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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(State College, Pennsylvania)

For Immediate Release

September 23, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT PENN STATE UNIVERSITY

Penn State University
State College, Pennsylvania

1:20 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very, very much. What a wonderful rally. What a great day at Penn State. Thank you, Coach Paterno --

AUDIENCE: Four more years! Four more years!

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Coach. It is a great -- thank you very, very much. Thank you. It's one thing to have to play after one of your pep talks, but it's a little tougher to have to give a speech after one of your pep talks. Thank you for that great introduction. (Applause.) Last time I gave a speech on a college campus, one student came up to me afterwards and said: "that was the best imitation of Dana Carvey I've ever seen." (Laughter.) I never knew I had such talent.

But let me just say a word about the coach. And I'm talking to the choir here, but -- a lot of people won't take a position. A lot of people out in life want to protect themselves and not stand up for what they believe in.

And so, in a tough political year when a man with the standing of Coach Joe Paterno stands at my side as a friend and speaks for me, I am very, very grateful to him not just for the support, but for his courage. (Applause.)

And just to get this rally open, I want to do to Governor Clinton this year what Penn State did to Cincinnati last year. (Applause.) I'm glad I'm not running against Joe Paterno, and also glad I'm not running against that world-renowned baton twirler, John Mitchell. Where is the man? (Applause.) There he is, right back there. You can't see him, but I can -- real talent. Now, before I get started, let me simply acknowledge some up here with me on the dais -- two great members of Congress -- Bud Shuster and Bill Clinger. If we had more people like these two in the Congress, the American people wouldn't have those brooms out, yelling "clean house." But as a matter of fact, we ought to clean house. (Applause.)

May I salute Sue Paterno and Tricia Giannini -- and thanks, Tricia, for this -- the President of the College Republicans -- she did a great job on this rally. (Applause.) And so many others working on behalf of the party in Pennsylvania. And Anne Anstine, our Chairman; Joyce Haas, Mary Dunkel.

And I didn't come here today -- you'd be happy to know -- to give a big rally or a grand speech. I came here to talk a bit about where we've been, and where we are, and what I want to do to get us where we've got to be. (Applause.) You know, as I was walking through the old "Main" I saw a plaque on the wall. Not too shiny, but then again, it didn't need to be. It was dedicated to 374 Americans who died in World War II. All from Penn State. And I was

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there, and I survived to see a lot of history between then and now. The heated battles and a long Cold War -- won by people with the right stuff and the people with the right ideas. We stood fast -- we stayed strong and I am the first President that can say we won the Cold War. It is over. (Applause.) And people say: Are you better off? Well, I think it's a good thing that every kid on this campus goes to bed at night without the same fear of nuclear war that the generations precedent had. (Applause.)

But the challenges we face today are different, and so are the demands. The challenge of the '90's is to win the economic competition -- to win the peace.

Yesterday I went to six states -- and for months now my opponent is taking me on and taking this country down. So I figured it was time to introduce Candidate Clinton to Governor Clinton -- because the rhetoric and the reality are like night and day. (Applause.) And, you know what we discovered? Whether it's Candidate Clinton or Governor Clinton -- it doesn't matter: Governor Clinton is wrong for the United States of America if you want to move this country forward. (Applause.)

Some are going to say -- some in the press will be saying, well, talking about the Governor's policy record is like going after an unarmed man. Well, I say: He should have armed himself. He should have packed more than promises. My opponent and I may argue towards some of the same ends. But we start from radically different premise -- premises built on different experience and different philosophies. And I will point out the differences in our visions, because I believe it explains the differences in our views.

And two weeks -- hey, listen -- maybe we can get this guy to shut up. I'll answer your question. He's raising -- no, seriously, he's raising a legitimate question. He's asking about AIDS. It's a terrible curse. We have spent \$4.3 billion on that. I have asked now for \$4.9 billion, and no researcher in this country is going to rest until we find the cure for AIDS. And so we care about it. (Applause.)

Two weeks in Detroit, I presented my views and my Agenda for American Renewal. And I didn't just hammer away at what's wrong with America -- I gave fair due to what's right. And I offered a comprehensive, integrated approach to win the new global economic competition -- to create the world's first \$10-trillion economy by the dawn of the next century. My opponent will say we can't do it -- and I say: When America sets its sights on a goal -- we always succeed. We are the United States of America. (Applause.)

AUDIENCE: USA! USA! USA!

THE PRESIDENT: This agenda that I have out there -- this detailed agenda contains 13 actions, specific actions that I will pursue in the first year of my second term -- and I will fight for them harder than the Nittany Lions -- fourth quarter, fourth down -- goal to go. And that's tough. That's tough. (Applause.) And so I'm asking the people for nothing more -- nothing less -- than a mandate to move this country forward. And I will work with the hundred-some newly-elected members of Congress who will listen to the people to move this country forward. (Applause.)

And, yes, I want a debate -- I want a debate over issues -- and an argument over ideas. And I will stand on my record -- and I won't let that Arkansas Governor run away from his record, either. (Applause.) You know, I think the American people have a right to know what they're buying into. Because remember, if you buy what Candidate Clinton is selling -- there's no refund. There's no rebate. Actually, it's more like a permanent payment plan. And I

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don't think we need that for the United States of America.
(Applause.)

On one issue -- and I think it's the fundamental issue in this campaign -- my opponent and I have just agreed to disagree. It's a question of how our economy grows -- and how our country works.

It's kind of like jeopardy -- it all comes down to how you ask the question. My opponent asks what makes the economy grow. And his answer -- and look at his program -- is, government-planners- and projects and programs. And I ask who makes this country grow. And my answer is you, the individual working men and women, building and buying in the freedom of a market. (Applause.)

My opponent believes that government will quote -- and here are his words "invest" -- unquote, your money smarter than you can. And I don't see it that way. I say the smart money is on smart people, like standing right out here in this beautiful day in Pennsylvania.

You know, it's crazy. Some of you all are studying history, and it's a crazy thing. At the very moment when Russia, and Eastern Europe, and the whole world is turning our way, why would we want to go back their way? (Applause.) And all of a sudden, all around the world, people are turning to free markets, and to free trade, and to freedom. And now that the world is finally catching on, what are we supposed to say -- "just kidding," and start their way? No.

The world is sending us a message we should already know: Government planning, social engineering, centralized economies do not work. We know what works: freedom works. (Applause.)

AUDIENCE: Four more years! Four more years!

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. That's what we're after. Four more. Look, in this discussion I'm not just talking about political freedom. I'm talking about the freedom to save, to invest, to work, and for you and your families to keep more of what you earn.

A major difference between the candidates is taxes. And my opponent has already said he wants to raise taxes. And I want to lower taxes. (Applause.)

During the 80's we lightened the tax load on labor -- creating 21 million jobs. I know there are some economics majors out here -- but you don't have to crunch numbers to figure it out: the less you tax of something -- the more you get of it. If we cut taxes on investment we'll get more investment. And more investment means more jobs for the working men and women in the United States of America. (Applause.)

Now, listen to this, because this is factual. My opponent disagrees. In Arkansas he's taxing everything he can get his hands on: groceries, beer --

AUDIENCE: Booo!

THE PRESIDENT: -- I knew you wouldn't like that one. Mobile homes, cable TV, used cars, airplanes, coal -- he was even taxing food stamps until the federal government forced him to stop.

AUDIENCE: Booo!

THE PRESIDENT: That's the truth. And I guess that's why yesterday my subconscious spoke up -- and by accident -- and it

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was an accident, down there in the south -- I actually called him Governor Taxes. And I'm sorry, I apologize.

AUDIENCE: Bush! Bush! Bush!

THE PRESIDENT: Now, we disagree on taxes, and guess what -- we disagree on government spending. He wants to raise government spending, and I want to cut it.

The federal government today spends almost one quarter out of every dollar of our national income. And he apparently thinks that's cheap. And on top of the \$1.5 trillion we already spend today -- he's proposed \$220 billion in brand spanking new spending -- and Newsweek thinks his true total could be three times as high as that. And frankly, I can't think of why anyone would want the government to grow one inch bigger. (Applause.) Maybe my opponent thinks that there's just that more of it to love.

The fourth difference: opening foreign markets to American goods is a big key difference. Exports support over 400,000 jobs, right here in the state of Pennsylvania. I want lower priced goods for American consumers -- and new customers for American goods. And I believe in free trade, because I believe that when trade is free and fair, America beats the competition fair and square -- anytime. (Applause.)

You know, there was a time when Governor Clinton said he favored open trade. Other times, usually after meetings with big union guys, he wasn't so sure. Well, what will it be? Well, when he's asked for his opinion on the free trade agreement with Mexico and Canada he said, quote -- "when I have a definitive opinion, I'll say so." Well, I've got news for the Governor: there's no call waiting in the oval office. You can't have it both ways. You've got to make up your mind. (Applause.) And I am for creating more jobs in the United States by increasing our exports. (Applause.)

And, finally, when it comes to legal reform -- and this is a tough one -- the Governor and I parted company before we even met. I believe that our legal system is out of control and headed for a crash. And it's running roughshod over small businesses -- scaring the wits out of anyone who wants to take the risk, and try out something new. Today, Americans spend up to \$200 billion in one year in direct costs to lawyers -- now, that's got to stop. Americans need to stop suing each other so much and caring for each other more. (Applause.)

You talk about special interests. One trial lawyer from Arkansas solicited funds for my opponent by writing -- and here's his quote -- "I can never remember an occasion when he failed to do the right thing where we trial lawyers were concerned." Well, how touching. We do not need someone to do the right thing for the special interests -- we need a president who will do things right for all the American people. We need to put a lid on these lawsuits. (Applause.) Put limits on these crazy lawsuits.

Now, this fall I'm going to continue to talk about what's right -- even if it's not in fashion. The Governor wishes I wouldn't talk about foreign policy. It makes him very uncomfortable -- and I won't ask him why. But I will ask him what the heck he's talking about when he describes a president's, -- quote -- here's what he called it -- a president's "powerless moments when countries are invaded, friends are threatened, Americans are held hostage, and our nation's interests are on the line" -- that's the end of the quote.

Well, let me say, Governor Clinton: If America is powerless when our nation's interests are on the line -- who else do you suppose is going to take care of us? My America is not powerless. My America takes care of its interests. And when we have to fight, we're willing to do it if the cause is just. (Applause.)

- 5 -

Someone once said that "You learn more about character on the two-yard line than anywhere else in life." I don't know whether Joe agrees with that. But I've been there. America has been there. But there's one thing about America -- we never back down, we never give up -- we never retreat, we always compete. And we always win. That is the United States of America.

AUDIENCE: USA! USA!

THE PRESIDENT: And I have faith in our great country. Clinton talks about our country being somewhere below Germany, but north of Sri Lanka. He ought to open his eyes and look around. We are the most respected country in the entire world, and now let's -- now we enhanced the peace, and now let's take that power and use it to help every working man and woman in this country.

May God bless you all. Joe, again, my thanks. And thanks to all of you for this fantastic rally. Thank you so very much. Thank you. (Applause.)

END

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FRUM STATE COLLEGE PRESS OFC TO MARLIN P.07

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May God bless you all. Joe, again, my thanks. And thanks to all of you for this fantastic rally. Thank you so very much. Thank you. (Applause.)

END

1:41 P.M. EDT

September 18, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: NEW STUMP SPEECH

MESSAGE

When Joe S. Pack leaves the rally, here are the items he should have in his goody bag:

- 1) a general good feeling about himself and his country.
- 2) a context that names the chaos of change at home and abroad, that diagnoses this discomfort as growing pains -- not mortal symptoms.
- 3) a sense that the two candidates are fundamentally different: they may argue towards the same ends, but start with two radically different premises, each dictating a different approach on any given issue.
- 4) a grounding in the values we all share, a feeling that all is within our reach....if we only reach within ourselves.

TONE

- o We must be an optimism superpower: naming uncomfortable things, but saying they will get better; naming differences, but saying how ours isn't just smarter or cheaper, but is more optimistic, more filled with faith in the American people.
- o Humor must be his own: gentle, grandfatherly, self-deprecating.
- o No angry man. Honest, simple, Texan.

OUTLINE

I. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Clinton calls for change, but change is here, it is all around us.

- A. As we attend to the moment we must not forget the hour.
 1. At long last the world is moving ahead in our direction....why would we go back in theirs. The world is turning toward democracy, turning toward free markets, turning toward free trade. Should we now turn to world and say: Just kidding?
 - 2) We are witnessing one of the greatest economic

- transformations in our history. No nation is an island. We must be an economic and export superpower.
- B. You don't diagnose the growing pains and advise the patient to stop growing: IT'S GOING TO GET BETTER
- 1) He's a pessimist, I'm an optimist. He looks backward, I look forward.

II. TWO VISIONS

Intellectual context: throughout history there have been two ways of looking at the world: one says that government will do great things, if only it is given enough power and money. The other says that people can do great things, if only they are set free.

Emotional context: It all started out real innocent, government wanted to hold your hand while you were crossing the street -- now they won't let go. They look down on you. They think they're better than you.

III. THE THINGS THAT MUST GUIDE CHANGE ARE THE THINGS THAT MUST NEVER CHANGE

--Change: the sea surges and the wind blows....you've got to give them something to hold on to. The answers are not so much behind us nor ahead of us...they're within us.

Govt Finance 1989-90, The US Bureau of the Census, -50 tr or spreads

PENNLANG

--I know there's been some controversy about a certain event some students are celebrating this week. And I have just one word of caution: Friends don't let friends vote high. Follow Bill Clinton's advice -- and don't inhale.

--It's great to be in Beaver Stadium. Let's see ^{my this out} if you're awake: "We are..." ((Just wanted to make sure you were awake.))

--Congress will say "No Way." And I'll just say: "Way."

--Paterno is best known for turning out more college grads than any other coach.

--"You learn more character on the two-yard line than anywhere in life." --Paul Dietzel (it means when you've got your back to the ~~goal~~ ^{goal} post -- your back up against the wall)..

--To steal a line from another great coach: "There are three important things in life -- family, religion, and the Nittany Lions."

--One time I spoke on a college campus, a student came up to me afterwards and said: "You know, that's the best Dana Carvey impersonation I've ever seen."

--spending programs that are just luxuries we can't afford

--why does he want big government -- maybe he thinks there will be more of it to love.

--reach out and tax someone

--roadsign on the Governor's campaign trail. You can't miss it. It reads: Toll Booth Ahead.

--When it come's to having a policy record: Clinton's an unarmed man. I say: he should have armed himself.

--My opponent's so addicted to taxes, he taxed foodstamps until the federal government forced him to stop. The governor doesn't understand one thing most kids learn in college: You've got to know when to say when. (or) You know, there are twelve-step programs for that sort of thing.

→ changes ←

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- 1) a general good feeling about himself and his country.
- 2) a context that names the chaos of change at home and abroad, that diagnoses this discomfort as growing pains -- not mortal symptoms.
- 3) a sense that the two candidates are fundamentally different: they may argue towards the same ends, but start with two radically different premises, each dictating a different approach on any given issue.
- 4) a grounding in the values we all share, a feeling that all is within our reach....if we only reach within ourselves.

TONE

The remarks should be informed by optimism, confidence in this country: saying things are uncomfortable now only to point out that they'll get better soon; discussing different visions in such a way that highlights ours as filled with optimism and faith in the American people.

ENID, OKLAHOMA

Enid puts the differences between the candidates in an intellectual context: eschatological egalitarianism vs. traditional liberalism; social engineering vs. utilitarian libertarianism. These give us intellectual reasons for disliking liberalism. But there are other more intuitive and emotional reasons that would be more persuasive at a rally. Here's where your populism comes in: liberals are know-it-alls, they look down on you, they don't think that you can be trusted with sharp objects like personal choices and your own money. They will patronize you, subsidize you, Carterize you. Plus, they smell bad.

OUTLINE

I. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Clinton calls for change, but change is here, it is all around us.

- A. As we attend to the moment we must not forget the hour.
 - 1. At long last the world is moving ahead in our direction....why would we go back in theirs. The world is turning toward democracy, turning toward free markets, turning toward free trade. Should we now turn to world and say: Just kidding?
 - 2) We are witnessing one of the greatest economic transformations in our history. No nation is an island. We must be an economic and export superpower.
- B. You don't diagnose the growing pains and advise the patient to stop growing: everything will be alright.
 - 1) He's a pessimist, I'm an optimist. He looks backward, I look forward.

II. TWO VISIONS

Intellectual context: throughout history there have been two ways of looking at the world: one says that government will do great things, if only it is given enough power and money. The other says that people can do great things, if only they are set free.

Emotional context: It all started out real innocent, government wanted to hold your hand while you were crossing the street -- now they won't let go. They look down on you. They think they're better than you.

A. Taxes as centerpiece.

III. THE THINGS THAT MUST GUIDE CHANGE ARE THE THINGS THAT MUST NEVER CHANGE

--Change: the sea surges and the wind blows....you've got to give them something to hold on to. The answers are not so much behind us nor ahead of us...they're within us.

What Virgil Taught Me about Football

Joe Paterno

EVERY ONE OF us at Brooklyn Prep had to take four solid years of mathematics, four years of Latin, and two years of a modern language. Also we needed to study science or Greek. I took the Greek, but the coming of World War II soon forced science on us all. Our teachers, those who weren't Jesuit priests, were scholastics, young men on their way to becoming Jesuit priests. All of them burned with idealism, and that made them marvelous teachers.

If destiny guided me anywhere, anytime, during my four years at Brooklyn Prep, it was through the door of my Latin class on the first day of my third year. The teacher up front, a black-robed scholastic with a bony-cheeked, long, ascetic face atop the wiry body of a welterweight, looked us over through cool, glassy blue eyes. A stranger to us all and probably hiding a quiver or two, he was an absolute rookie, facing the first meeting of the first class he had ever taught. Thomas Bermingham—Mr. Bermingham, as we addressed this future priest—moved the length of the blackboard, the width of the room, slowly, serenely. He was twenty-five. I was going on seventeen.

For him, this was not only a first class, but the first day of a long period within the thirteen-year trek to becoming a Jesuit. It's called the "regency period." For three years, with fellow seminarians, he had shut himself away, almost in confinement, with books, writings, and meditations all on a single subject, philosophy. Ahead of him lay four more years, equally locked away, all devoted to theology. But between those two periods, the seminarian is given a three-year time of change. He gets to return to the world of people, reminding himself of the lives of others, taking responsibility and serving them as a teacher—or regent. Here he was in our classroom, suddenly sprung.

This new teacher knew exactly where he wanted to bring us, he told me years later, but first he had to find out where each of us was starting from. Before even

asking our names, Father Bermingham (that's what I'm going to call him from here on because that's how I address my lifelong friend today) passed out pieces of paper and said, in a surprisingly deep voice for a little guy: "I'm going to start by giving you a quiz. Don't be upset. It's the one exam you'll get that will be graded not for correct answers or anything like that, but for being honest. How will I know if you're being honest? You've got to convince me.

"I want you to draw up two lists of books you have read. On the left side of your sheet, I want you to list books you've read that you have really disliked. On the right side, anything you've read that you liked very much. If you try to start thinking about what will impress me, it will just throw you off and I'll know it. I just want the truth, and I'll know that, too. Remember, I'm grading only for honesty. That's the only thing you can impress me with."

THAT WAS the most puzzling darn test I'd ever heard of. After class, I got hold of one of my buddies, Frankie Snyder, a smart kid whose father ran a bar and grill around the corner from school, and we compared experiences. What Frankie said he'd done struck me as pretty daring and maybe a little crazy. The school had issued us a basic English literature textbook called *Prose and Poetry* that we used year after year. In a way, I liked the book because some stuff in it was pretty exciting, even though a lot of it put me to sleep. But Frankie hated the book, hated it cover to cover, page by page. So he put down on his left-side list *Prose and Poetry*—admitting right out loud that he hated a regular schoolbook. Worse still, under books that he *liked* he had the nerve to write *The G-String Murders* by Gypsy Rose Lee, a best-selling mystery of the time by the world's most famous stripper.

I don't remember what I put down for books I hated, but I remember nervously admitting what I liked—stories by Ernest Hemingway and John Steinbeck—and wondering whether they were okay to confess.

My grade seemed to confirm that they really were bad: I got an A for my honesty. But Frankie Snyder did better—an A+.

A COUPLE OF DAYS later, Father Bermingham asked me to see him after school. He got me talking about what interested me outside of classes. I told him about my football, basketball, and baseball and that I was starting to think I'd have to drop baseball to focus properly on the other two. He got me to tell him about my elections to class offices, and we talked about clubs I belonged to and liked: the Book Discussion Club, as well as the Sodality Club, a religious discussion group that also gave us an opportunity to work in the neighborhood among the poor or whoever else we could serve.

"That's a lot of activity," he said. "I'm not sure you'd have time for something else I had in mind."

He paused.

I waited.

"I had the thought that you and I might do up a list of further readings that we might go into together, but—"

Alarm flamed through my chest. I was scared that he was going to think me too busy and not give me the chance. I must have shown it.

"Would you be interested in my guiding you further along these lines?"

I couldn't blurt out "Yes" fast enough.

Self-education

Starting from his first day as a teacher, Father Bermingham always kept an eye out for kids who had begun what he calls the most important task in education: their self-education. He meant kids who showed signs of taking responsibility for their own expansion instead of waiting for teachers to do it for them. Even the most talented teacher can try what he or she thinks is "teaching," but it won't really take unless the student takes charge of the more important job: learning.

He was not alone in looking for students ready to be coached either one-on-one or in small groups. Jesuits believe in doing that. The headmaster himself, Father

Hooper, had already picked out four or five of us and we met with him now and then to talk about his special interest, leadership, the importance of it and how to develop it in ourselves. One of the kids in school at that time was William Peter Blatty, who later wrote *The Exorcist* and other successful novels. (Father Bermingham appeared in a minor role in the film of *The Exorcist* and was technical adviser for the religious practices used in it.)

I was impressionable, eager, proud of my mind, probably overly so, simmering with intellectual curiosity. Two or three afternoons a week, Father Bermingham and I sat, usually in his classroom at two student desks, or in the scholastics' quarters next door, almost like equals. We'd spend forty, forty-five minutes talking about something he'd told me to read, and then I went to the gym for basketball practice. Members of the basketball team had to shoot a certain number of fouls every day before the practice hour. So I had to ask Coach Graham (he coached basketball and baseball as well as football) for permission to shoot my fouls in the morning, before school, so I could meet for those sessions with Father Bermingham. Maybe that contributed to the habit I observe to this day of getting up at five-thirty in the morning and doing close to a half day's work before breakfast.

AT THE beginning of my senior year, this austere big brother of a priest-to-be led me to Virgil. Father Bermingham told me that Virgil was the greatest of the Roman poets, that he lived just three or four decades before Christ, and that he is known mostly for his epic poem *The Aeneid*. Father Bermingham asked if I'd like to read it with him.

"Sure," I said.

"What I had in mind," he said, "was reading it together in the original Latin."

"In Latin? A poem as long as a book?"

"Yes."

The book was on his desk, more than 400 pages thick. As a schoolkid, I always had the attitude about any challenge, "Hey, if it's difficult, let's do it." That made it more fun.

"But if it's in Latin," I asked uncertainly, "will we be able to cover all that?"

"What's important," he said, "is not how much we cover. I don't like that word, 'cover.' It's not how much we do, but the excellence of what we do."

Excellence. The way he pronounced that word made it shine with a golden light.

I'll never forget the majestic ring of the opening lines and of how we approximated them in modern English:

Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris...

(Of arms and the man I sing.)

It made me hear cymbals and trumpets, and I envisioned a procession of gallant gladiators. At their head, on a huge horse, rode the most gallant of all, a king or a prince or some kind of general. It rang in my ears:

Of arms and the man I sing.

And then:

From the seacoast of Troy in the early days
He came to Italy by destiny....

I still feel the spell of that young robed cleric's eyes searing into me, reminding me that I was special and that this was important. He never talked down. Instead of telling me thoughts, he'd pull them out of me. He'd ask, "Why do you think he used that word?" I'd think about that, and developed feelings not only for the precision of words, but also for the subtle shadings of Latin.



Shaped by Aeneas

So Virgil and his hero Aeneas, the founder of Rome, entered my life. More than entered it. The adventures of Aeneas seeped into far corners of my mind, into my feelings about what is true and honorable and important. They helped shape everything I have since become. I don't think anybody can get a handle on what makes me tick as a person, and certainly can't get at the roots of how I coach football, without understanding what I learned from the deep relationship I formed with Virgil during those afternoons and later in my life.

The story of Aeneas tells how the city of Rome was founded. By birth Aeneas is a Trojan, the son of the goddess of love, Venus. As Troy is ransacked and conquered through trickery by the Greeks, Aeneas gathers up an army of survivors and leads them to an escape by sea. In a scene of his leaving Troy, Aeneas lifts his aging

father on his back and grasps the hand of his little son, who runs along by his aide. He was physically carrying, protecting, preserving the past, one could say, and, in the same act, taking care of those who would live in the future. That, I decided Virgil was trying to say, was the duty of a responsible man, a leader.

The poem actually begins at a later moment in his story, at a climax of Aeneas' sea journey, the world crashing around him in a catastrophic storm. His fleet splits apart, some of his shattered ships and men sinking, some smashing into rocks and shore. Instead of his own ship landing where the *fata*, the fates, had promised him was his goal, on the shores of what we now call Italy, he finds himself stranded on the jungle shores of Africa, losing more of his men. "I've been deceived," he cries. He's ready to give up, craves to get out of this mission and its terrors and suffering. But he knows that his destiny, through the *fata*, has commanded him to get himself and the tatters of his army



to Italy to start a new city. He's exhausted, discouraged. Aeneas has to go through a great struggle with himself to renew any kind of faith in the *fata*, in the voices of his destiny.

That puzzled and bothered me. If he knew he wanted to quit, how did he know he had to go on? If he lost faith in the *fata*, how did he know what his destiny was?

So Father Bermingham had to explain some confusion over the modern meaning of the word "fate." Today we think of fate the way the Greeks meant it: something that just happened, that takes control of your life, something meted out to you, the piece of pie you were handed. It's not something you chose. Among the great Greek storytellers, especially Homer, heroes like Odysseus and Achilles are batted around constantly by predetermined accidents, obstacles they couldn't foresee and can't do a thing about.

Virgil and his hero Aeneas entered my life. More than entered it. The adventures of Aeneas seeped into far corners of my mind, into my feelings about what is true and honorable and important. They helped shape everything I have since become.

The word *fatum* in Latin means something different. It means a *divine word*. All through the *Aeneid*, Aeneas gets the messages from Jupiter, the supreme god, through Mercury or others whose voices he hears

in his head. They keep saying, You ought to do this, You've got to do that. (Today, people talk about a "voice within," or intuition, or "a strong feeling." Maybe they're saying the same thing.) Virgil keeps harping that Aeneas—that anybody—needs to have faith and trust in that *fatum*. It may confuse, it may bewilder, it may contradict and frustrate all of a guy's most precious urges. It sure as hell may seem illogical. But a *fatum* cannot be denied.

And that's where the deepest trouble is. Destiny, the *fatum*, the divine word, the inner voice, whatever you want to call it, tells you where you have to wind up and what you're destined to do, but it doesn't tell you how to get there or how to do it. Aeneas has to struggle and suffer—and make his own decisions. How he *acts* is not determined by fate. He listens, he considers. But then he must act out of free will.

Aeneas cannot choose not to found Rome. He's destined to create it. But he has to struggle with himself, inch by inch, hour by hour—play by play!—to figure out how to do it, to *endure* the struggle and torment of doing it, and take all the bad breaks along the way.

As I sat there, an impressionable twentieth-century 17-year-old, I wasn't really swallowing Virgil's rigid brand of fatalism. But I sensed him speaking to me with a broader and deeper kind of truth.

It was terrible that Aeneas' beloved city of Troy had to be destroyed. But what I absorbed as we read was that the founding of Rome had a cost. The cost was Troy's defeat and Aeneas' years of torment. Everything costs. No accomplishment comes without suffering. *Humanum est pati. To be alive is to suffer.* There are tears in the very nature of things.

Virgil wasn't saying something as simple-headed as "No pain, no gain." That implies you can choose between hurting and taking life easy. To Virgil, nobody gets to choose not to suffer.

And nobody is guaranteed a reward, a victory, in repayment for his suffering. The best man, the best team, isn't automatically entitled to win. The winds of fate can turn you around, run you aground, sink you, and sometimes you can't do a thing about it. You can commit yourself to accomplishing a goal, doing something good, winning a game. Just to make that commitment to something you believe in *is* winning—even if you lose the game. But for committing yourself to winning the game, whether you win it or not, you always pay in tears and blood.

In some of the passages that touched me the deepest, Virgil looks straight into the heart of Aeneas. In

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Enid, Oklahoma)

For Immediate Release

September 17, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO ENID COMMUNITY

Enid Convention Hall
Enid, Oklahoma

10:15 A.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Please be seated. (Applause.) Good morning, everyone, and thank -- hey, let me tell you something. There's something about Enid; you really make a guy feel at home. (Applause.)

May I thank Don Nickles. I'll have more to say about him in just a minute. And while I'm on the subject of thanks, let me compliment Mark McCord on his introduction of Senator Nickles and getting this whole event together -- all the civic clubs. (Applause.)

And I want to thank all the leaders here on the dias joining me this morning, and bring attention to several guests. In particular, I want two to join me in the United States Congress this fall -- Bob Anthony, right here. You see him behind us. (Applause.) And Ernest Istook, running in the 5th District. (Applause.) And Charles Ford for the State Senate. And may I salute Mr. Grey and Mr. Divelbliss, and Mr. Key, and Mary Rumph, our leaders; Neva Hill, and thank you very much for your leadership, all of you back there, and all of you out here -- on your efforts on behalf of the Republican Party here in Oklahoma.

Let me just say a word about your Senator. I work with him closely. He has taken the lead in changing this alternative minimum tax that will help stimulate the domestic drilling business. We don't need to depend on foreign oil so much. (Applause.) He understands the importance of a strong defense. And I thought of that when he and I flew in on Air Force One to Vance. We must keep our country strong. Yes, we've made progress, but we've got to stay strong. And he understands American agriculture and the need to sell abroad.

Oklahoma sets the pace in agricultural exports. And Don Nickles is with you every inch of the way. (Applause.)

Now, I've come here today to the "Bright Star of the Great Plains" to discuss perhaps the most serious issue that Americans face this fall. This a wonderful turnout and politics is in the air; but today I approach this opportunity you've given me not as a "rally," but as a great chance to discuss for the whole nation our economic future, and of the very real choices that my opponent and I offer for shaping that future. It's a serious talk, not a rally speech, and I hope you'll bear with me.

Enid is the perfect place for this discussion, for in many ways your community is a metaphor for America. Here in your history we can find the forces that have made us the world's greatest economic power.

Yesterday, as Don was reminding you, you marked the 99th anniversary of the Land Race -- a peculiarly American experiment.

MORE

The government set up the competition in 1893, but then got out of the way, stood back -- to let free people work -- work their miracles. (Applause.) And 99 years later, we see the results all around us: hard working ranchers, some of the world's best oilmen. And Enid has become a thriving center of commerce, a hub of transportation, a producer of goods sold in every corner of the Earth.

A government planner might conjure up this miracle, but only a free people could have produced it. (Applause.) The lesson it teaches should guide us as we look to the challenges ahead.

We stand today at the edge of a new era. At the close of a long and costly war, democracy is sweeping the globe. The fear of nuclear holocaust that gripped us for 45 years is receding. Our kids no longer go to bed at night worried about nuclear war. That is dramatic change. (Applause.) These are world-shaping changes -- and I am proud of the role that my administration has taken in bringing them about.

Now we have an opportunity to refocus our attention to the problems at home. Americans recognize the world is in transition. We feel it in our homes and in our neighborhoods.

In Detroit last week at the Detroit Economic Club, I presented my Agenda for American Renewal -- a look at what's wrong in America, and what's right. And I offered a comprehensive, integrated approach to win the new global economic competition -- to create the world's first \$10 trillion economy -- by early in the next century. (Applause.)

My agenda includes 13 actions that I will pursue in the first year of my second term -- and I will fight for every one of them. (Applause.)

I want to be specific about what I have to offer America because I want a mandate to change things and to govern. I built a mandate in the Persian Gulf -- and look what we got done. And I want to do the same thing here at home. Because just as America has achieved a lasting political and military security, we can and will forge an economic security -- right here in Oklahoma; right here in all the rest of the states in the United States of America. (Applause.)

Yes, change is underway, because change is the nature of America. Oklahomans know that. Yet change must be a tool for us, not against us. So we must never grasp change blindly -- without considering seriously where these changes will lead us, or what they will mean in our daily lives.

That's why this afternoon -- or this -- yes, almost afternoon -- I want to lay out the differences between my agenda and my opponent's plan. These distinctions are fundamental: they shape our approach to every major issue in this election -- from education to health care to the renewal of the American economy.

The first difference is the most profound, for it goes to the heart of the matter: what makes our economy grow? Or more precisely, who makes an economy grow?

My answer is: individual working men and women make it grow. (Applause.) My opponent puts his faith in different people -- the government planners. He believes that Washington -- the government -- will produce economic growth through -- quote, and here's his word -- "investing" -- unquote -- your money more wisely than you can.

To understand where these differences come from, you have to look at the differences in who we are and what we believe.

I came out west, like a number of you -- let's see, in 1948 Barbara and I moved over across the way to Midland and Odessa -- to work in the oil field supply business, and then to become an independent producer and a drilling contractor. I spent half my adult life in business, and I have the ulcers to prove it. (Laughter.) With a lot of help, a lot of help from the tool pushers and the roughnecks and the drilling superintendents and everybody else, and then some strong Oklahoma partners, I built a company from the ground up, created jobs, and paid my taxes.

By contrast, my opponent chose to run for office at an exceptionally early age. He wanted to determine how the people's taxes should be spent -- how to shape people's lives through more government programs.

I never forgot, nor will I, my days in the Texas oil fields -- some successes; yes, some dry holes; some twist-offs, some flawless completions. And I never forgot the economic philosophy that I learned there in the field -- to unleash the aspirations of the ordinary person with the extraordinary dreams. Aspirations lead to enterprise. And enterprise creates jobs and wealth -- and the opportunity that knows no difference among color, creed or social class. (Applause.)

And you look at the differences. My opponent and his advisors propose something quite different. Their writings refer to European models and industrial policy. And that's an academic term for letting the government pick economic winners and losers. Their ideal is not the entrepreneur, but the government planner -- the lawyer or the policy professor who flatters himself that he understands the American economy better than the workers and the entrepreneurs who have their sleeves up and really make it work.

My opponent and his advisors can trace their intellectual roots to the social-engineering ideas popular at the turn of the century. The old social -- some of you historians remember this -- those old social engineers advocated large-scale government ownership to give the state the leading role in the society and economy. Today, European governments are still selling off the inefficient industrial monstrosities that were born from those ideas -- and Mexico and Argentina to our south are soaring because they're also ridding themselves of government-owned enterprises. (Applause.)

Over the years those early social engineers became interventionist liberals who wanted to create a welfare state. They sought to "level" differences, to tax success, to redistribute wealth. They ended up paralyzing the private sector. That's one reason some European countries today are stuck with unemployment rates around, if not higher than 10 percent. And it's why ordinary Europeans are rebelling against anything that even smacks of the elite central government.

Now, my opponent is drawn to these views; he and a number of his advisors studied them at Oxford in the 1960s. But they are shrewd enough to know that the welfare state doesn't sell in America, so my opponent labels his latest technique for government management "investment." Those are his words. No matter what you call it, it's still big-time government spending directed by Washington planners who want to reorder social and economic priorities. And we cannot have that. (Applause.)

I ask you to look at the plans. My opponent's approach exploits the market, but fundamentally distrusts it. Where the market can be rough-edged, they prefer academic tidiness. Where the market is often unpredictable, they prefer the false certitude of social engineering -- fashioned by a new economic elite of the so-called "best and brightest." The best

and the brightest are right out here in middle America where you know what's going on. (Applause.)

From Santa Monica to Cambridge, my opponents are cranking up their models -- ready to test them, on you.

And so at a decisive moment in history comes your choice about who should lead the American economy -- the government planner or the entrepreneur, the risk-taker. And I stand with the private sector and with the risk-taker. (Applause.) From Mexico to Eastern Europe, from Russia to South China, command-and-control economies have been dismissed as failures. And the individual is being set free, private enterprise unleashed, bureaucracies shut down.

And at the exact moment that the rest of the world is going our way -- why should we ever want to go their way? (Applause.) What are we supposed to say to a world suddenly copying our ideas about free enterprise? Just kidding? (Laughter.)

Just context here

This is the most fundamental disagreement between us: whether the driving engine of growth is government interventionism or entrepreneurial capitalism. But from this one disagreement flow many, many others, with important practical consequences for our economy, our nation and, yes, for your family.

①

Take our second disagreement over the issue of taxes. He wants to raise taxes; I want to cut taxes. (Applause.) You see, I believe our tax system is fundamentally the product of a wartime economy. The cost of fighting two World Wars and a Cold War vastly expanded the number of people who had to pay taxes, and raised marginal tax rates.

High tax rates created pressure for exceptions -- tax loopholes. The discovery and enlarging of loopholes has, in turn, created a vast industry of accountants and lawyers and tax specialists, all paid by special interests seeking favored treatment.

During the 1980s -- and I think you all will remember this -- we slashed the tax on labor, increasing incentives for work and creating 21 million jobs. (Applause.) And now we need to lower the tax on capital -- encouraging more investment that will create more jobs. (Applause.)

My opponent calls for raising marginal rates again. His approach will cut the demand for labor -- unless you happen to be a lawyer or an accountant or a lobbyist.

And there's a motive to his madness. My opponent needs the money to pay for his social engineering. And he says it will come from the rich. He neglects to mention that two-thirds of the -- quote -- "rich" he's targeting are family farmers and small business owners. And his theory is that you may not live the lifestyle of the rich and famous, but you can be taxed like you do. (Applause.)

②

And this leads me to our third major difference: government spending. Again, the contrast couldn't be more plain. He wants to raise government spending, I want to cut it. (Applause.)

The federal government today -- now listen to this one -- spends almost a quarter of every dollar of our national income. When you add state and local spending -- your local taxes, your state taxes -- the figure is about 35 cents out of every dollar going to some level of government.

Thinks you're setting it cheap

And my opponent thinks government should be bigger. He's already called for \$220 billion in new spending, on top of

today's \$1.5 trillion -- so government can lead our economy with new, quote, "investments." And Newsweek suggests that the actual cost could be three times that. *pot o gold*

My proposal to reduce the growth of spending has three parts: a cap on the growth of mandatory spending, excluding Social Security; a freeze on domestic spending; and the elimination of 246 programs and more than 4,000 projects that we don't need and that we cannot afford. (Applause.)

And I want this discipline -- and so does Don Nickles, I might add -- I want this discipline backed up with a balanced budget amendment and a line-item veto. (Applause.) And I want to give you the right to take up the 10 percent of your tax payment and dedicate it solely to cut spending and the deficit. (Applause.)

My opponent says he would like to cut a government program, too. One program in the entire federal budget -- the honeybee subsidy -- worth \$11 million. And incidentally, on that subject, that worldwide important subject of the honeybee -- Senator Gore has voted two times to save the honey bee subsidy. (Applause.)

My opponent ducks the subject of serious spending cuts. He's proposed only about \$7 billion in cuts in mandatory spending over five years. And that amounts to about two percent of what we've proposed -- to cut the growth of mandatory spending, excluding Social Security. What I proposed cut it by \$300 billion. (Applause.)

The trends are clear. He wants to increase government's share of the national wealth, and I want to decrease it.

Now, the fourth defining difference -- opening foreign markets for American goods. (Applause.) Again, there's two contrasting approaches. Oklahoma is one of the nation's leading grain exporters -- 65,000 Oklahoma jobs are supported by trade. And that number will grow, if we open more foreign markets. And that's why I've negotiated the North American Free Trade Agreement -- or they call it NAFTA -- and why I want a network of free trade agreements with other countries.

I want lower-priced goods for American consumers. And I know that, given the chance, the American worker can outthink, outcompete, outcreate any worker in the entire world. And that's true of the Oklahoma farmer. (Applause.) And that's true of the Oklahoma manufacturer. (Applause.)

Now there was time when my opponent said he favored open trade. Other times -- usually after meeting with the big union leaders, the bosses up there in Washington -- he has no opinion at all. In fact, the labor bosses have let him off the hook -- saying they won't press him on this issue until after the election. Now, asked about the free trade pact with Mexico he now says -- and here's an exact quote -- "When I have a definitive opinion, I'll say so." You cannot be on all sides of every issue if you want to be President of the United States of America. (Applause.) *you better go home son I make up you*

That indecision could have disastrous consequences. *mic*
Make no mistake: An indecisive president will produce a protectionist trade policy. And over the past 20 years, Congress has become much more protectionist. Changes in the way Congress operates have significantly increased the power of individual members. And the established special interests have targeted each one with a great deal of success. And these local interest groups will conspire with their clients in Congress to keep out competition altogether. And only the President can speak for the national interest.

And the marriage of convenience between the special interests and powerful congressmen poses particular dangers to free trade. Entrepreneurs are very good at taking advantage of foreign markets; they are not good at taking these lobbyists out to lunch. (Applause.) And so if you feel that Oklahoma is right in exporting as much of its wheat as it does, then you must have a President who is firmly committed to opening markets -- at home and abroad. (Applause.)

You know, frankly, I believe that when Americans shop we should give the first look to products marked "Made in the USA." (Applause.) Our quality revolution has made American products the best in the world. But they will only remain the best if American business opens itself to competition. Competition gave American business its competitive edge, and competition will keep it sharp.

5 And then there's a fifth difference between my opponent and me: our attitudes toward government regulation, mandates and monopolies. I want to minimize federal intrusion in the workings of the marketplace. (Applause.) And my opponent sees regulation as he sees taxes and spending -- as a chance to reorder society according to the planner's blueprint.

Of course, I believe firmly in government's obligation to protect the health and safety and rights of its citizens, of course. I fought for both the Clean Air Act and the Americans With Disabilities Act. Both will require new regulations -- but we're proceeding to implement them in the most efficient and least burdensome way possible.

Last year, Americans expended 5.3 billion hours just to keep up with federal regulations. That's like watching every pro football game on television back-to-back for the next 12 million -- 268,000 years. (Laughter.) That's not including playoffs.

That's why I have ordered a top-to-bottom review of government regulations, to assess each new rule's impact on economic growth. (Applause.) And in this agenda I am outlining, I have called for adding "sunset" provisions to all new regulation.

Look at health care -- a case study of our different attitudes toward government regulation. I believe everybody should have health care. My health care reform will bring health care to those without it by giving them the means to choose the kind of care they want. It will harness the forces of competition to control costs. And in keeping the government out, it keeps the quality of our health care up. (Applause.) Our health care is the finest in the world -- and I want to keep it that way.

My opponent, by contrast, says that government will simply issue an edict: Costs shall not rise. And he will order businesses to provide health care or pay for it -- though he never quite says how. It sounds simple, sounds even seductive.

But that's not the way the world works. My opponent's new dictates and taxes won't cure the health care problem; they will just make the economy sicker. (Applause.) From Warsaw to Prague to Moscow, government price controls have led to one thing: rationing of service. In health care, that will mean longer lines, inefficient service, and lower quality.

Our difference in approach to government's role shows up across the board.

In child care -- I fought to empower parents to choose from a public agency, a relative, or a church. Give the parents the choice. (Applause.) My opponent wanted a government-knows-best policy.

preserve quality keep costs down

choice - health care child care

In education -- I am fighting to give parents scholarships to choose the best schools for their kids -- public, private or religious. (Applause.) My opponent bows to the special interests who say parents should only choose government schools.

Now, lastly, my opponent and I disagree on an issue crucial -- absolutely crucial -- to small businesses, and also to small communities. I believe that our legal system is out of control, heading for an accident. (Applause.) The litigation explosion has discouraged risk-taking and innovation, the life's blood of entrepreneurial capitalism. Today Americans spend up to \$200 billion in direct costs to lawyers -- far more than our competitors in Asia and Europe.

Again, when it comes to legal reform, the difference is clear: I'm for it, and my opponent and the trial lawyers want to kill it. In fact, one trial lawyer from Arkansas solicited funds for my opponent by writing: "I can never remember an occasion when he failed to do the right thing where we trial lawyers were concerned." *How touchy.*

A truly competitive America cannot afford a President who worries about doing the right thing for the trial lawyers. (Applause.) You see, I believe we need to sue each other less and care for each other more. (Applause.) These, then, are the six core differences between my agenda and my opponent's plan. There are others, but all relate to America's central challenge -- the challenge of securing peace and prosperity in a totally new era.

We may talk about the same issues, but the similarity ends there. My opponent and I both hope to take American -- we go off in very different directions.

He would unite the presidency and the Congress to achieve one end above all others: more government -- a government that taxes more, and spends more, and regulates more, encourages more lawsuits, and shuts off more products from the markets that Americans create. *u/you looks d my brains*

Those aren't new ideas. They're bad ideas. And they've been tried before.

Buying my opponent's prescription for the economy would be like going out to the used car lot down the road and buying the lemon that you got rid of 12 years ago. (Applause.) Only this time, there would be higher taxes, higher interest rates, and higher inflation. This is not a good deal for America.

Now, on July 20th, 1988, my opponent nominated Michael Dukakis for President. And it was a rather lengthy speech -- makes this one look like the Gettysburg Address. (Laughter.) He praised Michael Dukakis then as a master of innovation, the architect of the Massachusetts Miracle. (Laughter.) Six months later the Miracle was a curse, and Massachusetts teetered toward bankruptcy.

I think America can do without that kind of innovation. There are some kind of changes America simply cannot afford.

I look to a different kind of future. We can build on our strengths. With inflation kept safely behind bars, our entrepreneurs can turn to the challenges they love to face: transforming their dreams into wealth, their risk-taking into jobs for all Americans.

And the result won't be the mirage of innovation conjured up by government planners. It will be a wave of genuine

MORE

innovation and prosperity, created by free men and women,
exploiting opportunities unprecedented in our history.
(Applause.)

damn
If you get the feeling I'm optimistic about the
future of the country, you are right. (Applause.) We're the
United States of America. (Applause.) So this is the choice we
face -- this is the choice we face in November. And so I ask
when you make that choice, please consider carefully which
candidate's agenda best fits your beliefs, our national heritage,
and our hope for a lasting peace and prosperity.

Thank you so much for listening. And may God bless
the United States of America. Thank you. Thank you very much.
(Applause.)

END

10:56 A.M. CDT

*3 pants
a moral a good
action act.*

CHECKERS DAY. Sept 23. A day to recognize the important role of dogs in American politics. Anniversary of the nationally televised "Checkers Speech" by then vice-presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon, on Sept 23, 1952. Nixon was found "clean as a hound's tooth" in connection with a private fund for political expenses, and he declared he would never give back the cocker spaniel dog, Checkers, which had been a gift to his daughters. Other dogs prominent in American politics: Abraham Lincoln's dog, Fido; Franklin D. Roosevelt's much-traveled terrier, Fala; Harry S. Truman's dogs, Mike and Feller; Dwight D. Eisenhower's dog, Heidi; Lyndon Johnson's beagles, Him and Her; Ronald Reagan's dogs, Lucky and Rex; and George Bush's dog, Millie.

COMAL COUNTY FAIR. Sept 23-27. Comal County Fairgrounds, New Braunfels, TX. Local competition of livestock, arts and crafts, antiques, horseshoe pitching, agricultural products, poultry, handwork, baked goods and plants. Info from: Jan Johec, 457 Landa St, New Braunfels, TX 78130. Phone: (512) 625-6916.

FERDINAND VI OF SPAIN: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 23. King of Spain from 1746 to 1759, his greatest claim to fame was keeping Spain at peace. Born at Madrid, Spain, on Sept 23, 1713, he died at Villaviciosa de Odon, Spain, on Aug 10, 1759.

FOOD SERVICE EMPLOYEES DAY. Sept 23. To promote public awareness of the contributions and importance of food service employees to life in America. Sponsor: Women and Infants Hospital of Rhode Island, Dietary Dept, 101 Dudley St, Providence, RI 02908.

HONG KONG: BIRTHDAY OF CONFUCIUS. Sept 23. Religious observances are held by the Confucian Society at Confucius Temple in Causeway Bay. Observed on 27th day of 8th lunar month.



LIBRA, THE BALANCE. Sept 23-Oct 22. In the astronomical/astrological zodiac that divides the sun's apparent orbit into twelve segments, the period Sept 23-Oct 22 is identified traditionally as the sun sign of Libra, the Balance. The ruling planet is Venus.

LIPPMANN, WALTER: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 23. American journalist, political philosopher and author. Born at New York, NY, on Sept 23, 1889, he died there on Dec 14, 1974. As a syndicated newspaper columnist he was the foremost and perhaps the most influential commentator in the nation. "Without criticism," he said in an address to the International Press Institute in 1965, "and reliable and intelligent reporting, the government cannot govern."

McGUFFEY, WILLIAM HOLMES: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 23. American educator and author of the famous *McGuffey Readers*, born at Washington County, PA, Sept 23, 1800. Died at Charlottesville, VA, May 4, 1873.

September 1992		S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		27	28	29	30			

PLANET NEPTUNE: DISCOVERY ANNIVERSARY. Sept 23. First observed on Sept 23, 1846. Neptune is 2,796,700,000 miles from the sun (about 30 times as far from the sun as Earth). Eighth planet from the sun, Neptune takes 164.8 years to revolve around the sun. Diameter is about 31,000 miles compared to Earth at 7,927 miles.

RIVER CITY ROUNDUP (WITH PITCH FORK FONDUE). Sept 23-27. Omaha, NE. Forget limousines. Stage coaches are the preferred mode of travel. A celebration of Omaha's agricultural and western heritage; world championship rodeos, hot air balloon races, pitch fork fondue, Indian powwows, hay hauling contests, riverboat rides. Info from: Len Tondl, Coord, River City Roundup, Ak-Sar-Ben Field, Omaha, NE 68106. Phone: (402) 554-8856.

SAUDI ARABIA: KINGDOM UNIFICATION. Sept 23. National holiday. Commemorates Sept 23, 1932.

USGA SENIOR WOMEN'S AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP. Sept 23-25. Tucson Country Club, Tucson, AZ. Info from: US Golf Assn, Golf House, Far Hills, NJ 07931. Phone: (908) 234-2300.

WOODHULL, VICTORIA CHAFLIN: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 23. American feminist, reformer and first female candidate for the presidency of the US. Born at Homer, OH, on Sept 23, 1838; died at Norton Park, Bremmoms, Worcestershire, England, on June 10, 1927.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

- Ray Charles (Robinson)**, 62, singer, composer, musician, born at Albany, GA, Sept 23, 1930.
- Julio Iglesias**, 49, singer, songwriter, born at Madrid, Spain, Sept 23, 1943.
- Tony Joseph Mandarich**, 26, professional football player, born at Oakville, Ontario, Canada, Sept 23, 1966.
- Les McCann**, 57, musician, singer, born at Lexington, KY, Sept 23, 1935.
- Larry Mize**, 34, golfer, born at Augusta, GA, Sept 23, 1958.
- Mary Kay Place**, 45, writer, actress, born at Tulsa, OK, Sept 23, 1947.
- Mickey Rooney (Joe Yule, Jr)**, 72, actor, born at Brooklyn, NY, Sept 23, 1920.
- Bruce Springsteen**, 43, singer, songwriter, born at Freehold, NJ, Sept 23, 1949.

SEPTEMBER 24 — THURSDAY

268th Day — Remaining, 98

ALLIGATOR FESTIVAL (WITH ALLIGATOR BEAUTY CONTEST). Sept 24-26. Boutte, LA. 13th annual festival, held during alligator hunting season in St. Charles Parish, the center of Louisiana's alligator harvest grounds. Alligator gourmet cookery including alligator sauce piquante, fried alligator, gator burgers and gator po'boys as well as Cajun delicacies. Continuous popular and Cajun music, highlighted by Allen Fontenot & the Country Cajuns. 5K Gator Gallop or Stroll. Alligator Beauty Contest with festival-goers voting via contribution for their favorite (money raised goes to SPCA). Pay-one-price unlimited carnival rides; game booths, food concessions. Free parking, free entrance, free entertainment. Fundraiser to support community service projects. Annually, the last full weekend in September. Sponsor: Rotary Club of St. Charles Parish, Paul Forbes, PO Box 1066, Luling, LA 70070. Phone: (504) 785-6242.

ARRIVAL OF BULLWINKLE: FIRST BROADCAST ANNIVERSARY. Sept 24. On this day in 1961 "The Bullwinkle Show" featuring Bullwinkle the Moose and Rocky the Flying Squirrel first aired.

BABE RUTH'S FAREWELL TO THE YANKEES: ANNIVERSARY. Sept 24. Babe Ruth played his last game with the New York Yankees at Yankee Stadium on this day in 1934.

September 23

Holidays

Japan	Autumnal Equinox
Puerto Rico	Grito de Lares
Saudi Arabia	National Day Commemorates unification of the kingdom in 1932.

Birthdates

- 480 B.C.** **Euripides**, Greek dramatist; wrote about ninety tragedies; author of *Medea* and *Electra*. [d. 406 B.C. ?]
- 63 B.C.** **Julius Caesar Octavianus Augustus (Octavian)**, first Roman Emperor, 27 B.C.–A.D. 14; adopted son and heir to Julius Caesar; his reign was known as the **Augustan Age** and was marked by the flowering of Roman literature, art, and imperial administration. [d. August 19, A.D. 14]
- 1713** **Ferdinand VI**, King of Spain, 1746–59; supported economic and military reforms. [d. August 10, 1759]
- 1728** **Mercy Otis Warren**, U.S. playwright, historian; noted for her chronicles of the American Revolution; wrote a three-volume history of the Revolution, *A History of the Rise, Progress, and Fermentation of the American Revolution*. [d. October 19, 1814]
- 1738** **Moses Brown**, U.S. manufacturer; perfected the first **water mill** in America. [d. September 7, 1836]
- 1745** **John Sevier**, U.S. frontiersman, soldier, public official; member of North Carolina legislature, 1789–90; first governor of Tennessee, serving from 1796–1801; U.S. Congressman, 1811–15. [d. September 24, 1815]
- 1800** **William Holmes McGuffey**, U.S. educator, author; noted for his development of the *Eclectic Reader* which was destined to become one of the most influential early textbooks in America. [d. May 4, 1873]
- 1819** **Armand Fizeau**, French physicist; first to successfully measure speed of light without using astronomical calculations. [d. September 18, 1896]
- 1829** **George Crook**, U.S. soldier, Indian fighter; fought in U.S. Civil War, distinguishing himself at **Battle of Chickamauga**; led American troops in conflicts with Indians in Idaho and Arizona; responsible for capturing **Geronimo** and placing him and his tribe on their Arizona reservation. [d. March 21, 1890]
- 1838** **Victoria Woodhull**, U.S. social reformer, radical; with the support of **Cornelius Vanderbilt**, established herself in the forefront of the women's liberation movement in the U.S.; responsible for the libelous accusations against **Henry Ward Beecher** which brought him to trial on charges of adultery; was first female candidate for U.S. presidency, running on Equal Rights Party ticket, 1872. [d. June 10, 1927]
- 1852** **William Stewart Halsted**, U.S. surgeon; discovered anesthetic properties of **cocaine**; performed the first **blood transfusion** in the U.S.; established the first school of surgery in the U.S. at **Johns Hopkins University**, 1890; contributed extensively to development of surgical procedures. [d. September 7, 1922]
- 1867** **John Avery Lomax**, U.S. folklorist; made significant contributions to the study of **folk music**; first curator of Archives of American Folk Song in Library of Congress. [d. January 26, 1948]
- 1880** **Lord John Boyd-Orr of Brechin Mearns**, British nutritionist; Nobel Peace Prize for his work on diet, nutrition, and world food supply, 1949. [d. June 25, 1971]
- 1884** **Adna Romanza Chaffee, Jr.**, U.S. army general; developed strategies for the use of tanks in warfare; called *Father of the Armored Force*. [d. August 22, 1941]
- Eugene Talmadge**, U.S. politician; Governor of Georgia, 1933–37, 1940–43. [d. December 21, 1946]
- 1889** **Walter Lippmann**, U.S. journalist, editor; noted for his penetrating political criti-

Religious Calendar

The Saints

St. Thecla of Iconium, virgin and martyr. [d. 1st century]

St. Linus, pope and martyr. First successor of St. Peter. Feast suppressed in 1969. [d. c. 79]

St. Adamnan, Abbot of Iona. Also called **Adomnan**, **Eunan**. [d. 704]

The Beatified

Blessed Mark of Modena, Franciscan prior. [d. 1498]

Blessed Helen of Bologna, widow. [d. 1520]

cism; through his syndicated news column, became a prime source of political and social analysis between 1931 and 1962, being syndicated in more than 200 newspapers worldwide. [d. December 24, 1974]

- 1898** **Walter Pidgeon**, Canadian actor. [d. September 25, 1984]
- 1899** **Thomas Campbell Clark**, U.S. jurist; Associate Justice, U.S. Supreme Court, 1949-67; U.S. Attorney General, 1945-49; father of Ramsey Clark. [d. June 13, 1977]
- 1901** **Jaroslav Seifert**, Czechoslovak poet; Nobel Prize for literature, 1984. [d. January 10, 1984]
- 1910** **Elliot Roosevelt**, U.S. politician; Mayor of Miami Beach, 1965-69; Brigadier General, Army Air Corps, 1940-46; son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.
- 1916** **Aldo Moro**, Italian statesman; Prime Minister of Italy, 1963-68, 1974-76; kidnapped and killed by Red Brigade leftist terrorists. [d. May 9, 1978]
- 1920** **Mickey Rooney (Joe Yule, Jr.)**, U.S. actor.
- 1930** **Ray Charles (Ray Charles Robinson)**, U.S. singer, composer; widely regarded for his jazz, pop, and country music.
- 1936** **David Walter Adamany**, U.S. university administrator; President, Wayne State University.
- 1938** **Romy Schneider**, Austrian actress. [d. May 29, 1982]
- 1943** **Julio Iglesias (Julio Iglesias de la Cueva)**, Spanish singer, songwriter; known for his love songs; sold more than 100 million albums.
- 1947** **Mary Kay Place**, U.S. actress, singer, writer; starred in *The Big Chill*, 1983; Emmy Award for *Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman*, 1977.

1949 **Bruce Springsteen**, U.S. rock singer, songwriter, musician; called *The Boss*.

Historical Events

- 1122** Holy Roman Emperor **Henry V** renounces right of investiture in the **Concordat of Worms**.
- 1719** **Liechtenstein** becomes independent principality within the Holy Roman Empire.
- 1780** British agent **Major John André** is captured bearing incriminating papers near Tarrytown, N.Y. (**American Revolution**).
- 1806** **Meriwether Lewis** and **William Clark** return from their two-year exploration of the Louisiana Territory, having completed the first overland crossing of the continent (**Lewis and Clark Expedition**).
- 1862** **Otto von Bismarck** becomes Premier of Prussia.
- 1926** **Gene Tunney** wins world heavyweight boxing title from **Jack Dempsey**.
- 1932** The Kingdom of Hijaz and Nejd is renamed **Saudi Arabia**.
- 1947** Women are granted the right to vote in **Argentina**.
- 1952** **Camille Chamoun** becomes president of Lebanon.
- Rocky Marciano** gains world heavyweight boxing title by knocking out **Jersey Joe Walcott**.
- 1964** **Charles Helou** is inaugurated as president of Lebanon.
- 1969** **Marcus Welby, M.D.** makes its television debut.
- 1973** **Juan Perón** and his wife Isabel are elected President and Vice-President of Argentina.

- 1976** **Elias Sarkis** is inaugurated as president of Lebanon.
- 1979** American baseball player, **Lou Brock**, steals his 935th base, setting a new record.
- 1988** Outgoing Lebanese president **Amin Gemayel** appoints a Christian government in **East Beirut**, while Moslem members of Gemayel's cabinet form a rival regime in **West Beirut**.

1656. The jury heard the case of Judith Catchpole, accused of murdering her child. The defendant claimed she had never even been pregnant, and after all the evidence was heard, the jury acquitted her.

HOBBIT DAY. Sept 22. To commemorate the birthdays of Frodo and Bilbo Baggins and their creator J.R.R. Tolkien. Sponsor: American Tolkien Society, Box 373, Highland, MI 48357-0373. Phone: (813) 585-0985.

ICE CREAM CONE: BIRTHDAY. Sept 22. Italo Marchiony emigrated from Italy in the late 1800s and soon thereafter went into the portable restaurant business in New York, NY, with a pushcart dispensing lemon ice. Success soon led to a small fleet of pushcarts, and the inventive Marchiony was inspired to develop a cone, first made of paper, later of pastry, to hold the tasty delicacy. On Sept 22, 1903, his application for a patent for his new mold was filed, and US Patent No. 746971 was issued to him on Dec 15, 1903.

JACKSON COUNTY APPLE FESTIVAL. Sept 22-26. Jackson County, OH. Mountains of apples and barrels of cider. Homemade apple butter, apple pies and candy apples. Info from: Jackson County Apple Fest, Inc, PO Box 8, Jackson, OH 45640-0008. Phone: (614) 286-1339.

LONG COUNT DAY. Sept 22. Anniversary of world championship boxing match between Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney, at Soldier Field, Chicago, IL, on Sept 22, 1927. It was the largest fight purse (\$990,446) in the history of boxing to that time. Nearly half the population of the US is believed to have listened to the radio broadcast of this fight. In the seventh round of the 10-round fight, Tunney was knocked down. Following the rules, Referee Dave Barry interrupted the count when Dempsey failed to go to the farthest corner. The count was resumed and Tunney got to his feet at the count of nine. Stopwatch records of those present claimed the total elapsed time from the beginning of the count until Tunney got to his feet at 12-15 seconds. Tunney, generally awarded seven of the ten rounds, won the fight and claimed the world championship. Dempsey's appeal was denied and he never fought again. Tunney retired the following year after one more (successful) fight.

MABON. Sept 22. (Also called Alban Elfed.) One of the "Lesser Sabbats" during the Wiccan year, Mabon marks the second harvest as Nature prepares for the coming of winter. Annually, on the autumnal equinox.

MALI: PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY. Sept 22. National holiday commemorating independence from France Sept 22, 1960. Mali, in West Africa, was known as the French Sudan during the time of its colonization by France.

STANHOPE, PHILIP DORMER: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 22. Philip Dormer Stanhope, the 4th Earl of Chesterfield, is chiefly remembered for the books of *Letters . . . to his Son*. Stanhope was born at London, England, on Sept 22, 1694. His brilliant career in politics, during which he served in both houses of parliament, gave many opportunities for demonstration of his extraordinary skill as an orator. On Feb 20, 1751, he brought a bill on reformation of the calendar into the House of Lords. Its passage created the British Calendar Act of 1751, and caused the "New Style" Gregorian calendar to replace the "Old Style" Julian calendar in 1752. His influential political career was eclipsed by the fame of the letters he wrote to his natural son, Philip. Beginning when his son was five years old, they continued until the son's death at age 36, giving shrewd counsel on manners, morals and the ways of the world. Published in 1764, less than a year after Lord Chesterfield's death at London, Mar 24, 1773, the *Letters* became immensely popular, were translated and republished in many editions and in many countries. "Advice is seldom welcome," he wrote, "and those who want it the most always like it the least." The Chesterfield, a kind of sofa, is said to be named for the 4th Earl of Chesterfield, and the Chesterfield overcoat is named for one of his successors.

TACY RICHARDSON'S RIDE: ANNIVERSARY. Sept 22. Remembers early morning ride, Sept 22, 1777, of 23-year-old Tacy Richardson (Jan 1, 1754-June 18, 1807) who rode her favorite horse, "Fearnaught," several perilous miles from the family farm (near the meeting of the Perkiomen and the Schuylkill, Montgomery County, PA) to the James Vaux mansion to warn General George Washington of the approach of British troops led by General William Howe. In reality, the British crossing of the Schuylkill at Gordon's Ford was a feint to deceive Washington who indeed hastily withdrew to Pottstown. General Howe spent that night in the same quarters Washington had occupied only a few hours earlier. Poems and family tradition memorialize the bravery of Tacy's ride.

US POSTMASTER GENERAL ESTABLISHED: ANNIVERSARY. Sept 22. Congress established office of postmaster general—Sept 22, 1789, following the departments of state, war and treasury.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

- Wally (Walter Wayne) Backman**, 33, professional baseball player, born at Hillsboro, OR, Sept 22, 1959.
- Scott Baio**, 31, actor, born at Brooklyn, NY, Sept 22, 1961.
- Shari Belafonte-Harper**, 38, model, actress, born at New York, NY, Sept 22, 1954.
- Debbie Boone**, 36, singer, born at Hackensack, NJ, Sept 22, 1956.
- Joan Jett**, 32, singer, musician, born at Philadelphia, PA, Sept 22, 1960.
- Tom Lasorda**, 65, baseball manager, former player, born at Norristown, PA, Sept 22, 1927.
- Catherine Oxenberg**, 31, actress, born at New York, NY, Sept 22, 1961.
- Eugene Roche**, 64, actor, born at Boston, MA, Sept 22, 1928.
- Mike Sullivan**, 53, Governor of Wyoming (D), born at Omaha, NE, Sept 22, 1939.
- Timothy E. Wirth**, 53, US Senator (D, Colorado), born at Santa Fe, NM, Sept 22, 1939.



SEPTEMBER 23 — WEDNESDAY

267th Day — Remaining, 99

BASEBALL'S GREATEST DISPUTE: ANNIVERSARY.

Sept 23. On Sept 23, 1908, in the decisive game between the Chicago Cubs and the New York Giants, the National League pennant race erupted in controversy during the bottom of the ninth with the score tied 1-1, at the Polo Grounds, New York, NY. New York was at bat with two men on. The batter hit safely to center field, scoring the winning run. Chicago claimed that the runner on first, Fred Merkle, seeing the winning run score, headed toward the dugout without advancing to second base, thus invalidating the play. The Chicago second baseman, Johnny Evers, attempted to get the ball and tag Merkle out, but was prevented by the fans streaming onto the field. Days later Harry C. Pulliam, head of the National Commission of organized Baseball, decided to call the game a tie. The teams were forced to play a post-season playoff game, which the Cubs won 4-2. Fans invented the terms "boner" and "bonehead" in reference to the play and it has gone down in baseball history as "Merkle's Boner."

1789—U.S. Post Office established.

1827—Mormons believe that Joseph Smith had revealed to him near Manchester, N.Y., the Golden Plates of the Book of Mormon on which is based the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints.

1927—In fight marked by disputed long count, Jack Dempsey failed to regain heavyweight boxing championship from Gene Tunney in Chicago.

1949—U.S.S.R. tested its first atom bomb.

1955—Commercial television was permitted in England.

1960—Mali Republic Day marks African nation's independence.

The day's birthdays:

Writer Lord Chesterfield 1694, London; scientist Michael Faraday 1791, Newington, England.

Quotation of the day:

"A poor man has no honor."—Samuel Johnson, September 22, 1777

—SEPTEMBER 23—

Zodiac sign for the day: Libra, the scales.

Zodiac birthstone for the day: Sapphire.

The day in history:

1642—First commencement of first college in what is now U.S. was held at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

1806—Lewis and Clark Expedition completed its exploration of the West and returned to its starting point in St. Louis.

1938—Time capsule was buried at World's Fair in New York City.

1962—Philharmonic Hall, first building of Lincoln Center of the Performing Arts, opened in New York City.

The day's birthdays:

Educator William H. McGuffey 1800, Claysville, Penna.; actor Mickey Rooney 1922, Brooklyn; political writer Walter Lippmann 1889, New York City.

Quotation of the day:

"... good resolutions are easier made than executed."—Benjamin Franklin, September 23, 1770

"I have just begun to fight."—John Paul Jones, September 23, 1779

1776 Nathan Hale hanged by the British as a spy
 1791 Michael Faraday, scientist, born
 1792 First French Republic proclaimed
 1825 La Chasse et l'amour produced, first viewing of
 an Alexandre Dumas play
 The New York Star, daily newspaper, established
 1862 Santee Sioux defeated by the Minnesota Militia
 at Wood Lake
 1864 Union Cavalry victory at Fisher's Hill, Virginia
 1912 Alfred G. Vanderbilt, financier, born
 1914 Three British cruisers sunk by a German submarine
 1915 Beginning of 8 days of hurricane devastation on
 the Gulf coast
 1926 Eleven days of hurricane ended in Florida and
 Alabama
 1927 Slavery abolished in Sierra Leone
 1932 Ingemar Johansson, boxer, born
 1938 Twelve days of hurricane ended in the north-
 eastern U.S.
 Partially completed Fort Penn Dam on the Missouri
 River badly damaged
 1940 Japanese troops invaded French Indo-China
 1955 Hurricane hit Mexico and the West Indies, lasting
 6 days
 1958 Mary Roberts Rinehart, mystery writer, died
 1959 Baby gorilla born at the zoo in Basel, Switzerland
 1960 Sudan became the Republic of Mali
 1968 New site for Abu Simbel temple dedicated (Egypt)
 1969 Yom Kippur
 1970 Emancipation Day in the U.S. celebrated

 September 23rd

Feast of St. Thecla of Iconium
 Feast of St. Linus, first Pope after St. Peter
 ? BC Euripides born
 63 Octavian Augustus, first Roman Emperor, born
 704 AD St. Adamnan died (Feast Day)
 918 Conrad I, King of Germany, died
 1459 Battle of Blore Heath in the War of the Roses,
 England
 1578 Sir Humphry Gilbert sailed in search of the
 Northwest Passage
 1642 First Bachelors of Arts degrees conferred in
 America, at Harvard
 1648 Cossacks defeated the Poles at Pildawa
 1713 Ferdinand VI, King of Spain, born
 1776 British occupied Jersey City, New Jersey, then
 known as Powel's Hook
 1779 Bonhomme Richard captained by John Paul Jones,
 defeated H.M.S. Serapis
 1780 Major John Andre, British spy, captured

1800 William McGuffey, creator of the McGuffey Readers,
 born
 1806 Lewis and Clark expedition returned to St. Louis,
 Missouri
 1828 Chaka, Zulu chief, murdered
 1845 The Knickerbocker Baseball Club of New York City,
 first in the U.S., founded
 1846 J. G. Gaultle discovered the planet Neptune
 1847 Komei crowned Emperor of Japan
 1862 James W. Blake, composer of "Sidewalks of New
 York," born
 1870 Prosper Merimee, French writer, died
 1873 Detroit News newspaper founded
 1889 Walter Lippmann, columnist, born
 1898 Walter Pidgeon, actor, born
 1902 John Wesley Powell, Grand Canyon explorer, died
 1905 Japanese warship Mikasa sank with 599 aboard
 1910 Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, born
 1911 First air mail pilot sworn in, to deliver mail
 from Garden City to Mineola, Long
 Island, New York
 1912 Russian Obnevka sank in the Dvina River
 1913 First plane flight across the Mediterranean
 completed
 1920 Mickey Rooney, actor, born
 1926 Gene Tunney beat Jack Dempsey in 10 rounds for
 the heavy weight boxing title
 1937 National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis
 created
 1939 Sigmund Freud, psychologist, died
 Time capsule buried at Flushing Meadow Park,
 New York, to be opened in 6939 A.D.
 1945 Sgt. Joe Louis, heavyweight boxing champion,
 awarded the Legion of Merit medal
 1949 U.S. President announced an atomic explosion in
 Russia
 1952 Rocky Marciano knocked out "Jersey Joe" Walcott
 for the heavyweight boxing title
 in 13 rounds
 1955 Hurricane Ione ended a 13-day stay in the
 northeastern U.S.
 1962 Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts opened in
 New York City with Philharmonic
 Hall completed
 1967 Hurricane Beulah blew itself out
 1970 University Day and Farmers' Day celebrations in
 Iran

 September 24th

Our Lady of Mercy, Patron of Caracas, Venezuela
 Feast of St. Thecla (Orthodox)
 15 AD Aulus Vitellius, Roman emperor, born

JONES, John Paul (1747-1792), American Revolutionary naval hero, often called the "father of the U.S. Navy." He was born in Kirkbean, Kirkcudbright county, Scotland, on July 6, 1747. Named John Paul, he inherited from his parents, John Paul, Sr., and Jean McDuff, the independence of the Scottish Lowlander and the fighting instincts of the Highlander. When only 12 years old, he sailed as a shipboy on a merchantman to Virginia, where his older brother William was in business. "America," he was to declare, "has been my favorite country from the age of thirteen when I first saw it."

He served at an early age in merchant vessels, armed ships, perhaps ships of war, and slavers. In practice of his own maxim, "A warrior is always ready," his resourcefulness and skill won him the position as master of a merchantman, the *John*, at the age of 21.

In command of this vessel in Tobago in the West Indies in 1770, he punished with the cat-o'-nine-tails a negligent carpenter, Mungo Maxwell, who later died from malaria aboard another ship. Jones proved his innocence of the death of Maxwell, but suffered widespread criticism. Several years later, on a different ship, when a mutineer swung a bludgeon at him, Jones killed him. As an admiralty court was not in session at the time in Tobago, he left the island at the close of 1773, intending to return for trial. He took, temporarily, an assumed name.

Jones passed 20 months in obscurity in America, chiefly in Fredericksburg, Va. A tradition assumes he changed his name during this period from John Paul to Paul Jones and John Paul Jones in gratitude to two brothers, Willie and Allen Jones of North Carolina. But no authentic record proves that he ever met either of them or that they served him in any way. What is known with certainty is that Joseph Hewes, shipowner and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was his greatest early benefactor.

Jones was among the foremost in service at the founding of the Continental Navy. He was commissioned in December 1775 as the first lieutenant on the frigate *Alfred*, on which he hoisted the Continental flag, the old Grand Union.

As captain of the sloop of war *Providence* and as commander of both the *Alfred* and the *Providence*, he captured valuable British merchantmen and destroyed important fisheries and many vessels. His skill in harrying the enemy was widely noted, and in February 1777, the Marine Committee directed its secretary, Robert Morris, to place the Continental fleet in his hands. But the jealousy of others thwarted these orders.

Superseded by many officers, he became, unfairly, the 18th captain in naval rank. But John Hancock, president of Congress, as well as Robert Morris recognized his abilities. Accordingly, on June 14, 1777, he received the command of the new sloop of war *Ranger*, one of the first naval vessels to fly the Stars and Stripes, and sailed to France.

Jones sailed the *Ranger* to the very shores of England, and tried to burn the shipping at Whitehaven. At Saint Mary's Isle he attempted, unsuccessfully, to take the earl of Selkirk as a hostage for the exchange of prisoners. On April 24, 1778, he captured the *Drake*, the first victory of a Continental vessel over a British warship.

Upon his return to the French port of Brest, Jones was eager to undertake more ambitious



INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK COLLECTION

John Paul Jones' achievements in the War of Independence earned him the title "father of the U.S. Navy."

enterprises in larger ships. At every turn, however, he found political and naval intrigues, both French and American. The ship he eventually received (a merchantman renamed the *Bonhomme Richard* in honor of Benjamin Franklin), was old and slow, armed with 42 guns, and ill suited to fight or escape.

Off Flamborough Head, however, the *Richard* pursued and challenged to battle two British ships of war—the *Serapis*, carrying 50 guns, and the *Countess of Scarborough*, with 22 guns. In the grim struggle on Sept. 23, 1779, Jones had to fight not only against the superior crew, armament, speed, and maneuvering ability of the *Serapis*, as well as the *Countess of Scarborough*, but also against a grave and almost fatal accident. Two of the six old 18-pounders of the *Richard* burst at their first broadside and killed or wounded many men. It became imperative for Jones to outwit Richard Pearson, the captain of the *Serapis*.

An initial attempt to board the British frigate and win by sheer desperate fighting failed. In a second effort he managed to lock the two ships together. The *Serapis* was beating in one of the *Richard's* sides and blowing out the other. Most of the guns of the American ship were broken and silenced. The *Richard* with its dry old timbers was afire again and again, and the water in the hold rose ominously. A gunner, crediting a report that Jones had been killed, called to offer surrender of the *Richard*, and Pearson loudly responded, "Do you ask for quarter?" Jones then made his memorable reply, emphasizing it by hurling his two pistols at the head of the gunner: "I have not yet begun to fight!"

A grenade thrown from the *Richard* caused a disastrous explosion of ammunition on board the *Serapis*. After three and one-half hours of heroic battle in full moonlight, the *Serapis* struck its

flag. Then Jones and his crew boarded the British ship and saw the *Bonhomme Richard* sink with the stern uppermost and with its colors flying.

Jones escaped in the *Serapis* to Holland, accompanied by the captured *Countess of Scarborough*. He later went to Paris, where he was acclaimed by the populace, honored by the King, and feted and lionized by society. His dalliance in the French capital, his verse writing, and his romantic attachments for several Parisian women made an unusual interlude in the doughty seaman's career.

Jones returned to America in February 1781 in the small *Ariel*. At home, Congress passed resolutions in his honor, recommended the award of a gold medal, and gave him the command of the ship of the line *America*, which, in essence, conferred the rank of rear admiral. The war ending soon, he urged, "In time of peace . . . prepare . . . for war."

The vision of service in Russian Navy as a rear admiral now rose. He asserted that he would never renounce the glorious title of a citizen of the United States. But men no less astute than Thomas Jefferson and George Washington seemed to feel that employment in Russia, in the absence of any at home, would qualify him, in case of need, for higher professional duties in America.

Arriving in Russia in April 1788, Jones was given command of a squadron in the Black Sea for a campaign against the Turks. Jones' grim dedication to his professional duties resulted in victories scarcely less daring and strategic than those in the American Revolution. It was primarily his operations that saved Kherson and the Crimea and decided the successful outcome of the war.

While he won the battles, however, his colleagues usurped the honors. "The first duty of a gentleman is to respect his own character," he wrote in explanation of his aloofness from the deceit that surrounded him. "I saw that I must conquer or die," he stated on his early recognition of the ineptitude as well as the villainy to which he was exposed. The intrigue against him grew, both professional and personal, including a baseless charge of moral turpitude, and Jones left Russia for France. Becoming progressively ill in Paris, Jones died there on July 18, 1792.

Moral courage inspired by reverence for his country, physical boldness derived from a nature inured from youth to hardship and danger, and zeal for perfection in his profession were the qualities that combined to make Jones the warrior who rose from obscurity to international eminence. He was outstanding among his fellow officers for never losing a ship. He was unequalled by any of them for vision and resourcefulness and for his urgent recommendations for an unmatched American Navy. After lying for a hundred years in an unmarked Paris grave, his remains were moved in 1905 to the chapel of the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis.

LINCOLN LORENZ
Author of "John Paul Jones"

Further Reading: Abbazia, Patrick, *John Paul Jones, America's First Naval Hero* (SamHar Press 1976); Lorenz, Lincoln; *John Paul Jones, Fighter for Freedom and Glory* (1943; reprint, Kraus 1969); Morison, Samuel Eliot, *John Paul Jones: A Sailor's Biography* (1959; reprint, Northeastern Univ. Press 1984); Walsh, Jack, *The Night on Fire: The First Complete Account of John Paul Jones' Greatest Battle* (McGraw 1978).



Poet, playwright, and political activist LeRoi Jones also used his Muslim name Imamu Amiri Baraka.

JONES, LeRoi (1934–), American playwright, poet, and novelist, who was a militant writer and political activist. He was born in Newark, N.J., on Oct. 7, 1934, and he graduated from Howard University in 1954. Shortly after achieving fame as a playwright with the one-act *Dutchman* (1964), he changed his name to Imamu Amiri Baraka. *Dutchman*, a play full of hatred for white people, was produced off-Broadway.

Jones wrote other one-act plays, some of which were so obscene and violent that they were banned. In *The Slave* (1964), a black man threatens the life of his white former wife. *The Toilet* (1964) depicts a group of black boys who beat up a white schoolmate in a lavatory.

Jones founded the Black Arts Theater in Harlem in 1965, and though it lasted only seven months it is credited with having launched the Black Renaissance. In 1969 he wrote *Four Black Revolutionary Plays* for the Spirit House Theater, which he had founded in Newark after the collapse of the Black Arts Theater. He also wrote poetry, novels, and short stories.

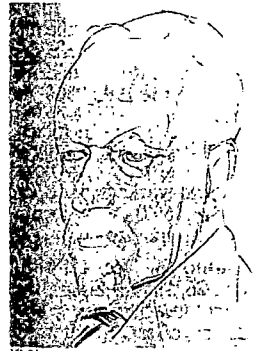
JONES, Mary Harris (1830–1930), American labor activist, known as "Mother Jones," who was prominent in union affairs for more than 50 years. Mary Harris was born in County Cork, Ireland, on May 1, 1830, traveled to the United States as a child, and lived for a time in Toronto, Ontario. She taught school in Michigan and Tennessee, and married George Jones, a member of the Iron Molders' Union, in 1861.

Her husband and four children died in a yellow fever epidemic in 1867, and four years later she lost all her possessions in the Chicago Fire. She then dedicated her life to trade-union work for the newly organized Knights of Labor. She was active as a labor organizer all over the United States for five decades, speaking out eloquently in favor of better wages and working conditions for workers in the cotton and steel mills, coal and copper mines, railroads, and garment industry. She died a few months after her 100th birthday, in Silver Spring, Md., on Nov. 30, 1930.

Jones, Henry, pseudonym CAVENDISH (b. Nov. 2, 1831, London—d. Feb. 10, 1899, London), a leading authority on Whist and other games, author of a standard treatise, *Principles of Whist, Stated and Explained by "Cavendish"* (1862; 11th ed., 1886). His pseudonym was derived from a Whist club in Cavendish Square, London. Other works by "Cavendish" dealt with Cribbage, Euchre, Piquet (nine editions between 1873 and 1896), Chess, billiards, lawn tennis, badminton, and croquet. He also contributed articles on Whist and other games to the ninth edition of *Encyclopædia Britannica* (1875–89). In 1870 he helped to organize the All England Croquet Club.

·Whist fanaticism and hostility to
Bridge 3:166c

Jones, Henry Arthur (b. Sept. 20, 1851, Grandborough, Buckinghamshire—d. Jan. 7, 1929, London), playwright who first achieved prominence in the field of melodrama and who later contributed to Victorian "society"



Henry Arthur Jones, pen and ink drawing (1928) by Alfred Wolmark; in the National Portrait Gallery, London
By courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery, London

drama. His later plays gain from the dynamic spirit that informed European drama toward the end of the 19th century, focussing on real problems and characterized by a movement toward naturalism. As a young man, Jones was a travelling salesman. Then, in 1879, his play *Hearts of Oak* was produced in the provinces; and he won fame in London with *The Silver King* (first performed 1882; written with Henry Herman). More popular melodramatic plays followed, such as *Michael and His Lost Angel* (1896). But Jones was now moving in high society, and a vein of more sophisticated comedy appeared in *The Case of Rebellious Susan* (1894) and *The Liars* (1897). His plays, however, display a rigid acceptance of the Victorian moral code that lost him the sympathy of new liberal audiences. He nevertheless shows considerable skill in theatrical construction, and *Mrs Dane's Defense* (1900) has a finely wrought cross-examination scene. Jones wrote and lectured widely about the function of theatre, notably in *The Renaissance of the English Drama, 1883–94* (1895).

Jones, Inigo 10:265 (baptized July 19, 1573, London—d. June 21, 1652, London), painter, architect, and designer, who founded the English classical tradition of architecture.

Abstract of text biography. After studying briefly in Italy, Jones was employed as a painter at the court of Christian IV of Denmark; on his return to England he worked under the patronage of the Queen and, to a lesser degree, the Earl of Salisbury (1605–10). His first known architectural work was the New Exchange in the Strand, London (c. 1608; demolished). He became surveyor of works to the Prince of Wales (1610) and was king's surveyor of works (1615–42). As a classical architect, he was self-taught, helped by visits abroad. The Queen's House at Greenwich was his first major work. His greatest achievement is the Banqueting House, Whitehall (1619–22). Jones's only other surviving royal

building is the Queen's Chapel at St. James's Palace (1623–27). At Covent Garden he planned London's first "square," of which nothing remains but St. Paul's Church. He restored St. Paul's Cathedral (1634–42) and built a new west front with a portico.

REFERENCES in other text articles:

- Baroque architectural developments 19:417h
- costume design of court masque 17:561c
- court masque design 18:260c
- Jonson masque production relationship 10:267g
- London architectural developments 11:101c
- masques as pageantry in England 13:863f
- stage lighting in 17th century 17:553h
- staging and scenery of English masques 17:539e; illus.
- stylistic diffusion of artistic canons 2:133f
- Wilton House interior design 9:717b; illus. 718

Jones, Jacob (b. March 1768, Smyrna, Del.—d. Aug. 3, 1850, Philadelphia), U.S. naval officer who distinguished himself in the War of 1812.

After trying medicine and politics, Jones served in the undeclared U.S. naval war against France (1798–1800), as a midshipman, and in the Tripolitan War (1801–05), as a lieutenant.

In the War of 1812 Jones was commander of the sloop of war "Wasp," which took the British sloop of war "Frolic" off Cape Hatteras (Oct. 18, 1812). Just as the battle ended, the British 74-gun "Poitiers" happened upon the scene and took both ships. When prisoners were exchanged a year later, Jones received a gold medal from Congress.

After the war Jones commanded the former British frigate "Macedonian" in the U.S. squadron that overawed the Barbary states



Jacob Jones, oil painting by T. Sully, 1816

By courtesy of the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Delaware State Archives, Dover

at Algiers (1815). Later he commanded the Mediterranean Squadron (1821–23) and the Pacific Squadron (1826–29); stationed at Baltimore (1829–39) and at New York (1842–45), he was governor of the United States Naval Asylum in Philadelphia when he died.

Jones, James (b. Nov. 6, 1921, Robinson, Ill.—d. May 9, 1977, Southampton, L.I., N.Y.), naturalistic novelist best known for his first book, *From Here to Eternity* (1951), a brutal picture of the peacetime army in Hawaii that won the National Book Award for that year. His subsequent works included *Some Came Running* (1957), *The Pistol* (1959), *Go to the Widow-Maker* (1967), *The Ice-Cream Headache and Other Stories* (1968), and *The Merry Month of May* (1971); none of the later titles attracted the attention accorded his first book. *The Thin Red Line* (1962) was a continuation of *From Here to Eternity*, and the trilogy on World War II was completed with *Whistle* (1978), the last three chapters of which were unfinished at Jones's death and were completed by his friend Willie Morris. Jones's *WW II*, published in 1975, was not a novel but a beautifully illustrated

memoir of World War II, an intensely personal recollection.

·American novel development 10:1227c

Jones, John, pseudonym JAC GLAN-Y-GORS (b. Nov. 10, 1766, Glan-y-Gors near Cerrigy-Druidion, Denbighshire—d. May 21, 1821, London), Welsh-language satirical poet and social reformer who, under the influence of the French Revolution, produced some of the earliest Welsh political writings. Greatly influenced by the political and social essays of Thomas Paine, he published his views in two pamphlets: "Seren tan Gwmmwl" (1795; "A Star Under Cloud") and "Torïad y Dydd" (1797; "The Break of Day").

Probably educated at the free school at Llanrwst, Denbighshire, he settled in London in 1789 and became proprietor of the King's Head Inn, Ludgate Hill. He was a member of the Gwyneddigion, a literary society of Welshmen living in London.

Other works include the poems "Sessiwn yng Nghymru," a satire on the difficulties arising from the use of the English language to administer law in Wales; "Dic Shon Dafydd" (1803), a satiric characterization of a Welshman who feigns ignorance of his native tongue; and "Offeiriad yn Sir Aberteifi," a satire on a contemporary Welsh clergyman.

Jones, John Beauchamp (b. March 6, 1810, Baltimore, Md.—d. Feb. 4, 1866, Burlington, N.J.), journalist and novelist whose principal work, *A Rebel War Clerk's Diary* (1866), is valued by Civil War historians for its presentation of daily life in the Confederate capital. As a civilian employee of the Confederate War Department (in Montgomery, then in Richmond), he drew on confidential documents, departmental gossip, and personal observation in writing about Southern military men and operations. His diary reflects the psychological consequences of battles, food shortages, increasing prices, and weather on the armies and on the civilian population. His sharp disapproval of certain Confederate heroes antagonized many Southern readers.

Prior to the war, Jones edited magazines in Baltimore (where his work was praised by Edgar Allan Poe), Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia. The first of his numerous novels, *Wild Western Scenes* (1841), was a considerable success.

Jones, John Paul, original name JOHN PAUL (b. July 6, 1747, Kirkbean, Kirkcudbright—d. July 18, 1792, Paris), Scottish-born naval hero in the U.S. War of Independence, renowned for his victory over British ships of war off the east coast of England (Sept. 23, 1779).

Apprenticed at the age of 12 to John Younger, a Scottish merchant shipper, John Paul sailed as a cabin boy on a ship to Virginia, where he visited his older brother William at Fredericksburg. When Younger's business failed in 1766, Paul found work as chief mate of a Jamaica-owned slaver brigantine. After two years he quit the slave trade and shipped passage for Scotland. When both master and chief mate died of fever en route, he brought the ship safely home and was appointed a master. In 1772 he purchased a vessel in the West Indies but the following year committed the "great misfortune" of his life—killing the ringleader of a mutinous crew. To escape trial, he fled the islands and changed his name to John Paul Jones. He turned up two years later at Fredericksburg and received a share of his deceased brother's estate. When the Revolutionary War broke out, he went to Philadelphia and received a commission as senior lieutenant in the new Continental Navy.

To Jones fell the honour (December 1775) of first raising the Grand Union flag on the "Alfred," flagship of the little fleet commanded by Commo. Esek Hopkins. He participated with distinction in action in the Bahamas and

against the British ship "Glasgow" on the return trip. In 1776 he was in command of the "Providence," and between August and October he ranged over the Atlantic from Bermuda to Nova Scotia, twice outwitting British frigates, manning and sending in eight prizes,



John Paul Jones, portrait by Charles Willson Peale, 1781

By courtesy of Independence National Historical Park Collection, Philadelphia

and sinking and burning eight more. Again in charge of the "Alfred," later in the same year, he reached port unmolested with several prizes in tow.

Appointed by Congress to the newly built "Ranger" (June 1777), Jones left for France, where he secured permission from the U.S. commissioners in Paris to sail through European waters. The subsequent cruise was a spectacular one through St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, where he took a number of prizes. Returning to Brest on May 8, 1778, he was hailed as a hero, and the French minister of marine asked that the American be held in France to head a future naval expedition.

That project was finally consummated Aug. 14, 1779, with Jones commanding an old French East Indiaman renamed the "Bonhomme Richard," accompanied by the new U.S. frigate "Alliance" and three small French ships as well as three privateers, which soon abandoned the little fleet. Proceeding on the return leg of a cruise around Ireland and Scotland, Jones won enduring fame in one of the most famous naval engagements in history. The little squadron intercepted the Baltic merchant fleet under convoy of the British ships "Serapis" and "Countess of Scarborough." During the early stages of a grueling 3½-hour gun battle, Jones answered an enemy challenge to surrender with the memorable words, "I have not yet begun to fight!" He won a stunning victory, though with a heavy loss of life. In France Louis XVI rewarded him with a gold-hilted sword and made him a chevalier of France.

In 1781 Jones returned to the U.S. to receive the grateful thanks of Congress and to be assigned to a new ship. After receiving a gold medal in 1787, he was dispatched on official business to Denmark; while abroad he accepted an appointment to the Russian Navy as rear admiral. This period in his life was uniformly disappointing, and he was plagued with lack of recognition and false accusation. In 1790 he returned to Paris embittered and physically broken. He died soon after and was buried in an unmarked grave. More than a century later, however, U.S. warships escorted his remains back to his adopted country, and his grave at Annapolis, Md., was made a national shrine.

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Jones, Joseph Stevens (b. Sept. 28, 1809, Boston—d. Dec. 29, 1877, Boston), physician, actor, theatrical manager, and author of more than 150 mostly ephemeral plays, best remembered for his Yankee characters, the most popular of which was Solon Shingle in his *People's Lawyer* (1893). Jones was orphaned at 10 when his sea captain father was killed by savages. He made his first stage appearance eight years later as Crack, a comic character in Thomas Knight's *The Turnpike Gate*. He next acted in various theatres and managed the Tremont Theatre in Boston during its last two seasons (1839-41). His first successful play, *The Liberty Tree, or Boston Boys in '76*, was produced in 1832; his last published play, *The Silver Spoon*, was produced first at the Boston Museum (1852) with William Warren as Jefferson S. Batkins. In the meantime, Jones had been studying medicine, and in 1843 received his M.D. degree from the Harvard Medical School. Though he continued to write plays, he was a successful physician until his death.

Jones, (Everett) Leroi: see Baraka, Imanu Amiri.

Jones, Lewis Ralph (b. Dec. 5, 1864, Brandon, Wis.—d. March 31, 1945, Orlando, Fla.), U.S. botanist and agricultural biologist, one of the first and most distinguished of American plant pathologists.

During his senior year at the University of Michigan, Jones decided against a career in medicine and began work toward a Ph.D. in botany, which he received in 1889. He then left for the University of Vermont to become



Lewis Ralph Jones, c. 1940

By courtesy of L.A. Charette and the Hunt Institute, Pittsburgh

research botanist at the Agricultural Experimental Station, where he made his first major contribution to plant pathology. Jones used the French-made Bordeaux mixture fungicide successfully in the prevention and control of potato blight and pear and apple scab. He also studied the problems of bacterial soft rot of vegetables and found that the action of *Bacillus carotovorus* initiated rotting by destroying a section of the cell wall of the host plant. His was the first thorough investigation of the mechanism of bacterial disease infection in plants and earned him a second Ph.D. (Michigan; 1904) and a worldwide reputation as an accomplished plant pathologist.

In 1909 Jones became professor of botany at the University of Wisconsin, where he developed a department of plant pathology. At Wisconsin he again gained recognition for his successful attempts at bringing yellows, a cabbage disease, under control by developing a yellows-resistant variety.

Jones, Owen (b. Feb. 15, 1809, London—d. April 19, 1874), designer, architect, and writer best known for his standard work treating both Eastern and Western design motifs, *The Grammar of Ornament* (1856), presenting a systematic pictorial collection emphasizing both the use of colour and the application of logical principles to the design of everyday objects.

Educated at the Royal Academy, he travelled in the Near East and Spain from 1833 to

1834. Jones drew attention to Islamic design in his work *Plans, Elevations, Sections and Details of the Alhambra* (1842-45), treating the famous palace at Granada, an outstanding example of Moorish architecture and decoration.

Jones, who also worked as an interior decorator and book illustrator, pioneered in the use of prefabricated metal buildings for the tropics. He was appointed superintendent of works for England's Great Exhibition of 1851, which opened in Hyde Park, London, on May 1, at the newly built Crystal Palace, a metal and glass building employing prefabricated parts. In 1852 he supervised the decorations for the Crystal Palace.

Jones, (Rufus) Parnelli (b. Aug. 12, 1933, Texarkana, Texas), auto racing driver who won the Indianapolis 500 in 1963 and was deprived of other possible triumphs in that event (1961, 1962, 1967) by mechanical failures. His racing career started in 1952 with sprint-car and stock competitions. In 1964 he won the U.S. Auto Club stock car championship and the Riverside (Calif.) Grand Prix for sports cars. At Indianapolis in 1967 he drove the first turbine-powered car ever entered there and was winning easily until the auto broke down near the end of the race. In the 1965 "500" he finished in second place.

Jones, Robert (fl. 1600-11), songwriter of the school of English lutenists, which flourished c. 1580-c. 1620. His works include *The First Set of Madrigals* (1607), now incomplete, and songs for voice and lute.

Jones, Robert Edmond (b. Dec. 12, 1887, Milton, N.H.—d. Nov. 26, 1954, Milton), theatrical and motion-picture designer whose imaginative simplification of sets initiated the 20th-century American revolution against realism in stage design. He graduated from Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., in 1910 and began designing scenery for the theatre in New York City in 1911. His settings for *The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife* (1915), a version by the French satirist Anatole France of an old French folk drama, which employed an austere, gray-and-black, posterlike street facade and brilliant costumes, heralded the revolution in stage design. In this and much subsequent work, Jones achieved unencumbered, fluid stage arrangements in which it was possible (as it had been on the Shakespearean stage) to change scenes with a minimal shifting of props and backgrounds. Associated with Kenneth Macgowan as a director of the Greenwich Village Playhouse after 1925, Jones published, with Macgowan, *Continental Stagecraft* (1922) and *The Dramatic Imagination* (1941). He began designing sets for colour motion pictures in 1933.

Jones, Robert Tyre, Jr.: see Jones, Bobby.

Jones, Rufus Matthew (b. Jan. 25, 1863, South China, Maine—d. June 16, 1948, Haverford, Pa.), one of the most respected U.S. Quakers of his time, wrote extensively on Christian mysticism, and helped found the American Friends Service Committee, a



Rufus Jones

By courtesy of the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia

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"Throughout his tenure at Penn State, Joe Paterno has led his Nittany Lions in smart, aggressive, team-oriented football. As their plain white jerseys and blue numbers attest, they're not a flashy bunch. But at the conclusion of each collegiate season, they're invariably among the top teams in the country. Most importantly, at the end of their college careers, Joe's players have learned those valuable lessons of character and moral conduct that typify Coach Paterno himself."

*—George W. Bush, President of the United States
 December 10, 1991*

In a letter read to a sold-out crowd at the annual banquet of the National Football Foundation and College Hall of Fame, President George Bush presented an insightful summation of Joseph Vincent Paterno's 26-year tenure as a college football head coach.

Bush and Paterno both were honored by the Foundation, the President as the winner of the prestigious Gold Medal and Paterno as the first active coach ever to win the "Distinguished American" award.

In his 26 years as head coach of the Nittany Lions and his 42 seasons on the Penn State athletic staff, Paterno has won nearly 80 percent of his football games, taken the Nittany Lions to 22 bowl games and had teams ranked among the Top Ten in the nation on 17 occasions, including last fall when the 11-2 Nittany Lions finished No. 3 in the major national polls.

Yet, Paterno sees his role as larger than merely charting "x's and o's" on a chalkboard.

"What are coaches?" he said in his remarks accepting the "Distinguished American" award. "Number one, we're teachers and we're educators. We have the same obligations as all teachers at our institutions, except we probably have more influence over our young people than anyone other than their families.

"...we're dealing with emotions; we're dealing with commitment; we're dealing with discipline, and loyalty, and pride. The things that make a difference in a person's life—pride, loyalty and commitment—are the things that make a difference in this country. We're teaching them (student-athletes) the realities of the competitive life.

"We're teaching them how to come back after defeat, not to sit around and wallow in self pity. We're getting them ready to make a difference in this world. We need people who are willing to go out there and make a difference in this world."

Paterno's emphasis on the "things that make a difference" is best illustrated by his 19 first-team Academic All-Americans, ten Hall of Fame Scholar-Athletes and the 14 NCAA postgraduate scholarship winners who have graced his coaching tenure.

Joe Paterno Biography - Continued

Page Three

THE PATERNO RECORD

Season	Won	Lost	Tied	Bowl
1966	5	5	0	
1967	8	2	1	Gator: Tied Florida State, 17-17
1968	11	0	0	Orange: Beat Kansas, 15-14
1969	11	0	0	Orange: Beat Missouri, 10-3
1970	7	3	0	
1971	11	1	0	Cotton: Beat Texas, 30-6
1972	10	2	0	Sugar: Lost to Oklahoma, 14-0
1973	12	0	0	Orange: Beat LSU, 16-9
1974	10	2	0	Cotton: Beat Baylor, 41-20
1975	9	3	0	Sugar: Lost to Alabama, 13-6
1976	7	5	0	Gator: Lost to Notre Dame, 20-9
1977	11	1	0	Fiesta: Beat Arizona State, 42-30
1978	11	1	0	Sugar: Lost to Alabama, 14-7
1979	8	4	0	Liberty: Beat Tulane, 9-6
1980	10	2	0	Fiesta: Beat Ohio State, 31-19
1981	10	2	0	Fiesta: Beat Southern Cal, 26-10
1982	11	1	0	Sugar: Beat Georgia, 27-23
1983	8	4	1	Aloha: Beat Washington, 13-10
1984	6	5	0	
1985	11	1	0	Orange: Lost to Oklahoma, 25-10
1986	12	0	0	Fiesta: Beat Miami (Fla.), 14-10
1987	8	4	0	Citrus: Lost to Clemson, 35-10
1988	5	6	0	
1989	8	3	1	Holiday: Beat Brigham Young, 50-39
1990	9	3	0	Blockbuster: Lost to Florida State, 24-17
1991	11	2	0	Fiesta: Beat Tennessee, 42-1
Totals	240	62	3	Bowls: Won 14, Lost 7, Tied 1

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Joe Paterno Biography - Continued

Page Two

"The players who have been most important to the success of Penn State teams," Paterno has said, "have just naturally kept their priorities straight: football a high second, but academics an undisputed first."

But the icon of college coaching also has elevated Penn State football to a level matched by only a very few.

Paterno-coached teams have won 240 games, lost 62 and tied three, a success rate of 79.2 percent. He ranks No. 1 among active major college coaches in victories and No. 2 (to Tom Osborne of Nebraska) in winning percentage. Paterno's victory total ranks him No. 4 on the list of all-time winningest Division 1-A coaches. This past season, he passed the late Woody Hayes and Bo Schembechler on the summary of most successful major college coaches. Only Bear Bryant, Amos Alonzo Stagg and Pop Warner have won more games than Paterno.

Paterno's 1991 team finished with an 11-2 record, capped by a sensational 42-17 victory over Tennessee in the Fiesta Bowl. The Nittany Lions were No. 3 in all of the major national polls, a ranking topped by only four previous Penn State squads.

Led by the record-setting passing of quarterback Tony Sacca, the Nittany Lions put together a six-game winning streak to end the campaign. Penn State's only losses came in road games at Southern California (21-0) and with Miami in the Orange Bowl (26-20).

Paterno's teams have registered six undefeated regular-seasons and two have been voted No. 1 in the final wire service polls (1982, 1986). Seventeen Penn State squads coached by Paterno have finished in the final Top 10.

Paterno also has few peers when it comes to postseason play. The legendary Bear Bryant is the lone coach to appear in more bowl games (29 for Bryant, 22 for Paterno) and record more bowl victories (15 for Bryant, 14 for Paterno).

The membership of the American Football Coaches Association has elected Paterno national "Coach-of-the-Year" an unprecedented four times (passing three-time recipients Bryant and Darrell Royal of Texas). In 1986, *Sports Illustrated* tagged him as its "Sportsman-of-the-Year," a distinction never accorded a football coach before or since. UCLA basketball mentor John Wooden is the only other coach similarly honored.

Paterno has had a hand in developing more than 50 first-team All-Americans and sent over 100 players to the National Football League. Two of his products -- linebacker Jack Ham and fullback Franco Harris -- have been elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame. Ham, defensive tackle Mike Reid and tight end Ted Kwalick are Paterno pupils in the National Football Foundation College Football Hall of Fame.

Since the day he arrived on the Penn State campus in 1950 as a fresh-faced assistant on Rip Engle's new staff, Paterno has proven that winning and educating are not mutually-exclusive goals.

Keeping his success in perspective and his priorities in alignment has enabled Paterno, in the words of *Philadelphia Inquirer* sports columnist Bill Lyon, to achieve "the canonized status of Stagg and Warner and Bryant and Rockne, which means that after a while it is impossible to determine where the actual man ends and the ballads begin...."

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TO: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

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TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 3
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PENNSTATE

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

Date: September 21, 1992

From: Roger Williams *RW*

To: Scott Fassett

RE: President Bush's remarks

As President Bush opens his speech on Wednesday, he will probably make some kind reference to Joe Paterno and to Penn State, and that is as it should be.

Would it also be possible to get word to the President's speechwriter that a kind reference to Penn State for its academic prowess would also be much appreciated. We are very well known as a football power, but we are also, by numerous objective measures, known as "one of the nation's leading public research universities."

Might it be possible to get a reference to that effect inserted near the outset of President Bush's talk?

I have attached a fact sheet that provides some substantiation for what I'm talking about.

Thanks very much for your consideration.

Roger L. Williams
Assistant Vice President and
Executive Director of University Relations

The Pennsylvania State University
309 Old Main
University Park, PA 16802-1504
(814) 863-1028 FAX: (814) 863-3428

PENNSTATE*(H) 238 6323*

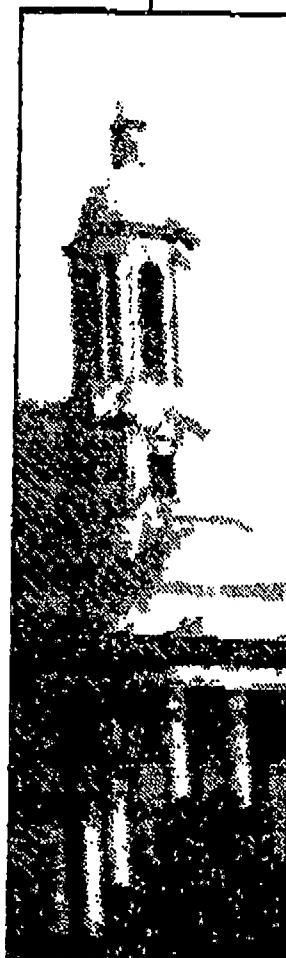
PENNSTATE



Academic Leadership

The University is...

- ✓ In the first quartile of "America's Best National Universities"
(U.S. News & World Report, Sept. 1991)
- ✓ One of 17 national "Public Ivy" universities
(The Public Ivys, 1985)
- ✓ First in faculty Fulbright Scholarships in 1990-91, with 14, for second consecutive year
(Council for International Exchange of Scholars)
- ✓ No. 2 in the number of Scholastic Aptitude Test scores received from prospective students
(APT Annual College Report, 1989-90)
- ✓ No. 2 in industry-funded research and development
(National Research Council, 1990)
- ✓ No. 3 in Department of Defense-funded university research
(Department of Defense, 1991)
- ✓ No. 4 in faculty Guggenheim fellows, 1991-92
(J.S. Guggenheim Foundation)
- ✓ No. 5 in producing undergraduates who go on to earn doctorates
(National Research Council, 1986-88)
- ✓ No. 9 in total research expenditures in science and engineering
(National Science Foundation, 1990)
- ✓ No. 12 in quality of engineering graduate programs
(U.S. News & World Report, April 1991)
- ✓ No. 16 in awarding doctoral degrees
(National Research Council)



One of every seven hundred Americans is a Penn State alumnus or alumna.

One in every four U.S. meteorologists holds a Penn State degree.

One in every fifty U.S. professional engineers holds a Penn State degree.

Corporations and agencies conduct some 30,000 job interviews annually at Penn State.

For 90 percent of the state's population, a Penn State campus is within thirty miles of home.

1 RGA

Reilly, Rick

Sportsman of the Year (Penn State coach J. Paterno)

Sports Illustrated v65 p64-71 December 22-29 '86

Contains: illustration(s); portraits

SUBJECTS COVERED:

Football, College

Paterno, Joe

ABSTRACT: Penn State football coach Joe Paterno has been selected as the Sports Illustrated Sportsman of the Year. Paterno has guided the Nittany Lions to an 11-0 record this season, marking the sixth time that he has led Penn State to an undefeated record during the regular season. Paterno who became an assistant at Penn State in 1950 and head coach in 1966, is closing in on 200 career wins. When he crosses that mark next season, he will become the first Division I-A coach to have won 200 games while winning 80 percent of his contests and graduating 80 percent of his players. Unlike many big-time college football coaches, Paterno immerses himself in university functions outside the athletic department and takes an active interest in the concerns and goals of college students.

2 RGA

Granger, Thomas

Joe Paterno: the Lion in Autumn (Penn State coach)

The Saturday Evening Post v255 p61-3+ October '83

Contains: illustration(s); portraits

SUBJECTS COVERED:

Football, College

Paterno, Joe

September 1, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR MARY MCCLURE

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: SPEECH AT KAPPERMAN FARM

Here's some guidelines on the kind of local color I'm trying to find for the President's speech. Use your imagination!

- 1) Colloquialisms. My mother's from Louisiana, and down there we have tons of cajuns sayings....little mottos and aphorisms specific to that area of the country. What do people say in South Dakota? Do people from South Dakota have any sayings about themselves, any nicknames for their state or their people?
- 2) Is South Dakota famous for any particular dish? In Boston we've got our baked beans, in Texas you've got your chicken fried steak -- what do you have in Sioux Falls?
- 3) What famous Americans, living or dead, are from South Dakota?
- 4) Any hobbies, sports, activities that people do in South Dakota that they don't do anywhere else?
- 5) Any events in South Dakota history that illustrate the character or the people of South Dakota?
- 6) Any state mascots, symbols, or legends?

NITTNEY
 CROW BLUE
wire ROB KAMPFA - Lib (Smart Lady)

Thanks for your cooperation -- we want to make this speech as effective and custom-tailored as possible. With your help, it can be.

Pen-STATES
 NITTNEY + chase
 Pen ST SWS strap
 wings

Just entered Big TEN → FOOTBALL UH + Notre Dame

3+0

IF WIN

NAT'L CHAMPIONS

Boys (Coke 210)

gingerbread man (G-MAN)

"NOT"

DAILY "CALIGIAN" - Daily Newspaper (US. Based)

(Joe PATRNO) coach over 20 yrs



OFFICE OF
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THON

The Penn State
IFC/Panhellenic
Dance Marathon

The Pennsylvania State University
310 Hetzel Union Building
University Park, PA 16802
(814) 863-2283
(814) 865-0509

The Penn State IFC/Panhellenic Dance Marathon

For further information contact: Tom O'Keefe (814) 867-3602
Rick Funk (814) 863-8065

The Penn State IFC/Panhellenic Dance Marathon has grown into the nation's largest student-run philanthropy since it began in 1973. This past February 540 Penn State students danced for 28 hours and raised an amazing \$1,141,145.38 for the Four Diamonds Fund at the Hershey Medical Center. The Four Diamonds Fund, which has received the proceeds of the Dance Marathon since 1977, provides important financial support and encouragement to the families of children suffering from cancer. The Four Diamonds Fund was started in 1973 by the parent's of Christopher Millard who died of cancer at the young age of 13. Chris wrote an essay depicting the medieval Sir Millard and his battle against evil using the four diamonds of courage, wisdom, honesty and strength. Since PSU students started to dance for Four Diamonds they have raised nearly \$4 million and have assisted nearly 500 families in their fight against childhood cancer. Few events bring the campus together quite in the same way as the Dance Marathon. The weekend culminates the efforts of 13 Overall committee chairs, 1200 student volunteers and countless others who solicit friends and families for donations.

Statistics:

Money raised since 1977 for Four Diamonds: nearly \$4 million

Nation's largest student-run philanthropy

1992 total money raised: \$1,141,145.38

Age of Four Diamonds Fund from Dance Marathon: 80%

Allocation of Four Diamonds Fund: 50% directly to families
25% support of research
15% social services
10% child life

Level of student involvement: 540 dancers
1200 committee members
23000 pass through during
the weekend

PENNSSTATE



benefitting The Four Diamonds Fund