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## ILLINOIS

## AND THE MIGHTY LAKESIDE CITY: WHERE

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## I. CHICAGOLAND

CHICAGO—CHICAGO—how can one adequately describe it? The heart of the heartland, or as a visiting Sarah Bernhardt said some 70 years ago, "the pulse of America," this lusty, masculine, beauty and terror-filled metropolis remains the archetype of all our cities. It throbs with life and energy, it worships Mammon without qualm, it attracts and repels, it is perennially young yet perennially decaying. It is the one place on the continent where the exercise of power—raw, unfettered, physical, economic, and political power—has been brought to its apex. Chicago is the glory and damnation of America all rolled up into one. Not to know Chicago is not to know America.

Thus our story of Illinois must begin with this mighty lake city, for in its shadow every other aspect of Lincoln's prairie state slides toward afterthought. A native son, John Gunther, sets the stage:





| Capital: Springfield  |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Est. 1974 Population: | 11,131,000 |
| 1970 Population: 11,1 | 13,976     |
| National Rank: 5      |            |
| 1960 Electoral Vote:  | 27         |
| 1972 Electoral Vote:  | 26         |
|                       |            |

Number of Voting Precincts: 11,297 Number of Counties: 102 Number of 1974 Congressional Districts: 24 1968 Nixon Plurality: +134,960 (9) 1972 Nixon Plurality: +874,707 (7)

## KEY INDIVIDUALS

|                     |                        |       | YEAR<br>FIRST | ELECTED TO<br>PRESENT | % OF  |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------|---------------|-----------------------|-------|
|                     | NAME                   | PARTY | ELECTED       | TERM                  | VOTE  |
| U.S. Senator        | CHARLES H. RERCY       | R     | 1966          | 1972                  | 62.2% |
| U.S. Senator        | Adlai E. Stevenson III | D     | 1970          | 1974                  | 62.1  |
| Governor            | Daniel Walker          | D     | 1972          | <b>19</b> 72          | 50.7  |
| Lieutenant Governor | Neil Hartigan          | D     | 1972          | 1972                  | 50.7  |
| Secretary of State  | Michael Howlett        | D     | 1972          | 1972                  | 51.7  |
| Attorney General    | WILLIAM J. SCOTT       | R     | 1968          | 1972                  | 64.0  |

## MAJOR 1976 ELECTIONS

Governor\* U.S. House of Representatives delegationLieutenant Governor(11R, 12D, 1 vacancy)Secretary of State1/3 State Senate (18R, 21D)Attorney GeneralState House of Representatives (76R, 98D, 3I)

\* As a result of the 1974 elections, the Illinois delegation stood at 11R, 13D. There is presently a vacancy in the 5th District seat due to the death of John Kluczynski; a special election will be held July 8, 1975.

## VOTING INFORMATION

## **REGISTRATION AND TURNOUT**

|      | ۰<br>۲               |                          |          |           |       |   |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-------|---|
| YEAR | REGISTERED<br>VOTERS | VOTING AGE<br>POPULATION | RACE     | TURNOUT   |       | GE TURNOUT OF:<br>VOTING AGE POPULATION |
|      |                      |                          |          |           |       |   |
| 1960 | NA                   | 6,255,000                | Pres.    | 4,757,409 | NA    | 76.1%                                   |
| 1962 | 5,105,120            | 6,271,000                | Sen.     | 3,709,209 | 72.6% | 59.1                                    |
| 1964 | 5,534,676            | 6,383,000                | Pres.    | 4,702,841 | 85.0  | 73.7                                    |
| 1966 | 5,341,722            | 6,479,000                | Off.Vote | 3,928,478 | 73.5  | 60.6                                    |
| 1968 | 5,676,131            | 6,579,000                | Pres.    | 4,619,749 | 81.4  | 70.2                                    |
| 1970 | 5,337,692            | 6,795,000                | Off.Vote | 3,731,006 | 69.9  | 54.9                                    |
| 1972 |                      | 7,542,000                | Pres.    | 4,723,326 | 76.0  | 62.6                                    |
| 1974 | • •                  | 7,646,000                | Off.Vote | 3,084,675 | 52.2  | 40.3                                    |
|      |                      |                          |          |           |       |   |

## RANKINGS

Among the fifty states and the District of Columbia in 1972, Illinois ranked:

- 3rd in number of registered voters (6,215,331)
- 5th in number of voting age population (7,542,000)
- 3rd in number of persons voting (4,723,326)
- 5th in number of new voters (1,313,000)
- 7th in Nixon plurality (+874,707)
- 36th in Republican percentage of the statewide Presidential vote (59.0%)
- 22nd in percentage of registered voting (76.0%)
- 14th in percentage of voting age population voting (62.6%)
- 3rd in percentage of contribution to total nationwide Nixon vote (5.9%)

Among the fifty states and the District of Columbia in 1974, Illinois ranked:

- 3rd in number of registered voters (5,905,633)
- 5th in number of voting age population (7,646,000)
- 4th in number of persons voting (3,084,675)
- 6th in number of new voters (444,993)
- 37th in percentage of registered voting (52.2%)
- 33rd in percentage of voting age population (40.3%)

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

| YEAR         | REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE | DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE | GOP PERCEN<br>TOTAL VOTE | IT OF VOTE<br>M.P. VOTE |  |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1948         | Thomas E. Dewey      | However S. Thermon | 10 2%                    | 10 64                   |  |
|              | 5                    | Harry S. Truman    | 49.2%                    | 49.6%                   |  |
| 1952         | Dwight D. Eisenhower | Adlai E. Stevenson | 54.8                     | 55.0                    |  |
| 1956         | Dwight D. Eisenhower | Adlai E. Stevenson | 59.5                     | 59.6                    |  |
| <b>19</b> 60 | Richard M. Nixon     | John F. Kennedy    | 49.8                     | 49.9                    |  |
| 1964         | Barry M. Goldwater   | Lyndon B. Johnson  | 40.5                     | 40.5                    |  |
| 1968         | Richard M. Nixon     | Hubert H. Humphrey | 47.1                     | 51.6                    |  |
| 1972         | Richard M. Nixon     | George S. McGovern | 59.0                     | 59.3                    |  |

## VOTE FOR U.S. SENATE

| YEAR   | REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE | DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE | GOP PERCENT<br>TOTAL VOTE | OF VOTE<br>M.P. VOTE |  |
|--------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1954   | Joseph T. Meek       | Paul H. Douglas    | 46.4%                     | 46.4%                |  |
| 1956   | Everett M. Dirksen   | Richard Stengel    | 54.1                      | 54.2                 |  |
| 1960   | Samuel W. Witwer     | Paul H. Douglas    | 45.2                      | 45.3                 |  |
| 1962   | Everett M. Dirksen   | Sidney R. Yates    | 52.9                      | 52.9                 |  |
| - 1966 | Charles H. Percy     | Paul H. Douglas    | 54.9                      | 55.6                 |  |
| 1968   | Everett M. Dirksen   | William G. Člark   | 53.0                      | 53.2                 |  |
| 1970   | Ralph T. Smith       | Adlai E. Stevenson | III 42.2                  | 42.4                 |  |
| 1972   | Charles H. Percy     | Roman C. Pucinski  | 62.2                      | 62.5                 |  |
| 1974   | George M. Burditt    | Adlai E. Stevenson |                           | 37.5                 |  |

## **VOTE FOR GOVERNOR**

|                              |   |   | GOP PERCENT                   |                               |
|------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| YEAR                         | REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE  | DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE  | TOTAL VOTE                    | M.P. VOTE                     |
| 1952<br>1956<br>1960<br>1964 | William G. Stratton<br>William G. Stratton<br>William G. Stratton<br>Charles H. Percy | Sherwood Dixon<br>Richard B. Auston<br>Otto Kerner<br>Otto Kerner | 52.5%<br>50.3<br>44.3<br>48.1 | 52.6%<br>50.4<br>44.4<br>48.1 |

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR (continued)

| YEAR | REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE | DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE | GOP PERCENT | F OF VOTE<br>M.P. VOTE |
|------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1968 | Richard B. Ogilvie   | Samuel H. Shapiro  | 51.2        | 51.4                   |
| 1972 | Richard B. Ogilvie   | Daniel Walker      | 49.0        | 49.2                   |

## VOTE FOR THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

| YEAR | REPUBLICAN VOTE | DEMOCRAT VOTE | TOTAL VOTE | GOP PERCENT | DELEGATION |
|------|-----------------|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1960 | 2,235,048       | 2,369,523     | 4,604,573  | 48.5        | 11R - 14D  |
| 1962 | 1,820,824       | 1,802,063     | 3,625,309  | 50.2        | 12R - 12D  |
| 1964 | 2,082,167       | 2,492,433     | 4,574,600  | 45.5        | 11R - 13D  |
| 1966 | 2,027,714       | 1,707,576     | 3,735,310  | 54.3        | 12R - 12D  |
| 1968 | 2,368,310       | 2,053,892     | 4,422,223  | 53.6        | 12R - 12D  |
| 1970 | 1,680,861       | 1,814,064     | 3,494,984  | 48.1        | 12R - 12D  |
| 1972 | 2,223,305       | 2,146,823     | 4,385,023  | 50.7        | 14R - 10D  |
| 1974 | 1,218,921       | 1,601,152     | 2,842,109  | 42.9        | 11R - 13D  |

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMPOSITION

|  |  | ENATE  | SENATE<br>GOP                                      |  | HOUSE   |                             | HOUSE<br>GOP                                    |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------|---|
| YEAR   | GOP  | DEMOCRAT                                     | GAIN/LOSS  | GOP  | DEMOCRAT                                      | OTHER                       | GAIN/LOSS                                       |
| 1960<br>1962<br>1964<br>1968<br>1968<br>1970<br>1972<br>1974 | 31<br>35<br>33<br>38<br>38<br>29<br>30<br>25 | 27<br>23<br>25<br>20<br>20<br>29<br>29<br>34 | - 2<br>+ 4<br>- 2<br>+ 5<br>0<br>- 9<br>+ 1<br>- 5 | 89<br>90<br>59<br>99<br>95<br>90<br>89<br>76 | 88<br>87<br>118<br>78<br>82<br>87<br>88<br>98 | -<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>3* | - 4<br>+ 1<br>- 31<br>+ 40<br>- 4<br>- 5<br>- 1 |

\* 3 Independents are Democrats who lost in the primary, but won in general election as Independents.

## POPULATION

Est. 1974 Population: 11,131,000 (+0.2%) 1970 Population: 11,113,976 (+10.2%) Urban Population: 83.0% Rural Population: 17.0% Age: 18-20 yrs. 587,000 (17.4%) 21-24 yrs. 726,000 (17.4%) 25-44 yrs. 2,741,000 (36.3%) 45-64 yrs. 2,366,000 (31.4%) 65 + yrs. 1,122,000 (14.9%)

| Ethnic and Racial Composition: |              |               |  |  |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--|--|
| White 86.4%                    | German       | 2.8%          |  |  |
| Black 12.8%                    | Polish       | 2.7%          |  |  |
| Other .8%                      | Italian      | 2.1%          |  |  |
| Median Age: 28.                | 6 years      |               |  |  |
| Median Voting ag               | e Population | n: 43.3 years |  |  |
| College Student                | Population:  | 386,000 (3)   |  |  |
| White Collar: 4                | 9.1%         |               |  |  |
| Blue Collar : 3                | 6.6%         |               |  |  |

## 152A - ILLINOIS

## TOP TEN COUNTIES IN CONTRIBUTION TO THE 1972 NIXON STATEWIDE VOTE

| COUNTY    | NIXON VO<br>TOTAL | DTE<br>% | MCGOVERN<br>TOTAL | VOTE<br>% | TOTAL<br>TURNOUT | % CONTRIBUTION<br>TO NIXON<br>STATEWIDE VOTE |
|-----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|--|
| Cook      | 1,234,307         | 53.5     | 1,063,268         | 46.1      | 2,308,025        | 44.3   |
| Du Page   | 172,341           | 75.0     | 57,043            | 24.8      | 229,739          | 6.2  |
| Lake      | 92,052            | 65.8     | 47,416            | 33.9      | 139,812          | 3.3  |
| Will.     | 65,155            | 65.8     | 33,633            | 34.0      | 99,021           | 2.3  |
| Kane      | 64,546            | 69.9     | 27,525            | 29.8      | 92,286           | 2.3  |
| Winnebago | 57,682            | 61.5     | 35,937            | 38.3      | 93,825           | 2.1  |
| Madison   | 55,385            | 56.0     | 43,289            | 43.8      | 98,865           | 2.0  |
| St. Clair | 50,519            | 51.5     | 46,636            | 47.5      | 98,097           | 1.8  |
| Sangamon  | 50,458            | 65.5     | 25,720            | 33.4      | 77,025           | 1.8  |
| Peoria    | 50,324            | 64.7     | 27,264            | 35.1      | 77,737           | 1.8  |

## ILLINOIS SMSA - 1972 VOTING INFORMATION

| SMSA  | % FOR<br>NIXON                       | % FOR<br>MCGOVERN                    | VOT. AGE<br>POP.  | TOTAL<br>REGISTERED<br>VOTERS                           | REG.                                 | V.A.P.   |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Chicago<br>Cook County<br>DuPage County<br>Kane County<br>Lake County | 56.9<br>53.5<br>75.0<br>69.9<br>65.8 | 42.4<br>46.1<br>24.8<br>29.8<br>33.9 | 4,823,928<br>3,841,245<br>318,122<br>168,332<br>258,948 | 3,854,482<br>3,140,500<br>248,000<br>105,625<br>165,357 | 75.9<br>73.5<br>92.6<br>87.4<br>88.1 | 60.7<br>60.1<br>72.2<br>54.8<br>56.3   |
| McHenry County<br>Will County<br>1974 FEDERAL OUTL                    | 74.8<br>65.8<br>AYS                  | 25.0<br>34.0                         | 73,606<br>163,675                                       | 63,000<br>132,000                                       | 76.7<br>77.6                         | 65.6<br>62.6   |
| HEW<br>DOD<br>Civil Service<br>Treasury<br>Postal Service             |                                      | 44,000 (17)<br>26,000 ( 1)           | ) Transpor<br>Railroad<br>AEC                           | Retirement  | 308<br>228<br>169                    | ,191,000 ( 4)<br>,118,000 ( 7)<br>,289,000 ( 2)<br>,849,000 ( 6)<br>,629,000 |

STATE TOTAL

\$12,094,107,000 ( 5)

## EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OLDER BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

590,557,000 (7)

Total State Employment, 16 years and older: 4,465,600

Top Industries in Number of Employment:

Veterans

| Manufacturing                       | 1,339,500 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Wholesale and Retail Trade          | 977,300   |
| Services                            | 738,900   |
| Government                          | 641,500   |
| Transportation and Public Utilities | 289,400   |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 251,100   |
| Contract Construction               | 204,000   |
| Mining                              | 23,800    |

## AGRICULTURE

Illinois ranks fourth in total farm receipts, and second in receipts from crops. Corn is the most important commodity in the state, and Illinois' corn crop ranks first or second every year. Illinois leads the nation in soybeans, the state's second commodity. The state ranks second nationally in hogs, its third largest commodity. Also important are cattle.

## NATURAL RESOURCES

Illinois ranks eleventh in total mineral production. The most important mineral is coal (fourth nationally), followed by petroleum (tenth nationally), stone, and sand and gravel.

## INDUSTRY

Manufacturing is the state's major industry, and Illinois ranks fourth nationally in value added by manufacture. Next in importance are trade, services, and government. Most manufacturing lines are machinery, food processing, metal products, transportation equipment, and chemicals. Illinois remains a center in meatpacking and meatproducts.

## CONGRESSIONAL VOTING STATISTICS

|       | REPUBLICAN              | DEMOCRAT               | REP.   | DEM.    | OTHER | TOTAL   |           |      | REP. | % OF V | OTE  |      | کر<br>۱  |
|-------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------|---------|-------|---------|-----------|------|------|--------|------|------|----------|
| DIST. | CANDIDATE               | CANDIDATE              | VOTE   | VOTE    | VOTE  | VOTE    | PLURALITY | 1974 | 1972 | 1970   | 1968 | 1966 | Ξ        |
| 1     | Oscar H.<br>Haynes      | Ralph H.<br>Metcalfe*  | 4,399  | 75,206  | 620   | 80,225  | 70,807D   | 5.5  | 8.6  | 9.5    | 15.1 | 26.3 | ILLINOIS |
| 2     | James<br>Ginderske      | Morgan F.<br>Murphy*   | 9,386  | 65,812  |       | 75,198  | 56,426D   | 12.5 | 25.0 | 27.5   | 41.9 | 47.2 |          |
| 3     | Robert P.<br>Hanrahan*  | Martin A.<br>Russo     | 58,891 | 65,336  |       | 124,227 | 6,445D    | 47.4 | 62.3 | 53.8   | 64.4 | 65.5 |          |
| 4     | Edward J.<br>Derwinski* | Ronald A.<br>Rodger    | 68,428 | 47,096  |       | 115,524 | 21,332R   | 59.2 | 70.5 | 63.2   | 67.2 | 69.8 |          |
| 5     | William H.G.<br>Toms    | John C.<br>Kluczynski* | 15,108 | 93,069  |       | 108,177 | 77,961D   | 14.0 | 27.2 | 24.5   | 33.4 | 35.7 |          |
| 6     | Henry J.<br>Hyde        | Edward V.<br>Hanrahan  | 66,027 | 57,654  |       | 123,681 | 8,373R    | 53.4 | 61.2 | 63.5   | 64.5 | 67.3 |          |
| 7     | Donald L.<br>Metzger    | Cardiss Collins*       | 8,800  | 63,962  |       | 72,762  | 55,162D   | 12.1 | 17.2 | 11.0   | 14.7 | 16.5 |          |
| 8     | Salvatore E.<br>Oddo    | Dan<br>Rostenkowski*   | 11,664 | 75,011  |       | 86,675  | 63,347D   | 13.5 | 26.0 | 24.4   | 34.1 | 37.5 |          |
| 9 🔍   |                         | Sidney R.<br>Yates*    |        | 93,864  | ·     | 93,864  | 93,864D   |      | 31.7 | 25.6   | 38.1 | 43.2 |          |
| 10    | Samuel H.<br>Young*     | Abner J.<br>Mikva      | 80,597 | 83,457  |       | 164,054 | 2,860D    | 49.1 | 51.6 | 54.4   | 68.8 | 73.2 |          |
| 11    | Mitchell G.             | Frank<br>Annunzio*     | 39,182 | 102,541 |       | 141,723 | 63,359D   | 27.6 | 46.7 | 28.7   | 43.4 | 48.2 |          |

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## CONGRESSIONAL VOTING STATISTICS (continued)

| DIST. | REPUBLICAN<br>CANDIDATE | DEMOCRAT<br>CANDIDATE  | REP<br>VOTI |         | OTHER<br>VOTE | TOTAL<br>VOTE | PLURALITY | 1974 | REP.<br>1972 | <u>% OF V</u><br>1970 | <u>OTE</u><br>1968 | 1966      |             |
|-------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------------|-----------|------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 12    | Philip M.<br>Crane*     | Betty C. Spence        | 70,731      | 45,049  |               | 115,780       | 25,682R   | 61.1 | 74.2         | 66.4                  |                    |           |             |
| 13    | Robert<br>McClory*      | Stanley W.<br>Beethan  | 51,405      | 42,903  | 5             | 94,313        | 8,502R    | 54.5 | 61.5         | 65.3                  | 71.0               | 70.8      |             |
| 14    | John N.<br>Erlenborn*   | Robert H.<br>Renshaw   | 77,718      | 38,981  |               | 116,699       | 38,737R   | 66.6 | 72.8         | 70.7                  | 75.7               | 77.4      |             |
| 15    | Cliffard D.<br>Carlson  | Tim L. Hall            | 54,278      | 61,912  | 2,817         | 119,007       | 7,634D    | 45.6 | 57.2         | 67.8                  | 67.8               | 70.5      |             |
| 16    | John B.<br>Anderson*    | Marshall<br>Hungness   | 65,175      | 33,724  | 18,582        | 117,481       | 31,451R   | 55.5 | 71.9         | 67.0                  | 67.8               | 72.8      |             |
| 17    | George M.<br>O'Brien*   | John J.<br>Houlihan    | 59,984      | 56,541  |               | 116,525       | 3,443R    | 51.5 | 55.6         | 57.7                  | 61.9               | 62.4      |             |
| 18    | Robert H.<br>Michel*    | Stephen L.<br>Nordvall | 71,681      | 59,225  |               | 130,906       | 12,456R   | 54.8 | 64.8         | 65.6                  | 60.1               | 56.3      |             |
| 19    | Tom Railsback*          | Jim Gende              | 84,049      | 44,677  | 2             | 128,728       | 39,372R   | 65.3 | ٦            | 68.4                  | 65.3               | 56.7      |             |
| 20    | Paul Findley*           | Peter F. Mack          | 84,426      | 69,551  | 10            | 153,987       | 14,875R   | 54.8 | 68.8         | 61.5                  | 59.7               | 56.2      |             |
| 21    | Edward R.<br>Madigan*   | Richard N.<br>Small    | 78,640      | 40,896  |               | 119,536       | 37,744R   | 65.8 | 54.8         | 60.9                  | 64.3               | 65.2      |             |
| 22    | William A.<br>Young     | George E.<br>Shipley*  | 65,731      | 97,921  |               | 163,652       | 32,190D   | 40.2 | 41.0         | 50.8                  | 55.2               |           | 71 1 7      |
| 23    | Scott R.<br>Randolph    | Melvin Price*          | 18,987      | 78,347  |               | 97,334        | 59,360D   | 19.5 | 24.9         | 26,3                  | 29.0               | 28.9 28.9 | 1010        |
| 241.0 | Val Oshel               | Paul Simon             | 73,634      | 108,417 |               | 182,051       | 34,783D   | 40.4 |              | 38.3                  | 44.8               | 42.9 155A | י<br>ר<br>ר |
|       | No Democrat c           |                        |             |         |               |               |           |      |              |                       |                    | A         | ,           |



BUTZ ADDED that, like many other voters, "farmers vote their pocketbooks, and on the average over the last three years their pocketbooks have been fuller than ever before."

Butz accepts a portion of the blame for the export embargoes, while acknowledging that the administraion made some mistakes. He said the decision to suspend exports to the Soviets early last August originated with Department of Agriculture officials who wanted to wait until the September report on the size of the corn crop before resuming shipments.

However, the Soviet embargo lasted 10 weeks until Oct. 20, presumably because the State Department tock longer than expected to negotiate the grain agreement with the Kremlin. And during that period the State Department—over Butz's objections—slapped an embargo on exports to Poland that lasted three weeks.





# statistics help explain the city

## ALTITUDE: 488' MSL

400 MJL

AREA: 38 square miles

## ASSESSED VALUATION:

\*\$617,656,692 (1973 City, Peoria). \$1,034,215,029 (1973 County, Peoria).

\*Figures based on 50 per cent of full fair cash market value.

#### **CHURCHES:**

293 representing over 60 denominations.

#### CLIMATE:

Daily Minimum Temperature - 10.3 January.

Daily Maximum Temperature - 89.7 June.

Annual Average Temperature - 51.3. Annual Precipitation - 34.84 inches. Annual Snowfall - 22.6 inches.

### COMMUNICATIONS:

Newspapers – Peoria Journal Star – morning and evening editions. Peoria Observer – weekly newspaper on Peoria's northwest side. TV – 4 channels – WEEK, Channel 25 (NBC); WRAU, Channel 19 (ABC); WMBD, Channel 31 (CBS); WTVP, Channel 47 (PBS), and GE Cablevision, Radio – 9 stations – WXCL, WIRL, WMBD, WPEO, WSIV, WZRO, WMBD-FM, WSWT, and WWCT.

## EDUCATION:

Public schools - 33 elementary: 1 junior high; 4 high; 1 vocational service center (Bradley University Vocational Guidance); 1 business. Parochial - 9 elementary; 3 high. Colleges - Bradley University, Illinois Central College, Peoria School of Medicine of the University of Illinois.

EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME: City of Peoria - \$662,012,000. Median Household Cash Income -\$10,438.

EMPLOYMENT: 134,501 persons employed.

## FINANCIAL SERVICES:

Banks 11 - Commercial National, Jefferson Trust & Savings, First National, Madison Park, Northwest, Pioneer State, University National, Sheridan, South Side Trust & Savings, Prospect National, Heights. Savings and Loans 11. Stock Brokers 9.

#### **GEOGRAPHY**:

Adjacent to the Illinois River, midway between Chicago and St. Louis, rolling topography near flood plain.



Pere Marquette, a French missionary priest, and Joliet, a French explorer, both from Canada, were the first white men to come to our part of the country in the year 1673. Pere Marquette was born in France but Joliet was born in Canada.

The Illinois Tribe of Indians were living around here at that time. Because these French explorers did not like the sound of the name Illini they added OIS to it thus calling it and our river Illinois. Our largest hotel in Peoria, the Pere Marquette Hotel, is named for the French missionary priest who came with Joliet.

LaSalle, another French explorer from Canada, came into the Illinois Country in 1679. He built a fort in 1680 which he named Creve Coeur. It was located on some high bluffs overlooking the Illinois River.

LaSalle had to return to Canada but he left his second man in command to be in charge of the fort. This man was Henry de Tonty. When LaSalle came back to Illinois he found that the Iroquois Indians had attacked and only Tonty and a few of his men were still alive.

Our town, our county, and our lake were named for the Peorias Indians, a smaller tribe belonging to the larger Illini Tribe. The French explorers also dropped the S from the name of the Peorias Indians and ever after our town, our county, and our lake have been called just Peoria.

If you would like to meet a relative of the Peorias Indians you would have to visit the state of Oklahoma for that is where some of their descendants are still living.

Peoria Lake, a very wide part of the Illinois River, was also called "fat lake" or Pimeteoui, by the Indians because there were so many fine fish in it and because so many kinds of wild game flew over the lake. The early explorers used the game and fish for their food.

Finally, a few French fur traders and trappers settled on the west shore of Peoria Lake. By 1778 this little colony had grown a great deal, but became involved in an Indian War which lasted several years. Some of the French soldiers built a fort called Fort Clark but during the War of 1812 with the British, the French became so discouraged that they left Peoria and never returned. It was during the War of 1812 that the village of Peoria was burned by American soldiers from St. Louis.

Later, in 1819 some settlers from St. Louis arrived and started a settlement where Fort Clark had stood. In 1825 Peoria County was organized. At that time it took in almost the entire northern half of Illinois including Chicago and Galena. The village of Fort Clark became the county seat and in 1845 Peoria was incorporated or begun as a city with a population of 1,619.

During the years Daniel Boone and his followers were discovering the west far to the east of Peoria, there were plenty of signs of a good sized white settlement near what is now Peoria.

Early American pioneers did not wish to say there were any settlements except French traders because they were afraid they might have to give up their new land claims to any French people who might still be living in the area. However, Catholic Church records show a long line of French priests in Peoria throughout the 1700's.

## 

Illinois is called the Prairie State because early settlers found very flat land with few trees and very tough grass but the soil was very rich and fertile. It was discovered by French explorers, Pere Marquette and Louis Joliet, and has been under four flags. This means that four different countries have at different times been in control of Illinois.

Spain claimed this territory by right of discovery from the earliest times, and especially after Hernando de Soto crossed from the Atlantic Coast over the Blue Ridge Mountains all the way to the Mississippi River near the southern tip of Illinois in 1541. The French had control of Illinois first because explorers from France and Canada discovered it. The English next took possession of it receiving it at the end of the war between England and France often called the French and Indian War. In 1778, General Georg e Rogers Clark, during the War of the American Revolution, conquered it for the colonies. It was setup as a part of the Northwest Territory for many years. American soldiers from St. Louis came into the Peoria area during the War of 1812 with the English and burned the settlement. The Illinois Country was admitted or brought into the Union of States of the United States in 1818.

Some important deposits found in the ground in Illinois are: bituminous coal, limestone, lead, and oil.

Illinois is important for manufacturing many things. Some of these are: farm machinery, steel, clothing, furniture, cement, and printed matter. Meat packing is another important industry.

The State Bird is the Cardinal, the State Tree is the Oak, and the State Flower is the Violet. All three of these were chosen by vote by the school children of Illinois.

The name of Abraham Lincoln, a beloved President of our country, shines brightly in Illinois history as does the name of a well known Civil War General, U. S. Grant, who later became President of the United States. Many other famous and fine people claim Illinois as their home state.

The Illinois River through many centuries has proved a friend to the City of Peoria. The river provides a passageway each month for about two billion tons of cargo and sometimes takes out large amounts of Peoria made machinery.

In the years of World War II, 700 warships, including 29 submarines, were transported from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River and finally to the Atlantic Ocean.

## 



Old Eagle was a real eagle used as a mascot for Illinois and Wisconsin troops during Civil War days. He was very popular with the soldiers and went right into battle with them. He was cared for faithfully until his death. His body was mounted and kept in a museum in the capital at Madison, Wisconsin. However, it was destroyed when the capital building burned.

This is the reason the eagle was on the monument in Court House Square erected in honor of Civil War Heroes. This monument was dedicated October 6, 1899. The speaker was the President of the United States, William McKinley. More than 70,000 people came to hear the President speak and watch the unveiling of the monument.

Before the monument was dedicated there was a large parade of 6,000 boys and girls. The girls were dressed in white and carried flowers. The boys each held an American Flag.

At the bottom of the monument were listed names of 583 men who lost their lives in the Civil War. The upper part of the monument showed men of the Army and Navy who were dying and the eagle was on the very top. A figure called the Goddess of Peace was shown writing these words:

> ''We write on page of granite What they wrought on field of battle.''

Fritz Triebel was the sculptor of the monument which was designed by his brother Henry Triebel. Their relatives are still in the monument business in Peoria.

A street fair called the Corn Carnival used to be held each year in the 1890's in the fall after the corn had been picked and people were in a gay mood.

Farmers and those who lived in town all had lots of fun. The big event of the week was the Flower Parade in which carriages pulled by horses were beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns. Some of the carriages were driven by coachmen and some were driven by the owners themselves.

Ladies riding in these carriages, of course, wore very pretty and unusual dresses and hats to help celebrate the happy occasion. Floats were also in the parade and one year the prizes were given for the four floats showing the four seasons: spring, summer, fall, and winter.





people's representatives to proclaim a liberalized constitution (the Acte Additionnel) after his return from Elba.

CHAMPAGNE, shăm-pān', Fr. shān-pàn'y', region, France, in the northeast, generally corresponding to the old Province of Champagne (before 1789). The present region comprises the departments of Marne, Haute-Marne, and Aube, and portions of Ardennes, Yonne, Aisne, and Seine-et-Marne. Although some parts are extremely fertile, especially the river valleys and winegrowing areas, the region is generally a dry tableland. At Reims and Epernay are to be found the celebrated vineyards where champagne (q.v.) wines are produced.

An important countship during the Middle Ages, Champagne became famous for its great fairs, held six times annually, which attracted merchants from all over western Europe and strongly influenced commerce. Troyes, the old provincial capital, remains one of the principal towns, along with Reims and Châlons-sur-Marne. The medieval county passed under the French crown in 1314.

**CHAMPAGNE**, a French sparkling wine made chiefly in the Department of the Marne, in a strictly delimited part of the former Province of Champagne. The best wines are grown in three main districts: (1) the Montagne de Reims, with Verzenay, Mailly, and Bouzy as top growths; (2) the valley of the Marne River, with Ay, Mareuil, Dizy, and Hautvillers at the top; and (3) the Cote des Blancs, whose outstanding growths are Cramant Avize and Le Mesnil. Red grapes are grown in the first two districts, and white grapes in the third.

Wine making in Champagne dates from ancient times, even prior to the Roman conquest. For centuries its wines, although much appreciated, were still, red wines not notable for their keeping powers. Toward the end of the 17th century, however, a great effort was made to improve them, and the wines' tendency to sparkle was analyzed and exploited. Wine produced in the north of the Champagne region has a natural tendency to retain a certain quantity of its sugar after the first fermentation, causing a fresh fermentation at the beginning of the following spring. This second fermentation gives the wine its sparkle.

Dom Pierre Pérignon (1638–1715), a monk in the Benedictine Abbey of Hautvillers, was the first to experiment with the clarification of the wines, the causes that induce their sparkle, and and the uses to which these findings could be put. To him also must be given the credit of discovering the advantage of blending different growths of champagne, resulting in an improvement of the special qualities of each. This peculiarity belongs exclusively to the wines of Champagne, and the blending principles formulated by Dom Pérignon are still followed today.

Except for a few growths, which may be offered slightly sparkling or creaming to connoisseurs, the generality of champagnes are fullfrothing (grand mousseux) and blended in the approximate proportion of one quarter from white grapes and three quarters from red grapes. It is left to each shipper to modify his proportion slightly, according to the characteristics of the year and his firm's traditions. When the quality of the crop is outstanding, the vintage year is printed on the label and on the cork. Also appearing on the label is the degree of dryness, from *brut* (driest of all) through *sec* to *don.r* (least dry).

The subsoil of the principal vineyards throughout Champagne is mostly limestone. This chalk is covered by a thin layer of fertile vegetal earth, usually made up of loam 8 to 12 inches thick, but sometimes reaching 40 inches. The chalky color of the soil acts as a reflector of light, and the influence that this exerts on the maturation of the grapes, and on their bouquet and flavor, is well known. Champagne that is well made and placed in cool cellars will retain its good qualities for 10 to 20 years.

The annual sale of champagne amounts to an average of 40 million bottles, two thirds of which are sold for consumption in France and the rest shipped abroad, mainly to the United States and the United Kingdom.

Champagne was long the only sparkling wine produced, but today there are many countries in which sparkling wine is made from local grapes —Italy, Germany, and the United States, for example. The quality of some of these wines, if made by the champagne process, is quite acceptable, but no connoisseur would mistake them for the authentic French champagnes.

For further details on the process of making champagne, see WINE.

Louis Budin, President and Managing Director, Champogne Perrier-Jouet, Épernay, France.

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CHAMPAGNY, shän-på-nyë', Jean Baptiste Nompère de, Duc DE CADORE, French naval officer and statesman: b. Roanne, France. Aug. 4, 1756; d. Paris, July 3, 1834. He served in the navy (1774–1787) and in 1789 was elected to the States-General, where he allied himself with the third estate and became a member of the National Assembly. After some years in retirement, Champagny was appointed councilor of state (1800) by Napoleon, whom he served as ambassador to Vienna (1801–1804), minister of the interior (to 1807), and minister of foreign affairs (to 1811). He negotiated the emperormarriage (1810) to Marie Louise of Austria, and was created duc de Cadore; but he disagreed with Napoleon's Russian policy and was dismissed the next year. After Napoleon's final downfall. Champagny transferred his allegiance to the Bourbons, who restored him as a peer of France in 1849.

**CHAMPAIGN**, shăm-pān', city, Illinois, ir Champaign County, 126 air miles south of Charago, at an altitude of 740 feet. An industria and commercial center situated in a rich farminregion, the city adjoins Urbana, with which forms a single economic and social unit. Charapaign manufactures a variety of goods, chief which are forgings and industrial machine? wearing apparel, chemicals, and refrigerators. at there are railroad repair shops. The campus the University of Illinois lies astride the bound ary with Urbana. The university has its own at port. Champaign developed as a separate community called West Urbana about 1854 and w incorporated in 1860. A council-manager gover ment was adopted in 1958. Pop. (1960) 49.55

ment was adopted in 1958. Pop. (1960) 405 "1960) 58,862 CHAMPAIGNE or CHAMPAGNE, 50 pan'y', Philippe de, Belgian painter 94 FOR a union of the Greek and Latin churches. He maintained the validity of papal elections independently of the consent of Roman emperors, zealously enforced the law of priestly celibacy and forbade the clergy to accept ecclesiastical offices from laymen.

URBAN III (UBERTO CRIVELLI). pope: d. Oct. 19, 1187; r. 1185–1187. He was the cardinal-archbishop of Milan when elected to the papacy. His opposition to the attempts of the Roman Senate to govern the Church States forced him to spend his pontificate in exile. Urban's legates, sent to crown Prince John, king of Ireland, were rejected. He threatened to excom-municate Barbarossa and refused to crown his son king of Lombardy.

URBAN IV (JACQUES PANTALÉON), pope: d. Oct. 2, 1264; r. 1261-1264. He was born at Troyes, the son of a French cobbler, and distinguished himself at the University of Paris. After a successful mission to Germany he became bishop of Verdun and later patriarch of Jerusalem. A capable, self-reliant, energetic executive, as pope he increased the number of Frenchmen in the College of Cardinals and thus, un-wittingly, created the French faction which controlled the papacy for 150 years. Urban ably reorganized papal finances, excommunicated Manfred, and invited Charles of Anjou to ascend the It is throne of Sicily. In England he supported Henry III in his struggle with the barons. He instituted the feast of Corpus Christi.

URBAN V (GUILLAUME DE GRIMOARD), blessed and pope: b. 1310; d. Dec. 19, 1370; r. 1362-1370. Of French birth and a noted canonist, he became a Benedictine abbot and later was sent as legate to Italian courts. As pope he resided in Rome, 1367–1370, but returned to Avignon before he died. Of deep personal sanctity, Urban advanced ecclesiastical discipline and labored for European peace. He made an alli-ance with Charles IV (q.v.) and reconciled the eastern emperor, John V, to the church. Urban founded the universities of Kracow (1364) and of Vienna (1365) and supported those in France and in Italy. He promulgated the famous bull In Coena Domini (q.v.) against heretics.

URBAN VI (BARTOLOMEO PRIGNANO), pope: b. 1318; d. Oct. 15, 1389; r. 1378-1389. Increasing Roman demand for an Italian pope, who would reign in Rome and not in Avignon, at last resulted in the tumultuous election of the Neapolitan-born archbishop of Bari. Stern and uncompromising, Urban's immediate attempt to reform the clergy and his arbitrary rulings in political affairs alienated French supporters and created Italian enemies. St. Catharine of Siena counseled him to be more tactful, but he continued his impolitic course and even executed five cardinals who opposed him. Fifteen of the Sacred College met at Fondi, declared Urban's election invalid because obtained under duress, and chose Robert of Geneva as pope (1378), under the title of Clement VII, who then fled to Avignon. Thus began the great Western Schism, which lasted till 1417. Urban's pontificate was marked also by strained relations with Italian and foreign rulers.

URBAN VII (GIAMBATTISTA CASTAGNA),

pope: b. Aug. 4, 1521; d. Sept. 27, 1590; r. 1590; A Genoese noble and a noted administrator, h had been a delegate to the Council of Trent. nuncio at various courts, archbishop of Rossand, legate on several missions, governor in the Church States and cardinal. Of deep virtue and abundant charity, Urban died after a pontificate of only 10 days.

URBAN VIII (MAFFEO BARBERINI), pope: b. 1568; d. July 29, 1644; r. 1623-1644. Thi Florentine pope was educated at the Roman College, became governor of Fano, nuncio : France, archbishop of Spoleto, cardinal priest and legate to Bologna. His enlightened poin-tificate was marred by nepotism, though his personal life was virtuous.

When elected pope, Urban at once published the bulls of canonization on Sts. Filippo de Neri Ignatius Loyola, and Francis Xavier. Other bulls include one against astrologers, the reenactment of the Sublimis Deus of Paul III against the enslavement of Indians in Paraguay Brazil, and the West Indies, and the repromulgia tion of the famous In Coena Domini. Urban opened China and Japan to the missionary laborof all the religious orders. He wrote many hymns and poems, and published a revision of the He condemned Jansenism and disci-Breviary. plined Galileo for his broken promise of 1619. Urban founded the Collegium Urbanum to train missionaries and the Vatican Seminary, built the Barberini Palace and began its library, and erected the baldachin over the papal altar in St Peters.

In the political field Urban was skillful and circumspect. His reign saw the last phases of the Thirty Years' War, during which he charted a neutral course, though he opposed the term-of the Peace of Westphalia. He helped to negotiate the treaty between France and Spain, but with Charles I of England his dealings were ineffectual.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, a local unit of administration under the English local government system, established by the local Government Act of 1894.

URBANA, ûr-băn'à, city, Illinois, seat of Champaign County, 70 miles east of Springfield on the Wabash, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the New York Central, and the Illinois Central railroads, and state and fed-eral highways. It is at an altitude of 750 feet. With Champaign immediately to the west, Urbana forms a single community, the site of the University of Illinois (q.v.) and often called Champaign-Urbana. It is in an agricultura region with valuable deposits of fire clay.

It was settled in 1824, incorporated in 1833 and chartered as a city in 1860. The chief in-dustrial establishments are the "Big Four" railroad shops, foundries, machine shops and a factory making scientific instruments. A daily newspaper is published here, and so are severaeducational and scientific periodicals publishe by the university. It also maintains a radi-broadcasting station. The government is by mayor and a council of 10 members, who are elected annually. Pop. (1950) 22,834. URBANA, city, Ohio, seat of Champaign

County, 13 miles north the Pennsylvania. An Chicago and St. L at farming and stock-rate lies had settled here was laid out. Gener ing camp at Urbana At the close of the at the camp remained settlers; the coming its expansion.

Local manufacture niture, tools, airplaand dies. Urbana in was founded here in New Jerusalem (Sweet nally known as Urbas library has an exten borgian literature. [ Brand Whitlock, ne Adams Ward, sculpto

URBINO, oor-be' TENSE OF URVINUM Italy, in the province isolated hill in the m mountains, 21 miles w is the see of an arci university with two fa mathematics and natbuildings deserving of one of the finest edific: the cathedral. The chi ing, brickmaking, oil dairy factories. Sulf Urbino is the birthpla His house is still show erected in 1897. From the capital of a duchy. for its school of paints (1947) 22,248.

URD. See Norns

URDANETA, oto ish navigator: b. Vil Mexico, Nov. 3, 1568 Philip II chief pilot Miguel Lopez de Le of the Philippine Isla expedition from La N 1564, and after the cap he returned to Mexico,

URDU, ŏŏr'doō, native name, now giv means "camp language meaning camp. It is re of the Aryan family, w Arabic and Turkish we trusions have in no wis language itself, which, elements, remains a 1 HINDUSTANI LANGUAG

UREA, or CARB.

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is physiologically impornitrogenous decomposit. tabolism. It appears urine of carnivora: th adult human being is at S. \$6.833



his private quarrel. His reply to John Gibson [a.v.], who had been sent by Dunmore to obtain his presence at the making of the treaty, was that "morsel of eloquence" which was read at the conference, was copied in many colonial newspapers and was later made famous through Jefferson's use of it in his Notes, on the State of Virginia (especially the edition of 1800, Appendix 4). The exactness with which his speech was repeated at the conference must always be open to question, and, in spite of the credence given the charge by Jefferson, the truth of his accusation that Michael Cresap [q.v.] was the leader of the Yellow Creek massacre has been successfully challenged by later historians.

During the Revolution, Logan employed himself successfully in bringing in scalps and prisoners to the British at Detroit. As time went on, be became increasingly the ferocious and drunken savage, in pitiable contrast to the intelligent, capable, and friendly Indian of his earlier days. The testimony as to the manner of his death is conflicting, but it seems clear that he was killed by a nephew or cousin, probably in retaliation for a deed committed by him in a drunken rage.

[Brantz Mayer, Tak-gah-jute; or Logan and Cressep (1867); F. B. Sawvel, Logan the Mingo (copr. 1921), with some confusion of the deeds of Logan and his brother John Shikellamy; J. J. Jacob, A Biog. Sketch of the Life of the Late Capt. Michael Cressep (1826); Samuel Kercheval, A Hist. of the Valley of Va, 4th ed. (1925); Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pa., vol. VI (1851) pp. 35, 119, 216, vol. VII (1851), pp. 47, 51-52; Pa. Archives, ser. 1, vol. II (1853), pp. 23-24, 33-37, vol. IV (1853), p. 525.] L. C. W.

LOGAN, JAMES HARVEY (Dec. 8, 1841-July 16, 1928), jurist, horticulturist, was the son of Samuel McCampbell and Mary Elizabeth (McMurty) Logan, both of Scotch ancestry and both natives of Kentucky. He was born near Rockville, Ind., the seventh of eight children. After graduating from Waveland Collegiate Institute in 1860 he taught school for a year at Independence, Mo., then started West as driver of an ox team for the Overland Telegraph Company. By the fall of 1861 he had made his way to California, where for a year he lived with his uncle, a physician, at Los Gatos. In December 1863 he commenced to read law at San Jose, in the office of C. T. Ryland, and in 1865 was admitted to the bar. Three years later he moved to Santa Cruz, where he became deputy districtattorney almost immediately, served from 1870 to 1880 as district attorney, and for the next twelve years was a judge of the superior court in Santa Cruz County. In 1892 he retired from office because of failing health.

Although he was comfortably successful in his profession, it was through his avocation that A. State

Logan attained his special distinction. In ISSo he started an experimental fruit and vegetable garden at his home in Santa Cruz. He was interested in producing a cross between the Texas Early blackberry and the wild California blackberry (Rubus Vitifolius) and planted a row of the wild berry bushes between a row of the Texas Early and one of Red Antwerp raspberries. By 1831 he had secured several hundred seedlings of the blackberry. When the fruit came, he found he had made a successful cross between the blackberries, producing a new variety which he named the Mammoth. Furthermore, he discovered one plant which resembled a raspberry more than a blackberry, and when the fruit ripened he found that it had a flavor and character all its own. This fruit, since known as the loganberry, he described as a true hybrid, believing it a cross between the Red Antwerp raspberry and the wild blackberry. He gave it to Professor Wickson of the University of California for free distribution. It is now extensively cultivated (by propagating cuttings) from British Columbia to California. and forms the basis of a substantial industry in canning and preparing fruit juice for the market. In 1916 evidence was reported tending to disprove the belief that the loganberry is a hybrid and to show that it is a true species (Journal of Heredity, November 1916), but in 1923 Judge Logan delivered an address reasserting his conviction that it is a hybrid (Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Board of Horticulture of the State of Oregon, 1923). He died at his home in Oakland, Cal., survived by his second wife, Mary Elizabeth Couson, whom he married Aug. 1, 1910, and by their daughter.

[Autobiographical material in R. D. Hunt, California and Californians (1926), V, 141ff.; New Internat. Year Book, 1928; Literary Digest, Nov. 25, 1916; Conntry Life in America, Sept. 1916; San Francisco Chronicle, July 17, 1928.] M.P.S.

YOGAN, JOHN ALEXANDER (Feb. 9, 1826-Dec. 26, 1886), Union soldier, United States senator, was born on a farm in Jackson County, Ill. His father, Dr. John Logan, was of Scotch descent, an immigrant from the north of Ireland who settled first in Maryland, then in Missouri, and finally in Jackson County, III., near the present Murphysboro. His second wife, Elizabeth Jenkins, also of Scotch ancestry, was the mother of his eleven children. John, the eldest, received a broken education which included some study of law. After service as a lieutenant in the Mexican War, he continued his legal studies under his uncle, Lieut.-Gov. Alexander M. Jenkins, began practice, served in local offices and in the Illinois legislature, and married, on Nov.

27, 1855, Mary Simmerson Cunningham, the 363 Dictionary of American Biography

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| EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT | <br>- Areas in Presidential Visit to Illinois |
|-------------------------|---|
|                         |   |

|  |                             | Dec. '75                    | Jan. '75                            | <b>Jan. '7</b> 6                    |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| PEORIA   | Employed<br>Unemployed<br>% | 169, 700<br>8, 000<br>4. 5% | 151, 350<br>5, 600<br>3. 7%         | 153,400<br>9,100<br>5.6%            |
| SPRINGFIELD  | Employed<br>Unemployed<br>% | 87,600<br>5,000<br>5.4%     | 81,000<br>3,200<br>3.8%             | 78,600<br>6,100:<br>7.2%            |
| CHAMPAIGN-<br>URBANA   | Employed<br>Unemployed<br>% | 68,200<br>3,000<br>4.2%     | 65,000<br>2,000<br>3.0%<br>Nov. '74 | 63,000<br>2,900<br>4.4%<br>Nov. '75 |
| WILLIAMSON<br>COUNTY<br>(Includes Marion<br>but there's no<br>breakdown on<br>Marion available.) | Employed<br>Unemployed<br>% |                             | 18,470<br>1,133<br>6.1%             | 18, 538<br>1, 944<br>10.5%          |
|  |                             |                             |                                     |                                     |

SOURCE:

## John Leslie Labor Dept. 523-7304

## <u>NOTE</u>: THE NEW NATIONAL FIGURES FOR FEBRUARY WILL BE RELEASED BY LABOR THIS FRIDAY, March 5, 1976.

(However, this release will not include an update on the above figures.)

Rate of Unemployment --- Nationwide

| May '75  | 8.9% |
|----------|------|
| Dec. 175 | 8.3% |
| Jan. '76 | 7.8% |

## SPRINGFIELD

it is usually termed a "mineral spring."

rocks that constitute the crust of the earth are either le or impermeable to water. During most seasons of the a temperate climates, a certain amount of rainfall soaks v crust formed of permeable strata; the part absorbed the complete rainfall during winter months, when the sturated with moisture, or may fall to near zero during mmer. when all the rainfall is returned to the air as evapfrom the surface. That portion of the rainfall that soaks elow the level of plant roots goes to replenish the underreservoir. The shape of the reservoir varies indefinitely, to the geological structure of the area; but it is only e of its water surface that concerns springs. This surown as the water table, divides the fully saturated rocks e that only hold moisture in their minute pores.

n area of completely permeable rocks the springs issue at the valley bottoms; when, however, the district is made enating permeable and impermeable beds, each impermeet holds up water on its surface. If the strata are horimail springs may be found all round the outcrops; but are tilted or folded, the flow of the underground water toward the lowest point on the base of the permeable erring bed. At this point the main spring for that local it will be located.

trata that are, in the main, impermeable but somewhat the presence of joints and cracks is of prime importance Fermining the direction and amount of flow in the underwaters. In jointed rocks the rainwater may sink to great down one set of joints and rise again along a second, t the surface as a warm or thermal spring; this is the e cause of the hot springs at Bath. When a permeable in impermeable one are brought into juxtaposition through the flow of water in the permeable one is checked; but siting frequently shatters the rock, it affords a plane of along which the water will tend to flow. If the water a under pressure due to an overlying impermeable cover, reach the surface as an artesian spring. The water of prings sometimes carries small particles of solid matter ion, as well as salts in solution. The solid particles are t the point of exit of the spring and may be cemented 114 deposited from solution. When this takes place, a . built up, from the summit of which the spring issues. "mound springs," such as are seen at their best in the resian basin of Australia.

of the largest springs issue from thick beds of massive This type of rock is usually well jointed, and, being n rainwater, the joints and marked bedding planes bearced by solution, and the whole of the rainfall is abthe mass of the rock and flows underground to issue as mes. Frequently these springs yield a somewhat hard therwise great purity.

Anteral Springs --- All springs containing noticeable quantities a solution, other than the carbonate and sulfate of lime, n by this name. The commonest minerals found are at riving rise to "bitter springs"; and iron, sulfur, magciving medicinal waters.

Sermal Springs .- The springs coming under this heading from two sources. Firstly, meteoric waters (those deare atmosphere of the earth), which have penetrated iderable depths and rise again along well-defined ng as springs at the surface but with the temperature · from which they have come; and, secondly, volcanic r in the form of geysers or hot springs (see VOLCANO); ster may be either meteoric or in part, at any rate, ...r issuing at the surface for the first time). Most ers contain mineral substance in solution, which is coling and forms basins and terraces of sinter, such -> pink and white terraces of New Zealand.

TUND WATER. (W. B. R. K.) RINGFIELD, the capital city of Illinois, U.S., and the " aramon county near the Sangamon river, 99 mi. N.E.

n of its waters. When considerable chemical impurity is of St. Louis, Mo., and 185 mi. S.W. of Chicago, Ill. In the winter of 1818-19 several adventurous settlers located in the area, although John Kelly is acknowledged to be the first to build a cabin (at the northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets) where the city now stands. Others, generally from North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky, built near this cabin. In 1821 Sangamon county was created and the little settlement was named temporary county seat; the following year a post office was put into operation. The village was confirmed as county seat in 1825 and incorporated in 1832, and in 1837, with a population of less than 3,000, it was selected as the capital of Illinois.

Those most responsible for the legislative transfer of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield were the Sangamon county representatives, the "long nine" (so called because their aggregate height was 54 ft.). Their leader was young Abraham Lincoln, who came to Springfield from the rude village of New Salem (25 mi. N.W. of Springfield) on April 15, 1837, and lived there until he left for Washington, D.C., on Feb. 11, 1861, to be inaugurated as president of the U.S. Lincoln and the city matured together and the many places identified with his life attract hundreds of thousands of tourists annually.

The old state capitol building (begun in 1837, completed in 1853), rebuilt in the 1960s as a state shrine, is located in the centre of the business district. There Lincoln served his last term in the legislature, 1840-41, practised before the state supreme court, delivered several of his most notable speeches, including the "House Divided" address, and maintained an office as president. elect; and it was there that his body lay in state (May 4, 1865). An unpretentious house at Eighth and Jackson streets, maintained by the state of Illinois as a memorial, is the only home owned by Lincoln. He purchased it for \$1,500 in 1844 and in it three of his children were born; the house has been restored and many of the original furnishings are on display.

One and a half miles northwest of the business district is the Lincoln tomb and memorial in Oak Ridge cemetery. The marble burial chamber on the ground floor holds the bodies of Lincoln, his wife Mary and three of their children, Edward Baker, William Wallace and Thomas ("Tad"); their other child, Robert Todd, is buried in Arlington National cemetery. The memorial is 117 ft. tall and is surmounted by a granite shaft. The state of Illinois owns and maintains the structure. The present tomb and memorial is the third erected on this site. The last reconstruction was completed in 1931 with a new interior but without change to the exterior. The First Presbyterian church displays the original pew rented by the Lincoln family. The Wabash railroad passenger station, although converted to freight use, is still standing; there Lincoln delivered his celebrated Farewell Address. The locations of Lincoln's three law offices, the Globe tavern, the place where the First Inaugural was written, and other spots of Lincoln interest are marked with bronze plaques.

In the centre and towering over the Illinois state buildings is the statehouse, the fifth capitol building owned by the state. Begun in 1868 and finished in 1888 at a cost of \$4,500,000, this massive limestone structure is in the form of a Latin cross and measures 361 ft. in height (to the top of the flagpole, 405 ft.). Extensive interior renovation was done in 1958. The Centennial building, southeast of the statehouse, erected 1918-23 at a cost of \$3,000,000, commemorates the 100th anniversary of Illinois statehood; it houses the state historical library, museum, hall of flags, state library and other state offices. In the historical library is a famous collection of Lincoln letters, documents and memorabilia as well as extensive collections concerning the history of Illinois. Immediately west is the state archives building, the third of its type in the U.S.; completed in 1938 at a cost of \$820,-000, its unique construction provides superior protection to the official, noncurrent records of the state. Immediately northwest of the archives is the state office building, first occupied in 1955 (cost, \$11,500,000); within this modern structure is a post office, cafeteria and the offices of more than 20 state departments. North of the capitol is the state armoury and office building; completed in 1937 and costing more than S1,000,000, it replaced an armoury destroyed by fire in 1934. The supreme court build-



OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

## THE WHITE HOUSE

## REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE MEDAL OF HONOR CEREMONY

## THE EAST ROOM

2:15 P.M. EST

Medal of Honor recipients and their families, distinguished Members of the Congress, Secretary Rumsfeld, Secretary Middendorf, Secretary Reed, members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, ladies and gentlemen:

We are gathered here today to honor four Americans for exceptional military gallantry in the service of our Nation. All four of these men distinguished themselves above and beyond the call of duty. I deeply regret that one of the awards, to the late Captain Lance P. Sijan, of the United States Air Force, is posthumous. The other three, Rear Admiral James P. Stockdale, United States Navy; Colonel George E. Day, United States Air Force; and Lieutenant Thomas R. Norris, United States Naval Reserve, are here with us today.

We confer our highest decoration upon them for their inspiring and heroic conduct. We do this in realization of the simple truth that they have helped to preserve America's future peace by demonstrating through their courage the dedication of those entrusted with our defense.

Their bravery places them in the ranks of the finest of American heroes, from the present back to the year 1776, when we were forced as a Nation to first take up arms to defend our liberty.

These four men served in Vietnam. The war in Vietnam is now over. But as we today confer the Medal of Honor on heroes who distinguished themselves in Vietnam, we have not forgotten others whose fate still remains unknown.

We will continue on humanitarian grounds to press for a full accounting for these men, to resolve questions that keep many American families living in endless anxiety and agony.

MORE



The United States today honors four men of uncommon courage with the Medal of Honor, but we can and we must also honor these men by living up to their example of patriotism. We can do this by fulfillment of our own duty as a Nation, the highest trust that we bear, the preservation of the safety and the security of the United States in a very dangerous world.

As we celebrate our Bicentennial year, we take satisfaction in our power to preserve peace through strength. We are today the strongest Nation in the world. As your President, I intend to maintain our total deterrent powers.

While we will do everything in our power to reduce the danger of war by diplomatic means, our policy for America's security can best be summarized in three simple words of the English language -- peace through strength.

I am gratified, as all of you are, that the United States is today at peace. No Americans are in battle anywhere. We have strengthened our vital alliances that preserve peace and stability throughout the world. By maintaining unquestioned strength and resolve we can command respect and preserve the peace.

We cannot win against the enemies of freedom, big or small, without the kind of vigilance and valor, symbolized by the Medal of Honor, the highest of all this Nation's decorations. We will win by patient and persistent pursuit of defenses second to none in a world that knows that America says what it means and means what it says.

By so doing, we will pay America's debt to the men that we honor today and the many, many others who served with such courage. A grateful Nation thanks its defenders for their resolve in keeping the United States of America the world's best hope of peace with freedom.

On behalf of the American people, I salute the cherished memory of Captain Sijan and the living example of Admiral Stockdale, Colonel Day and Lieutenant Norris. You served your Nation well and have given all of us a clear vision of a better world.

END

(AT 2:20 P.M. EST)



## SALT

- Q: With Secretary Kissinger's visit to Moscow it appears that we have reached a critical turning-point in the SALT negotiations. Would you take this opportunity to give us your personal view on the importance of these negotiations?
- A: Further limitations on nuclear arms are clearly an essential part of our efforts to secure a stable and orderly relationship with the Soviet Union.

I am personally convinced that a resumption of unrestrained competition in strategic arms would seriously undermine that relationship and inevitably increase the risk of nuclear war. Such an outcome would also place an enormous burden on the economies of both our countries while offering little prospect of a significant strategic advantage to either side. For this reason, I am firmly committed to the effort to achieve a new SALT agreement. I believe that an agreement that is clearly in our interest and in the best interest of all other countries as well is achievable. We are conducting our negotiations in that spirit.

Let me point out some of the specific, long-term consequences of a failure in the SALT negotiations. The Soviet Union could:

-- build additional ICBMs without restrictions;

-- build more ballistic missile submarines without having to dismantle their old ICBMs; and

-- build additional strategic bombers without restriction;

-- build unlimited numbers of MIRVed missiles.

Without the Vladivostok understanding that both sides should have equal numbers of strategic systems, there would again be unrestrained competition between the U.S. and USSR in strategic arms. This could result in one of two undesirable alternatives:

-- Either we would have to accept large additional expenditures in strategic arms;

-- Or we would have to accept a perceived inequality in strategic forces with its adverse political implications.

The latter alternative is clearly unacceptable, while the former is clearly undesirable. Therefore our objective is to avoid these consequences by negotiating an agreement which is based on the Vladivostok understanding and is clearly in the national interest of the United States.



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