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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 90684
Folder ID Number: 90684-001

Folder Title:
Saturday, May 30, 1992

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Memo	To President Bush and Mrs. Bush, Re: Camp David; redaction. (1 pp.)	05/29/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

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File Location: Saturday, May 30, 1992

Pinksheet Number: RML15975
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Simpson
Vineyards
Tussock
CA

TEXAS VICTORY '92 \ GRAND KEMPINSKI HOTEL BALLROOM
SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1992 \ 7:00 P.M.

- 0 THANK YOU, PHIL [GRAMM] FOR THAT KIND INTRODUCTION.
THANKS ALSO TO DR. CRISSWELL FOR THE INVOCATION;
FRED [McCLURE] FOR LEADING US IN THE NATIONAL
ANTHEM; AND THE KILGORE RANGERETTES FOR THEIR DANCE
PERFORMANCE. ROB MOSBACHER, ^{DAN COOK} JIM OBERWETTER. KAY
BAILEY HUTCHISON, TEXAS STATE TREASURER. RICK
PERRY, TEXAS AGRICULTURE COMMISSIONER. FRED MAYER,
GOP STATE CHAIR. BARRY WILLIAMSON.

- 7 -

- 0 BUT SO FAR I'VE TALKED ABOUT WHAT GOVERNMENT CAN
DO. BUT GOVERNMENT ALONE WON'T SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS.
ASK YOURSELF: WHAT KEEPS A KID IN SCHOOL \ OFF THE
STREETS \ AND AWAY FROM DRUGS? NOT GOVERNMENT.
FAMILY. THAT'S WHERE IT ALL BEGINS. BARBARA BUSH
IS RIGHT: "WHAT HAPPENS IN YOUR HOUSE IS MORE
IMPORTANT THAN WHAT HAPPENS IN THE WHITE HOUSE."

NOT EASY TIMES BUT
- 2 -

IF I HAD LISTENED
TO THE NAYSAYERS
S.H. WOULD BE IN
SARAJEVO -

- 0 I BELIEVE WE'VE GOT A LOT TO BE GRATEFUL FOR.
DEMOCRACY ON THE MARCH, ^{SOV COMMUNISM IS DEAD} EASTERN EUROPE FREE,
TOTALITARIANISM IS BANKRUPT NOTION, FREE MARKETS
THRIVING IN SOUTH AMERICA ^{ENEMIES TOLD ME} - AND A FREE KUWAIT.

MEAST
SO-AMERICA
NUCLEAR
WEAPON

- 0 WE'VE HELPED CHANGE THE WORLD -- AND HERE'S HOW
WE'VE WORKING TO CHANGE AMERICA: FREE TRADE --
BECAUSE NO ONE EVER BEAT THE COMPETITION BY HIDING
BEHIND A TRADE BARRIER.

AGENDA

BUT WE ARE UP AGAINST
A STAND PAT DEM CONGRESS - CONTROLLED BY
LIBERALS WHOSE ONLY HOPE IS BAD ECONOMY
BUT ECONOMY IS IMPROVING

- 3 -

HEALTH CARE REFORM: BECAUSE NO AMERICAN SHOULD HAVE
TO GO BROKE JUST TO GET BETTER. ^{MALPRACTICE SUITS} EDUCATION REFORM:
WITH PROPOSALS LIKE SCHOOL CHOICE -- PUTTING POWER
BACK IN THE HANDS THAT RUN THE HOME AND RAISE THE
FAMILY. LEGAL REFORM: AMERICANS NEED TO START
HELPING EACH OTHER MORE AND SUING EACH OTHER LESS.
GOVERNMENT REFORM: BECAUSE GOVERNMENT IS TOO BIG
AND SPENDS TOO MUCH.

CAP. THE GROWTH OF MAND. SPENDING
STIMULATE ECON GROWTH
PASS BAL BUDGET AMEND
LING ITEM VETO

- 4 -

- 0 THE NEED FOR CHANGE WAS BROUGHT TRAGICALLY TO FOCUS IN THE LOS ANGELES CRISIS. THIS ADMINISTRATION MOVED IMMEDIATELY AND FORCEFULLY TO QUELL THE VIOLENCE THERE -- RESTORE ORDER. AND NOW WE HAVE MARSHALLED A PLAN -- A SIX-POINT PLAN -- FOR CHANGE -- NOT ONLY FOR LOS ANGELES -- BUT FOR ALL OUR CITIES, AND I'VE ASKED CONGRESS TO JOIN THIS CRUSADE.

- 5 -

- 0 OUR URBAN AGENDA: "WEED AND SEED." ENTERPRISE ZONES. HOMEOWNERSHIP. WELFARE REFORM. JOB TRAINING 2000. AMERICA 2000.
- 0 I'VE ASKED CONGRESS TO PUT PARTISANSHIP ASIDE AND GET THESE THINGS PASSED. IF YOU LOOK TO THE CORE OF ALL THESE PROPOSALS, THERE ARE THEMES ALL OF US CAN AGREE ON, NO MATTER WHAT SIDE OF THE AISLE YOU'RE ON: RESPONSIBILITY \ OPPORTUNITY \ OWNERSHIP \ INDEPENDENCE \ DIGNITY \ EMPOWERMENT. THESE AREN'T PARTISAN VALUES -- THEY'RE AMERICAN VALUES, AND WE HAVE A DUTY TO MAKE THEM REAL.

- 8 -

0 WE ARE A RISING NATION -- FULL OF PROMISE FOR THE
FUTURE. WE HAVE A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVE ONCE
AGAIN OUR CAPACITY TO BUILD A GOOD AND DECENT
SOCIETY. NOW IS THE TIME FOR ACTION, AND UNLESS
ANYONE THINKS I DON'T HAVE THE FIRE IN MY BELLY,
YOU JUST WATCH ^{NOT ATTACKING MY OPPONENTS - BETTE} THESE NEXT FIVE MONTHS. WE'RE GOING
TO WIN THIS ELECTION, AND WE'RE GOING TO WIN IT
GOING AWAY.

#

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

, 1992

[illegible]

WASHINGTON

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

May 30 , 1992

[illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

Los Angeles, California
 Fresno, California
 Dallas, Texas
 Camp Springs, Maryland

LOCATION

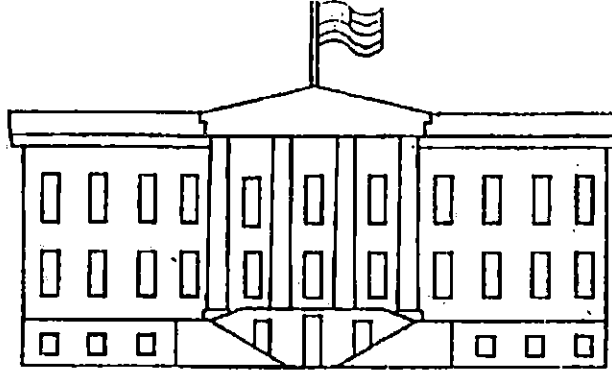
DATE 30 May 1992

TIME

MOVEMENTS

0730	Depart Sheraton Grande Hotel, Los Angeles, California
	via Motorcade
0759	Arrive Los Angeles International Airport
0817	Depart Los Angeles International Airport
	via Air Force One
0853	Arrive Fresno Air Terminal, Fresno, California
1002	Depart Fresno Air Terminal via Motorcade
1030	Arrive Simpson Vineyards
1143	Depart Simpson Vineyards via Motorcade
1208	Arrive Fresno Air Terminal
1217	Depart Fresno Air Terminal via Air Force One
1648	Arrive Love Field, Dallas, Texas
1704	Depart Love Field via Motorcade
1726	Arrive Grand Kempinski Hotel
2002	Depart Grand Kempinski Hotel via Motorcade
2021	Arrive Love Field
2031	Depart Love Field via Air Force One
2334	Arrive Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland
2341	Depart Andrews Air Force Base via Motorcade

CDT



WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

VOICE OPERATIONS BRANCH

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL HEADER SHEET

COMMAND	OFFICE SYMBOL	PHONE NUMBER	DATE-TIME GROUP
TO: Camp David		Autovon: Commercial: FAX Called:	92 05 31 (YYMMDD-HHMM ET)
FROM: SIGNAL Supervision		Autovon: Commercial:	Authorized Releaser Signature
CLASSIFICATION	PAGES 2 + header	PRECEDENCE	
REMARKS:			
VERIFICATION INFORMATION			

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CDT

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

[illegible]

THE WHITE HOUSE
MRS. BUSH'S PRESS OFFICE

DAILY PRESS CLIPPINGS
Friday, May 29, 1992

Mrs. Bush	(in folder)
Secretary Skinner	West Wing
Marlin Fitzwater	West Wing
Constance Horner	West Wing
Carol Powers	West Wing
Patty Presock	Residence
First Lady Detail	Staircase
Karen Connell	Room 58 OEOB
Shirley Green	Room 94 OEOB
Anne Griffith	Room 98 OEOB
Diana Kellogg	Room 157 OEOB
Gregg Petersmeyer	Room 100 OEOB
Marguerite Sullivan	Room 268 OEOB
Carolyn Washington	Room 268 OEOB
Sherrie Rollins	West Wing
Benita Somerfield	hold one copy
Ann Brock	
Julie Cooke	
Joan DeCain	
Laurie Firestone	
Jane Moore	
Susan Porter Rose	
Sally Runion	
Peggy Swift	
Anna Perez	
Sondra Haley	
Jean Becker	
Jay Suchan	(plus originals)

Friday, May 29, 1992

The Philadelphia Inquirer

GOLLY, BARBARA...
JUST IMAGINE THE WONDERFUL
POSSIBILITIES OF GENETICALLY
ALTERED FOOD!...



Philadelphia Inquirer / TONY AUTH

Jeb Bush His Own Man Before Dad Got Famous

Your April 21 Politics & Policy article about President Bush's son, Jeb, was pathetic, with no facts to support the insinuation of unfair business practices. At best there were acknowledgments from competitors that Jeb Bush's company had outthustled them for global business.

I, for one, would prefer that Mr. Bush sell products to help drought-ravaged Third World countries than peddle a beer named after him. Whatever business Mr. Bush pursues he would be criticized for trading on his name. Such criticism is fair game for first family members, but only when there's substance to the claim.

In this instance, however, Mr. Bush's foreign business experience far precedes his father's rise to the presidency, or even the vice presidency. You failed to note that Mr. Bush holds a degree in Latin American Studies (*magna cum laude*), his bride is of foreign descent, he speaks foreign languages and he managed a bank abroad—all of which were his personal accomplishments long before his father's fame.

Perhaps Mr. Bush doesn't deserve the insinuations you tried to fabricate about him. Perhaps he's working in his chosen profession because of his education, his life's work and his smarts. Certainly, your busy readers, myself included, didn't need to waste our time reading such baseless "Politics & Policy" news. When we want that kind of news, we'll read our congressman's newsletter.

BILL J. HEBROCK

Tallahassee, Fla.

The Next Step in Politics Will Be Candidates Making Music Videos

By BOB ORTEGA

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Putative presidential candidate Ross Perot hasn't quite finished his political position papers yet. But Perot, the home video, has hit the market.

Not so long ago, any would-be president worth his salt felt obligated to put pen to paper, if sometimes with the help of a ghostwriter, to outline what he stood for. John F. Kennedy won a Pulitzer for his 1956 book "Profiles in Courage." Richard Nixon's angry 1962 "Six Crises" reached the New York Times best-seller list.

In recent campaigns, though, the volumes have grown slimmer (some would add duller) and have drawn less attention. Michael Dukakis's 1988 tome, "Creating the Future: The Massachusetts Comeback and the Future of America," didn't exactly set the literary world on fire.

So perhaps it was inevitable in the '90s that someone like the media-savvy Mr. Perot would skip the tedious writing process and aim straight for the booming home-video market. Vestron Video's "Ross Perot: Straight Talk," features an hour-long interview of the Texas billionaire by David Frost, first shown on PBS stations last month. The tape touches on topics from President Bush's performance

and the federal deficit to sexual promiscuity and abortion rights, as well as what a release calls Mr. Perot's "homespun observations about human nature."

The tape wasn't produced by Mr. Perot's quasi-campaign, but "he knows about it and he's fine with it," says a spokeswoman for Live Entertainment Inc., Vestron's parent company. Live won't disclose numbers, but says it's taking orders and shipping tapes nationwide.

Mr. Perot couldn't be reached for comment, but Jim Squires, his campaign spokesman, says the video wasn't sanctioned by campaign organizers.

Molly Ivins, a political columnist for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, says the tape "is perfect, in a way," since Mr. Perot's "entire candidacy consists of six appearances on national television." He may not look pretty, she adds, but "he's mainly the best salesman who ever lived — and you always sell face-to-face."

Bill Clinton, by the way, hasn't written any books, though his campaign did produce an 18-minute video that ran in New Hampshire before that state's primary. George Bush put out a 1987 autobiography, but the only recent writings out of the White House are ascribed to Millie, the family dog.

Thu 28-May-92 19:27 EDT

Mrs. Perot: Specifics Coming

LUBBOCK, Texas (AP) — Margot Perot, wife of likely independent presidential candidate Ross Perot, said Thursday he will get specific on issues and urged his major party opponents to do the same.

"The other candidates need to get specific too," Mrs. Perot said after a Salvation Army luncheon in Lubbock. "I hope they have debates. I think that would be interesting."

In an interview with Barbara Walters to be broadcast on ABC's "20/20" on Friday, Mrs. Perot said she was stunned when her husband first suggested after an appearance on CNN's Larry King show that he might run for the presidency.

"That night he came back and I said, 'I was so surprised,' and he said, 'Oh, don't worry, it's not going to happen. It's just a hypothetical kind of thing.' And I said, 'Well, I'm not sure,'" Mrs. Perot said.

Asked if she would advise Perot if the couple wound up in the White House, she said: "No. He doesn't need my advice."

Mrs. Perot said she would have a "supporting" role as First Lady and not sit in on Cabinet meetings or be involved in government decisions.

"My first priority is the family," she said. "And creating a happy home life for Ross."

The former schoolteacher told reporters in Lubbock she would try to stay active in charitable causes if her husband was elected president. She noted interest in the plight of abused and homeless children.

"It sounds like a big order, but I would like to be involved."

Asked by reporters which first lady she most admired, Mrs. Perot said it was also premature to think of herself in that position but said she admired Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"She was so involved with the issues," Mrs. Perot said.

"She didn't have a particularly happy personal life, but she was a noble person. She put other people in front of herself. She was ahead of her time."

Walters asked Mrs. Perot where she fit on the spectrum between Barbara Bush and Hillary Clinton.

"I'm maybe in the middle," Mrs. Perot said.

THE WASHINGTON POST

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1992

■ **Marilyn Quayle** blasted **Ross Perot** yesterday for trying to "buy the presidency." Speaking to reporters after a speech, she added: "The arrogance of it is incredible. I think it's a travesty. And it's incredible that people would follow a myth and not demand of a presidential contender what he would do when he got into office."

Chicago Tribune, Thursday, May 28, 1992

NEWSMAKERS

Quayle in a quandary?

Vice President Dan Quayle, who has assailed television's fictional unwed mother Murphy Brown as a symbol of the collapse of family values, rents his house in McLean, Va., for \$2,400 a month to an unmarried couple with children. The renters are a surgeon and a lawyer who is raising two children from her former marriage. According to The Washington Post, the woman said she and her friend have been engaged for a year. Quayle pleads ignorance. His office said Wednesday that the rental was handled entirely by a management firm and that Quayle and his wife, Marilyn, knew little or nothing about the couple's living arrangements. "Basically the Quayles were not involved at all in the rental negotiations," Quayle spokesman Kim Walsh said.

THE BOSTON GLOBE • THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1992

Rise in Clintons' worth is cited

The net worth of Gov. Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, increased significantly over the past two years to nearly \$700,000, according to a financial statement the candidate released yesterday.

An 84 percent increase in the value of their investment portfolio and including the couples' \$180,200 in retirement plans in their assets accounted for most of the change, campaign aide Betsey Wright said. Their net worth at the end of 1989 was \$418,692.

The statement shows the Clintons' personal wealth, though more than most Americans, is far less than that of his likely rivals in the presidential race, Ross Perot and President Bush.

WASHINGTON POST

TV Weekend

A Very Polite Chat With the Clintons

By WALTER GOODMAN

About halfway into "Governor and Mrs. Clinton Talking With David Frost," Bill Clinton manages to lay out his views on a balanced budget, taxes and entitlement programs. For a few minutes, he speaks in a focused way on ever-increasing medical costs, with the money going "to insurance companies, to health-care bureaucracies, to the government bureaucracy itself." He maintains that the well-to-do are getting far more in entitlements than they paid for and should be asked to pay more for Medicare and for long-term care.

He has plainly thought about the subject, has an approach and seems eager to go into more detail. But his host's mind is on other matters, and Mr. Clinton smiles his pleasant smile and plays the good guest.

Seated in facing armchairs before a setting of books and flowers, the candidate and the interviewer have already spent half the program, at 9 tonight on Channel 13, on childhood memories and the integrity thing.

Mr. Frost draws out Mr. Clinton on his visit to the spot on Highway 61 where his father was killed in an accident before he was born. "What did you feel when you saw the spot?" he asks. When Mr. Clinton does not provide a suitably gushy answer, Mr. Frost, who evidently has answers as well as questions written on the papers in his lap, says, "It's given you a certain sense of mortality, a sense of urgency about not wasting time, hasn't it?" Mr. Clinton, like a smart student taking a quiz, picks up fast and concedes, by golly, that he does have "this sense of mortality."

Mr. Frost suggests that the fatherless boy was also left "with the liking for strong women because women had figured so large in your life." Again, by gum, he is on the mark. Yup, Mr. Clinton admits he likes strong women, and adds a statement of principle that should not lose him many votes: "I think every person in

Governor and Mrs. Clinton Talking With David Frost

Robert Muller, coordinating producer; Wallace Westfeldt, producer; John M. Florescu and Mr. Frost, executive producers. A production of David Paradine Television and WETA in Washington. Tonight at 9 on Channel 13 and at 10 on Channel 49.

this country, without regard to their gender, ought to be able to live up to their capacities."

Then it's on to what Mr. Frost calls "the subject of integrity." After complaining that he has taken "more hits on it than anybody else has in anyone's memory" (not that he takes them personally) and believes "there is an obsessive concern today for things that have very little to do with the ability of someone to lead," Mr. Clinton is back explaining about marijuana and the draft. He goes on and on. Ah, if only he were not quite so polite and could have just told Mr. Frost to forget it.

The interview with Hillary Clinton goes into the role she hopes to play in the White House. Mrs. Clinton, who has reportedly been advised not to come on too strong, explains that when she says "we," she doesn't mean would-be President and Mrs. Clinton but millions of Americans. Mr. Frost also wants to know how having a child changed her (it made her more interested in health care for all children) and whether the pressures of the past few months have brought her and Mr. Clinton closer. (Guess.)

Well, after a few minutes of this, the Clintons confront Mr. Frost together, and he asks them about the qualities they most admire about each other. It is revealed that she loves his great heart and he loves her spirit. As Mr. Clinton bumbles on about Mrs. Clinton's wonderful capacity for growth and her new deep

understanding and spiritual questings and so forth, you wonder why, however soggy the subject, he just can't shut up. This man needs an editor.

As for Mr. Frost ("And all these pains and problems and troubles and things that you went through in the marriage, has it strengthened it?"), why is he on public television? Shouldn't he be trying out for an afternoon slot on Fox Broadcasting?



The Philadelphia Inquirer / ERIC MENCHER

Hillary Clinton, at Cooper Hospital in Camden, criticized Vice President Quayle's remarks and said men share in the responsibility for single motherhood.

Mrs. Clinton blames fathers, too

By Jodi Enda
INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Hillary Clinton took a swipe at Vice President Quayle and his castigation of *Murphy Brown* and real-life single mothers yesterday by shifting the blame — to men.

Quayle's criticism of single motherhood is flawed, Clinton said, because he overlooks the responsibility of fathers.

"I don't know any teenage mother whom I've ever personally spent time talking to who wanted to be a single parent," Clinton said after meeting single mothers and mothers-to-be at Cooper Hospital/University Medical Center in Camden. "These girls are often persuaded into relationships with boys and men older than they are who promise stability, marriage — the things that most of us want."

Last week, Quayle blamed the Los

Angeles riots on a breakdown of American family values and chastised television character *Murphy Brown*, played by Candice Bergen, for having a baby out of wedlock.

Quayle's comments set off a national maelstrom, with talk-show hosts, comedians and other politicians weighing in. A spokeswoman for Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton said, "The world is a much more complicated place than Dan Quayle wants to believe."

But it was Hillary Clinton, the candidate's wife and a lawyer who has worked on women's and children's issues, who finally brought the debate around to the role of men.

"This is not just about women," Clinton said in an interview. "This is about women and men and the responsibility that fathers should take for their children as well."

Clinton, who was campaigning for

her husband five days before New Jersey's primary, said she missed the birth episode on *Murphy Brown* last week. "But," she said, "my friends tell me that *Murphy Brown's* ex-husband deserted her when she told him she was pregnant."

The scenario is not uncommon, she noted.

"I have had lots of conversations with young mothers who are in high school programs or health centers," Clinton said. "... There's always this hope that they will have a real family."

The lack of a father has a much greater impact on a child than a television show, she said, adding that to single out *Murphy Brown* "seems a little off-base."

"I don't know very many young women who are raising children alone who wouldn't welcome the help of a responsible man if they could have one," Clinton said.

Clinton Now Touts Record as Governor

■ **Politics:** The Democrat denounces Bush over the education issue and scores Perot for lack of specifics.

By DAVID LAUTER
TIMES STAFF WRITER

SAN JOSE—Democrat Bill Clinton criticized President Bush on Thursday for paying only lip service to education, and Ross Perot for failing to back up his talk of change with specifics about what he would do if elected President.

After several weeks of seeming to hesitate in how to handle the twin challenges of Bush and Perot, both of whom lead him in some polls, Clinton appears to have settled on an approach that leans heavily on his record to portray himself as the one candidate in the general election who has backed up words with deeds.

"There are three people running. There's only one person who has demonstrated a 10-year commitment" to solving the nation's problems, Clinton said in a morning radio interview as he launched a week of campaigning in California.

Later, in a speech at the Chil-

dren's Discovery Museum here, Clinton blasted Bush for urging children to read more while cutting funds for reading programs. Bush's approach, he says, is, "Read more, but I'm going to make it harder for you to do it."

Clinton timed the speech to coincide with Thursday's release of a federal report showing that reading scores for American children remain low. Clinton aides distributed fact sheets designed to show that Bush had "failed as the education President."

Even as he warned that the country cannot afford another four years of GOP rule, Clinton offered some of his most direct criticism to date of his other rival for the presidency, the undeclared independent candidate, Perot.

"There's something else we don't need four more years of either, which is talk that sounds good but has no plan of action to back it up," he said. Although he did not mention Perot by name, he



Associated Press

Hillary Clinton listens to woman's complaints about poverty in America while campaigning in Trenton, N.J.

left no doubt about his target.

In all three of his public statements during the day—radio interviews with stations in Los Angeles and San Francisco and the speech

here—Clinton emphasized his record of a decade as governor working on economic development, education and social welfare issues. He portrayed Bush as a President

who has failed to deliver on his promises and Perot as a pseudo-outsider who offers strong talk about action but no record on the issues facing the country.

ELECTION '92

A LOOK AT THE CANDIDATES AND THE ISSUES

Wellesley to hear another political wife

Two years ago, the women of Wellesley College were protesting the choice of their commencement speaker: a political wife who came to the New England enclave and spoke about the value of family and community.

Seniors complained she didn't represent their career-minded values and criticized her for quitting college to marry; 150 students signed a petition against her speaking.



USA TODAY
CLINTON: Has own impressive résumé

Today, another political wife gives the graduation speech at this Seven Sisters college where the women are taught to question everything and strive for success. This woman also will talk about the value of children and family. She also gained national recognition through her husband.

But this time, the Wellesley women are offering a warm welcome. That's because Hillary Clinton, wife of Democratic presidential front-runner Bill Clinton, comes with her own impressive résumé.

Unlike Barbara Bush, who spoke here in 1990, Clinton earns a regular paycheck — bigger than her husband's. The first lady recently achieved a similar feat when her dog's book, which she ghost-wrote, was a best seller.

"She's shown that she's a really strong woman," says senior Christina Gould, 21. "She seems to be doing it all, which is the image a lot of people would like. In Barbara Bush's case, she seemed to be in the shadows."

Which can come with a price. Clinton has raised hackles and lowered her poll ratings, notably with a remark about staying home to bake cookies after her law firm was scrutinized for state contracts. Bush, by contrast, consistently ranks far above both Clintons and the president in polls.

The differences between Bush, 66, and Clinton, 44, are the differences of generation.

Bush dropped out of college to marry. She had six children and was a supportive wife to a husband with high ambitions. Although she was a huge hit when she spoke, some students grumbled that, except for a short time working in a wartime factory, she never held a paying job.

Clinton, on the other hand, graduated from college in 1969 — Wellesley, in fact. She went on to Yale Law School and is a partner in a Little Rock law firm. She has served on a host of boards and commissions. Meanwhile, she's been first lady of Arkansas for 12 years and has a daughter, Chelsea, 12.

But her selection for commencement wasn't without controversy. Students voiced concerns to Wellesley President Nan Keohane. Senior Helen Cantwell, 21, says some worried Clinton would give a political speech instead of addressing concerns about balancing career and family. Keohane assured students the speech would be apolitical: "My hunch is that Hillary Clinton will speak sensitively."

— Mimi Hall in Wellesley, Mass.

Washington/World: 9A

Woman behind the billionaire

She's kept low profile up to now

By Andrea Stone
USA TODAY

They met on a blind date in college. She gave him the \$1,000, saved from her schoolteacher salary, to start his billion dollar business.

A mother of five, with five grandchildren, she is a tireless community volunteer who claims she can't find a single flaw in her husband.

In other words, Margot Perot is a press release just waiting to be issued.

But so far, would-be presidential candidate Ross Perot won't let his staff write it.

"They are still private," says aide Ann McKamy. "If it comes to a campaign, it may be different."

It already is. In an election year when "family values" are the buzz words and Barbara Bush and Hillary Clinton are touted as either boons or banes of their husbands' campaigns, the candidates' families can't avoid the spotlight.

Already, Margot Perot has found herself under fire from abortion opponents. Both Perots back abortion rights. Margot Perot is an adviser to a local Planned Parenthood chapter. At Dallas' Presbyterian Hospital, where a building bears her name, abortions are performed.

"She would not be a good role model for young women," says Beverly LaHaye, head of the conservative Concerned Women for America.

Critics aside, Margot Perot has been mostly invisible in this campaign. Until tonight.



'I was stunned.'

— Margot Perot after hearing her husband would run for president

In her first TV interview, she and Perot talk to Barbara Walters on ABC's 20/20.

"I don't think Ross really expects me to campaign. I don't think he needs me," says Margot Perot, 58, who admits she was "stunned" when Perot said he'd run.

As first lady, Margot Perot envisions "a supporting role." Asked if she'd sit in on Cabinet meetings she says, "I can't imagine. I've never sat in a board room with him. . . . And no, I would not be breathing down his neck."

As brash as Perot is, friends say his wife is just as low-key and publicity-shy.

"He's blunt and outspoken. She's soft, but has a twinkle, a wonderful sense of humor," says longtime friend Ruth Sharp Altshuler.

"Everybody who knows

her loves her. She is absolutely the most gracious, down-to-earth, warm person."

An impeccably-dressed blonde, Margot Perot shares her husband's love of dancing — they're partial to fox trots and jitterbugs. She also plays tennis, skis in Vail, Colo., and boats on Lake Texoma on the Texas-Oklahoma border.

Despite the heavily guarded, 22-acre Dallas estate with a Jaguar in the garage, Margot Perot hasn't "a snobbish bone in her body," Altshuler says. The Perots eat at Chili's, a chain restaurant, she says.

And the Perots are known as stay-at-homes. "It's kind of a coup in Dallas to get Ross and Margot to go to a social event," says Dallas Observer editor Peter Elkind.

In the 20/20 interview, Perot says that, "even though

she was a Yankee," it was love at first sight when he met Margot Birmingham while he was a cadet at the U.S. Naval Academy.

The youngest of five sisters growing up in Greensburg, Pa., she "wasn't the most attractive girl in the world but she was so nice everyone wanted to be around her," says friend Edward Eisaman. After high school she attended Goucher College near Baltimore. While there, she met Perot. They married in 1956 — and remained faithful, as Perot likes to note.

After arriving in Dallas in 1957, with all they owned in the back seat of their car, the Perots began raising their children: Ross Jr., now 33 and heir to the family business; Nancy, 31; Suzanne, 27; Carolyn, 24; and Katherine, 21.

Margot Perot has no role in the family business. Records show that none of Perot's estimated \$2.5 billion fortune is listed in her name.

She serves on several civic boards, including the Salvation Army. At a recent Salvation Army luncheon, she said she admired Eleanor Roosevelt because she was "involved in the issues."

"The Perot style is very interesting to watch. They are very discreet in their social beliefs," says David Rucker, former head of Texas Republicans for Life. "Their involvement is quiet . . . but nevertheless very powerful."

Despite jeers from anti-abortion groups, most see Perot's wife as a campaign asset. And although she insists she'll stay out of the campaign, JoAnne Roosevelt says her friend is "no shrinking violet. . . . This move into politics is very natural for her. She has an understanding of how this works."

PEROT DEBUT: Margot Perot, left, wife of undeclared presidential candidate Ross Perot makes her first television appearance tonight. 4A. Ross Perot tells ABC's 20/20 that he would not want gays in top White House jobs, nor would he hire adulterers. 1A.



MARGOT PEROT: He doesn't need me to help in campaign.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1992

By Lois Romano

Margot Perot, Standing By Her Candidate



BY HARRY NALTCHAYAN—THE WASHINGTON POST

Just a happy homemaker.

■ Margot Perot favors abortion rights, sees herself not as a presidential adviser but as a wife making "a happy home life for Ross," and is "stunned" and "overwhelmed" by all the attention being lavished on her husband.

In what she says is her first interview ever, the wife of Ross tells ABC's Barbara Walters tonight that she "can't imagine" ever wanting to sit in on a White House Cabinet meeting. "He doesn't need my advice. . . . I've never sat in a board room with him. . . . And, no, I would not be breathing down his neck."

Campaigning is out for her too. "I don't think Ross really expects me to campaign. I don't think he needs me."



AP PHOTO

Ross and Margaret Perot pose with ABC News reporter Barbara Walters (rear) at their Dallas home, where the undeclared candidate and his wife were interviewed for tomorrow night's "20/20" broadcast.

In Calif., Clinton criticizes Bush for literacy-program reductions

By John King
ASSOCIATED PRESS

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Democrat Bill Clinton opened a five-day California campaign blitz yesterday by attacking President Bush for lecturing parents to read more to their children even as he cuts money for literacy programs.

Clinton appeared to have Ross Perot in mind, too, as he said the nation could afford neither four more years of Bush nor four years of "talk that sounds good with no plan or action to back it up."

The Arkansas governor on Wednesday scrapped plans to return to New Jersey and Ohio in favor of a lengthy stretch in California. All three states are among six that hold primaries Tuesday, the last day of the Democratic primary season.

Aides said Clinton's focus on California was aimed at preventing an embarrassing upset by rival Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. and at boosting Clinton's prospects there for the fall.

Clinton scored Bush's reaction to a report showing sluggish improvement in the nation's reading scores, maintaining that the President is all talk and little action on crucial domestic issues.

Clinton agreed with Bush that parents need to read more to their children and get them to watch less television.

"But if we had a president who put his money and his action and his head and his work where his mouth is, more people would follow his example," Clinton told an outdoor reception. "This President talks about reading, but he has reduced funding for literacy programs in the last two years, and his new budget reduces funding further."

Clinton said that under his leadership in Arkansas, children's reading scores had increased and more computers were placed in classrooms to help develop reading and other skills. Also, he said, participation in adult literacy programs had increased 400 percent.

In contrast to Bush, Clinton said he

would fully fund Head Start, boost federal aid for education and implement programs allowing universal access either to college education or post-high school apprenticeship training.

"If you want somebody to do instead of talk you ought to vote for me," he said.

Speaking with reporters as he flew here overnight, Clinton said he believed Brown could win his home-state primary, pointing out that no one in the Brown family ever had lost a Democratic primary in the state.

Other Clinton aides and supporters tried to sound less concerned, but said the race was tight and that Clinton needed time in the state to cushion his lead, all the while sounding themes for the fall.

A recent Los Angeles Times poll showed Clinton with a 10-point lead over Brown. A new Mason-Dixon Research poll showed a dead heat, but Clinton aides said the Arkansas governor was ahead in their surveys.

"It's close but not that close," said Clinton spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers. The state's Democratic chairman, Phil Angelides, said Clinton's focus on California was "because California is so big in November. I don't think it is a primary function at all."

Still, Angelides, who endorsed Clinton yesterday, said the Democratic front-runner could find it difficult to energize supporters because his nomination is assured. Clinton needs just 167 delegates to clinch the nomination. There are 700 at stake Tuesday night in six states.

20% of Children Lack Preventive Care

Study Finds Low-Income Youngsters Get Inadequate Attention

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Staff Writer

More than 12 million children—a fifth of all those under 18—do not receive timely, adequate preventive health care, according to a study in this week's Journal of the American Medical Association.

They miss out, the study said, on many of the immunizations, well-baby checkups, blood tests, lead poisoning checks and similar preventive services considered essential to preserving good health and normal growth.

The study, based on statistics gathered by the Census Bureau in the 1988 National Health Interview Survey and conducted by a team of researchers at the University of California at San Francisco, found that low-in-

IDEAS AND FINDINGS

come children receive inadequate preventive care and fewer receive regular care in a doctor's office—the preferred locale from a medical point of view.

Instead, they go to different places sporadically for routine checkups—a hospital clinic one time, a doctor's office another, a community health center still another time, and when they get sick, yet another place such as a hospital emergency room.

"Most experts agree that receiving all your care from one medical person or team familiar with your health leads to the best quality of care," said Robert St. Peter, a pediatrician with the University of California at San Francisco who co-wrote the study. "This may be especially important for children living in poverty who often come from chaotic situations and are more likely to have health problems requiring extra effort and regular followup."

For example, St. Peter said, "Poor children are more likely to have asthma and a child who has asthma benefits from seeing the same doctor, because the doctor is familiar with the ups and downs of the child's condition, is more familiar with the medicines the patient has been given [and] how the child has fared through previous episodes. . . . Knowing the child over a period of time makes it easier to provide better care tailored to that child's individual illness."

The study looked at health care patterns and the sources of care for more than 17,000 children drawn from the 1988 survey: non-poor children, and poor children with and without Medicaid coverage.

The ideal is that a child have his or her own regular doctor to see periodically for all routine care. But the study found that while four of every five non-poor children normally went to a physician's office for regular checkups and other routine preventive care, only 52 percent of poor children did. The rest either had no regular source of care, or used hospital clinics or community clinics. And when poor children got sick, they were much less likely to get their care at the same place that they went to for checkups.

The study found that 12 million or nearly 20 percent of all children, poor or not, did not receive adequate preventive care, receiving checkups and immunizations

ROUTINE CARE FOR CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18



	Percent receiving routine (preventive) care on timely basis	Percent for whom doctor's office is usual source of routine care
Percent of all children	79.8	75.5
Poor children	77.5	52.0
Without Medicaid	69.2	47.3
With Medicaid	83.5	55.9
Non-poor children	80.4	81.5

SOURCE: Journal of American Medical Association

THE WASHINGTON POST

within recommended time periods. For the subgroup consisting of poor children without Medicaid, the proportion was far worse—30.8 percent.

More optimistically, the study found that as expected, in every category, poor children with Medicaid received more care than those without it. The areas measured included: adequacy of routine preventive care, obtaining care in a doctor's office rather than other settings, having a regular rather than sporadic source of care, and receiving care when sick at the same site of routine checkups.

In some areas, but not all, poor children covered by Medicaid received almost as many services as non-poor.

The authors said this finding demonstrates that the recent changes in the Medicaid law, allowing more poor children coverage, can be expected to make a difference in the care they receive.

"Improvements in Medicaid alone, however, are unlikely to solve the access problem for many children living in inner-city and rural areas that have a severe shortage of physicians because the locale is not inviting to many doctors and because Medicaid pays doctors so little in many such areas," the authors said.

"Amidst the most sophisticated, costly health care system in the world," they concluded, "a significant number of children do not have access to even basic preventive care. Even those poor children who gain access to the system do not necessarily have access to the same care as that available to other children."

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1992 ★

American kids still more couch potato than bookworm

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

American students aren't watching quite as much television, but they're also spending little time reading either for school or pleasure, an Education Department report said yesterday.

"The more students read, the better they read. We've known this for a long time," Education Secretary Lamar Alexander said. "Unfortunately, our children aren't reading very much."

President Bush called the report troubling, but Mr. Alexander said: "I'm not a big one for preaching gloom and doom. I think we're perfectly capable of doing whatever we need to do."

Students who watched less TV

had better reading proficiency, according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress, popularly known as the Nation's Report Card. The report showed a general reduction in TV watching, although the amount of viewing still was considerable.

For example, 62 percent of fourth-graders studied said they spent more than three hours a day in front of the tube in 1990. That was down from 69 percent who watched three or more hours daily in 1988.

Sixty-four percent of eighth-graders reported watching more than three hours daily, as did 40 percent of 12th-graders. That was down from 71 percent and 49 percent, respectively, in 1988.

As for reading:

- Sixty-three percent of the eighth-graders and 59 percent of the 12th-graders said they read 10 or fewer pages each day for their schoolwork in 1990, compared with 62 percent and 56 percent, respectively, in 1988. One-third of eighth- and 12th-graders read fewer than five pages a day for school in 1990.

- Thirty-four percent of fourth-graders spent 30 minutes or less daily on homework, the same as in 1988. Twenty percent of eighth-graders did 30 minutes or less in 1990, compared with 12 percent in 1988. Twenty-one percent of 12th-graders reported that level of homework in 1990, 19 percent in 1988.

- Nineteen percent of the eighth-

graders and 18 percent of the seniors reported not reading for fun in their spare time in 1988. The percentages increased to 30 percent and 29 percent in 1990.

- Twenty-five percent of the fourth-graders and 20 percent of the eighth-graders said they never talked about what they read in class.

The report said schools have been slow to implement reforms in teaching children to read. Teachers still emphasize workbook instruction, despite evidence that the best approach is to combine reading and writing activities, the report said.

The report found that in homes where there were ample reading materials and where the parents read a lot, their children performed

significantly better than other students.

"The main result of this report is to say to parents especially, and to teachers as well, that with a few simple changes in the way we live, we can make dramatically different strides in how our children read," Mr. Alexander said.

"We parents must set an example for our children. We must read to them. Listen to their reading. We must read ourselves. And we need to learn to control television watching," he said.

The report was prepared by the Educational Testing Service under contract with the department's National Center for Education Statistics. The results were based on stud-

ies of about 13,000 students in 1988 and 25,000 students in 1990 in grades four, eight and 12 at public and private schools.

Students' average reading performance was rated on a scale of zero to 500. In 1990, the national average reading proficiency for the fourth grade was 233, up from 230 in 1988; 261 for eighth grade, compared with 263 in 1988; and 289 for high school seniors, compared with 287 two years earlier.

The Nation's Report Card is a congressionally mandated project that measures student abilities in a variety of subjects. The margin of error for the survey was generally between one and two percentage points.

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Premium Education

Amid the continuing blather about income statistics, there is in fact an interesting story to tell. The story concerns the growing gap between workers with advanced schooling and those without. This is an important subject, but not one you're likely to read much about because it somehow doesn't fit the right political agenda.

Most income-obsessed pundits would rather talk about union-busting, Mike Milken, the job-stealing maquiladora or the Japanese. But economists largely agree now that what really lies behind the boost in the relative earnings of educated workers is education.

The latest evidence, a study by University of Michigan professors John Bound and George Johnson, appears in this month's *American Economic Review*. The authors round up the usual suspects, but they don't find that low-skill jobs have fled to Mexico or disappeared up the smokestack of "deindustrialization." Instead, they conclude that the skills needed to do virtually all jobs have gone up, and faster than the supply of skilled workers. In other words, the industries that employed unskilled labor haven't disappeared. They just have less use for unskilled labor.

This shift in favor of an educated work force has been going on "across the board," Professor Bound tells us. It applies as much to health care as to autos, as much to industries exposed to foreign competition as those still insulated from the world.

The rising returns to education reflect the changing nature of work itself in the information age. Whether you are a nurse, auto worker or draftsman, your value to your employer is higher if you can manage technology and adapt to rapid change.

At first glance, this might seem a phenomenon of the Reagan era. The education premium actually narrowed somewhat during the 1970s and only expanded sharply in the 1980s. Between 1979 and 1989, the wage spread between high school and college graduates opened up by 15%. The spread between high school grads and dropouts also broadened, as did the spread between older (that is, more skilled) workers and younger ones. Class warriors look at the trends and blame Re-

publican tax and trade policies, but in fact these oscillations have more to do with the changing supply of college graduates than anything else, Professor Bound reports.

The baby boom, and the fact that campus life provided a haven from the Vietnam War, permitted the universities to disgorge a glut of grads into the job market in the 1970s. The baby bust curtailed the number of graduates who would be looking for jobs in the 1980s. Correcting for these supply effects, Messrs. Bound and Johnson find that the underlying trend of higher returns to education is reasonably stable. "It has probably been going on for 100 years," says Mr. Bound.

Interestingly, the warp and woof of graduating classes has little effect on the gap between the highest and lowest paid members within a given occupational group. This gap has grown steadily for two decades. Though research is sparse, the answer may be that the quality (not just quantity) of education and even individual intelligence command a growing premium in today's world.

In any event, it would be a good thing if our political elites could somehow move off the torrent of statistics and focus on growth through education. Certainly our competitors already are.

For example, in a recent interview with the Journal, Mexican President Carlos Salinas was asked about the role of education in his country's remarkable economic turnaround. Mr. Salinas replied: "We are convinced in Mexico that without quality in our education system, we won't be competitive at international levels, and most important, educational quality is the best way of ensuring income distribution. The better the education, the better the income distribution."

To that end, we've been making the case here for introducing the concept of choice into the school system. The common goal, at every level of schooling, should be to help more of our students gain good educations, earn higher incomes and fuel economic growth with their ideas and productivity. And if this higher road doesn't appeal to the advocates of income leveling, we offer them another reason to take up education reform: It would flood the market with yuppies, thereby depressing their wages.



Report finds students watch less TV, but also read little

The education secretary told parents to turn off the television set and read to their children more.

By Tamara Henry
ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — American students are watching less television but they are also spending little time reading either for school or pleasure, an Education Department report said yesterday.

"The more students read, the better they read. We've known this for a long time," said Education Secretary Lamar Alexander. "Unfortunately, our children aren't reading very much."

President Bush called the report troubling, but Alexander said, "I'm not a big one for preaching gloom and doom. I think we're perfectly capable of doing whatever we need to do."

Students who watched less TV had better reading ability, according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress, popularly known as the Nation's Report Card.

The report found that in homes where there was ample reading material and where the parents read a lot, the children performed significantly better than other students.

"The main result of this report is to say to parents especially, and to teachers as well, that with a few simple changes in the way we live, we can make dramatically different strides in how our children read,"

Alexander said.

"We parents must set an example for our children. We must read to them. Listen to their reading. We must read ourselves. And we need to learn to control television watching."

The study found that 62 percent of fourth graders said they spent more than three hours a day in front of the tube in 1990. That was down from 69 percent in 1988. Of eighth graders, 64 percent said they watched more than three hours daily, down from 71 percent in 1988. For 12th graders, the figure was 40 percent, down from 49 percent.

When asked about their reading habits, 63 percent of the eighth graders and 59 percent of the 12th graders said they read 10 or fewer pages each day for their school work in 1990, compared with 62 percent and 56 percent, respectively, in 1988.

One-third of eighth and 12th graders read fewer than five pages a day for school in 1990.

Thirty-four percent of fourth graders spent 30 minutes or less daily on homework, the same as in 1988. Twenty percent of eighth graders did 30 minutes or less in 1990, compared with 19 percent in 1988. Twenty-one percent of 12th graders reported that level of homework in 1990; 19 percent in 1988.

Students also were asked whether they read for fun in their spare time. Of the eighth graders, 30 percent said they did not, up from 19 percent in 1988. Twenty-nine percent of the seniors said they did not read for fun, a jump from 18 percent in 1988.

Twenty-five percent of the fourth graders and 20 percent of the eighth graders said they never talked about what they read in class.

The report said schools have been slow to reform the way children are taught to read. Teachers still emphasize workbook instruction, despite evidence that the best approach is to combine reading and writing activities, the report said.

The report was prepared by the Educational Testing Service under contract with the department's National Center for Education Statistics. The results were based on studies of about 13,000 students in 1988 and 25,000 students in 1990 in grades four, eight and 12 at public and private schools.

Students' average reading performance was rated on a scale of zero to 500. In 1990, the national average reading proficiency for the fourth grade was 233, up from 230 in 1988; 261 for eighth grade, compared with 263 in 1988; and 289 for high school seniors, compared with 287 two years earlier.

The margin of error for the survey was generally between one and two percentage points.

Many U.S. Children Don't Read Enough, Can't Analyze the Material, Study Finds

By HILARY STOUT

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — Many American children read fewer than 11 pages a day at home or in school and consequently can't adequately interpret and analyze what they read, according to a new study.

Moreover, many teachers seem to be ignoring reading curriculum reforms and instead are sticking largely to workbook instruction, said the study by the National Assessment of Educational Progress, a congressionally mandated project administered by the Education Department to measure student performance.

Students also don't spend much time discussing what they read in the classrooms, writing about what they read, using the library or reading in their spare time—all of which are widely considered to improve a student's reading ability.

"I think the message for teachers is that students today need to write more and talk more about what they read," Education Secretary Lamar Alexander said yesterday at a news conference to release the study. "That may not have always been true, but today's jobs require that people communicate."

The study was based on test and survey results of a 1990 sampling of fourth-, eighth-, and twelfth-graders. At all three grades, the students who read more read better than average.

But 45% of fourth-graders, 63% of eighth-graders and 59% of twelfth-graders said they read fewer than 11 pages a day. At the same time, 62% of fourth-graders, 64% of eighth-graders and 40% of twelfth-graders said they watched at least three hours of television a day. A quarter of the fourth graders said they watched more than six hours of TV daily.

Mr. Alexander urged parents to limit the time their children spend watching TV. "It is not one of the national education goals that we'd be first in the world in the

amount of television our children watch, although it is one we're about to reach," he asserted.

Instead, the education secretary suggested that parents read to their children for 15 minutes at bedtime each night and get them library cards at an early age—even as young as three years old.

Interest in reading seems to wane as students get older. Forty-three percent of fourth-graders, 40% of eighth-graders and 39% of twelfth-graders claimed they read almost every day in their spare time. But only seven percent of fourth-graders, 10% of eighth-graders and 13% of twelfth-graders said they read outside school a few times a year.

The study also said that a quarter of the fourth-graders and a fifth of the eighth-graders reported they never discussed what they read in class.

In addition, students scored dismally on reading comprehension tests. According to the study, fourth-graders were asked to read a story about a cat who wishes he could fly and the obstacles he encounters trying to realize that dream. The test asked the students to describe how the cat's feelings changed throughout the story. More than two-thirds of the students—69%—turned in answers that were graded "vague," while 22% were rated "correct" and 9% "partially correct." No one scored in the top category—"elaborated."

Students in the eighth and twelfth grades were asked to read a tale about a man fighting for survival in the Arctic wilderness who was "armed with only a knife and his courage." They were asked to explain the two functions of the knife. The answers from 54% of the eighth-graders and 29% of the twelfth-graders were graded "unacceptable." And the explanations of 46% of the eighth-graders and 59% of the twelfth-graders were considered "satisfactory." Only 1% of eighth-graders and 7% of twelfth-graders achieved the top score

Pa. school revamping brings out foes

One speaker said educators should stick to basics and leave family-oriented issues to the parents.

By Connie Langland
INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Phyllis K. Anastasi used an oversized, bright-pink pillow that her sixth-grade daughter had created to make a point to state educators.

"This," said the Colmar, Montgomery County, resident, holding up the pillow for members of the state Board of Education, "is self-esteem in action. This cannot be taught in a classroom."

Anastasi was speaking at a hearing in Philadelphia yesterday against a broad plan to revamp instruction in all of the state's public schools. She urged the board to stick to the basics and not ask teachers to offer instruction on what she regarded as family-oriented issues such as self-esteem.

"It is time for the state and the nation to remember whose children they are. You may teach our children academics, but we as taxpaying parents will raise them," said Anastasi, a member of a grass-roots parents' group in the North Penn school district opposed to curriculum changes.

The proposed changes include five controversial goals intended to en-

hance self-worth; information and thinking skills; learning independently and collaboratively; a student's ability to adapt to change, and ethical judgment.

The state plan eliminates what educators call "seat time" requirements for graduation and instead emphasizes "student learning outcomes." The policy would require students to demonstrate their expertise and skills in 10 areas, ranging from communications to mathematics to citizenship.

The reforms put local districts in

charge of developing their own curriculums, with some state oversight. If the regulations go into effect in September, as expected, about one-third of the state's 501 districts will start work on strategic plans for their schools.

Nancy Reid, associate superintendent for curriculum in Philadelphia, said the district already had been in touch with parents' groups about the changes. In her remarks to the board, Reid stressed that the district would need time and state funding to retrain teachers and reshape a curriculum.

Recent hearings in Harrisburg drew crowds of critics, many of them affiliated with a coalition of funda-

mentalist groups. However, yesterday's hearing was sparsely attended.

Terrance Furin, superintendent of the Owen J. Roberts school district in Chester County, praised the restructuring. "It is impossible to have any type of education without values," he said.

The Lesbian and Gay Task Force of Philadelphia urged the state board to stand firm in "its commitment to nondiscrimination on the basis of educational programs," said Rita Addessa, executive director.

She said there were 80,000 gay and lesbian students across the state and that the regulations should include "sexual orientation" as a category of nondiscrimination.

Friday, May 29, 1992

Kids book out on TV & reading, study says

By TAMARA HENRY

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — First, the good news: American students aren't watching quite as much television.

Now, the bad news: They still are reading less for school or pleasure.

"The more students read, the better they read. We've known this for a long time," said Education Secretary Lamar Alexander of a report released yesterday.

"Unfortunately, our children aren't reading very much."

U.S. Report Card

Students who watched less TV had better reading proficiency, said the National Assessment of Educational Progress, popularly known as the Nation's Report Card.

The report showed a general reduction in TV-watching, although the amount of viewing still was considerable.

For example, 62% of fourth-graders studied said they spent more than three hours a day in front of the tube in 1990. That was down from 69% who watched three or more hours daily in 1988.

As for reading:

■ 63% of the eighth-graders and 59% of the 12th-graders said they read 10 pages or less each day for their school work in 1990, compared with 62% and 56%, respectively, in 1988.

■ 34% of fourth-graders spent 30 minutes or less daily on homework, the same as in 1988; 20% of eighth-graders did 30 minutes or less in 1990, compared with 19% in 1988.

■ 19% of the eighth-graders and 18% of the seniors reported not reading for fun in 1988. The percentages increased to 30% and 29%, respectively, in 1990.

■ 25% of the fourth-graders and 20% of the eighth-graders said they never talked about what they read in class.

The report said schools have been slow to implement reforms in teaching children to read.

In homes where there were ample reading materials and where the parents read a lot, the report found children performed significantly better.

The results were based on studies of about 13,000 students in 1988 and 25,000 students in 1990.

Friday, May 29, 1992



New school of thought on education

If you had \$3 billion to set up an innovative private-school system, what would you create?

The challenge apparently intrigues

Benno Schmidt so much that he's giving up the presidency of Yale University to head a controversial, risky, grandiose venture that could forever change U.S. education. Or it could turn out to be a gigantic, costly, commercialized fizzle.

Schmidt's prestige and impressive academic resume will give some badly needed credibility to the Edison Project, which he will join as president and chief executive officer. That's the newest brainchild of Christopher Whittle, the high-flying entrepreneur who has made millions fuzzing the lines between advertising, education and publishing.

Whittle lured thousands of public high schools into requiring captive students to watch TV commercials in class by wrap-

ping them in a newscast and lending schools TV equipment to show them. He has published serious books that include advertising and are sponsored by advertisers. He produces programs about health care full of commercials that play continually on TV sets in doctors' waiting rooms.

Now Whittle intends to create a national chain of 1,000 for-profit schools that he says will provide better education at the same per-capita cost as public schools do now — and offer investment opportunities for corporate contributors at the same time. Two hundred of the schools with an enrollment of 150,000 are to be in operation by 1996; the rest, with 2 million students, are to open by 2010.

How fascinating it would be to invent a school system from scratch. How creative you could be, incorporating new, interactive computer systems and video teaching techniques. How much children could learn in the eight-hour school day and 11-month school year the Edison Project envisions. How easily and productively new research on the neurology of learning could be utilized, particularly in pre-school and in bilingual education.

But even Benno Schmidt's luster won't be enough to reflect concern away from other aspects of the Edison Project.

For example, the tuition to be charged by the new schools is estimated to be \$5,500, deliberately set to equal the average per-student cost of public schooling in the United States. But it will have to cover the costs of new school buildings, a share of the scholarships that are to be offered to about 20% of students and what is supposed to be a 15% profit for investors.

Whittle says that to keep costs down, students will do part of the janitorial and other chores in the schools, technology will reduce the number of teachers needed and volunteers will be recruited to help. But it may be difficult to sell parents on these ideas when the savings will contribute to profits for investors.

With a \$5,500 annual tuition charge, the new schools will be enrolling primarily the children of the affluent. Most will have to be in communities where such families live and where socio-economic problems are fewest (although a few token schools are planned for inner cities). It will also be tempting for them to avoid taking on

youngsters who need expensive special education.

Obviously, Whittle hopes Congress will soon pass a national school-voucher plan, making it easier for parents to afford to choose his schools. But he says the Edison Project is not dependent on a voucher system.

Creating new, competitive schools by offering investors opportunities for profits in itself needn't be a problem. But providing corporate investors access to a captive audience of students to sell their products demeans and distorts the whole idea of education. Those who have seen other Whittle projects have reason to be concerned about what form commercial involvement offered to investors will take.

There are two saying factors, of course. Whittle's schools will have to be attractive enough to parents to convince them that the education is worth an extra \$5,500 every year. And if Whittle shows that new, innovative, efficient schools can provide effective education at a profit, he will have a lot of competition, especially under a voucher system.

UMass head to focus on confidence

By Anthony Flint
GLOBE STAFF

Michael K. Hooker, named yesterday as the new president of the University of Massachusetts, pledged to restore the "public affection" for the school he said existed when he was studying for his doctoral degree at UMass-Amherst some 20 years ago.

"I am convinced that one can rebuild public confidence, public trust and public pride," Hooker said after trustees formally named the 46-year-old president of the University of Maryland Baltimore County as the new chief executive of UMass.

Acknowledging that he was taking the reins of UMass at a critical



MICHAEL K. HOOKER
Said to be shrewd administrator

time — with faculty morale low after years without a raise and programs decimated by budget cuts — Hooker said his first priority would be to "build confidence in the university family that better times are ahead."

Hooker said he would then take the case for improved funding to the state Legislature and Gov. Weld. "I have no doubt about the governor's

■ UMASS

Continued from Page 1

commitment to making this a world-class university," he said.

Hooker, who has also served as president of Bennington College in Vermont, was the unanimous choice of a 22-member search committee led by Hill & Barlow attorney Daniel A. Taylor.

Those who have worked with Hooker say he is a shrewd and aggressive administrator who can move comfortably both in political circles and among academics. He has managed tight budgets at both Bennington and the University of Maryland.

UMass trustee chairman Gordon N. Oakes Jr. said that Hooker's record on financial management and race relations is particularly impressive. "He is the best candidate we could have hoped for," he said.

Taylor said that the search committee had been aware of one blemish on Hooker's reputation: the use of \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year in grant money from the University of Maryland Foundation, a fund-raiding arm, for such perquisites as his mortgage payments, baby-sitters and lawn furniture.

At a press conference yesterday, Hooker acknowledged that he may have made a "political error" in spending some of the money, but said that he did nothing wrong. The use of the foundation money had been negotiated as part of his overall compensation package, he said.

Hooker was paid \$131,000 as president of the University of Maryland Baltimore County, which was a pay cut after his stint at Bennington. Neither Oakes nor Taylor would say what Hooker would be paid as UMass president.

"It is still being negotiated," Oakes said, although he said the salary would be higher than the \$125,000 paid to the last UMass president, Joseph Duffey, who left a year ago to become president of American University in Washington.

Hooker will officially start the job Sept. 1, taking over from E.K. Fretwell Jr., a former chancellor at the University of North Carolina

'He's sophisticated and he's aggressive. It looks like we're finally going to have some leadership.'

JACK POLIDORI

Massachusetts Teachers Association

who has been serving as acting president of UMass since last fall.

Hooker, a philosophy scholar who has written extensively on Descartes, was born in Richlands, Va., and received his bachelor's degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He received his doctoral degree in philosophy in 1973 at UMass-Amherst.

Hooker began his academic career as an assistant professor in the philosophy department at Harvard University. He was then an assistant professor at Johns Hopkins University and later dean of undergraduate and graduate studies there.

In 1982 he became president of Bennington College, which at the time was experiencing severe financial problems that Hooker helped turn around. He left Bennington in 1986 to become president of the University of Maryland Baltimore County, a 10,000 student school that is set to merge with the nearby University of Maryland at Baltimore.

Hooker supported the merger, though it eliminated his job.

Faculty at the University of Maryland Baltimore County said that Hooker did a good job managing scarce resources and dealing with the governor and state Legislature.

"He goes out to put forward ideas and to fight with the politicians and get for us what we need to build this place," said Willie B. Lamouse-Smith, a professor in African American studies who has been at the campus for 17 years.

"Before he came, this place was always the whipping boy for the Baltimore papers. Nobody whips us around anymore," he said.

Jack Polidori, spokesman for the

Massachusetts Teachers Association, which represents some 3,000 state faculty members, said it was significant that the trustees had chosen such an apparently strong leader.

"He's sophisticated and he's aggressive," Polidori said. "It looks like we're finally going to have some leadership."

The trustees, who have put most of their hopes for the future of UMass on the new president, had been determined to find an able chief executive after several months of criticism that the "new" UMass - expanded to include five campuses last summer - was lacking direction and mired in mediocrity.

The five-campus system, which now includes the former University of Lowell and Southeastern Massachusetts University, includes 39,666 undergraduates, 11,532 graduate students and 3,343 faculty members.

State funding for the university has fallen almost by a third since 1988, and tuition and fees have risen to one of the highest levels in the country. Faculty members have been put on furloughs, some programs have been canceled and part-time faculty and staff have been laid off. The UMass-Amherst library can no longer afford to subscribe to many scholarly journals.

Hooker said that he would assess the damage over the summer and come up with a strategy to begin a slow process of rebuilding.

"You don't make a world-class university overnight," he said. "I see a 10-year process to build this system to the point where it's reasonable to affirm that it has achieved the potential that it has. So I'm willing to make it a 10-year project."

Rose

MATERIAL FORWARDED TO THE PRESIDENT
May 30, 1992
(Faxed to JG)

ACTION

CLASSIFIED

INFORMATION

REMARKS

May 31, 1992
(to Camp David)

INFORMATION

1. CEA numbers -- Personal Income and Outlays for April

SCHEDULE

1. And accompanying briefing papers for Monday, June 1

POOL REPORT

#9

May 30, 1992

AF One from Fresno to Dallas

Welcome Y'all. Very little to report. No news.

After takeoff from Fresno, AF One swooped down over the field where the air show was in progress and the President presumably placed his phone call. All I can report is that we saw a bunch of people and some small planes on the ground. And the dip down was nothing compared with the rough air we encountered later on the flight.

The President was welcomed in Dallas in the drizzle by the usual array of local officials, led by Sen. Phil Gramm, State Treasurer Kay Bailey Hutchison and Rob Mosbacher, the chairman of the Victory '92 Fund and the son of the Bush-Quayle campaign's chairman.

The President also shook hands and posed with a number of local Points of Light recipients.

The motorcade route to the hotel passed fairly close to the part of Dallas in which the future independent presidential candidate lives.

--Carl P. Leubsdorf, Dallas Morning News

POOL REPORT #8

May 30, 1992

A trio of denials that Skinner is on his way out:

After doing a tarmac ropeline upon arrival at Fresno airport, a reporter asked the president if Mosbacher had told him that Skinner should be replaced..

"Absolutely not" Bush said with one foot in the car. He said he was glad to be asked the question and then, slamming his hand on the car roof, he repeated, "Absolutely not."

Fitzwater spoke about the published news stories of senior staff shakeups. "There is nothing to it. Skinner and Teeter are in great shape. The story is incorrect; they are not departing." When asked if Fitzwater talked to Mosbacher, he said that he talked to the president. He reiterated "Skinner is doing an excellent job."

Gen. Scowcroft also said there was no shakeup planned and attributed the rumors and reports to the campaign being in rough period at the moment.

Onboard Air Force One, Bush had an interview with Bob Erburu, the chairman of Times-Mirror Corp., David Lavenhol, publisher and ceo of the Los Angeles Times, and Shelby Coffey, the L.A. Times editor.

Bush took off his jacket to do the ropeline and he answered random questions from local tv crews who were in place in the crowd. Your pool could not hear what he said.

Motorcade from the Sheraton Grande to LAX uneventful. Bush met four Point of Light people on the L.A. airport tarmac.

Gary Cohen, U.S. News and World Report
Timothy J. McNulty, Chicago Tribune

#7

Pool Report Addendum

Marlin talks

Marlin Fitzwater denied published reports that there is a pending shakeup in the White House. He said he talked to Skinner and that Skinner told him "there's nothing to it."

Fitzwater added "I don't know anything about it."

Michael Kranish, Boston Globe

Gary Cohen, US News & World Report

5/30/92

R2
Bill
Reilly
should
fly with
me
to
Goddard
from
C. David
(line)

June 3. By this date, EPA must respond to a petition from environmental groups to classify the soil fumigant methyl bromide as a Class I ozone-depleting substance.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

June 4. Director Stickney will address the Federal Insurance Administration Advisory Committee meeting. Topic: FEMA issues.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

June 3. Administrator Austin will address a conference on building technology sponsored by the agency. Topic: the impact of new technology on the federal workforce.

June 4. Austin will travel to Chicago to meet with Congressman Dan Rostenkowski. Topic: Social Security issues.

NASA

✓ June 1. Administrator Goldin will join the President at the Goddard Space Center to tour the Earth and Environment Research Facility. Administrator Reilly will also attend. Later, Goldin will address the Aerospace States Association. Topic: general NASA issues.

June 3. Goldin will address the International Space Year celebration at Dunbar High School. Topic: achievement in mathematics and science.

June 5. Goldin will meet with Canadian Space Agency President Roland Dore. Topic: cooperative programs including the Space Station Freedom.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

June 3. Director Martinez will address the Distilled Spirits Council of the United States. Topics: the relationship between illegal drugs and alcohol, and underage drinking. Surgeon General Novello will address the group on June 2. Both speeches are expected to attract media attention.

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

June 4-5. Bromley will chair the June meeting of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology. Topics: update on AIDS vaccines, the status of the super conducting

May 29, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH

SUBJECT: CAMP DAVID
Saturday, May 30 - Monday, June 1, 1992

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1992

11:50 p.m. The President arrives Camp David by helicopter.

OVERNIGHT GUESTS - NONE

SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1992

9:00 a.m. The President and Mrs. Bush attend Chapel.

OVERNIGHT GUESTS - NONE

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992 (Detailed schedule for Monday will be sent to Camp David)

10:00 a.m. Scowcroft Briefing - Rio Conference
(approx. 1 hr.)

1:30 p.m. The President departs Camp David by helicopter enroute Greenbelt, Maryland. (The First Lady's schedule - to be determined.)

2:00 p.m. Tour Goddard Space Flight Center Earth and Environment Research Facility, and speech to the employees.

3:30 p.m. The President arrives the White House South Lawn by helicopter, and proceeds to the Oval Office.

4:00 p.m. Oval Office photos with departing Military Office Staff
(5 minutes)

4:30 p.m. Oval Office meeting with Sam Skinner, Dick Darman, Nick Calio
(30 minutes) (Balanced Budget)

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	To President Bush and Mrs. Bush, Re: Camp David; redaction. (1 pp.)	05/29/92	(b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Saturday, May 30, 1992

Date Closed: 10/2/2024	OA/ID Number: 90684-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Page 2

STAFF AT CAMP DAVID:

Paula Rendon

Orlando Frilles

Major Russ Cancilla

Dr. Burt Lee

Major Art Wallace

Press - Michael Busch

USSS - (b)(7)(c), (b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)

(NOTE: Don Rhodes is in California this weekend.)

MOVIE: (background attached)

Lethal Weapon 3

Patty
Patty Presock

T E N T A T I V E (as of 5/29/92)

PARTICIPANTS LIST
FOR PRE-BRIEF ON UNCED SUMMIT
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1992
CAMP DAVID

The President

James A. Baker, III, Secretary of State (T)

Samuel K. Skinner, Chief of Staff to the President

Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National
Security Affairs

Clayton Yeutter, Counsellor to the President for Domestic Policy

C. Boyden Gray, Counsel to the President

William Reilly, Administrator of the Environmental Protection
Agency

Michael Deland, Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality

Robert Zoellick, Under Secretary of State for Economic and
Agriculture Affairs

Robert Grady, Associate Director for Natural Resources, Energy
and Sciences, OMB

Eric Melby, Director, International Economic Affairs, NSC

Mr. Lee Simpson
4275 Chateah Fresno
Fresno, California 93722

daily

5/30



5-30-92

Alboard Air Force One

Dear Lee,

We're heading East.

Before we land I

want to thank you
for today's hospitality.

I loved being at your
place and meeting your
boys and all the others.

I really hope you'll
pop in to see the Oval
- " " when you come

Fast sailing.

So we shall
for a great day -

Good luck -

Sincerely,

Ag Bush

