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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Columbus, Ohio)

For Immediate Release

September 26, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT SPIRIT OF AMERICA SEND-OFF

Old Mound Street Freight Yard
Columbus, Ohio

9:45 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Well, what a great day in Ohio. And Barbara and I are delighted to be here. May I salute our longstanding friends, George and Janet Voinovich, and say you are very lucky in this state to have this man as your Governor. (Applause.) And also I want to single out another one, and that's Chalmers Wylie. He and I went to Congress on the same day and he served Columbus with great distinction. If we had more like him they wouldn't be yelling all the time, "Clean House," to get rid of all those Democrats that have been there in control for 38 years. For 38 years. (Applause.)

And I want to see John Kasich reelected. I want to thank your great Mayor, Greg Lashutka. My gosh, you've got a good one here in Columbus, Ohio. (Applause.) And also, if you really want to help change this country, elect Mike DeWine to the United States Senate. (Applause.)

And may I thank and give a special salute to the Marching Tigers. Let others blow the saxophone -- (applause.) Others can blow the saxophone, but I'll stand with the Purple Pride of Pinkerton. You try to say that. (Laughter and applause.)

No, it's great to be back in Ohio. It's a great, beautiful day -- football weather. I should say Buckeye weather here. (Applause.)

You know, over the next couple of days we're taking our crusade to Ohio and to Michigan. Eight towns and cities; over 233 miles. And we're going to talk about what it takes to match peace around the world with peace of mind here at home. And for four months another candidate for President has been tearing down the United States of America, running the country down. Maybe he's inhaling too many of those bus fumes. (Applause.) I think he did inhale them.

Well, let's get that bus off the side of the road, because on this train trip we're going to blow the whistle on Governor Clinton. I am tired of his lousy record in Arkansas. (Applause.)

And here's what we're going to do. We're going to talk about what's right about America and what we're doing to change it; what we need to do to change Congress -- change the direction of the country. And then we're also going to talk about what's going on down in Arkansas and who is doing that to the good people of that state. He has a lousy record in Arkansas and we don't need that for the United States of America. (Applause.)

So for the next two days it's "all aboard, America." The Spirit of America is on its way, and it's all aboard for a better future where government serves the people, not the other

MORE

way around. And it's all aboard for the freedom to save and invest and, yes, to keep more of what you earn. And it's all aboard for an agenda which can renew and literally change America, just as America -- and I am proud to have been a significant part of this -- has reduced the threat of nuclear war for these young people here today. (Applause.)

And so what do we want for America? We want smart schools and safe streets. We want to lower taxes and less regulation. We want to strengthen families that are working, hoping and building and dreaming. And that's very different than what the Governor of Arkansas is proposing. (Applause.)

You know, my granddad knew how America was blessed, and he lived here in Columbus. His company, Buckeye Steel, made couplings for the railroads. And my father was born here in Columbus, Ohio. He was raised as a child, lived over on East Broad Street for a while. And he knew how this city loved the American spirit; how you lived it from one generation to the next. And today, Barbara and I are very proud to begin this voyage in a city which has blessed our family, a city that we love.

For, you see, this train trip is much more than about my reelection. It's about creating an America where every day has that spirit of the 4th of July, the kind of America these young people here today deserve. (Applause.)

And that is the real spirit of America. Always been and always will be.

And now we're off to Marysville and Arlington and Bowling Green, and then on into Michigan -- the heart of America; the real America. And with this spirit we see here today we are going to win this election. (Applause.)

Thank you all very, very much. May God bless each and every one of you. Thank you very, very much, indeed. (Applause.) All aboard.

AUDIENCE: Four more years! Four more years!

END

9:50 A.M. CDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Michigan)
For Immediate Release

September 27, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT HISTORIC HOLLY BROAD STREET WELCOME

Holly, Michigan

1:15 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: What a great day. My heavens. (Applause.) Beautiful. Thank you, thank you very, very much. What a beautiful day in Holly. My heavens. Thank you, President Reagan. Has a nice ring to it. (Laughter.) And may I salute Governor Engler and Michelle Engler, who have been on this train for us. You've got a great Governor here, a great Governor in this state. (Applause.)

You know, everyplace I go I see people yelling, "Clean House. Clean House." Elect Dick Chrysler now and help us clean House. (Applause.)

Mayor Reagan, I'm told that your full title is the President of the Village of Holly. Well, I'm also told you're a Democrat, but you stopped wearing a Clinton button about a week ago, I'm told. I don't know if it's just to be polite, but thank you very much. (Laughter.) Keep the Clinton button in the drawer and come on over to our side.

I salute you as the President of this township. And thank you all, every single citizen, for this wonderful, warm welcome. You can't help but feel great about America when you see something like this. (Applause.)

I'm told that this is the last day of your Renaissance Festival. I might ask to borrow some of the knight's armor -- it would sure come in handy with Governor Clinton's daily attacks.

But Barbara and I are in the middle of a great tour of this heartland of America -- 233 miles from Ohio up through Michigan -- building up for November 3rd. And I have spelled out a comprehensive Agenda for America's Renewal -- a comprehensive, integrated, detailed plan -- so that in the 21st century America will reign as the economic superpower in the entire world. (Applause.)

Governor Clinton and Senator Gore seem to think that foreign affairs is not important; leadership for world peace is not important. Well, let me say this -- I am proud of our record in standing up against aggression halfway around the world. (Applause.) I am proud that we put an end to the Cold War. And I am proud that Poland and the Baltic States are free and I'm proud of America's role in ridding our children dream of the nightmare of nuclear war. That is big progress, dramatic progress. (Applause.)

And thank God these kids don't worry about it. And we should get credit for having fought hard against -- standing true against that Soviet empire, now working with new and democratic countries around the world. Yes, national security is important. And don't let Governor Clinton and Senator Gore cut into the muscle of our defense. We've got to stay strong. (Applause.)

I believe, having been in business and meeting a payroll, that my experience qualifies me to handle this new economy.

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Because today, the path to prosperity and jobs lies in opening foreign markets for our products. Because the American worker never retreats, he competes. And we will win. (Applause.)

I also want to see us -- and here's one where Governor Clinton completely opposes me -- I want to see us reform a legal system that is out of control. (Applause.) Doctors are scared to deliver babies because of lawsuits; some dads are afraid to coach Little League because of crazy lawsuits, people scared to help a victim in a highway accident along the road because of lawsuits. And we've got to put an end to these crazy lawsuits, and I need your help to do it. (Applause.) We've got to sue each other less and care for each other more in this great country of ours. (Applause.)

I've got a very different approach from Governor Clinton when it comes to education and child care. I want to give every parent the right to choose their children's schools, whether it's public, private or religious. Put the power with the families. (Applause.) And I want to fundamentally reform our government -- make it work for you and not the other way around. Governor Clinton says, "well, I'm for change" -- but he opposes the single most important change offered this year -- and that's limiting the terms of the members of Congress. The time has come to limit those terms. (Applause.)

While I'm trying to find ways, because I am optimistic about this country, to build up the United States -- Governor Clinton insists on cutting America down. While I am focusing on the future and he's engaged in a deliberate campaign of distortion. And I think it's a sorry thing when the only way you can win an election is to tell everybody how bad things are. Look, we are the United States of America. We are the best in the entire world. Now let's make things better for the workers here at home. (Applause.)

You know, I'm a little tired of the distortion, so we pulled this train in here this afternoon to "blow the whistle" on Bill. (Laughter.) You know, let's really take a look, after about 11 months of knocking me down. Let's take a look at what's happening, if you've got a minute, on Arkansas itself.

The people -- the first place, I lived next door and the people of Arkansas are decent and wonderful and warm people. And they deserve a lot better than they've got, I'll tell you. Governor Clinton wants to do for the national economy what he's done for Arkansas. But if you look at his record you'll see that's not a promise, that's a threat. And we don't need it.

Let me tell you why I feel that way. Governor Clinton raised and extended the sales tax over and over. He taxed groceries, he taxed mobile homes, he doubled the tax on gasoline, and he even raised the tax on beer. Enough is enough. We do not need that kind of taxation at the federal level. (Applause.)

Now, Governor Clinton says he's seen the light. In this campaign, he's proposing \$150 billion in new taxes -- that's not counting taxes that he put on small business for health care -- plus at least \$220 billion new spending. But don't worry, don't worry about that. He says it's all going to come from the rich guys -- the top two percent.

But the problem is -- and here's the real truth on it. To get the money he needs for his plan -- the \$150 billion he's promised in new taxes -- Governor Clinton would have to raise tax rates on every individual with incomes over \$36,600 a year. That is \$36,600. And these are not people on the "Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous" -- these are good people who work hard every day -- and you deserve a break. Do not let him get in there and do that to the American people. (Applause.)

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Depending who he's speaking to, every time he turns around he's got a new way to spend your money. But he hasn't said how he's going to pay for all these new programs. He'd literally need hundreds of billions of dollars more. And don't kid yourself. While Governor Clinton is pulling promises out of the sky with one hand, he's pulling the dollars out of your wallet with the other.

Listen to this newspaper -- don't take my word for it, listen to this newspaper from his own front yard, in Pine Bluff, Arkansas -- the Pine Bluff Commercial. Here's what it said. "If Congress followed the example that Bill Clinton set as Governor of Arkansas, it would pass a program that hit the middle class the hardest." And I am not going to let him win. I am not going to let him do that to the United States of America. (Applause.)

We figured this out coming up here. Let me give you an example. Say you've got a good job earning 38,000 bucks a year in taxable income. Governor Clinton would have you give another \$1,700 to the tax man. And I say you ought to be able to use that to pay for your kids' education, to meet the mortgage on the house, to put into the savings, not send it back to the IRS. (Applause.)

Now, when I point out what Governor Clinton really stands for, he says, hey, forget my record. Forget the facts. But, he says, "I'm a different kind of Democrat." But what's different about him? George McGovern -- he worked for him. Jimmy Carter -- he voted for him. Michael Dukakis -- he nominated him. And he didn't forget about Walter Mondale -- he borrowed the tax increase from him. He's not different in the way we want difference and change in this country.

And now just think about his teaming up with those Democrats on Capitol Hill. It gives me ulcers just thinking about it. (Laughter.) We would have a rubber check Congress and a rubber stamp President. And remember the last time this country had that. The Misery Index -- unemployment and inflation -- was at 20 percent. And now we've beat it back to 10. We don't need to go back to the Misery Index days of Democratic control of both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. (Applause.)

I need this change in Congress. The only defense I've had to help the taxpayer is vetoing 33 bills in the United States Congress, standing up for fiscal discipline. I'll tell you what, though: you give me that line item veto; Congress can't do it -- then watch us get the job done. (Applause.)

I just ask you to think how Governor Clinton and the Congress together will treat the middle income taxpayers. The same way as the Michigan offense treated the Houston Cougars yesterday. (Applause.) Michigan pounced on the Cougars -- Clinton's going to pounce on your wallet. Watch it. Guard it. (Laughter.)

I say forget his plans to spend more and tax more -- you deserve to keep your hard-earned dollars, and you can invest them better than any government bureaucrat. And when it comes to the Presidency, we simply cannot afford to take a risk. The government is ready, the economy is ready. We're moving now with inflation down and interest down -- we're moving towards a better recovery. But we must not set it back by more spending and more taxes. (Applause.)

And I've proposed and will insist on with these new members of Congress a responsible government, but a smaller government -- a government that serves the people and not the other way around; a government that understands that the real strength of America is right here in places like Holly, Michigan. It is not back in Washington, D.C. (Applause.)

As Barbara and I take this train across the middle of this beautiful heartland of America, we see some wonderful sights --

MORE

the smiling faces of kids out there. But we hear the voices of concern. And keep in mind, that the entire world has been in a global recession. It's not just the United States that's had difficulties. Not one single one of those economies in Europe would be unhappy to trade with us. They all envy us. Every single one. But now we're ready to move. And the very nations that have adopted the strategy that Governor Clinton proposes -- those nations of Europe are enduring higher unemployment and hardship than we are.

And I believe this economy is ready now. America will lead the way. But not if we take the risk of adopting the failed strategies that are being rejected in Europe and that have failed the socialist country in Eastern Europe. (Applause.) Not if we take the risk of socking the middle-class taxpayer again. Not again. And I say to America we will not risk our future by adopting the failed policies of the past.

You know, our world is filled with opportunity. You wouldn't get it from the press, you darn sure won't get it out of Clinton and Gore. But we are great and we are strong, and we have a marvelous opportunity now with a better education system, a better child care system. I'm fighting for health care reform. I'm fighting to back up these police officers here who are trying to help us bring peace and tranquility to our neighborhoods -- frustrated at every turn by the liberal Democrats. We are going to get a new crowd in Congress and we are going to move this country forward. (Applause.)

You know, Governor Clinton talks about -- this guy kills me when you come across this country in a train -- he talks about this country being something less than Germany and a little more than Sri Lanka. He ought to open his eyes. We are the most respected country on the face of the Earth, and I'm glad I've had a part in helping restore that respect for America. (Applause.)

So here's the difference: I stand for freedom. Freedom from big government. Freedom from the arrogance of the bureaucrat. Freedom from the long arm of the tax man. And I stand for these things because they are the way we can build a safer and more secure America, and so that you can fulfill your dreams.

There's a lot of debate out there these days. But let me say this: I am proud that I served this military and our country in wartime. I am proud I served my nation. I am proud that I brought change -- peaceful change for democracy and freedom around the world. I am fighting hard to get this economy on the move, and I need your help. And don't let the other side tear down the greatest country on the face of the Earth. (Applause.)

Thank you all. And may God bless you on this beautiful day. (Applause.) And I happen to think we've got the best First Lady in the entire world, too. (Applause.) Thank you all. What a wonderful welcome. (Applause.)

Turn it around. Show them. (Applause.) Thank you very much. What a great day. What a welcome. Thank you all. Hi, kids. (Applause.)

END

1:31 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(St. Louis, Missouri)

September 28, 1992

For Immediate Release

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT ST. FRANCIS DE SALES WELCOME

St. Francis De Sales Catholic Church Parish Hall
St. Louis, Missouri

10:21 A.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much for that kind introduction, Chief Harmon. Let me say that I've heard a good deal about the work of this chief and of this police force. And I salute every man and woman who's out there in the St. Louis police force laying their lives on the line for us every single day of their life. We ought to be grateful to those who wear the uniform, and I'm certainly grateful to this group. (Applause.)

And may I salute our great Governor, John Ashcroft, and fantastic Senator, Senator Danforth. (Applause.) It's delightful to be in Fox Park. St. Louis, a friendly city. (Applause.) Actually, my mother grew up here. My brother lives here, cousin lives here. And I love that heartbeat of St. Louis. So thank you for this welcome. (Applause.)

A word to those in this parish -- I want to apologize to everyone who was counting on the usual Sunday Bingo game last night. (Laughter.) I hear that the Secret Service spoiled your fun when they had to check out the building. (Laughter.) And I'm sorry you missed the game. It was smart, though, to stay away. Believe me, you don't want to be jumping up suddenly and yelling "Bingo!" around these Secret Service guys. (Applause.)

This has all the earmarks of a political gathering, but I really want to talk to you today about what I consider a foremost -- a first and most basic function of government: to protect every American citizen from violence -- at home and on the streets.

Now, there's nothing new about that. Security is one big reason government was created in the very first place. But what is new are the terrible forms that violence has taken recently -- beyond anything our founding fathers could have imagined.

A whole generation has grown up with the threat of nuclear terror hanging like a sword over its head. And it's been horrible. Our kids had nightmares. It seemed like it would never end. Well, it did end. And today I can stand up here and say something that no other President could ever say before: the Cold War is over. Freedom finished first. (Applause.)

Now, we must win the peace. Right here at home, in the streets of Fox Park. In too many places our grandparents and grandchildren lock themselves behind the bars on their windows, afraid to come out from a jail called home. This simply must end.

We've made progress against violent crime. We've slowed it dramatically the past 12 years. And we're beginning to turn the tide on the drugs that so often fuel it. But we got soft on crime way back in the '60s, and we paid for it. And then

MORE

by the time we cracked down again in the '80s, violent crime had gone up 400 percent in 20 years. Since we cracked down, it's gone up just 27 percent in a little over 10 years, and the overall crime index is actually down:

So we've stemmed the tide, in a sense -- prevented millions of crimes. But, of course, that is simply not enough. It's never enough. The face of crime is changing fast, and we need our laws to react just as quickly, so that we can beat it.

Let me give you a timely example. Carjacking -- a brand-new word for a brand-new crime. Someone figured out it's easy to steal a car when it's already running, with the keys in the ignition. Of course, the owner's behind the wheel. So the criminal uses a gun. I want to tell you a story that literally sickens me, as I'm sure it will you -- but describes what we're up against.

Just a few weeks ago, in a nice neighborhood near Baltimore, a woman was sitting in her car at a stop sign. In broad daylight, two men forced her out of her car and drove off. But she was tangled in the seatbelt -- trying desperately to save her baby. The mother was dragged for almost two miles. The thieves tried to knock her off by banging into a fence. And tragically, she died.

And you know what they did with her little baby? They tossed her out of the car like a piece of trash. Miraculously, that baby survived.

And you know what? America is going to survive, too. We cannot put up with this kind of animal behavior. (Applause.) These people have no place in a decent society. And as far as this President's concerned, they can go to jail, and they can stay in jail, and they can rot in jail for crimes like that. (Applause.)

For that to happen, we need tough laws that don't bend over backwards protecting the criminal while saying to the victim, "tough luck, buddy."

Let's look for a minute at the Arkansas record and see where Governor Clinton stands. (Laughter.) The average inmate in Arkansas served less than one-fifth of his sentence last year. Most federal inmates serve at least 85 percent of their full sentence. Violent crimes in that state, in Arkansas, went up almost 60 percent in the '80s -- over twice the national average. Arkansas had the nation's biggest increase in overall crime -- and the third-biggest in violent crime.

This kind of record is not right for Arkansas -- and it is not right for America. If you don't believe me, just ask the Fraternal Order of Police in Little Rock, Arkansas. They know Governor Clinton's record best, and they're endorsing me for President of the United States. (Applause.) The police know better than anyone that we're all vulnerable: men, women, children; white, black, brown; young, old; rich and poor. To a bullet or a blade -- we all look just the same.

Americans deserve a government that goes after the problem -- that prevents and punishes crime, and helps the victims, lifts up the victims of crime. That's why I want to see America make a move at the federal level, to step forward and support state and local police around the country -- in real, concrete ways. We need to help them fight.

That's why 1,201 days ago, on June 5, 1989 -- the same day Mikhail Gorbachev first hinted that the Berlin Wall might someday fall -- I sent a comprehensive crime bill to

June 15, 1989

MORE

Capitol Hill. And I offered the hand of partnership to Congress and asked it to help me fight crime on a national level.

Listen to this: Since I first sent that bill to the Hill in 1989, here in the United States, we've had almost 60,000 murders, 260,000 rapes, 1,600,000 robberies and 2,600,000 assaults. By the way, 506 of those violent crimes took place right here in Fox Park.

Think about that. Across America, that's enough assault victims to fill the city of St. Louis more than six times over. Victims brutalized while that bill languished on Capitol Hill.

Now, I know the numbers are staggering. I know that Americans sit down in front of their TVs at night, watch the news and say, why doesn't somebody do something about this incredible mess? People are dying in the streets, for heaven's sake. Well, 1,201 days later, Congress still has not acted on my crime bill. And I think if they had a glacier on Capitol Hill, they'd name it "Speedy." You ought to try and get something done there.

But frustrating as this crime bill has been for me, it's still my job as President to get results. There are good people on both sides of the issue, working in good faith for a compromise. And I will not rest until this matter is settled.

This very week, we are now close to an agreement on a bill the Congress could send me -- and I'll sign. The compromise bill should include, for example, a workable death penalty for horrible murders, committed by terrorists, assassins and drug lords. It should target the shocking violence we see on television -- the drive-by shootings and gang turf wars. This deadly behavior deserves deadly punishment. It should include provisions recommended by former Supreme Court Justice Powell to short-circuit an endless process of appeals that make a mockery of justice. (Applause.)

There are other items prompting strong feelings on all sides, but we're making a good-faith effort to reach a compromise.

So I want you to know what's on my crime agenda. I'm not asking for anything but common sense and reasonable justice, especially for women, children and the elderly victims of crime. I think I can get some of these items this year -- then, I'll come back to get more of them next year. (Applause.)

Let me click off about eight key points here. First, apprehend and severely punish these carjackers, like the ones I just described. I want to make carjacking a federal offense with harsh penalties. And I want thugs who take cars at gunpoint to stay in a cell so long that when they get out they're too old to drive. (Applause.)

Second -- I keep talking about strengthening the family -- well, here's one for you: call deadbeat dads onto the carpet. (Applause.) Right now, a single mother here in Missouri can be struggling to keep the kids fed and clothed on her small salary, while their father's up in Chicago somewhere, picking out a new Chevy truck with terrycloth pom-poms and a gun rack. Now, he could be way behind in child support, but no one can touch him because he's across the state lines. Well, I think that's a disgrace, and it's about time the long arm of the law reaches out over that state line, taps that deadbeat dad on the shoulder and says loud and clear -- time to pay up. Cough up the cash or go to jail. (Applause.)

And the third, strengthen the laws dealing with sexual and domestic violence. For starters, we need to protect the victim. It is bad enough a rape victim is attacked in the first place. Then she takes the stand and then she gets worked

MORE

over and attacked by the rapist's lawyers. I say that makes two too many attacks.

And I want repeat sex and domestic-violence offenders behind bars until trial. Today, even a repeat offender can get arrested, be out on bond hours later, stalking his next victim or beating his wife and kids for turning him in. I want him detained until trial, and I want the prosecution to be able to use past convictions against him. (Applause.)

Any law enforcement officer knows this, but right now, certain details can't even be mentioned in court. So-called little details -- like the fact that everyone and their dog within a country mile knows the guy acts this way pretty regularly. And that's wrong. Let him pay for what he's done.

Fourth, crack down on gang violence. I want gangs to be treated like the criminal enterprises they are. That way, we can go after the leaders, and we can deal harshly with them, and we can untie the hands of good cops so they can clean up decent neighborhoods. I also want to toughen the penalties for using juveniles in crimes. Some of the gangs right now can send under-age kids out to do their dirty work because they're minors and they'll get off if they're caught. And I think the older gang members should be punished harshly for treating these little kids like bullet fodder. (Applause.)

Fifth, protection for the elderly. It is absurd that the folks who have contributed to this society all through their lives have to live in terror when they're old and frail, just because some young punks see them as an easy target. They're as low as the thugs who pick on children. And I want to beef up the laws that put these thugs behind bars. (Applause.)

Sixth, the habeas corpus reform. Habeas corpus is supposed to protect the innocent, but it's turned into a ridiculous perversion of the law. Can you believe that a lot of these petitions drag on for more than a decade? Criminal lawyers use it to postpone justice. A guilty verdict can mean seemingly endless appeals that choke our courts and delay justice. It's about time we put a stop to this travesty. Let them have one habeas corpus petition and be done with it. (Applause.) And that's what I'm trying to do in that crime bill right now. (Applause.)

And the seventh, a federal death penalty. I think certain acts of violence deserve the ultimate penalty. I'm talking about assassinations, murder for hire, terrorism and other depraved acts. And add to that the new urban violence we see with gangs. Drive-by shootings, random violence, gang massacres -- these people are merchants of death, who trade in death. And the death penalty is warranted in these cases. And I wish Congress would move and do about it. (Applause.)

And eighth -- and this one's short -- firearms. I want much tougher penalties for criminal use of firearms, period. (Applause.) Tighten up the law and take the risk away from these law enforcement officers. (Applause.)

Now, I'm not saying that tougher laws are going to fix absolutely everything. I'm a firm believer in justice, but I think punishment is only part of the solution. And the other part has a more human face. Tomorrow's criminals are still just kids today. And while I believe in resources for law enforcement and in reform for law enforcement, I also believe that at some point early in life, a youngster at a critical juncture can be steered to a life of right or a life of terrible wrong. And it all depends on the kind of soil you plant these kids in and how you nourish them.

I just had a wonderful briefing upstairs by the Chief and some of our community leaders, including the Pastor of

MORE

this church, and what impressed me is what the community is doing to help these kids before they get caught up in this wave of criminality.

All of this is why I believe that our Weed and Seed program -- the federal program -- is so very crucial. Weed and Seed -- that means going into a rough neighborhood, eradicating the "weeds" of violent crime that can choke a young life, and replacing them with "seeds" of social opportunity and reform. And that's what Operation Crackdown in St. Louis is all about: the federal government, working with local law enforcement, reclaiming crack houses and giving them back to the community.

And that's what your -- the Chief talked about COPS program, here in Fox Park, is all about, too, on a local level. Real people making real changes in your own neighborhood.

You know, just the other day, only a few blocks from here, police officers raided a crack house on Ohio Avenue. And as those officers came out of the house with those drug dealers handcuffed, the neighbors -- maybe some of you all were there -- came out to their porches and gave those police a standing ovation and a cheer. And that's what this country is hungry for. Americans want to take crime out of their neighborhoods and put the neighbors back. And we've got to weed the poison growth from the soil, and in its place, plant the seeds of hope. (Applause.)

I know there's a craving. I know you just want to be able to walk down to Worth's Market, or down to Fox Park here for a stroll, or over to Bartlett's Grocery Store for a newspaper, or Mary's Restaurant for a cup of coffee even if she is a Democrat -- (laughter) -- and you want to do it knowing you're safe in your own neighborhood, that you've helped build and kept alive.

I think John Mirgaux said it best. He lives in this neighborhood and knows about that old crack house over on Ohio. And he said he and his wife, Eleanor, had been thinking about selling their house and just moving out -- moving away from the drugs and all the ugly crime. But you know, he's lived in Fox Hill his whole life. It's his neighborhood. And after the raid, he and Eleanor did some thinking. And he put it this way. He said, "You know, I've been waiting for this to happen. Now we're going to make a stand."

Please join us -- join John and Eleanor and Ohio Avenue and Fox Park and St. Louis and Missouri and this whole United States -- and make a stand against crime today, because the people deserve it.

Thank you all so very much for listening. (Applause.) And may God bless -- (applause) -- may God bless Fox Park, Missouri. And God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

END

10:44 A.M. CDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Ohio)

For Immediate Release

September 26, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT ARLINGTON CENTENNIAL FAMILY PICNIC

Arlington Park
Arlington, Ohio

2:21 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very, very much. What a wonderful welcome to Arlington. (Applause.) Thank you so much. I just wish each and every one of you could have been on this, on this train ride from Columbus here. It has been magnificent -- a wonderful turnout of the true American spirit; a welcome by Ohio that has warmed our hearts. And then to come here for this icing on the cake, this fantastic rally. We are very, very glad to be with you on your 100th anniversary. (Applause.)

In case you didn't see him when we walked in, I want to be sure you salute and honor a great -- a truly great Governor, George Voinovich. What a job he's doing for this state. (Applause.)

And your Congressman, Mike Oxley, and I go back a long, long time. You've got one of the best. If we had more like him everybody wouldn't be yelling, "clean House." We need to clean House, but we need more like Mike Oxley to get the job done for America. (Applause.)

And I believe Mike Dewine is with us. But is he -- I haven't seen him on this stop. He's been along with us. But let me say, whether he's here or not, we must clean House, and that means we need a new senator. Please elect this great Lieutenant Governor to the United States Senate. (Applause.)

And Mayor Suter, may I thank you and all the citizens here for this warm welcome. I'll tell you, as we were leaning out of the train coming around the bend here, you could just sense the feeling of this marvelous community gathering. And we are very, very grateful to you.

I understand that your local deputy, Kreg Sheets, is here -- or he was here a minute ago -- he's the guy all dressed up because he's getting married in less than an hour. And I wanted to single -- there he is, right here. We wish him well. (Applause.) Kreg, we want to wish you and Kris Martin all the very, very best in a great life of happiness ahead.

Now, today's been a wonderful day for Barbara and me. The sendoff from my dad's birthplace in Columbus, Ohio. Then a stop in Marysville, which is where Barbara's mother was born. And then the trip here through this gentle, beautiful, highly productive Ohio farmland. (Applause.) People greeting us on both sides of "The Spirit of America." Great sounds and sights. It has been a wonderfully moving day, where you can't help but count your blessings and say America is the greatest, freest country on the face of the Earth. (Applause.)

We saw all kinds of farmers lined up along the railroad tracks. We saw a dairy farmer holding up a sign -- it said he'd be "pulling for me." (Laughter.) Well, that ought to ruin your lunch, but that's what I saw. (Laughter.)

MORE

But we knew the best still lay ahead of us. This town, this lunch, Rosemary Orwick's pasta noodles. I'm not quite sure what's more difficult -- working with Congress or getting Rosemary to divulge her secret recipe I'm about to sample here.

But there's a lot at stake in this election. We have won great victories around the world. The kids here in this beautiful cross-section of America can go to bed at night without the same fear of nuclear war that the older generation had. And that is a wonderful accomplishment for the United States of America, and we ought to take great pride in it. (Applause.)

Now, it's time, with all these dramatic changes around the world that we've help bring about -- decline and fall of the Soviet empire; Middle Eastern enemies talking to each other; democracy on the move south of our border; the great countries of Eastern Europe free, free at last -- it's now time to roll up our sleeves and renew America, just as our ancestors did. We want an America of the best schools in the world. We want safe neighborhoods and safe streets. And that's what I'm fighting for against this Congress in Washington, D.C. (Applause.)

We want lower taxes and less regulation. An America working and hoping and building. Where every day is like the 4th of July -- for our families and for these young people here today.

I'm not going to ruin this magnificent picnic with a long political speech, but let me just say that the question before you in this election is very simple. My opponent believes that America should pay more taxes -- because government planners, senior little chairmen up there in the Congress, bureaucrats can spend your money more wisely than you can. And I don't believe that for one single minute. (Applause.)

You know, all of this talk about class warfare and a talk of moderation and going after the rich, he's got a big tax increase aimed right at the heart of middle America. And I don't think we need that. I believe you should keep more of your hard-earned dollars -- because you can invest them more wisely.

In my second term -- and believe me, there will be one -- I will be -- (applause) -- I will continue to be doing for this nation which your great Governor is doing for Ohio -- opening up new markets for our products and creating new jobs for our workers. We can out hustle the workers in any other country if we open those foreign markets to American expertise. And that's what I'm trying to do. (Applause.)

And so we will be working to hold the line on government spending and taxes and regulation, to cut the health care costs down with my health care program that provides everybody in this country that needs it insurance. We keep the quality of health care, but we then provide insurance to people and we do not get the government further involved like some of the socialist systems around the world. We've got the best; we want to make it better and make it available to all. (Applause.)

And the liberals in Washington don't like it, but let me tell you something: I am going to keep trying to find ways to strengthen the American family. The family is our strength; and the family needs to be supported, not divided. (Applause.) And how do you do that? You do it by giving parents more choice in child care or in schools. You do it by reforming welfare so that the young girl is in school and tries to save a little money, save over \$1,000, her mother doesn't get thrown off of welfare. Reform the system to keep families together, rather than trying to drive them apart. (Applause.)

Strengthening the family by making our neighborhoods safer. I strongly back our local law enforcement people, our

firefighters, our policemen, our county sheriff's people. I back them all the way -- because they are fighting for the American family by cutting down crime in our neighborhoods all across America. (Applause.)

So when I talk about strengthening the family it's this and so many thing else -- and I might say something about our First Lady. When she holds in her arms a baby stricken by AIDS or cancer, she's sending the signal that we ought to love each other more. And when she sits there in the White House and reads to a group of kids, she's setting an example for parents and families all across this country, because reading to kids is important. So don't let the liberals scare us away from strengthening the American family. We are right and you are right. And this part of America knows exactly what I'm talking about. (Applause.)

In its great 100 years, Arlington has seen its children march off to war -- its young men and women -- seen its old cry -- in the old -- see the cry of the tears of depression. And you've marveled at the arrival of new technology and treasured this sturdy foundation of the traditional values that we're talking about here. And through every change, America has emerged stronger, and it is the same today.

Our challenges look difficult -- and we've got big challenges. And if you look around the world, you'll see the whole world is facing economic challenges. Whether it's in Europe or wherever else it is, there's enormous economic change taking place. And in spite of what my opponent says, the United States -- although we've got to do much better -- is the envy of the entire world, whether it's our economy, our military strength, our system of freedom.

And so I am not one who wants to get to be President again by complaining about the United States or tearing it down or saying, as Governor Clinton does, that we are somewhere less than Germany and a little better than Sri Lanka. We are the United States of America, the envy of the entire world because we have stood for freedom. And we can do anything we set our sights on. (Applause.)

And my faith is in the American people. My faith is with the people, to give the people the power that comes from less government, less taxes, less regulation, and more confidence in the neighborhoods and in the communities and in the young people we're surrounded with here today.

And so I come here as an optimist about America, and I want to finish the job that I have started. I believe this: it's not that I need to be President, but it is that I want to finish the job and strengthen the institutions, and particularly the family that we've talked about. We've made a big start. We are the envy of the world. And I am proud that these kids go to bed at night without the same fear of nuclear war that their predecessors did -- much, much prouder than I could be of anything else.

But now, I ask for your support -- four more years to strengthen America, bring us back, bring economic opportunity to all. (Applause.) And may God bless our great country. And thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

And Mayor, will you come up?

AUDIENCE: Four more years! Four more years!

THE PRESIDENT: This is a little symbol that's flown over the Capitol. This is for Arlington on its 100th birthday. Many, many thanks and congratulations. (Applause.)

END

2:33 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Ohio)

For Immediate Release

September 26, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT MARYSVILLE MAIN STREET WELCOME

Marysville, Ohio

11:51 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very, very much. What a great Ohio day. (Applause.) Thank you very, very much. Thank you all for this wonderful welcome to Marysville. (Applause.) And may I salute your great Governor, George Voinovich, who's with us on this train, and thank him for what he's doing for creating jobs in Ohio and jobs across this country through his trip -- bringing up these exports. We need to hear more like it. We need more governors like George Voinovich. (Applause.)

And also I want to introduce to all of you -- maybe he's been introduced -- another old friend who has served this state well, and now I want to see him in the United States Senate -- Mike Dewine, Lieutenant Governor. (Applause.)

And Congressman Kasich is here; and my old friend, Congressman Chalmers Wylie; and, of course, your Congressman Paul Gilmore is here, and his wife Karen, who will make a great state senator. (Applause.)

And may I make a special plea to send David Hobson to the United States Congress. We need to give Paul Gilmore some help in Washington -- we need to clean House. (Applause.)

And may I salute the Monarchs and the --

AUDIENCE: Clean the House! Clean the House!

THE PRESIDENT: You're right, man. (Applause.) And may I salute the Monarchs, the Wildcats, and the Panthers. (Applause.)

You know, somebody told me that some of you around here always wear a button, normally wear a button that says, "reelect Barbara Bush's husband." Well, I like that, because, you see, I think we have the best First Lady in the entire world. (Applause.) And I can't -- you know, some of you yelling, "clean House." I couldn't help but notice the sign down the street -- on McCullough's Hardware. It says: "All I want for Christmas is a new Congress." Not a bad idea. Let's get this country moving forward. (Applause.)

And may I salute the veterans that are here from Richmond and Marysville and elsewhere -- men and women that served their country with great distinction. I salute the veterans. I salute those who put on a uniform and served their country. (Applause.)

You know, we take this train through Marysville this morning to discuss what kind of America we want. And I want an America that is a military superpower -- we've got to stay strong -- an economic superpower and an export superpower. An America where every person who wants the dignity of work can find it. Because just as you can't build a home without a hammer -- and you can't build a dream without a job. (Applause.)

MORE

I have laid out my Agenda for American Renewal -- a comprehensive, integrated series of steps to create here in America -- by early in the next century -- the world's very first \$10-trillion economy. I believe that the only way to achieve prosperity is by opening foreign markets to American goods and services. You see, I have faith in the American worker and in the American farmer -- who can still outwork, outproduce any other worker in the entire world. (Applause.)

You know, George Voinovich, as you all know, recently visited Japan. He talked with the chairman of Honda. He talked with the chairman of Honda and the chairman told him flat out that the workers here in Marysville were not as good as Japanese workers. He told them they were better than Japanese workers. (Applause.)

And on free trade, and I'm talking about jobs with Honda here in Marysville -- on free trade, my opponent hasn't even made up his mind yet -- but he does want to slap a tough tax on foreign plants in the United States, including the Honda plant right here in Marysville.

AUDIENCE: Booo --

THE PRESIDENT: Now, you slap a tax on Honda and they'll take the jobs and go somewhere else. I want more jobs for American workers -- not by raising taxes, but by getting taxes down. (Applause.)

You've got great workers here in Marysville, like American workers everywhere. You never retreat. You always compete. And you always win. That is the American spirit. (Applause.)

We pulled this wonderful train, the "Spirit of America," into Marysville today to talk about how we'll win the economic competition. Now, Governor Clinton -- you'll excuse the expression -- Governor Clinton says that our economy is -- and I quote -- listen to the way he talks about America -- "sliding past Germany, heading south toward Sri Lanka." Those are his words. He ought to stop knocking the greatest country on the face of the Earth. (Applause.) And he ought to understand that we are the most admired and respected country on the face of the Earth. Let's not knock the United States of America. (Applause.)

You know, we all know that we've had some tough times here, but you've got to take a look at the -- we're in a global economy. Take a look at the economies of Europe, where they suffer with the high taxes and the big government that Clinton favors. We have lower unemployment -- stronger growth. And that doesn't sound like Sri Lanka to me. We are the United States. And interest rates are below the 20-year lows, inflation is under control, our economy is ready to move. And, Governor, that doesn't sound like Sri Lanka to me! (Applause.)

And so we must not take a risk about this economy. Our economy could slide into a disaster if we go back to the misery days of Jimmy Carter, if we make the wrong choice. That's why today, we are going to blow this whistle on Bill Clinton, take his record to the people of Ohio. (Applause.)

Here's what worries me: he's promising to do for the national economy what he's done for Arkansas. Now, when you look at the record you realize that's not a promise -- it is a threat. (Applause.)

You know, I know that Marysville hosted the Hot Air Balloon Festival last month. Well, when you think of politicians, every day is a hot air balloon festival. So let me stick to the facts today on Governor Clinton's record, his rhetoric.

MORE

Arkansas was, indeed, one of the poorest states when Bill Clinton became Governor. And 12 years later, it is still on the bottom. And the problem is not with the good people of that state, not at all. The problem is with the leader, who criticizes me at every turn -- but has failed to move his own state up the ladder. That is the fact, and we don't want him doing that for the United States of America. (Applause.)

You want to know the record? All right, here it is. Governor Clinton raised and extended the sales tax over and over again. He taxed groceries, he taxed mobile homes, he doubled the tax on gasoline, and, yes, he raised the tax on beer. Mad.

AUDIENCE: Booo --

THE PRESIDENT: I'm tempted to say that listening to this will kind of tax your patience. But why give him another idea?

Now, Governor Clinton is no friend of the middle class. Don't take my word for it, though. Listen to his hometown newspaper -- The Arkansas Gazette. "In the Clinton era," -- this is exactly what it says -- "In the Clinton era the Arkansas tax system has become stacked against the ordinary taxpayer and consumer; stacked for the rich and the special interest."

I do not want a tax system that just benefits the rich -- I want a tax system that helps all working people get rich. That is the American way. (Applause.)

AUDIENCE: Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

THE PRESIDENT: You know, what a great rally. My heavens.

Now, Governor Clinton says he's seen the light. In this campaign, he's come right out -- in the beginning; this is before he gets through -- and he said he wants \$150 billion in new taxes. But don't worry, he says -- all the money will come from the rich -- all those people who drive Jaguars and eat that quiche and drink that champagne; all those who inherit their money.

Now, we've heard that song before. Jimmy Carter sang it. Walter Mondale sang it. Michael Dukakis sang it. They're going after the rich, but the middle class always gets up singing the blues. Big government gets the gold and you get the shaft. And we do not need to raise taxes in this country. (Applause.)

Now, listen to this. Governor Clinton says he'll raise it, he'll raise the \$150 billion by taxing the top two percent of Americans -- all those people who make over \$200,000. But whoops. That's not the top two percent. The Treasury Department says the top two percent of Americans begins with individuals taxable -- with incomes taxable of \$64,800. But there's not even enough money at that level. So to get the full \$150 billion, Bill Clinton would have to tax individuals at \$36,600 a year.

And I do not think these people are spending their time on the Riviera. They are the hard-working men and women and families in the United States. We must not let him raise their taxes. (Applause.)

But it gets worse. I hate to ruin this beautiful day -- it gets worse. Governor Clinton has made a lot of promises in this campaign. And he's already called for spending

MORE

increases of at least \$220 billion. Newsweek Magazine says the real cost real is arguably at least three times that high.

And now the liberal Congress is salivating, waiting to pass all these new programs. But where will he get the money? Where will Governor Clinton get the money? Listen to the folks who know Bill Clinton best.

The Pine Bluff Commercial, an newspaper in Arkansas -- I quote: "If Congress followed the example that Bill Clinton has set as Governor of Arkansas, it would pass a tax program that would hit the middle class the hardest."

And that is the big secret of this campaign -- to capture all the revenue that he wants to raise, to pay for all these promises, Bill Clinton will have to go after the middle class. And I am not going to let him do that, and neither are you. (Applause.)

AUDIENCE: Hit him again, hit him again -- harder, harder! Hit him again, hit him again -- harder, harder.

THE PRESIDENT: I'm getting to that.

Just think about what the Clinton plan could mean right here in Marysville, Ohio. Listen to this. Let's say you're a 40-year-old fireman, with about \$29,000 bucks in taxable income. Governor Clinton would have you give the government another thousands dollars a year. And that money could help you pay for your kids education. And you should keep it in your hands. (Applause.)

Or lets say you are a licensed nurse, making about \$28,000 in taxable income. Governor Clinton could have you to fork over another \$890 a year. And that money could be used to fix the car or help pay your mortgage. And you ought to be allowed to keep it, not send it to Washington, DC. (Applause.)

And this is a fundamental issue in this election. Governor Clinton trusts government planners to make better decisions than you can. And I believe that you can invest your money, make your own decisions, better than any government planner or any mandating congressman in Washington, DC. (Applause.)

Governor Clinton says he wants to gather the so-called "best and the brightest" -- all the economists and lawyers and lobbyists who studied him over there in Oxford during the war -- and bring them to Washington to figure out how to fix all your problems. I want to give more power to you, freedom to you, because in my mind, America's best and brightest are standing right here in Marysville and other towns like it across this great country. (Applause.)

So to sum it up, Bill Clinton's taxes are wrong for America. Bill Clinton's Arkansas record is wrong for America. And any way you cut it, Bill Clinton is wrong to be President of the United States of America. (Applause.)

As Barbara said, her mother was born here and grew up here in Marysville. And I know the town's slogan is the place where "the grass is always greener." But it might as well make it the slogan for our great country. And sure, we have problems. And sure, we face our challenges. But you ask a European, or ask an Asian -- as George Voinovich said -- America is still number one in the entire world. (Applause.)

And look around -- look around this community at the new jobs, at the Americans competing in a new world economy and you see our capacity for renewal. Government did not build this great nation -- and government alone will not renew our great nation. People built it -- people who believe in family, people

MORE...

who believe in hard work, people just like you standing out here on this magnificent Ohio day. (Applause.)

And so he offers you more government, and I offer more power to the American family, more power to the American people. And I stand before you as a leader who has served his country in war and in peace; a leader with the experience, hopefully the character, the ideas to keep the great train of America rolling along to a more safe and a secure future.

These are exciting times. America is not in decline. We are a strong, respected, rising nation. And I ask for your trust for another four years to lead this great nation.

May God bless you all. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much. (Applause.) Thank you all. (Applause.)

END

12:06 P.M. EDT

Jim Beard, General Manager of
Operations for ~~XXXX~~ Conrail

→ mileage from Columbus, OH to
Stanley, OH (transfer pt. to CSX)

←
Same as
Toledo

(133)

(317) 267-4851

Jay Westbrook, Manager of News &
Media Relations, CSX

→ mileage from Stanley, OH → Grand Blaine

(100)

(904) 359-1508

TOTAL: (233)

✓

(Smith/Aarhus)
Draft Two
September 25, 1992
BUCKEYE

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SEND-OFF RALLY
COLUMBUS, OHIO
SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1992
9:45 A.M.

My good friend Governor Voinovich -- thank you for that introduction. May I recognize your wife, Jane^t Voinovich. ^{add Mayor Greg Lashutka (La-Shoot-ka)} Mike DeWine -- we need this man in the United States Senate. ^{not coming} And may I give a special salute to the marvelous Marching Tigers. Let others toot their saxophone. I'll stand with the Purple Pride of Pickerington. / (Try saying that ^{ten times} ~~real~~ fast.)

It is great to be back in the Buckeye State. I know there's rain in the air, but this sure feels like football weather. Any bets on how the Buckeyes are going to do against Wisconsin next week? //

Over the next two days, we're taking our crusade to Ohio and Michigan -- 8 towns and cities -- over 237 miles. We're going to tell the truth -- and we're going to win. //

For weeks another candidate for President has been running around the country -- running the country down. People ask me why my opponent keeps saying the things he does. Beats me. Maybe he's inhaled too many bus fumes. //

Well, move that bus to the side of the road. For the next two days, it's "All aboard, America." The "Spirit of America" is on its way.

It's all aboard for a better future where government serves the people -- not the other way around. /

It's all aboard for the freedom to save -- invest -- to work -- and, yes, to keep more of what you earn. /

It's all aboard for policies which can change America -- just as America has changed the world. / An America of good schools, and safe streets. Lower taxes, and less regulation. An America of families working / hoping / building / dreaming.

It's all aboard for this blessed land -- this United States of America. //

My grand-dad knew how America was blessed. ~~Born here in~~ ^{NO! Born in NJ} ~~columbus~~ -- his company made ^{couplings for} railroad cars. My dad was raised ^{in homes this great city.} ~~over on~~ ^{Columbus, Ohio} He knew how ~~this city~~ loved the American spirit -- how you lived it from one generation to another. /

Today, Barbara and I are proud to begin this voyage in a city which has blessed our family -- a city we love. / For, you see, this train ride is about more than just my election. It's about creating an America where every day is the 4th of July -- the kind of America you kids deserve. //

That's the real Spirit of America. Always has been. ~~Pray~~ God, always will. So let me close with words from an American legend -- that ^(great Republican, Jackie Gleason.) ~~great Republican, Jackie Gleason.~~ ^{CK}

My friends, "A little traveling music." We're off to Marysville and Arlington and Bowling Green and Michigan. The heart of America -- the real America. "And away we go."

#

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

24-Sep-1992 02:59pm

TO: Steven D. Provost

FROM: Carol B. Aarhus
Office of Communications

SUBJECT: Columbus, OH

Columbus, Ohio:

** Event site: Old Mound Street Freightyard. It was built in the late 1800s by the Hocking Valley Railroad, and was later taken over by C&O Railroad. It closed in 1985, because they built a new freightyard (Parson's Yard). All the employees went over to the new yard, so there is no animosity about closing the old yard.

** At some point during this trip, in a speech when we trash Clinton's record we should say something like, "Now, after hearing all that, do you really want U.S.A. to stand for United States like Arkansas?!"

** The band that will be playing honors, etc. is the Pickerington High School Marching Tigers. They are an award-winning band and the community's pride and joy. In fact, they are known as the "Purple Pride of Pickerington".

** Governor Voinovich will introduce the President. Mrs. Voinovich (Janet) will be there also. Maybe we can get in a quick line in about Mike DeWine (Lt. Gov.) who is running for the Senate. The rest of the dais is still undecided.

** They are expecting an audience of 300-500 die-hard Republicans.

** The Columbus Clippers (Yankees farm team) recently won the Governor's Cup during the last inning when they were down 3-1. They ended up beating the Wilkes Barre/Scranton Red Barons with a final score of 4-3. Even though the Clippers had 95 wins this year, their manager -- Rick Down -- didn't receive the honor of manager of the year. Maybe POTUS could make a connection to their ninth-inning win and the ninth-inning win we're going to have in November and how Rick Down can coach/manage him any time.

** On this date in history: Johnny Appleseed's birthday (b.1774); George Gershwin's birthday b.(1898); "West Side Story" premiered on Broadway (1957); Hawaii Five-O made its television debut (1968 -- book 'em, Dano); if we're allowed to make fat jokes, it's Shamu's birthday (b.1985) -- the first killer whale born in captivity.

** Ohio State Motto: With God, all things are possible.
Ohio is the Buckeye State.

** Presidents who have hailed from Ohio: Grant, Harrison, Hayes,
Garfield, McKinley, Taft, and Harding.

** Some anecdotes from CSX's Presidential Campaigns and
Whistle-stop Trains included in attached fax.

** POTUS's grandfather, Samuel P. Bush, is from Columbus. His
company, Buckeye Steel, made couplers for railroad cars.

** POTUS's father was raised in Columbus.

** Interesting story that we can't use -- POTUS's grandmother was
run over by a streetcar in Columbus and killed. Strangely
enough, Richard Nixon's father (Frank) was a streetcar
driver at the time. No one knows if he was working that
day, though.

CONTACTS:

Steve George; Gov.'s Office -- 614-644-6141

Elizabeth Reed, Columbus Historical Society (614)297-2300

Andy Woodgear; Trainmaster; (614)445-4115

Dinae Harrison, Lead

next game Oct. 3
@ U. of Wisconsin
Badgers

OSU Athletic Dept
(614) 292-8806
(614) 292-6861

Columbus
Marpville
Arlington
Bowling Green) St

Landonia
Wilcox
Holly
Grand Blanc) M

237 miles
137 Conrail ~~(Ft. Erie Sta.)~~ →
100 CSX
→

from Jay Westbrook

CSX

Comm PA

904 359 1508



OFFICE OF
PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE
COVER PAGE

TO: Carol
FROM: Dianne Harrison - Columbus
TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 3
(including cover page)
DATE: 9-24
TIME: 5:15pm

MESSAGE:

Carol -
Attached ~~is~~ is list of
upcoming events in Columbus.
Also -> this weekend is the
OKTOBERFEST - Hope this
is helpful - DH

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS WITH THE TRANSMISSION PLEASE CALL.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

MEMORANDUM

TO: LISA GREENSPAN
FROM: BRIAN WALTON
RE: UPCOMING EVENTS IN COLUMBUS
DATE: SEPTEMBER 24, 1992

Sept. 26th: CAPITAL CITY CLASSIC IV

Central State U. vs. Texas Southern U.

A game played by two predominantly black universities with all proceeds from the game contributing to the Martin Luther King Jr. Complex.

Oct. 3rd: AMERICAN HEART WALK

One thousand walkers are expected for this year's Heart Walk which benefits the American Heart Association. This is the first year for the walk which will take place in downtown Columbus.

Oct. 3rd: UNITED STATES MARINE BAND CONCERT

The U.S. Marine Band will be in concert at the Veterans Memorial Coliseum.

Oct. 4th: ITALIAN FOLK FESTIVAL

The festival will take place in Worthington.

Oct. 6th: GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY

The Ambassador of Germany to the U.S. will be in Columbus to attend a private function for the local German-American Society. There will be a seminar concerning "Germany Today" for local Social Studies teachers.

Oct. 8th: SENIOR MALIBU GRAND PRIX NATIONAL CHALLENGE

Senior citizens from as far away as Texas will be in Columbus for the National Championship Race for senior citizens.

Oct. 10th: OHIO STATE VS. ILLINOIS

The first home Big Ten football game for the Buckeyes. Over 90,000 fans are expected for this game.

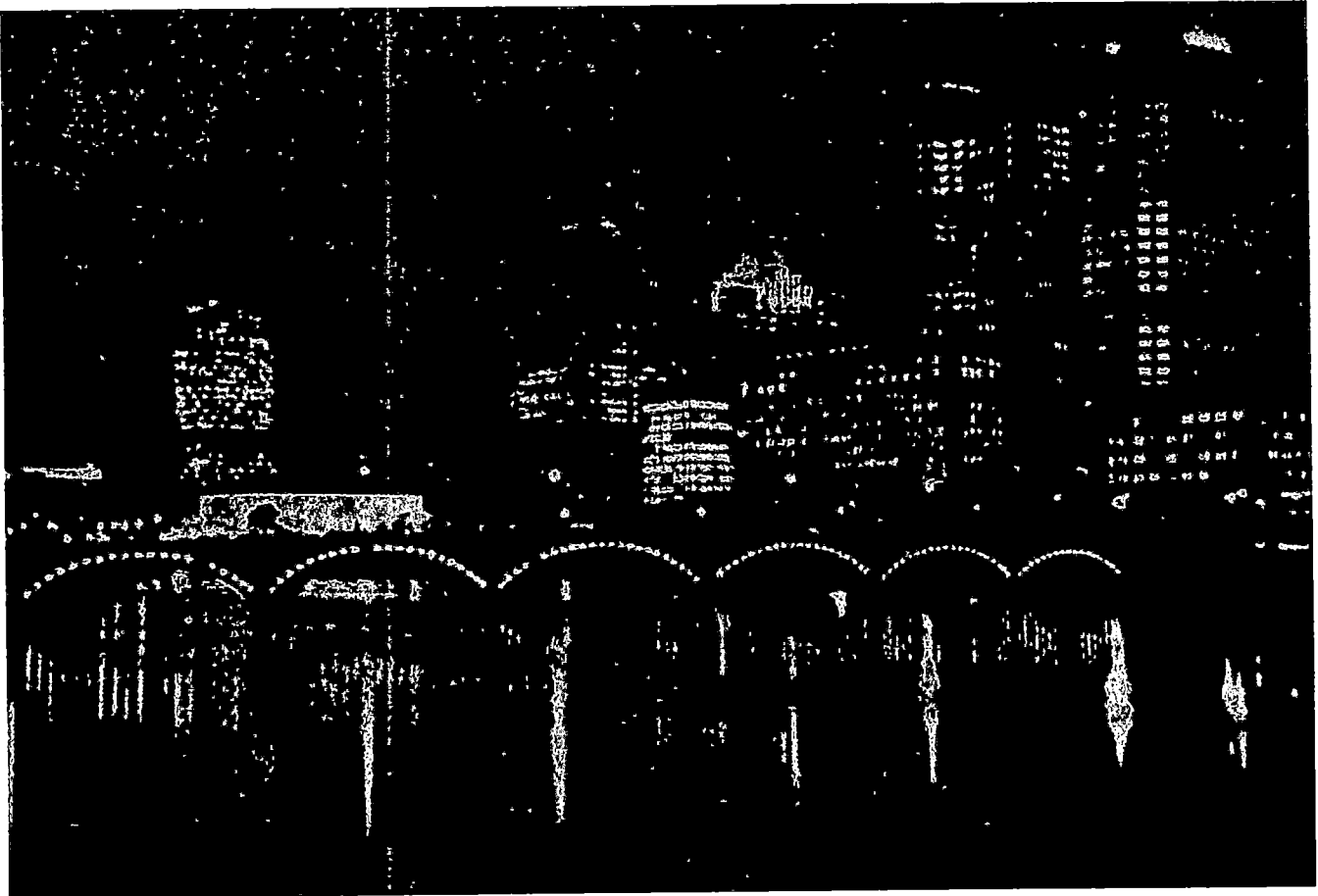
Oct. 10th: COLUMBUS USA NIGHTTIME PARADE

The parade will take place in downtown Columbus.

Oct. 11th: THE COLUMBUS MARATHON
Approximately 5,500 runners are expected to take part in the 13th Columbus Marathon. The 26.2 mile course will take the runners through Ameriflora and German Village before finishing in front of the Ohio State Capital.

Oct. 12th: CLOSING CEREMONIES FOR AMERIFLORA '92
The celebration of the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America, will come to a close on October 12th.

Columbus



The City in Brief

Founded: 1797 (incorporated 1834)

Head Official: Council President Jerry Hammond
(until 1992)

City Population

1970: 540,000

1980: 564,871

1986 estimate: 566,000

Percent change, 1970-1980: 4.6%

U.S. rank in 1980: 19th

U.S. rank in 1986: 20th

Metropolitan Area Population

1970: 1,149,000

1980: 1,244,000

1985 estimate: 1,287,000

Average annual percent change, 1970-1980: 0.8%

U.S. rank in 1980: 28th

U.S. rank in 1986: 29th

Area: 186.8 square miles (1985 estimate)

Elevation: 685 to 893 feet above sea level

Average Annual Temperature: 51.6° F

Average Annual Precipitation: 36.97 inches

Major Economic Sectors: manufacturing, services,
government

Unemployment Rate: 4.7% (March, 1989)

Per Capita Income: \$9,909 (1985 estimate)

1988 ACCRA Average House Price: \$111,300

1988 ACCRA Cost of Living Index: 104.4 (U.S.
average = 100.0)

Crimes per 100,000 Population: 6,331.2 (1987)

Major Colleges and Universities: The Ohio State
University; Capital University

Daily Newspaper: *Columbus Dispatch*

Introduction

Columbus, the capital of Ohio and the state's second largest city, is the seat of Franklin County. The focus of an urban complex comprised of Grandview Heights, Upper Arlington, Worthington, Bexley, and Whitehall, Columbus is the center of the metropolitan statistical area that includes Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Licking, Madison, Pickaway, and Union counties. Chosen by the Ohio General Assembly as the state capital because of its central location, Columbus developed in the nineteenth century as an important stop on the National Highway and as a link in the nation's canal system. Today, the city is a leader in research, education, technology, and insurance.

Geography and Climate

Situated in central Ohio in the drainage area of the Ohio River, Columbus is located on the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers; two minor streams running through the city are Alum Creek and Big Walnut Creek. Columbus's weather is changeable, influenced by air masses from central and southwest Canada; air from the Gulf of Mexico reaches the region during the summer and to a lesser extent in the fall and winter. The moderate climate is characterized by four distinct seasons. Snowfall averages around twenty-seven inches annually.

Area: 186.8 square miles (1985 estimate)

Elevation: 685 to 893 feet above sea level

Average Temperatures: January, 27.1° F; July, 73.8° F; annual average, 51.6° F

Average Annual Precipitation: 36.97 inches

History

Central Location Makes Columbus Ohio's Capital

After Ohio gained statehood in 1803, the General Assembly set out to find a geographically centralized location for the capital. Congress had enacted the Ordinance for the Northwest Territory in 1787 to

settle claims from the American Revolution and a grant was given to Virginia for lands west of the Scioto River. Lucas Sullivant, a Virginia surveyor, established in 1797 the village of Franklinton, which quickly turned into a profitable trading center. In 1812, plans for a state capitol building and a penitentiary at Franklinton were drawn up and approved by the legislature, which also agreed to rename the settlement Columbus. Construction of the state buildings was delayed for four years by the War of 1812.

During its early history the major threat to Columbus was a series of fever and cholera epidemics that did not subside until swamps close to the center of town were drained. With the opening in 1831 of the Ohio and Erie Canal, which was connected to Columbus by a smaller canal, and then the National Highway in 1833, Columbus was in a position to emerge as a trade and transportation center. Then, on February 22, 1850, a steam engine pulling flat cars made its maiden run from Columbus to Xenia, fifty-four miles away, and Columbus entered the railroad age. Five locally financed railroads were in operation by 1872.

Columbus, with a population of twenty thousand in 1860, became a military center during the Civil War. Camp Jackson was an assembly center for recruits and Columbus Barracks—renamed Fort Hayes in 1922—served as an arsenal. Camp Chase, also in the area, was the Union's largest facility for Confederate prisoners, and the Federal Government maintained a cemetery for the more than two thousand soldiers who died there.

Academic Prominence Precedes High-Tech Growth

Columbus prospered economically after the Civil War, as new banks and railroad lines opened and horse-and-buggy companies manufactured twenty thousand carriages and wagons a year. The city's first waterworks system and an extended streetcar service were built in during this period. In 1870 the Ohio General Assembly created, through the Morrill Land Grant Act, the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, which became a vital part of the city's life and identity. This coeducational institution, renamed The Ohio State University in 1878, is now one of the country's major state universities. The Columbus campus consists of nearly four hundred permanent buildings on more than thirty-five hundred acres of land. Today, the university's research facilities, coupled with the Battelle Memorial Insti-

tute, comprise the largest private research organization of its kind in the world.

Two events prior to World War I shook Columbus's stability. The streetcar strike of 1910 lasted through the summer and into the fall, resulting in riots and destruction of street cars and even one death. The National Guard was called out to maintain order, and when the strike finally ended, few concessions were made by the railway company. Three years later, the Scioto River flood killed one hundred people and left twenty thousand homeless; property damages totalled nine million dollars.

Traditionally a center for political, economic, and cultural activity as the state capital, Columbus is today one of the fastest-growing cities in the east central United States. The downtown area has undergone a complete transformation, and the economy is surging as high-technology development and research companies, among other industries, move into the metropolitan area.

Historical Information: Ohio Historical Society, 1985 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211; telephone (614) 297-2300

Population Profile

Metropolitan Area Residents

1970: 1,149,000

1980: 1,244,000

1986 estimate: 1,287,000

Annual average percent change, 1970–1980: 0.8%

U.S. rank in 1980: 28th

U.S. rank in 1986: 29th

City Residents

1970: 540,000

1980: 564,871

1986 estimate: 566,000

Percent change, 1970–1980: 4.6%

U.S. rank in 1980: 19th U.S. rank in 1986: 20th

Density: 3,030 people per square mile (1986 estimate)

Racial and ethnic characteristics (1980)

White: 76.47%

Black: 22.0% (U.S. rank: 175th)

American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut: 0.18%

Asian and Pacific Islander: 0.96%

Spanish origin (may be of any race): 0.94% (U.S. rank: 733rd)

Percent of residents born in state: 68.5% (1980)

Males per 100 females: 92.8 (1980)

Age characteristics (1980)

Percent of population under 5 years old: 7.6%

Percent 5–17 years old: 18.2%

Percent 65 years or older: 8.9% (U.S. rank: 654th)

Median age: 27.3 years

Births (1984 estimate)

Total number: 10,406 (14.4% of which were to mothers under 20 years old)

Rate per 1,000 population: 17.8

Deaths (1984 estimate)

Total number: 4,588

Rate per 1,000 population: 8.1

Money income (1979)

Per capita income: \$6,783 (U.S. rank: 625th)

1985 estimate: \$9,909

Median household income: \$18,612 (U.S. rank: 630th)

Percent of households with income of . . .

less than \$10,000: 33.0%

\$10,000 to \$19,999: 32.7%

\$20,000 to \$29,999: 20.2%

\$30,000 to \$39,999: 8.8%

\$40,000 to \$49,999: 3.2%

\$50,000 and over: 2.1%

Percent of families below poverty level: 12.1% (33.3% of which were headed by a female householder with no husband present)

Crimes per 100,000 population: 6,331.2 (1980)

Municipal Government

The city of Columbus is governed by a mayor and a council comprised of seven members who are elected at large to a four-year term.

Head Official: Council President Jerry Hammond
(current term expires January 2, 1992)

Total Number of City Employees: 6,000 (1989)

City Information: telephone (614) 222-8100

Economy

Major Industries and Commercial Activity

Columbus's diversified economy is balanced among the services, trade, government, and manufacturing sectors. State government, education, banking, research, insurance, and data processing in particular helped the city to resist recession during the mid-1980s. Telecommunications, retailing, health care, and the military are other strong employment areas. Home to more than sixty insurance companies, Columbus ranks among the insurance capitals of the United States; the city is the corporate headquarters for several nationwide firms such as Ashland Chemical, Borden Inc., Battelle Memorial Institute, Bob Evans Foods Inc., Motorists Insurance Companies, Nationwide Insurance, Producers Livestock Association, Wendy's International Inc., and White Castle Systems Inc. Twenty-one of Columbus's largest financial institutions operate nearly three hundred offices throughout the metropolitan region.

Columbus is the site of two military installations—the Defense Construction Supply Center and the Aerospace Guidance and Metrology Center, an aeronautical repair depot for the United States Air Force—that place among the top fifty employers. The Columbus Aircraft Division of Rockwell International is involved in a diverse range of projects such as aeronautics and aircraft design, weapons testing, intelligence processing systems, and flight test, instrumentation, and simulation. Manufacturing comprises nearly one-fourth of the metropolitan Columbus economic base, the main production categories being machinery, fabricated metal, printing and publishing, and food processing. Local industry profits from proximity to coal and natural gas

resources; limestone and sandstone quarries operate in the area.

Items and goods produced: airplanes, auto parts, appliances, telephone components, computer equipment, glass, coated fabrics, shoes, and food products

Incentive Programs—New & Existing Companies

State programs providing incentives for businesses in Columbus include State Economic Development Financing, Small and Minority Business Assistance, the Central Ohio Industrial Training Program, and the Ohio Technology Transfer Organization. Local programs include the Columbus Countywide Development Corporation, the Columbus Regional Minority Supplier Development Council, the Columbus Jobs Zone, the Community Reinvestment Area Program, and the Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization (NCR) Investment Fund. Among other programs are a Business Development Fund, Urban Development Action Grants, a Working Capital Fund, the Small Business Development Center, a Commercial Improvement Loan Fund, the Business Technology Center, and industrial revenue bonds, business development assistance, business management and technical assistance, and international trade assistance.

Development Projects

Columbus is one of the nation's fastest-growing cities. Fueling this expansion is downtown development, which during the 1980s involved an investment increase of more than one hundred percent—in excess of one billion dollars—since the previous decade. Principal projects include the State Office Tower, the Ohio Center convention complex, and the Columbus City Center retail mall, along with construction of hotels and office buildings around the State Capitol and redevelopment of the Scioto riverfront. Expansion extends to the metropolitan areas as well, with industrial parks lining limited-access highways and more than a billion dollars in construction planned or underway along the outerbelt.

Economic development information: City of Columbus, Development Department, Economic Development Division, 140 Marconi Boulevard, 6th Floor, Columbus, OH 43215; telephone (614) 222-8172

Commercial Shipping

Located within fifty-two percent of the country's population and served by an excellent transportation

system, Columbus is a marketing, distribution, and warehouse center. Thirteen public distribution and warehousing facilities, containing more than five million square feet of storage space, operate in the city, which is also a central distribution site for Sears, Roebuck and Company; Ross Laboratories; The Limited; and other major companies.

An important link in the commercial shipping network is Rickenbacker Industrial Air Park, the national freight-handling hub of the Flying Tigers, which has been designated a free trade zone. Twenty-five air cargo and package express firms—twelve with worldwide connections—serve Port Columbus International Airport. Three railroads operate intrastate and interstate routes through Columbus; all provide piggyback and railcar shipping and two have export-import containerization facilities. Completing the ground transportation system are nearly 120 motor freight companies, of which ninety-three maintain terminals in the city and twenty-six link the Columbus region to markets in the continental United States. Ninety-six firms offer interstate service; fifty-four are intrastate carriers.

Labor Force and Employment Outlook

Worker productivity in Columbus and central Ohio has grown at a rate significantly above the national average while employment has increased more than twenty percent since 1976. Sectors undergoing pronounced employment expansion between 1978 and 1986 were services, finance, insurance, and real estate. During that period manufacturing jobs decreased substantially—nearly twenty-four percent—yet manufacturing continues to account for almost one-fifth of the Columbus economy. Less than half of all manufacturing jobs are unionized. High technology is a strong employment area: approximately twelve thousand scientists and engineers work in Columbus, a rate that is well above the national average.

The following is a summary of data regarding the Columbus metropolitan area labor force as of March, 1989.

Size of labor force: 687,800

Number of workers employed in . . .

mining: 900

construction: 27,100

manufacturing: 102,900

transportation and public utilities: 30,200

wholesale and retail trade: 175,300

finance, insurance, and real estate: 58,600

services: 165,500

government: 127,200

Average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing: \$11.84

Unemployment rate: 4.7%

<i>Largest employers</i>	<i>Number of employees</i>
State of Ohio	19,968
The Ohio State University	15,200
Columbus Public Schools	7,639
AT&T Communications/AT&T	
Bell Labs	7,500
City of Columbus	6,500
Rockwell International/North	
American Aircraft Operations	6,500
Nationwide Insurance	
Company	6,000
Defense Construction Supply	
Center	5,092
Franklin County	4,853
Riverside Memorial Hospital	4,451
F & R Lazarus Company	4,200
Sears, Roebuck & Company	4,200
Honda of America, Inc.	4,175
Big Bear/Hart Stores	4,000
The Kroger Company	4,000
Battelle Memorial Institute	3,711
The Limited, Inc.	3,700
United States Postal Service	3,622
Bank One of Columbus	3,592
J.C. Penney Company	3,564
BancOhio National Bank	3,400
Mt. Carmel Health	3,200
Ohio Bell	3,057
Catholic Diocese of Columbus	3,000
K-Mart Corporation	3,000

Cost of Living

The following is a summary of data regarding several key cost of living factors in the Columbus area.

1988 ACCRA inter-city cost of living index: 104.4
(U.S. average = 100.0)

1988 ACCRA average house price: \$111,300

State income tax rate: Graduated from 0.751% to 6.9%

State sales tax rate: 5.0%

Local income tax rate: 2.0%

Local sales tax rate: 5.5%

Property tax rate: 59.51%

Economic Information: Columbus Area Chamber of Commerce, 37 North High Street, Columbus, OH 43215; telephone (614) 221-1321

Education and Research

Elementary and Secondary Schools

The Columbus Public Schools, the state's second-largest school system, is administered by a seven-member board of education that supports a superintendent.

The following is a summary of data regarding the Columbus public schools as of the 1988-89 school year.

Total enrollment: 65,160

Number of facilities

elementary schools: 88

middle schools: 26

senior high schools: 17 plus 4 career centers

Student/teacher ratio: elementary, 23.6:1; junior high, 26.0:1; senior high, 22.5:1

Teacher salaries

minimum: \$20,619

maximum: \$41,644 (PhD, 27 years); \$38,538 (MA, 27 years)

Funding per pupil: \$4,650

The Columbus Catholic Diocese operates a parochial school system. Columbus is also served by thirteen private schools that offer a range of curricula, including special education programs.

Public schools information: Columbus Public Schools, 270 East State Street, Columbus, OH 43215

Colleges and Universities

The Ohio State University, a major institution of higher learning at both the state and national levels, with an enrollment of nearly fifty-seven thousand, awards undergraduate through doctorate degrees. In addition to its Columbus campus, the university maintains four regional campuses and a two-year branch facility. The Ohio State system includes eight schools and eighteen colleges that administer 165 instructional areas, over two hundred undergraduate majors, and 108 graduate programs. Capital University schedules courses leading to undergraduate and graduate degrees in such fields as arts and sciences, music, nursing, business administration, and law; the university also operates an adult education division.

Other four-year institutions located in Columbus area include the Columbus College of Art and Design, Devry Institute of Technology, Franklin University, and Ohio Dominican College. Columbus State Community College, enrolling more than twenty thousand students, grants two-year associate degrees in business, health, public service, and engineering technologies.

Libraries and Research Centers

Columbus is home to more than sixty libraries that are maintained by a range of institutions, corporations, government agencies, and organizations. The Public Library of Columbus and Franklin County operates nineteen branches in Columbus and throughout Franklin County. Housing a total of 1,113,933 volumes in addition to periodicals, films, records, tapes, slides, maps, and charts, the library maintains special collections in local and state history and federal and state documents. Bookmobile service is available. The Ohio State University Libraries system holds more than two million book volumes and operates numerous department libraries and five campus facilities. Included in over twenty-five special collections are the American Association of Editorial Cartoonist Archives, American playwrights' theatre records, film scripts, Ohio News Photographers Association Archives, and various author collections featuring the works of such writers as Miguel di Cervantes, Emily Dickinson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edith Wharton, James Thurber, and Samuel Beckett. The library is a depository for federal, state, and European Economic Community documents.

As the state capital, Columbus is the site of libraries associated with state governmental divisions, including the Supreme Court of Ohio, the Ohio Department of Transportation, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, the Ohio Legislative Service Commission, and the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio. The *Columbus Dispatch*, all local colleges and universities, most major hospitals, several churches and synagogues, cultural organizations, and suburban communities maintain libraries in the city. Private corporations and law firms provide library facilities for both employee and public use. Among the research institutions that house libraries are Battelle Columbus Laboratories, Chemical Abstracts Service, National Center for Research in Vocational Education, and Institute of Polar Studies.

Columbus is home to the headquarters of Battelle Memorial Institute, considered the world's largest independent research organization, which conducts research, analysis, testing, design, and consultation in fields that include energy, environmental quality, health sciences, engineering and manufacturing technology, and national security. The American Ceramic Society performs educational, technical, scientific, and information services for the international ceramic community. The Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) maintains an automated information and cataloging system for more than six thousand libraries in the United States.

More than fifty research centers at The Ohio State University provide research, testing, analysis, design, and consultation services. Other research facilities located in Columbus are Chemical Abstracts Service of the American Chemical Society, The Applied Information Technologies Research Center (AITRC), Edison Welding Institute, and several engineering, pharmaceutical, and chemical firms.

Public library information: Public Library of Columbus and Franklin County, 28 South Hamilton Road, Columbus, OH 43213; telephone (614) 864-8050

Health Care

The Columbus and Franklin County metropolitan region is served by eleven hospitals, ten of which provide twenty-four-hour emergency treatment; nearly five thousand beds are available. The health care community includes more than two thousand li-

censed physicians, 720 dentists, and thirty-two health organizations. Nationally recognized for its faculty, educational resources, and diversity of medical specialties, The Ohio State University Hospital is a referral center for Ohio and the Midwest; the hospital complex houses The Ohio State University Comprehensive Cancer Center, one of twenty-three such facilities authorized by the National Cancer Act.

Children's Hospital, the country's second-largest children's health care institution, conducts research on childhood illnesses and specializes in burn treatment. Among the other hospitals in Columbus are Riverside Methodist Hospital, Mt. Carmel Medical Center, Grant Medical Center, Saint Anthony Medical Center, and Doctors Hospital, the largest osteopathic teaching facility in the nation.

Recreation

Sightseeing

The Center of Science and Industry (COSI) is one of only twenty-two such science and technology centers in the world; COSI maintains hands-on exhibits in health, history, science, and technology for all ages. The Columbus Zoo displays animals in natural habitats and has gained a reputation for successfully breeding endangered species, including gorillas, cheetahs, snow leopards, polar bears, and eagles. The zoo houses the world's largest reptile collection and is the home of four generations of gorillas.

Franklin Park Conservatory and Garden Center cultivates tropical, subtropical, and desert plants. Columbus's Park of Roses, the world's largest municipal rose garden, displays four hundred fifty varieties of roses. Located seven minutes from downtown, the Ohio Historical Center and Ohio Village recreate a nineteenth-century Ohio town, where period dishes are served at the Colonel Crawford Inn. Costumed craftspersons add to the authenticity of the exhibits. The Mid-Ohio Historical Museum displays antique dolls and toys. Hanby House, a station on the Underground Railroad, is now a memorial to Ben Hanby, who composed "Darling Nelly Gray."

At the center of Columbus's downtown is the State Capitol Building, an example of Greek Doric architecture. Several blocks south of the capitol, German Village is a restored community in a fifty-block area

settled by German immigrants in the early 1800s. The largest privately funded restoration in the United States, the district features German bakeries, outdoor beer gardens, restaurants, and homes.

Arts and Culture

Two elegant theatres are the focus of cultural activity in Columbus. The Palace Theatre, opened in 1926, has been completely renovated and now houses Opera Columbus and presents Broadway touring musicals and plays, concerts, and films. The Ohio Theatre, a restored 1928 movie palace and the official theatre for the state of Ohio, is the home of the Columbus Symphony Orchestra, BalletMet, the new Broadway series, and presentations sponsored by the Columbus Association for Performing Arts.

The Actors Repertory Theatre, the Contemporary American Theatre Company, Players Theatre Columbus, the Gallery Players, and the theatre department at the Ohio State University stage live theatre performances ranging from world premieres to revivals of classic plays. The Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Performing and Cultural Arts showcases African-American cultural events.

The Columbus Museum of Art houses a sculpture garden and a permanent collection of European and American art works. Located in a renovated arsenal, the Cultural Arts Center hosts visual and performing arts events. The restored Thurber House, the home of James Thurber during his years as a student Ohio State, is now a writers' center that displays Thurber memorabilia.

Festivals and Holidays

A major event in Columbus is the Ohio State Fair, the nation's largest state fair; held in August, the fair features livestock shows, agricultural and arts exhibitions, horse shows, rides, and concessions. Music in the Air, sponsored by the city Recreation and Parks Department, is the country's largest free outdoor concert series: two hundred concerts are presented at Columbus parks beginning in late May and concluding on Labor Day weekend. The Columbus Arts Festival begins the summer season on Memorial Day and continues through June 10. In June and July laser light shows are presented in the evenings, with animated stories choreographed to popular music. The city's Independence Day Parade is followed by one of the largest fireworks displays in the Midwest. The Hot Ribs and Cool Jazz festival draws partici-

pants to downtown locations the last weekend in July.

The German Village Oktoberfest is held the second weekend in September in historic German Village with German music, food, arts and crafts, and free rides. Columbus Day is celebrated in grand style in Columbus on the first weekend in October with dozens of events commemorating the history of the largest United States city named after the reputed discoverer of America. Columbus International Festival recognizes more than fifty regions and countries of the world with crafts, food, music, dance, and song on the second weekend in November at Veterans Memorial Hall. The Santa Claus Parade, held the Saturday before Thanksgiving, raises money for charity and opens the Christmas season.

Sports for the Spectator

The Big Ten conference Ohio State Buckeyes, one of the nation's top college football teams, play a home schedule to soldout crowds on fall Saturday afternoons in 90,000-seat Ohio Stadium. The Buckeyes also field men's and women's basketball teams that play home games at St. John's Arena. The Columbus Clippers, a Triple-A affiliate of baseball's New York Yankees, play a seventy-game home schedule at 15,000-seat Cooper Stadium. The Clippers have won the International League Pennant five times since making Columbus their home in 1980.

The Columbus 500 brings auto racing to the streets of downtown Columbus as part of the Camel GT Sports Prototype Endurance Racing Series, a sanctioned sixteen-event international championship with other races at Daytona Beach, Sebring, and the Miami Grand Prix. The Columbus Marathon on the second Sunday in November attracts runners from forty states and twelve countries; the course will be the site for the 1990 and 1991 men's National Marathon Championships and the 1992 Men's Olympic Marathon Trials.

Harness racing is on view at Scioto Downs, where more than a dozen world records have been set in a season that runs from early May to mid-September. The Little Brown Jug, the year's biggest harness race, is held at the Delaware County Fairgrounds. Columbus's most important golf event, the Jack Nicklaus Memorial Tournament, is sometimes referred to as the "fifth major"; competitors tee-off in nearby Dublin at the Muirfield Village course that Nicklaus designed.

Sports for the Participant

Twenty-six public and eighteen private golf courses are located throughout Columbus. Water sports can be enjoyed on two major rivers and three lakes in the city; among the area's popular activities are fishing, boating, sailing, water skiing, and paddleboating. The city maintains one hundred forty municipal tennis courts. Indoor tennis and racquetball courts are available at private clubs. The city's scenic commuter routes are popular among joggers and cyclists. Year-round recreational programs for all age groups are available at the city parks.

Shopping and Dining

Among the distinctive shopping districts in Columbus is German Village, where small shops and stores offer specialty items. The Continental French Market combines international shopping and dining in an old-world setting that features a nine-screen cinema and a collection of fifteen international cafes. Forty antiques dealers sell Americana year-round at a large antiques emporium.

Diners in Columbus can choose from among a number of German restaurants as well as those serving contemporary American, European, and ethnic cuisine. One popular local eatery specializes in duck and wild game, another is known for its gourmet hamburgers, and a third has been cited for excellence by resolution of the state legislature. Several restaurants are housed in architecturally interesting buildings such as railroad cars, churches, and firehouses. Columbus is also home base for Wendy's, the national restaurant chain.

Visitor Information: Greater Columbus Convention and Visitors Bureau, 10 West Broad Street, Suite 1300, Columbus, OH 43215; telephone (614) 221-6623 or (800) 921-5785 (in Ohio) and (800) 821-5784 (outside Ohio)

Convention Facilities

Convention and meeting planners are offered a wide range of facilities in the metropolitan Columbus area. The Ohio Center complex, located downtown, houses an exhibition hall and shopping mall that adjoin a luxury hotel and on-site parking. Multi-purpose Battelle Hall, with 90,000 square feet of space and a seating capacity of 4,000, can serve as both an exhibit

area and an arena. Divisible into two smaller halls by means of a moveable wall, Battelle Hall can accommodate a total of 470 booths; amenities include an in-house sound system, staging, spotlights, and loading facilities. The Ohio Center Mall features shops, restaurants, and service businesses in an open-market setting adjacent to the lobby of the Hyatt Regency Columbus at Ohio Center.

The Franklin County Veterans Memorial, a 110,000-square-foot complex of 3 exhibition halls on ground level, can be adapted to various meeting needs and will hold up to 565 exhibit booths. The Main Auditorium seats nearly 4,000 people; banquets, seminars, lectures, and receptions are held in a large multi-purpose meeting room, 10 smaller meeting rooms, and a new dining room. Parking for 1,300 cars is available. Large events such as trade shows, sporting competitions, and conventions are hosted at The Ohio Expositions Center, the 360-acre site of the Ohio State Fair; among the facilities are a coliseum, with a seating capacity of nearly 5,000, and 11 other buildings that offer food service, utilities, hook-ups, and maintenance. Ample parking space is provided.

The Ohio State University Department of Conferences and Institutes coordinates large and small group meeting services, including overnight accommodations, at 12 campus facilities. Other conference sites in Columbus are Aladdin Temple, the Palace Theatre, the Ohio Theatre, and Cooper Stadium. First-class downtown hotels, offering nearly 2,700 lodging rooms, maintain a complete range of meeting and banquet facilities; several suburban hotels and motels, providing approximately 11,200 additional rooms for lodging, also host a variety of group functions.

Convention Information: Greater Columbus Convention and Visitors Bureau, 10 West Broad Street, Suite 1300, Columbus, OH 43215; telephone (614) 221-6623

Transportation

Approaching the City

Seventeen commercial domestic and international airlines schedule daily flights into Port Columbus International Airport, located fifteen minutes east of downtown Columbus. More than forty thousand

landings are made at the newly expanded and renovated airport each year. General aviation facilities are provided at Don Scott Field and Bolton Field.

Two interstate highways—north-south I-71 and east-west I-70—intersect in the city; I-270 serves as a bypass, and I-670 is a downtown innerbelt. Several other major highways provide convenient access into and out of Columbus. U.S. 40 runs east to west, roughly parallel to I-70, and U.S. 62 passes through the city from the northeast to the southwest. North-south U.S. 23 bisects downtown, intersecting east-west U.S. 23. State highways serving Columbus include north-south S.R. 315, northeast-southwest S.R. 3, east-west 161, and northeast S.R. 16.

Traveling in the City

Columbus streets conform to a grid pattern, the principal thoroughfares being Broad Street (U.S. 40/62) and High Street (U.S. 23 south of I-70), which form the main downtown intersection and divide north-south streets and east-west avenues. Efficient traffic flow into the center city permits commuting time of no more than forty-five minutes from outlying areas.

The public bus system is operated by Central Ohio Transit Authority (COTA). Regularly-scheduled routes link the suburbs with the city; reduced fares and free downtown transportation are available during off-peak hours.

Communications

Newspapers and Magazines

The principal daily newspaper in Columbus is *The Columbus Dispatch*. *Business First*, a business weekly, presents current news as well as analysis of local commerce. Several suburban newspapers also have a wide circulation in the metropolitan area.

Columbus is the publishing base for magazines and journals with extensive state and national distribu-

tion. Especially popular with Ohio readers is *Ohio Magazine*, which contains articles on local and state topics. The *Ohio Farmer*, an agricultural magazine established in 1848, is widely read by farmers in the state. A number of professional organizations publish their official journals in the city; among them are the Ohio Academy of Science, the Ohio State Bar Association, the Ohio Historical Society, and the Ohio Education Association. Other specialized publications are directed toward Ohio readers with interests in such fields as agriculture, religion, education, library science and communications, banking, business and industry, and sports.

Magazines with extensive circulation include *AAA Magazine Today*, *Fish-Fur-Game* (*Harding's Magazine*), *Ceramics Monthly*, and *Online Today*, a magazine for subscribers to the Compuserve Information Service. Columbus is also home to membership publications of several national organizations, including Business Professionals of America and the American Society for Nondestructive Testing. The Ohio State University Press publishes several scholarly journals in such fields as theoretical geography, higher education, banking, and urban planning; several academic departments and colleges also issue publications.

Television and Radio

Columbus is the broadcast media center for central Ohio. Three commercial network affiliates, two independently operated stations, and one public station—all locally based—provide television programming for viewers in the city and surrounding communities. Service is also available from four cable television stations. Radio listeners tune into music, news, special features, and public-interest programs scheduled by twenty-one AM and FM radio stations.

Media Information: *Columbus Dispatch*, 34 South Third Street, Columbus, OH 43216; telephone (614) 461-5000; and, *Columbus Monthly*, 171 East Livingston Avenue, Columbus, OH 43215; telephone (614) 464-4567

Victorian brick front was added after the family had left. The house has been restored to reflect the Sherman family occupancy of 1811–1842 with furnishings of this period and family memorabilia; it also contains Civil War exhibits.

Dawes Arboretum

The Dawes Arboretum is an extensive preserve of woods and gardens that offers a variety of educational programs and self-guided tours relating to nature, horticulture, and history. The **Daweswood House Museum**, an Italianate farmhouse built in 1867, became the country home of arboretum founders Beman and Bertie Dawes about 1917. An eclectic mix of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century antiques and memorabilia reflects the lifestyle, interests, and history of the Dawes family.

LOCATION: 7770 Jacksontown Road SE. HOURS: *Grounds:* Dawn–Dusk Daily. *House:* May through October: Tours at 3 Daily; November through April: Tours at 3 Monday–Friday. FEE: Yes. TELEPHONE: 614–323–2355.

COLUMBUS

Columbus, the state capital, is situated on the banks of the Scioto and Olentangy rivers in the approximate center of Ohio. The site was selected by state lawmakers in 1812, in part because the thriving village of Franklinton, established on the west bank of the Scioto in 1797, had proven the economic viability of the location. The new capital was laid out amid swamps and bogs on the east bank of the Scioto and soon encompassed Franklinton. One of the few remaining original structures is the Federal-style brick **Jacob Overdier House** (570 West Broad Street, 614–469–1300), also known as the Harrison House. Built around 1810 it now holds the archives of the Franklin County Genealogical Society.

Columbus was hindered initially by inadequate transportation, a problem that was alleviated when a feeder canal connected it with the Ohio and Erie Canal in 1831 and the National Road was routed through the city in 1833. By the 1870s five railroads served the city. The focal point of downtown Columbus is the **Ohio Statehouse**, which stands just off the intersection of the city's two main thor-

OPPOSITE: A statue of William McKinley—one of eight U.S. presidents from Ohio, a state known as the “Mother of Presidents”—on the grounds of the State Capitol in Columbus.

oughfares, High and Broad streets. Built between 1839 and 1861—the project was impeded by a cholera epidemic and the panic of 1857—the capitol is a beautiful Greek Revival structure. It is America's finest example of architecture by committee; the member who most clearly influenced the ultimate form was Hudson River School painter Thomas Cole. Each facade is composed of a Doric colonnade with recessed loggia, and the building is topped with a distinctive drum-shaped cupola without a dome. The 1928 **Ohio Theatre** (39 East State Street) is a baroque movie palace designed by theater architect Thomas Lamb. It now serves as a theatrical and music performance hall.

Ohio Historical Center and Ohio Village

The Ohio Historical Center houses the exhibits, library, and headquarters of the Ohio Historical Society, the state archives, and Ohio Historic Preservation Office. Many objects from the center's extensive archaeological collection are on display, along with life-size dioramas depicting the daily life of prehistoric cultures. This is probably the finest museum in America devoted to pre-European history. There are also exhibits of Midwestern glass and Ohio ceramics, interior furnishings, and decorative arts. Natural history exhibits explain the environments that prevailed in Ohio in 1805.

Ohio Village re-creates life in the mid-nineteenth-century with replicas of a schoolhouse, town hall, print shop, hotel, farmhouse, blacksmith shop, livery stable, and barn, all laid out around a town square. Guides in period apparel give craft demonstrations, tend the livestock, work the fields, and perform other daily chores.

LOCATION: Route 71 and Seventeenth Avenue. HOURS: *Historical Center*: 9–5 Monday–Saturday, 10–5 Sunday. *Ohio Village*: February through March: 9–5 Saturday, 12–5 Sunday; April through November: 9–5 Wednesday–Sunday; December: 12:30–9 Wednesday–Sunday. FEE: None. TELEPHONE: 614–297–2300.

Columbus was an important military center during the Civil War. The largest post was Camp Chase, which served as a training ground for federal troops and later as the largest Confederate prison in the North. Some 26,000 prisoners had been held here by the end of the war. Nothing remains of the large stockade, but the

Camp Chase Cemetery (2900 Sullivant Avenue) contains the graves of 2,200 Confederate soldiers who died in the prison.

MARION

Marion is a small industrial and agricultural center that was settled in the 1820s. The Marion Steam Shovel Company, established in 1884, manufactured earth-moving equipment, dredges, and draglines which were used to construct, among other projects, the Panama Canal and the gantry used to hold the space shuttle rockets.

Exhibits in **Ohio's Center of Science and Industry** (280 East Broad Street, 614-228-2674) cover a variety of scientific, technological, and historical topics and include a coal mine, farm museum, diorama of U.S. presidents, and replica of a nineteenth-century street. One-half mile south of downtown, **German Village** (Livingston Avenue, Pearl Alley, Nursery Lane, Blackberry Alley, and Lathrop Street) preserves many of the commercial and residential structures of Columbus's largest nineteenth-century ethnic group.

Warren G. Harding Home and Museum

Warren G. Harding was born in nearby Blooming Grove in 1865 and came to Marion to pursue a career in publishing. He bought the *Marion Star* when he was 19 and served as editor and publisher for thirty-nine years. He was also active in state and national politics and was elected president on the Republican ticket in 1920.

Harding and his wife, Florence, built their Queen Anne-style home in 1890 and lived there until he was elected president. It has been restored and contains original furnishings and personal effects. The **museum**, in a bungalow behind the home that served as the press corps office during Harding's 1920 presidential campaign, contains memorabilia relating to Harding's life. He died in office in August 1923 while on a transcontinental trip to Alaska and is buried with his wife at the **Harding Tomb**, along Route 423 on the southern edge of the city.

LOCATION: 380 Mount Vernon Avenue. HOURS: June through August: 9:30-4:30 Wednesday-Saturday, 1-5 Sunday. FEE: Yes. TELEPHONE: 614-387-9630.

September 26

Holidays

Yemen Arab Republic

Revolution Day

Commemorates the 1962 revolution.

Religious Calendar

The Saints

St. Colman of Lann Elo, abbot. Also called **Coarb of MacNisse, Colman Elo**. [d. 611]

St. Nilus of Rossano, abbot. Also called **Nil** or **Nilus the Younger**. [d. 1004]

(Continues...)

Birthdates

1774 John Chapman (Johnny Appleseed), U.S. farmer; reputed planter of apple orchards from the Allegheny Mountains of Pennsylvania to Indiana; stories of him usually have a legendary quality and tell of his numerous brave and generous acts. [d. March 1845]

1791 (Jean Louis André) Theodore Géricault, French Romantic painter. [d. January 26, 1824]

1842 George Frederick Baer, U.S. lawyer, businessman; President, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co. and Central Railroad Company; represented business interests in the U.S. which were shaken by the upstart labor movement. [d. April 26, 1914]

1862 Arthur B(owen) Davies, U.S. painter, printmaker, tapestry designer; member of the **Ashcan School**; led young American artists in a revolt against the conservatism and traditionalism of the National Academy. [d. October 24, 1928]

1870 Christian X of Denmark, acceded to throne 1912; symbolized nation's resistance to German occupation during World War II. [d. April 20, 1947]

1886 Archibald Vivian Hill, British physiologist; Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for discoveries concerning the production of heat in muscles, 1922. [d. June 3, 1977]

1888 T(homas) S(tearns) Eliot, U.S.-born poet; noted for his original use of metrics and diction; responsible for a revolution in poetry; Nobel Prize in literature, 1948. [d. January 4, 1965]

James Frank Dobie, U.S. folklorist, educator; known for his expertise in and writing

about the folklore of the Southwest; editor of publications of the Texas Folklore Society, 1922-42. [d. September 18, 1964]

1889 Martin Heidegger, German philosopher; chief existential philosopher of the 1920s and 1930s. [d. May 26, 1976]

1891 Charles Munch, French conductor; cofounder and conductor, Paris Philharmonic Orchestra, 1935-38; conductor, Boston Symphony Orchestra, 1949-62; conductor, Tanglewood Berkshire Music Center, 1951-62. [d. November 6, 1968]

1895 George Raft (George Ranft), U.S. actor; best known for gangster roles. [d. November 24, 1980]

1897 Pope Paul VI (born Giovanni Battista Montini), pope 1963-78; noted for his efforts toward social justice and church reunion. [d. August 6, 1978]

1898 Richard Lockridge, U.S. novelist, short-story writer; creator of the husband and wife detective team, **The Norths**. [d. June 19, 1982]

George Gershwin, U.S. composer; Pulitzer Prize, 1931, for *Of Thee I Sing*, the first musical to win the Pulitzer; wrote numerous scores for motion pictures. [d. July 11, 1937]

1902 Albert Anastasia, U.S. organized crime figure, murderer; joined Louis Buchalter and Murder, Inc., the mob's enforcement arm, 1931; extorted sweetheart contracts from unions. [d. October 29, 1957]

1914 Jack LaLanne, U.S. physical fitness expert, bodybuilder.

(Continues...)

September 26 *Continued*

St. John of Meda, layman. [d. c. 1159]

The Martyrs of North America. Commemorates 8 French Jesuit missionaries slain by Indians in North America. [d. 1642-49]

St. Francis of Camporosso, Capuchin laybrother. Feast formerly September 17. [d. 1866]

SS. Cosmas and Damian, martyrs; patrons of physicians, druggists, and midwives. Invoked for good health. Feast formerly September 27. [death dates unknown]

SS. Cyprian and Justina, martyrs. Cyprian also called **Cyprian the Magician** and **Cyprian of Anti-och**. [death dates unknown]

- 1925** **Marty Robbins (Martin David Robinson)**, U.S. singer; Grammy Award for country-western hit, *El Paso*, 1959.
- 1926** **John William (Trane) Coltrane**, U.S. jazz musician; Jazzman of the Year, 1965; played tenor saxophone with Dizzy Gillespie and Miles Davis. [d. July 17, 1967]
- 1927** **Patrick O'Neal**, U.S. actor; appeared in the television series, *Kaz*, 1978, and *Emerald Point*, 1983.
- 1934** **Greg Morris**, U.S. actor; starred in the television series, *Mission Impossible*, 1966-73.
- 1942** **Kent McCord**, U.S. actor; starred in the television series, *Adam-12*, 1968-75
- 1945** **Bryan Ferry**, British singer, songwriter; lead vocalist for the rock group, *Roxy Music*.
- 1947** **Lynn Anderson**, U.S. singer; Grammy Award for *Rose Garden*, 1970.
- 1948** **Olivia Newton-John**, British-born singer, actress; starred in the film musicals, *Grease* and *Xanadu*; Grammy Award for *Let Me Be There*, 1973.
- 1962** **Melissa Sue Anderson**, U.S. actress; known for her role as Mary Ingalls on the television series, *Little House on the Prairie*, 1973-81.

Historical Events

- 1687** The Venetian army bombards **Athens** and destroys the Parthenon and Propylaea.
- 1872** The **Shriners**, a fraternal and charitable organization, opens its first temple.

1901 **Ashanti** is formally annexed by Great Britain and placed under the administration of the **Gold Coast Colony**.

1907 **New Zealand** becomes a dominion rather than a colony of Great Britain.

1914 The **U.S. Federal Trade Commission** is established to encourage competition and prevent the growth of monopolies in commerce.

1918 **Battle of the Argonne**, the final Allied offensive of **World War I**, begins.

1919 U.S. President **Woodrow Wilson** is paralyzed by a stroke.

1950 **Seoul, Korea** falls to U.S. troops (**Korean War**).

1957 ***West Side Story*** by Leonard Bernstein premieres in New York.

1960 U.S. presidential candidates, **Richard Nixon** and **John Kennedy** confront each other in the first televised presidential debate.

1962 Algerian national assembly designates **Ahmed Ben Bella** to form the first regular government of **Algeria**.

The Beverly Hillbillies makes its television debut.

Imam **Saif-al-Islam Mohammed Bin Ahmed al-Badr** of Yemen is overthrown in a military coup d'etat.

1963 **Emilio da Los Santos** assumes power in the Dominican Republic after a bloodless coup d'etat.

The Beatified

Blessed Lucy of Caltagirone, virgin. [d. 13th century]

Blessed Dalmatius Moner, Friar, preacher. [d. 1341]

Blessed Teresa Couderc, virgin and co-foundress of the Congregation of Our Lady of the Retreat in the Cenacle. [d. 1885]

- 1968** *Hawaii Five-O* makes its television debut.
- 1973** The **Rehabilitation Act** is passed by the U.S. Congress. It prohibits discrimination against those who are disabled.
- 1977** **Laker Airways** begins cheap trans-Atlantic flights with its 345-seat DC-10 **Skytrain**.
- 1983** *Australia II* defeats the U.S. yacht, *Liberty*, to win the **America's Cup**. It is the first time that a country other than the U.S. has won in 132 years.
- 1986** **William Rehnquist** is sworn in as chief justice and **Antonin Scalia** as associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Sept ☆ ☆ Chase's Annual Events ☆ ☆ 1992

HOPE HERITAGE DAYS. Sept 25-27. Hope, IN. To promote the heritage of Hope. Parade, antiques and entertainment. Sponsor: Heritage of Hope, Inc, Sarah E. Moore, Secy, PO Box 65, Hope, IN 47246. Phone: (812) 546-6113.

JESSE STUART WEEKEND. Sept 25-26. Greenbo Lake State Resort Park, Greenup, KY. A weekend dedicated to the memory and works of Jesse Stuart. Speakers, films, displays, socials, and a trip to W-Hollow, the Jesse Stuart Homestead. Info from: Paul Verespy, Recreation Supervisor, Greenbo Lake State Resort Park, Greenup, KY 41144. Phone: (606) 473-7324.

KALAMAZOO AREA 3 ON 3 GUS MACKER TOURNAMENT. Sept 25-27. Kalamazoo, MI. This family oriented, non-alcoholic basketball tournament attracts 100,000 people to Kalamazoo over the three-day festival. Benefiting local and national charities, the Tournament features local and regional basketball celebrities, food booths and vendor displays and live entertainment and events for children and adults. Annually, the last weekend in September. Info from: Beth McCann, Downtown Kalamazoo Inc, 141 E Michigan Ave, Ste 301, Kalamazoo, MI 49007. Phone: (616) 344-0795.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL'S FIRST DOUBLE HEADER. Sept 25. On Sept 25, 1882, the first major league baseball double header was played between the Providence and Worcester teams.

NATIONAL ONE-HIT WONDER DAY. Sept 25. Honors the one-hit wonders of rock-n-roll. Anyone who ever had a hit single deserves eternal remembrance. Info from: One Shot Magazine, Steven Rosen, Editor and Publisher, 1394 S Humboldt St, Denver, CO 80210. Phone: (303) 744-6360.

PACIFIC OCEAN DISCOVERED: ANNIVERSARY. Sept 25. On Sept 25, 1513, Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, a Spanish conquistador, stood high atop a peak in the Darien and became the first European to look upon the Pacific Ocean, claiming it as the South Sea in the name of the King of Spain.

PACIFIC RIM WILDLIFE ART SHOW. Sept 25-27. Tacoma, WA. Fine wildlife art by some of the most renowned artists from North America. The show offers booth sales, competition works, auction pieces and informative seminars for the entire family. Annually, the last Friday through Sunday of September. Sponsor: Snake Lake Nature Ctr Fdn, Bob Farrelly, Pres, PO Box 11225, Tacoma, WA 98411. Phone: (206) 383-3523.

RAMEAU, JEAN PHILLIPPE: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 25. Birthday of French composer Jean Phillippe Rameau. Baptised at Dijon, France, Sept 25, 1683. Called by some the greatest French composer and musical theorist of the 18th century, Rameau died at Paris, France, Sept 12, 1764.

REMEMBERING JAMES DEAN/FAIRMOUNT MUSEUM DAYS. Sept 25-27. Fairmount, IN. Info from: Fairmount Historical Museum, Inc, 203 E Washington St, PO Box 92, Fairmount, IN 46928. Phone (317) 948-4555.

ST. FRANCOIS RIVER RENDEZVOUS. Sept 25-27. Farmington, MO. Black powder shoot, blanket traders, 1840s food booths, Native American Indian Powwow and competitive dancing. Both modern and primitive campgrounds provided. Info from: Farmington Chamber of Commerce, N Washington St, Farmington, MO 63640. Phone: (314) 756-1701.

SHOSTAKOVICH, DMITRI: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 25. Russian composer born at St. Petersburg (Leningrad), Russia, Sept 25, 1906. Died at Moscow, Aug 9, 1975.

SMITH, WALTER WESLEY "RED": BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 25. Pulitzer prize-winning sports columnist and newspaperman for 54 years, Walter Wesley (Red) Smith was born at Green Bay, WI, on Sept 25, 1905. Called the "nation's most respected sportswriter," Smith's columns appeared in some 500 newspapers. He died at Stamford, CT, Jan 15, 1982.

STATE FAIR OF TEXAS. Sept 25-Oct 18. Fair Park, Dallas, TX. Exposition features a Broadway musical, college football games, laser shows, rodeo, livestock events and traditional fair events and entertainment including exhibits, creative arts and concerts. Info from: State Fair of Texas, PO Box 150009, Dallas, TX 75315. Phone: (214) 565-9931.



WILD WEST FILM FEST. Sept 25-27. Tuolumne County, CA. A Friday night gala honoring Western movie stars, followed by two days of Western film showings, movie memorabilia museum, live entertainment, film actor guests, arts and crafts and other family-oriented activities. A professional rodeo, BBQ and barn dance will be held Saturday evening. Annually, the last weekend in September. Info from: Tuolumne County Visitors Bureau, PO Box 4020, Sonora, CA 95370. Phone: (800) 446-1333.

WILLOW TRADING POST POTATO FESTIVAL. Sept 25. Willow, AK. Competition for the largest potato sculpture made with whole potatoes. There will also be a free potato buffet and live music. Info from: Willow Trading Post, PO Box 49, Willow, AK 99688. Phone: (907) 495-6457.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Michael Douglas, 48, actor, director, born at New York, NY, Sept 25, 1944.
Mark Hamill, 41, actor, born at Oakland, CA, Sept 25, 1951.
Heather Locklear, 31, actress, born at Los Angeles, CA, Sept 25, 1961.
Scottie Pippen, 27, professional basketball player, born at Hamburg, AR, Sept 25, 1965.
Juliet Prowse, 56, dancer, actress, born at Bombay, India, Sept 25, 1936.
Christopher Reeve, 40, actor, born at New York, NY, Sept 25, 1952.
Robert Walden, 49, actor, born at New York, NY, Sept 25, 1943.
Barbara Walters, 61, journalist, born at Boston, MA, Sept 25, 1931.

SEPTEMBER 26 — SATURDAY

270th Day — Remaining, 96

ANTIQUE ENGINE JAMBOREE. Sept 26-27. East Meredith, NY. The sights and sounds of early 20th-century America fill the air as restored gasoline and steam engines roar to life. Exhibitors from across the Northeast demonstrate their meticulously restored engines, machines and antique cars which pack the museum's ten-acre site. Chicken barbeque by the East Meredith Fire Dept. Info from: Hanford Mills Museum, East Meredith, NY 13757. Phone: (607) 278-5744.

**September
1992**

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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APPLESEED, JOHNNY: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 26. John Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed, believed to have been born at Leominster, MA, on Sept 26, 1774. Died at Allen County, IN, Mar 11, 1847. Planter of orchards and friend of wild animals, he was regarded as a great medicine man by the Indians.

BANNED BOOKS WEEK—CELEBRATING THE FREEDOM TO READ. Sept 26-Oct 3. Brings to the attention of the general public the importance of the freedom to read and the harm censorship causes to our society. Sponsors: (1) American Library Assn, (2) American Booksellers Assn, (3) American Society of Journalists and Authors, (4) Assn of American Publishers, (5) Natl Assn of College Stores, (6) American Assn of University Presses. Info from: American Library Assn, Judith F. Krug, Office for Intellectual Freedom, 50 E Huron St, Chicago, IL 60611. Phone: (312) 280-4223.

BEATLES LAST ALBUM RELEASED. Sept 26. The Beatles' 13th album, *Abbey Road*, was released in the United Kingdom on Sept 26, 1969. The album zoomed to the number one spot on the record charts and stayed there for 11 weeks. It was the last album The Beatles ever made together.

BEEF-A-RAMA. Sept 26. Minocqua, WI. A thank you and farewell to those who have visited the area. Info from: Greater Minocqua Chamber of Commerce, PO Box 1006, Minocqua, WI 54548. Phone: (800) 446-6784.

CHAUTAUQUA OF THE ARTS. Sept 26-27. Madison, IN. Fine artists and craftsmen gather to demonstrate and sell their works. Info from: Dixie McDonough, 1119 W Main St, Madison, IN 47250. Phone: (812) 265-5080.

COPPER MAGNOLIA FESTIVAL. Sept 26-27. Washington, MS. Demonstration and sale of handmade crafts, family entertainment. Annually, the last weekend in September. Info from: Historic Jefferson College, Anne L. Gray, Historian, Box 100, Washington, MS 39190. Phone: (601) 442-2901.

DYERSVILLE FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS. Sept 26-27. Beckman High School, Dyersville, IA. The art and craft festival in the "Farm Toy Capital of the World," near where the film *Field of Dreams* was made. Features the Dyersville Quilt Show, with more than 100 quilted items on display, including award winners from the Iowa State Fair. Midwestern crafts booths, art and crafts demonstrations, art on display and for sale, food and entertainment. Annually, the last full weekend in September. Info from: Dyersville Area Chamber of Commerce, PO Box 187, Dyersville, IA 52040. Phone: (319) 875-2311.

ELIOT, T.S.: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 26. Thomas Stearns Eliot, Nobel prize winner, poet, playwright and critic, was born at St. Louis, MO, on Sept 26, 1888. "There never was a time," he believed, "when those that read at all, read so many more books by living authors than books by dead authors; there never was a time so completely parochial, so shut off from the past." Eliot died at London, England, on Jan 4, 1965.



EVERYBODY'S DAY FESTIVAL. Sept 26. Thomasville, NC. A true hometown street festival for "everybody." Crafts, food vendors and live entertainment. Info from: Thomasville Area Chamber of Commerce, Box 727, Thomasville, NC 27360. Phone: (919) 475-6134.

FARMER'S MARKET DAYS. Sept 26-27. Quarry Valley Farm, Lahaska, PA. Craft show and bake sale, in conjunction with a working farm, which is open to the public. Petting zoos and pony rides. Spinning, weaving and cow milking demonstrations. Info from: Quarry Valley Farm, Sherri L. Jamison, Owner, 2302 St Rd, Lahaska, PA 18931. Phone: (215) 794-5882.

FEAST OF THE HUNTERS' MOON. Sept 26-27. Fort Ouatenon Historic Park, Lafayette, IN. Re-creation of French and Indian life at mid-1700s fur trading outpost. 5,200 participants. Info from: Tippecanoe County Historical Assn, 909 South St, Lafayette, IN 47901. Phone: (317) 742-8411.

FESTIVAL '92: FALL FESTIVAL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS. Sept 26-27. Dalton, GA. Juried works of more than 200 artists and craftspersons. Indoor and outdoor exhibits. Entertainment, regional and ethnic foods, and a children's art market. 28th annual. Info from: Creative Arts Guild, Box 1485, Dalton, GA 30722-1485. Phone: (404) 278-0168.

FLATLANDERS FALL FESTIVAL WITH PRAIRIE SCHOONER RACE. Sept 26-27. Goodland, KS. Celebration of end of fall harvest. Includes windwagons-race of Prairie Schooners. Info from: Goodland Chamber of Commerce, 104 W 11th, Goodland, KS 66603. Phone: (913) 899-7130.

FORT ATKINSON RENDEZVOUS. Sept 26-27. Fort Atkinson, IA. Bucksinner, military, artisans and food vendors depicting life on the frontier from 1840-1849. Annually, last full weekend in September. Info from: Scot Michelson, Ranger, Volga River Recreation Area, Fayette, IA 52142.

GENEVA AREA GRAPE JAMBOREE. Sept 26-27. Geneva, OH. Grape harvest and products. 29th annual Jamboree. Annually, the last full weekend in September. Info from: Geneva Grape Jamboree, Box 92, Geneva, OH 44041. Phone: (216) 466-5262.



GERSHWIN, GEORGE: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 26. American composer remembered for his many enduring songs and melodies, including: "The Man I Love," "Strike Up the Band," "Funny Face," "I Got Rhythm," and the opera *Porgy and Bess*. Many of his works were in collaboration with his brother, Ira. Born at Brooklyn, NY, on Sept 26, 1898, he died of a brain tumor, at Beverly Hills, CA, July 11, 1937. See also: "Gershwin, Ira: Birth Anniversary" (Dec 6).

GOLDEN LEAF FESTIVAL. Sept 26-27. Smith Haven Park, Mullins, SC. Family-oriented event includes the Great Parade. Lions Run for Sight, the Original Golden Leaf Husband Holler, amateur auction contest, Golden Leaf car show, children's sack race and tot trot, crafts, music and entertainment. Annually, the fourth weekend in September. Info from: Golden Leaf Festival Dir, PO Box 691, Mullins, SC 29574.

GOVERNOR'S INVITATIONAL FIRELOCK MATCH. Sept 26-27. Ft Frederick State Park, Big Pool, MD. Reactivated 18th-century military units from several states in both individual and team competition. Annually, the last full weekend in September. Info from: Washington County Conv and Visitors Bureau, 1836-C Dual Hwy, Hagerstown, MD 21740. Phone: (301) 842-2155.

HARVESTING THE YEARS. Sept 26-27. Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, PA. More than 600 gardeners enter over 300 horticultural and artistic categories. Educational exhibits and samples of freshly harvested crops and homemade preserved products judged. Also, how-to demos and a series of special events, including live music and a children's activity tent. Info from: The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, 325 Walnut St, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2777. Phone: (215) 625-8250.

Sept ☆ ☆ Chase's Annual Events ☆ ☆ 1992

KIWANIS KIDS' DAY. Sept 26. To honor and assist youth—our greatest resource. Annually, the fourth Saturday in September. Sponsor: Kiwanis Intl, Program Dvmt Dept, 3636 Woodview Trace, Indianapolis, IN 46268.

MARION COUNTY COUNTRY HAM DAYS. Sept 26-27. Lebanon, KY. Country ham breakfast, served in the streets of Lebanon. Pokey pig run, pigasus parade and other specialties. Info from: Lebanon-Marion County Chamber of Commerce, Gussie Thompson, 107A W Main St, Lebanon, KY 40033. Phone: (502) 692-2661.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL: AL'S RUN. Sept 26. Milwaukee, WI. 8K run or 2.5-mile walk through downtown Milwaukee, named after Al McGuire, NBC basketball announcer. Net proceeds benefit Children's Hospital of Wisconsin. 30,000 participants. Annually, the last Saturday in September. Sponsor: *The Milwaukee Journal*, Box 661, Milwaukee, WI 53201. Phone: (414) 224-2419.



MOON PHASE: NEW MOON. Sept 26. Moon enters New Moon phase at 5:40 AM, EST.

MOUNTAIN STATE FOREST FESTIVAL. Sept 26-Oct 4. Elkins, WV. Promotes the natural resources of the area with emphasis on forests. Info from: Mountain State Forest Festival, Box 369, Elkins, WV 26241. Phone: (304) 636-1824.

★ **NATIONAL HUNTING AND FISHING DAY.** Sept 26. Presidential Proclamation 4682, Sept 11, 1979. Covers all succeeding years. The fourth Saturday of September of each year.

NATIVES AND PIONEERS HERITAGE FAIR. Sept 26. Mississippi Crafts Center, Ridgeland, MS. Arts and crafts of the pioneer era (basket weaving, beadwork and pottery), Indian stickball and dances. Sponsor: Mississippi Crafts Ctr, Martha Garrett, PO Box 69, Ridgeland, MS 39158. Phone: (601) 856-7546.

OLD-TIME FIDDLERS' CONTEST. Sept 26-27. Payson Rodeo Grounds, Payson, AZ. Toe tappin' musical playoffs for the state championships. The winners here will go to the national finals. Annually, the last weekend in September. Info from: Chamber of Commerce, PO Box 1380, Payson, AZ 85547. Phone: (602) 474-3397.

PANCAKE DAY. Sept 26. Centerville, IA. Free pancakes and all the trimmings are served to all who attend Pancake Day. Entertainment, parade and beauty pageant are highlights of the event. Sponsor: Chamber of Commerce, 128 N 12th, Centerville, IA 52544. Phone: (515) 437-4102.

**September
1992**

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POPE PAUL VI: 95TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 26. Giovanni Battista Montini, 262nd pope of the Roman Catholic Church, born at Concesio, Italy, on Sept 26, 1897. Elected pope June 21, 1963. Died at Castel Gandolfo, near Rome, Italy, Aug 6, 1978.

SEPTEMBER FEST. Sept 26-27. DeSoto Caverns Park, Childersburg, AL. Regional artists and craftspeople's work. Bluegrass, clogging, good food and Civil War artillery campsites and maneuvers. Info from: DeSoto Caverns Park, Rebecca Grevas, DeSoto Caverns Pkwy, Childersburg, AL 35044. Phone: (205) 378-7252.

SHAMU'S BIRTHDAY. Sept 26. Shamu was born at Sea World in Orlando, FL, on Sept 26, 1985, and is the first killer whale born in captivity to survive. Shamu is now living at Sea World's Texas park.

SINGAPORE: FESTIVAL OF THE NINE EMPEROR GODS. Sept 26-Oct 4. Nine Emperor Gods Temple, Bougang. The Nine Emperor Gods are believed to cure ailments and bestow good fortune and longevity. Priests write charms with their blood and sedan chairs bearing the nine gods form a colorful procession. Info from: Singapore Tourist Promotion Board, 333 N Michigan Ave, Ste 818, Chicago, IL 60601. Phone: (312) 220-0099.

SINGAPORE: PILGRIMAGE TO KUSU ISLAND. Sept 26-Oct 25. Kusu Island. According to legend, a turtle once turned itself into an island, thus saving two shipwrecked sailors—a Malay and a Chinese. Chinese pilgrims journey to the southern island of Kusu to offer food and incense. Info from: Singapore Tourist Promotion Board, 333 N Michigan Ave, Ste 818, Chicago, IL 60601. Phone: (312) 220-0099.

TRI-STATE BAND FESTIVAL: 40TH ANNUAL. Sept 26. Luverne, MN. Over 2,500 high school students from Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and Canada; trophies awarded in four classes. Info from: Norma De Jongh, Chamber of Commerce, 102 E Main, Luverne, MN 56156. Phone: (507) 283-4061.

USGA MID-AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP. Sept 26-Oct 1. Detroit Golf Club, Detroit, MI. Info from: US Golf Assn, Golf House, Far Hills, NJ 07931. Phone: (908) 234-2300.

VIRGINIA RELIEF SALE. Sept 26. Augusta Expoland, Fishersville, VA. Sale of quilts, clocks, artwork, donated items, home-made foods, apple butter, ready to eat foods, crafts and needlework, handcrafted items and plants. Organized by Mennonites to raise money for needy people around the world. Attracts large crowds to communities. Annually, the last Saturday in September. Info from: Jim Brennemon, PO Box 1891, Lyndhurst, VA 22952. Phone: (703) 943-5958.

WOOL FESTIVAL 1992. Sept 26-27. Kit Carson Park, Taos, NM. Fleeces, handspun yarns and finished wool products displayed and sold. Info from: Mountain and Valley Wool Assn, Robert Donnelly, Co-coord, PO Box 2754, Taos, NM 87571. Phone: (505) 776-2925.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: NATIONAL HOLIDAY. Sept 26. Commemorates proclamation of the republic on Sept 26, 1962.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Lynn Anderson, 45, singer, born at Grand Forks, ND, Sept 26, 1947.

Melissa Sue Anderson, 30, actress, born at Berkeley, CA, Sept 26, 1962.

Bryan Ferry, 47, singer, songwriter, born at Durham, England, Sept 26, 1945.

Julie London, 66, singer, actress, born at Santa Rosa, CA, Sept 26, 1926.

Olivia Newton-John, 44, singer, born at Cambridge, England, Sept 26, 1948.

Patrick O'Neal, 65, actor, born at Ocala, FL, Sept 26, 1927.

Marty Robbins, 67, singer, born at Glendale, AZ, Sept 26, 1925.

Sports

SECTION **B**

Herbstreit's fired up for this one

He'll probably start despite his bum ankle

By Tim May
Dispatch Sports Reporter



Kirk Herbstreit
... seeks revenge

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — Some folks believe Kirk Herbstreit is nuts to think he can lead 21st-ranked Ohio State against No. 8 Syracuse tonight in the Carrier Dome with a sprained left ankle.

But those people don't understand, said Herbstreit, the Buckeyes' senior quarterback.

"You guys may not think we have a legitimate chance going into it," he said. "But this is really a chance for us to put ourselves on the national map. We haven't

been there since I've been here. It's been awhile since we've had a team in the top 10 or even close to it.

"I want to go out, this being my last year, with a bang, and I think this is a good opportunity to do that. It's a big game for us. ... It's

If nothing else, he and the Buckeyes seek revenge for a 24-17 loss to the Orangemen in the Hall of Fame Bowl on Jan. 1. The Buckeyes spotted them a 14-3 lead

before rallying in the fourth quarter to tie it at 17.

Then Syracuse struck with its third big pass play of the day, quarterback Marvin Graves hitting Antonio Johnson in stride for a 60-yard touchdown that doomed the Buckeyes.

"All the preparation in the winter, spring and summer, you always were thinking of revenge for the Syracuse game," said Herbstreit, who had a rather tentative, mediocre day in only his second start. "I just want my chance back at them."

He probably will get his chance, at least early. OSU coach John Cooper said yesterday that Herbstreit likely will start, but that he still was bothered by an ankle sprain he suffered in the first quarter last week against Bowling Green.

Yet the sight of Herbstreit trotting out

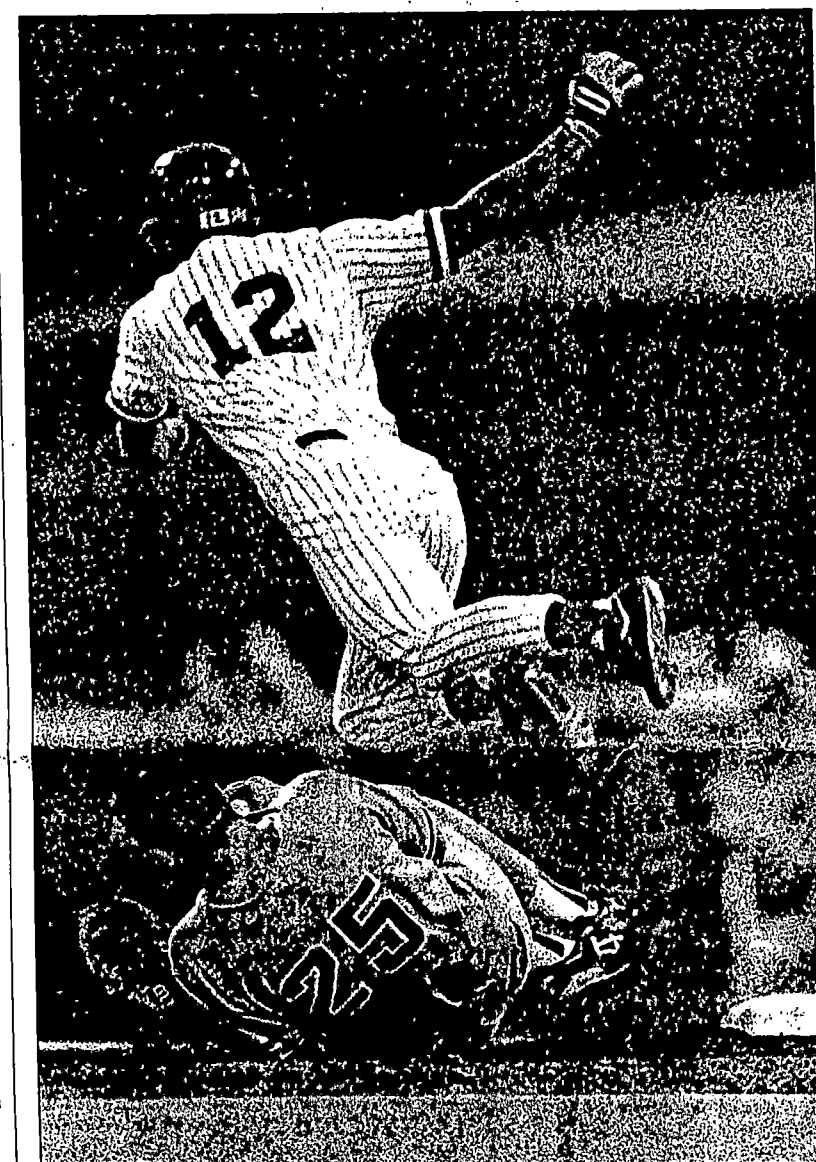
to play could have a major influence on the team. It did last week, sophomore flanker Chris Sanders said, recalling how Herbstreit rose from the bench to relieve his reliever, redshirt freshman Bob Hoying, in the second quarter.

"The champion that he is, he came back into the game and showed his leadership," Sanders said. "That's a great leader. I feel."

A big question today, though, is how Sanders will respond to starting his first game. He has taken the place of junior Joey Galloway, out for the year with a knee injury.

With Syracuse's defensive desire to shut down the run and force teams to throw, the play of Sanders and the other

Please see OSU Page 2B



Torry Lovullo (12) of Clippers is upended by Red Barons first baseman Gary Alexander in third inning.

Clippers claim Cup with three-run rally in their last at-bat

By Mark Zolner
Dispatch Sports Reporter

The word "great" is tossed around so much these days that common men wear the tag for a few minutes.

But there is no denying that the Columbus Clippers entered the annals as one of the greatest International League teams of all time.

The Clippers scored three runs in the bottom of the ninth inning to defeat Scranton/Wilkes-Barre 4-3 last night in Game 5 of the Governors' Cup championship series.

They not only defended their league title but won 101 games for the season, including the playoffs.

A bloop single by Brad Ausmus drove in Torey Lovullo from third with the winning run as a crowd of 6,050 went berserk.

Dave Silvestri led off the ninth with a double to left-center off Wally Ritchie and scored on a single to left by Hensley Meulens.

After Lovullo singled to right, Red Barons manager Lee Elia brought in Darrin Chapin, a former Clipper.

Billy Masse struck out swinging, but Jay Knoblauch drove in Meulens with a single up the middle.

Bobby DeJardin struck out for the second out, but Ausmus lined a 1-and-0 pitch just in front of right fielder Pat Brady to end the game.

The Clippers were in deep trouble when Scranton/Wilkes-Barre scored what seemed to be an insurance run in the top of the inning.

Nick Capra went to second on an error by Meulens, the third baseman, and scored one out later on a single to left by Rick Schu.

The Red Barons took a 2-1 lead in the fifth when Greg Legg singled

to left and scored on a triple to right-center field.

Center fielder Mike Humphreys almost caught the ball, but it glanced off the webbing of his glove.

Scranton/Wilkes-Barre made it 1-1 in the second on a lead-off homer by Gary Alexander.

The Clippers could have blown the game open in the first, but scored only one run on a double play grounder by Meulens.

They loaded the bases on a triple by Humphreys and walks to J.T. Snow and Silvestri with none out.

The victory went to Andy Cook, who worked the final 4½ innings by allowing only two hits.

Triple-A rookie Mark Hutton gave up two hits and two runs the first 4½ innings.

The Clippers appeared to be in big trouble after Batiste's triple. They didn't get a hit until DeJardin led off with an infield single in the eighth inning.

But that went to waste when Ausmus popped up a sacrifice bunt attempt and Humphreys and Snow flied out.

The Clippers committed 13 errors through the playoffs, and manager Rick Down kept wondering aloud when his club would show up.

The franchise has won three Governors' Cups since 1987.

During the awards ceremony general manager Ken Schnacke said, "You don't have to go to work tomorrow, so we're going to take our time with this. We're going to enjoy this."

Nobody enjoyed it more than Down, however, because he didn't win manager of the year honors despite guiding his club to 95 wins.

Syracuse (2-0)



or Dome,

ork/OSU Radio and WBNS-FM 97.1).

24-17 in the Hall of

is fifth season at raduate of Iowa under Tommy head coaching job ht years (57-31). He f the Sun Devils to ship and Rose Bowl coach of the year at ASU. He is 111-

ur at Syracuse (14-10-2 record last l Associated Press nt under Dick lacPherson was England Patriots. A aloni was head cticut from 1982 to

CHEDULE 9; beat Bowling 3 at Wisconsin; Oct. 21; 24 at Michigan 30-14; Nov. 14 at

2-21; beat Texas 31-10; Oct. 10 at Temple; Tech; Nov. 14 at

ISTICS Louisville

306.5
248.5
36.5

79.5
383.5
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sets; defense: 4-3

ple sets; defense:

ITS Syracuse has a lot of small, Shelby Hill, II, the Orangemen receivers corps. without No. 1 left flanker Joey nee injury), and with it slowed by a sprained laying despite a ies to speak of.

ower game on offense ards per game 5). But with its speed raves, Syracuse the big play. Ohio sing to Syracuse in the

m, but Syracuse has rds per game on the hold the Buckeyes to a he bowl. However, the an attacking style on is to pass. To have a advantage.

in the Carrier Dome advantage, along with it will be the Buckeyes' he ninth game last year, which they won 35-6.

NEUPS FENSE 6-0 192 Sr.

INSIDE SPORTS

Sports editor: George Strodel/461-8522

Rebuilding Newark

Construction here to

he will drive for Newman-Haas in the IndyCar series next year.

The Briton, who has won the 1992 world title for the first time in 12 years of racing, will be the first reigning Formula One champion to drive IndyCar full time.

The move comes after his split with the British-based Williams-Renault team, which has won the Grand Prix constructors title after years of trailing the McLarens.

When Williams decided to negotiate with other drivers, notably former world champions Alain Prost of France and Ayrton Senna of Brazil, Mansell decided to quit although he will finish the season.

Mansell takes the job vacated by Michael Andretti, who announced last week he was switching to Formula One racing and will drive for Team McLaren on the Grand Prix circuit.

Mansell will team with Mario Andretti, who was his Formula One teammate at Lotus in 1980.

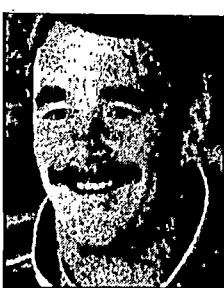
■ Alan Kulwicki shook off another dose of bad Dover luck and won his fourth NASCAR stock car pole of the year, taking the top qualifying spot for the Peak 500 on the last run of yesterday's time trials in Dover, Del.

Kulwicki, who crashed two cars at Dover Downs International Speedway in practice for the May race, hit the wall on the 1-mile oval again in practice yesterday.

His team then had to scramble to change the engine in the backup, forcing Kulwicki to go to the end of the qualifying line. Then, the backup car stuck in gear while being run through the pre-qualifying technical inspection.

Kulwicki stole his fourth Dover pole from the T-Bird of Mark Martin with a fast lap of 145.267 mph. Martin appeared to have the pole clinched with a lap of 144.858 midway through the qualifying round on the hot, humid afternoon.

Rusty Wallace, coming off a victory last Saturday night at Richmond, Va., put a Pontiac Grand Prix in the third spot at 144.370.



Nigel Mansell

Frost, who shot a record-tying 62 on Thursday, has a two-day score of 10-under 130.

Paul Azinger kept in touch with a 68 of his own to complete 36 holes at 133. He was joined at that figure by Loren Roberts, whose 66 was the day's best round, and Tom Lehman, with a 69.

■ Walter Morgan fired a tournament-record 9-under-par 63 to take a two-shot lead in the first round of the GTE North Classic senior event in Indianapolis.

Kermit Zarley was second at 65, one shot ahead of Raymond Floyd and Dave Hill.

■ Helen Alfredsson shot a 4-under-par 68 for a share of the second-round lead in the Safeco Classic in Kent, Wash., with Michelle McGann and Colleen Walker.

■ Ohio State will open its 1992-93 season in the Jack Nicklaus Collegiate Invitational at Muirfield Village Golf Club today and Sunday.

■ BASEBALL

Tigers bring back Harwell

■ The Detroit Tigers have re-signed broadcaster Ernie Harwell, ending the biggest public relations disaster in the club's history.

Harwell, 74, was the Tigers' broadcaster for 32 years before being fired after the 1991 season. Rick Rizzs and Bob Rathbun were hired to replace him in the radio booth.

About a month ago, Mike Ilitch purchased the club from Tom Monaghan and went to work immediately trying to bring Harwell back.

Harwell will join Rizzs and Rathbun, who have four-year contracts with the Tigers.

■ Services will be held Monday for Cleveland Indians co-owner David H. Jacobs, a real estate developer whose Midas touch never extended to his baseball team.

Jacobs, of Bay Village, Ohio, died of pneumonia Thursday evening in St. John and West Shore Hospital. He was 71.

Jacobs and his brother, Richard, bought the Indians in 1986.

■ TENNIS

Top two seeds exit French tournament

■ Ivan Lendl and Carlos Costa, the top two seeds, lost in the quarterfinals of the Bordeaux

series against the United States in Indianapolis.

Christian Bergstrom or Nicklas Kulti replace Gustafsson, who won three Davis singles matches earlier this year, including set clincher in the quarterfinals against Canada.

Gustafsson and Magnus Larsson were competing for the No. 2 singles berth. The Swede belongs to Stefan Edberg, who regained his ranking by winning his second straight U.S. Open.

Swedish captain John Anders Sjogren said he will not pick a substitute for Gustafsson next week.

Edberg is expected to team with Jarryd in doubles.

■ NBA

Mavericks deal McCray to Bulls

■ The Dallas Mavericks traded veteran forward Rodney McCray to the Chicago Bulls in a three-team trade also involving Golden State.

The Mavs got three draft choices in the deal, including Golden State's first pick in 1993, which the Warriors don't qualify for the draft lot.

The Bulls sent Dallas two conditional round choices in the deal and sent Byron Russell to the Mavs, chosen 27th in the June draft, to Golden State.

■ NHL

Gretzky still laid up with bad back

■ Wayne Gretzky, the NHL's all-time leading scorer, remained hospitalized yesterday at Inglewood, Calif., for further testing on his upper back, the Los Angeles Kings said. Gretzky has been hospitalized since Wednesday.

■ The Pittsburgh Penguins signed right wing Jaromir Jagr to a long-term contract. Terms were not available, but Jagr, who had 69 points and 31 goals last season, was said to be seeking \$3 million a year.

■ ELSEWHERE

Racquetball series returns to Westerville

■ The 15-tournament 1992-93 Coors Racquetball Series begins its eighth year this weekend in the Westerville Athletic Club. It will be played from 9 a.m. until 10 p.m. today and 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sunday. For information, call 882-7331.

Compiled from staff and wire reports

OSU from Page 1B

receivers and the passing of Herb- streit will be critical. Last week, the Buckeyes beat Bowling Green 17-6 but never consistently solved the Falcons' twisting, stunting, gambling defense. It was pretty much the same the first week against Louisville, despite a 20-19 win.

"Until we prove we can defeat an eight-man front, I'm sure teams are going to go in and say 'Let's see what you can do with it,'" Herbstreit said.

Solve it they must today, though, because "we need to put some points on the board," Herbstreit said. "If it means getting a big play, fine, but whatever it takes, we're going to have to put some points on the board."

That's because Syracuse — led by Graves, the nation's top-rated passer — has averaged 555 yards total offense in its first two games.

Cap football game switched to campus

Capital University's football game with John Carroll, scheduled for 1:30 p.m. today in Cooper Stadium, has been moved to Bernlohr Stadium on the Capital campus.

Last night's fifth game of the Governors' Cup final between the Columbus Clippers and Scranton/Wilkes-Barre forced the change.

"There's too great a chance they wouldn't be able to switch it over to football," Capital spokesman David Graham said.

— Brad Schmaltz

■ Buckeye notebook / 5B

"I'm very happy (with the way things have gone so far). I think the coaching staff is happy, but we can't be satisfied," Graves said. "We've only played two games out of the season. We have to keep going and play consistent, and when we get ahead, we have to put games away."

"We like playing against a big-name team, and Ohio State is a great team. Fortunately we beat them in the bowl game. But we have a lot to prove. It's a really big game for us as well as for them."

The challenge for the Buckeyes is to stop the Orangemen from striking it big early, because then — past victims have said — the cacophonous confines of the Carrier Dome become most inhospitable.

"I think we've had a good week of practice; I think we have a good game plan," Cooper said. "We're crippled ... but I think we're ready to play. I'm going to be disappointed if we don't go out there and lay it on the line."

That's what Syracuse coach Paul Pasqualoni expects, despite the difference in the ratings or the point spread.

"I don't pay much attention to the ratings, especially this time of year," he said. "We just feel very fortunate to be 2-0. And again, to have Ohio State, with their outstanding, great program coming in here is a great, great challenge to Syracuse."

"It's obviously another big game for our program. It is a big game of the season, I think for both teams."

Cooper said he understands what is at stake.

"There is a lot of attention on

this game; two nationally televised teams, it's nationally televised of speculation about how good we're going to be," Cooper said. "So it's an important game."

"I will say this, the next game (Oct. 3 at Wisconsin) is more important because it's a Big Ten game. ... But in terms of prestige and national recognition, this game is a very important game."

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September 21, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SPEECHWRITERS/RESEARCHERS

FROM: MICHELE NIX 

SUBJECT: WHISTLE STOP TRAIN TOUR

Next Saturday and possibly Sunday, September 26 and 27, the President will be heading through parts of Ohio and Michigan on a Trumanesque whistle stop train tour. Obviously, Ohio and Michigan are two very key states for the President this election year -- and all the big guns are weighing in on this trip to make it the success that it needs to be. Heading up the coordination of this tour is Jim Hooley, who was instrumental in arranging Reagan's train tour in '84.

The train will be made up of vintage cars -- each painted a bright color. The locomotive will be yellow. The President's car may be blue. There will be flags draped on the cars, banners, etc. No theme has been agreed upon.

The preadvance team rode the same train route the President will take. From town to town, I mainly saw small houses, businesses and farmland (cornfields, especially). I kept record of most everything we passed -- researcher, see me for the route view before your site. Advance will possibly try to work out props for the President's route -- e.g., a tractor with "Bush '92" sitting in a farm field. Hooley is encouraging all advance leads to come up with a lot of creative color for these stops. There are two consultants for BQ -- one for Michigan, one for Ohio -- who will be working on the route and site color.

The goal is to win these states -- embracing these small towns, without patronizing them. The President doesn't have to sound folksy to understand what folksy people care about. Family is important, no matter what kind -- parents with small children or parents with grown children, single parents or single singles. Traditional values. Jobs. Church. Friday football. All these characteristics drive the people of these towns. From a few conversations with people -- they want to know what all the numbers, all the statistics and lofty goals, mean to them personally, to their families. We should try to explain the President's plan by way of grocery money, a child's classroom, small business, the house payment, etc.

To date, the President is scheduled to stop at the following towns: Columbus, OH; Marysville, OH; Arlington, OH; Bowling Green,

OH; Plymouth, MI; and Brighton, MI. (Additional towns are still being considered.)

Each site will have its own advance teams, as usual; however, a central office is being set up in Lavonia, MI (just outside of Plymouth).

Advance Leads: Columbus -- Diane Harrison; Marysville -- Teres McManus; Arlington -- Kevin Hart; Bowling Green -- John Horne; Plymouth -- Craig Ray; Brighton (no Lead named yet.)

COLUMBUS, OH

(Carol)

Doug Rodgers

The President will kick off his train tour with a very low-key event in Columbus around 8 a.m. He will make brief remarks before an audience of 300-500 people at the TC & O Depot. (This event is a mild kick-off. However, the true kick-off is in Marysville, since it is the first real stop.) The historic depot is one of the first train depots in the country. It is now privately owned, housing a few small businesses. It mainly serves as a center for the homeless -- operated by Volunteers of America. We do not have confirmation yet whether the owner, who works with the center, objects to our visit. The President will make his remarks either in front of the center or above it, closer to the train (researcher see me for layout of site).

The Columbus Clippers, farm team for the NY Yankees and AAA division, recently won the International League Title. They are big in Columbus. It was a come-from-behind, bottom-of-the-ninth win. Researcher: I have an article about the team if you're interested.

MARYSVILLE, OH

(Gary)

The Marysville event will be right off the town's Main Street. The President will speak from the back of the train to a crowd of approx. 5,000 people at 10:30 a.m. Researcher: you can see me for a layout of the site. A couple landmarks: Roby Chevrolet-Olds and a huge grain elevator. Lots of local color will be built in. High school bands, lots o' flags.

Researcher: I picked up a local newspaper -- the Marysville Journal-Tribune. It's a good resource for color -- high school football, church festivals, names of townspeople, etc.

ARLINGTON, OH

(Michele)

The President will speak from homeplate at Arlington Park -- a baseball field -- at approx. 1:30 p.m. A softball tournament will be going on for the President to watch. Also he will sit down at picnic tables with a few families and later play a game of horseshoes. Approximately 3,000 people are expected.

The mayor says this is the centennial year of the town. Researcher check: 1892, the village was incorporated; however, in

1984, Arlington, a town of approx. 1200 people, hosted a sesquicentennial celebration -- possibly celebrating the first log cabin built in 1834. In 1897, Arlington had its first newspaper, The Arlington Gazette. In 1900, their first telephone. 1905, their first high school graduating class.

Right across the street is a swimming pool center. Evidently, Arlington received a federal grant of \$100,000 to build it. Researcher should check.

BOWLING GREEN, OH

(Jennifer)

The President will walk from the back of the train to a platform built to the side. He will speak before a crowd of 3,000 to 5,000 people at approximately 4:00 p.m. The key here is a Bowling Green University baseball game at 1:30 -- getting the students to come over after the game or walk out early if it isn't over by POTUS arrival. The university is one block from the site.

The University -- last year's Raisin Bowl champs -- will play East Carolina State.

Lots o' color is being planned for this event. Check with the Advance team for updates.

PLYMOUTH, MI

(Ed)
(James)

The President will speak to approx. 5,000 people at 6:30 p.m. The event will be a torch light rally, with approx. 25 (very responsible) people holding lit torches during the rally. (This was done in '84.) The President will speak from a platform off one side of the train.

The train will stop at the intersection of Starkweather and Division Streets. To one side is Railroad Plaza and on the other, Plymouth Yard -- both stores that sell train memorabilia and train sets. On another corner is The Station -- a restaurant.

Advance is trying to coordinate a fireworks show -- no confirmation yet.

BRIGHTON, MI

(Ed)

The President will speak from a platform to one side of the train to an audience of 3,000 to 5,000 people. The event will probably be Sunday morning -- around 11:30 a.m. The train would straddle Main Street and be about twenty feet from First Street. Erb Lumber is the biggest landmark; however, a few businesses line Main Street farther down -- Brighton School of Ballet and Help U Sell Realtors, to name a couple.

This event is still very sketchy. Has not been signed off on yet. But should it go through -- looks like a good site for a lot of color.

ASIDE: While the preadvance team was standing at this site, a guy pulled up in his Chevy Blazer, rolled down his window and said something along the lines of "If Bush had come here, people

would have voted for him." He was referring to the debates. A BQ Michigan staff member said that there's been a lot of negative publicity about the cancelled debate in Michigan. People are upset and the local area is somewhat offended/disappointed.

Researchers, I just typed up the logistical info here. You might want to check with me to see if I have any extra info/color for your site.

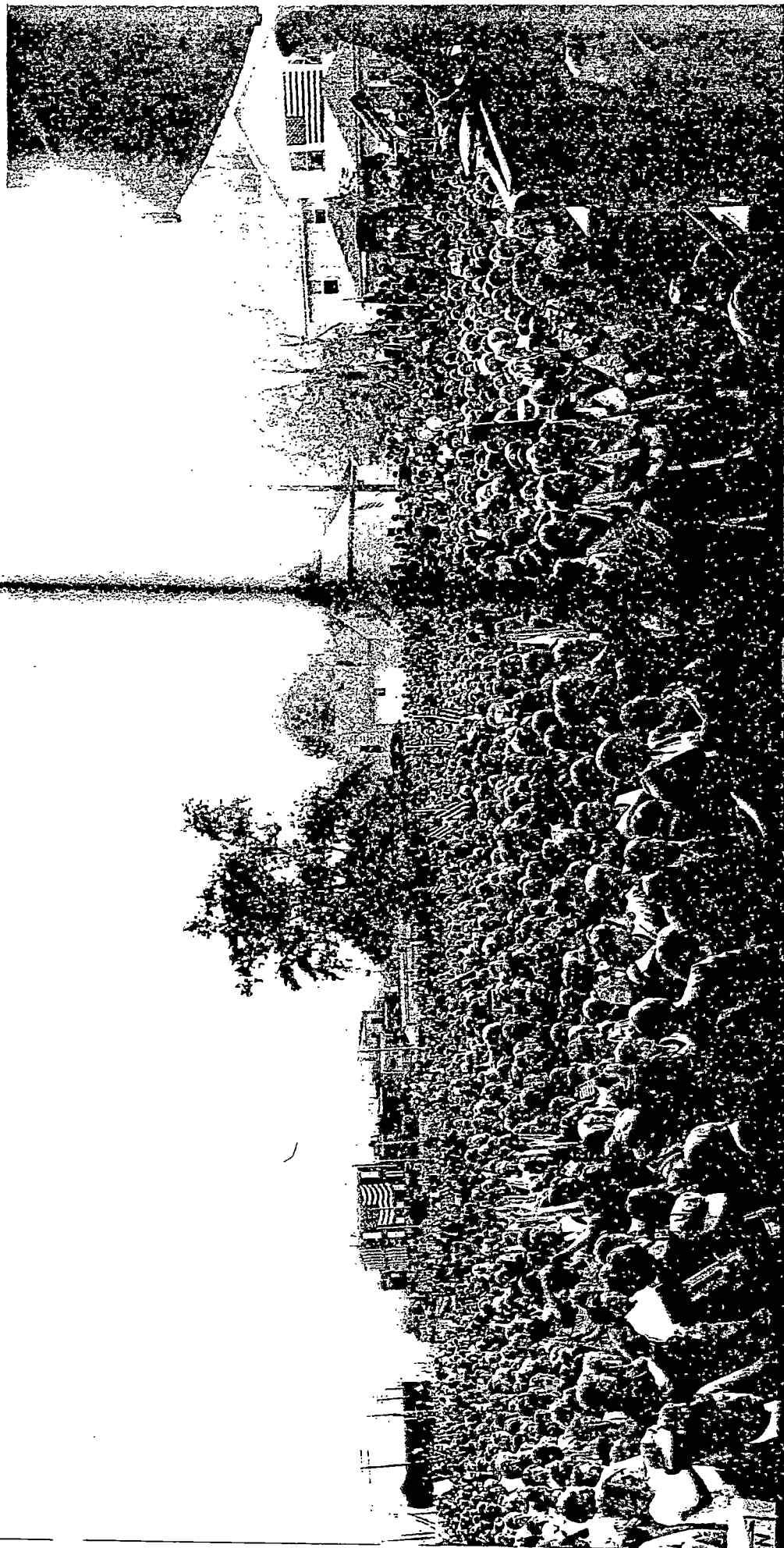
September 22, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SPEECHWRITERS/RESEARCHERS

FROM: MICHELE NIX
SUBJECT: WHISTLE STOP TRAIN TOUR

If you are going to be writing/researching the whistle stop speeches, you might want to look through the attached copy of Reagan's remarks from his '84 train swing. They are particularly good at using color, humor and bad train puns. They also make good use of what-does-this-mean-for-you language, which helps illustrate the impact a tax-and-spend candidate can have on the average Joe's wallet.

Attached is a copy of one of Reagan's train stops. It's from Vol. II of '84 Reagan Presidential Documents, if you want to get a better look. The picture looks very similar to the stops that the President will be making -- except that there will be a lot more color -- lots o' banners, props, flags, bands, etc.



Remarks at a Reagan-Bush Rally in Dayton, Ohio
October 12, 1984

The President. Thank you very much. And thank you, your good former Governor and my good friend, Jim Rhodes; the Members of the Congress that you have met already here—and please, send them back in this election, we need them in Washington—and all of you ladies and gentlemen.

It's great to be in Ohio again, and especially good to be in Dayton. I happen to like Ohio so much, that I decided to spend the day here. Now, as Jim told you and I'm sure you all know, we're about to embark on a train trip through your State. And of all the things we've done in this campaign, there's nothing I've looked forward to more.

We're taking the whistlestop tour of '84 to demonstrate that our government is once again on the right track, and our national renewal is not going to be derailed. I'll be traveling on the same train that Harry Truman used in the 1948 campaign. And all of us who remember what he said know that he spoke some very blunt truths, and that's what I hope to do today.

Sometime back I made a rather big statement. I said that this election is the most significant in half a century. And I said it because the issues of this campaign are so clear cut and the differences in philosophy and approach to government are so great, that this year America will either ratify the great turn that we made in 1980 or decide to go back to the old days and the old ways.

Well, in some ways I think we're like the pioneers who won the West—we can stick together, stand together, and move on together, or we can retreat in small groups from the challenges of a great new world. I think we'll decide as the pioneers did.

You know, like the pioneers, we might remember for a few minutes the desert we had to go through to get here. We've come a long way in less than 4 years. And together, we've put all of that old tired talk about malaise and the age of limits behind us. We have, together, disproved two major myths, fairy tales, about America: that her best days were behind her and that the people

were powerless to solve problems. Do you remember when they were telling us that and that we were going to have to get along with less? [Applause] Well, we have restored hope and confidence, faith and courage, and returned them as the birthright of every American.

In the economy, as you have been told, we reduced inflation by two-thirds, down to 4.2 percent for the last year. We got the prime interest rate—which by 1980 was the highest since the Civil War—we got that down by 40 percent. It's now down by 9 points. We cut unneeded Federal regulations, and this alone will save consumers and businesses about \$150 billion over the next 10 years. Do you know that with a task force cutting back on regulations, we have eliminated your paperwork—government-required paperwork—by 300 million man-hours a year?

In education, we shifted the emphasis from how much government spends to how much students learn. And the result is a renewed commitment to excellence and scholastic aptitude test scores that are going up again for the first time in 20 years. In fact, this year they jumped 4 points, and that doesn't sound like much, but it is the biggest increase in 20 years.

Now, not everything is going up. We got tough on street crime and violent crime, and the crime rate has dropped for 2 years in a row. And it's the first time it's done that in a long time.

We've made America less dependent on foreign oil. We deregulated the oil prices. And, oh my, they said that gasoline would go to \$2 a gallon. Well, gasoline prices are nearly a dime less than they were since we took office.

We saved the Social Security system from collapse while benefits continued to rise. And this is one—let me just pause and say here—this attack, so falsely based, that it's frightening so many senior citizens unnecessarily, I'm going to repeat what I said on a certain Sunday night recently. No one in our administration has any idea of pulling

nio

to solve problems. Do you an they were telling us that were going to have to get ? [Applause] Well, we have and confidence, faith and returned them as the birth-merican.

my, as you have been told, ation by two-thirds, down to the last year. We got the ate—which by 1980 was the he Civil War—we got that cent. It's now down by 9 unneeded Federal regula- alone will save consumers about \$150 billion over the o you know that with a task ck on regulations, we have paperwork—government-ork—by 300 million man-

we shifted the emphasis government spends to how earn. And the result is a tment to excellence and e test scores that are going first time in 20 years. In ey jumped 4 points, and d like much, but it is the n 20 years.

thing is going up. We got crime and violent crime, e has dropped for 2 years s the first time it's done e.

merica less dependent on eregulated the oil prices said that gasoline would Well, gasoline prices are than they were since we

ocial Security system from nefits continued to rise. et me just pause and say so falsely based, that it's senior citizens unnec- to repeat what I said on ight recently. No one in has any idea of pulling

the rug out from under the people who are dependent on Social Security.

And there's one more item I'll mention. We cut tax rates by 25 percent for every taxpayer in the country. Now, I want to talk about that, about taxes, because taxation is an issue with profound economic consequences. We cut personal tax rates for every taxpayer in the country to stimulate economic growth and boost economic expansion. And to the surprise of some people, but not to us, it worked. With lower taxes, the economy created over 6 million jobs in the last 21 months alone. With lower taxes, nearly 900,000 businesses were incorporated in the 17-month period that ended in May of this year. Now, that's good for all of us. But it's especially good for those who, through no fault of their own, have been unemployed. You know, when you create just one job, when you release just one man or woman from the prison of unemployment, then you've changed their lives forever. And that's the moral element of taxation, letting the economy bloom so that the poor and the disadvantaged can have a chance.

Now, my opponent promises to raise your taxes. That's what he says. And believe me—

Audience. Boo-o-o!

The President. —of all the promises he's made this year, that's the one he'd keep.

I believe that the American people will resoundingly reject his call for heavy new taxes, because, unlike him, they've learned from experience. They've learned that high tax rates discourage effort, investment, production, and enterprise. But low tax rates stimulate those things, and that creates jobs, and jobs are exactly what Ohio and every other State needs more of.

Now, let's talk about what the tax increases he'll need to pay for all his promises will do to you personally. If my opponent is to keep all the promises that he has made in this campaign—and we've priced them out—he would have to increase taxes by the equivalent of \$1,890 per household. That's more than \$150 a month for every household.

He started to expose more of his tax plans the other night. He said he would repeal indexing, which we passed to keep govern-

ment from using inflation to force you into higher tax brackets. Now, that would mean an additional enormous tax increase. But now he's pulled back from that. He says he goofed the other night; he didn't mean to say that, according to him.

But even so, his increases wouldn't be just a hardship, they'd be like a second mortgage. But the Mondale mortgage is a mortgage on your future, to pay for his campaign promises. And let me tell you about that mortgage. The payments will get bigger and bigger and bigger. As he puts more heavy taxes on the people and on their businesses, the economy will slow down and slow down and slow down. And after that kills the recovery, he'll want to raise your taxes again and again to make up for it. Do you want to pay for his mistakes?

Audience. No!

The President. Well, my opponent says the deficit is the central issue; we say growth is the central issue. Now, he says higher taxes are the answer; we say higher taxes are the problem, because they kill growth, kill creativity, and kill productivity.

We want to simplify the entire tax system so we can bring yours and everybody's income tax rates further down, not up. And that's why this election is about the future, because it's about growth and opportunity for all Americans. We're talking about the kind of America we'll create for our children. And I think this is why—this, being able to imagine a better future for our young people and work toward it—that's why so many of the young people of the country support our philosophy, and I'm pleased to see so many of them here today.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Okay. All right. All right. All right, if anyone doubts the great renewal in this country, let them look at the bright and shining optimism of our young people—our high school students, college students, and our young working people. They are a new nation unto themselves. And it seems to me that they understand and support our philosophy, because they are idealists.

They believe in people. They believe that people deserve a chance, and that they can

create miracles when given a chance. I'll tell you, there have been moving moments and heartening moments in this campaign, but nothing, nothing that I've seen has surpassed seeing the young people of our country give us their support.

Audience. Reagan! Reagan! Reagan!

The President. Thank you very much. Thank you. And Bush.

I know that you don't want to go back to the tired old past, that time of timidity and taxes, that moment of misfortune and malaise, that "Reign of Error." [Laughter]

Let's talk a little more about that reign, because our opponent's mistakes aren't limited to tax policy. Do you remember the grain embargo in which the American farmers paid for our opponent's foreign policy failures? [Applause] Now there's an example both of an unfair policy and of an artful attempt to get around it. My opponent says he always opposed it. Now that's funny, because in fact he supported it publicly, explicitly, and enthusiastically. He even questioned the patriotism of a Senator in his own party for calling it what it was—a dumb idea. But it's funny that he's having this little memory lapse. [Laughter] As you know, the symbol of our party is an elephant, and elephants have long memories.

Your State, Ohio, would be helped by Federal enterprise zones in which the run-down parts of a city get special help from tax incentives aimed at getting business men and women in there to open shops and run companies. Dayton, itself, has two State enterprise zones. They were created just more than a year ago, and they've already attracted more than a dozen new businesses into the area. Now that, too, would create jobs and growth and economic revitalization for troubled areas. But the Federal enterprise zone bill has been held hostage by the liberal Democratic leadership in the House of Representatives, the same people who want to work with my opponent to raise your taxes.

So tell me, are you, the good people of the Buckeye State, going to vote for them?

Audience. No!

The President. Well, I think you've already answered my next question, which was, are you going to lend your support to the American opportunity team so that all of us together can build a better future for our children and for America? [Applause]

Well, it is the choice, your choice, and it's the clearest, most important choice in 50 years.

I think now I hear the train whistle. [Laughter] You know, that train is the old U.S. One. And as I said, Harry Truman spoke from the back of that train, and Franklin Roosevelt and Dwight Eisenhower also spoke from it. Well, I speak from it because we mean to continue their tradition of a strong and vital America, and I speak from it because I think all of us this year will stay together and move forward with the force of a locomotive. We're on the right track, America's best days are ahead, and nothing can stop us because this train is bound for glory.

You know, there is a mother out there with a tiny baby on her shoulders. And I can't help but say, seeing that baby, that's really—there's another one!—[laughter]—that's what it's really all about, that those little babies when they begin to grow up will find the same golden-dream America that we found when we were babies and growing up in this country.

Thank you all. God bless you all. Thank you. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:34 a.m. at the Old Montgomery Courthouse Mall. Following his remarks, the President went to Union Station, where he boarded the "Heartland Special" for a whistlestop tour of Ohio.

Remarks by Telephone to Crewmembers on Board the Space Shuttle Challenger

October 12, 1984

The President. Hello, Cripp? These phone calls between us seem to occur more and more frequently. We're going to start calling you the Nation's senior shuttle system—citizen, I should say—[*laughing*]. Now that you've spent nearly 400 hours on board the space shuttle, I think that could be your title.

Over.

Astronaut Crippen. Thank you very much, Mr. President. We appreciate your calling.

The President. Well, as you may know, today's call to you and the crew is a bit different. I happen to be on board a train right now in Dayton, Ohio. [*Applause*] And I hope you could hear that cheer from the crowd that's outside the train here.

And Dayton is where Wilbur and Orville Wright developed and built their early gliders and airplanes. I'm told that the Wrights spent about 7 years and a thousand dollars in development costs to build their early aircraft, the one that flew in 1903. Well, since the *Challenger* flies a little bit farther and maybe a little faster than the original Wright fliers, I suppose we can justify the slightly higher development costs that we have.

But your mission adds the most recent chapter to a story begun by the Wright brothers, and you are certainly providing your share of firsts.

Kathy, when we met at the White House, I know you were excited about walking in space. Was it what you expected?

Over.

Astronaut Sullivan. Yes, Mr. President. It

was far more than I could have expected. I think it was the most fantastic experience of my life.

The President. Well, that's wonderful. And Sally, Sally Ride, it didn't take you long to get back into space. How is it the second time around?

Over.

Astronaut Ride. It's just as much fun the second time around.

The President. [*Laughing*]

Astronaut Ride. I think it will be more fun the third time.

The President. Okay, you're getting to be a veteran. I'd like to say hello to Canada's fine astronaut. Marc, a lot's happened since we talked last at the White House, and with all there is to do in this mission, I know that Cripp appreciates having three strong Canadian arms on board.

Marc, how have your projects been going?

Over.

Astronaut Garneau. Well, thank you, Mr. President. It's a great honor for me to be aboard this flight, and I'm having an incredible time, and it's just great to be here.

The President. Well, listen, to all of you, let me say congratulations and tell you how proud we are of what you're doing. I guess as you circle the Earth several more times, I'll be traveling by train across Ohio. So, you have a safe landing tomorrow, and God bless all of you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:27 p.m. from U.S. Car One of the "Heartland Special" in Dayton, OH.

Remarks During a Whistlestop Tour of Ohio

October 12, 1984

[1.] Dayton (12:30 p.m.)

This sounds a little old fashioned, I know, but we could say, from an earlier day of

telephones here, that talking to the shuttle is kind of a party line. [*Laughter*]

But I'm glad that you could all listen in.

Those wonderful people that are up there, and what they're doing, and just to give you some idea of the miracle that's taken place in all this—and which if someone had his way several years ago, we wouldn't have had a shuttle program at all; he opposed it very much—but the time that I was present out at Edwards Air Force Base in California for the landing of the shuttle, they suddenly grabbed me and hustled me up on the platform. And they said, "It's, you know, getting close. It'll just be minutes now." And I got on the platform, and I couldn't see anything in the sky. And I said, "Well, where are they right now?" They said, "They're just over Honolulu." [Laughter] And believe me, they were on their glide path from Honolulu in. And in a matter of minutes, they landed there in California.

That's quite a miracle that we have going up there. But there are going to be a lot more miracles in the days ahead here in this country of ours, thanks to people like you.

So, God bless you all. And I think now they're ready to pull out, so we'll be on time at the next station. Thank you.

[2.] Sidney (2 p.m.)

The President. Well, ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much. It's wonderful to be here in Sidney, and great to be back in the Buckeye State.

How do you like our "Heartland Special" here? You know, Harry Truman rode this State in his whistlestop tour of 1948, and he spoke some very blunt truths. And that's what I'm going to do.

We're now 3½ weeks away from election day, and the American people are getting the full flavor of the clear choice that's facing them. It's a choice between two fundamentally different ways of governing and two different ways of looking at America. My opponent, Mr. Mondale, offers a future of pessimism, fear, and limits, compared to ours of hope, confidence, and growth.

Now, I don't fault his intentions. I know his intentions are good and that he means well. But we see things differently. He sees government as an end in itself, and we see government as something belonging to the people and only a junior partner in our lives.

They see people merely as members of groups—special interests—to be coddled and catered to. Well, we look at them as individuals to be fulfilled through their own freedom and creativity. My opponent and his allies live in the past. They are celebrating the old and failed policies of an era that has passed them by, as if history had skipped over those Carter-Mondale years.

On the other hand, millions of Americans join us in boldly charting a new course for the future. From the beginning their campaign has lived on promises. Indeed, Mr. Mondale has boasted that America is nothing if it is not promises. Well, the American people don't want promises, and they don't want to pay for his promises.

I think you want promise. You want opportunity and workable answers. It's fitting that we're campaigning today on Harry Truman's train, following the same route he took 36 years and 1 day ago. He was the last Democrat that I voted for; indeed, I campaigned for him in 1948.

Yes, I spent a great deal of my life as a Democrat. I respected Harry Truman's ability to stand for what he believes, his consistency of principles, and his determination to do the right thing. Mr. Truman could also make very plain the differences between himself and an opponent. And that's what I'm going to try to do today.

Let's start with the record, the record of the administration in which Mr. Mondale carried a full partnership. He—Mr. Carter, himself—said, "There wasn't a single decision I made during 4 years in the White House that Fritz Mondale wasn't involved in." Well, in those 4 years they took the strongest economy in the world, and they pushed it to the brink of collapse. They created a calamity of such proportions that we're still suffering the consequences of those economic time bombs.

That was no fresh-faced, well-fed baby they left on our doorstep in January of 1981. It was a snarling economic wolf with sharp teeth. The suffering of America, the deep and painful recession, and the outrageous and frightening inflation—these things didn't start by accidental ignition or spontaneous combustion. They came about

people merely as members of interests—to be coddled. Well, we look at them as fulfilled through their own creativity. My opponent and the past. They are celebrated policies of an era that came by, as if history had those Carter-Mondale years. On the other hand, millions of Americans were charting a new course from the beginning their campaign on promises. Indeed, Mr. Mondale stated that America is not what it was. Well, the American people don't want his promises.

My opponent's promise. You want workable answers. It's fitting campaigning today on Harry following the same route he did 1 day ago. He was the man that I voted for: indeed, I voted for him in 1948.

A great deal of my life as a devoted Harry Truman's admirer. What he believes, his consistency, and his determination to do what he can. Mr. Truman could also see the differences between his opponent. And that's what he wants to do today.

On the record, the record of the administration in which Mr. Mondale was a partner. He—Mr. Carter. There wasn't a single declining 4 years in the White House. Mondale wasn't involved in those 4 years they took the country in the world, and they drank of collapse. They created such proportions that they were bringing the consequences of time bombs.

A fresh-faced, well-fed baby on the doorstep in January of a startling economic wolf with the suffering of America, the recession, and the outrageous inflation—these things came about by accidental ignition or explosion. They came about

through the concerted mismanagement of an administration of which Mr. Mondale was a part, and his liberal friends who controlled the Congress.

They gave us five—in little more than a year—five anti-inflation plans—five different economic plans. And with them they managed to give us the worst 4-year record of inflation in nearly 40 years. While it took them five plans to nearly triple inflation, it's only taken us one to cut it down by two-thirds.

Senior citizens were driven into panic by higher rents, exorbitant fuel costs, dramatically increasing food prices, and a Federal health care cost which went up, in those 4 years, 87 percent. And they called that fairness. They punished the poor and the young who struggled as prices of necessity shot up faster than others. Millions of Americans led a life of daily economic terror, fueled by these unrelenting costs.

Well, let's look at interest rates. My opponent has referred to something he calls real interest rates. Well, people don't pay interest rates based on some academic smoke-screen or foggy economic theory. What they know is that when Jerry Ford left office the prime rate was 6¼ percent, and when Mr. Mondale left it was 21½ percent, the highest in 120 years.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. All right. [Laughing] Okay, you talked me into it. [Laughter]

But in that time, the average monthly mortgage payments more than doubled. Young people couldn't buy homes, car loans were hard to get and expensive, the auto and the homebuilding industries were brought to their knees. It's little wonder that the American people were yearning for leadership back in 1980. After all this economic punishment, our opponents blamed you for living too well. They said that's what was at fault and that you had to sacrifice more.

Well, I found that it's not so much that our opponents have a poor memory of this ruinous past, they just have a darn good "forgetory." And one of the things they'd like most to forget is the misery index. Do you remember that?

That was where they added the unemployment rate and the inflation rate together.

And in 1976, in that campaign, the misery index was 12.6, and they declared that Jerry Ford had no right to seek reelection being responsible for that kind of a misery index, 12.6.

But now came the 1980 campaign, and they never mentioned the misery index. And I don't think my opponent will mention it in this campaign, possibly because when he left the Vice Presidency the misery index was more than 20 percent, and now it's only 11.6.

He's done a little slipping and sliding and ducking away from this record, but here in Ohio during the primaries, Senator Gary Hart got his message through by reminding the Ohio voters of the true record. And I quote. Senator Hart said, "Walter Mondale may pledge stable prices, but Carter-Mondale couldn't cut 12-percent inflation." "Walter Mondale," he added, "has come to Ohio to talk about jobs. But Carter-Mondale watched helpless as 180,000 Ohio jobs disappeared in the period between 1976 and 1980." Those are Gary Hart's words.

Well, those disastrous consequences didn't come about by accident. They came through the implementation of the very policies of out-of-control spending, unfair taxation, and worship of big government that my opponent still supports. His philosophy can be summed up in four sentences: If it's income, tax it. If it's revenue, spend it. If it's a budget, break it. And if it's a promise, make it. [Laughter]

All this year he has lavished his campaign with promises that staggered even his own Democratic opponents in the primary. Your own Senator Glenn was heard to say in frustration that Mr. Mondale, and I quote, "has just promised everything to everybody with no thought of how it's going to be paid for." And then he said, "Fritz, you cannot lead this country if you've promised everybody everything."

But of course there is a predictable answer by one who makes so many promises. His answer is higher taxes, and massive new tax increases are precisely what he proposes. A few weeks back he called his new plans "Pay as you go." What it is, of course, is nothing but the old plan: You pay, and he goes. [Laughter]

Those tax increases to pay for his prom-

ises add up to the equivalent of \$1,890 per household. If Harry Truman had to apply a motto to this radical taxing scheme, he'd have to say not "your buck stops here"—"your buck never stops." [Laughter]

When the centerpiece of his economic program is backbreaking tax hikes, you can see why my opponent spends so much time using outrageous scare tactics.

Now, that's not my opponent's only tax extravaganza. He came up with still another one in our debate. He said, and I quote, "As soon as we get the economy on a sound ground as well, I would like to see the total repeal of indexing." Now, this tax is even worse, because it would be a dagger at the heart of every low- and middle-income taxpayer in America. It would mean bone-crushing new levies against those who can least afford them.

Indexing was a reform that we passed—it goes into effect on January 1st, this coming year—to protect you from the cruel, hidden tax, when government uses inflation to force you into higher tax brackets when you've maybe just gotten a cost-of-living pay raise trying to keep even.

Under his plan, here's what would happen to a family struggling on \$10,000 per year: By 1989 they would be paying over 73-percent more in income taxes. For families making \$30,000 a year, this tax would take over \$500 more in '89, nearly \$900 a year more for those making \$40,000, and these assume modest inflation. If we had their higher double-digit inflation rates back, then all those tax collections would more than double. And we're told that he misspoke, that he actually meant to say just the opposite.

But on several occasions since 1982, he has expressly proposed the repeal of indexing. He's done this quite often. In politics they call this, sometimes, flip-flops. In this case—forgive me—I'm going to call it a Fritz-flop. [Laughter]

Indexing is one example, but there are many others. Yesterday he wanted to give a \$200 tax break to every family dependent. Today he wants to raise taxes the equivalent of \$1,890 per household. You know, he's done a lot of talk lately that there's a new and an older Reagan. And he doesn't mean my age when he's talking that. He

means that the old Reagan said things differently than the new Reagan is saying them.

Well, the old Mondale said that tightening the budget and reducing deficits would worsen a recession, and a new Mondale thinks higher taxes lead to a healthy economy. The old Mondale publicly supported Jimmy Carter's wrong-headed grain embargo, and a new Mondale claims he opposed it privately—awful privately; no one else ever heard him.

The old Mondale sponsored National Bible Week in the United States Senate. I think that's fine. The new Walter Mondale says there's too much religion in politics. And the old Mondale called the space shuttle a horrible waste, a space extravaganza, and led the fight to kill it in the Senate. And the new Mondale praises American technological achievement.

But just when you're beginning to lose faith, you find there is some constancy. The old Mondale increased your taxes, and the new Mondale will increase them again.

You know, in our debate I got a little angry all those times he distorted my record. And on one occasion I was about to say to him very sternly, "Mr. Mondale, you are taxing my patience." [Laughter] And then I caught myself. Why should I give him another idea? [Laughter] That's the only tax he hasn't thought about. [Laughter]

Well, from now until November 6th, we're going to make sure that the American people know about this choice on which their future depends. We have two roads to tomorrow: We have the road of fear and envy that he proposes. And on his road you frighten the elderly with false statements; you strive to divide Americans against each other, seeking to promote envy and portray greed. Franklin Roosevelt warned us that the only thing we had to fear was fear itself. Well, sadly and tragically, I think the only thing my opponent has to offer is fear itself.

When I said the elderly citizens—being frightened. Again, these repeated charges that somehow we're nursing a secret plan to undercut the people who are on Social Security and reduce or remove their benefits—I said it on Sunday night, and I will say

the old Reagan said things differently than the new Reagan is saying.

Mr. Mondale said that tightening the belt and reducing deficits would be a healthy economic prescription, and a new Mondale administration would lead to a healthy economy. Mondale publicly supported the wrong-headed grain embargo. Mondale claims he opposed the embargo privately; no one else

Mr. Mondale sponsored National Endowment for the United States Senate. I don't see the new Walter Mondale with much religion in politics. Mondale called the space shuttle a waste, a space extravaganza, and ought to kill it in the Senate. Mondale praises American achievement.

When you're beginning to lose here is some constancy. The increased your taxes, and the bill will increase them again.

In our debate I got a little more times he distorted my words. One occasion I was about to say sternly, "Mr. Mondale, you lack patience." [Laughter] And myself. Why should I give a damn? [Laughter] That's the way I thought about. [Laughter] Now until November 6th, make sure that the American people know about this choice on which we depends. We have two choices: We have the road of what he proposes. And on his side the elderly with false promises to divide Americans apart, seeking to promote envy and greed. Franklin Roosevelt was the only thing we had to rely on. Well, sadly and tragically, the only thing my opponent has left.

He elderly citizens—being told, these repeated charges are nursing a secret plan to remove people who are on Social Security or remove their benefits on Sunday night, and I will say

it again: There is no one in this administration—and if there was, they wouldn't be here long—that has any intention of taking Social Security away from those people who have it and who deserve it.

We see things differently, as I said, because we see ourselves in a springtime of hope, ready to fire up our courage and determination to reach high and achieve all the best. We see a life where our children can enjoy—at last—prosperity without inflation. We see a life where they can enjoy the highest of creativity and go for the stars, not have their hopes and dreams crushed by politicians or taxed away by greedy governmentalists.

The American people are walking into tomorrow unashamed, unafraid. And again, I have to say something that I've been saying so often across this country, and I mean it with all my heart. One of the most thrilling things is to see so many young Americans present at these rallies.

Let me tell you, you are what this campaign and this election are all about. There's one thing that the rest of us and the people of my generation have to do before we leave the scene, and that is restore this country—as I think we've begun to do—so that one day you will find the same America of unlimited hope and opportunity that we were promised and found when we were young that had been left to us by our parents.

You know, I know you're ready for great opportunity, and I know this may gall our opponents, but—it's time for the train to move on—and I think maybe you'll all agree with me when I say just one more line: We think we've made a good beginning, but you ain't seen nothin' yet. [Applause]

All right. Thank you very much.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Thank you. Thank you. Let me just add a little postscript, and then I've got to get on that train. I know in a crowd this size there must be many of you who are Democrats, as I once was. And I must say this: You're not only welcome, but if you are here, I think you're here because—like happened to me once—you no longer can follow the policies of the leadership of

your party. It's true for millions of patriotic, right-thinking Democrats throughout this country. Well, I say to all of you, if you are here, don't be alone. Come on along with us, and between the two of us, between all of us, we'll get this whole thing straightened out—day after tomorrow.

Thank you very much. Thank you.

[3.] Lima (3:45 p.m.)

The President. Thank you very much.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Well, all right. I wasn't going to do it, but if you insist, okay. Four more—[laughter]. All right. Thank you all. It's great to be back in the Buckeye State and here in Allen County and the great city of Lima.

You know, in this job you get to meet some important people—heads of state, prime ministers, premiers, kings, and queens. But I've always said that the best part of this job is remembering that George Bush and I are working for you and nobody else. So, I just thought that I'd drop by today so you could hear a report from your two hired hands in Washington.

In 4 years here, the unemployment rate in Lima has fallen 4½ percentage points. And, you know, if you'll help me send a message to some Washington politicians this November, we'll get that rate down even further.

You've done a great job here in Lima. You've got agriculture; you've got basic industry. You've got some of the new industries that are opening up. You're helping keep our defenses strong by building the M-1 tank at the General Dynamics plant. You've got a refinery, a chemical company. The list keeps going. You're all the things a growing America is all about.

We're now 3½ weeks from election day, and the American people are getting the full flavor of the very clear choice that faces them. It's a choice between two fundamentally different ways of governing America and two distinct ways of looking at America. My opponent, Mr. Mondale, offers a future of pessimism, fear, and limits, compared to ours of hope, confidence, and growth.

Now, I don't fault his intentions. I know he sincerely means it and feels that way. He sees government—as some others do—as an end in itself. And we see government as something belonging to the people and only a junior partner in our lives. They see people merely as members of groups, special interests to be coddled and catered to. Well, we look at them as individuals to be fulfilled through their own freedom and creativity.

My opponent and his allies live in the past. They're celebrating the old and failed policies of an era that has passed them by, and if history had skipped over—as if history, I should say, had skipped over these Carter-Mondale years. On the other hand, millions of Americans join us in boldly charting a new course for the future.

From the beginning their campaign has lived on promises. Indeed, Mr. Mondale boasts that America is nothing if it isn't promises. Well, the American people don't want promises, I don't think. They don't want to pay for his promises. They want promise; they want opportunity and workable answers.

And it's fitting that we're campaigning today on Harry Truman's train—following the same route that he took 36 years and 1 day ago. He happened to be the last Democrat I voted for. [Laughter] And I campaigned for him in 1948. I respected his ability to stand for what he believes, his consistency of principles, and his determination to do the right thing.

Mr. Truman could also make very plain the differences between himself and his opponent. And my friends, that's just what we're going to do today.

Let's start with the record, the record of an administration in which Mr. Mondale carried a full partnership.

Mr. Carter, himself, said that "... there wasn't a single decision I made during 4 years in the White House that Fritz Mondale wasn't involved in." Well, in those 4 years, they took the strongest economy in the world and pushed it to the brink of collapse. They created a calamity of such proportions that we're still suffering the consequences of those economic time bombs.

There was no fresh-faced, well-fed baby lying on our doorstep on January 20 of 1981. It was a snarling economic wolf with sharp teeth. The suffering of America—the deep and painful recession, and the outrageous and frightening inflation—these things didn't start by accidental ignition or spontaneous combustion. They came about through the complete mismanagement of the administration of which Mr. Mondale was a part, and his liberal friends who controlled the Congress.

They gave us five—count them—just in a little more than a year—as everything was going to pot—they gave us five different anti-inflation plans and, at the same time with them, managed to give us the worst 4-year record of inflation in nearly 40 years. Now, while it took them five plans to nearly triple inflation, it's only taken us one to cut it by about two-thirds.

Senior citizens were driven into panic by higher rents, exorbitant fuel costs, dramatically increasing food costs, and Federal health care costs which went up a massive 87 percent in those 4 years. And they called that fairness.

They punished the poor and the young who struggled as prices of necessities shot up faster than others. Millions of Americans led a life of daily economic terror fueled by those unrelenting costs.

Let's look at interest rates. My opponent has referred to something that he calls now the real interest rates. Well, people don't pay interest rates on some academic smoke-screen or foggy economic theory. What they know is that when Jerry Ford left office, the prime interest rate was 6¼ percent. And when Mr. Mondale left office, it was 21½ percent. That was the highest interest rate in 120 years.

Average monthly mortgage payments more than doubled. Young people couldn't buy homes; car loans were hard to get and expensive. The automobile and homebuilding industries were brought to their knees. It's little wonder that the American people yearned for leadership in 1980.

And after all this economic punishment, our opponents blamed you, because you lived too well. They told you you had to

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sacrifice more, that we were in an age of
limits now. Well, I found out that it's not so
much that our opponents have a poor
memory of their ruinous past; it's just that
they have an awfully good "forgetory."
[Laughter] And one of the things they like
most to forget is the misery index.

Now, some of you young people are too
young to remember that, but in the 1976
campaign—8 years ago—they figured out a
gimmick. They added up the rate of infla-
tion and the rate of unemployment, and the
total was the misery index. And at that
time, in '76, it was 12.6. And they declared
that the incumbent, Jerry Ford, had no
right to seek reelection with that kind of a
misery index.

Well, 4 years later, along came the 1980
campaign. They never mentioned the
misery index. And I don't think my oppo-
nent will mention it in this campaign, possi-
bly because it was over 20 when he left the
Vice Presidency. And it's only 11.6 now.

My opponent has done a very good job of
slipping, sliding, and ducking away from his
record. But here in Ohio during the primar-
ies, Senator Gary Hart got his message
through by reminding you, the Ohio voters,
of the true record. And I quote—he said,
"Walter Mondale may pledge stable prices,
but Carter-Mondale could not cure 12-per-
cent inflation." "Walter Mondale," he
added, "has come to Ohio to talk about
jobs, but Carter-Mondale watched helpless
as 180,000 Ohio jobs disappeared in the
period between 1976 and 1980." Now, I
didn't say that. Those are Gary Hart's
words.

Those disastrous consequences didn't
come about by accident. They came
through the implementation of the very
policies of out-of-control spending, unfair
taxation, and worship of big government
that my opponent still supports.

His philosophy can be summed up in four
sentences: If it's income, tax it. If it's reve-
nue, spend it. If it's a budget, break it. And
if it's a promise, make it.

All this year—[applause]—all—

Audience. 4 more years!

The President. Thank you.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4
more years!

The President. Okay.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4
more years!

The President. All right.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4
more years!

The President. Well, all this year, he has
lavished his campaign with promises that
staggered even his Democratic opponents.
Ohio's own Senator Glenn was heard to say
in frustration that Mr. Mondale, and I
quote, "has just promised everything to ev-
erybody with no thought of how it's going
to be paid for." And then again, Gary Hart
responded and said, "Fritz, you cannot lead
this country if you've promised everybody
everything."

But, of course, there's a predictable
answer by one who makes so many prom-
ises. That answer is higher taxes. And mas-
sive new tax increases are precisely what he
proposes. A few weeks back, he called his
new plan "pay as you go." But what it is, of
course, is nothing but the old plan. You pay,
and he goes. [Laughter]

Those tax increases to pay for his prom-
ises add up to the equivalent of \$1,890 per
household. If Harry Truman had to apply a
motto to his radical taxing scheme, he
would have to say that—you know that
famous line. "The buck stops here." He
would say this time, "Your buck never
stops." When the centerpiece of his eco-
nomic program is backbreaking tax hikes,
you can see why he spends so much time
using outrageous scare tactics.

Now, that's not my opponent's only tax
extravaganza. He came up with still another
one in our debate. He said, and I quote, "As
soon as we get the economy on a sound
ground as well, I would like to see the total
repeal of indexing."

Now, this tax is even worse, because it
would be a dagger at the heart of every
low- and middle-income taxpayer in Amer-
ica. It would mean bonecrushing new levies
against those who can least afford them.
Indexing was a reform that we passed to
protect you from the cruelest of taxes, the
hidden tax when government uses inflation
to force you into higher tax brackets just
because you've gotten a cost-of-living pay
raise.

And under the Mondale plan, here's what

would happen to a family struggling on \$10,000 a year. By 1989 they would be paying over 73 percent more in income taxes if indexing, which begins on January 1st, is canceled. For families making 30,000 a year, the tax would take over \$500 more in '89, nearly \$900 a year more if someone was making 40,000. These assume modest inflation. If we had this higher, double-digit tax inflation rate back the kind that they had, then all those tax collections would more than double what I've just told you.

Now, we're told since Sunday night that he misspoke, that he actually meant to just say the opposite. But on several occasions, on several occasions since 1982, he has expressly proposed the repeal of indexing. And he's done this quite often.

You know, in politics, they call that a flip-flop. In this case, you'll forgive me if I call it a Fritz-flop. [Laughter]

Yesterday, he wanted to give a \$200 tax break to every family dependent, and today he wants to raise taxes the equivalent of \$1,890 per household. You know, for some time, over the last several days at least, he was talking about a new Reagan and an old Reagan. Now, that had nothing to do with my age. The old Reagan was the first one. The new Reagan is now. And what he said that—well, he inspired me to do a little of that old and new business.

The old Mondale is on record as saying that the budget and reducing deficits could worsen a recession; the new Mondale thinks higher taxes lead to a healthy economy. The old Mondale publicly supported Jimmy Carter's wrong-headed grain embargo, and the new Mondale claims that he opposed it privately—very privately. [Laughter] The old Mondale sponsored National Bible Week in the U.S. Senate. I'm for that. The new Mondale says there's too much religion in politics.

The old Mondale called the space shuttle a horrible waste, a space extravaganza, and he personally led the fight in the United States Senate to kill the shuttle program. The new Mondale praises American technological achievement.

I had the privilege just a little while ago from the train of calling those people that are up there going around the Earth right now while I'm riding on the train, those

wonderful heroes of ours.

But just when you're beginning to lose faith, however, you find that there is some constancy. The old Mondale increased your taxes, and the new Mondale will do it again.

You know, in our debate, I got a little angry at all those times that he distorted my record. And on one occasion, I was about to say to him very sternly, "Mr. Mondale, you're taxing my patience." [Laughter] And then I caught myself. Why should I give him another idea? [Laughter] That's the only tax he hasn't thought of.

Well, from now until November 6th, we're going to make sure the American people know about this choice on which their future depends. Incidentally, when I was in school, I learned that "Thirty days hath September, April, June, and November." Now, I happen to realize that November only has 6 days. [Laughter]

But just when you're beginning to—well, let me just start again and say we have two roads to tomorrow. We have the road of fear and envy that he proposes. And on this road, you frighten the elderly with false statements. You strive to divide Americans against each other, seeking to promote envy and portray greed. Franklin Roosevelt warned us that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself. Well, sadly and tragically, the only thing my opponent has to offer is fear itself.

Well, that's the difference between us. We see America's best day ahead. We see ourselves in a springtime of hope, ready to fire up our courage and determination to reach high and achieve all the best. We see a life where our children can enjoy, at last, prosperity without inflation. And we see a life where they can enjoy the highest of creativity and go for the stars; not have their hopes and dreams crushed or taxed away by greedy governmentals. The American people are walking into tomorrow unashamed and unafraid. They're ready for this great era of opportunity.

And I just have to say two more things here. Looking around—and when I see these young people in these band uniforms of their respective schools, I have to tell you that all over the country, in gatherings like this, I have been thrilled at seeing so many

es of ours.

When you're beginning to lose, you find that there is some old Mondale increased your new Mondale will do it again. In our debate, I got a little of those times that he distorted it on one occasion. I was telling him very sternly, "Mr. Mondale, my patience." [Laughter] I caught myself. Why should I have that idea? [Laughter] That's hasn't thought of.

Now until November 6th, we make sure the American people about this choice on which depends. Incidentally, when I learned that "Thirty days in April, June, and November" open to realize that November 6th. [Laughter]

When you're beginning to—well, again and say we have two now. We have the road of what he proposes. And on this, even the elderly with false teeth strive to divide Americans, seeking to promote envy and greed. Franklin Roosevelt was the only thing we have to. Well, sadly and tragically, my opponent has to offer it.

The difference between us is our best day ahead. We see a lifetime of hope, ready to age and determination to achieve all the best. We see children can enjoy, at last, it inflation. And we see a can enjoy the highest of for the stars; not have dreams crushed or taxed by governmentals. The are walking into tomorrow and unafraid. They're at era of opportunity.

Let me say two more things around—and when I see people in these band uniforms in schools, I have to tell you country, in gatherings like thrilled at seeing so many

young people who are present here, because, you know, they're what this campaign and this election is all about.

Those of us—my generation and a few generations in between them and mine—all of us have a responsibility. All of us inherited an America that our parents and our grandparents had handed to us, in which the opportunity was unlimited. You knew, when you were growing up, that it was all dependent on you. You could do anything out there, fly as high and far as your own ability would take you, and you wouldn't be penalized for the effort. And our responsibility now, after some years of that having been taken away from us, is to be able to make that same promise to them—to all of you young people—that that's the kind of America we're going to turn over to you.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. All right. And because of that, I'll give you a promise of something that'll take place in those 4 more years. Another thing that I think has been shameful in political campaigning—it was in the 1982 congressional campaigns; it is shameful in this campaign. And that is, for political advantage, to frighten so many of our senior citizens by telling them that we were somehow nursing a secret plan to reduce or take from them their Social Security benefits. Well, there is no one in our administration with such a plan, and if there was one there, he'd be gone.

I just want to set the record straight. We are not going to do anything to reduce or to take from the people now getting Social Security those benefits or to take them from the people that are anticipating them when they come to their nonearning years.

Now, I know this may gall our opponents, but I'll conclude by saying that I think all of you agree with us when we say: You ain't seen nothin' yet.

Thank you all very much. Thank you.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Thank you.

[4.] *Ottawa (5:11 p.m.)*

The President. Thank you all very much, and I thank your good Congressman Del Latta, who introduced me here today. And

I want you to know how much we need him back in Washington, DC. Remember that in that great program of cutting—or spending cuts and tax cuts that we put through in 1981 there were two authors' names on that bill. One was a Congressman from Texas, Phil Gramm, and the other one was your Del Latta.

But I thank all of you, too, for a heartwarming reception. It is great to be in Ottawa.

When President Harry Truman spoke to the people of Ottawa during his whistlestop tour in 1948 in this same car, he spoke these words: "We are in a campaign which will go down as one of the most important in the history of our country. And it's your campaign. It's your welfare that's at stake." Well, today we once again face an historic election. And once again, it's your welfare that's at stake.

We're now 3½ weeks from election day. And the American people are getting the full flavor of the very clear choice that is facing them. It's a choice between two fundamentally different ways of governing and two distinct ways of looking at America. My opponent, Mr. Mondale, offers a future of pessimism, fear, and limits, compared to ours of hope, confidence, and growth.

Now, I know that his intentions are good. I know that he's sincere in that and in what he believes. But he sees government as an end in itself, and we see government as something belonging to the people and only a junior partner in our lives.

My opponent and his allies live in the past, celebrating the old and failed policies of an era that has passed them by, as if history had skipped over those Carter-Mondale years. On the other hand, millions of Americans join us in boldly charting a new course for the future.

Now, it's fitting that we're campaigning today on Harry Truman's train, following the same route that he took 36 years and 1 day ago. He was the last Democrat I voted for. [Laughter] Indeed, in 1948 I campaigned for him.

Mr. Truman could make very plain the differences between himself and his opponent. And, my friends, that's just what I'm here to do today. Let us start with the

record, the record of the administration in which Mr. Mondale carried a full partnership.

In those 4 years, they took the strongest economy in the world and pushed it to the brink of collapse. They created a calamity of such proportions that we're still suffering the consequences of those economic time bombs. That was no fresh-faced, well-fed baby that they left on our doorstep in January of 1981. It was a snarling economic wolf with sharp teeth.

The suffering of America—the deep and painful recession and the outrageous and frightening inflation—these things didn't start by accidental ignition or spontaneous combustion. They came about through the concerted mismanagement of the administration of which Mr. Mondale was a part, and his liberal friends who controlled the Congress.

They gave us five—in a little more than a year—they gave us five different anti-inflation programs, and then managed, with them, to give us the worst 4-year record of inflation in nearly 40 years. While it took them five plans to nearly triple in inflation, it's only taken us one to cut it by two-thirds.

Senior citizens were driven into panic by higher rents, exorbitant fuel costs, dramatically increasing food prices, and a Federal health care cost which went up a massive 87 percent in just those 4 years. And they called that fairness.

They punished the poor and the young who struggled as prices of necessities shot up faster than the others. Millions of Americans led a life of daily economic terror fueled by these unrelenting costs.

Let's look at interest rates. My opponent has referred to something now that he calls the real interest rate, and it concerns him greatly. Well, I don't think people pay interest rates on some abstract smokescreen or academic or foggy economic theory. What they know is that when Jerry Ford left office in 1976, the prime rate was 6¼ percent. When Mr. Mondale left office, it was 21½ percent, the highest in 120 years.

Average monthly mortgage payments more than doubled. Car loans were hard to get and expensive. The automobile and homebuilding industries were brought to their knees. And after all this economic

punishment, our opponents blamed you, because you lived too well. They told you you'd have to learn to sacrifice more and live with less and within economic limits. Well, I found that it's not so much that our opponents have a poor memory of this ruinous past; they've just got a darn good "forgetory." [Laughter]

And one of the things they like most to forget is the misery index, where they added the unemployment rate and the inflation rates together. And then—they did this in 1976 in that election campaign, and the misery index then was 12.6. And they said that Jerry Ford, as the incumbent President, had no right to seek reelection with that kind of a misery index.

Well, then came the 1980 election. And they never mentioned the misery index. And I don't think my opponent will mention it in this campaign, possibly because it was over 20 when he left the Vice Presidency, and it's now down to 11.6.

You know, he's done a pretty good job of slipping, sliding, and ducking away from this record. But here in Ohio, during the primaries, Senator Gary Hart got his message through by reminding the Ohio voters of the true record. And I quote, "Walter Mondale," said Senator Hart, "may pledge stable prices, but Carter-Mondale could not cure 12-percent inflation." And then he added, "Walter Mondale has come to Ohio to talk about jobs. But Carter-Mondale watched helpless as 180,000 jobs disappeared in the period between 1976 and 1980." Now, those are Gary Hart's words.

And those disastrous consequences didn't come about by accident. They came through the implementation of the very policies of out-of-control spending, the very unfair taxation, and the worship of big government that my opponent still supports.

His philosophy can be summed up in four sentences: If it's income, tax it. If it's revenue, spend it. If it's a budget, break it. And if it's a promise, make it.

All this year, he has lavished his campaign with promises that staggered even his Democratic opponents. But, of course, there is a predictable answer by one who makes so many promises. And the answer to his promises is higher taxes. And massive

our opponents blamed you, loved too well. They told you to learn to sacrifice more and within economic limits that it's not so much that we have a poor memory of this time we've just got a darn good [laughter].

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came the 1980 election. And mentioned the misery index. I think my opponent will mention it, possibly because it when he left the Vice President now down to 11.6.

he's done a pretty good job of it, and ducking away from it here in Ohio, during the campaign Gary Hart got his message reminding the Ohio voters of it. And I quote, "Walter Senator Hart, 'may pledge that Carter-Mondale could not control inflation.'" And then he Mondale has come to Ohio to get jobs. But Carter-Mondale has lost as 180,000 jobs disappeared between 1976 and 1980. Those are Gary Hart's words. The disastrous consequences didn't come by accident. They came from the implementation of the very out-of-control spending, the very and the worship of big government. My opponent still supports it. It can be summed up in four words: income, tax it. If it's revealed it's a budget, break it. And make it.

he has lavished his campaign on that staggered even his opponents. But, of course, the stable answer by one who makes promises. And the answer is higher taxes. And massive

new tax increases are precisely what he proposes. A few weeks back, he called his new plan "pay as you go." But what it is, of course, is nothing but the old plan. You pay, and he goes. [Laughter]

Those tax increases to pay for his promises add up to the equivalent of \$1,890 per household in this country. If Harry Truman had to apply a motto to this radical taxing scheme, he would have to say that, "Your buck never stops." [Laughter] When the centerpiece of his economic program is backbreaking tax hikes, you can see why my opponent spends so much time using outrageous scare tactics.

Now, that's not my opponent's only tax extravaganza. He came up with still another one in our debate. He said—and I quote—"As soon as we get the economy on a sound ground as well, I would like to see the total repeal of indexing."

Now, this tax is even worse, because this would be a dagger at the heart of every low- and middle-income taxpayer in America. It would mean bonecrushing new levies against those who can least afford them. Indexing was a reform that we passed to protect you from the cruel hidden tax when government uses inflation to force you into higher tax brackets when you get a cost-of-living pay raise.

Under the Mondale plan, here's what would happen to a family struggling on \$10,000 per year. By 1989 they would be paying over 73 percent more income taxes. Now, we're told since he said that on Sunday night that he misspoke and that he actually meant to say just the opposite. But on several occasions since 1982, he has expressly proposed the repeal of indexing. And he's done this quite often. In politics, you call this a flip-flop. But forgive me, I've decided to call it a Fritz-flop. [Laughter]

Indexing is one example, but there are many others. Yesterday, he wanted to give a \$200 tax break to every family dependent. And today he wants to raise taxes the equivalent of \$1,890 per household. Several days now out on the campaign trail, he's talked about me as a new Reagan and an old Reagan. Now, that has nothing to do with my age, because the old Reagan was when I was much younger and the new Reagan is now. [Laughter] But I decided to do some old and new Mondaleing.

The old Mondale said that tightening the budget, reducing government spending, and reducing deficits could worsen a recession and cause unemployment. The new Mondale thinks higher taxes lead to a healthy economy. The old Mondale publicly supported Jimmy Carter's wrong-headed grain embargo, and the new Mondale claims that he opposed it privately—very privately. [Laughter] The old Mondale sponsored National Bible Week in the U.S. Senate. I can go along with that. And the new Walter Mondale, though, says there's too much religion in politics.

The old Mondale called the space shuttle a horrible waste, a space extravaganza, and he personally led the fight in the United States Senate to try and kill the entire shuttle program before it even started. The new Mondale praises American technological achievement.

Well, I just thought that was appropriate today, when probably right now—or possibly right now, I should say, I don't know where they are—but while we're riding across Ohio on this train, those young heroes of ours, male and female, are circling this Earth several times in that shuttle, which will land tomorrow. And God bless them, wherever they are.

Audience. Reagan! Reagan! Reagan!

The President. Well, now, with all this old and new Mondale, just when you're beginning to lose faith, finally you do find there is some constancy. The old Mondale increased your taxes. And the new Mondale will do it again.

You know, in our debate, I got a little angry all those times that he distorted my record. And on one occasion, I was about to say to him very sternly, "Mr. Mondale, you're taxing my patience." [Laughter] Then I caught myself. Why should I give him another idea? That's the only tax he hasn't thought of. [Laughter]

From now on until November 6th, we're going to make sure that the American people know about this choice on which their future depends. We have two roads to tomorrow. We have the road of fear and envy that Mr. Mondale proposes. On his road, you frighten the elderly with false statements.

And speaking of that, let me interrupt

myself for a moment and say one of the things that I think has been most shameful in the line of political demagoguery. We saw it in the congressional campaigns of 1982, and we're seeing it in this campaign, and that is when for purely political advantage, falsely, their candidates go around telling our senior citizens who are dependent on Social Security that we somehow have a secret plot in which we're either going to reduce their payments or take them away from them entirely. Well, I want you to know that if there was anyone in my administration that even had secretly such an idea, he'd be long gone.

We are not going to do anything to doublecross the people dependent on Social Security, or those anticipating Social Security when they come to their nonearning years. Their benefits are going to remain with them.

But he strives to divide Americans against each other, seeking to promote envy and portray greed. Franklin Delano Roosevelt warned that the only thing we have to fear in this country is fear itself. Sadly and tragically, the only thing my opponent has to offer is fear itself.

Well, that's the difference between us. We see America's best days ahead. We see ourselves in a springtime of hope, ready to fire up our courage and determination to reach high and achieve all the best. We see a life where our children can enjoy, at last, prosperity without inflation. We see a life where they can enjoy the highest of creativity and go for the stars, and not have their hopes and dreams crushed or taxed away by greedy governmentals.

The American people are walking into tomorrow unashamed and unafraid. And, you know, I have to say—all over the country in meetings of this kind, I have been so thrilled and excited to see the turnout of young people at meetings of this kind, because—

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Let me just say for all of you—or to all of you, you're what this campaign and what this election is all about. People of my generation and of several generations between mine and yours—[*laugh-*

ter—we grew up in an America where, for the most part, we just grew up automatically knowing that there was no limit to what we could accomplish. There was no ceiling beyond which we couldn't go—that the hope, the opportunity, the golden dreams were there for all of us and dependent on us, and we could fly as high and far as our energy and our talent and ability would take us.

Then we've come to a period in recent years in which limits were placed; and that hope, we were told, was kind of shut off—that we were to expect something less.

Well, I'm glad you're here, all you young people, because I want to tell you the responsibility that the rest of us have and we're going to meet is to see that we turn over to you the same kind of America that our parents turned over to us, where there is hope and freedom for all.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. All right. All right. I'm willing if you are.

But I know that you, the American people, young and old, are ready for this great new era of opportunity. And I know this may gall our opponents, but I think the people, all of you, agree with us when we tell you: You ain't seen nothin' yet.

Audience. U.S.A.! U.S.A.! U.S.A.!

The President. Thank you. Thank you very much. Now they tell me the train's going to whistle, and I'm going to have to leave and move on to the next stop—

Audience. No!

The President. Oh, I have to—

[*At this point, the President was presented with an Ottawa-Glansdorf High School T-shirt.*]

Thank you. Thank you all. God bless you.

[5.] *Deshler* (6:12 p.m.)

The President. Well, thank you very much. And I want you to know how proud I am when your Congressman, Del Latta, comes out here and introduces me. There were two names on that bill that cut the cost of government and that cut your taxes when we started our new program in '81.

grew up in an America where, for part, we just grew up automatically that there was no limit to what we could accomplish. There was no ceiling which we couldn't go—that the opportunity, the golden dreams were for all of us and dependent on we could fly as high and far as our and our talent and ability would

we've come to a period in recent high limits were placed; and that were told, was kind of shut off—were to expect something less.

I'm glad you're here, all you young because I want to tell you the rest that the rest of us have and to meet is to see that we turn the same kind of America that turned over to us, where there freedom for all.

4 more years! 4 more years! 4

ident. All right. All right. I'm sure.

Now that you, the American young and old, are ready for this era of opportunity. And I know our opponents, but I think the if you, agree with us when we ain't seen nothin' yet.

U.S.A.! U.S.A.! U.S.A.!

ident. Thank you. Thank you. Now they tell me the train's stalling, and I'm going to have to move on to the next stop—No!

nt. Oh, I have to—

t. the President was presented
wa-Glansdorf High School T-

Thank you all. God bless you.

:12 p.m.)

nt. Well, thank you very much to you to know how proud I am of Congressman Del Latta, and introduces me. There is on that bill that cut the deficit and that cut your taxes and our new program in '81.

And one of those two names was Congressman Del Latta.

Well, it's great to be in Deshler, home of the Deshler Flag and home of the Bavarian House. And it's great to see all of you here in this Buckeye State.

You know, in this job I have you get to meet some important people like kings and queens, and heads of state, and prime ministers, and so forth, but I've always said the best part of the job is remembering that George Bush and I are working for you and nobody else. So, I thought I'd just drop by today, and you could have a report from your two hired hands.

We're now 3½ weeks from election day, and the American people are getting the full flavor of the very clear choice that is facing them. It's a choice between two fundamentally different ways of governing and two distinct ways of looking at America. My opponent, Mr. Mondale, offers a future of pessimism, fear, and limits, compared to one—ours—of hope, confidence, and growth.

Now, I know that he's sincere, and I know that he is well intentioned, but—

Audience. We love you, Ronnie!

The President. Thank you.

—but he sees government as an end in itself, and we see government as something belonging to you, the people, and only a junior partner in your lives.

My opponent and his allies live in the past. They're celebrating the old and failed policies of an era that has passed them by, as if history had skipped over the Carter-Mondale years. On the other hand, millions of Americans join us in boldly charting a course, a new course for the future.

It's fitting that we're campaigning today on Harry Truman's train. And we're following the same route he took 36 years and 1 day ago. He was the last Democrat I voted for. [Laughter] And I campaigned for him in 1948. But Mr. Truman could make very plain the differences between himself and his opponent. My friends, that's just what we're going to do today.

Let's start with the record, the record of the administration that Mr. Mondale—in which he was carried as a full partner. In those 4 years they took the strongest economy in the world and pushed it to the brink

of collapse. They created a calamity of such proportions that we're still suffering the consequences of those economic hard times.

When we got there on January 20th, that was no fresh-faced, well-fed baby left on our doorstep. It was a snarling economic wolf with sharp teeth. And the suffering of America, the deep and painful recession, and the outrageous and frightening inflation—these things didn't start by accidental ignition or spontaneous combustion. They came about through the concerted mismanagement of the administration of which Mr. Mondale was a part, and his liberal friends who controlled the Congress.

They gave us five, in a little more than a year, five—you can count them—economic programs they said would curb inflation and wound up giving us the worst inflation in nearly 40 years. While it took them five plans to nearly triple inflation, it's only taken us one to cut it by about two-thirds.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Thank you. Thank you. I'm game.

You know, senior citizens were driven into panic by higher rents, exorbitant fuel costs, dramatically increasing food prices, and Federal health care costs which in those 4 years went up 87 percent. They called that fairness. They punished the poor and the young who struggled as prices of necessity shot up faster than others. Millions of Americans led a life of daily economic terror, fueled by those unrelenting costs.

Let's look at interest rates. My opponent has referred to something that he calls the real interest rate as being quite a punishment today. Well, people don't pay interest based on some academic smokescreen or foggy economic theory. What they know is that when Jerry Ford left the Presidency the interest rate, the prime rate was 6½ percent, and when Mr. Mondale left office it was 21½ percent, the highest in 120 years.

Average monthly mortgage rates more than doubled. Car loans were hard to get and expensive. The automobile and home-building industries were brought to their knees. And after all this economic punishment, our opponents said the trouble was

you live too well, and they told you you would have to sacrifice more, that we were now entering an era of limits, and things would never again be as good as they once were.

Well, I found out that it's not so much that our opponents have a poor memory of this ruinous past, they've just got a darn good "forgetory." [Laughter] And one of the things they like most to forget is the misery index.

Now, that was the thing—and some of you young people probably won't remember, but in 1976, in the campaign, they added the inflation rate to the unemployment rate, and it came to 12.6 percent. And they said that with that kind of a misery index, Jerry Ford had no right to run for reelection. It was so big.

Well, then came the 1980 campaign, and they never mentioned the misery index. And I don't think my opponent's going to mention it in this campaign, possibly because when he left the Vice Presidency it was over 20 percent and today it's only 11.6 percent.

Audience. We in Deshler think you're the best! 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. He does a very good job of slipping and sliding and ducking away from his record. But here in Ohio, during the primaries, Senator Gary Hart got his message through by reminding the Ohio voters of the true record. And I quote. He, too, was a Democratic candidate. He said, "Walter Mondale may pledge stable prices, but Carter-Mondale could not cure 12-percent inflation." "Walter Mondale," he added, "has come to Ohio to talk about jobs, but Carter-Mondale watched helpless as 180,000 Ohio jobs disappeared in the period between 1976 and 1980."

Those disastrous consequences did not come about by accident. They came through the implementation of the very policies of out-of-control spending, unfair taxation, and worship of big government that my opponent still supports. His philosophy can be summed up in four sentences: If it's income, tax it. If it's revenue, spend it. If it's a budget, break it. And if it's a promise, make it.

All this year he has lavished his campaign

with promises that staggered even his Democratic opponents. But, of course, there is a predictable answer by one who makes so many promises, and his answer is very simple: higher taxes. And massive new tax increases are precisely what he proposes. A few weeks back he called his new plan "Pay as you go." Well, what it is, of course, is nothing but the old plan: You pay, and he goes. [Laughter]

Those tax increases, to pay for his promises, add up to the equivalent of \$1,890 per household. If Harry Truman had to apply a motto to this radical taxing scheme—let me again say to the young people who perhaps don't remember, that Harry Truman was the one that sat in the Oval Office and said that "the buck stops here." I think today, with regard to my opponent's plans, he'd say, "Your buck never stops." [Laughter]

With the centerpiece of his economic program his backbreaking tax hikes, you can see why the opponent spends so much time using outrageous scare tactics.

Now, that's not my opponent's only tax extravaganza. He came up with still another one in our debate. He said, and I quote, "As soon as we get the economy on a sound ground as well, I would like to see the total repeal of indexing." Now, this tax is even worse, because it would be a dagger at the heart of every low- and middle-income taxpayer in this country. It would mean bone-crushing new levies against those who can least afford them.

Indexing was a reform that we passed to protect you from the cruel, hidden tax, when government uses inflation to force you into higher tax brackets. And they do that when you only get a cost-of-living pay raise that's supposed to keep you even with inflation, but you find yourself paying a higher percentage of tax.

Now, under the Mondale plan, here is what would happen to a family struggling on a \$10,000 per year income: By 1989 they would be paying over 73 percent more in income taxes.

Now, we're told that he now says he mis-spoke the other night, that he actually meant to say just the opposite about indexing. But on several occasions since 1982, he has expressly proposed the repeal of index-

that staggered even his opponents. But, of course, the predictable answer by one who promises and his answer is higher taxes. And massive new taxes are precisely what he proposed weeks back he called his new "you go." Well, what it is, of course, but the old plan you pay, [Laughter]

increases, to pay for his promise the equivalent of \$1,890 per family. Harry Truman had to apply a radical taxing scheme—let me say young people who perhaps remember that Harry Truman was in the Oval Office and said "stops here." I think today, my opponent's plans, he'd never stop." [Laughter]

interpiece of his economic jackbreaking tax hikes you opponent spends so much ageous scare tactics. Not my opponent's only tax he came up with still another one. He said, and I quote, "As to the economy on a sound I would like to see the total thing." Now, this tax is even it would be a dagger at the low- and middle-income tax-country. It would mean bone-avies against those who can

a reform that we passed to on the cruel hidden tax, ent: uses inflation to force tax brackets. And they do only get a cost-of-living pay posed to keep you even with ou find yourself paying a re of tax.

the Mondale plan here is pen to a family struggling er year income. By 1989 ayng over 73 percent more

d that he now says he mis- night, that he actually the opposite about index- al occasions since 1982, he posed the repeal of index-

ing, and he's done this quite often. In politics they call this a flip-flop. But if you'll forgive me, I prefer to call it a Fritz-flop.

Well, indexing is just one example, but there are many others. Yesterday he wanted to give a \$200 tax break to every family dependent, and today he wants to raise taxes the equivalent, as I've said, of \$1,890 per household.

Now, lately in the campaign he's been talking about two Reagans. He said there was a new Reagan and an old Reagan. Now, that doesn't have anything to do with my age—[laughter]—because he said the old Reagan was the youngest. That was me some time ago. And then he was quoting the new Reagan, and he says I'm saying different things.

Audience member. You look good, Ronnie! [Laughter]

The President. Thank you. [Laughter] Thank you.

Well, I decided to copy him and do a little old and new Mondaleing myself. The old Mondale said that if you tightened the budget and reduced deficit spending, why you could worsen a recession and cause unemployment. And the new Mondale thinks that higher taxes will lead to a better economy. Now, the new Mondale thinks—or the old Mondale publicly supported Jimmy Carter's wrong-headed grain embargo, and a new Mondale claims he opposed it privately—very privately. [Laughter] The old Mondale sponsored National Bible Week in the U.S. Senate, and that's not bad. Now the new Mondale says there's too much religion in politics. Well—

Audience. Boo-o-o!

The President. Yes. [Laughter]

The old Mondale called the space shuttle a horrible waste, a space extravaganza, and he personally led the campaign in the Senate to kill it. Now the new Mondale praises American technological achievement. And while you and I are standing here, and I'm riding across your State in this train, we know that several young men and women of ours are riding several times around this Earth in the *Challenger*. And God bless those young heroes for what they're doing.

Audience. You're not getting older; you're just getting better.

The President. But you know, just when

you begin to lose faith in that old and new Mondale, why then you suddenly find there is some constancy. The old Mondale increased your taxes, and the new Mondale will do the same thing. [Laughter]

You know, in our debate I got a little angry some of those times when he was distorting my record. And on one occasion, I was about to say to him very sternly, "Mr. Mondale, you are taxing my patience." [Laughter] And then I caught myself. Why should I give him another idea? That's the only tax he hasn't thought of. [Laughter]

Well, from now until November 6th, we're going to make sure the American people know about this choice on which their future depends. And we have two roads to tomorrow. We have the road of fear and envy that he proposes. On his road you frighten the elderly with false statements.

And right now I'm going to interrupt myself. I think one of the things that has made me the most angry in this campaign and in the 1982 congressional campaign was when we heard the political demagoguery for personal, political advantage. We heard them frightening the people in this country who have to depend on Social Security, frightening them by telling them that we had some secret plan; that we were going to take their benefits away from them or reduce them drastically. And he's saying it again.

Well, if there's anyone in our administration that had any such idea, he wouldn't be there long. I want you to know I have no plan. And I will absolutely battle against any suggestion of reducing or taking the benefits these people on Social Security are getting or those who are anticipating going on Social Security and expecting to get. They're going to get those benefits the way they are.

But he strives to divide Americans against each other, seeking to promote envy and portray greed. Franklin Roosevelt warned that the only thing we have to fear in this country is fear itself. Well, sadly, tragically, the only thing my opponent has to offer is fear itself.

Well, that's the difference between us. We see America's best days ahead. We see ourselves in a springtime of hope, ready to

fire up our courage and determination to reach high and achieve all the best. We see a life where our children can enjoy—at last—prosperity without inflation. We see a life where they can enjoy the highest of creativity and go for the stars, not have their hopes and dreams crushed by—or taxed away—by greedy politicians.

The American people are walking into the future unashamed and unafraid.

Audience. [Singing] We love you, Ronnie. Oh, yes, we do. We love you, Ronnie. We will be true. When you're not near us, we're blue. Oh, Ronnie, we love you.

The President. Thank you. Thank you very much. And now, let me say, it's mutual.

One of the most thrilling things in this whole campaign, wherever I've been, and in meetings like this, is to see the turnout of young people that come to these meetings. It's so wonderful, because I want to say to all of you young people that my generation—and several generations between yours and mine—grew up in an America in which you started out knowing that there was no limit to how high you could climb, how high you could fly, that is whatever your own ability and energy and effort would take you there would be no restriction or penalty for it. And we just took that for granted in this country.

And then we came to a time when people tried to tell us it wasn't that way, that there were penalties, and that there were limits and so forth, and to reconcile yourself to not doing that well.

Well, I think you are the very reason, and the most important reason for this election and this campaign, because—

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Oh, wait. I just want to tell you—and I'm going to take the liberty, I think I speak for myself and those several other generations that I mentioned out here—what we're determined is that you're going to have the same kind of America that was turned over to us by our parents. That's what we're resolved to do and what we're going to do for all of you.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Well, all right. I know

you're all ready for this great new era of opportunity. And this may gall our opponents—the train's getting ready to whistle, and I have to move on to the next stop before darkness catches us—

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. I know. I wish I didn't, but I do. And I say, it may gall our opponents, but I think that the people of this country agree with us when we say, "You ain't seen nothin' yet."

Thank you very much.

[6.] *Perrysburg (7:40 p.m.)*

The President. Thank you all. Thank you.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Thank you, Madame Mayor, for those kind words, and Del Latta for being here. And thank all of you. I must tell you, I've had a wonderful time visiting with the people of Ohio today. And I can't think of any finer way of ending my trip on the "Heartland Special" than visiting with you good people of Perrysburg.

I've got a great deal to be grateful to all of you for. You've sent to Washington a Representative who has been a tremendous force for responsible government—the Congressman I just mentioned—Del Latta. It's no coincidence that his name is on the bill that finally got control of Federal spending after decades of tax and tax and spend and spend. He is a true friend of the taxpayers and a great friend to those who depend on economic progress to give them a chance at a better life.

Well, now we're 3½ weeks from election day, and the American people are getting the full flavor of the very clear choice that is facing them. It's a choice between two fundamentally different ways of governing and two distinct ways of looking at America.

My opponent, Mr. Mondale, offers a future of pessimism, fear, and limits, compared to ours of hope, confidence, and growth. Now, I know that his intentions are good, and I know that he's sincere in what he believes. But he sees government as an end in itself, and we see government as belonging to you, the people, and only a junior partner in your lives.

or this great new era. This may gall our opponents getting ready to whistle over on to the next stop catches us—

I know. I wish I didn't, but I may gall our opponents. I'm people of this country and we say, "You ain't seen

much.

(10 p.m.)

Thank you all. Thank you for 4 more years.

Thank you, Madame. And words, and Del Latta. I thank all of you. I must have had a wonderful time visiting Ohio today. And I can't say of ending my trip on "social" than visiting with Perrysburg.

I feel to be grateful to all sent to Washington. It has been a tremendous government—the Commission—Del Latta. It's his name is on the bill. The role of Federal spending and tax and spend and friend of the taxpayers. To those who depend on it, give them a chance at

1/2 weeks from election. Can people are getting a very clear choice that a choice between two different ways of governing. As of looking at Amer-

r. Mondale, offers a fear, and limits, competence, confidence, and that his intentions are that he's sincere in what he sees government as an enterprise. We see government as a people, and only a lives.

My opponent and his allies live in the past. They're celebrating the old and failed policies of an era that has passed them by, as if history had skipped over the 4 Carter-Mondale years. On the other hand, millions of Americans join us in boldly charting a new course for the future.

Now, it's fitting that we're campaigning today on Harry Truman's train, following the same route that he took 36 years and 1 day ago. He was the last Democrat I voted for. I campaigned for him in 1948. Mr. Truman could make very plain the differences between himself and his opponent and, my friends, that's just what I'm going to do this evening.

Let us start with the record, the record of the administration in which Mr. Mondale carried a full partnership. In those 4 years, they took the strongest economy in the world and pushed it to the brink of collapse. They created a calamity of such proportions that we're still suffering the consequences of those economic time bombs.

You know, on that January 20th in 1981 that was no fresh-faced, well-fed baby that was left on our doorstep. It was a snarling economic wolf with sharp teeth. The suffering of America, the deep and painful recession, the outrageous and frightening inflation—these things didn't start by accidental ignition or spontaneous combustion. They came about through the concerted mismanagement of the administration of which he was a part, and his liberal friends who controlled the Congress. They gave us five—you can count them—in a little more than a year, five different anti-inflation plans, and then ended up giving us the worst 4-year record of inflation in nearly 40 years. While it took them five plans to nearly triple inflation, it's only taken us one to cut it by nearly two-thirds.

Senior citizens were driven into panic by higher rents, exorbitant fuel costs, dramatically increasing food prices, and Federal health care costs which went up a massive 87 percent. Some fairness. They punished the poor and the young who struggled as prices of necessity shot up faster than the other prices. Millions of Americans led a life of daily economic terror, fueled by those unrelenting costs.

Let's look at interest rates. Now, my opponent has referred to something that he calls real interest rates. Well, people don't pay interest rates on some academic smoke-screen or foggy economic theory. What they know is that when Jerry Ford left office—the end of 1976—the prime interest rate was 6 1/4 percent. When Mr. Mondale left the Vice Presidency it was 21 1/2 percent, the highest in 120 years.

Audience. Boo-o-o!

The President. The average monthly mortgage payments more than doubled. Car loans were hard to get and expensive. The automobile and the homebuilding industries were brought to their knees. And after all this economic punishment, guess what? Our opponents blamed you as being the cause, because you lived too well.

Audience. Boo-o-o!

The President. You remember they told you you were going to have to sacrifice more. Well, I found out that it's not so much that our opponents have a poor memory for their ruinous past, they've just a got a darn good "forgetory." [Laughter]

And you know, one of the things they'd like to forget the most is the misery index. If you'll remember back in 1976, in that campaign, they put the inflation rate and the unemployment rate, added them together, and then called it the misery index. It came to 12.6 percent. And they said that Jerry Ford had no right to seek reelection with such a huge misery index.

Well, 1980 came along, and they didn't mention the misery index. And I don't think my opponent will mention it in this campaign, possibly because when he left office the misery index was more than 20 percent, and now it's down to 11.6.

My opponent's done a very good job of slipping, sliding, and ducking away from this record. But here in Ohio, during the primaries, a Democratic candidate for the nomination, Senator Gary Hart, got his message through by reminding the Ohio voters of the true record. And let me quote Senator Hart. "Walter Mondale may pledge stable prices, but Carter-Mondale could not cure 12-percent inflation. 'Walter Mondale,' he added, 'has come to Ohio to talk

about jobs, but Carter-Mondale watched helpless as 180,000 Ohio jobs disappeared in the period 1976 to 1980." Well, those were Gary Hart's words.

Those disastrous consequences did not come about by accident. They came through the implementation of the very policies of out-of-control spending, unfair taxation, and worship of big government that my opponent still supports. His philosophy can be summed up in four sentences: If it's income, tax it. If it's revenue, spend it. If it's budget, break it. And if it's a promise, make it.

All this year he's lavished his campaign with promises that staggered even his Democratic opponents. But, of course, there is a predictable answer by one who makes so many promises. The answer is higher taxes, and massive new tax increases are precisely what he proposes.

A few weeks back, he called for his new plan. He said it was "Pay as you go." Well, what it is, of course, is nothing but the old plan: You pay, and he goes. Those tax increases to pay for his promises add up to the equivalent of \$1,890 per household, for every household in the United States.

Now, if Harry Truman had to apply a motto to his radical taxing scheme—I think recalling it for the younger people here who might not recall that it was Harry Truman who sat in the Oval Office and said, "The buck stops here." Well, I think with regard to my opponent's scheme he would say, "Your buck never stops."

When the centerpiece of his economic program is backbreaking tax hikes, you can see why my opponent spends so much time using outrageous scare tactics.

Now, that's not my opponent's only tax extravaganza. He came up with still another one in our debate. He said, and I quote, "As soon as we get the economy on a sound ground as well, I would like to see the total repeal of indexing." Well, this tax is even worse because it would be a dagger aimed at the heart of every low- and middle-income earner in America. It would mean new, crushing tax levies against those who can least afford them.

Indexing was a reform that we passed. It goes into effect on January 1st. And it's to protect you from the cruel, hidden tax,

when government uses inflation to force you into higher tax brackets. You get a cost-of-living pay raise that's only meant to keep pace with inflation, but it pushes you into another, higher tax bracket, and you end up paying a higher percentage of tax.

Well, under his plan, what would happen to a family struggling on \$10,000 per year? By 1989, they would be paying over 73 percent more in income taxes. Now we're told—and he has said in these last few days since the debate—that he misspoke, that he actually meant to say the opposite. But on several occasions since 1982, he's expressly proposed the repeal of indexing. He's done it quite often. In politics, they call that a flip-flop. You'll forgive me, I'm going to call it a Fritz-flop.

Indexing is one example, but there are many others. Yesterday he wanted to give a \$200 tax break to every family dependent, and today he wants to raise taxes the equivalent of \$1,890 per household.

Now, for the last couple of weeks in his campaign he's been talking about two Reagans. He says there's a new one and an old one. And he isn't with that last term, referring to my age—[laughter]—because the old Reagan was younger. That was back there. And the new Reagan, now, is me at the present.

But he's been doing that so much that I decided to do some new and old Mondale-ing myself. The old Mondale said tightening the budget and reducing deficits could worsen a recession, increase unemployment. The new Mondale thinks higher taxes lead to a healthy economy. The old Mondale publicly supported Jimmy Carter's wrong-headed grain embargo. The new Mondale claims that he opposed it privately—very privately.

Audience member. Yeah!

Audience member. Give 'em hell, Ron!

The President. The old Mondale sponsored National Bible Week in the U.S. Senate, and that's fine. But the new Walter Mondale says there's too much religion in politics.

Audience. No way!

Audience. Boo-o-o!

The President. The old Mondale called the space shuttle a horrible waste, a space

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extravaganza, and in the United States Senate he personally led the fight to kill the space shuttle program.

Audience. Boo-o-o!

The President. Now the new Mondale praises American technological achievement. And well he should, because while I've been going across Ohio on this train, those brave young men and women, those heroes, have been up there going around the world several times in the *Challenger*. And God bless them for what they're doing.

But with all of those switches in the—

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Thank you. Thank you very much. If you can take it, I can.

But now, with all that talk about his in-and-out, old-and-new style, there—and just when you could begin losing faith, still you find there is some constancy. The old Mondale increased your taxes. And you can count on him—the new Mondale will, too.

You know, in our debate I got a little angry at all those times he distorted my record. And on one occasion I was just about to say to him very sternly, "Mr. Mondale, you're taxing my patience." [Laughter] And then I caught myself. Why should I give him another idea? That's the only tax he hasn't thought of. [Laughter]

But from now until November 6th, we're going to make sure the American people know about this choice on which their future depends. We have two roads to tomorrow. We have the road of fear and envy that he proposes. On his road, you frighten the elderly with false statements.

And let me interrupt my thought right here to say something about that. Political demagoguery is unpleasant at best. But in the 1982 congressional elections, and now in this present election, there has been some cheap demagoguery, political expediency, when he has deliberately frightened, brought fear to elderly citizens who are dependent on Social Security for their livelihood, when he says that somehow we've got some secret plan that we're going to take those benefits away from you, or at least reduce them sizably.

Well, if there's anyone in my administration that has such an idea, he's gone tomorrow morning. There isn't anyone on our

team that believes that. I tell you now, no, we will not tamper with the benefits of the people dependent on Social Security or those that you are expecting when you come to your nonearning years.

You know—

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. All right.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. Thank you.

You know, they try to divide us with envy and greed. Franklin Roosevelt warned that the only thing Americans have to fear is fear itself. And sadly and tragically, the only thing my opponent has to offer is fear itself. Now, that's the difference between us. We see America's best days as still ahead. We see ourselves in a springtime of hope, ready to fire up our courage and determination to reach high and achieve all the best. We see a life where our children can enjoy—at last—prosperity without inflation. We see a life where they can enjoy the highest of creativity and go for the stars, not have their hopes and dreams crushed—or taxed away—by greedy politicians. The American people are walking into America unashamed and unafraid. They're ready for this great new era of opportunity.

And, you know, I have to interrupt myself again. I know it's almost time for the whistle to go and for me to leave. but—

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Yes, yes, it is.

But one of the things that has just thrilled me more than anything in this campaign, all over the country in gatherings such as this, is to see the predominance of so many young people. Look at them. I'm so glad that you're all here, because this is what I want to say to you young people: My generation—and the several generations between mine and yours—[laughter]—this is for us an election in which you, you are the real meaning of this election.

There's been a period in recent years in our life here in America when we were told that opportunity wasn't the same as it used to be, that we couldn't have the dreams that we once had.

Well, I'm here to tell you, the meaning of

this election is that the people of my generation and those several other generations I mentioned are determined that you're going to have the same America when we turn it over to you that we had when our parents gave it to us.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. All right.

Audience. 4 more years! 4 more years! 4 more years!

The President. You—

Audience. Reagan! Reagan! Reagan!

The President. God bless you.

Audience. Reagan! Reagan! Reagan!

The President. You are ready, I know, for this great new era of opportunity. And I know this may gall our opponents—I'm going to say it anyway.

Audience. Yes!

The President. With regard to the future, you ain't seen nothin' yet.

God bless you all. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke from the rear platform of U.S. Car One of the "Heartland Special" in Dayton, Ottawa, Deshler, and Perrysburg. In Sidney and Lima, he spoke near the train stations. Following the whistlestop tour, the President went to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

U.S. Car One is the official designation given the Ferdinand Magellan when the car was purchased by the U.S. Government in 1946 for the exclusive use of the President of the United States.

Appointment of 12 Members of the Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations

October 12, 1984

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations for terms of 2 years:

Jo Ann Doke Smith. of Micanopy, FL, is president of the National Cattlemen's Association. She was born May 9, 1939, in Gainesville, FL. She will succeed Samuel H. Washburn.

Warren S. Chase. of New York, NY, is vice president, Bank of Boston, and currently on assignment in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. He was born February 18, 1948, in Boston, MA. This is a reappointment.

Barbara Hackman Franklin. of Washington, DC, is senior fellow and director of the Wharton Public Policy Fellowship, the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. She was born March 19, 1940, in Lancaster, PA. This is a reappointment.

Francis P. Graves, Jr. of St. Paul, MN, is owner and president of Graves Aviation Co. He was born May 14, 1923, in Los Angeles, CA. This is a reappointment.

Richard Edwin Heckert. of Kennett Square, PA, is vice chairman of the DuPont Co. He was born January 13, 1924, in Oxford, OH. This is a reappointment.

Gerald E. Kremkow. of Honolulu, HI, is president of the Gerald Kremkow Co. He was born January 21, 1942, in Detroit, MI. This is a reappointment.

Lloyd I. Miller. of Cincinnati, OH, is president, chief executive officer, and director of American Controlled Industries, Inc. He was born May 1, 1924, in Cincinnati, OH. This is a reappointment.

Peter C. Murphy, Jr. of Eugene, OR, is president of the Murphy Co. He was born September 17, 1936, in Portland, OR. This is a reappointment.

John Roberts Opel. of Chappaqua, NY, is chief executive officer and president of the IBM Corp. He was born January 5, 1925, in Kansas City, MO. This is a reappointment.

Michael S. Robertson. of Falmouth, MA, is treasurer of Falmouth Marine, Inc. He was born July 20, 1935, in Boston, MA. This is a reappointment.

J. Gary Shansby. of San Francisco, CA, is president and chief executive officer of Shaklee Corp. He was born August 25, 1937, in Seattle, WA. This is a reappointment.

Thomas C. Theobald. of Darien, CT, is vice chairman of Citibank in New York City. He was born May 5, 1937, in Cincinnati, OH. This is a reappointment.

September 27

Holidays

Ethiopia **Feast of the Finding of the True Cross**

Religious Calendar

The Saints

St. Barry, hermit. Also called **Barnic**, or **Barruc**. [d. 6th century]

Birthdates

1389 **Cosimo de Medici**, Italian ruler; first of the Medici family to rule Florence, 1433; known for his patronage of scholars and artists; called *Cosimo the Elder*. [d. August 1, 1464]

1601 **Louis XIII** of France, *the Just*; reigned during the **Thirty Years' War**. [d. May 14, 1643]

1627 **Jacques Bénigne Bossuet**, French bishop, historian, and orator; tutor to the Dauphin; renowned for his oratorical skills. [d. April 12, 1704]

1722 **Samuel Adams**, American Revolutionary patriot, statesman; helped instigate Stamp Act riots; leader of the Boston Tea Party; signer of the Declaration of Independence; member of Congress, 1776–81; Governor of Massachusetts, 1794–97. [d. October 2, 1803]

1772 **Martha Jefferson**, daughter of Thomas Jefferson, third U.S. President; served as her father's White House hostess. [d. October 10, 1836]

Sándor Kisfaludy, Hungarian poet, the *Father of Lyric Poetry in Hungary*. [d. October 28, 1844]

1783 **Peter Joseph von Cornelius**, German painter; known as the *Founder of the German School of Painting*. [d. March 6, 1867]

Agustin de Iturbide, Mexican soldier; Emperor of Mexico, 1822–23. [d. July 19, 1824]

1792 **George Cruikshank**, British artist, illustrator; known for his satirical sketches in *Oliver Twist* and Grimm's *Popular Stories*. [d. February 1, 1878]

1809 **Raphael Semmes**, Confederate naval commander; responsible for the destruc-

tion or capture of 64 Union ships; after the Civil War, he lectured and wrote several books based on his war experiences. [d. August 30, 1877]

1818 **Adolph Wilhelm Hermann Kolbe**, German organic chemist; responsible for development of methods of synthesizing organic compounds, especially **acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)**, 1859. [d. November 25, 1884]

1839 **Henry Phipps**, U.S. manufacturer, philanthropist; Director, U.S. Steel Corporation, 1901–30. [d. September 22, 1930]

1840 **Alfred Thayer Mahan**, U.S. admiral, naval historian, and theorist; author of numerous classic studies of naval history and strategy; his works influenced the direction of naval development in most major countries of the world prior to World War II. [d. December 1, 1914]

Thomas Nast, U.S. cartoonist, illustrator, born in Germany; his pointed political cartoons led to the fall of the **Tweed Ring** in New York City's **Tammany Hall**, 1869–72; conceived the Democratic Party's donkey symbol and the Republicans' elephant. [d. December 7, 1902]

1855 **Joy Morton**, U.S. manufacturer; founder and president of the Morton Salt Company. [d. May 9, 1934]

1862 **Louis Botha**, South African statesman, soldier; Premier of Transvaal, 1907–10; first Prime Minister of Union of South Africa, 1910–19. [d. August 27, 1919]

1875 **Grazia Deledda**, Italian novelist; Nobel Prize in literature for sympathetic portrayal of Sardinian life, 1926. [d. August 16, 1936]

St. Elzear and Blessed Delphina, his wife. Elzear also called **Eleazar**. [d. 1323 and 1360]

St. Vincent de Paul, founder of the Congregation of the Mission (Vincentians, or Lazarists) and the Sisters of Charity. Patron of all charitable societies. Feast formerly July 19. [d. 1660] Obligatory Memorial.

1898 **Vincent (Millie) Youmans**, U.S. composer; wrote *Tea for Two*, *Great Day*. [d. April 5, 1946]

1914 **(Sarah) Catherine Marshall**, U.S. nonfiction writer, editor; known for her biography of her husband, Peter Marshall, entitled *A Man Called Peter*. [d. March 18, 1983]

1917 **Louis Stanton Auchincloss**, U.S. novelist, short-story writer.

1918 **Sir Martin Ryle**, British radio astronomer; Nobel Prize in physics for developing revolutionary **radio telescope systems** (with Anthony Hewish), 1974. [d. October 14, 1984]

1919 **Charles Harting Percy**, U.S. politician, business executive; President, Bell & Howell Co., 1949-61; U.S. Senator, 1967-84.

1920 **William Conrad**, U.S. actor, director, producer; starred in the television series, *Cannon*, 1971-76, and *Jake and the Fatman*, 1987- .

1922 **Arthur Penn**, U.S. director of plays and films such as *The Miracle Worker*, *Two for the Seesaw*, *Alice's Restaurant*, and *Bonnie and Clyde*.

1924 **Bud Powell**, U.S. pianist, composer, and modern jazz pioneer. [d. August 1, 1966]

1926 **Jayne Cotter Meadows**, U.S. actress; appeared in the television series, *I've Got a Secret*, 1952-58, and *Medical Center*, 1969-72; married to Steve Allen.

1929 **Sada Carolyn Thompson**, U.S. actress; known for her role as Kate Lawrence in the television series, *Family*, 1976-79.

1943 **Randy Bachman**, Canadian singer, musician; guitarist with the rock groups, *Guess Who* and *Bachman-Turner Overdrive*.

1947 **Meat Loaf (Marvin Lee Aday)**, U.S. musician, actor; former member of the rock group, *Amboy Dukes*; appeared in the cult film, *Rocky Horror Picture Show*; Platinum Record Award for solo album, *Bat Out of Hell*, 1978.

1958 **Shaun Paul Cassidy**, U.S. singer, actor; starred in the television series, *Hardy Boy Mysteries* and *General Hospital*.

Historical Events

1825 The world's first public **railroad** to use locomotive traction opens in England between Stockton and Darlington.

1831 **British Association for the Advancement of Science** is formed.

1914 **First Battle of Artois** opens another Allied attempt to dislodge the Germans along the Western Front (**World War I**).

1939 **Warsaw** falls to invading Germans (**World War II**).

1940 German-Italian-Japanese pact is concluded at Berlin, providing for 10-year military and economic alliance (**World War II**).

1946 Emperor **Hirohito** visits General Douglas MacArthur at the U.S. embassy in Tokyo, becoming the first Japanese monarch in history to appear publicly.

1947 Colombia cedes the **San Miguel Triangle** to Ecuador, ending a 25-year land dispute.

1950 **Ezzard Charles** defeats **Joe Louis** to regain the world heavyweight boxing title.

1954 ***The Tonight Show*** makes its television debut.

1961 Former U.S. Vice-President **Richard Nixon** announces his candidacy for governorship of California.

Sierra Leone is admitted to the United Nations.

1964 **Warren Report** on the assassination of U.S. President **John F. Kennedy** is issued.

1969 South Vietnamese President Thieu states that the withdrawal of U.S. troops would take "years and years" because his country had "no ambition" to take over the fighting (**Vietnam War**).

1988 **Greg Louganis** becomes the first diver in Olympic history to win gold medals in consecutive Olympics.

Poland's parliament confirms **Mieczyslaw Rakowski** as premier.

1992 ☆ ☆ Chase's Annual Events ☆ ☆ Sept

SEPTEMBER 27 — SUNDAY

271st Day — Remaining, 95

ANCESTOR APPRECIATION DAY. Sept 27. A day to learn about and appreciate one's forebears. Sponsor: A.A.D. Assn, Box 26, Montague, MI 49437.

CABRILLO FESTIVAL. Sept 27-Oct 4. San Diego, CA. Colorful pageant reenacts the historic landing of Portuguese explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo who sailed into San Diego Bay on Sept 28, 1542, and discovered California. Historical events; Portuguese, Spanish, Native American and Mexican dances. Annually, the last full weekend in September. Info from: Cabrillo Natl Monument, Box 6670, San Diego, CA 92106. Phone: (619) 557-5450.

CRUIKSHANK, GEORGE: 200TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 27. English illustrator, especially known for caricatures and for illustration of Charles Dickens's books. Born Sept 27, 1792, and died Feb 1, 1878.

CUMBERLAND FAIR. Sept 27-Oct 3. Cumberland, ME. Horse and ox-pulling contests and showing of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry. Info from: L. Robert Morrill, 203 Blanchard Rd, Cumberland, ME 04021. Phone: (207) 829-5531.

★ **GOLD STAR MOTHER'S DAY.** Sept 27. Presidential Proclamation. Always last Sunday of each September since 1936. Proclamation 2424 of Sept 14, 1940, covers all succeeding years.

KENTUCKY APPLE FESTIVAL. Sept 27-Oct 3. Paintsville, KY. Apple blossom beauty pageants, apple auction, country music show, arts and crafts, flea market, antique car show, Corvette show, Apple Bowl, Terrapin Trot, amusement rides, and an AKC-sanctioned dog show. Info from: Kentucky Apple Festival, Inc, Ray Tosti, Chmn, PO Box 879, Paintsville, KY 41240. Phone: (606) 789-4611.

NA WAHINE O KAI. Sept 27. Finish Duke Kahanamoku Beach, Waikiki, Oahu, HI. Women's 40.8-mile Molokai-to-Oahu six-person championship outrigger canoe race. Event publicity, press releases, public relations, press conference, media liaison, and on-site press room at finish. Sponsor: Carol Hogan, Ocean Promotion, 75-293 Aloha Kona Dr, Kailua-Kona, HI 96740. Phone: (808) 326-1011.

NAST, THOMAS: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 27. American political cartoonist born Sept 27, 1840. Died Dec 7, 1902.

NATIONAL GOOD NEIGHBOR DAY. Sept 27. To build a nation and world that cares by increasing appreciation and understanding of our fellow man, beginning next door. Annually, the fourth Sunday in September. Sponsor: Good Neighbor Day Fdn, Dr. Richard C. Mattson, Box 379, Lakeside, MT 59922. Phone: (406) 844-3303.

PORTLAND MARATHON. Sept 27. Portland, OR. Events include a 5-mile race, Mayor's Walk, kid's run and sports medicine and fitness fair, in addition to the marathon. Annually, the last Sunday in September. Info from: Portland Oregon Visitors Assn, Three World Trade Ctr, 26 SW Salmon, Portland, OR 97204-3299. Phone: (503) 275-9787.

ROSH HASHANAH BEGINS AT SUNDOWN. Sept 27. Jewish New Year. See "Rosh Hashanah" (Sept 28).

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL: FEAST DAY. Sept 27. French priest, patron of charitable organizations, and co-founder of the Sisters of Charity. Canonized 1737. (1581?-1660).

SPACE MILESTONE: SOYUZ 12 (USSR). Sept 27. Two Soviet cosmonauts (V.G. Lazarev and O.G. Makarov) made two-day flight. Launched Sept 27, 1973.

WARREN COMMISSION REPORT: ANNIVERSARY. Sept 27. On this day in 1964, the Warren Commission issued a report stating that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on Nov 23, 1963. Congress reopened the investigation and in 1979 the House Select Committee on Assassinations issued a report stating a conspiracy was

most likely involved. See also: "Committee on Assassinations Report: Anniversary" (Mar 29).

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Wilford Brimley, 58, actor, born at Salt Lake City, UT, Sept 27, 1934.

Shaun Cassidy, 33, singer, actor, born at Los Angeles, CA, Sept 27, 1959.

William Conrad, 72, actor, born at Louisville, KY, Sept 27, 1920.
Stephen Douglas Kerr, 27, professional basketball player, born at Beirut, Lebanon, Sept 27, 1965.

Meat Loaf (Marvin Lee Aday), 45, singer, musician, born at Dallas, TX, Sept 27, 1947.

Greg Morris, 58, actor, born at Cleveland, OH, Sept 27, 1934.

Arthur Heller Penn, 70, director, born at Philadelphia, PA, Sept 27, 1922.

Mike Schmidt, 43, baseball player, born at Dayton, OH, Sept 27, 1949.

Sada Thompson, 63, actress, born at Des Moines, IA, Sept 27, 1929.



SEPTEMBER 28 — MONDAY

272nd Day — Remaining, 94

CABRILLO DAY: 450TH ANNIVERSARY OF DISCOVERY OF CALIFORNIA. Sept 28. California. Commemorates discovery of California on Sept 28, 1542, by Portuguese navigator Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo who reached San Diego Bay on that date. Cabrillo died at San Miguel Island, CA, Jan 3, 1543. His birth date is unknown. The Cabrillo National Monument marks his landfall and Cabrillo Day is still observed in California (in some areas on the Saturday nearest Sept 28).

CAPP, AL: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 28. American satirical cartoonist, Al Capp (born Alfred Gerald Caplin), creator of "Li'l Abner," and originator of Sadie Hawkins Day, was born at New Haven, CT, Sept 28, 1909. He died at Cambridge, MA, Nov 5, 1979.

FALL FOLIAGE FESTIVAL. Sept 28-Oct 3. Walden, Cabot, Plainfield, Peacham, Barnet and Groton, VT. Six towns welcome visitors during Vermont's famous fall foliage season. Send self-addressed stamped envelope. Info from: Fall Festival Committee, Box 38, West Danville, VT 05873.

FIRST NIGHT FOOTBALL GAME: 100TH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 28. Mansfield, PA. Marks the first night football game in America played Sept 28, 1892, between Mansfield State Normal School (now Mansfield University) and Wyoming Seminary. Info from: Steve McCloskey, Sports Info Dir, Mansfield University, Mansfield, PA 16933. Phone: (717) 662-4845.

NATIONAL QUARTET CONVENTION: 35TH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 28-Oct 3. Municipal Auditorium, Nashville, TN. Six-day event with focus on the nightly Southern Gospel concerts. Daytime activities include a celebrity roast, celebrity golf tournament, daily Bible study and chapel service and three-hour cruise on Opryland's General Jackson. Annually, beginning the last Monday in September. Info from: Jackie Leach, Events Coord, 54 Music Sq W, Nashville, TN 37203. Phone: (615) 320-7000.

and 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ percent of the voters stayed at home, and the one-third elected this Congress. You are getting just what you deserve. When you don't come out and take care of your interests, then something happens to you.

And I made this trip around over the country to inform the people myself of what I think is in the public interest. You see, the President and Vice President are the only officials who are elected by the whole United States, and their interest is the public interest of the whole United States, and not any special interest. And I call this 80th Congress the special interest Congress.

They passed that rich man's tax reduction bill, which I vetoed a couple of times, and then they passed it over my veto. Sometime or other, when politics really gets going, I hope I can come out and make you another political speech, and I will analyze that bill for you and tell you what it does, and then you will understand why I vetoed it.

You see, the country is getting about \$200 billion in income, and I thought we ought to pay the national debt so long as we could stand it. But special privilege—special privilege!—special privilege is working.

I just made a statement in Indianapolis that I had heard about what they had done to the housing bill. They have emasculated the housing bill in the interest of the real estate lobby. And if that bill passes, you will all feel it. And then maybe, instead of a third of you coming out, a hundred percent of you will come out and vote for the next Congress, and then we can see what we can do with it.

I hope we can work things out in the public interest. But this price situation affects every person in the country. Price control in the war was a consumers price control, and this Congress said if price controls were removed prices would adjust themselves. Well, prices have adjusted themselves to the

point where they have gone off the graph. They are still adjusting themselves in the interests of the fellows that control the goods, and not the people that have to buy.

That is principally what I am interested in, the people who have to pay the bill. And I am going to continue to be interested in just that. I made this trip around the country so you could understand what I stand for, so you would understand what I look like, and so you could understand, without any political implications, what you ought to do when you have a chance to vote again. And you are going to have that chance not far away.

When this Congress adjourns, the majority is going to Philadelphia, and they are going to tell the people what they did to the people in this country, and not what they did for them.

And if you want it done to you as this Congress has done it, then you go ahead and stay at home next time, and let's have another one like it.

But if you believe in the welfare of this Nation, you ought to inform yourselves on exactly what is best for the Nation. Then you ought to go and vote for what you think is best; and when the majority of the American people study the question, they are always right. Jefferson said that, and it is just as true today as it was when Jefferson said it.

I can't tell you how very much I have appreciated this cordial reception which you have given me in Richmond, and I hope sometime or other to come back on a real political tour, and tell you the facts about the issues.

[8.] COLUMBUS, OHIO (11 p.m.)

Thank you very much, Mr. Mayor. I am certainly agreeably surprised that so many people stayed up so late to see the President! I appreciate it more than I can tell

you. The receptions along the trip have been just like this one. They have been so cordial, and people have been so interested in the things that are at issue in the country, that it has been a very great pleasure to me to be able to face the people and tell them just exactly what I think is for their welfare and benefit. That is what I made the trip for. I have tried to make it perfectly plain that there is just one issue before the country, brought about by the 80th Congress, and that is special privilege or the people's privilege. I think we are going to have this Congress with the historical record of a Congress of special privilege; and I wanted the people to understand distinctly my viewpoint on all these things.

I have discussed prices and housing and the farm program, and all the other main issues that are before the country. In every section of the United States, I know that most everybody is interested in the price situation. And then there is another program that the Republican platform made a perfect statement on. They said that they were going to build up a strong Labor Department. They have emasculated the Labor Department. They have just finished taking another function of the Labor Department away from it. They have made the Labor Department a travesty as a department. And that is wrong.

I have just vetoed the so-called bill—yesterday—where they took about 750,000 people off the social security rules. That ought to be broadened and increased, those rules, instead of tearing up the social security program of this country.

I wish it were not so late that I had time to discuss the whole number of issues with you, but I think the thing that you are principally interested in is the cost of living.

In 1946 they brought me in an impossible price control bill which I had to veto June 30th, when the price controls expired. Three

times before that I had asked them to extend that price control law just one year, so as to give production a chance to catch up with consumption, and restore it, to some extent. That was not done.

They finally passed a law about the 30th of July which was impossible of enforcement, and immediately the price spiral began, and it hasn't stopped yet.

We must find some means to balance this situation. You know, it was said that prices would adjust themselves. The prices have adjusted themselves, in favor of the people that have the goods. They charge as much as the traffic will bear.

What I was trying to do was to maintain a consumer control until production caught up with consumption, and then prices would honestly adjust themselves. That's all I asked for. I don't like price controls any better than anybody else, but it is the only thing by which the consumer could have been protected. We are not going to get any action on that in this Congress. We are not going to get any action on the housing bill, which was emasculated today.

The Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, which is a bill in the interests of all the people, passed the Senate more than 4 years ago, while I was still in the Senate. I sent a message to Congress last February on the housing bill, and the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill passed the Senate and went to the House. And the Banking Committee of the House held that bill until some of the Republicans revolted and 11 Democrats and 3 Republicans reported that bill out to the floor of the House. The Rules Committee tabled it, and they have introduced a housing bill which will be passed under a suspension of the rules, which is for the benefit of the people who make the loans on houses, and has no help whatever for low-cost rental housing, which is what the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill provided.

That, today, is the action of the Congress, and it is almost a crime against the public. But you know, in 1946 you were disgusted with everything, and most of you stayed at home and didn't vote. Only one-third of the qualified voters of the Nation voted in November 1946, and you elected the 80th Congress; and you got just what you deserved, when 66⅔ percent of you stayed at home.

The majority in control of that Congress said they were going to adjourn right away, and they are going to Philadelphia, and they are going to tell you what they did, not for the public but to the public. And if you are gullible enough to be fooled twice in a row, you will still deserve what you get.

When it is possible, and the lines are drawn, and I can have a chance to make a political tour over the country, I will tell you

what all the issues are, and explain them to you so that you can't make a mistake.

I can't tell you how very much I appreciate the privilege of seeing all of you, and letting all of you see me. There have been so many things said about me since I have been President of the United States that I think you ought to have a chance to see what I look like. I appreciate that. I want to thank you very much. It certainly is wonderful to have you come out at this time of night to listen to your President, and to look at him and to judge him on your own hook.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: In the course of his remarks on June 17 the President referred to James T. Blair, Jr., Mayor of Jefferson City, Phil M. Donnelly, Governor of Missouri, John T. Connors, Mayor of East St. Louis, Ralph Tucker, Mayor of Terre Haute, Al Feeney, Mayor of Indianapolis, Lester Meadows, Mayor of Richmond, and James Rhodes, Mayor of Columbus.

139 Rear Platform Remarks in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

June 18, 1948

[1.] ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA (6:10 a.m.)

Good morning! It certainly is a pleasure to see you this early in the morning. Some of you must have gotten up just as early as I did! We have had a wonderful trip across the country, through the Midwest and the Far West. Now we are going back to Washington before the Congress adjourns, so we can investigate further bills for consideration by the President. I hope that we can get some of the much needed legislation which is now pending in the Congress.

I am particularly interested in the housing bill which is pending there. They have certainly fixed that housing bill so that it will not do the general run of people any good.

It passed the Senate more than 4 years ago, while I was in the Senate, and it was known as the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill. I sent a

message to the Congress on the subject last February and they passed the same bill, practically, as the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill. Now that bill has been pending in the House ever since the Senate passed it, and the people have been clamoring for low-cost rental housing ever since the war, and the only way, under present circumstances, that we can possibly get low-cost rental housing has been through some such legislation as the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill. That bill lay in the Banking and Currency Committee of the House for quite a while, and eventually 11 Democrats and 3 forward-looking Republicans reported that bill out. The Rules Committee of the House chose to table it.

Now they have pending before the House the real estate lobby's bill. If that bill passes, it will merely mean a cut in taxes for in-

Suggested Remarks
Train Trip
Michigan-Ohio
September 23-24

(Thank you's and acknowledgements)

This campaign, like every campaign, is about a simple question: what kind of America do we want -- for the young people here today?

I want an America that is a military superpower -- an export superpower -- and an economic superpower.

(An America where everyone who wants the dignity of work can find it. Because just as you can't build a home without a hammer, you can't build a dream without a job.)//

I have laid out my Agenda for American Renewal -- a comprehensive, integrated series of steps to create here in America -- by early in the next century -- the world's first \$10 trillion economy.//

How do we get there from here?

The past four years -- over half of our job growth has come from selling American products outside our borders. So we need to pry open more foreign markets and create jobs here in the U.S. Because the American worker never retreats, we always compete. And we will win.//

Small business is the backbone of what we call the new American entrepreneurial capitalism -- they create 2/3rds of new jobs. Today, small businessmen and women need relief -- from taxation, regulation and litigation.//

I want to reform a legal system that is careening out of control -- faster than a lawyer can chase an ambulance. As a nation, we must sue each other less -- and care for each other more.//

Look at all the young people with us today -- if they are going to compete, they deserve the world's best schools. So I want to give every parent the right to choose their children's schools -- whether public, private, or religious.

These are some of my ideas -- some of what I'm fighting for.

But while I'm trying to find ways to build America up, Bill Clinton insists on cutting America down. While I'm focussing on the future, he's fixed on the past -- engaged in a deliberate campaign of distortion.

I'm proud of my record, and I'll stand by it in November. But if Candidate Clinton wants to talk about the past, I say okay -- let's look at what's been going on in Arkansas.//

Understand The people of Arkansas are decent and hard-working. Frankly, they deserve better leadership than they've been getting.

Arkansas people are like all Americans. We want to take back our streets from the lawless and the looneys -- the crackheads and the criminals.//

Candidate Clinton talks tough, but listen to this. In Arkansas, the average criminal serves just one-fifth of his sentence -- then he's let out on the streets.

(Now, I want to be completely accurate. The Arkansas Corrections Department said this figure is misleading. They say that the average criminal in Arkansas actually serves one-fourth of his sentence. So instead of getting out in March -- they get out in June. They call this progress? I'm sorry, but that is still not good enough for America.)

Look at our federal prisons today. The average inmate serves 85 percent of his sentence. I don't care if you beat up a young teenager or steal a car -- you should go to jail and serve your time. No leniency. No compassion No excuses.//

But don't ask me whose tough on crime. Ask the police in Little Rock. The cops who know Bill Clinton best, have endorsed me -- as the best candidate for President of the United States.//

(What about health care? Governor Clinton says we can't wait four more years without a solution -- and I agree. I have a plan that would use competition to cut costs and make health care available to you and all your neighbors.

Governor Clinton's plan won't surprise you. He wants to get the federal government more involved in setting prices. He wants to put sharp surgical instruments in the hands of the same people who gave you the House Post Office. I don't think that's a good idea.//

But what has Governor Clinton in Arkansas? Five terms in office, and still more than 40 percent of Arkansas workers today, don't have health insurance with their jobs. That's higher than Michigan. Higher than Ohio. Higher than every state but one.

It's the same thing in civil rights. In education. In protecting the environment. (Governor Clinton promises America the moon, while the roof is falling in on Arkansas.) Governor Clinton say he wants to do to America what he has done for his own state. And I say -- why should we let him?

But what about the economy -- the number one issue in this campaign? I know we've had some tough times, but we're still doing a lot better than our competitors in Europe, where they have the high taxes and big government that Governor Clinton advocates.

In America this week, housing starts were up -- the highest jump in a year and a half. The Federal Reserve reported the economy picking up some steam in most parts of the country. Interest rates remain low, inflation is under control, the economy is poised for a recovery -- if we make the right choice this November.//

But here again, Governor Clinton wants to do for the national economy what he has done for Arkansas. And if you got a job -- if you're in the middle class -- you ought to take those words as a threat.

Here are the facts -- pure and simple. Governor Clinton has more than doubled Arkansas spending since 1983 -- and he has paid for it by raising the taxes that hurt working families most.

Governor Clinton raised and extended the sales tax -- over and over. He taxed groceries, he taxed mobile homes, he doubled

the tax on gasoline. He raised the tax on beer, and he even tried to tax child care.

(It doesn't matter if the burp comes from baby or a Budweiser -- Governor Clinton wants to slap a tax on it.)

I could say that all Governor Clinton's proposals are taxing my patience -- but why give him another idea?)

But don't take my word. Listen to Governor Clinton's hometown newspaper -- and I quote: "In the Clinton era, the Arkansas tax system has become stacked against the ordinary taxpayer and consumer, stacked for the rich and special interest."

I don't want a tax system that just benefits the rich -- I want a tax system that helps all working people get rich. That is the American way.//

Now, Candidate Clinton says he has seen the light. In this campaign, he's proposing hundreds of billions of dollars in new spending. But you won't pay for it, he says. All the money will come from the rich -- all those folks who drive the Jaguars and play paddle tennis.

Well, we've heard this before. Jimmy Carter said it. Walter Mondale said it. Mike Dukakis said it. The liberals who control Congress say it just every day.

But how come every time someone tries to soak the rich, the middle class ends up taking a shower? (I say, it's time to take a towel -- and dry the middle-class off.)

If you take the \$150 billion in taxes governor Clinton already says he wants -- throw in a conservative estimate of all his new spending on top of it -- the result should send a chill down your spine.

Governor Clinton's tax and spending plans will cost the average middle-class American -- \$1,500 extra. Those are the facts. \$1,500. To me, that's 1,500 reasons -- to make sure that Governor Clinton spends next April 15th -- filing his federal taxes -- in the comfort and serenity of Little Rock.//

Lets say your a forty-year-old fireman, with about \$30,000 in taxable income. Candidate Clinton wants you to give government another thousand dollar. That money could go to fix your car or or pay your doctor's. I think you ought to be allowed to keep it.

(Lets say you are a third grade teacher, with just \$22,000 in taxable income. Candidate Clinton wants you to fork over another \$430 next April, I say keep it -- and take a vacation up in Lake --).

Lets say you are an insurance salesman, with \$38,000 n taxable income. Candidate Clinton wants you to give the IRS almost \$2,000 more. I say that money could better be spent saving for your kids education.)

This is the fundamental issue in this election. Governor Clinton trusts government planners to invest your money better than you can. I believe that you can invest your money, better than any government planner.

Governor Clinton says he wants to gather the best and brightest -- all the economists and lawyers and lobbyists and bring them to Washington -- to figure out how to fix all your problems. I want to give more power and freedom to the people of () -- because the best and the brightest in America are right here.//

Let me put it another way.

I know Governor Clinton is concerned with his lack of foreign policy experience. But don't worry, he's trying to catch up. This week he was in Hollywood, seeking foreign policy advice from those doyens of diplomacy -- those Modern-Day Metternichs -- the rock group -- U2.

(Now understand, I have nothing against U2 -- in fact they call me at the White House every night from their concert)

But next time we face a foreign policy crisis, I'll work with John Major and Boris Yeltsin. Maybe Governor Clinton will turn for advice to those two little guys who hop around with their clothes on backwards.//

But I want to be fair. U2 is not a description of Governor Clinton's foreign policy. U2 is a description of his economic plan for America.

U2 can pay higher income taxes. U2 can pay a new payroll tax. U2 can watch interest rates rise, and inflation eat your paycheck -- U2 can get used to 10 percent unemployment -- just like they have in Europe.

I say forget a U2 economic policy -- we too deserve something better in America.//

Bill Clinton's taxes are wrong for our economy. Bill Clinton's record is wrong for the White House. Any way you cut it -- Bill Clinton is wrong for America.//

DRAFT*Provest*PRELIMINARY OUTLINE SCHEDULEFriday, September 25, 1992

10:05 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives Port of Columbus
(E.D.T.) International Airport, Columbus, Ohio.

10:15 pm MOTORCADE departs Port of Columbus International
Airport en route Sheraton Inn Hotel.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

10:30 pm MOTORCADE arrives Sheraton Inn Hotel.
RON Columbus, Ohio

Saturday, September 26, 1992

9:20 am MOTORCADE departs Sheraton Inn Hotel en route
Train Station.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

9:40 am MOTORCADE arrives Train Station.

- * COLUMBUS "SPIRIT OF AMERICA" SEND OFF
 - Open Press
 - Brief Remarks
 - (9:45 am - 10:05 am)

10:15 am TRAIN departs Columbus, Ohio en route Marysville,
Ohio.

(Track Time: 45 Minutes)

11:00 am TRAIN arrives Marysville, Ohio.

- * ADDRESS MARYSVILLE MAIN STREET
 - Open Press
 - Remarks
 - Gift Presentation
 - (11:15 am - 11:45 am)

back of train
-500 people
-look for word to my
day -- see
-vehicual

- Mrs. Burh Intro.
- 10-12 minutes.
- 10,000 people

DRAFT

12:00 pm

TRAIN departs Marysville, Ohio en route Arlington, Ohio.

(Track Time: 1 Hour 15 Minutes)
(By-pass: Kenton)

1:15 pm

TRAIN arrives Arlington, Ohio.

- * ARLINGTON CENTENNIAL FAMILY PICNIC
- Open Press
 - Lunch
 - Brief Remarks
 - Question and Answer Sessionⁿ
 - Mix and Mingle
 - (1:30 pm - 2:30 pm)

- town village
- 1,200 people
- pit
- pitcher mound
- hard-hold strike
- couple conds.
- 11.10.10

2:45 pm

TRAIN departs Arlington, Ohio en route Bowling Green, Ohio.

(Track Time: 1 Hour 15 Minutes)
(By-pass: Findlay)

4:00 pm

TRAIN arrives Bowling Green, Ohio.

- * ADDRESS BOWLING GREEN COMMUNITY
- Open Press
 - Remarks
 - Gift Presentation
 - (4:15 pm - 4:45 pm)

- Dem. Administration
- huge
- 15 to 20,000 people
- 10-12 minutes
- introduce?

5:00 pm

TRAIN departs Bowling Green, Ohio en route Plymouth, Michigan.

(Track Time: 2 Hours 30 Minutes)

7:30 pm

TRAIN arrives Plymouth, Michigan.

- * ADDRESS PLYMOUTH RALLY
- Open Press
 - Remarks
 - Toast Lectern
 - (7:45 pm - 8:10 pm)

Torch light rally
- Coaxer Encher
- 10-12 minutes
- fireworks

8:20 pm

MOTORCADE departs Plymouth, Michigan en route Livonia, Michigan.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

DRAFT

8:35 pm

MOTORCADE arrives Marriott Hotel, Livonia, Michigan.

RON Livonia, Michigan

Sunday, September 27, 1992

10:05 am

MOTORCADE departs Marriott Hotel en route Plymouth, Michigan.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

10:20 am

MOTORCADE arrives Plymouth Train Station, Plymouth, Michigan.

10:30 am

TRAIN departs Plymouth, Michigan en route Wixom, Michigan.

(Track Time: 30 Minutes)

11:00 am

TRAIN arrives Wixom, Michigan.

-small crowd
-Cate Handcock
-Bill Lincoln
-other

- * ADDRESS WIXOM COMMUNITY
 - Open Press
 - Remarks
 - Gift Presentation
 - (11:15 am - 11:45 am)

12:00 pm

TRAIN departs Wixom, Michigan en route Holly, Michigan.

(Track Time: 30 Minutes)

12:30 pm

TRAIN arrives Holly, Michigan.

- back of train
Mayor Regan
- female Mayor
- why would the one
here.
- 10 to 12.

- * ADDRESS HISTORIC HOLLY BROAD STREET
 - Open Press
 - Remarks
 - Gift Presentation
 - (12:45 pm - 1:15 pm)
- * BRUNCH AT HISTORIC HOLLY HOTEL WITH HOLLY RESIDENTS
 - Expanded Pool
 - (1:25 pm - 2:05 pm)

DRAFT

2:15 pm

TRAIN departs Holly, Michigan en route Grand Blanc, Michigan.

(Track Time: 15 Minutes)

2:30 pm

TRAIN arrives Grand Blanc, Michigan.

*a 10-12 minutes
- back of train,
- final*

* ADDRESS GRAND BLANC COMMUNITY

- Open Press
- Remarks
- Gift Presentation
- (2:45 pm - 3:15 pm)

3:30 pm

MOTORCADE departs Grand Blanc, Michigan en route Flint, Michigan.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

3:45 pm

MOTORCADE arrives Bishop International Airport, Flint, Michigan.

3:50 pm

AIR FORCE ONE departs Flint, Michigan en route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 15 Minutes)
(Time Change: None)
(Interchange: No)

5:05 pm

AIR FORCE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

5:15 pm

MARINE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route White House.

5:25 pm

MARINE ONE arrives White House.



OFFICE OF
PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE
COVER PAGE

TO: KAREN GROOMES

FROM: SUZANNE FAULK

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 5
(including cover page)

DATE: 23 AUG 92

TIME: 6:50 PM

MESSAGE:

Please call if you have
any questions or need
any information.

I can be reached either
at the Staff Office in

Livonia, Michigan or in
my room (#644 at Marriott)
Page 4330. Thks. Suzanne

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS WITH THE TRANSMISSION PLEASE CALL

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

FAX TRANSMISSION

CSXFFI

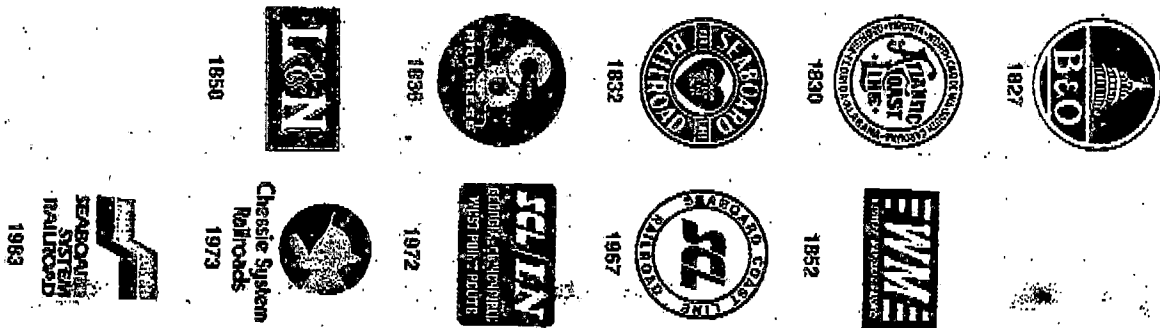


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Presidential
 Whistle-stop Tour
 1992

**Presidents and Parlor Cars:
From the B&O Railroad
to
CSX Transportation**

Presidential Campaigns and Whistle-stop Trains

CSX Transportation Inc. and its predecessor railroads have been an important part of presidential travel and campaigns almost since the birth of railroading. After all, the predecessor Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the nation's first common carrier founded in 1827, served Washington, D.C.

In December 1830, John Quincy Adams — though it was after he had left the presidency — wrote of traveling on “the new and frightening horse-drawn railway cars” of the B&O for 13 miles from Ellicott's Mills, Md., to Baltimore.

Andrew Jackson was the first sitting president to ride a train, traveling over the same B&O line, except this trip was pulled by the steam engine *Atlantic*.

Among the other firsts recorded by the B&O was the first president-elect to ride a train to his inauguration. William Henry Harrison rode in a coach provided by the B&O from Frederick, Md., to Baltimore on Feb. 6, 1841, and continuing to Washington three days later.

As the country's fledgling railroad network expanded, train travel increasingly became more convenient and less stressful than other transportation modes of the time. Yet, presidents traveled little in those early days in stark contrast to today's chief executives, who almost routinely travel around the world.

One early president who did venture out was James K. Polk, who arranged a visit to his alma mater, the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, in 1847. Polk wrote about his experience as he proceeded south May 29 on the Raleigh & Gaston line, which later became part of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, another CSXT predecessor.

“At intervals of every few miles, and especially at all the railroad depots, many persons, male and female, were assembled to see me,” Polk wrote. “At most of these places, I descended from the cars and shook hands with as many of them as time would permit.”

President Chester Arthur's railroad trip was another matter. On April 5, 1883, Arthur set out for Florida to do some fishing. Claiming his trip was a much-needed vacation, he consistently ignored the crowds along the way on railroads that later were grouped under the CSXT predecessor Atlantic Coast Line Railroad banner. By 11 p.m. though, in the stifling heat of Wilmington, N.C., he ventured out while crews with turpentine torches changed the wheels under his car from the Wilmington & Weldon's standard-gauge set to the Wilmington & Manchester's five-foot gauge. Finally, curious onlookers were satisfied.

For the same reason that Arthur hid from view, those aspiring to the highest office actively sought the public exposure that trains trips would bring.

Three-time candidate William Jennings Bryan campaigned in 1896 from the back of a private car loaned by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, another CSXT predecessor. Charles B. Ryan, then assistant general passenger agent, suggested to company President M.E. Ingalls that the nominee be given free use of a business car while traveling on the C&O. Ryan felt it would be good publicity. Ingalls, said to be a Democrat but not a free-silver man like the Silver-Tongued Orator, reluctantly agreed to the plan.

As Republican Warren Harding and his wife campaigned on the B&O in 1920, a spring on one of their private car's wheel assemblies broke at Millwood, W.Va., derailing the car and giving them a wild ride across a trestle. Only a guardrail prevented them from falling into the Ohio River. The Hardings were unhurt and continued on in another private car. The candidate used the incident in his next campaign stop at Mason City, likening his proposed administration to a “guardrail” that would prevent Democratic “derailments.”

By the 1920 election, the whistle-stop campaign was well-entrenched as a technique of American politics, and presidents enjoyed the speed and efficiency of the nation's railroads. Until Calvin Coolidge, that is.

Eschewing the presidential special and its extra cost, the frugal Coolidge rode the B&O to Chicago in December 1924 in a standard sleeper filled with other passengers. Coolidge found his compartment too hot with the door closed, but when he opened it, passengers streamed by for a look. In the diner, he ordered a \$1.25 dinner of clam chowder, oysters, turkey and ham, glaring back at the passengers who stared at him. Thus, the railroads serving Washington, D.C., decided among themselves to return to special trains for Coolidge, simply calling them extra sections of regular trains and charging the standard fares.

One of Herbert Hoover's experiences with the B&O was tense, owing to the presidential train narrowly missing a collision with an automobile as the train returned to Washington from Louisville, Ky., on Oct. 23, 1929. Two men had placed an automobile on the track at a crossing five miles north of New Albany, Ind. Neighbors saw it and pushed the car out of the way. Later, it was determined that the owner of the second-hand Cadillac owed \$35 on the car. Not having the money, the owner and a friend pushed it onto the track hoping a train would hit the car and the owner would collect the insurance. They had no idea the President's train was due.

Franklin Roosevelt was an avid user of the railroad, making nearly 400 rail trips over 358,000 miles during his 12 years in office, many of them on the armor-plated private car *Ferdinand Magellan*. During World War II, most of Roosevelt's rail trips were secret: reporters went along but couldn't file their stories until the trip was concluded. One such journey began on April 10, 1943, as Roosevelt set off to inspect military installations around the country. The first stop for this trip shrouded in secrecy was at Alexandria, Va. — on the CSXT predecessor Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad — just across the Potomac River from Washington. The reason? To pick up some horse meat for Sister, an Irish setter belonging to Roosevelt's cousin. The dog's dietary needs had been overlooked by White House personnel.

Harry Truman continued Roosevelt's tradition, traveling on the B&O often between Washington and St. Louis enroute to his home in Missouri. Truman, the incumbent, defeated Thomas E. Dewey in 1948, despite what the polls indicated at the time. (The famous picture of Truman holding aloft the *Chicago Tribune* banner headline "Dewey Defeats Truman," was taken Nov. 3, 1948 as the president stood at the rear of the *Ferdinand Magellan* at St. Louis Union Station.) Among the reasons for Truman's victory is the vigorous whistle-stop tour he made, covering 21,000 miles in 17 trips, and making more than 300 speeches. One such trip was over the same route that President Ronald Reagan used when he traveled aboard the CSXT predecessor Chessie System's *Heartland Special* in 1984.

High drama rode the rails with Dwight Eisenhower in 1952 during the last of the major whistle-stop campaigns as airplanes began to replace trains as the preferred way to travel. As Ike's train traveled through the Midwest and Vice Presidential nominee Richard Nixon's special traveled in the West, news reports surfaced about an alleged secret fund with Nixon ties. Eisenhower, debating whether to drop Nixon from the ticket, rolled up the B&O from Kenova, W.Va., to Wheeling on Sept. 24 for a face-to-face meeting with Nixon, who had flown aboard a DC-6 to Wheeling. Emerging from the meeting, Eisenhower gave Nixon a vote of confidence and he remained on the ticket.

Reagan was the last president to ride a train, making the previously mentioned *Heartland Special* trip from Dayton to Perrysburg, Ohio, on Oct. 12, 1984. Reagan used the *Ferdinand Magellan*, resurrected from the Gold Coast Railroad Museum in Miami, Fla. (The museum was heavily damaged by Hurricane Andrew on Aug. 24, 1992, but the *Magellan* with its armor plating sustained only minor damage.)

"For a number of years after the war, all my travel was by train and frankly I enjoyed it that way," Reagan said. "When the opportunity came ... to do an old-fashioned whistle-stop, I was delighted. I enjoyed that ride through Ohio and have nothing but happy memories of it."

**A Brief History of
CSX Transportation
1827-1992**

How did Jacksonville become the headquarters of the nation's largest railroad?

A lot of history has gone into the making of CSX Transportation, the nation's largest railroad.* You probably remember learning in grade school about the Baltimore & Ohio, formed in 1827 as the nation's first railroad. The B&O is just one of hundreds of early railroads that have evolved into CSX Transportation. There were a lot of other historic names, some of them mentioned on the following pages.

So how did Jacksonville come to be headquarters for America's oldest and largest railroad?

The history of railroads in Jacksonville goes back to the early 1850s, when Dr. Abel Seymour Baldwin built the first rail line — the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad — and extended it in 1857 to Alligator, later to become Lake City. Meanwhile, U.S. Sen. David L. Yulee started the Florida Railroad, from Fernandina to Cedar Key. (The towns of Baldwin and Yulee are named for these railroad pioneers.)

Along came Henry Flagler in 1880s, extending the railroad from Jacksonville south, opening up Florida's east coast, while another rail pioneer, Henry Plant, was doing the same thing on the gulf coast. (Flagler County and Plant City bear their names.)

However, Jacksonville's emergence as a major railroad headquarters city did not begin until the late 1950s, when Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, which had outgrown its headquarters in Wilmington, N.C., started looking for a new home.

Jacksonville was one of several southern cities under consideration, but with a well-organized effort from the business and political communities, Jacksonville won out in 1958 and ACL began construction of its new headquarters building on the St. Johns River. In July 1960, ACL completed its move of 950 employees and their families and officially

*Largest in terms of revenue, track miles, and number of employees

opened the new building.

In 1967, Seaboard Air Line Railroad, then headquartered in Richmond, Va., and Atlantic Coast Line merged to create Seaboard Coast Line Railroad, with headquarters in Jacksonville.

In 1982, Seaboard Coast Line merged with some famous subsidiary lines — the Louisville & Nashville, the Clinchfield, the Georgia Railroad and the West Point Route — and created Seaboard System Railroad. The headquarters, however, remained in Jacksonville.

A little earlier, in 1980, Seaboard had merged with Chessie System Railroads to form CSX Corporation. But Seaboard and Chessie continued to operate separately with Seaboard headquarters in Jacksonville and Chessie headquarters in Cleveland and Baltimore.

In 1985, Seaboard and Chessie started consolidating operations, closing the headquarters in Cleveland. For the next five years, Jacksonville and Baltimore shared headquarters functions with Jacksonville as the focal point of railroad operations.

Now, in 1992, the headquarters functions in Baltimore are being relocated to Jacksonville. And that's how Jacksonville became headquarters for CSX Transportation, and home for more than 5,000 of the company's 35,000 employees.

CSX Transportation: 165 Years old and still going strong

The history of CSX Transportation — steeped in tradition — actually began in 1827 with the birth of the **Baltimore & Ohio Railroad**, the nation's first railroad. A short time later, two other branches of what is now the CSX family tree were formed: the **Petersburg Railroad**, the first of the lines that would eventually make up the **Atlantic Coast Line Railroad**, was chartered in 1830; and the **Portsmouth & Roanoke Rail Road**, first predecessor of the **Seaboard Air Line Railroad**, was organized in 1832. Both the Petersburg and the Roanoke were chartered in Virginia.

Two years later, the **Georgia Railroad**, which connected Augusta and Atlanta, was formed. The line gained added importance in 1836 when it became the **Georgia Railroad and Banking Company**.

In 1847, the **West Point Route** — which ran some 81 miles between South Atlanta and West Point, Georgia — was formed. Ten years later the road's name was changed to **Atlanta & West Point**. The Georgia Railroad and the West Point Route later became subsidiaries of Atlantic Coast Line.

The **Chesapeake & Ohio Railway**, one of the principal early corridors of transportation in Virginia, was chartered in 1836. Four decades later, the C&O was completed from Richmond to the Ohio River; the western terminus of the road was the new city of Huntington, W. Va.

By the late 1840s, CSX predecessors had begun their western migration.

In 1849, an ancestor of the **Chicago & Eastern Illinois** was chartered to build north from Evansville, Ind., along the Ohio River.

The road reached Vincennes, Ind., in 1853 and Terre Haute in 1854. By the turn of the century, C&EI had put together a line all the way south to Thebes, Ill., on the

Mississippi River.

The **Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway** — another major link in the western chain — was founded in 1845. The first nine miles of the line from Nashville opened six years later, and by 1853, the line had crossed Cumberland Mountain and reached the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, Ala.

The **Louisville & Nashville Railroad** came into being in 1850 when it was granted a charter by the Commonwealth of Kentucky "to build a railroad between Louisville and the Tennessee state line in the direction of Nashville." By the time the Civil War began in 1861, "Old Reliable," as the L&N was known, had 269 miles of track.

At the close of the war, L&N began a program of expansion, and in the next 30 years the railroad was extended to Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Birmingham, and the Gulf ports of Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans.

In May 1852, the Maryland General Assembly granted a charter to the **Baltimore, Carroll & Frederick Rail Road** to build a line from Baltimore northwest through Westminster, then west toward Hagerstown. The name of the enterprise was soon changed to **Western Maryland Railway**.

Though the WM maintained its independence for many years, the road was eventually merged with B&O/C&O.

The **Chicago & South Atlantic** — which became known as the **Monon** — began construction in 1879 of a narrow gauge railroad between Chicago and Charleston, South Carolina; however it never came close to the South Atlantic coastline. The Monon was reorganized as the **Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway** in 1897. It was merged with the L&N in 1971.

The last of the CSX predecessors founded in the 19th century was the **Hocking Valley Railway** — an outgrowth of the old **Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway**. From 1899, until it was absorbed by the C&O in 1930, it operated 320 miles of track, carrying coal from the Hocking

Hills to Toledo and Great Lakes shipping outlets. It later served the C&O as its coal outlet to the Great Lakes and the Midwest.

The **Pere Marquette Railroad** was created in 1900 from a group of Michigan lines that had grown up from a maze of lumber roads built in the preceding 30 years. It served local needs, but it was only after the C&O acquired control — and the road ended up in the backyard of the automotive industry — that it became an important property. It was merged with C&O in 1947.

The **Clinchfield Railroad** was formed in 1905. The new company — named **Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad** — began life between Johnson City, Tenn., and Marion, N.C.

The Clinchfield entered the fold of what became known as The Family Lines System when Atlantic Coast Line and the Louisville & Nashville absorbed properties of the CC&O.

In 1967, Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line combined their resources to form **Seaboard Coast Line Railroad**.

In 1973, **Chessie System Railroads** was adopted as the new corporate identity for what had previously been the B&O, C&O and Western Maryland railroads.

Ten years later the **Seaboard System Railroad** was formed through the consolidation of the Seaboard Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville, Clinchfield, and the Georgia railroads.

The final pieces came together on July 1, 1986, when Seaboard and Chessie consolidated and the name was changed to **CSX Transportation**.

Today, CSXT and its 35,000 employees provide rail transportation and distribution services over an 18,800 route-mile network in 20 states, the District of Columbia and Ontario, Canada.



Baltimore

A proud heritage

The *Baltimore*, one of the oldest cars in the CSX Transportation fleet, has a proud heritage dating from the golden era of passenger rail travel. It has been in service by CSX Transportation and its predecessors for nearly 70 years.

With mahogany paneling and historic interior furnishings, office car No. 317 includes the president's stateroom, two guest bedrooms, an observation room, dining room, galley and crew quarters.

The car, originally called *Baltimore No. 1*, was placed in service June 2, 1924, when the Pullman Company delivered it to the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company. The first officer to use the *Baltimore* was Seaboard President Davies Warfield of Baltimore, Md., an uncle of the Duchess of Windsor.

Later, the car served under the names *Carolina No. 1* and *Virginia No. 1* before it was named the *Alabama* in 1971 by Seaboard Coast Line President Prime F. Osborn III. In 1986, the car was renamed the *Baltimore*. The late Richard D. Sanborn, then president and CEO of CSX Transportation's Distribution Services unit, traveled extensively on the *Baltimore*, opting for rail travel over air travel whenever possible. In fact, upon his relocation to Baltimore from Jacksonville, Fla., the office car served as his residence in Baltimore while his home was under construction.

While the *Baltimore* has served many presidents of railroads over the years, it can now add to its list of guests a President of the United States. The *Baltimore* played host to incumbent George Bush on the Presidential Whistle-stop Tour 1992, a campaign swing through Ohio and Michigan in Sept. 1992.

While much of the car is original, several key modifications have been made since it originally rolled out of the Pullman shops. At one time, for instance, the car had a clerestory roof, so the small windows could be opened to provide cooling and ventilation. Now the roof conceals the duct work of a modern air conditioning system. Similarly, riding quality was enhanced when six-wheel, central bearing trucks were installed in 1963 at the Seaboard Air Line Shops in Portsmouth, Virginia.

The *Baltimore* combines modern comforts with the elegance of a bygone era.

