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Sunday, October 18, 1992

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

PRESIDENT BUSH

OCTOBER 18th

, 19 92

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT	AM		MR. PETER O'DONNELL, JR. RES: DALLAS, TX. 214-350-6543	TLKD-OK 5:27 P.M.
INC	5:04 PM	5:29		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM		SENATOR ROBERT J. DOLE GREAT BEND, KS. 316-792-4303	CLEARED BY MRS. ROSE M. ZAMARIA 6:15 P.M. TLKD-OK 6:30 P.M.
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		CAPTAIN DEBORAH S. BEATTY OFC: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 797	CLEARED BY MRS. ROSE M. ZAMARIA 7:03 P.M. TLKD-OK
INC	6:11 PM	6:34		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			7:04 P.M.
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM		MR. GEORGE W. BUSH RES: DALLAS, TX. 214-692-6604	TLKD-OK 7:15 P.M.
INC	7:03 PM	7:05		
OUT	AM			
INC	PM		MRS. BARBARA BUSH RES: WASHINGTON, D.C. WHITE HOUSE ADMIN EXT. 864	TLKD-OK 8:31 P.M.
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT BUSH

, 19⁹²

[illegible]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

October 18, 1992

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
OUT XXX	7:11 AM PM	7:13	Major Thomas M. Koroscil Hawthorn Cabin, Camp David, Maryland Camp David Signal 4-1746	Tlkd-ok 7:12 AM
OUT XXX	7:59 AM PM	10:31	Mr. Van Cliburn Chateau Suite Hotel Shreveport, Louisiana 318-222-7620	Tlkd-ok 10:26 AM
OUT XXX	10:23 AM PM	10:26	Secretary James A. Baker III Residence, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 7-3103	Tlkd-ok 10:23 AM
OUT XXX	10:26 AM PM	10:39	Mr. Roger E. Ailes Residence, New York City, New York 212-246-3623	Tlkd-ok 10:32 AM
OUT XXX	10:57 AM PM	11:41	Mr. Roger E. Ailes Residence, New York City, New York 212-246-3623	Left Message on Answering Machine 10:58 AM
OUT INC	AM PM			Tlkd-ok 11:39 AM
XXX INC	11:29 AM PM	11:30	Mrs. Barbara P. Bush Aspen Lodge, Camp David, Maryland Camp David Signal 4-1610	Tlkd-ok 11:29 AM
OUT XXX	11:35 AM PM	11:46	Mrs. Nancy Ellis Mrs. Walker's Residence Greenwich, Connecticut 203-869-2488	Tlkd-ok 11:42 AM
XXX INC	AM 1:50 PM	3:01	Senator Alan K. Simpson Residence, Cody, Wyoming 307-527-7843	Tlkd with Major Schorsch 1:51 PM
OUT INC	AM PM			Tlkd-ok 2:56 PM

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION: Camp David, Maryland
Washington, D.C.

DATE: 18 October 1992

TIME

MOVEMENTS

[illegible]

**Presidential Phone Calls
Camp David**



DATE: 10-18 TIME: 10³⁰
incoming/outgoing

WITH: Van Cliburn

SUBJECT: Prayer for us
Mother's Birthday
Know your background
gentleman etc

You're dealing with
"dictatorial spirit" Perot
"Strongman" on Clinton
Too important -
Think of you in Fighter Pilot

FOLLOW UP: Must not have monetary
inflation

Call after 11:00
Down on Carter, Clinton

Prayer session this AM
for you - Love you -

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - George Bush Handwriting

**Presidential Phone Calls
Camp David**



DATE: 10-18 TIME: 10³⁰
Incoming/outgoing

WITH: Roger Ailes

SUBJECT: _____

dis was
close

FOLLOW UP: _____



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Washington, D.C. 20540

October 15, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Update on U.S.-Russia Business Development

The U.S.-Russia Business Development Committee we created in June is working to push through 25 U.S. company projects with over \$3 billion of potential investment. We are getting business started and establishing a roadmap to success for additional American companies. We have an ambitious schedule of trade promotion events and exchanges planned for the rest of this year, capped by my plans to lead a Presidential Trade Mission to Russia later this fall.

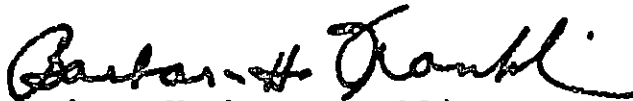
We achieved a breakthrough with Russian approval of a tax exemption for the large Conoco project in Northern Russia. We have helped a number of other companies conclude agreements, including ones for a Radisson-Americom hotel and business center and an Interstate Electronics proposal to produce jointly a satellite navigation code receiver. An Upjohn pharmaceutical plant and a ROTEC housing project are among several projects which are close to fruition, and we are aggressively pushing for closing action by the Russian government.

Because of the symbolic value of the project, the Department of Commerce is going all out to assist Marriott's efforts to proceed with an operating contract for the world famous National Hotel across from Red Square. You mentioned this project to President Yeltsin in June. The Moscow Mayor's office is threatening to invalidate the contract and retender. If this happens, other companies will be discouraged from risking investments in Russia.

I am focusing now on helping the Russians understand that it is time for them to set priorities and implement a clear policy on allocating their limited hard currency. We are facing the danger that American companies will become discouraged as they see many projects stalled because of a lack of decision-making ability on the part of the Russian government.

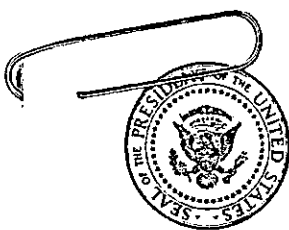
Meanwhile, we are bringing more and more companies into Russia through trade missions and conferences. Our new BISNIS Information Service for the New Independent States (BISNIS) already has a mailing list of 10,000 U.S. companies. Arrangements are being completed by our Special American Business Internship Training program (SABIT) for 300 interns from the new independent states, and we are arranging with State and AID to renew the program next year.

On another matter, we appear to be on track to resolving the uranium antidumping case against Russia and four other Independent States by concluding suspension agreements allowing them to continue some hard currency sales. Initialed agreements must be signed by October 16.


Barbara Hackman Franklin

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Miss Ragan Hensley
11733 Rivercrest Drive
Little Rock, Arkansas 72212



CAMP DAVID

Oct 18 '92

Dear Ragan -

I loved your note,
and I loved meeting your
wonderful Dad. May my
thanks. Good luck

Ag Bush



To Ragone — love

Oct. '92

Az Bunk

From a fan!

Dear Mr. Bush

I hope you win so you can
be our President again.

From,

Ragnar Hensley

Age 8

Grade 3

School Fulbright Elementary
Little Rock Ark.

THE WHITE HOUSE
MRS. BUSH'S PRESS OFFICE

DAILY PRESS CLIPPINGS

Mrs. Bush	(in folder)
Susan Porter Rose	
Julie Cooke	
Anna Perez	
Joan DeCain	
Laurie Firestone	
Ann Brock	
Sondra Haley	
Jean Becker	
Sally Runion	
Jane Moore	
Peggy Swift	
Anne Griffith	Room 98 OEOB
Diana Kellogg	Room 157 OEOB
Secretary Baker	West Wing
Marlin Fitzwater	West Wing
Constance Horner	West Wing
Dennis Ross	West Wing
Margaret Tutweiler	West Wing
Steve Provost	Room 118 OEOB
Patty Presock	Residence
Gregg Petersmeyer	Room 100 OEOB
Shirley Green	Room 94 OEOB
Karen Connell	Room 58 OEOB
Carol Powers	West Wing
Marguerite Sullivan	Room 268 OEOB
Carolyn Washington	Room 268 OEOB
Benita Somerfield	hold one copy
First Lady Detail	Staircase
Chronological Files	
Event Files	(originals)

ABOUT WASHINGTON

President tries to corner history of White House

By Michael Kilian
Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON—President Bush commemorated the 200th anniversary of the White House last week by helping to bury a time capsule next to what he hoped was the Executive Mansion's cornerstone at the residence's southwest corner, although the actual cornerstone may really be at the opposite corner.

Barbara Bush told a reception in the East Room: "We still can't figure out where our ancestors put it. But that's a minor detail. Wherever it is, the White House cornerstone is 200 years old today. ... On Oct. 13, 1792, a ceremony was held to lay—or to hide—the cornerstone."

According to Gary Walters, White House chief usher, those who laid the cornerstone in 1792 failed to keep a record of its location, though the stone was laid with great pomp and circumstance. One person who attended the ceremony wrote a letter about it, which was printed in a Charleston, S.C., newspaper of the time, and he described the stone as being at the southwest corner. But directions in Washington are confusing.



Reuters photo
First Lady Barbara Bush shows First Dog Millie a student's painting for the White House's 200th anniversary.

"It was the custom at the time to lay cornerstones at the northeast corners of buildings," Walters said.

An identifying plaque was affixed to the cornerstone at its laying, but it was placed on a side facing an adjoining stone and is not visible from the White House's ex-

terior.

The contents of the time capsule, which is constructed of stainless steel and concrete and weighs 1,000 pounds, were kept secret and are to remain so until the thing is opened at "some time in the future" yet to be determined, Walters said. He served on the committee that selected the two dozen documents, pictures and other artifacts of the 1990s that were placed in the capsule.

"I don't expect to be around then, so I'm not going to worry about it," Walters said.

When the White House's interior was reconstructed during the Truman administration, a time capsule was discovered dating from 1902, when Teddy Roosevelt rebuilt the White House, creating the State Dining Room and the West Wing and ripping out the main stairs.

"They put it right back again," Walters said.

If the current political polls are correct, George Bush may not be able to count on being around the White House after next January. Of course, he could assure his continuing presence by having himself placed in the time capsule. But then, they might just forget where they put it.

•••••
The East Room reception that Barbara Bush attended was in honor of disabled and other special students who participated in the Very Special Arts program's exhibition, "Life in the White House."

For it, students from all over the country submitted works of art depicting some aspect of White House life, history or tradition, and artworks representing each

state and territory were placed on display on the White House's main floor. Justin Qadri, 17, of Chicago contributed a tooled silver foil rendering of the American bald eagle to depict its "soaring spirit and noble carriage."

When Mrs. Bush entered the crowded East Room to get the reception under way, she startled some of those gathered by barking: "Come here! Sit down!" What with the rigors of the campaign, Mrs. B. has been a little testy lately—as she demonstrated in her live interview last Tuesday with Katie Couric on NBC-TV's "Today" show, but no one could believe she'd be talking to Very Special Arts people that way.

She wasn't. Turned out she was merely talking to First Dog Millie, who accompanied her on a tour of the exhibition.

•••••
The fourth annual Breast Cancer Awareness Awards were given out here last week, honoring three women for their work in advancing public knowledge of the disease. The winners were Carolyn Aldige, founder and president of the Cancer Research Foundation of America; Nancy Brinker, founding chairman of the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation; and Carol R. Toll, a social worker and American Cancer Society Reach-to-Recovery volunteer. Brinker and Toll are breast cancer survivors. This year, an estimated 180,000 American women will discover they have the disease and 46,000 will die from it. Because 80 percent of breast cancer victims do not have any known risk factors, early detection is extremely important.

Dark mood prevails among Bush loyalists

Hopes remain, but '88 spirit missing

By Timothy J. McNulty
Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON — When George Bush won Iowa during his first bid for the presidency, he talked excitedly about "Big Mo," an indescribable but unmistakable spirit that electrifies both candidate and campaign workers.

But now, 12 years later, no one in the Bush campaign is talking about Momentum.

Instead, among the president's staff and campaign workers there is a sense of nervous resignation, like a ball team in the last minutes of the game when it still hopes for a sudden break but finds it harder and harder to imagine getting it.

Bush even used that analogy last week when he took comfort in the Atlanta Braves' bottom-of-the-ninth-inning win over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

"It ain't over until the last batter swings," he said Friday at a rally in New Jersey. "And we're going to win this election."

For several weeks, the president has quietly tried to reassure friends and White House aides that he will prevail in his campaign for a second term; he blames his disappointing polls on what he calls "this crazy election year."

But in the fractious art of politics and governing, a lot depends on impressions. And with barely more than two weeks before the election, the impression among those still very loyal to Bush is that they should worry about their future.

Already people are beginning to



■ Tonight's debate offers Bush chance to surge back. **Page 5.**

■ Abortion still most divisive issue for many. **Page 5.**

■ Voters to watch: Colorado's GOP moderates. **Page 6.**

apportion blame and quietly prepare resumé.

The president's popularity ratings have not improved much since the Republican National Convention in August, and staff members are stunned and subdued. Campaign trips lack adrenalin; there is a sense of going through the motions.

At the White House, the traditional pre-election photo session with the president reportedly drew only about two dozen Republicans and a handful of Democrats this year, though more than 400 were invited to attend.

On a personal level, the Republican See Bush, pg. 5



Bush

Continued from page 1

cans' anxiety is not only about their president but about finding work in a city that may be dominated by a Democratic Congress and a Democratic White House come January.

It is also leading to resentment against those in the campaign who are either on a leave of absence from their regular jobs or who, like Charles Black and James Lake, are only part time and don't have as much invested in the president's re-election.

"It shows... a lack of commitment to what we are all about here," said a White House official. "Clinton has a lean, hungry and efficient staff. They have been out of power a long time and they are working their ass off. Here we have guys who are returning at night to their businesses. It sends a very bad signal."

It is the same complaint as that of another campaign worker, who arrived at the Bush-Quayle headquarters in downtown Washington at 8 a.m. last Saturday and was amazed to discover he was the only one there.

The feeling was present at a recent presidential rally in New Orleans. The event produced a photo of Bush reaching up to shake the hands of dockworkers in hard hats. But the image was deceptive.

The small crowd on the dock had been bused in by the Bush campaign and gathered onto the dock. Freight containers were positioned by the Secret Service and camera angles were set to make the audience seem large enough to fill the frame. And white banners made from bedsheets, hand-lettered in blue and red to look homemade, were the same as those seen at every Bush rally from Seattle to Miami.

Bush shrugged off his coat, assuming a traditional candidate-of-the-people look, and behind the platform a crane held aloft a banner reading "Jobs for the USA." But the crowd seemed listless, unsure when to applaud and mystified at times when Bush talked about legal tort reform, a campaign issue he favors.

The hard hats had been brought over from Avondale Shipyards to provide a backdrop for the message about jobs. They stood on shipboard containers and on a flatbed truck for what the television producers call "cutaway" shots of the president and the crowd. When the president spoke, most of the hard hats did not applaud or smile, but stood still with thick forearms folded across their chests.

A White House aide raised his eyebrows and remarked, "It looks like everybody's just running out of steam, doesn't it?"

To be sure, the campaign and White House staff are still counting on George Bush to pull it out at the last minute. They look for encouragement to Prime Minister John Major's surprise election victory after British public opinion counted him out. They hope Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton stumbles badly or that independent Ross Perot draws away enough voters from Clinton to grant Bush a second term.

But in Washington, where the news media are often used as a political bulletin board by unidentified government officials to highlight their own accomplishments or shirk responsibility, a recent series in The Washington Post examined Bush's 1990 budget compromise debacle and was widely seen as an apologia from Dick Darman, the budget director, carefully positioning himself to avoid blame.

The long knives are coming out among those who were most sympathetic to Bush's administration. On The Wall Street Journal's edi-



President, and Mrs. Bush arrive at the Pentagon heliport Sunday after a weekend at Camp David preparing for Monday's debate.

torial page, for example, one columnist asked where was James A. Baker III, the man who left the State Department and became White House chief of staff supposedly to save Bush's re-election drive.

In mid-August there was anticipation that once Baker came on board, the campaign would get on track. Baker would energize it after the gritty tension of the Houston convention, after the infighting that undermined Sam Skinner's job at the White House, after the on-and-off candidacy of Perot.

But Baker has had little impact on Bush's poll numbers, although he did bring order and end the public squabbling between the White House and campaign headquarters. Some campaign aides now have the sense that Baker came too late and that he was wrong to lie low for the last six weeks, saying little and appearing nowhere.

In all there are some 3,000 political appointees known as Schedule C

federal employees who serve at the pleasure of the president—and usually lose their jobs when another president takes office. Many of them are in high-paid government jobs, and in today's marketplace they are being told to get ready to lower their expectations and face a pay cut if they have to rejoin the private sector.

One young couple with a new mortgage have a double stake in Bush's re-election effort: He works for Bush and she works for the vice president.

That may be part of the glumness that was palpable late one night recently, when a group of well-dressed men and women descended from Air Force One and walked quietly across the darkened tarmac at Andrews Air Force Base to the government vans waiting to take them back to the White House. Theirs was the tired walk of white-collar workers after a double shift, the gait of ballplayers in the final inning of a long game.

Barbara Bush will speak at Montco retirement home

First Lady Barbara Bush will make a brief campaign stop at the Normandy Farms Estates senior citizens' center on Morris Road in Whitpain Township at 10 a.m. Wednesday.

Bush, who will be accompanied by family members, is expected to deliver two short speeches on issues pertaining to senior citizens at the retirement home — the first to 250 residents in the center's auditorium and the second to 400 in the dining hall.

The visit is expected to last just one hour, said Robert Bertolette, executive director of Normandy Farms Estates. He added that the first lady would not have time to tour the facility.

who's news By Lorrie Lynch

■ Because of all the attention being paid to the presidential candidates' military service, I think it fair to ask: Did any of President Bush's sons ever serve?

Lynn Carlson, Joliet, Ill.

A fair question, but apparently a sensitive one for the Bush camp. It took repeated phone calls between the campaign and the White House before the White House would tell us: **GEORGE W. BUSH**, who was born July 6, 1946 (a month before Bill Clinton), served in the Texas Air National Guard from 1968, after his graduation from Yale, until 1973.

JOHN ELLIS (JEB) BUSH, who was born Feb. 11, 1953, and graduated from the University of Texas at Austin in 1973 — was classified 1-A in December 1972 and drew No. 26 in the 1972 lottery for service the next year. But the draft was canceled in January 1973.

NEIL and MARVIN BUSH — born Jan. 22, 1955, and Oct. 22, 1956, respectively — never became eligible for the draft.

The Philadelphia Inquirer

A20

No bouquets for Clinton

I was activated and served during Desert Storm at great expense to my family and practice. However, I could never support a draft dodger as commander-in-chief. How could Bill Clinton ever order someone into harm's way when he chose to avoid military service himself?

Anyone Clinton, as commander-in-chief, would order into battle would have the right to serve or not serve, just as Clinton did. I would follow Clinton only if he were in the lead tank!

I say we should send Willy "flowers" in November. He could handle that better than he could military service.

Remember, a vote for Clinton-Gore in November will also get you Hillary and Tipper. That's scary!

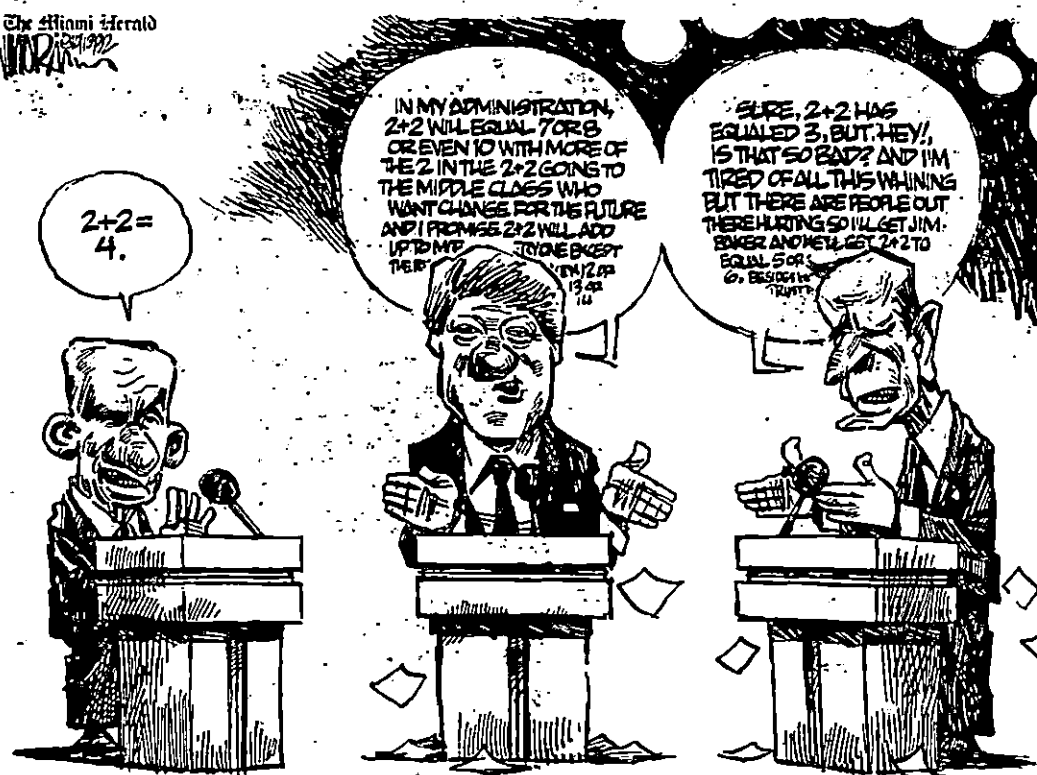
Stanley Kelley
Cherry Hill

Tuesday, October 20, 1992

DAILY NEWS

Tuesday, October 20, 1992

The Miami Herald
10/20/92



VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Distaff ticket

Brooklyn: After listening to the presidential candidates and their wives, I have come to the conclusion that the wives have a lot more going for them than their husbands do. They sound intelligent and completely aware of what issues concern the electorate. I, therefore, propose a Barbara Bush/Hillary Clinton ticket, or vice versa. It's time for the women to take over.

Murray Wurtzel

Inside the Clintons' home sweet home

What does Hillary Clinton really want? A larger kitchen!

"I wish the kitchen here was bigger so we could all be together, talking and cooking," Arkansas' first lady tells the November *Metropolitan Home*. "I also like front porches and someday I'd like to have a house with a sun room. And I don't think I could be happy in a house that didn't have a fireplace."

Writer Jill Brooke tours

the governor's mansion, reports it's smaller than your average ranch house.

The Clintons' decor includes Bill's vast collection of campaign buttons, covering one wall in four custom-made cases that Hillary gave him for Christmas; witty embroidered pillows ("Raise and Spend"); a portrait of their late cocker spaniel, Zeke; and Hillary's display of antique porcelain bells and frog paperweights.



HOME FIRES: Hillary Clinton likes fireplaces.

She also collects autobiographies of inspiring women such as Golda Meir, Jihan Sadat and Eleanor Roosevelt.

Hillary's Old House is city's best-kept secret

By Joseph Kirby

It all began with an innocent question at the end of an interview.

On one end of the telephone was a Tribune reporter. On the other end was Gerald Hagman, city manager for northwest suburban Park Ridge and the man who runs its day-to-day operations.

For more than 30 minutes, the reporter, writing a profile of the city, questioned Hagman on matters crucial to its future: declining sales tax revenue, the possible ex-

At home in

Park Ridge

pansion of liquor sales and a much-needed addition to the city's library. And Hagman had all the answers.

Then, the reporter asked Hagman his least pointed query: "So, where did Hillary Clinton live?"

There was silence. Then more silence.

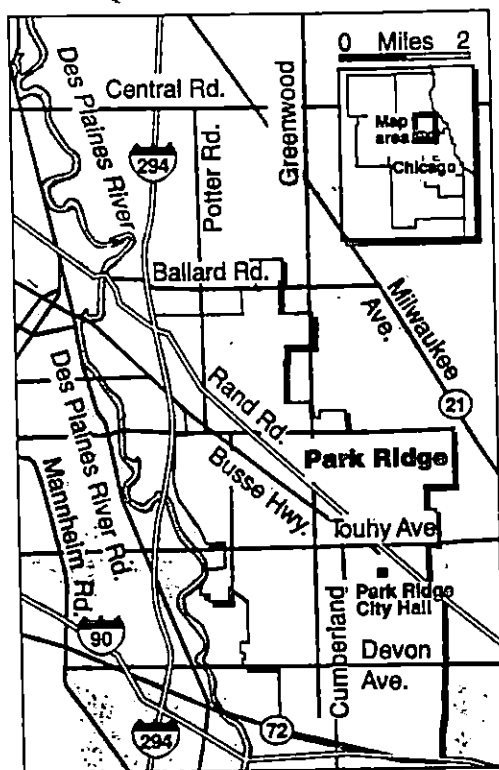
Hagman, expecting to answer a question requiring deep introspection, instead faced a rather one-dimensional inquiry. Finally, he responded: "I'm, I'm ... really not sure."

No problem, the reporter thought, closing out the interview. Somebody, especially in this election year, surely would have the answer.

Someone, he reasoned, had to know where Hillary Rodham — the former Park Ridge resident who could become the next First Lady — used to live. Somebody had to have made a mental note of where the Maine South High School graduate at one time made her residence.

Right?

After all, this native daughter had gone on to become the first student to deliver Wellesley College's graduation address. She handled Yale Law School with equal aplomb, and emerged from there with a degree and her future husband, Bill Clinton. And today she's one of the nation's



Chicago Tribune

most influential lawyers.

Her former home would have warranted only a passing reference in the Park Ridge article, but it would have made a delightful nugget that many readers might be interested in knowing, a piece of trivia that might come in handy with out-of-town visitors on a Sunday afternoon drive.

Then, something curious happened: Nobody knew.

Not residents. Not the mayor. Not the city historian. Not a close friend of Hillary's. Not even the local Clinton/Gore campaign headquarters (the staff there had to place a call to Little Rock, Ark.).

So, in addition to writing a profile of Park Ridge, the reporter also took it upon himself to find Hillary's Old House. The

answer was out there, gosh darn it, and he was going to find it. For America. For posterity. For his own sanity.

The search began as soon as the reporter spoke with Mayor Ronald Wietecha, who also admitted to not knowing where Hillary's parents, Hugh and Dorothy Rodham, lived before they moved to Little Rock some years ago. However, the mayor was kind enough to point out some other items of note about the city over which he presides.

For example, Wietecha said that the Park Ridge of 1992 was not that much different from the still-growing suburb of the 1960s when Hillary Clinton was attending Maine South.

Back then, the town was mostly a bedroom community, he explained, made up mainly of families whose fathers or mothers commuted to Chicago daily. Many of those homeowners moved across the border during the 1940s and 1950s to start creating the first images of the American dream.

Park Ridge's ties to Chicago, just across its northwestern border, by that time had been cemented in place and are still vis-

See Park Ridge, pg. 4



Tribune photo by Bob Langer

Hillary Clinton lived in this house on Wisner Road while growing up in Park Ridge.

Park Ridge

Continued from page 1

ible. Prime evidence of this is that most Park Ridge residents still call their downtown Uptown, a vestige of the time when there was only one "Downtown": Chicago's.

Still, Wietecha said, in spite of the attachment to its municipal sibling, the mostly residential suburb developed an identity of its own. As a result, today's Park Ridge has a number of distinct calling cards: densely tree-lined streets, stone posts bearing street names, gaslight-style street lamps and an eclectic mixture of home designs.

It has a rather pronounced New England feel to it, especially in the uptown area, which includes column-buttressed buildings, a town square and the landmark Pickwick Theater, which is on the National Register of Historic Places.

The similarity to the East Coast is not by accident; the suburb lies in the township of Maine.

The community gained a reputation as a place where families moved, watched their children grow and, eventually, saw them off to college. The parents could then enjoy their houses, buy smaller homes or move to a nearby suburb.

History lesson complete, the reporter once again focused on finding Hillary's Old House. After tapping two of the city's officials and its historian and still coming up empty, the journalist thought he'd try a different tack. He'd ask average residents—people who might be abuzz about the wife of the Democratic presidential candidate's being a former resident.

What he found out was that Hillary Rodham Clinton is not the only celebrity to have touched Park Ridge.

For starters, there's Harrison Ford of Indiana Jones and "Star Wars" fame. Though not a Park Ridge resident, Ford attended Maine East High School, which is in the suburb. Then there's award-winning actress Karen Black, who starred in "Five Easy Pieces" and did live in Park Ridge.

Add to that list famed miniaturist Eugene Kupjack, world-renowned sculptor Alfonso Ianelli (who designed the Pickwick's exterior) and artist Grant Wood (painter of "American Gothic"), who all at one time or another made the suburb their home.

Beyond those luminaries, the city also has a rich heritage of politicians. Included in that cast are Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.), Lt. Gov. Bob Kustra, former Park Ridge Mayor and Republican State Sen. Marty Butler and the controversial Republican State Rep. Penny Pullen, an adamant and outspoken foe of abortion.

Pullen, by the way, went to high school with Hillary Rodham.

By the way, if you didn't notice, all of the above are Republicans. And with residents and officials rattling off these names, it was no surprise that people kept asking the reporter: What's so big about Hillary Clinton?

Perhaps Roberta Mellon capsulized the attitude best: "Park Ridge doesn't seem to be extremely excited about her."

Now, things were not going well on two fronts. Not

only had he not made progress in his attempt to find Hillary's Old House, but he also had been sidetracked from his main assignment of getting information for an article on Park Ridge. Back to the grind.

Officials said that along with the community's growth, its residents began to develop an unflinching attachment to the past and conservative values. And to this day, many said, city residents tenaciously resist change, even in the face of rapidly shifting values and a landscape that its founding fathers would not recognize.

Said Toni Brehns, a broker in Century 21's Park Ridge office: "It's a town that you would expect to have seen 100 years ago."

Elected representatives maintain strict zoning codes: discourage the construction of apartments in the city, where more than 80 percent of all property is single-family homes; and have created an appearance commission to oversee new residential and commercial construction.

But times are changing. And on Nov. 3 residents will vote in a referendum that is testament to that fact: Should Park Ridge restaurants be allowed to serve alcohol to customers who do not order meals?

The question is a defining and controversial one for a community whose opposition to alcohol began in 1872 and softened only enough to allow liquor-by-

See Park Ridge, pg. 6

Park Ridge

Continued from page 4

the-drink to be sold in 1980. And that ordinance applied only to food establishments and was passed solely to attract quality restaurants to the community.

Only after an advisory referendum did officials OK package liquor sales, in 1984.

But this move, some argue, would ruin the quality of life residents have worked so hard to preserve. Officials, while sympathetic to such pleas, emphasize that these are tough economic times that require equally tough decisions.

Park Ridge, while unique in some respects, shares ailments common to older suburbs: It is landlocked, has seen its sales tax revenues decline and is losing retailers to malls in newer suburbs such as Schaumburg.

Officials estimate that a restaurant can generate about \$25,000 in yearly sales tax revenue.

Liquor is one of the few issues that causes consternation and controversy to the residents of the 6.9-square-mile community. Problem is, the other prominent one has a massive footprint, can't be voted away and is vital to the area's economy. Its name is O'Hare.

If residents can point to one thing that's not totally right with Park Ridge, it is the city's proximity to the bustling runways of O'Hare International Airport. Homeowners in the southern part of town, closest to the world's busiest airfield, are most affected by the airport noise. But even they are quick to issue a disclaimer: It really isn't that bad.

"It only gets kind of annoying in the summer if you're sitting outside," said Gwen Hautop, the assistant to Park Ridge's city manager, who has lived on its south side for 21 years and did not know the address of Hillary's Old House.

And residents in Park Ridge, where homes range from the low \$100,000s to \$1.6 million, are willing to put up with even major inconveniences because they say they are the recipients of one of the greatest real estate truisms: location, location, location.

Park Ridge is accessible by train (CTA rapid transit and Metra), bus (Pace) and car (the Kennedy Expressway and the Tri-State Tollway are nearby). And, of course, O'Hare is within earshot. Also in town or nearby are a new \$8 million community center, a country club, Lutheran General Hospital, 17 churches and Oakton Community College. Not to mention Rosemont's myriad hotels, its large convention center and its Horizon, as well as the metropolis that is Chicago.

Homeowners aren't the only ones who find the location ideal. Many national associations — 29 of them, to be precise — also find the place appealing. The diverse mix of groups includes the Big 10 Conference, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Egg Board and the National Polish Women's Alliance.

"It's a town with a heart," Mayor Wietecha said. "It's a nice place to live." Truth be told, it seemed that way.

Now ...

With the profile out of the way, it was time to get back to the real story: Where did Hillary Rodham Clinton live? Call after call after call was made, and still nothing.

Suddenly, the address came: 235 Wisner St. But only after Paul Hansen, chairman of the Park Ridge Heritage Commission called, made several calls himself and reaffirmed an old axiom: It's not what you know, but who you know.

Inspired, the reporter ventured out to spy the



Tribune photo by Bob Langer

City manager Gerald Hagman runs the day-to-day operations in Park Ridge.

home, which was bought five years ago by Michael Stoltzner, who is now trying to sell it.

The house was a stately affair, worth the wait. It had ivy-covered walls (a sign of schools to come), a plush lawn, nicely kept bushes (unlike the type Hillary would say are in Washington) and a spacious patio/side yard.

Not bad, he thought.

But because there was no sign that read "Hillary slept here," he wanted to make sure this was indeed the home in question. Doorbells were rung. Eight doorbells later, Bobbie Stavrides answered.

"That was her house," she said, pointing to the two-story beige brick Georgian across the street from her house. "Right there. Everybody knows."

Yeah, right.

Rosemary Santee thought likewise.

"A lot of people remember Hillary. She was very smart, very intelligent," said Santee, who proudly said she has two world-class figure skaters in her family. "And I think I met her husband."

"That's why I always tell my sons you never know who you're going to meet. It could be your next boss. Or ... the next president."

Indeed.

Stavrides and Santee said perhaps it was the staunch Republican ideology entrenched in the community that was responsible for the amnesia, lack of attention or downright scorn for their Democratic child, arguably their most famous resident.

It makes no difference, though, Stavrides and Santee said; after Nov. 3 there'll no problem finding Hillary's address—if it's 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.

Study: Most teens talked with adults prior to abortions

By Karen Schneider
INQUIRER WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — An overwhelming majority of teenage girls who seek abortions have talked it over with parents, aunts, teachers or other adults before reaching their decision, a study released today shows.

The study by the Alan Guttmacher Institute looked at states where parental consent is not required for a teen to obtain an abortion, and found that 61 percent of the girls had consulted with a parent anyway. An additional 20 percent had spoken to some other adult before deciding to end an unwanted pregnancy.

The institute, a nonprofit research organization affiliated with Planned Parenthood Federation of America, said its study "provides little evidence that blanket parental involvement requirements are beneficial to teenagers."

As of August, 19 states had laws requiring notice or consent of at least one parent, while 17 other states have similar laws that have been enjoined by courts or are not being enforced.

Opponents of abortion were quick to find evidence in the study to support their view that such laws are needed. Wanda Franz, president of the National Right to Life Committee, focused on the report's findings about young women who did not consult their parents.

"What we need to remember is that the purpose of the laws on parental notice and parental consent are to make sure that the abortion industry doesn't take advantage of vulnerable and immature minors," Franz said.

"When you have 40 percent not telling their parents, you have a sizable portion of teenagers vulnerable to being abused by the industry," she said.

The study found little evidence of abortion opponents' charge that clinics coerce women into getting abortions. Two percent of the teenagers in the study said someone at the clinic tried to push them into the abortion, while 1 percent said the clinic pressured them to continue the pregnancy.

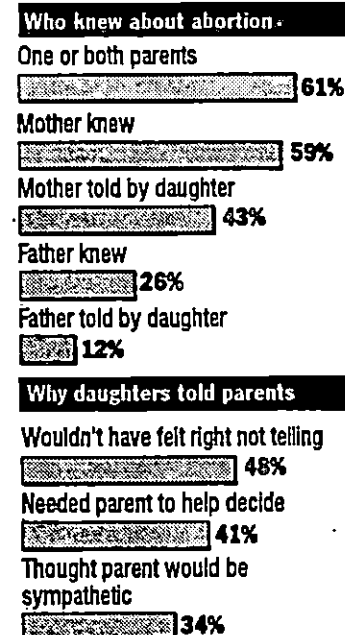
It appears parents are most likely to do the arm-twisting.

Of the young women who did not voluntarily tell their parents, but whose parents discovered their pregnancy, 18 percent reported being forced to have an abortion.

Abortion-rights supporters say they also are troubled by the study's finding that 12 percent of young

Teens Who Have Abortions

A study of 1,500 teenagers who had abortions shows what percent talked to parents.



SOURCE: A 1991 Alan Guttmacher Institute survey of 1,500 unmarried 12-17 year-olds who had abortions in states without parental notification laws

Knight-Ridder Tribune

women believe they would face physical harm or be thrown out of their house if forced to tell their parent.

"People will begin to understand why legislating this is a bad idea, because it hurts those women who are afraid of a parent," said Barbara Radford, executive director of the National Abortion Federation, a coalition of abortion providers.

The study found that, despite increasing involvement of men in family life, only one-quarter of the fathers knew about their daughters' pregnancies as compared with half of the mothers.

The survey of 1,519 unmarried women 17 and younger was conducted from December 1990 to June 1991. Women were given questionnaires in 46 abortion clinics in states without parental involvement laws.

In 1988, the most recent year for which statistics are available, 172,000 women age 17 or younger had an abortion.

National surveys show that Americans widely believe those teenagers should involve a parent in the abortion decision. In January, a survey by the Gallup Organization found that 70 percent favored laws requiring women under 18 to get their parents' permission for the procedure.

Even in states without such laws, most abortion providers say they urge teenagers to inform their parents.

"We encourage it, when we give them pregnancy-test results, when we talk to them on the phone, when we see them," said Heidi Ott, director of Presidential Women's Center in West Palm Beach, Fla., echoing officials at other clinics contacted.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

Tuesday, October 20, 1992

Childless by Choice

Murphy Brown Aside, Millions of American Women Are Electing Not to Have a 'Traditional' Family

THE WASHINGTON POST

By Laura Sessions Stepp
Washington Post Staff Writer

Barren. Old maid. Selfish. Poor dear. These were the words once draped across the shoulders of women who didn't have children. Even today at parties, or privately over dinner, people whisper about the childless woman words they won't ask directly: What's wrong with her?

Nothing, millions of women would say. Murphy Brown and her baby-boom cohorts may have discovered at last the agonies and ecstasies of raising children, but a significant number of women of child-bearing age have chosen not to have children, and not just because they can't.

Some, like Nancy Di Giulian of Merrifield, say the desire's not there. For New York literary agent Esther Newberg, her career came first. San Franciscan Helen Rutledge says "Mr. Right" never came along, and Cheree Cleghorn, a Washington public-relations consultant, says "Mr. Right" did and that was enough.

Whatever their reasons, these women say a life without one's own child can be full and nurturing and better for everyone than life with a child one doesn't want or can't care for. That's not to say some don't occasionally feel wistful, even sad. Or that they don't weary of fighting off suggestions—by Murphy Brown, Vice President Quayle and others, that they are somehow "less than" the traditional family of Mom, Dad and two kids.

But with time, "You make peace with who you are," says Richmond mystery writer Patricia Cornwell. "We must give while we are here, but there are a lot of ways to do it. Thank goodness I have that choice."

At 36, Cornwell is a member of the first generation of women who—because of advances in birth control—actually had the option of whether or not to conceive. Seventeen percent of women born between 1945 and 1960—about 5 million women—never will have children, according to Martin O'Connell, fertility section chief at the U.S. Census Bureau.

"I couldn't have the life and career I have and have kids too."

—author Patricia Cornwell

Households without children are rising faster than households with children nationally, exceeding 980,000 in the Washington area in 1990, according to data compiled by the Greater Washington Research Center.

Compared with their mothers' generation, baby boomers are twice as likely not to become parents. Judith Mueller, executive director of the Women's Center in Vienna, a counseling organization, does not attribute this just to infertility or to the pill. "For the first time," she says, "a whole generation of women grew up in divorced households. They saw the reality of pain and know what it means to be a single parent."

That's Cornwell's story. "My parents split when I was 5," she says, "and I had no relationship with my father until I graduated from college."

Her mother, raising three children hand-to-mouth in rural North Carolina, wrestled with bouts of severe depression. "I never felt

parented, and that made me less inclined to be a parent. I suffered so much pain as a little kid that I knew that if I ever did that to someone else, it would kill me."

Cornwell had her tubes tied early in a marriage that did not last. Still, she felt "this tugging inside" . . . for "a life experience for which there is no comparison." Her writing began to satisfy that longing. "My characters are my children," she says. "Before I go to bed, I go into my office and look over the last chapter. It is like I am tucking them into bed."

The heroine-sleuth of Cornwell's three novels also is childless—and popular. "All That Remains," Cornwell's latest work, currently is on bestseller lists here and abroad, and its success puts Cornwell in the air and on the road frequently. She flies first-class, and when she's home, cruises around Richmond in a black Mercedes-Benz. "I couldn't have the life and career I have and have kids too," she says.

Childless women and men enjoy a higher standard of living, obviously, than adults who shell out from \$150,000 to \$300,000 before a child dons high school cap and gown. But the gap is not as big as one might think. According to 1990 U.S. Census figures, 51 percent of married women without children earned more than the median family income of \$35,000; 45 percent of married women with children did.

Nancy Di Giulian's lifestyle is hardly Cornwell's and probably more common. Di Giulian, 36, is the development director for a Washington-based nonprofit organization. Her husband, Stephen, 38, is a salesman. They have been married for 14 years. Not having children has meant "we were able to buy a car every eight years instead of every 12," she says, "and having fast food more than once a week. We don't travel, or go to movies. We just do the middle-class thing of getting along."

Unlike most childless women, Di Giulian has known since she was a teenager that she didn't want children. The youngest of three, she grew up in a large extended family that included 18 first cousins and numerous nieces, nephews and first cousins once removed. Children, she says, "deserve the absolute best that we can give them," and she doesn't feel she has the "strength and patience" to give a child.

Di Giulian says she and her husband talked about her feelings before they got married in 1978. Discussions in the abstract were easy, but reality was something else again. A year after they moved into a new town house development in Centreville, formerly childless friends began strolling baby carriages around the complex. New mothers would start conversations and lapse into silence when Nancy tried to join in.

Her siblings and cousins began having babies. And relatives started asking pointedly when, not whether, Nancy and Stephen would. She hoisted a screaming baby onto her shoulder at the last family get-together only to have an aunt remark, "That looks so natural, Nancy."

Her husband is more ambivalent than she. The uncle to 12 nephews and nieces, he loves children. When his father died two years ago, Stephen Di Giulian said, "I probably thought more about [having a child] than at any other time in my life." Could he live with the fact of not having an heir? He decided he could for the time being. He works 60 to 70 hours a week, is often on the road and doesn't "have

the time to devote to a child. I don't see it happening in one year or two years. She's very adamant and I'm going along with her wishes."

But Nancy Di Giulian has taken no surgical measures to prevent pregnancy. Why? "I don't have a crystal ball. Something might happen—I can't imagine what—that would make me change my mind. I don't want to cut off all my options."

Options are important for baby boomers; in fact, how contented childless women are often depends on whether they feel they had a choice in the matter, according to Diana Burgwyn, author of the book *"Marriage Without Children."*

Cheree Cleghorn is one of the contented ones. As Cheree Briggs, newspaper reporter, she married her editor-husband Reese Cleghorn when she was 29 and decided against having children a year later. Reese Cleghorn had two teenagers from his previous marriage, and Cheree figured that "the [children] already here were the ones who demanded attention. . . . I worked; I wanted to work. They were important and Reese was important. We didn't have time for another person." Case closed.

"I was going out all the time. You don't think the [biological] clock will stop. It does."

—literary agent Esther Newberg

More ambivalent and more typical is Burgwyn herself. She married a man at 33 who didn't want children. She waffled and four years later, fibroid tumors and a hysterectomy decided for her.

Esther Newberg also chose not to choose. In her twenties and early thirties she devoted herself to national politics as a staff assistant to former attorney general Robert Kennedy and former U.S. representative Bella Abzug. Later, she rose through the ranks at International Creative Management Inc., one of the country's largest talent firms. "I was going

out all the time. You don't think the clock will stop. It does." She is now 50.

Newberg and her contemporaries defy one of the strongest of cultural norms. For thousands of years, as Burgwyn's book notes, "lives were short, infant mortality high and physical labor arduous. The continuation of the species was a matter of grave concern. Children were needed. . . ."

Western religions were very clear: God had commanded that women reproduce. Psychoanalysts echoed that: The mother role was part of what adult development expert Roger Gould calls a woman's "ideal self-image." Men shared some of the feelings but did not encounter the same expectations.

The childbearing rate of American women ebbed in the early part of this century because men and women were strapped economically, but it soared in the boom years after World War II.

In the late 1960s and 1970s the politically correct championed "zero population growth," then changed their tune with the Reagan and Bush administrations' "pro-family" policies and as baby boomer career women discovered that jobs weren't what they were cracked up to be.

"From somewhere deep within these women, totally unexpected, came this great longing to have a child," says Linda Hunt Anton, author of *"Never to Be a Mother."* Some women visited doctors, asking them to reverse earlier tubal ligations. Others began ingesting hormones or donating eggs, hoping to reproduce even as their reproductive organs were shutting down.

For every Diane Sawyer, whose childlessness went unnoticed, there was a Connie Chung surrounded by media fanfare. Then along came Murphy Brown, television's most famous new mom.

The more outspoken of childless women hated her. "The big issue was not that Murphy decided to have a baby out of wedlock," says Leslie Lafayette, founder of the Childfree Network, a California-based support group for childless women and men. "The issue is why the writers felt it necessary to embellish an already full, accomplished life by adding a baby to it."

"Here is a 45-year-old woman who has risen to the top of her profession . . . over-

come substance abuse; she's feisty, independent, smart, beautiful, solvent, and apparently that's not enough. Worse yet, Murphy sings 'You make me feel like a natural woman' to her newborn baby. What was she before? An unnatural one?"

Shortly after Murphy gave birth last spring, Lafayette announced the formation of her support group. She says she received 500 letters in the 30 days following her announcement. As she notes, the question of whether to have a baby exposes other, deeper issues of what it means to be a woman in today's changing world, what it means to be responsible and how one can pass on something of who one is if one doesn't have a child.

The years it takes to answer those questions reverberate with advice that can hurt more than help, according to Anton. One favorite is that having children will help a marriage—a statement disproved in several major studies. Another says you'll be lonely as you grow old. "If I am, it will be because I haven't created a circle of friends, young and old," says Di Giulian.

Cornwell's friends told her, "You'd make a great mom." Intended as a compliment, the phrase can be understood as "You're not living up to your potential." Personality, intelligence, looks or great job aren't enough.

A more compelling variation, Burgwyn says, is "Think about what great kids you'd have." The possibility of improving the genetic pool, or simply adding to it, she says, is hard to resist, particularly as one ages.

Burgwyn, the "fiftysomething" public-relations director for the Philadelphia Orchestra, felt twinges of regret last spring when she accompanied the orchestra to Jerusalem. Standing in her hotel, "I kept being aware of all these groupings of two and three and four generations," she says, "babies, mothers, grandmothers. I was fascinated and saddened."

"From somewhere deep within these women, totally unexpected, came this great longing to have a child."

—writer Linda Hunt Anton

Burgwyn is an only child. Her father is dead and her mother is a victim of advanced Alzheimer's disease. "There's something sad about seeing the end of the line for yourself. If I had a child I would not have felt that."

The hardest part of her decision, says consultant Cleghorn, was "the absolute confidence of people I trusted that I was going to regret it." She says she doesn't. But others like Newberg say not having a child is "a huge hole. It's the only thing about my life I regret."

What sets these women apart is that most have thought through something that many people do simply because it's expected. If they seem more brisk and to the point than other women, even seem, on occasion, less soft, it's because they have stared down the monsters others wish to avoid: questions of identity, mortality and that late-20th-century demon, ambivalence. "You can't have it all, and you accept that," says Cornwell.

Unable to count on children for their happiness, they have discovered that life really is what you make of it. And that making a life means putting your creativity and energy into something positive, sometimes by nurturing other people's children as teachers, stepparents, great aunts or "Friend of Mom's."

"A lot of my friends' children come to me; they tell me what's wrong, I try to help," says Newberg. Sometimes, she admits, she goes overboard: "You ever wonder who buys those big [toy] cars at FAO Schwarz? That's me."