-

signers Lord & Burnham of Irvington, New York, starting in 1892. Phipps was a partner of Andrew Carnegie. The conservatory specializes in seasonal floral displays and is open year-round.

Near the Carnegie entrance to the park, the **Christopher Lyman Magee Memorial** is a granite stele designed in 1908 by Henry Bacon, who later did the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC. The bronze cornucopia bas-relief is by Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Another great American sculptor, Daniel Chester French, did the bas-relief bust on the **George Westinghouse Memorial** at West Circuit and Schenley drives.

LOCATION: Forbes Avenue.

### *Civic Center*

The developer of the Civic Center, Franklin Felix Nicola, was undoubtedly influenced by the City Beautiful movement of the late nineteenth century, an attempt at sane city planning inspired by the wide boulevards and open spaces of the great European cities. Nicola purchased an Oakland cornfield in 1897 and the next year built the **Hotel Schenley**, for years the city's finest hotel. In 1956 the University of Pittsburgh acquired the building as a student union, and in 1983 the William Pitt Union was restored to its former Schenley splendor.

The centerpiece of the Civic Center is also the city's best-known historic building, the impressive **Cathedral of Learning** (Bigelow Boulevard and Fifth Avenue). The textured limestone building containing classrooms for the University of Pittsburgh soars in a pinnacle of irregular setbacks to 535 feet. The building is not without its detractors; Frank Lloyd Wright supposedly called it "the world's largest 'Keep off the Grass' sign."

Built between 1926 and 1937, the cathedral was designed by the Philadelphia architect Charles Zeller Klauder, who also did the nearby **Heinz Chapel** built from 1934 to 1938 in an unusual Gothic design with an apse at each end, and the **Stephen Collins Foster Memorial** (412-624-4100), housing a museum, archive, and research library of Foster's works, and a small theater. The Gothic monument to the Pittsburgh-born Foster seems inappropriate for the folksy American songwriter. Foster is buried in **Allegheny Cemetery** (4734 Butler Street, Lawrenceville), along with actress Lillian Russell, financier and philanthropist Andrew Mellon, and Harry K. Thaw, the jealous husband who shot and killed architect Stanford White in 1906.

At 4338 Bigelow Boulevard, **The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania** (412-681-5533) is housed in a 1912 Italian Renaissance villa of white brick and matching terra-cotta, and has displays of local glass, documents, furniture, and paintings.

Oakland is also the location of some of the best work of colorful New York architect Henry Hornbostel, who first worked in Pittsburgh in 1904 when his firm won the competition to design the Carnegie Technical School, now **Carnegie Mellon University** at Tech and Frew streets. His plans for the school were never fully realized, but the most notable buildings on campus, such as **Hammerschlag Hall**, with the great arches front and back, and the 1906 **Margaret Morrison Carnegie College**, with a circular Doric colonnade, are by his hand. Hornbostel, who later became the school's first professor of architecture, also designed the Civic Center's monumental 1911 **Allegheny County Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial** (Fifth Avenue and Bigelow Boulevard). The Beaux-Arts edifice, modeled after the mausoleum at Halicarnassus, features a 2,500-seat auditorium.

## NORTHSIDE

Now the Northside section, the city of Allegheny once rivaled Pittsburgh across the river to the south. Before the Civil War, the city was the terminus for the Pennsylvania Canal and the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and in 1889 H. J. Heinz moved his plant there. After annexation by Pittsburgh in 1907, however, Allegheny declined. Although much of the old city has been destroyed by redevelopment, certain important landmarks survive and many sections are being restored and revitalized.

The 1897 **Allegheny Post Office** in Landmarks Square is a domed Italian Renaissance building of pale gray granite that once dominated a major intersection of the city. In the late 1960s the building was marked for demolition before the Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation stepped in to save and restore it. Artifacts from demolished Pittsburgh buildings, as well as Charles Keck's 1915 portal sculptures from the Manchester Bridge, are exhibited in the garden court. The buildings now house the **Pittsburgh Children's Museum** (412-322-5059).

On Allegheny Square, the former Allegheny Library, now the **Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Allegheny Regional Branch** (412-321-0389), was the first of the 2,811 libraries Carnegie eventually built. Topped by a tower and an urn, the 1889 granite

building is across from a Daniel Chester French statue of Colonel James Anderson. This iron magnate had opened his library to Andrew Carnegie and other young employees, and eventually gave his collection to the city. Henry Hobson Richardson designed the **Emmanuel Episcopal Church** (West North and Allegheny avenues) in brick after the congregation rejected a plan for a more costly stone building. Built in 1886, it has an expansive slate roof, broken only by six gables and rounded at one end.

## WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

### JOHNSTOWN

Since 1800, when Swiss immigrant Joseph Schantz (later anglicized to Johns) laid out the town in the narrow valleys formed by the Conemaugh and Stony Creek rivers, Johnstown has been flooded many times, most recently in 1977. However, it was the flood that devastated the steel town after the South Fork Dam broke on May 31, 1889, that has gone down as one of the worst natural disasters in American history. The dam, built in 1852 to supply water to the Pennsylvania Canal system, had been raised to a height of eighty feet in 1881 to increase the size of a lake used by a sportsmen's club. When the earthen barrier gave way, a wall of water seventy-five feet high and a half mile wide descended on the city. The 2,209 lives that were lost included 777 unknowns who are buried beneath small, white marble headstones, laid in precise rows, in **Grandview Cemetery**, one mile west of town.

The **Johnstown Flood National Memorial** (Route 689, 814-495-5718) is a National Park Service site on the location of the South Fork Dam. The visitor center houses a museum with exhibits on the flood and the local geography. In Johnstown itself, the **Johnstown Flood Museum** (304 Washington Street, 814-539-1889) is housed in the library Andrew Carnegie donated to the town after the flood. It contains photographs, maps, and other material on the major floods of 1936 and 1977 as well as the disaster of 1889. Built in 1891, the **Johnstown Inclined Plane** (Johns Street and Edgehill Drive, 814-536-1816) has since provided residents with a quick way to higher ground, saving many lives. The 896-foot-long, cable-pulled railway has a grade of 71 percent, one of the steepest in the country.

OPPOSITE: *In the aftermath of the Johnstown flood in 1889, a resident poses on the wreckage.*

Revolutionary War. They left behind only their names upon streets and villages. Nonetheless, it is arresting to recall how different was the social status implied by a brogue in 1800 in the streets of Lynchville (Rome), Constableville, Warrensburg, Johnstown, Duquesville, or along Delancey Street, from what it implied after the Famine and the Erie Canal.

We know very little about the Irish glass-making elite who dominated the cultural life of Pittsburgh in its early days, but we do know of the generosity of George Croghan's heiress, Mary Elizabeth Schenley. She clung to two hundred acres in the heart of that city, but did not cling to all the revenues she derived therefrom. She was a great philanthropist, almost matching the benefactions of Stephen Girard at the other end of the state. Two rooms from her Picnic House, Pittsburgh's finest Greek Revival interiors, were rescued recently and flown up, in a kind of seraphic adaptive reuse, to repose on the upper floors of the University of Pittsburgh's "Cathedral of Learning." Her gift of land for a great cemetery still provides green relief for the citizens of the city, and offered employment to John Chislett, a practitioner of the English Regency style who was the city's most distinguished architect until the advent of Henry Hobson Richardson, fifty years later, in the 1880s.

There are places where this region can be seen much as it was before anybody arrived. An Adirondack crag or scree is unlikely to be much altered over centuries, unless bearing metal and, thus, drawing lightning. Pine barrens are very little affected by the centuries of human intervention, and there is wildness in thousands of acres of bogs contained in the granite uplands of central Pennsylvania.

But there is something especially consoling in large trees. So we will look for them. In New York, old growth timber is not so common as, nor is it to be found where, one might think. The largest tracts are near Claryville, on the west side of the Catskills. In the Adirondacks, depleted by a century of providing both fuel and lumber for cities downstream, there is much that has been abandoned to the wild, but not much virgin timber. One patch lies at the end of a good half-day hike near Wanakena.

Stretches of moorland, like Tug Hill, southwest of Watertown, and the duneland along Lake Ontario have miles of open land, remarkably unspoiled, and one can find a quarter-mile or so of primitive Long Island, though no one would mistake Montauk for

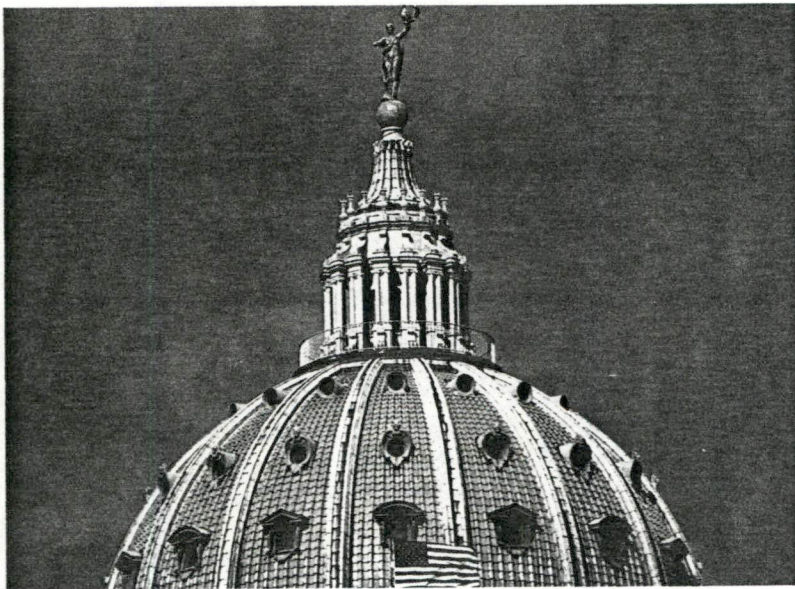
Much of the state's history in the late nineteenth century is marked by tragedy and labor trouble. The Johnstown Flood, one of the worst disasters in American history, killed 2,200 on May 31, 1889; the state capitol at Harrisburg burned in early 1897; the same year fire caused \$3 million worth of damage in Pittsburgh.

Violence had long marred labor relations in the state. The secret workers' society, the Molly Maguires, used terror and murder to gain their goals in the anthracite coal mines from about 1865 until their power was finally broken by a series of murder trials from 1875 to 1877.

Highly industrialized Pennsylvania suffered during the Depression, and an unemployment toll of almost one million helped presidential candidate Franklin D. Roosevelt sweep the state in 1932. The approach of war in Europe, however, created a demand for steel and coal and speeded the state's economic recovery.

## HARRISBURG

The state capital was originally called Harris's Ferry after John Harris, an Indian trader who settled here about 1712. His son, John Harris II, and his son-in-law, William Maclay, laid out the town in 1785 and named it Harrisburg. Harris foresaw that the



*The dome of the Pennsylvania Capitol in Harrisburg.*

In 1859 E. L. Drake, a middle-aged railroad conductor, drilled the first gusher near Titusville. Drake's discovery set off a flurry of exploration and production that created many a fortune, most notably that of John D. Rockefeller. For years Pennsylvania's oil men were so confident that theirs was the country's only oil field that they boasted they would drink every drop of oil found west of the Alleghenies. Production in the state, however, peaked in 1891 with 31.4 million barrels. After the Civil War, coal and steel brought Pennsylvania full force into the Industrial Age. In Pittsburgh, the Scottish-born telegraph operator Andrew Carnegie organized steel production on a worldwide basis and made that city the leading producer of steel in the world.

## CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

Few areas in the eastern United States are as wild or as sparsely inhabited as Central Pennsylvania, particularly in the heavily forested regions of the north. Here the lumber industry built such river towns as Lockport and Williamsport. The Susquehanna River is the area's eastern border, extending from where the river forks at Northumberland north to the New York border. On the west the border follows county lines through the Allegheny National Forest on the north, passes just west of Johnstown, and ends at the Maryland border. In its history, topography, culture, and economy, the area around Gettysburg and York belongs to the Piedmont Plateau lying east of the Susquehanna, and has little in common with the wooded, mountainous areas of the state's central region.

### GETTYSBURG

It was Gettysburg's position at the hub of four major highways that brought together the armies in the most decisive and bloodiest battle of the Civil War. General Robert E. Lee, having entered Pennsylvania from Virginia in early June, was heading toward the state capital on the afternoon of June 29, 1863, when he said to his officers: "Tomorrow, gentlemen, we will not move to Harrisburg as we expected, but will go over to Gettysburg and see what General Meade is after." Actually, the goals of General George Gordon Meade, the Army of the Potomac's new commander, were clear to everyone involved: the North wanted to destroy General Lee's

OPPOSITE: *Figures on the base of the Soldiers' National Monument, Gettysburg.*

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THE  
**SMITHSONIAN**  
— GUIDE TO —  
**HISTORIC AMERICA**  
—  
**THE MID-ATLANTIC STATES**

TEXT BY  
**MICHAEL S. DURHAM**

SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHY BY  
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**Stewart, Tabori & Chang**  
NEW YORK

graphed and picturesque house. Cantilevered sections of concrete define the building and appear to float over the natural rock formations and waterfalls. The various sections of the buildings are massed around a large chimney. A more poetic interpretation of the modern style in architecture cannot be found. A small guest house (1939) is located behind the

main building. Originally built for Edgar J. Kauffman, the house and 1,543 surrounding acres were presented to the public in 1963. The Western Pennsylvania Conservancy administers the property and has provided a **Visitor Center** so as not to tax the facilities of the residence. Open Apr-mid Nov., Tu-Su 10-5; advance reservations requested. (412) 329-8501.

## Pittsburgh

*Pittsburgh has enjoyed a renaissance of urban living which is the envy of many American cities. Not only have new buildings taken the place of those that had crumbled beyond repair, but its cultural institutions and historical sites have been strengthened and given new life. Urban renewal could have claimed all of this city built at the confluence of the Ohio, Allegheny, and Monongahela rivers if progress had been interpreted as meaning only replacement of the old with the new. Thanks to the active involvement of the Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation, such buildings as the Old North Side Post Office and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Station are being reused in imaginative ways. Nonetheless, any historical tour of the Pittsburgh area must start at what is essentially a reconstruction—the buildings and monuments of Point State Park, the Golden Triangle where Pittsburgh began and is again centered today.*

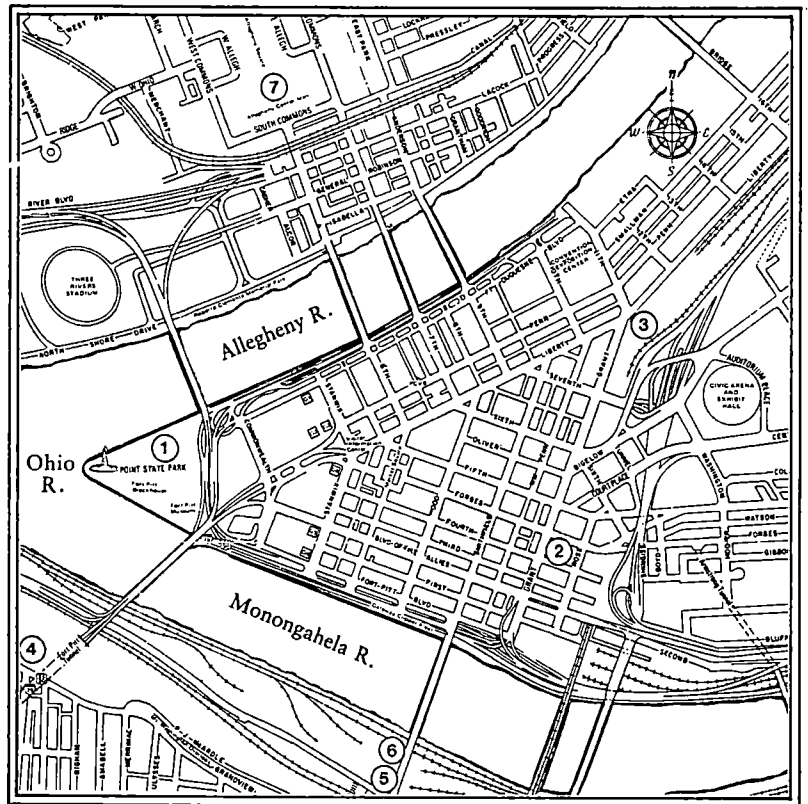
## Downtown

**POINT STATE PARK** (Forks of the Ohio), 18th and 19th centuries. The first of the forts to be built here by early explorers was Fort Prince George in 1754. The Virginians who erected this fortress soon capitulated to the French who built the larger Fort Duquesne on the same site. A marker is all that is now left of this complex. The third complex, Fort Pitt, was built by the British between 1758 and 1760. It was abandoned before the Revolution, and by 1792, the last of the forts—Fort Fayette—was erected. ✓ ★

**Fort Pitt Blockhouse** (1764). The sole remaining historical building in the park, the blockhouse serves as both a gift shop and a private library for historical research. The precise story of the building is not known, but it most likely served as a redoubt. The building is maintained by the Fort Pitt Society of the DAR of Allegheny County. Open Tu-Sa 10-4:30, Su 1-4:30. Free. (412) 471-1764.

**Fort Pitt Museum** (20th century). Throughout the state park are markers and excavations which explain something of the development and use of the largest of the several forts—Fort Pitt. It is in the museum, however, that this story is best told. Within the building are dioramas, scale models, and gallery displays of such artifacts as drums, flags, guns, and uniforms. Among the special events scheduled during the summer months are performances of 18th-century music on Sunday afternoons and drills by the Royal American Regiment Musketeers, who also demonstrate French and Indian War cannonades. Open Tu-Sa 9-5, Su 12-5. \$1 adults, free for children 12 and under. (412) 281-9284.

**ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND JAIL**, 436 Grant St., 1884-88. This is one of Henry Hobson Richardson's most famous buildings—a great granite-faced monument in the Romanesque style. There have been some alterations since the 1880s, but the basic form and execution remain very much intact. The jail, completed first, is connected to the courthouse by an enclosed stone arch bridge. Open during regular office hours. NR.

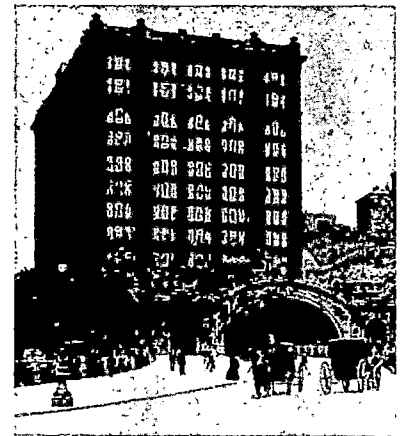


Courtesy of Pittsburgh Convention and Visitors Bureau, Inc.

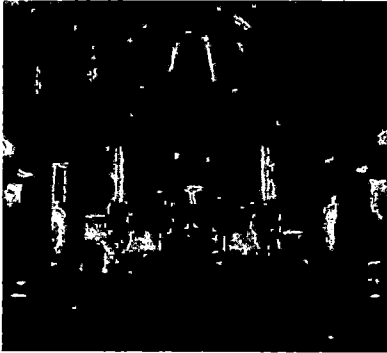
### Pittsburgh

1. Point State Park
2. Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail
3. Pennsylvania Railroad Station
4. Duquesne Incline
5. Monongahela Incline
6. Station Sq.
7. Allegheny Post Office

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION**, 1101 Liberty Ave., 1898-93. Daniel Burnham's building for the old Pennsy seems to have more lives than the proverbial cat. Threatened again and again by demolition, the 12-story brick and terra-cotta structure is an important part of the downtown landscape. The most important element in the design is the



attached neo-Baroque rotunda which forms a grand entranceway to the station. The main building is scheduled to become offices at some time in the near future, and the rotunda, a glassed-in restaurant. NR.

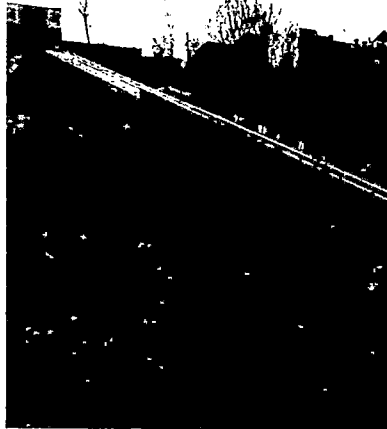


**ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH**, 21st and Smallman Sts., 1891-92. This parish is the mother church of all Polish churches in western Pennsylvania and offers the visitor a considerable display of inspired craftsmanship. The interior is built entirely of wood, and the stained-glass windows, made in Germany, are considered the most beautiful in a city where handsome churches are encountered in most neighborhoods. There are also frescoes and paintings depicting scenes in Polish history. The red-brick exterior is built in the fortress-like Romanesque style and gives no indication of what treasures lie within. NR. For further information, call (412) 471-4767.

### Southside

Across the Monongahela from Point State Park and Ft. Pitt Blvd. is Mount Washington and the Southside neighborhood. It is still served—via the Ft. Pitt and Smithfield St. bridges—by trolleys from downtown. And once you have crossed the river, you can take a ride on either one of two inclined planes still operating to and from Mount Washington.

**DUQUESNE INCLINE**, 1220 Grandview Ave. (upper station), W. Carson St. (lower



station), 1877. Engineered by Samuel Diescher, this iron double-track incline is 793 feet long, 400 feet high, and is positioned at a 30-degree angle. All the original wooden elements were replaced with iron in 1888, and the whole operation was extensively overhauled in 1963. There is an observation deck. NR. Open M-Sa 5:30 am-1 am, Su 7 am-1 am. One-way trips 40¢ adults, 20¢ children. For further information regarding service, call (412) 381-1665. ✓

**MONONGAHELA INCLINE**, Grandview Ave. (upper station), W. Carson St. (lower station), mid-19th-20th centuries. This second incline dates back to at least the 1860s and was then steam-powered. Electrification came to the system in 1935. The Station Square complex is located just below the W. Carson St. station. NR. Open M-Sa 5:30 am-12:45 am; Su and holidays 8:45 am-midnight. One-way trips 40¢ adults, 20¢ children 6-11, free if under 6. (412) 231-5707. ✓

**STATION SQUARE**, Smithfield and Carson Sts., late 19th-20th centuries. The *raison d'être* of Station Sq. is the Beaux Arts Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Station (1898-1901), built by William George Burns. It has a spectacular grand concourse. The Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation labored long to pre-

serve this handsome building and the surrounding complex. They have succeeded beyond the dreams of the most passionate preservationist. The Grand Concourse Restaurant is one of Pittsburgh's most popular, and under its stained-glass ceiling 500 people can be seated. The freight house now provides space for small shops; a 7-story warehouse, known as the Landmark Building, has been converted for offices. Adjoining the terminal is an open-air industrial and transportation museum with exhibits of artifacts from Pittsburgh's golden age of steam. A relic of a more recent period—a streamlined diner—has been given a new home in one corner of the open-air square. A new 300-room resort-conference facility, the Station Square Sheraton Motor Inn, is located to the west of the complex. All the buildings are open during regular business hours seven days a week. NR. (412) 261-9911.

### Northside

The Northside section of the city was, until 1907, Allegheny City. Reached from downtown Pittsburgh most directly via the 6th, 7th, or 9th St. bridges, the area has come alive in recent years as old buildings have been recycled for new uses. The most important of these is the Old Post Office Museum in Allegheny Center.

**ALLEGHENY POST OFFICE** (Old North Side Post Office), Allegheny Center, 1897. The building now functions as a museum of the Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation. Designed by William M. Aiken of the architect's office of the U.S. Department of Treasury, it is a flamboyant granite Beaux Arts building with a 90-foot-high by 45-foot-wide central dome set on a square base, and a pedimented entrance. It is the kind of building in which function follows form—in complete contradiction to the golden rule of contemporary architecture. As much money was lavished on impractical ornament as on the functional public spaces necessary in a postal facility. By the 1960s, most people thought the building was doomed, but by 1971 much of the important restoration and remodeling work of creating a

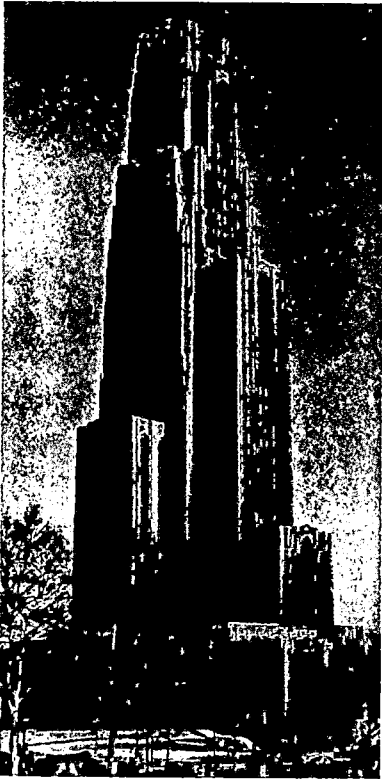
museum was completed. Now there are excellent displays of architectural artifacts, costumes, toys, dolls, and furniture from the 19th century to enjoy along with exhibits of prints and photographs. NR. Open Tu-F 10-4:30, Sa-Su 1-4:30. \$1 adults, 40¢ children. (412) 322-1204.

**EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH**, North and Allegheny Aves., 1886. If you can visit only one church in the Pittsburgh area, save your time for Emmanuel. It is not as sparkling as the East Liberty Presbyterian Church by Ralph Adams Cram in Shadyside or as exotic as the various ethnic parishes. Nonetheless, Emmanuel is a masterpiece of brick architecture designed by a true master architect, Henry Hobson Richardson. The church is only 1½ stories, but worked into the façade is very sophisticated patterning. The steep gable roof dormers and the round arched windows with deep reveals are traditional Richardsonian features. So, too, is the impressive roof trussing of the interior. NR. For further information, call (412) 231-0454.

### Oakland/Shadyside

East of Pittsburgh's downtown lies Oakland, with its varied cultural institutions and handsome Schenley Park. Yet further east are more residential neighborhoods, among which one of the most gracious is Shadyside. This is the "uptown" area of Pittsburgh, and if you are an outsider you might not know that the Golden Triangle and immediate environs are not the last word in Pittsburgh sophistication. There is even a skyscraper in this cultural district and, appropriately, it is known as the Cathedral of Learning.

**CATHEDRAL OF LEARNING**, Forbes Ave. and Bigelow Blvd., 1926-37. The 40-story home of the University of Pittsburgh is quite unique on the American educational horizon. The building style is termed "skyscraper Gothic" and, except for a few commercial buildings such as Chicago's Tribune Tower, nothing quite measures up to this design by architect Charles Z. Klauder. NR. For tours of the building, call (412) 624-6000. Open M-Sa



**PHIPPS CONSERVATORY**, Schenley Park, 1892-1900. This is the most impressive of Schenley Park's buildings. It is a sprawling iron and glass pleasure dome designed by the famous greenhouse firm of Lord and Burnham. The central palm house has wings to each side, but it is the ogee dome that is most captivating. Its like has not survived in most American cities. The conservatory was given to the city by Andrew Carnegie's partner, Henry Phipps. NR. M-Sa 9-5, Su 9-1. (412) 281-3900.

If you venture into Shadyside, which lies east of Oakland, try to make a point of stopping at the Shadyside Presbyterian Church, Amberson Ave. and Westminster Pl., 1889-90. The firm of Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, which carried on H. H. Richardson's practice, was responsible for the design. In plan it is very much like Richardson's great Trinity Church in Boston with an enormous center square dome, a short nave, transepts, and a rear chancel. The striking façade is of rock-face cut stone, and all of the openings in it are round arched. A chapel and parish hall were added in later years, the latter in 1952-53. The interior of the original building was remodeled in 1937-38. NR. (412) 682-4300.

9-5, Su from noon. Close by the "Cathedral" are many other university buildings, including Heinz Memorial Chapel with its magnificent stained glass windows, and the Stephen Foster Memorial, a combination auditorium/theater devoted to the memory of the Pittsburgh-born tunesmith.

**HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA**, 4338 Bigelow Blvd., 20th century. The stately mansion which houses the collections of this regional historical organization may appear somewhat forbidding. Don't let appearances deceive. Inside is a wonderful collection of blown and pressed glass for which Pittsburgh was noted in the 19th century, as well as fine examples of early furniture and other decorative objects made by master craftsmen of the area. Open Tu-Sa 9:30-4:30. Free. (412) 681-5533.

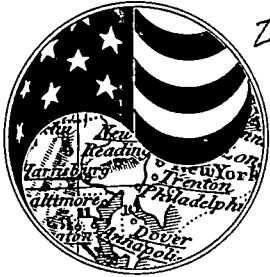
### Titusville and vicinity

Long before Houston there was Titusville. During the 19th century it was the uncontested oil capital of the world. The world's first oil well was drilled here in 1859 by Col. Edwin L. Drake. It was here, also, that natural gas was first commercially used and that the refining of oil began. The Indians had been recovering oil from the aptly named Oil Creek for years before white settlers figured out what the slicks were all about. Oil is still a big business around Titusville, but the boom-town atmosphere is only a matter of history.

**DRAKE WELL MUSEUM**, 3 miles SE of Titusville on PA 36, 1859. The site of Col. Drake's discovery has been well preserved by the state. A replica of the first derrick and engine house—a steeple-like rough

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A MAIN STREET TRAVEL GUIDE



# DISCOVERING HISTORIC AMERICA

## MID-ATLANTIC STATES

- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Maryland
- New Jersey
- New York
- Pennsylvania

*General Editor: S. Allen Chambers*

E.P. DUTTON, INC. • NEW YORK

1983

# MAJOR MARKET AREAS

Philadelphia has been in a state of continual restoration since the early 1970s, when an effort to revitalize the area for the bicentennial was begun. Although the population of the entire market area has declined in recent years, there is evidence of new industries taking hold in the once steel- and coal-dominated economy. The pharmaceutical industry is now thriving in Philadelphia, as is the manufacture of chemicals, food products, printed and published material, textiles, leather goods, and tobacco. Finance and law employment sectors grew fractionally, with seven Fortune 500 companies in 1984 basing their headquarters in Philadelphia, which also houses one of the nation's 12 Federal Reserve Banks. Efforts have been underway to promote small business creation and education as the keys to the area's future. Area universities have been noted in recent years as being increasingly strong. Philadelphia's Wharton School of Finance is generally thought to be one of the three best schools of its kind in the nation. Although the Philadelphia area is among the most populated, urbanized areas in the country, some of its northern Pennsylvania counties are known for their impressive agricultural output. Nearly half of the total land area in Chester, Montgomery, and Bucks counties is cultivated farmland. As befits one of the United States' oldest cities and once its capitol city, Philadelphia still maintains a thriving tourist industry. There are over 50 museums and several parks in the market area, offering educational, cultural, and recreational opportunities. See the county section for additional information.

## PITTSBURGH

### THE LAND

Under the new 1983 federal government definition of metropolitan areas, the Pittsburgh MSA dropped Beaver County and added Fayette, making the total counties involved Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland. Pittsburgh, located in Allegheny County, is the primary city in the 3,412 square mile major market area. The area lies on the southwest plateau of the Central Allegheny region in the southwestern portion of the state. The land is rugged and wooded, supporting such hardwood forest vegetation as hickory and oak. **CLIMATE** The average annual rainfall measures 39 inches, with an average yearly snowfall of 53 inches. Winters are quite cold, with January temperatures ranging from 38°F to 17°F. Summers are pleasant, with July temperatures ranging from 85°F to 57°F. Average yearly wind speed is nine miles per hour, with westerly winds prevailing. Winds reach their peak speed in February and March. On the average, the area sees 156 frost-free days per year.

### THE PEOPLE

The population in 1985 was estimated to be 2,142,700, marking a continuation in the pattern of decline experienced in the seventies. The population declined 5.5% in 1980, with an additional 2.1% drop in 1984, and a further 1.3% drop by 1985. The overall density within the PMSA was 637 persons per square mile, while density within the central city averaged 6,752 persons per square mile. Of the total population, 24.8% were under 18, and 13.5% were age 65 and older. The median age was 33.5, somewhat older than the state average of 32.1. Of all residents, 45.7% were married, 3.7% were divorced,

and 21.6% were single. Of the total population, 91.5% were White, 7.6% were Black, less than one percent were Hispanic, and 3.4% were foreign born. According to the definition of metropolitan areas at the time (including Beaver and excluding Fayette counties), of all residents age 25 and older, 67.9% were high school graduates, and 14.6% had completed four or more years of college.

### THE ECONOMY

In 1986, the estimated total civilian labor force in this major market area was 966,700, up from 958,200 in 1985, with 7.9% unemployed in 1986 as compared with 9.4% in 1985. Jobs in manufacturing were off 6.2% in 1986 as compared with the year before. However, the nonmanufacturing sector added 20,000 jobs, reflecting a 2.8% increase for an overall increase of 1.4% in employment. Total personal income increased 5.7% from \$26,071,619,000 in 1983 to \$27,550,722,000 in 1984. Earnings in 1984 totaled \$19,041,895,000, of which 25.3% came from manufacturing, 25.2% from services, and 11.6% from government. Per capita income in 1984 was \$11,449, up from \$10,803 in 1983. Annual average pay increased three percent from \$18,994 in 1984 to \$19,555 in 1985. In 1985, permits were issued for 4,631 new, privately owned housing units valued at \$239,084,000, down from 5,230 units in 1984 valued at about \$239,000. Of those 1985 permits issued, 3,077 were single-family homes valued at \$190,464,000. Within the primary city of Pittsburgh, 601 housing units were authorized at a value of \$21,439,000. New nonresidential construction in the PMSA represented a total value of \$327,616,451 in 1986, part of which funded 135 industrial buildings, 99 professional buildings, and 259 mercantile buildings. As of June 1986, a total of 73 FSLIC-insured savings institutions reported total savings of \$9,328,715,000 while all insured and noninsured commercial banks reported total deposits of \$19,841,600,000 as of June 1983.

### OVERVIEW

The city of Pittsburgh enjoys an ideal geographic location, situated at the point where the Allegheny River, flowing southward from New York, meets the Monongahela, flowing northward from West Virginia. These two rivers join to form the Ohio River, the major water transit system flowing westward. Since its founding in 1758, Pittsburgh has always been an important commercial and industrial city, unfortunately becoming one of the country's most polluted cities by the 1940s. A long-term campaign to improve the quality of life was initiated by Richard King Mellon, a member of one of Pittsburgh's leading families. The plan was one of the first in the country to propose stringent air quality laws, and sought to refurbish historical buildings as well as middle and lower-class neighborhoods. As a result, the city today is among the cleanest of the country's old industrial centers. Traditionally known as a blue-collar town, Pittsburgh is increasingly moving away from a heavy industry-dependent economy and into information systems and a more diversified economic base. With the nationwide decline of the steel and coal industries, still the main employers of Pittsburghers, the city is trying to offset its losses by bringing in new businesses to industrial parks in the area. The fields of transportation and communications appear to be growing, especially in Washington and Westmoreland counties. Electrical equipment and machinery manufacture make up the area's second largest

# MAJOR MARKET AREAS

industry, with industrial research and development services also employing a significant number of people. The newest growth has been in scientific laboratories and research, no doubt aided by the presence of the prestigious Carnegie-Mellon University, which specializes in science and technology research. See the county section for additional information.

## READING

### THE LAND

Reading is the primary city in a major market area that spans the 861 square miles of Berks County. It is located on the northern edge of the low and fertile Piedmont region, in the southeastern portion of the state. The area is especially well-suited for farm production, with its undulating uplands, low hills, and well-drained soils. **CLIMATE** The average annual rainfall measures 45 inches. On the whole, winters are moderate, with temperatures ranging from 38°F to 23°F. Summers are mild, with July temperatures ranging from 82°F to 61°F. Average annual snowfall is 27 inches. On the average, the area has 175 frost-free days per year, providing for a moderately long growing season.

### THE PEOPLE

The population enjoyed modest growth, rising 5.4% from 1970 to 1980, an additional 1.5% by 1984, then a further 0.5% by 1985, bringing the population estimate to 318,100. The overall density within the MSA was an average of 368 persons per square mile, while density within the central city was 8,163 person per square mile. Of the total population in 1980, 25.3% were under 18, and 14.1% were age 65 and older. The median age was 33.6. Of all residents, 47.8% were married, 4.4% were divorced, and 19.1% were single. Of the total population, 95.2% were White, 2.5% were Black, 2.8% were Hispanic, and 2.5% were foreign born. Of all persons age 25 and older, 58.5% were high school graduates, and 11.4% had completed four or more years of college.

### THE ECONOMY

In 1986, the estimated total civilian labor force in this major market area was 167,500, up from 165,800 in 1985, with 6.4% unemployed in 1986 as compared with 7.3% in 1985. Employment in nonmanufacturing improved 3.9% to its greatest level of 95,500 jobs. Service-producing industries grew 3.7%. Manufacturing employment trends counteracted positive trends by losing four percent of its workers with durable goods producers suffering a 6.8% rate of job decline. Total personal income increased from 9.7% from \$3,876,210,000 in 1983 to \$4,252,561,000 in 1984. Earnings in 1984 totaled \$3,036,854,000, of which 43.8% came from manufacturing, 17.2% from services, and 9.2% from government. Per capita income in 1984 was \$13,407, up from \$12,290 in 1983. Annual average pay increased four percent from \$17,410 in 1984 to \$18,102 in 1985. In 1985, permits were issued for 1,304 new, privately owned housing units valued at \$62,907,000, down from 1,330 units in 1984 valued at about \$67,000,000. Of those 1985 permits issued, 1,141 were single-family homes valued at \$59,085,000. Within the primary city of Reading, 14 housing units were authorized at a value of \$625,000. New nonresidential construction in the MSA represented a total value of \$35,847,482 in 1986, part of which funded 31 indus-

trial buildings, 34 professional buildings, and 53 mercantile buildings. As of June 1986, a total of 21 FSLIC-insured savings institutions reported total savings of \$1,975,037,000 while all insured and noninsured commercial banks within the market area reported total deposits of \$2,377,200,000 as of June 1983.

## OVERVIEW

Reading, the primary city of this major market area, is the fifth most industrialized city in Pennsylvania. Ironically, though, it sits in midst of the very productive Pennsylvania Dutch agricultural region. Nearly 40% of all land in Berks County is used for farm cultivation, with the county ranking third in the state in the total number of farms. Reading itself, however, is one of the state's oldest industrial cities, having produced cannon in its iron foundries during the revolutionary war. The city began to diversify its industry much earlier than most, and as a result now manufactures such items as stainless and other specialty steels, hosiery, automobile body frames, textiles, and bedding, rather than relying solely on steel mill production. With more than 200 factory outlet stores in the city, shoppers journey to Reading from all over the Northeast. Another major tourist attraction is the yearly Castrol GTX Nationals at Maple Grove Raceway, one of the events in the Winston Drag Racing Series, which, for 25 years has been Pennsylvania's top motor event. See the county section for additional information.

## SCRANTON-WILKES-BARRE

### THE LAND

Under the new federal government definition of metropolitan areas in 1983, the Northeast Pennsylvania Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) became the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). In doing so, it added Columbia and Wyoming counties. The primary cities are now Scranton, located in Lackawanna County, and Wilkes-Barre, in Luzerne County. The major market area now covers the 2,846 square miles of Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, and Wyoming counties. Located in the northeastern portion of the state, the area lies in the Pocono Mountain region, where much of the forest land is reserved for recreational use. The terrain is quite rugged and heavily wooded, with evidence of past glaciation shown by the preponderance of tiny lakes and swamps in the northern counties. **CLIMATE** The average annual rainfall measures 41 inches, with yearly snowfall averaging 44 inches. Winters are cold, with average temperatures ranging from 34°F to 18°F. Summers are pleasant, with average temperatures ranging from 80°F to 60°F. The average yearly wind speed is eight miles per hour, with westerly winds prevailing. The highest wind speed generally occurs in early spring. The area usually sees 140 days per year without a killing frost.

### THE PEOPLE

The population grew by 4.7% from 1970 to 1980, then began to decline slightly, by 0.3% in 1984, then by a further 0.4% in 1985, bringing the population to 723,500. The overall density of the MSA was an average of 255 persons per square mile, while density within the central cities averaged 4,188 persons per square mile. Of the total population, 24.8% were under 18, and 15.6% were age 65 and older. The median age was

*More Than An Almanac*

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# **PENNSYLVANIA FACTS**

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*A Comprehensive look at  
Pennsylvania today County by County*



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*Flying the Colors*

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by  
**JOHN CLEMENTS**

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**I**llustrated  
**D**ictionary  
of  
**P**lace **N**ames  
United States and Canada

Edited by KELSIE B. HARDER

A HUDSON GROUP BOOK



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NEW YORK CINCINNATI TORONTO LONDON MELBOURNE

**PIPE ORGAN RIDGE**, Wyo. Descriptive of the fluted shapes of the columns and ridge wall.

**PIPER BROOK**, Conn. For the occupational specialists who made "pipes" barrels of a specific size, used in colonial times for storing and shipping liquid and solid products. It flows northeast into Connecticut River.

**PIPE SPRING NATL. MONUMENT**, Ariz. Established as an example of how settlers survived and protected themselves. The spring was so named because a sharp-shooter bet that he could shoot the bottom out of a tobacco pipe.

**PIPESTONE** For the red stone quarried by the Indians to make peace pipes.  
*Pipestone Co.*, Minn. (co. seat, *Pipestone*).  
*Pipestone*, Minn. (co. seat of *Pipestone Co.*).  
*Pipestone Indian Reservation*, Minn.  
*Pipestone Natl. Monument*, Minn.

**PIQUA** Apparently the name of a Shawnee subtribe, of Algonquian linguistic stock, in which Tecumseh was born and gained fame. It was known as the "bear" tribe, but the name has also been translated as "ashes," in reference to a myth that the first man of the tribe came from the ashes of a fire. The spelling is a French transliteration.  
*Piqua*, Kan. (Woods Co.). For *Piqua*, Ohio.  
*Piqua*, Ohio (Miami Co.). Earlier, Washington.

**PISCATAQUA RIVER**, Me.-N.H. From Abnaki, "at the fork of the river" or "place where river divides." Many variant forms exist. It flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

**PISCATAQUIS** Variant form of PISCATAQUA.  
*Piscataquis Co.*, Me. (co. seat, Dover-Foxcroft).  
*Piscataquis River*, Me. Flows into the Penobscot R.

**PISCATAQUOG RIVER**, N.H. Variant of PISCATAQUA. It flows crookedly east into Merrimack River.

**PISCATAWAY**, N.J. (Middlesex Co.). From an Indian word meaning "divided river."

**PISGAH** Biblical; for Mount Pisgah, from which Moses viewed the Promised Land (Deuteronomy 34:1).  
*Pisgah*, N.C. (Randolph Co.).  
*Pisgah*, Mount, N.Y.  
*Pisgah*, Mount, Pa.  
*Pisgah*, Mount, Vt.  
*Pisgah*, Mount, Wyo.  
*Pisgah Natl. Forest*, N.C.

**PISMO BEACH**, Calif. (San Luis Obispo Co.). Probably from Chumash Indian, "tar" or "mustard," for the plant that grows on the mountains in the area, although influenced by Spanish spelling and word form. It is also said to be a Spanish word meaning "place of fish," but this is unlikely.

**PITCHER**, N.Y. (Chenango Co.), town. For Nathaniel Pitcher, who served as lieutenant governor of New York in the 1820s.

**PITKIN** Co., Colo. (co. seat, Aspen). For Frederick Walker Pitkin (1837-1886), governor (1879-83).

**PITMAN**, N.J. (Gloucester Co.). For Rev. Charles Pitman, a prominent Methodist camp-meeting leader.

**PIT RIVER**, Calif. For the Indian pits found in the area by explorers. It flows southwest into Shasta Lake.

**PITT**, William (the Elder), 1st Earl of Chatham (1708-1778), English statesman. He was recognized as the English head of government and prosecuted the war against the French until they surrendered their American possessions. Known as "the Great Commoner," he defended the American colonies before the American Revolution.  
*East Pittsburgh*, Pa. (Allegheny Co.).  
*Pitt Co.*, N.C. (co. seat, Greenville).  
*Pittsburg Co.*, Okla. (co. seat, McAlester).  
For Pittsburgh, Pa.  
*Pittsburg*, Calif. (Contra Costa Co.). For *Pittsburgh*, Pa.

**PITTSBORO****PLATTE**

*Pittsburg*, Kan. (Crawford Co.). For *Pittsburgh*, Pa.  
*Pittsburgh*, Pa. (Allegheny Co.). From Fort Pitt, which was named for William Pitt.  
*Pittsfield*, Ill. (co. seat of Pike Co.). For *Pittsfield*, Mass.  
*Pittsfield*, Mass. (co. seat of Berkshire Co.).  
*Pittsfield*, N.H. (Merrimack Co.), town.  
*Pittston*, Pa. (Luzerne Co.).  
*Pittsylvania* Co., Va. (co. seat, Chatham). With *-sylvania*, to mean "Pitt's Woods."  
*West Pittsburg*, Calif. (Contra Costa Co.).  
*West Pittston*, Pa. (Luzerne Co.).

**PITTSBORO**, Miss. (co. seat of Calhoun Co.). For an early settler named Pitt.

**PITTSBURG**, Tex. (co. seat of Camp Co.). For W. W. Pitts, pioneer.

**PITTSFIELD**, Me. (Somerset Co.), town and village. For William Pitts, a landholder from Boston.

**PIUTE** Co., Utah. (co. seat, Junction). For a sub-tribe of the Ute Indians of Shoshonean linguistic stock. The name means "water Ute." See **UTE**.

**PLACENTIA**, Calif. (Orange Co.); Probably for a town in Newfoundland. *Placentia* was the ancient name of Piacenza, a city in northern Italy.

**PLACER** From a word of Spanish origin designating surface gravel in which gold particles are found and also a place where gold is found.  
*Placer* Co., Calif. (co. seat, Auburn).  
*Placerville*, Calif. (co. seat of El Dorado Co.).

**PLACID**, Lake, N.Y. See **LAKE PLACID**.

**PLAIN** Suggests openness and a flat farming area or a prairie.  
*North Plainfield*, N.J. (Somerset Co.).  
*Plainedge*, N.Y. (Nassau Co.).  
*Plainfield*, Conn. (Hartford Co.), town and village.  
*Plainfield*, Ill. (Will Co.). Earlier, Walker's Grove.  
*Plainfield*, Ind. (Hendricks Co.).

*Plainfield*, N.J. (Union Co.).  
*Plains*, Pa. (Luzerne Co.). Earlier, Jacob's Plains.  
*Plains*, Tex. (co. seat of Yoakum Co.). On the Llano Estacado.  
*Plainview*, N.Y. (Nassau Co.).  
*Plainview*, Tex. (co. seat of Hale Co.).  
*Plainville*, Conn. (Hartford Co.), town. Earlier, Great Plain.  
*Plainville*, Kan. (Rooks Co.).  
*Plainville*, Mass. (Norfolk Co.).

**PLAINWELL**, Mich. (Allegan Co.). For two early settlers named Samuel C. Wells and Henry Wellever, the latter a tavern keeper, and also for the prairie or plain.

**PLAISTOW**, N.H. (Rockingham Co.), town. Probably for Plaistow, Essex, on the outskirts of London, England.

**PLANKINTON**, S.Dak. (co. seat of Aurora Co.). For John H. Plankinton, meat distributor and railroad official.

**PLANO** From Spanish, "flat" (land) or "plain."  
*Plano*, Ill. (Kendall Co.).  
*Plano*, Tex. (Collin Co.).

**PLAQUEMINE** A French rendering of Illinois Indian *piakimin*, "persimmon," for the many such trees in the area. The term came through the Mobile Indian dialect.  
*Plaquemine*, La. (parish seat of Iberville Parish).  
*Plaquemines* Parish, La. (parish seat, Pointe a la Hache).

**PLATEAU CREEK**, Colo. Descriptive. Flows northwest and west into Colorado River.

**PLATTE** From French, "flat" or, when applied to a body of water, "shallow."  
*Little Platte* River, Mo. Flows S and SW into *Platte* R.  
*North Platte*, Neb. (co. seat of Lincoln Co.). For its location on the *North Platte* R.  
*North Platte* River, Colo.-Wyo.-Neb. Flows N and S to join *South Platte* R. to form *Platte* R.

(Ferguson/Grossman)  
April 27, 1992  
Draft One  
PHILLY

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PHILADELPHIA FUNDRAISER  
MAY 11, 1992  
X:00 PM

[Acknowledgments]

((I want to thank XX for all his successful fund-raising efforts, and most amazing of all -- he didn't even have to ask Millie for a single dime.))

((If there's one thing Millie hates, it's being called a "fat cat."))

I'm delighted to be here tonight, with the men and women who are going to change America. I know there's been a lot of talk about change this election year. And most of it has been just that -- talk. But the time for talk is over.

America needs men and women of purpose, of experience, people who know how to get things done. We need people who aren't afraid to rattle the business-as-usual crowd. We need people who will stand up to the status quo -- who'll tell them the old ways of doing things just aren't good enough anymore.

What we need, ladies and gentlemen, is a Republican president and a Republican Congress. That's what we're moving toward tonight, with your generous help. And that's how we will build a better America -- an America that preserves peace in the world, that sustains strong families, that provides rewarding jobs for all.

Over the past three years, I've spoken often of the need for reform. I've made specific and far-reaching proposals to change

our education system, and our health care system. I've made proposals to reform our legal system and our election campaigns.

Right down the line, on issue after issue, the Republican party has proposed fundamental changes to solve the problems that burden our country.

And against heavy odds, we've had our successes. But you know as well as I that we've come up against some obstacles in the past three years. We know who they are, and believe me, so do the American people.

The obstacles to genuine reform in America are the special interests -- small, entrenched constituencies who put their narrow wants before the common good. They block change because change threatens the status quo, and their power is out of all proportion to their size.

Yes, the special interests are well-organized. Yes, they're well-connected. And heaven knows they're well-financed -- after all, they were able to buy their very own political party. But there's another thing about the special interests: On one issue after another, they're wrong.

And they're about to learn a painful lesson this election year: The American people have had enough of the way they do business.

Let me give you a few examples.

It used to be that a doctor's first worry was about the care of the patient -- not the threat of a malpractice suit. Every American knows what I'm talking about: lawsuit madness. Doctors

not delivering babies -- parents not coaching Little League -- volunteers not helping the elderly -- all from fear of nuisance lawsuits.

That's just plain wrong. That is not the kind of America we want. People should spend more time helping each other and less time suing each other.

We've been trying to do something about that. We started by introducing a bill in Congress to reform product liability laws. That was in 1990. But the liberal Democrats, coached by the special interests, refused to budge. So we introduced it again in '91. And guess what -- Senate Democrats refuse to bring it up for a vote. Over in the House our reform is bottled up in two committees.

Make no mistake: We will ensure that every American's rights are protected. But we will reform our legal system to get rid of these frivolous lawsuits -- and no lobby of trial lawyers will stand in the way.

Here's another example. It used to be that when we sent our kids to school, we knew they were going to get a first-class education. They'd learn how to read and write and multiply and divide, and they'd learn something about the world. And we knew the values we taught them at home would be reinforced in the classroom -- like knowing the difference between right and wrong.

But now we consider ourselves lucky if we can send our kids to schools where they don't find a gun in someone's locker, or

catch some punk dealing drugs on the playground. And in the classroom, our educational performance is sliding every year.

That's wrong. That's got to change. We must reinvent American education, top-to-bottom -- for our kids, and for our teachers, who too often have to double as social workers, counselors, even surrogate parents. God bless America's teachers for the work they do.

We know how to help them. Our America 2000 reforms are gaining steam, community by community. We're encouraging break-the-mold schools, world-class standards and voluntary testing; we're fighting to give teachers and communities maximum flexibility. We've got to rid our schools of drugs and violence. And whether it's among public schools, private or religious, parents must have the freedom to choose their children's schools.

This is a revolution long-overdue. And the entrenched special interests, the business-as-usual-crowd, the liberal Democrats had all best understand: This revolution is going to happen, with or without the permission of the education lobby and its friends in Congress.

Another example: It used to be that going to the hospital didn't conjure up visions of financial ruin. American health care is still the best in the world, but too many Americans can't qualify for health insurance or can't afford it. The cost of even minor surgery has gone through the roof.

This too has got to change. And we know how to change it. Our health care reform is comprehensive; it preserves what works,

changes what doesn't. It makes health insurance accessible and affordable -- without throwing out the highest-quality care in the world.

Of course, the other side doesn't like our reform. For them, freedom of choice -- whether in medical care, education or child care -- will always take a back seat to some bureaucratic mandate. They've got other ideas -- very expensive ones, as always. They can call it "national health insurance," "pay-or-play," whatever they'd like. But it's socialized health care any way you cut it -- and that would be a national disaster. We are not going to let government dictate the American people's health care.

You see, no matter what the problem, the special interests and their clients who control Congress want a program -- some vast, unaccountable bureaucracy they can manipulate for their own purposes. You'll remember our friends on the Left used to talk about "getting on the right side of history." Well, they were wrong about which side history was on.

It wasn't theirs. It was ours. A movement sweeps the world today: a movement away from bureaucratic mandates and central planning and towards the freely made decisions of individual men and women. And there's a reason freedom is on the march from Managua to Moscow. Think back to the 1980s, to the climax of the Cold War. Liberal Democrats called for gutting the defense budget, then for a nuclear freeze, then for an end to weapons modernization. But the Republican party was there to say: No!

We stood squarely with the American people for a strong defense. And because we stood firm, imperial communism today is a four-letter word: D-E-A-D.

The Republican party has always sensed the inevitability of freedom's march. It is woven into everything we are as a party. Recall the first Republican president. Government's highest calling, Lincoln said, was "to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all."

[[The failures of the past were brought home to us with tragic intensity in recent days. As you know, I visited Los Angeles last week to listen to the citizens there. The stories they told -- of simple acts of courage, and of spiritless despair -- renewed my belief that the old ways have failed us; that the solutions of government planners and social engineers breed dependency rather than dignity, purposelessness instead of pride.

We have tried for three years to bring to the wrenching problems of the inner city a new approach -- an approach rooted in personal responsibility, community control, and individual opportunity. But our efforts to encourage investment and jobs through enterprise zones -- to instill the pride of homeownership and a sense of community through our Project HOPE -- to give greater autonomy to parents and local authorities -- far too many of these have been frustrated by those committed, whether in good faith or ill, to the hidebound ways of yesterday.

Here, perhaps, is the silver lining to the storm clouds that threatened a great city for 48 hours of terror. From the rubble

of these tragic events we can take renewed courage to cast aside the dogmas of the past, and to do as Lincoln did: "to think anew and act anew."]]

That is our mission today, and we will see it through, as a party and a nation -- the greatest, freest nation on earth.

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

# # # #

Nov. 12 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:49 a.m., November 13, 1991]

Note: This proclamation was published in the Federal Register on November 14.

**Remarks at a Bush-Quayle Fundraising Luncheon in New York City  
November 12, 1991**

Lou, thank you very much. My heavens, what a wonderful job you've done and these chairmen have done on this dinner. To paraphrase John F. Kennedy, I'm touched at this warm reception but not half as touched as all of you have been. [Laughter]

I'll tell you, this is a wonderful, wonderful sendoff for us, and I am very grateful to you. I want to salute Rabbi Balkany and the Harlem Boys Choir, favorites of Barbara's and mine. They've been to the White House at least a couple of times since we've been honored to live there.

Let me just say about our Senator, Al D'Amato, we got some priorities coming up in 1992, but I think it is absolutely essential and, as far as I am concerned, priority to see this good man for New York elected back to the Senate. And I really believe in him.

I want to thank our Secretary of Commerce, Bob Mosbacher, and today, especially, Georgette. You heard Lou singing her praises for the job she did. I want to thank a couple of other veterans at the table here—Wayne Calloway and, of course, Joy Silverman; Bill Powers, the driving force behind the New York GOP, our new State chairman in here. And again, I'll be in trouble if I go further. But I really think—I want to thank all of you for this strong support.

Let me also say about the elections that took place on the 5th: it was a great day for the New York GOP and a great day across the river as the New Jersey legislature went clean sweep for the Republican Party. We picked up seats in both areas, both States that nobody dreamed we would win.

I want to especially welcome the leaders, now, of the New Jersey legislature: Haytaian and DiFrancesco, who are both here, I think. Anyway, if they are, please stand up.

Right over here. These two guys are going to be running the State legislature now, one in the Senate and one in the House.

Some may have forgotten in the wishful thinking of the political coverage on the part of the Democrats, but Jim Florio, the Governor of New Jersey said, "The New Jersey election is a referendum on the Bush administration." So be it. We'll stand by that one. We're all for it, and thank you for what you guys did.

And finally, let me mention the other name here, Dan Quayle, back in Washington, doing a superb job trying to cut back these regulations and on the Competitiveness Council. He's served our country well as an advocate for economic growth, for sound foreign policy, as an ambassador for our interests abroad, traveling to these various countries and doing a first-class job. And he's even squared off with the American Bar Association. Quayle 21, lawyers 0. [Laughter]

I feel blessed—and I really mean this—and I think Lou and Wayne and others who have been to the White House know how I feel. I really am privileged to be the President, to serve this country at this terribly exciting moment in history, a moment when America and the ideals that we stand for has celebrated a string of successes around the world. And in the world beyond our shores we have grown accustomed to the dizzying pace of change.

And yet, here at home, and Al touched on it, we do have a Congress that, in my view—and I think it's confirmed overwhelmingly by the surveys of the American people—we have a Congress that is out of step with the times and out of touch with the heartbeat of the American people. They're pushing the same old, tired liberal agenda to a country that is hungry now to build on what we've done abroad and bring that to success here at home.

And this fall, the American people have seen Congress up close, and they've seen their inability to move when Americans demand action. They've seen this endless appetite for sideshows that have really kind of embarrassed our country here and abroad. They've seen the overindulgence in perks and privileges. And they've seen quote: their tax dollars at work. And I've

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got the feeling that when it comes to the Congress, the American people aren't feeling very kind and gentle.

And it shouldn't surprise anyone that the liberals that control the Congress—and thank God we have people like Al fighting for our values every day in that body—tell an entirely different story. They claim they can't act because we don't have an agenda. And you don't hear much about their agenda. The agenda of that liberal leadership is simply this: Take whatever legislation the President sends up to the Hill and knock it down; bury it in some obscure subcommittee and swear they never even saw it.

This country needs an energy bill. We are too dependent on foreign oil for our own interests. We've got a good energy bill, and they won't even let it be debated in both Houses of the United States Congress.

This is what we're up against. And I know it's a two-way street, and I hope the American people understand that I have tried to hold out my hand and work with the Congress, sometimes to the consternation of some of the Republicans in the House and the Senate. But I've tried to work with the Congress. I've extended the hand and said, "Let's try to do something for this country. Reach out. Deal in good faith."

And now the political season is upon us. The politics of '92 are just across the horizon here, and the rhetoric is heating up. But people are hurting in this country and Government, where it can, and where it can do it correctly, should try to help these people. And so I am going to keep on trying to work with the United States Congress and put the politics aside wherever possible because the country's business has to come first. But I am not going to be the javelin catcher for the liberals that run the Congress anymore. We're going to fight them when we have fundamental issues at stake.

It's not as if we haven't had some successes, and thanks to Al and his colleagues on our side of the aisle working cooperatively with the Democrats, we've had some. We can be proud of the Clean Air Amendments which for the first time enlist market mechanisms in service to our precious environment.

We should champion our child care bill. The other side wanted to warehouse our kids in a brave new child care-mandated Federal bureaucracy. Their answer: let some subcommittee chairman that's been there 30 years tell the mothers and fathers of this country what kind of child care they should have, what kind of child care they shouldn't have. And we put instead, through hard negotiations passed, a bill that puts choice in the hands of the parents and keeps those kids as close to the family as possible. And it's good legislation.

And yes, we should celebrate landmark civil rights legislation, like the Americans with Disabilities Act, a covenant to bring this country's 43 million disabled citizens into the American mainstream. And I'm proud of our administration's role, and our Republican Senators' role in passing this important legislation.

And now, on the other civil rights bill, I said, "Look, I want a civil rights bill. I do not want a quota bill." And we stayed with it. They thought they were going to ram the political decision down against me with the American people. I vetoed a bad bill. And now we have a civil rights bill that is good, that works against discrimination in the workplace, but is not a quota bill. And that's what you have to do. You've got to beat down bad legislation before you can get good legislation. And I'm going to sign that bill, incidentally. I will be signing that civil rights bill enthusiastically and very, very soon.

These successes, and I think they are successes, cannot obscure the fact that the rest of our agenda is still stuck in the maze, mugged by party leadership, locked into the tired, old liberal mind-set, and determined to try to go one-up politically.

Let me just mention our transportation bill. We've got a good Secretary of Transportation, as Bob Mosbacher knows, Sam Skinner. It's a job-intensive bill that puts Americans to work, improving our infrastructure, our roads. And I challenged Congress to pass that bill along with our comprehensive crime package in 100 days. That was back in March. The 100 days came and went in June, and now it looks like we won't see either one until January.

The American people deserve better than that. They're crying out for tough anti-crime legislation that protects the policemen out there and has a little less sympathy for the criminals themselves.

But the liberal leadership that control Congress don't want to act unless it's to expand the powers of the Government so that some subcommittee chairman or some staffer in that vast bureaucracy lays down another mandate on the American people and thus renders our businesses far less competitive all around the world.

Capitol Hill lives in a loophole of its own making. Time after time Congress exempts itself from the laws that others have to abide by. With all those righteous statements by the Senators beating up on Clarence Thomas, you wouldn't know, this is the fact, that Congress had exempted itself from the sexual harassment remedies that apply to private employers. And that's just one of more than a dozen laws that Congress does not apply to itself.

The American people aren't dumb. They sense—may not know those facts—but they sense there's something wrong. And I think the time has come for those who make the laws to live by those same laws.

If the Democrats who control the Congress don't heed the will of the people, the people may just do a little legislating of their own. That's what these term limits are about all across the country. That's why you see enthusiasm for term limits all across the country. People sense there's something wrong in the United States Congress. And they're tired of double standards, double talk. They want action. They want action to get this economy growing again. But they don't want phony action. They don't want a fix put on there by pledging some euphoric tax cut that may or may not have an effect on the economy and definitely could have an adverse effect on a deficit that is far too large.

And right now the signals are mixed. Yes, we had growth in the third quarter, not near as vigorous as anybody in this room or certainly standing at this podium would like. Inflation numbers, thank heavens, are good because high inflation is that stealth tax that hits every American right in the pocketbook. We're getting those fundamentals moving in the right direction. The in-

terest rates are at a good low now compared to recent history. And I'm convinced we'll soon see these low rates kick in and boost this sagging consumer confidence.

I was talking to some businessmen earlier, and I'd frankly like to see the credit card rates down. I believe that would help stimulate the consumer and get consumer confidence moving again. But people are hurting. And they're hurting here in New York, and they're hurting across this country, and families trying to make ends meet, proud Americans trying to keep their dignity when they lost their jobs. And I don't know any American who sees this happening who is so callous that he cannot feel or she cannot feel a tug in her heart, who doesn't want to reach out actually and hold out a hand and try to help these people.

But the opposition sees this as a question of lost jobs. And the solution then comes in the form of a check. And we see it another way: As a matter of lost opportunity, as a chance to recapture dignity in the form of a paycheck. In short, we see the answer to unemployment as economic growth. As Lou would say, making the pie bigger so more and more people can participate.

Three times in 3 years I've called on the United States Congress to enact economic measures that I believe are sound, that would not exacerbate a deficit that is already too high, and that would help economic growth.

Three times in 3 years the leadership up on the Hill sent those initiatives into a liberal limbo up there. Tort reform is a good example, placing reasonable limits on some of these outrageous awards. These outrageous awards are rendering us noncompetitive in many ways.

New initiatives to increase savings and investment; IRA's that are tailored to boost home ownership and give the housing industry a needed boost; enterprise zones to spawn a new generation of urban entrepreneurs. Over and over again, I've sent those requests to the United States Congress. And yes, a capital gains tax cut which I believe, if it could be done without getting a lot of baggage on it coming out of the Congress, would unleash investment and get our economy moving again.

Two years ago, in November of 1989, we came close on capital gains. A majority in both the Senate and the House passed a package containing a capital gains tax cut. And it took a last-minute political maneuver by Senator Mitchell, the Democratic leader of the Senate, to block the passage. And he got that political victory. And 8 months later, our economy slipped into recession that we all have been worried about.

I'll make a deal with the Democrats: You give me the political rhetoric, you give me the political heat that you think comes from labeling the capital gains cut as a tax that benefits only the rich, and I'll bear that political burden. But give the economy a chance to see what would happen if we passed the capital gains reduction, because I believe it would help put us back to work. It's not an instant fix. It would help. It would stimulate growth. I think it would generate more jobs, short run at least, and the Treasury thinks long run it would generate income and ultimately bring in more tax revenue than it costs. But the leadership up in the Congress is making it extraordinarily difficult not just to do this one, but any of these initiatives that I've told you about.

Lou and I were talking about another thing here at lunch and Wayne Calloway—we were talking about the link between domestic and foreign policy. Look at the way the liberals talk about foreign policy. Since I took the oath of office, the Nation has been called on to meet one challenge after another. It's been an exciting time of change in the world from Eastern Europe to Panama and to, yes, what Al was talking about, to the Persian Gulf.

And each time, America answered the call. Each time, America advanced the cause of freedom. Because we did, America stands today as the world's preeminent power: Economic, political, military, and this last one is important, yes, moral power. The moral beacon for other countries around the world.

And yet, we hear the political voices going up as we move into an election year, "Well, why does the President spend so much time on foreign policy?" I don't care what the second-guessers in the Capitol have to say. I am not going to apologize for one single minute that I devote to advanc-

ing our economic principles abroad or working for world peace. I'm not going to change because this is in the interest of everybody in this country.

When you hear some of this carping up on the Capitol Hill, you'd think we were back in the 19th century, isolated from the rest of the world by two oceans. Today the neat little boxes—we label them "foreign" and "domestic"—they're outdated, relics from an earlier era that don't describe the new world around us.

Think about the great questions of war and peace. If we succeed in making this a more peaceful world for your grandkids and ours, is that foreign policy or is it domestic? Will it eventually have a benefit for the taxpayer because we can do better in terms of defense spending, reorienting our priorities? Or are they two separate things?

Look at the crisis in the Middle East. Last month in Madrid we asked ancient enemies to come and sit down at the same table, to put aside generations of hatred for the sake of peace. And yet, one of the leaders on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives got up—when I was in Madrid for 36 hours to convene this historic conference—and got up and criticized me for being there. I'm very sorry, I am not going to change my ways because I believe we have an historic opportunity, and it's only the United States that can help bring peace to that troubled corner of the world.

Think about a problem plaguing this country, this city, this State, and many other cities: illegal drugs. When I convene a drug summit in Cartagena, Colombia, that helps work with them to stop the tidal wave of crack before it hits the streets of New York, is that foreign policy or is that domestic?

Think about the global economy. Liberals act as if the global marketplace is way over there somewhere in Asia or in Europe when it's really all around us. Consider this: Every additional billion dollars in new trade in manufactured goods, for example, means 20,000 new American jobs. And so when I go to The Hague, as I was there just this past Saturday, to make our case with the leaders of the EC to open up the European markets to American goods, particularly

*Libs think the Global marketplace is somewhere over in Asia, or something but there are no borders or boundaries in the international economy & there's no frontiers in the race for international capital*

American agricultural goods, is that foreign policy or is that domestic policy?

We were talking about it up here again. And as you know I've postponed a trip to East Asia, as important as it is, to push for freer trade and open markets in Japan and Korea and Australia; Singapore we were going to. When I learned that Congress might stay in session past Thanksgiving recess, I thought I'd better change my plans.

You see, I saw that movie, "Home Alone"—[laughter]—and I owe it to the American taxpayer to make sure Congress never stays home alone. [Laughter] But that trip is going to be put back on because it's too important. You're not going to make me cancel a trip of that nature for pure politics. It's in the interest of the worker in this country. It's in our own selfish economic interest and our national security interest as well that we have good relations and improving relations with these countries.

Let me focus for just a second on one reason why an especially urgent piece of legislation should be passed. I'm talking about the extending the unemployment benefits. The Democratic leaders know that I've been ready since August to sign an extension, but to sign one as proposed by most of the Republicans in the Senate and House that lives within the budget agreement. We don't have to add to the ever-increasing deficit and still do what is compassionate and correct. They passed a bill. They wanted to embarrass me politically. I vetoed that bill. I said I'll sign one tomorrow if you'll live within the budget agreement like our proposal, but I think they want a political victory rather than trying to help the working men and women that are out of work and need extended unemployment benefits.

But I'm not going to change. We cannot knuckle under every time they come along with a new spending program that is going to mortgage every generation that comes and every person that is working. Ninety-four percent of the people are working and paying taxes, and some of those laid off are paying taxes. And I don't want to be the President that says to them, "Hey, we're going to help these people," then raise the taxes to pay for it or add to this already obnoxious deficit. Unemployed workers de-

serve this kind of support, but we need a change in the Congress if we're going to do it in a way that lives within the budget agreement.

I honestly believe that the American people are ready to move in a new direction. We've got real problems. I think they're tired of a lot of political talk, maybe from the White House, certainly from the Congress. But they're tired of hearing a liberal litany, tired of people that get up and just keep saying what's wrong with our country. There are some good fundamentals out there. And sometimes I get this sinking feeling that the Democrats believe that they can win only if times are bad. They have a vested interest in seeing us fail. And what a tawdry, negative way to view this, the greatest country on the face of the Earth.

You see, that's not our America. And if I become a candidate for President of the United States—giving serious thought to that right now, and I must say this fantastic turnout and this sendoff you might say is kind of moving me over there. [Laughter] But I look forward to taking this case to the American people. This isn't a country that needs a quick fix. We need some confidence. We don't have to think that we can just spend our way into getting votes. We've got some grounding fundamentals out there that are moving in the right direction.

It's not our America, this pessimistic one. We're the America that's envied the world over. I wish you could go with me as we travel to some of these places. The America we know is right and decent and good. And Americans want leadership. I think the families out there want somebody that believes in family values and shares their faith and someone who will summon up the best in the American spirit to shape a new American century. I'd call it a new American destiny. This is a great time to be an American. It's a great time, as you look ahead, for the young people of this country, when you think of the big questions like world peace, questions of prosperity here at home.

And so that's our vision. Emphasize what's good. Put forward ideas that can change things for the better. Hold out your hand when people are hurting. But do not

depart from the fundamentals to achieve short-term political gain. It starts right here, now, with all of you. And please stay involved in the political process. Because I am absolutely convinced that with your support we will succeed and make things better for the American people.

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

*Note: The President spoke at 2:07 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of The New York Hilton and Towers. In his remarks, the President referred to Louis Gerstner, principal chairman of the luncheon; Georgette Mosbacher, Wayne Calloway and Joy Silverman, co-chairmen; William Powers, chairman of the New York State Republican Party; Rabbi Milton Balkany, Dean of the Bais Yaakov of Brooklyn, NY; and Donald T. DiFrancesco, President of the New Jersey State Senate; Garabed "Chuck" Haytaian, Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly.*

#### Remarks to The Asia Society in New York City November 12, 1991

Thank you all very much. And John Whitehead, thank you, sir. John has served this country with great distinction over the years, and it's great to join him and Nancy here this evening, the other distinguished leaders here with me, and all of you—so many ambassadors from countries in Asia, chargés, United Nations contingents, Washington, DC contingents. And I'm just delighted to be here with all of you.

It's also a pleasure to see Asia Society President Robert Oxnam, and then vice chairman Peter Aaron. To you, and to the distinguished men and women in this audience, greetings, and my thank for this opportunity to speak with you on topics of great concern to us all. And I heard you were having broccoli so I asked to speak before the dinner. [Laughter] I hope this doesn't really foul things up, but I feel strongly about that. [Laughter] No, but seriously, we do have to go back. And I'm very pleased for this accommodation, and I hope you'll all understand.

But as you know, I have just returned from Rome, that NATO meeting, and The Hague for an EC meeting. There, I worked with other Western leaders to help build a post-cold-war world that's characterized by mutual security, democracy, individual liberty, free enterprise, and unfettered international trade. I want to talk tonight about those topics, but with the accent on Asia.

But first, for audiences here and in Asia, I think it's important to discuss once again why I will not travel to the region this month, later this month. As President, I must serve the entire nation in the domestic and foreign arenas. Sometimes those obligations clash. When we planned our trip a couple of months ago, worked out the schedule, Congress had planned to adjourn early in this month. I believe it was November 2d, possibly November 4th. Now the Members say that they will wrap-up by November 22, but who knows? We will reschedule the trip, but I will not leave while Congress is wrapping-up a session. It can commit too much mischief in times like that. [Laughter]

I saw "Home Alone," that movie—[laughter]—and I just don't feel comfortable—[laughter]—leaving Congress home alone. But make no mistake, however, I will not turn my back on my responsibility to do the Nation's business here and abroad. And in times of economic pain, I certainly will not give up an opportunity to work with our allies to create new markets, new jobs, and new opportunities for American workers in agriculture, in manufacturing, and in service industries.

And I certainly will not permit us to retreat into a kind of Fortress America, which will doom us to irrelevance and poverty. The notion that we can separate domestic and foreign policy rests upon a stubborn fantasy that we can live as an isolated island surrounded by a changing and developing world. We tried isolationism, and we ended up fighting two bloody World Wars.

We tried economic isolationism, protectionism, and we helped set off a worldwide depression. I remain deeply committed to building closer ties with the Asia-Pacific region. Although much of our Nation's heritage comes from Europe, our future points equally, importantly, toward Asia.



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Bush is the patrician son of wealthy New England parents. He went to Texas after World War II and became an oilman and catapulted into Republican politics.

Mitchell, who hails from Maine, is more an example of the American melting pot. His father, the son of Irish immigrants, later married a Lebanese immigrant.

Mitchell said he takes some criticism seriously, but shrugs much of it off, such as Vice President Quayle's assertion that the economic downturn is "George Mitchell's recession. "

"The reality is that I have proposed a six-point program for economic recovery and job creation and long-term growth, which I think is the central need in our society," he said Sunday on NBC's "Meet The Press."

"And I would hope that the president and the vice president, instead of criticizing those who have proposed action, would simply propose something of their own.

"That's what I always thought the definition of leadership was: come forward with a plan or program of your own instead of spending all your time attacking those who have and with whom you disagree."

(c) 1991 Reuters; November 28, 1991

account.

The two men have more than philosophical differences, however.

Bush is the patrician son of wealthy New England parents. He went to Texas after World War Two and became an oil-man before being catapulted into Republican politics.

Mitchell's background is the American melting-pot, as the son of an Irish immigrant adopted by a couple originating from the Lebanon who later married another Lebanese migrant.

Mitchell says he takes some criticism seriously, but shrugs off much of it, such as Vice-President Dan Quayle's assertion that the economic downturn is "George Mitchell's recession" .

"The reality is that I have proposed a six-point programme for economic recovery, job creation and long-term growth, which I think is the central need in our society," he said on Sunday.

"And I would hope that the president and the vice-president, instead of criticising those who have proposed action, would simply propose something of



LEVEL 1 - 4 OF 20 STORIES

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November 26, 1991, Tuesday, City Edition

SECTION: NATIONAL/FOREIGN; Pg. 3

LENGTH: 615 words

HEADLINE: Quayle, in visit to Boston cites a ' Mitchell recession'

BYLINE: By Curtis Wilkie and Adam Pertman, Globe Staff

KEYWORD: NAME-QUAYLE TRIP BOSTON

BODY:

Vice President Dan Quayle, in a visit to Boston, said yesterday the current recession might have been avoided if Congress had passed the Bush administration's capital gains tax cut proposals.

In particular, Quayle criticized the Senate majority leader, George Mitchell of Maine, who, the vice president said, "has kept this tax cut from getting

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through . . . This is the George Mitchell recession, and it will take George Bush to get us out of it."

Quayle made his comments at a \$ 1,000-a-plate fund-raising dinner last night for the Bush-Quayle Reelection Committee at the Copley Plaza Hotel, and earlier at a press conference. State GOP officials said last night's event raised \$ 300,000.

"Unfortunately, the Congress is in just total disarray," Quayle said at a press conference at Logan Airport. He made similar remarks during the fund-raiser. He repeatedly faulted Mitchell.

"I can assure you if the capital-gains tax cut bill were passed, perhaps we wouldn't have had this recession and certainly we'd be creating more jobs than we have right now," Quayle said.

Quayle said that prominent Democrats such as New York Gov. Mario M. Cuomo and former Massachusetts Sen. Paul E. Tsongas favor reductions in capital-gains taxes. But what Quayle did not say is that the reductions favored by the two Democrats are targeted differently from those sought by the president, in that they would reward long-term investment.



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Quayle said at the press conference that he would "make sure" that President Bush's 1988 campaign promise to prevent the loss of wetlands would be upheld by a panel that is studying the issue and that he heads. There were reports last week that the administration was preparing to draw up new definitions for wetlands that would deny protection to millions of acres that are now considered wetlands.

Quayle is chairman of the Council on Competitiveness, which is revising the definition of wetlands. Following complaints that the White House was withholding reports that would reveal that upwards of 50 million acres of wetlands would lose federal protection, Quayle's staff insisted there would be no net loss.

Asked yesterday if the council had pulled back from its findings, Quayle said, "Absolutely not. It's too early to prejudge what the council's final definition will be."

Quayle said that no decision would be made until after Dec. 15, a deadline for public comment on any proposed changes.

With Gov. Weld at his side, Quayle minimized the disagreement between the governor and the administration over abortion counseling. Weld recently called

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the "gag rule," which outlaws counseling in public clinics, "absolutely crazy." The rule is supported by Bush. Quayle said he subscribed to the "big tent" theory popularized by the late Lee Atwater, the Republican national chairman who asserted that the party should welcome proponents of both sides in the controversy over abortion, even though the party platform opposes abortion.

At last night's dinner, state GOP officials joined Quayle in lauding Weld and other party elected leaders for helping turn the Bay State into what Quayle called a "two-party state."

Weld, who spoke before the vice president did, said that the next step would be to break the Democratic deadlock on the state's congressional delegation. "Some members of that delegation have overstayed their welcome," the governor said.

In his remarks, Quayle suggested that a solution was for term limitations to be imposed on lawmakers. He drew loud cheers and applause when he said that if Bush and Ronald Reagan could be restricted to two terms, "then it is good for the country to limit Senators Ted Kennedy and John Kerry."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, 1. GLOBE PHOTO/PAM BERRY / Vice President Dan Quayle takes a call from a well-wisher as his wife, Marilyn, Gov. Weld and Lt. Gov. Paul



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SEND TO: GROSSMAN, JENNIFER  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING  
17TH & PENNSYLVANIA AVE., NW  
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 20503

*Grossman*

**Memorandum for Speechwriting Staff**

**From:** Dan McGroarty

**Regarding:** *President's Dinner*

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**Please return your comments to Room  
122 by:**

*Bam Monday*

**Today's Date:** APR 24 1992

(Ferguson/Bunton)  
April 24, 1992  
Draft Two  
DINNER

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: 1992 PRESIDENT'S DINNER  
WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER  
APRIL 28, 1992  
9:00 PM

[Acknowledgments]

I'm delighted to be here, with the men and women who are going to change America. I know there's been a lot of talk about change this election year. And most of it has been just that -- talk. But the time for talk is over.

America needs men and women of purpose, of experience, people who know how to get things done. We need people who aren't afraid to rattle the business-as-usual crowd. We need people who will stand up to the status quo -- who'll tell them the old ways of doing things just aren't good enough anymore.

What we need, ladies and gentlemen, is a Republican president and a Republican Congress. That's what we're moving toward tonight, with your generous help. And that's how we will build a better America.

Over the past three years, I've spoken often of the need for reform. I've made specific and far-reaching proposals to change our education system, and our health care system. I've made proposals to reform our legal system and our election campaigns.

Right down the line, on issue after issue, the Republican party has proposed fundamental changes to solve the problems that burden our country.

And against heavy odds, we've had our successes. But you know as well as I that we've come up against some obstacles in the past three years. You know who those obstacles are. So do I. And so do the American people. They are the special interests -- small, entrenched constituencies who put their narrow wants before the common good. They fight change for a simple reason: change threatens the status quo.

Yes, the special interests are powerful. Yes, they're influential. And heaven knows they're well-financed -- after all, they've been able to buy their very own political party.

But the special interests are about to learn something else this election year: The American people have had enough of the way they do business.

Let's look at a few examples.

It used to be that a doctor's first worry was about the care of the patient -- not the threat of a malpractice suit. Every American knows what I'm talking about: lawsuit madness. Doctors not delivering babies -- parents not coaching Little League -- volunteers not helping the elderly -- all from fear of nuisance lawsuits.

That's just plain wrong. That is not the kind of America we want. People should spend more time helping each other and less time suing each other.

We're trying to do something about that. You'll remember our bill to reform product liability laws -- introduced it first in 1990. But the liberal Democrats, coached by the special

interests, refused to budge. So we introduced it again in '91. And guess what -- Senate Democrats refuse to bring it up for a vote, and in the House our reform is stuck in two -- that's right, two -- committees.

Make no mistake: We will ensure that every American's rights are protected. But we will reform our legal system to get rid of these frivolous lawsuits -- and no lobby of trial lawyers will stand in the way.

Here's another example. It used to be that when we sent our kids to school, we knew they were going to get a world-class education. They'd learn how to read and write and multiply and divide, and they'd learn something about the world. And we knew the values we taught them at home would be reinforced in the classroom -- like knowing the difference between right and wrong.

But now we consider ourselves lucky if we can send our kids to schools where they don't find a gun in someone's locker, or catch some punk dealing drugs on the playground. And in the classroom, our kids seem to be learning less every year.

That's wrong. That's got to change. We must reinvent American education, top-to-bottom -- for our kids, and for our teachers, who too often have to double as social workers, counselors, and surrogate parents. God bless America's teachers for the work they do.

We know how to help them. Our America 2000 reforms are gaining steam, community by community<sup>state by state</sup>. We're encouraging break-the-mold schools, national standards and testing; we're fighting

to give teachers and communities maximum flexibility. We've got to rid our schools of drugs and violence. And whether it's among public schools, private or religious, parents must have the freedom to choose their children's schools.

This is a revolution long-overdue. And the entrenched special interests, the business-as-usual-crowd, the liberal Democrats had all best understand: This revolution is going to happen, with or without the permission of the NEA and its friends in Congress.

Another example: It used to be that going to the hospital didn't conjure up visions of financial ruin. American health care is still the best in the world, but too many Americans can't qualify for health insurance or can't afford it. The cost of even minor surgery has gone through the roof.

This too has got to change. And we know how to change it. Our health care reform is comprehensive; it preserves what works, changes what doesn't. It makes health insurance accessible and affordable -- without throwing out the highest-quality care in the world.

Of course, the other side doesn't like our reform. For them, freedom of choice -- whether in medical care, education or child care -- will always take a back seat to some bureaucratic mandate. They've got other ideas -- very expensive ones, as always. They can call it "national health insurance," "pay-or-play," whatever they'd like. But it's socialized health care any way you cut it -- and that would be a national disaster. We are

not going to let the government come between doctors and their patients.

You see, no matter what the problem, the special interests want a program -- some vast, unaccountable bureaucracy they can manipulate and Congress can micromanage. You'll remember our friends on the Left used to talk about "getting on the right side of history." Well, they were wrong about which side history was on.

It wasn't theirs. It was ours. A movement sweeps the world today: a movement away from bureaucratic mandates and centralized authority and towards the freely made decisions of individual men and women. And there's a reason freedom is on the march from Managua to Moscow. Think back to the 1980s, to the climax of the Cold War. Liberal Democrats called for gutting the defense budget, then for a nuclear freeze, then an end to weapons modernization. But the Republican party was there to say: No! We stood squarely with the American people for a strong defense. And because we stood firm, imperial communism today is a four-letter word: D-E-A-D.

The Republican party has always sensed the inevitability of freedom's march. It is woven into everything we are as a party. Remember the first Republican president. Government's greatest purpose, Lincoln said, was "to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all."

With your continued support, we will see this mission through, as a party and as a nation -- the greatest, freest nation on earth.

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

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**PRE-ADVANCE/WALK-THRU QUESTIONNAIRE**

**EVENT:** BQ Fundraising Lunch - Pittsburgh

**DATE:** May 15

**TIME:** Speaking time: 1:30 pm.

**LOCATION:**  
(GIVE DETAILS) Duquesne University Student Union

**EXPECTED AUDIENCE:**  
(NUMBER AND COMPOSITION) Expected by BQ - 600 people  
Likely - 400

**PRESS COVERAGE:** Open

**DIAS PARTICIPANTS:** Elsie Hillman - longtime friend  
of POTUS + BQite

**EXPECTED PARTICIPATION BY MEMBERS OF  
CABINET/CONGRESSIONAL/ADMINISTRATION:** —

**POTUS INTRODUCTION:** Elsie Hillman

**PERTINENT SPEECH TOPICS:** This is the late Senator John  
Heinz' hometown.

**REASON FOR EVENT:** BQ Fundraiser

**PLEASE ATTACH PRE-ADVANCE/WALK-THRU CALL SHEET**



City/State: Pittsburgh, PA  
 Event: B/O '92 Fundraiser  
 Date: May 15, 1992

**OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE  
 CONTACT SHEET**

Name	Office	Phone Number
Presidential Advance Office		202/456-7565
Presidential Advance Fax Number		202/456-2820
<u>John Derrick</u>	<u>WH advance</u>	<u>202/456-7565</u>
<u>Kris Woodwin</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>" "</u>
<u>Michele Vuk</u>	<u>WH Speechwriting</u>	<u>202/456-7750 / FAX 412-6218</u>
<u>Lynn Larson</u>	<u>WH Political Affairs</u>	<u>202-456-6516 / 202-395-2000</u>
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<u>TOM REDDINGTON</u>	<u>US Secret Service / PCH</u>	<u>412/644-3384</u>
<u>JOE WALDHOLTZ</u>	<u>Bush Quayle PA</u>	<u>412/471-2874</u>
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<u>JAMES CAPATO</u>	<u>Public Safety</u>	<u>434-6004</u>
<u>ALFREDO BLACK</u>	<u>PHYSICAL PLANT</u>	<u>434-6011</u>
<u>GUST FLIZANES</u>	<u>PHYSICAL PLANT</u>	<u>434-6005</u>
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<u>PEGGY DENBY</u>	<u>BUSH/QUAYLE - LUNCH COORDINATOR</u>	<u>(412) 741-9697</u>

BA Fundraising Lunch - May 15, Friday  
Pittsburgh

Open press

Remarks 15 minutes, prompter

Site - Duquesne University

street  
corner

Introducing POTUS

Expected audience 600 people

Also speaking

FLOTUS said, "Elsie is a cross <sup>between</sup> Roosevelt & Auntie Mame."

Photo op - 12:30

Speaking time

Guest of day's participants

Last go

Entertainment - military band

This is 2nd time

Backdrop

Len Primary is one that put him over the edge in delegate - Did so last time, too

Color co-introducer

BA Chair

Before Pittsburgh  
Police Memorial  
10 a.m.  
on the mall

Arrival 12:25

Photo w/major donor 12:30-12:55

Lunch

Remarks

Depart Possible! School children making banners for backdrop

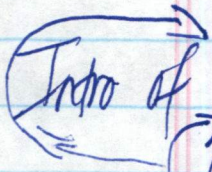
Head table

Invoc

Medge

Curry  
hand  
holds on  
stairs

POTUS will  
→ stairs walk down  
that lead  
up stairs



Mrs. Hillman POTUS

Mrs. Hillman intros Elsie

Lunch

POTUS speaks 15 minutes, prompter

Info re Duguesne being found

Frank Seiffert hometown

Kids being kicked out of cafe

Maybe kids on stairs

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(Pittsburgh Pennsylvania)

For Immediate Release

May 15, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT BUSH-QUAYLE '92 FUNDRAISING LUNCHEON

Duquesne University Union Building  
Duquesne University  
Pittsburgh Pennsylvania

1:20 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. And thanks to all of you. Elsie, you are fantastic. Thank you for that introduction. Let me quickly thank the scouts, those that did the Pledge of Allegiance. May I thank also Susan, who did the anthem. It's tough to get up there not a note and sing the Star-Spangled Banner. I thought she was great.

Great treat to see Mr. Fred Rogers, who did the invocation. Long the Bush family are his fans. May I salute, of course -- whoops, he's gone. Senator Specter, who flew up with us and whose reelection is very, very important not just to Pennsylvania, but to this country. I am all-out for him and I'm glad that he's doing as well as he is. But I strongly ask your support for him come the fall.

The Congressmen with us today are all outstanding. Rick Santorum is your own; Tom Ridge and Bill Klinger and Larry Coughlin. (Applause.) And let me just say as one who does not have the numbers on Capitol Hill I'd like, it is a joy to work with these members of Congress. They are supportive, they are innovative, and they are outstanding.

I also wanted to single Bobby Holt out. Many of you know him; he's a Texan. But he was our national finance chairman, and he's done very, very well for us thanks to you and many other groups like this around the country. Also, an old friend is our event co-chairman, Pete Love. We go back a long, long time. And Chuck Cobry, I was delighted to have your support, and thank you. They give you great credit for this. You should know, behind your back -- all good.

And to Dr. Murray the President of Duquesne, my thanks for letting us be here. I am a doctor from Duquesne, I believe from years ago and I'm very proud of that. (Applause.) And, Pastor Neal, thank you very much.

And in sum, I am glad to be here. We've had a chance to shake a few hands out here, and somebody said, well, you're the President. Doesn't that seem a little onerous? I said, "No. At least you get to look in people's eyes and thank them for what they're doing." Because sometimes in this line of work I'm in that doesn't come so easy.

I know this year -- I just want to share with you some objectives -- but I know there's been an awful lot of talk this year about change. But talk is very cheap. The tickets were not, I understand. (Laughter.) But let me start with a promise: in terms of objectives, the time for talk nationally is over -- and the time for change is now.

I saw that firsthand out in Los Angeles. I came back one week ago, a week ago I believe today, and I want to begin today by sharing a little bit what I saw, what I heard, and try to describe what I felt. Each one of us saw the images of hate and we saw the horror -- images that we can't possibly forget soon. But what I saw in Los Angeles -- even in the

hardest-hit parts of South Central L.A., the most heavily impacted area should give us all cause for hope.

Everywhere, the people I met told me about acts of individual heroism -- about ordinary people doing extraordinary things. Some braved the gangs of looters to form these bucket brigades and putting out the fires when the firetrucks couldn't get through. Some of them stood up to the angry mobs -- right out across the color lines to help a child or save a life. These stories may not make the headlines, but they sure make you proud -- proud to be an American. And I came away reinforced by the spirit of this community that had been devastated by their trial.

The founder of our party knew something about courage and change. He knew when the questions of the "stormy present" had outlived the "dogmas of the quiet past." Some still prefer the comfortable dogmas of quieter times. But you know and I know that the time has come for change. Without pointing fingers, we need to ask ourselves, is the present system meeting our goals? And I believe that we all know that it is not. It is time, therefore, as Lincoln put it, "to think anew and act anew."

As Republicans, we all agree that we've got to rebuild our house on the rock of Republican faith, Republican principles. And those principles tell us that we must keep power where it belongs -- and that's close to the American people. That was the lesson I got out of the riot-torn South Central -- keep the answers as close to the people as possible. Clearly, we've got to strengthen the American families -- somehow instill character and values in our young people; and that we must encourage entrepreneurship, ownership, risk-taking -- we've got to increase investment and that will create jobs.

The challenges that we face go deeper than the recent crisis in Los Angeles, of course. Beyond our emergency aid, we've got to bring hope and opportunity not only to that area, but to all American cities as well. That was the message that I gave to the congressional leaders when we had the Democrats and Republicans alike -- when I called them down to the White House this past Tuesday.

For your information, it was a good meeting. There was a good spirit of bipartisanship at that meeting. And I laid out there a game plan -- a six-point plan for a new America. And let me just run it by you; see what you think of it.

First -- and this has to come first -- we have to preserve order. We have to keep the peace because families cannot thrive and children cannot learn and jobs cannot flourish in a combat zone. So that is square one.

was thinking about this in the first hours of that Los Angeles violence. People cannot tackle tough problems if they're too busy dodging bullets. It's just that simple. Violence and brutality destroy order and they destroy the rule of law. That kind of violence should not be condoned, it should not be explained, it cannot be excused, and it must be condemned (Applause.)

The fellow in Los Angeles named E.V. Hill -- black pastor in a church at Mt. Zion -- and in the Mt. Zion Church in South Central Los Angeles, right in the heart of the riot zone -- I stood up there, and there were 200 pastors behind me and the church was full -- large church -- it was on the National Day of Prayer, Thursday. And I mentioned support for the police, saying essentially what I've just said to you all. And the whole church erupted in applause.

And that is the spirit behind one of these initiatives that we've put forward -- it's a leadership -- called "Weed and Seed." First, you've got to "weed out" the gang

leaders, the drug dealers, the career criminals -- and then you've got to "seed" the community with expanded employment, and educational and social services. In walking distance from this very spot we are starting a "weed and seed" program in the Hill District. This is new and it is tough -- and it's going to help people take back the streets and take back the neighborhoods, and take back control of their lives. (Applause)

And the second one: We've got to rebuild the community -- with investment this time -- with investment and with opportunity. With hope. And that means Enterprise Zones for our inner cities. And it also means a lot of private sector activity. The enterprise zones, if we work it properly through the tax committees, will serve as magnets for investment. Then you have the private side. Peter DeBerroth has taken on a big assignment out there. And he is confident that he can get a lot of businesses to set up suppliers in the troubled areas -- real jobs in real businesses.

The third objective: We must reform the welfare system. And we've got to replace the handout with a hand up. We've got to replace the perverse disincentives that penalize families for working, for saving -- and worse: penalize some families for staying together. If we talk about the family being a problem in urban America, we ought to find ways to keep the family together. And a review and a revision of the welfare system is the answer.

The fourth one: We've got to have a strong jobs program for city youth. We need to teach kids how to run a drugstore -- not how to run a drug ring. And that means things like our Apprentices Initiative, and our Job Training 2000 program.

The fifth of the sixth: We've got to revolutionize -- and I mean revolutionize -- American education. We have a strategy. It's called America 2000. That strategy offers choice, it offers competition, it offers community action. And children in our inner cities deserve the same opportunities that kids in our suburbs have. (Applause.) The special interests can just step aside on this one. Whether it's the public or private or religious parents, not the government, have a right to choose their children's schools. It works at the higher level, it will work at the lower level in the education system.

And sixth -- the last of these six points I gave to the leaders: We must promote new hope through homeownership. And I've never understood how anyone could be content with the present system -- to take pride in warehousing the poor.

Our HOPE initiatives gives poor families a stake in their communities -- something they can pass on to their children. The bottom line: HOPE can turn housing into homes. We start with tenant management ownership there -- people in those areas -- tenant management, and then move it right into owning one's own home. It's a good concept and we've been proposing it now for I think three years, but it's a time to try this new idea.

At every turn during this trip to L.A., I heard people -- it's surprising, really -- at all levels of the community talking about the principles that guide, underpin these initiatives. Personal responsibility, opportunity, ownership, independence, and dignity. There wasn't a single community leader -- not one -- that told me, well, we ought to keep doing it the way we've been doing it. All we ought to do is just add money to existing programs. I didn't hear that from one single person. These ideas I've put out are new. Some have been proposed before, but we've got to try them. You know the sound of those words about the American Dream. Well, they're the heart and soul -- these ideas -- of the American Dream.

Now, we all know what the critics will say. They'll come right back: "Well, you've proposed all this before." And that's true -- but these ideas have not been tried, I repeat. And now is the time for a bipartisan approach. I think the American people are a little tired with this endless politics out there. And I don't think you've caught me yet -- that may change in the fall -- criticizing any opponent, our own party or the other -- the other side. But I think far more important than criticizing, particularly at this time, is to try to get something done for the American people. And that's why I want these six points enacted. (Applause.)

Bipartisan support -- I want to go back to that -- for immediate action on this agenda has begun. As I say, I salute the speaker and others. We had a good meeting with all the congressional leadership on Tuesday. But we must not settle for business-as-usual. That's the word that I gave to them -- Republican and Democrat alike.

But what's going on in urban America is just one part of a larger issue, because the need for reform doesn't end where the suburb begins. Our revolution in education is not just about helping inner city students -- it's about helping all our students, from kindergarten to college. Reform means aggressive action to break down barriers to free trade -- to create new markets, cracking open new markets to American goods the world over. We went through a flurry during the early months of this year, flirting with protectionism. That's not the way to get the job done for the American worker or the American consumer. We've taken aim at the status quo in all of these things, and we've set our sights out there on pushing through the changes that we've been proposing.

I'll tell you another area -- and I expect many of you here would agree -- we need legal reform. We need to put an end to those outrageous court awards that strain our civility and sap our economy. (Applause.) And literally -- if you traveled with me, you'd hear it over and over again. We've gotten to a point where doctors won't deliver babies, cost of insurance skyrocketing; where fathers are afraid to coach Little League, all because of the fear of some frivolous lawsuit. Americans need to spend less time suing each other and more time helping each other. And we need to change the product liability laws and the tort reform laws. (Applause.)

We will reform our legal system. And no lobby should stand in the way. So far I've mentioned just some things what government can do. Let me conclude this way. Government alone cannot solve our problems. We need health care reform to open up access to affordable health care for all Americans. And it used to be you didn't have to go broke just to get better. And today more than 30 million Americans have no health care coverage at all.

And we can and we must change that. We've put forward a comprehensive health care reform plan -- again, change. A reform plan that will keep America first in the world in high-quality health care. And at the same time it would open up access -- give access to all Americans, regardless of their income status, making it more affordable by what is known in the insurance field as "pooling." And contrary to what the big government folks say, we can do it without nationalizing or socializing our health care system. That path would instantly diminish the quality of our health care. And we've got the best in the entire world.

So national health care would be a disaster. And as long as I am President I simply cannot let a national health care plan become law. I'm going to keep working for the kind of health care reform to bring access to the poor through the insurance process. And I believe that will work. (Applause.)

I've mentioned what government can do, but, again, we can't solve -- government cannot solve all the problems. We may be able to make good laws, but it's never been able to men good. And that doesn't come from Big Brother, it comes from your family, it comes from your mother and your father. And I'm talking about the moral sense that must guide us all.

In the simplest terms, I am talking about knowing what's wrong and doing what's right. And go back to Los Angeles for a minute. Time and again the people I met there put their finger on one root cause for the turmoil we see: the declining influence of the American family. And they are right. They are absolutely right. What keeps a kid -- ask yourself: What keeps a kid in school, away from drugs, and off the street? It's not government spending. It's not the number of SBA loans or HUD grants. It's whether a child lives in a home where they are loved and cared for and kept on the right path.

Barbara Bush was right: What happens in the White House doesn't matter half as much as what happens in your house. (Applause.)

As so we must find ways to strengthen the American family. I believe it, and I've made it my mission as President to put the American family first. And that's why I keep coming back to the Good Samaritans that I call Points of Light: those who help the other guy; the people who help the poor and the elderly, kids in trouble, kids without families. They never ask a nickel.

Government alone cannot create the scale and energy needed to transform the lives of people in need. And so let the cynics scoff. Let the central planners scoff about it. We know these volunteers are the lifeblood of the American spirit. And it's not just in suburban Pittsburgh or outside of Washington or Houston, Texas. It was right there, alive and vibrant in South Central L.A. -- a Point of Light, one American helping another, somebody lifting up a kid, somebody calling a kid by his name.

I believe in our party because I believe in our fundamental principles. We are right about family. We are right about freedom. We are right about free enterprise. And certainly I believe we are right about faith. And most of all, we are right about America's future. (Applause.)

I really believe -- we're in times of pessimism out there. You don't have to listen to 20 seconds on the evening news to find out everything's wrong with this country. And out there in Los Angeles, when I said if some of these guys would just report some of the things that are positive that are happening in the community, it would inspire others. And the place out there broke into standing applause because they knew what I was talking about. (Applause.)

No, we have the strength and the spirit. I believe we have it in government. I know we've got it in our communities. And I think each of us has it in himself or herself, in ourselves, to transform America into the nation that we've dreamed of for generations.

I am not pessimistic about the United States of America. We are not a country in decline. Do not listen to the pessimists and the politicians that want to capitalize on somebody else's misfortune. We are turning this economy around. It's beginning to move. This Points of Light, this concept is valid. We're pushing with a new bipartisan spirit in the Congress. And we have a lot to be grateful for.

Thank you all very much for your support. And may God bless our country. (Applause.)