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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Chicago, Illinois)

For Immediate Release

October 16, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT EDGAR FOR GOVERNOR RALLY

College of DuPage
Wheaton, Illinois

1:23 P.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Jim. And thank you all. What a thrill to be introduced by the next governor of the state of Illinois. (Applause.) Thank you, Jim, and to you and your wonderful family, Barbara and I send our love.

To Bob Kustra, and Jim Ryan, and George Ryan, and Greg Baise, Sue Suter, Pate Philip -- we've got a first-class team running for statewide office in Illinois, and I am out here to enthusiastically endorse each and every one of them. (Applause.)

And, of course, to Governor Jim Thompson, who this January concludes his fourth term -- 14 great years for the state of Illinois. What a job Jim's done. Thank you, Jim, for that warm introduction, too. (Applause.)

And let me pay my respects to another friend of mine -- a man who came up here from Tennessee. I saw him on Nashville Network the other night, and I wrote him a letter about American Boy -- and I'm talking about Eddie Rabbit, great patriot and a wonderful musician. Eddie, thank you very, very much. (Applause.) And all your guys, too.

And Donna -- and besides that, I never saw anybody sign so beautifully in country music as Donna Brandywine right here. Had that rhythm going. (Applause.)

You know, there's some real excitement here today. The balloons, the marching bands, the thousands of cheering people -- and I haven't seen anything like it since Millie had her last book-signing party. All of which reminds me, I bring the love and affection of Barbara Bush, who feels as strongly about Jim Edgar as I do. (Applause.)

This state, this great state of Illinois made the difference in the 1988 presidential election -- and you're about to make a crucial difference in this race next month. That's because this country, DuPage County is Republican country. So get out the vote. Get out the vote. Let Dupage say who's going to run this state for four more years. (Applause.)

Let me put in an enthusiastic second for another great daughter of Illinois, and I'm talking about Lynn Martin. We need her in the United States Senate, and we need her bad. (Applause.)

And so here we are in this fieldhouse of dreams, sharing the vision of a brighter future for this great state. It's a vision that goes right through, pulses right through the heartland of America -- the deep-running mainstream, the full, big-hearted center that says we want leadership to be direct; we want it to be honest; we want it to be candid; we want it to be purposeful and principled.

So we are meeting here today in support of a candidate whose record lives up to his rhetoric, whose deeds are worthy of his

MORE

words -- who says what he means, and does what he says. And I'm talking about Jim Edgar, the next governor of Illinois. (Applause.)

I was talking to some of my friends before we walked in here, and they tell me that there's a lot of opposition posing as Republican look-alikes these days. Well, come November 6th, the opposition will learn what Jim Edgar already knows. It's not enough to play for the prime time and deliver the lines. You've got to deliver the results. That's what Jim Edgar has done as your Secretary of State --and that's what he's going to continue to do as governor of this state. (Applause.)

You've already got -- after Jim and your state's assets, you already have a lot to be proud of. You've got a vital manufacturing base; you've got world-class business and financial centers; you've got agriculture that feeds the world. In fact, they say that Illinois produces everything from bulldozers to turkeys. I'm not here to talk about your political opponents. But I am here with a message for the people of Illinois. As much as you've got to be proud of, you'll have a lot more to look forward to with Jim Edgar.

You know, he knows that education is crucial for these kids. And he's pledged to make Illinois the very first state to reach those national education goals that we set out for America -- Jim Thompson, 49 other governors and I spelled these goals out after last year's successful education summit. And he has spelled out -- Jim has -- where he'll get the financial resources to improve the schools. And even more important, he understands that you've got to empower the people, not the bureaucrats. Because when it comes to the kids, we are all accountable. And we must be accountable. (Applause.)

So Jim has already marshalled what I would call a real partnership between business and labor leaders, local officials, educators, and community groups that's made it possible for over 40,000 adults to learn to read. Jim Edgar doesn't just talk about progress in education -- he makes it happen.

And Jim also knows that no kid can be safe as long as drug dealers wander the streets peddling poison. (Applause.) So he's called for tougher penalties for gang leaders and gang crimes. And incidentally, he and I agree one hundred percent on another issue -- both of us want to stand up against drunk driving and those who try to penalize him -- (applause) -- and those who try to penalize him on this issue must not have things their way. (Applause.)

Now, may I address myself to this opinion here. (Audience interruption.) What we are for is peace in the Middle East. What we are also for -- (applause.) But what we are also for is principle. And that's why I have put together the strongest international cooperation that we've ever seen in modern times. (Applause.) And with all respect, we will stand up against this aggression in the Middle East. No big nation can bully a small one. And that is the principle that I stand for. (Applause.)

It is only the United States -- it is only the United States that can stand for principle. And I'm so glad we have free speech here, but once in a while, you know, we ought to get on with our business. (Applause.)

I can report to you that we're making some progress now in the war against drugs. Our national strategy is working. And Jim believes, as I do, that these drug kingpins -- these mass merchants of death -- deserve the ultimate penalty -- and I am talking about the death penalty for these drug kingpins. (Applause.)

I might add parenthetically that Jim and I care about the victims of crime a little more than we do about the criminals themselves. And that is the DuPage way, too. (Applause.)

Jim Edgar is calling, with his belief in fiscal sanity,

for an amendment to strengthen the governor's budget-cutting powers. He will control state spending. And speaking of that, I wish I had what 43 governors have, and that is the line-item veto. If the Democrat Congress can't do it, give the President a chance to cut this spending under control. (Applause.)

You know, we had a good package -- it was a compromise -- up there that would get the deficit down by \$500 billion. Not the best of all possible worlds, but the best plan possible. And I'm grateful to the legislators that stood with me -- Illinois' own Bob Michel, right out there in front. And they worked to build consensus, not controversy.

Sometimes the rhetoric back there gets pretty thick inside that Washington Beltway. So let me just put it in perspective for you. I heard Jim Thompson talking about it. We must have a significant and real deficit reduction budget to get this economy moving. (Applause.) And when we get that kind of a deal, it will bring down the interest rates on home purchases and car loans. It will bring them down and create new jobs. So the time for Democratic rhetoric is over, and the time to move ahead is to get the Congress moving now to get us that kind of an agreement.

I guess what I'm saying is we can't afford business as usual. The budget's got to be real; it's got to be enforceable; and it's got to preserve our incentives for growth.

You know, I do believe -- I'll take my share of the hits, but I believe the American people really know that the problem has always been the failure of this one-party controlled Congress to hold down spending. We're not taxing you too little; we're spending too much. (Applause.)

And so make no mistake about it: when you hear this liberal crowd that runs the Congress in Washington talking about taxing the rich, they're going to be after you the next thing you know, because that's the way it works -- tax and spend, tax and spend. And I want to end that once and for all. (Applause.)

So today they're marking up a big budget plan back in Washington. It's a Democratic tax plan. If it reaches my desk, the one that comes out of the House of Representatives, I will veto it because it raises the income taxes of the working men and women of this country. And I am not going to do that. (Applause.)

One thing, incidentally, that appeals to me on this Senate package is that it holds the line on income tax rates. Republicans have always feared that Congress will continue to pay for its spending habits by rising the income tax rates on everybody. So, clearly, the budget summit moved us in the right direction, brought us to this final countdown week. And now we're down to four days back there in Washington. And Congress has the opportunity and the obligation to act. And the American people have every right to expect the Congress to finally act responsibly for the taxpayers' interest in this country. (Applause.)

Well, when we get back to the governor's race here, I know what you're looking for in any leader. You're looking for principle, statesmanship not gamesmanship. And that's what Jim Edgar embodies in mind and spirit. I really believe, I believe this deep in my heart that he will be a great governor for the state of Illinois. (Applause.)

And what you're about here is setting the fundamental direction for Illinois politics in the '90s, in the next century. So let me close by asking all of you to get out the vote. Go out and work to get out the vote. It's a time of great hope and enormous challenge around the world. Particularly over there in the Persian Gulf. And let us all remember and none relinquish the priceless power of the vote that we have here at home. (Applause.)

It was that great son of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, who

said that "Ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets. And such will be a great lesson of peace: teaching men that they cannot take by an election, neither can they take by war."

This fall reach out to those around you. Get them to the polls. Make the meaning of democracy read loud and clear here in America's heartland. And make Jim Edgar and this outstanding ticket elected to office. Send them to Springfield to do the people's work. Thank you and God bless the state of Illinois. Thank you very, very much.

END

1:38 P.M. CDT

serious about our schools and take some commonsense steps to make them better. I want your support for that Education Excellence Act.

Well, we mentioned the economy and education, and now there's a third E, the environment—and here again, an issue with what I would call international dimensions. Last week at the summit, we established a U.S.-Soviet Bering Sea Park to preserve the unique natural environment in that string of islands that mark the border between our two nations.

Right here in Wisconsin, I know the environmental ethic is strong. And Tommy's pledge to plant 110 million trees by the year 2000—that fits right into our America the Beautiful Initiative: to plant a billion trees a year for the next 10 years. And I support all that Wisconsin is doing to preserve our precious natural heritage, and I ask your help: Work with me to keep the pressure on in Washington. Send Congress a signal to pass a sound and sensible clean air package—and pass it soon. It's been 13 long years since we last strengthened the Clean Air Act, and let's make 1990 the year that we take action on the environment.

And let me say I believe we can have a sound national environmental policy without throwing a lot of working men and women out of work. I'm convinced that we can find a proper balance on these important questions.

It's been my pleasure to come out here today to this beautiful State on a typical Wisconsin day. [Laughter] I remember the last time I was here. It didn't seem quite like this somehow. But I'll take his word for it if this is the way it is all the time. But nevertheless, it's been a pleasure to come here and speak with all of you.

You know, right here in the auditorium, almost 80 years ago, Teddy Roosevelt came to meet with the citizens of Milwaukee. His speech that day saved his life—literally. He was shot by a deranged assassin while on his way here. And TR had his draft speech folded up in his jacket pocket, where it helped blunt the bullet. Tough guy. He delivered the speech anyway. But the moral is: It's not whether a speech is long or short; what matters most is how thick it is. [Laughter]

So, let me thank all of you for this warm welcome back to your wonderful State of Wisconsin and commend you on all that Wisconsin has to be proud of. As other States search for solutions to today's challenges, you can say: Take a look at what works. Take a look at Wisconsin.

And to the citizens of this great State, who will go to the polls in November to choose a Governor, I say: Take a look at Tommy Thompson, at all he's done to turn this State around and all he'll do the next 4 years working hard for Wisconsin. I am proud that he is my friend, and I am proud to enthusiastically endorse him for another term as Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:30 p.m. at Mecca Auditorium. In his remarks, he referred to Bob Lanier and John McLaughlin, former members of the Milwaukee Bucks basketball team; Pat Richter, athletic director at the University of Wisconsin; Pete Vukovich and Robin Yount, former member and current member of the Milwaukee Brewers baseball team, respectively; John MacIver, chairman of the Wisconsin Bush/Quayle 1988 campaign committee and the Committee to Reelect Governor Thompson; and Sue Ann Thompson, wife of the Governor. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks at a Fundraising Dinner for Gubernatorial Candidate Jim Edgar in Chicago, Illinois

June 7, 1990

Thank you, Jim Edgar, for that very generous introduction. Please, you all be seated, will you? [Laughter] I like this kind of event, though. No Broccoli, no head table. It's wonderful. [Laughter] Please don't send it. [Laughter] First, let me just be a little emotional as I pay my respects to Gov. Jim Thompson and Jayne, who are with us tonight. What a magnificent service this man has rendered this State over all these years. A good friend, and a great—really, in the best sense, public servant. I also want to

say a word—this is Jim Edgar's evening, and I'll tell you what I think about him in a minute. But I have a friend in Washington who I want to see stay there. And I'm talking about Lynn Martin—Barbara's and my great friend who is running for the U.S. Senate over here. Really, as I look at the problems in my trying to fulfill the agenda upon which I was elected, it really is significant and important that Illinois have a Republican in that seat and have a capable one like Lynn Martin. So, please, do your best.

I want to pay my respect to other Republicans here tonight—George Ryan, an old friend; Pate Philip, the same; Lee Daniels, Jim Ryan, Greg Baise, Susan Suter, Bob Kustra. And of course, we have two congressional candidates. Maybe more, but I saw these guys out at the helicopter—Manny Hoffman and Wally Dudycz. We need your support for them as well. A plug for a local Illinois boy that's making good in Washington—Sam Skinner, our able Secretary of Transportation, flew out here with me. And what a job he's doing for his country.

I'm glad to be back here. Last time I was here, people started—there was a handful of people in the front, started yelling to me about Nicaragua. And I said, Nicaragua will someday be democratic. Two months later, it was. So I hope we have a few—they were protesting something or other. But it made me feel at home.

Let me just say a word about those—[*Laughter*—let me say a word in great seriousness about the people outside. These are decent, honorable people who feel strongly about the freedom of Lithuania. And I feel strongly about the self-determination and the freedom of Lithuania. So, there's no difference between us at all on that. And if our policy is successful, let's hope that they will have the same self-determination and freedom that Poland and Hungary and Czechoslovakia and other countries now enjoy, thanks to the changes in the Soviet Union and thanks to the foreign policy of the United States of America over the years. Let me say about—I love Illinois. It's lively. It's wonderful and it's lively.

Voice. What about AIDS?

The President. Hey, listen—not only are we—let me just address myself to that sub-

ject. Last time it was Nicaragua, this time it's AIDS. The Federal Government is doing far more in terms of research on AIDS to help this horrible national crisis than it's ever done in the past. And it will continue to. And with compassion and caring, that problem, too, someday must be solved.

Now, back to where we were. [*Laughter*] The man of the hour, Jim Edgar. Let me say this—he takes every aspect of his job seriously. He takes an activist approach: one that makes government work for the people of Illinois, work for the good of this State.

So, I want to talk this evening a little bit about what he's done, all he can do. But let me just share with you a couple of more developments in the world, if I might—to say a few comments about the recently completed summit with President Gorbachev. Because it does affect not only the lives of the Lithuanians and other Baltic States, but so much else in terms of the United States itself and our European allies. Every superpower summit is shaped by history. I believe that last week's summit can alter history. Our many hours of talk led to, frankly, much better understanding. I've dealt with the Soviets since I was Ambassador to the United Nations in 1971. And others here have—in business and perhaps in government as well. But there's all the difference in the world today in terms of candor and frankness. No longer the hostility and the outrage and the banging of the shoe, but reason. When you have differences, at least you can get them out on the table. And I think that is a good thing—a good reason for itself to have a meeting with President Gorbachev.

We had a breakthrough agreement on chemical weapons. I don't know why, but Barbara and I talk about these issues when we go home. And one that's always concerned me is the goal of trying to eliminate chemical weapons—to ban them from the face of the Earth. We signed a good agreement with the Soviet Union. They're meeting our proposal that I made at the United Nations just last fall. We agreed on a joint statement on strategic arms limitation—these, the most destabilizing of weapons, cutting those SS-18s in half; and that's good. We agreed to go forward and pursue nego-

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tiations on nuclear and space arms. We signed protocols allowing unprecedented improvements for on-site verification in limiting nuclear testing. Who would have thought years ago with that closed society that we would now have an agreement on on-site verification to be sure both sides keep their words. That is progress in this relationship. We agreed to increase our cooperation in atomic energy testing and civilian nuclear safety. But most important to Illinois, I think, we signed a long-term grain agreement, one that will bring grain to Soviet consumers and business to the farmers of Illinois. And I am not going to let food be used as a political weapon. I remember the failed Carter embargo, and we're not going to have that kind of foreign policy anymore. We negotiated a trade deal with the Soviets, an agreement that depends on the passage of key emigration laws within the Soviet Union. Certainly, I believe that's in the best interest of the United States, and it will mean an improved trade relationship between our two countries, expanded markets for American goods and services, expanded markets for Illinois workers and farmers. And it will mean, through economic interaction, a continuation of this perestroika, this reform and openness inside the Soviet Union itself.

So, I'm delighted that we did it. There is a danger—Mike Ditka might want to trade a couple of Bears for Soviet weightlifters, but we'll see how all that works out.

No, but I am very pleased with this. I realize we've got a long way to go, but we've made progress. With a safer world come other challenges—many of them right here at home. Challenges like a better environment, better schools, safer streets. You need someone now to continue in Jim Thompson's footsteps. Someone who will continue to move this state on those key issues in the right direction. That's why I am convinced Jim Edgar will be your Governor. I like this sign. I like this sign that—and a philosophy that is summed up by this sign—let the future begin. And he has been a dynamic Secretary of State, creatively using his position to begin that future today.

For example, he's been a leader in the fight against drunk driving, initiating tough new laws and heightening public awareness. His persistence has paid off. Traffic

deaths in Illinois have been reduced by one-fifth. Jim Edgar and I can also work together to make a better future for America. For example, we can work together to preserve wetlands, to clean up toxic wastes. And just as he will work for a cleaner Illinois, I will continue to work with Congress in Washington to bring about a cleaner environment for all Americans. That is why I have proposed the first major revisions in the Clean Air Act in more than a decade. I want Congress to pass a bill that will sharply cut acid rain, smog, toxic pollutants. But Congress has to respect another kind of delicate ecology—that of jobs and opportunity. We can do both: have a cleaner environment and still keep this state and other states growing.

So, I really would like to take this opportunity with this many present to call on the United States Congress to—not to keep America waiting any longer for clean air. We've made a compromise. It's a good one. It is a sound one. And now, the Congress ought to act so I can put my John Hancock on a good Clean Air bill. I get so frustrated at times. And Jim and I talk about these other issues. And I believe the future should begin with safer streets, an America free of crime. Look, as Secretary, he has shut down sixty auto theft operations and illegal security operations that prey on the unsuspecting. And as Governor, he will work in Springfield for tougher laws against those who sell the drugs and those who commit violent crimes. So, you see, we share a simple philosophy. If dealing drugs is dealing death, then let's get those big dealers to have what they deserve, and I mean the ultimate penalty. We cannot condone and coddle these drug criminals.

We need the tougher laws and the stiffer penalties and more prosecutorial powers proposed in our Violent Crime Control Act. And again, I call on the United States Congress to pass the major parts of our Violent Crime Act, new laws that are fair, fast and final. Fair: an exclusionary rule designed to punish the guilty and not to punish good cops who have acted in good faith. We owe a lot to the men on the street, men in blue, and women as well. And fast—we need reforms to stop the often repetitive appeals that are choking our courts. And finally,

June 7 / Administration of George Bush, 1990

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fair: constitutionally sound provisions for the death penalty, for the ultimate penalty. And we want Congress to enact the steps needed to expand the death penalty, not sometime, not some other place, but now. And the U.S. Senate fortunately has begun debate on these measures. But now is the time for them to take the next step and protect Americans. And we can protect Americans by passing laws that are at least as tough as the criminals we convict. A cleaner environment, a crackdown on crime—they're important issues. But Jim and I also believe—and we had a marvelous experience today at one of your wonderful schools—also believe that education really is the paramount issue; for the state, the classroom today is the state of the union tomorrow. And so, as chief executives, we will also work to make American education second to none.

We visited this school, this Farnsworth Elementary today. And I met some of the top principals—the school principals in the entire area here—listened to their concerns and ideas about quality education. An impressive group of people saving the lives and helping our kids every single day. And then, just a little later, I sat down—did Barbara's bit—I sat down with the first, second, and third graders. And you know, when their principal told them that the most important man in the world was coming to their class, one little boy looked around and said: "Oh yeah? So where's Michael Jordan?" Well, I finally got around to telling them about my responsibilities, and what I'm doing now that Congress is on recess. You should have seen their eyes light up at the word "recess". But, nevertheless, some things never change. [Laughter] And then I read them a story—a story about reading, actually. And I saw the bright faces, and I heard the laughter, and I answered the question of curious third-grade minds. And one thought stays with me from that experience: these kids really do deserve the best education that America can offer. And we must not let these children down.

That's why last September—and I want to again thank Jim Thompson for his key role in this—we asked the Nation's Governors to join us at an education summit, the

first ever held with Governors of any kind of a summit, at Charlottesville in Virginia. And it was there that we agreed to set national education goals for our students, our teachers and ourselves. And in my State of the Union address, I announced these goals: To improve students' academic performance, increase our graduation rate, produce a nation of literate adults, and make our schools drug-free, ensure that all children start school ready to learn—and that means more vigorous Head Start, more fully-funded Head Start programs, too—and ensure that by the year 2000 our students are first in the world in math and science achievement. And you know what? Just after that speech, that State of the Union, I received a telegram from our candidate, your friend and mine, Jim Edgar. And he was first to make a commitment, pledging to lead Illinois into a new era on education—at the foremost of moving the nation to reach these education goals. He committed himself and now he's ready to move into that Governor's office and follow up on what Jim has done. And he's leading another effort that is related—one which is very close to my heart, and one in which Barbara Bush has been such an outstanding leader—and I'm talking about our national campaign against illiteracy.

And so what Jim is doing is living up to the highest ideals, the Republican ideals of Abraham Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt—to imaginatively use the limited resources of government to share opportunity, to bring enlightenment. And when a leader truly cares, and gives a darn, and truly wants to make a difference, people can tell that. American people aren't dumb. They can sense it immediately if somebody cares. And that's why Jim does so well downstate. And that's why he is the one Republican who does so very well right here in Chicago.

And so I've come here today, not just to thank you for your support for Jim Edgar, I've come here to say something to Chicago as well. For too long, too many have felt as if they live outside of the American political process. For too long, they have believed elections are irrelevant to their own futures,

their very lives. And I'm here today to throw open the doors of the two-party system. I am asking this city to take a good hard look at the Republican Party and all of its candidates. And I'm inviting Chicago to return to the party of Lincoln where it belongs.

I was a minute late coming down because I was on the phone to tomorrow's birthday girl, the one who did so well at Wellesley, if I might take some pride in Barbara Bush. And she asked me—you know, you can put the hook on me, but let me just make one comment about that. I was calling some of the world leaders after the Gorbachev summit. And I talked to the Prime Minister of Japan and Germany's Chancellor, you know, and the President of Brazil and others. And I called Margaret Thatcher, and she didn't want to talk about the Gorbachev summit, she wanted talk, because she had seen live on television over there—she'd seen Barbara Bush speaking at Wellesley. So, I was very proud of her assessment of what went on.

When I was on the phone to Bar a few minutes ago, she asked me to give Brenda a hug. That was easy—I did that upstairs—and to wish the Edgars the very, very best. Because you see, she, like me, considers them close friends. And we know a great opportunity for a great state when we see one. Thank you for your support. Now, go out and work hard for Jim Edgar. Thank you very, very much. Thank you. Good to see you.

Note: The President spoke at 6:39 p.m. in the Ballroom at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Lieutenant Governor George Ryan; Pate Philip and Lee Daniels, Illinois Senate and House minority leaders, respectively; Jim Ryan, State's Attorney for DuPage County; Greg Baise and Susan Suter, candidates for Treasurer and State Comptroller, respectively; Robert Kustra and Wally Dudycz, Illinois State senators; State representative Manny Hoffman; Mike Ditka, coach of the Chicago Bears; and Michael Jordan, a member of the Chicago Bulls basketball team. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Points of Light Recognition Program

The President named the following individuals and institutions as exemplars of his commitment to making community service central to the life and work of every American.

June 4

Yellowstone Recovery Corps, of Yellowstone National Park, WY. The Yellowstone Recovery Corps, a project of the Student Conservation Association in partnership with the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service, was created in response to the wildfires which swept through Yellowstone in 1988. Beginning in the summer of 1989, the Recovery Corps began restoring the charred forests and trails of the park. Hundreds of volunteers rerouted trails, rebuilt bridges, and reconstructed firelines.

June 5

Central Alabama Laubach Literacy (CALL) Council, of Montgomery, AL. Founded in 1985 by Sister Electa Armstrong, CALL is a nonprofit volunteer organization that offers tutoring in basic reading and writing skills to individuals who are 16 years old or older. After attending a 12-hour training workshop, volunteers meet twice a week with a student. In addition to the local literacy program, CALL operates literacy programs in four Alabama prisons. Through this program, inmates learn how to tutor other inmates. CALL volunteers also recruit and train additional volunteers, provide office assistance, and raise awareness of illiteracy. Currently more than 90 volunteers are active in this program.

June 6

Special Needs Projects, Inc., of Idyllwild, CA. Special Needs Projects is a nonprofit group that organizes activities and programs for individuals with learning, physical, or mental disabilities throughout the year, preparing for a 4-day summer camp. During the camp, hundreds of volunteer leaders, counselors, and staff organize various activities that are designed to improve muscle development and body coordination, while promoting self-esteem and enhancing social skills.

June 7

Kum Ba Yah Association, of Lynchburg, VA. The Kum Ba Yah Association is an interfaith

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Bushwhacking, complaint reported—Complaint is made to me that Gen. Brown does not do his best to suppress bushwhacking. Please ascertain and report to me.—*To Gen. Rosecrans, June 24, 1864.* X, 134.

Bushwhacking, war on Republican antislavery stand characterized—A great deal of this war with us [on the slavery issue] nowadays is mere bushwhacking. At the battle of Waterloo, when Napoleon's cavalry had charged again and again upon the unbroken squares of British infantry, at last they were giving up the attempt, and going off in disorder, when some of the officers, in mere vexation and complete despair, fired their pistols at the solid squares. The Democrats are in that sort of extreme desperation; it is nothing else.—*Speech, New Haven, Conn., March 6, 1860.* V, 357.

2.—Another specimen of this bushwhacking—that "shoe strike" [in New England].—*Speech, New Haven, Conn., March 6, 1860.* V, 360.

"Butchering Business"—See LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, personal traits and reactions, 18.

"But," how would Pierce's father spell it?—See PIERCE, FRANKLIN, "arguments" for.

Butler, Benjamin F., appreciation of—On behalf of yourself, officers and men, please accept my hearty thanks for what you and they have so far done.—*To Gen. Butler, May 18, 1864.* X, 105.

2.—I surely need not to assure you that I have no doubt of your loyalty and devoted patriotism.—*To Gen. Butler, Aug. 9, 1864.* X, 321.

"Buts," "Ifs" and "Ands"—See UNION, do-nothing friends of, 4.

Butterfield, Justin, general land office and—See GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Butterfield not entitled to.

"By the Throat"—See ROSECRANS, WILLIAM S., opportunity of, 2.

Cabinet, balanced—You seem to forget that I expect to be there [in the cabinet]; and counting me as one, you see how nicely the cabinet would be balanced [between Whigs and Democrats].—*Interview, Thurlow Weed, Dec. 1860.* Weed, 610.

Cabinet, Chase necessary to—See CHASE, SALMON P., appointment of, necessary.

Cabinet, dismissals from, up to President alone—Your note . . . inclosing Gen. Halleck's letter . . . relative to offensive remarks supposed to have been made by the postmaster general concerning the military officers on duty about Washington is received. The general's letter in substance demands that if I approve the remarks I shall strike the names of those officers

from the rolls; and that if I do not approve them the postmaster general shall be dismissed from the cabinet. Whether the remarks were really made I do not know, nor do I suppose such knowledge is necessary to a correct response. If they were made, I do not approve them; and yet, under the circumstances, I would not dismiss a member of the cabinet therefor. I do not consider what may have been hastily said in a moment of vexation at so severe a loss is sufficient ground for so grave a step. Besides this, truth is generally the best vindication against slander. I propose continuing to be myself the judge as to when a member of the cabinet shall be dismissed.—*To Sec. Stanton, July 14, 1864.* X, 157.

2.—I must myself be the judge how long to retain and when to remove any of you [cabinet members] from his position. It would greatly pain me to discover any of you endeavoring to procure another's removal, or in any way to prejudice him before the public. Such endeavor would be a wrong to me, and, much worse, a wrong to the country.—*Memorandum read to cabinet, July 14, 1864.* X, 158.

Cabinet, how and when formed—The truth is, and I may as well state the facts to you, for others know them, on the day of the presidential election, the operator of the telegraph in Springfield placed his instrument at my disposal. I was there without leaving, after the returns began to come in, until we had enough to satisfy us how the election had gone. This was about 2 in the morning of Wednesday. I went home but not to get much sleep, for I then felt, as I never had before, the responsibility that was upon me. I began at once to feel that I needed support—others to share with me the burden. This was on Wednesday morning, and before the sun went down I had made up my cabinet. It was almost the same that I finally appointed. One or two changes were made, and the particular position of one or two was unsettled.—*To White House group, Aug. 15, 1862.* Welles, I, 81.

Cabinet, policy in relation to—When a general line of policy is adopted, I apprehend there is no danger of its being changed without good reason, or continuing to be a subject of unnecessary debate; still, upon points arising in its progress I wish, and suppose I am entitled to have, the advice of all the cabinet.—*To W. H. Seward, April 1, 1861.* VI, 237.

2.—In cabinet my view is that in questions affecting the whole country there should be full and frequent consultations, and that nothing should be done particularly affecting any department without consultation with the head of that department.—*Memorandum, July 4, 1864.* Hertz II, 935.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 23, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR SPEECHWRITERS

FROM: BOB SIMON 

SUBJECT: WILL ROGERS

For you upcoming political speeches, bear in mind that November 4 is Will Rogers birthday. Attached are some quotes you might be able to use.

Government spending

803 We are endeavoring, too, to reduce the government to the practice of a rigorous economy, to avoid burdening the people, and arming the magistrate with a patronage of money, which might be used to corrupt and undermine the principles of our government.

President THOMAS JEFFERSON, letter to Mr. Pictet, February 5, 1803.—*The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, ed. Andrew A. Lipscomb, vol. 10, pp. 356-57 (1903).

804 No; no; not a sixpence.

CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, American minister to France, letter to Timothy Pickering, October 27, 1797, relating the American response to a French request for a tribute or bribe.—*State Papers and Publick Documents of the United States*, 3d ed., vol. 3, p. 492 (1819). The French had seized several American ships.

The wording of this quotation usually reads: “. . . not a penny.” For further discussion of the wording used by Pinckney and of the quotation frequently but mistakenly attributed to Pinckney—“Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute,” actually said by Robert Goodloe Harper—see *The Home Book of Quotations*, ed. Burton Stevenson, 10th ed., p. 63 (1967) and “Notes and Queries,” *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, vol. 1, pp. 100-103, 178-79 (1901).

805 That most delicious of all privileges—spending other people's money.

JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke.—William Cabell Bruce, *John Randolph of Roanoke, 1773-1833*, vol. 2, chapter 7, p. 204 (1922, reprinted 1970).

Randolph was a member of Congress 1799-1813, 1815-1817, and 1819-1829.

806 There is no doubt that many expensive national projects may add to our prestige or serve science. But none of them must take precedence over human needs. As long as Congress does not revise its priorities, our crisis is not just material, it is a crisis of the spirit.

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, governor of New York, letter to Mayor John V. Lindsay, April 24, 1971.—*The New York Times*, April 25, 1971, p. 69.

This letter concerned New York City's financial problems.

807 Lord, the money we do spend on Government and it's not one bit better than the government we got for one-third the money twenty years ago.

WILL ROGERS.—Paula McSpadden Love, *The Will Rogers Book*, p. 20 (1972).

Paula McSpadden Love was a niece of Will Rogers's and curator of the Will Rogers Memorial in Claremore, Oklahoma.

808 Any Government, like any family, can for a year spend a little more than it earns. But you and I know that a continuation of that habit means the poorhouse.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, governor of New York, radio speech discussing the national Democratic platform, July 30, 1932.—*The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1928-1932*, p. 663 (1938).

809 If the Nation is living within its income, its credit is good. If, in some crises, it lives beyond its income for a year or two, it can usually borrow temporarily at reasonable rates. But if, like a spendthrift, it throws discretion to the winds, and is willing to make no sacrifice at all in spending; if it extends its taxing to the limit of the people's power to pay and continues to pile up deficits, then it is on the road to bankruptcy.

Democracy

ALEXANDER FRASER TYTLER, LORD WOODHOUSELEE, *University History*, vol. 1, book 2, chapter 6, p. 216 (1838).

426 Democracy is cumbersome, slow and inefficient, but in due time, the voice of the people will be heard and their latent wisdom will prevail.

Author unknown. Attributed to Thomas Jefferson, but unverified.

Democratic party

427 No, sir, th' dimmycratic party ain't on speakin' terms with itsilf. Whin ye see two men with white neckties go into a sthreet car an' set in opposite corners while wan mutthers "Thraiter" an' th' other hisses "Miscreent" ye can bet they're two dimmycratic leaders thryin' to reunite th' gran' ol' party.

FINLEY PETER DUNNE, *Mr. Dooley's Opinions*, p. 93 (1901).

428 The southern Democrats are in the saddle and the northern Democrats must tag along as best they may, no matter what ill may betide.

Representative JOHN JACOB ROGERS, remarks in the House, May 2, 1913, *Congressional Record*, vol. 50, p. 42.

429 I am not a member of any organized party—I am a Democrat.

WILL ROGERS.—P. J. O'Brien, *Will Rogers, Ambassador of Good Will, Prince of Wit and Wisdom*, chapter 9, p. 162 (1935).

"Rogers was a lifelong Democrat but he studiously avoided partisanship. He contributed to the Democratic campaign funds, but at the same time he frequently appeared on benefit programs to raise money for the Republican treasury. Republican leaders sought his counsel in their campaigns as often as did the Democrats" (p. 162).

430 We can make this thing into a Party, instead of a Memory.

WILL ROGERS, letter to Al Smith regarding the Democratic party, January 19, 1929.—*The Autobiography of Will Rogers*, ed. Donald Day, p. 197 (1949).

431 You've got to be [an] optimist to be a Democrat, and you've got to be a humorist to stay one.

WILL ROGERS, Good Gulf radio show, June 24, 1934.—*Radio Broadcasts of Will Rogers*, ed. Steven K. Gragert, p. 92 (1983).

Destiny

432 [Ivan:] "Imagine that you are creating a fabric of human destiny with the object of making men happy in the end, giving them peace and rest at last, but that it was essential and inevitable to torture to death only one tiny creature—that baby beating its breast with its fist, for instance—and to found that edifice on its unavenged tears, would you consent to be the architect on those conditions? Tell me, and tell the truth."

"No, I wouldn't consent," said Alyosha softly.

FYODOR DOSTOYEVSKY, *The Brothers Karamazov*, part 2, book 5, chapter 4, p. 291 (1945).

Congress

is an educated and patriotic people, not swayed by passion and prejudice, and a country that shall know no East, no West, no North, no South, but inhabited by a people liberty loving, patriotic, happy, and prosperous, with its lawmakers having no other purpose than to write such just laws as shall in the years to come be of service to human kind yet unborn. [Applause]

Representative SAM RAYBURN, maiden speech in the House, May 6, 1913, *Congressional Record*, vol. 50, p. 1249.

He was echoing Henry Clay's famous words, "I know no South, no North, no East, no West to which I owe any allegiance. I owe allegiance to two sovereignties, and only two; . . . My allegiance is to this Union and to my State."—Clay, remarks in the Senate, February 14, 1850, *Congressional Globe*, vol. 19, p. 368.

268 A jackass can kick a barn down, but it takes a carpenter to build one.

Representative SAM RAYBURN, during filmed conversation with reporters, c. 1953.—*"Speak, Mister Speaker,"* p. 138 (1978).

269 Too many critics mistake the deliberations of the Congress for its decisions.

Speaker of the House SAM RAYBURN, on the weekly radio broadcast, "Texas Forum of the Air," November 1, 1942.—*Congressional Record*, November 2, 1942, vol. 88, Appendix, p. A3866.

270 And kid Congress and the Senate, dont scold em. They are just children thats never grown up. They dont like to be corrected in company. Dont send messages to em, send candy.

WILL ROGERS, *The Autobiography of Will Rogers*, ed. Donald Day, p. 302 (1949). Advice sent to President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, December 2, 1932.

271 So when all the yielding and objections is over, the other Senator said, "I object to the remarks of a professional joker being put into the *Congressional Record*." Taking a dig at me, see? They didn't want any outside fellow contributing. Well, he had me wrong. Compared to them I'm an amateur, and the thing about my jokes is that they don't hurt anybody. You can say they're not funny or they're terrible or they're good or whatever it is, but they don't do no harm. But with Congress—every time they make a joke it's a law. And every time they make a law it's a joke.

WILL ROGERS.—P. J. O'Brien, *Will Rogers, Ambassador of Good Will, Prince of Wit and Wisdom*, chapter 9, pp. 156-57 (1935).

272 Let me make it clear that I do not assert that a President and the Congress must on all points agree with each other at all times. Many times in history there has been complete disagreement between the two branches of the Government, and in these disagreements sometimes the Congress has won and sometimes the President has won. But during the Administration of the present President we have had neither agreement nor a clear-cut battle.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, governor of New York, campaign address before the Republican-for-Roosevelt League, New York City, November 3, 1932.—*The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1928-1932*, p. 857 (1938).

273 I have come to the conclusion that one useless man is called a disgrace, that two are called a law firm, and that three or more become a congress.

people to the Constitution, the Union, and the perpetuity of the liberties of this country.—*Speech, Buffalo, Feb. 16, 1861.* VI, 133.

2.—. . . in testimony of the universal, unanimous devotion of the whole people to the Constitution, the Union, and to the perpetual liberties of the succeeding generations in this country.—*Speech, reply to governor, Albany, Feb. 18, 1861.* VI, 139.

3.—For the great principles of our government the people are nearly or quite unanimous.—*Speech, reply to mayor, New York, Feb. 20, 1861.* VI, 149.

4.—. . . gentlemen . . . united by the single purpose to perpetuate the Constitution, the Union, and the liberties of the people.—*Speech, New Jersey Senate, Feb. 21, 1861.* VI, 152.

5.—The public purpose to re-establish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable.—*Fourth annual message, Dec. 6, 1864.* X, 307.

See PEOPLE, relied on to save Union.

People, "do well if done well by"—I think very much of the people as an old friend said he thought of women. He said when he lost his first wife, who had been a great help to him in business, he thought he was ruined, that he could never find another to fill her place. At length, however, he married another, who he found did quite as well as the first, and his opinion now was that any woman would do well who was well done by. So I think of the whole people of this nation; they will ever do well if well done by. We will try to do well by them in all parts of the country, North and South, with entire confidence that all will be well with all of us.—*Speech, Bloomington, Nov. 21, 1860.* Hertz II, 793.

People, Douglas's attitude toward—Judge Douglas, alluding to the death of Gen. Taylor, says it was the hand of Providence which saved us from our first and only military administration. This reminds me of Douglas's so much wanted confidence in the people. The people had elected Gen. Taylor; and, as is appointed to all men once to do, he dies. Douglas chooses to consider this a special interference of Providence, against the people, and in favor of Loco-focoism. After all, his confidence in the people seems to go no farther than this, that they may be safely trusted with their own affairs, provided Providence retains and exercises a sort of veto upon their act, whenever they fall into the "marvelous hallucination," as the judge calls it, of electing some one to office contrary to the dictation of a Democratic convention.—*Speech, Springfield, Aug. 26, 1852.* Angle, 102.

People, fooling—You can fool all the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time.—*Speech, Clinton, Sept. 8, 1858.* III, 349.

People, government of, by, for—See SELF-GOVERNMENT, resolution to perpetuate.

People, "influenced by reason"—Our people are easily influenced by reason. They have determined to prosecute this matter with energy but with the most temperate spirit. You are entirely safe from lawless invasion.—*To visitors from Baltimore, April 19, 1861.* Hay, 4.

People, issue of compromise in their hands—This thing [the issue of compromise] will hereafter be, as it now is, in the hands of the people; if they desire to call a convention to remove any grievance complained of [by the South] or to give guarantees of permanence of vested rights, it is not mine to oppose.—*To editors Chicago Tribune, Jan., 1861.* Tribune, I, 171.

People, justice of—Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people; Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences, is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal of the American people.—*First inaugural, March 4, 1861.* VI, 183.

People, know their rights—The people know their rights, and they are never slow to assert and maintain them, when they are invaded.—*Speech, Springfield, Jan., 1837.* I, 26.

People, masters in America—To us [Whigs] it appears like principle, and the best sort of principle at that,—the principle of allowing the people to do as they please with their own business.—*Speech in Congress, July 27, 1848.* II, 64.

2.—In leaving the people's business in their own hands, we cannot be wrong.—*Speech in Congress, July 27, 1848.* II, 69.

3.—Wisdom and patriotism, in a public office, under institutions like ours, are wholly inefficient and worthless, unless they are sustained by the confidence and devotion of the people.—*Speech, Chicago, July 25, 1850.* Angle, 74.

4.—If the people remain right your public men can never betray you. . . . Cultivate and protect that sentiment [that the principles of liberty are eternal], and your ambitious leaders will be reduced to the

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works
footnote

WESTERN SAMOA: ARBOR DAY. Nov 2. The first Friday in Nov is observed as Arbor Day in Western Samoa.

WESTMORELAND ANTIQUES SHOW AND SALE. Nov 2-4. Sheraton Inn, Greensburg, PA. At least 40 distinguished dealers showing country and period antiques. Sponsor: Elizabeth Hanna Guild of WCHS. Info from: Westmoreland County Historical Society, 102 N Main St, Greensburg, PA 15601.

WORLD COMMUNITY DAY. Nov 2. Theme: "Women for Justice/Justice for Women"—an ecumenical event that affirms a national commitment to justice and peace. Sponsor: Church Women United, 475 Riverside Dr, Rm 812, New York, NY 10115.

WURSTFEST. Nov 2-11. Landa Park, New Braunfels, TX. To honor and celebrate German heritage. Sausage making, music and folkdancing. Info from: Wursthfest Assn, Suzanne Herbelin, PO Box 310309, New Braunfels, TX 78131.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

- Shere Hite**, author, born at St. Joseph, MO, Nov 2, 1942.
- Burt Lancaster**, actor, born at New York, NY, Nov 2, 1913.
- Ann Rutherford**, actress, born at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Nov 2, 1920.
- William D. Schaefer**, Governor of Maryland (D), born at Baltimore, MD, Nov 2, 1921.
- David Stockton**, golfer, born at San Bernardino, CA, Nov 2, 1941.
- Ray Walston**, actor, director, born at New Orleans, LA, Nov 2, 1917.
- Alfre Woodard**, actress, born at Tulsa, OK, Nov 2, 1953.



NOVEMBER 3 — SATURDAY

307th Day — Remaining, 58

ANN ARBOR WINTER ART FAIR. Nov 3-4. Ann Arbor, MI. Fine art and selected craft show. Some of the best artists and craftsmen in the country. Seventeenth annual fair. Info from: Audree Levy, 10629 Park Preston, Dallas, TX 75230.

AUSTIN, STEPHEN FULLER: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Nov 3. A principal founder of Texas, for whom its capital city was named, Stephen Fuller Austin was born at Wythe County, VA, on Nov 3, 1793. He first visited Texas in 1821 and established a settlement there the following year, continuing a colonization project started by his father, Moses Austin. Thrown in prison when he advocated formation of a separate state (Texas still belonged to Mexico), he was freed in 1835, lost a campaign for the presidency (of the Republic of Texas) to Sam Houston (q.v.) in 1836, and died (while serving as Texas secretary of state), on Dec 27, 1836.

BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Nov 3. American poet born Cummington, MA, Nov 3, 1794. Died, New York NY, June 12, 1878.

November 1990

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DOMINICA: NATIONAL HOLIDAY. Nov 3.

GREENBO CHALLENGE 5K ROAD RACE. Nov 3. Greenbo Lake State Resort Park, KY. Info from: Kentucky Dept of Parks, Capital Plaza Tower, Frankfort, KY 40601.

HOLIDAY WINE AND FOOD FESTIVAL. Nov 3. Central Washington State Fairgrounds, Yakima, WA. To promote the Yakima valley's fine wines. Info from: Yakima Chamber of Commerce, Box 1490, Yakima, WA 98907.

JAPAN: CULTURE DAY. Nov 3. National holiday.

MIAMI AIR SHOW. Nov 3-4. Opa Locka Airport, Miami, FL. Celebration of aviation featuring US Navy Blue Angels, stunt pilots, wing walkers and dozens of display airplanes. Info from: Miami Air Show, Bldg 210, Opa Locka Airport, Miami, FL 33054.

PANAMA: NATIONAL HOLIDAY. Nov 3. Independence Day. Panama declared itself independent of Colombia on this day, 1903.

SADIE HAWKINS DAY. Nov 3. Widely observed in US, usually on the first Saturday, or other day, in Nov. Tradition established in "Li'l Abner" comic strip in 1930s by cartoonist Al Capp. Popularly any occasion when women and girls are encouraged to take the initiative in inviting the man or boy of their choice for a date.

SANDWICH DAY. Nov 3. To celebrate the birthday of John Montague, Fourth Earl of Sandwich. Montague created the world's first fast food, the sandwich. Sponsor: Ziploc® sandwich bags. Info from: DowBrands, Lauren Ryan, PO Box 68511, Indianapolis, IN 46268.

SANDWICH DAY. Nov 3. A day to recognize the inventor of the sandwich, John Montague, Fourth Earl of Sandwich, who was born Nov 3, 1718. England's first lord of the admiralty, secretary of state for the northern department, postmaster general, the man after whom Capt Cook named the Sandwich Islands in 1778. A rake and a gambler, he is said to have invented the sandwich as a time-saving nourishment while he was engaged in a 24-hour-long gambling session in 1762. He died at London, England, Apr 30, 1792.

SOUTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO ARTS AND CRAFTS FESTIVAL. Nov 3-4. Lea County Fairgrounds, Lovington, NM. Displays from more than 100 local and regional artists. No commercially manufactured items allowed. Info from: Lovington Chamber of Commerce, PO Box 1347, Lovington, NM 88260.

SPACE MILESTONE: SPUTNIK 2 (USSR). Nov 3. Dog, Laika, first animal projected by man into space, Nov 3, 1957. Radiation measurements. 1,121 lbs.

SWEDEN: ALL SAINT'S DAY. Nov 3. Honors the memory of deceased friends and relatives. Annually, the Saturday following Oct 30.



BIRTHDAYS TODAY

- Adam Ant (Stewart Goddard)**, singer, born at London, England, Nov 3, 1954.
- Ken Berry**, actor, singer, dancer, born at Moline, IL, Nov 3, 1933.
- Charles Bronson (Charles Buchinsky)**, actor, born at Ehrenfeld, PA, Nov 3, 1922.
- Michael S. Dukakis**, Governor of Massachusetts (D), born at Brookline, MA, Nov 3, 1933.
- Steve Landesberg**, actor, born at the Bronx, NY, Nov 3, 1945.
- James Reston**, journalist, born at Clydebank, Scotland, Nov 3, 1909.
- Phil Simms**, football player, born at Lebanon, KY, Nov 3, 1956.
- Louis W. Sullivan**, Secretary of Health and Human Services, born at Blakely, GA, Nov 3, 1933.
- Monica Vitti (Monica Luisa Cociarelli)**, actress, born at Rome, Italy, Nov 3, 1933.