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Folder Title:
Tom Anderson Campaign Rally 10/12/89 [OA 6269]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	19	4	3

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Joe Pires - Sheriff

Colman

Kitt

Katherine And
Evelyn McPhail - GOP St

Sheila Smith - on stage ^{Chair}

7
7

Nancy Barbour

Ann Wilson

Photocopy-Preservation

601/863 - 3030

Tim Carpenter - Campaign Mgr.
601/264-5505 - Natchezburg

479-2020
mi

Mayor Ken Combs (R) -

3/17, 1946
Lott - 224-6253 64.



P.O. Box 1772 • Gulfport, MS 39502-1772

FAX SEND SHEET

ADDRESS: TOMMY ANDERSON FOR CONGRESS
1205 25TH AVENUE
GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI 39507

PHONE: 601-863-3030

FAX: 601-863-3689

DATE: Oct. 11, 1989

TO: Peggy Dooley

FROM: Christy

RE:

PAGES TO FOLLOW NOT INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 1

COMMENTS:

STATES TOP 10

These were the top ten Mississippi school districts on the ACT test this year.

1. Ocean Springs	19.1
2. Starkville	19.0
3. Biloxi	18.9
4. Long Beach	18.8
5. Corinth	18.8
6. Tupelo	18.7
7. Oxford	18.3
8. Amory	18.3
9. Laurel	18.2
10. Hattiesburg	17.9

TESTS

Continued from Page A-1

placed from 16.2 in 1987-88 to 15.9 last year. State officials said, more college preparatory classes are needed.

School officials in Ocean Springs said they excel in college-prep classes, and even recommend the program to vocational-technical students.

"We have an excellent academic program. Our college preparatory program will prepare a student to do well on any test," ACT or SAT," said Evelyn Jenkins, an Ocean Springs assistant superintendent.

"We're No. 1. But just like in athletics, we want to do better," said Superintendent of Schools Allen Curry. He said teachers and community support of high-quality education were both keys to success.

Biloxi Superintendent of Schools Tom Burnham agreed. Biloxi's ACT scores show the biggest school district can score high, too.

"Here we have a school with some of the most talented students in the state. And we have some of the best test scores in the state," Burnham said.

In 1988, the Biloxi High School evens out the district's critical human and other skills that pop up in the ACT. Curriculum development in the district is focused up with study, Burnham said.

Biloxi High Schoolers gave free ACT tests to college-bound students. State officials said they give the people no made-a-difference. Burnham said.

Ray Bishop, assistant superintendent with Gulfport Schools, said officials aren't worried about a one-year drop in scores.

"I'm not worried about a one-year drop in scores," Bishop said. "I'm worried about a long-term trend line heading up, which is what we want."

Mississippi's lowest ACT scores were in the Delta region. The lowest scores were in the Delta region.

State officials said they give the people no made-a-difference. Burnham said.

AVERAGE ACT SCORES

Average scores on the American College Tests since 1987 for the Coast, state and nation. The last column shows the change in scores from 1988 to 1989.

District	1987	1988	1989	Change
Bay Waveland	16.9	16.8	15.1	-1.7
Biloxi	18.9	18.0	18.9	0.9
Gulfport	17.5	17.9	17.6	-0.3
Hancock County	15.1	16.5	15.2	-1.3
Harrison County	17.5	16.3	16.3	0
Jackson County	16.8	16.8	16.8	0
Long Beach	18.5	19.7	18.8	-0.9
Moss Point	16.0	16.0	13.1	-2.9
Ocean Springs	19.0	19.1	19.1	0
Pascagoula	16.1	16.0	17.3	+1.3
Pass Christian	16.5	16.0	16.3	+0.3
Stone County	14.6	14.6	14.6	0
Mississippi	16.3	16.2	15.9	-0.3
U.S.	18.7	18.8	18.6	-0.2

* Scores not available.
SOURCE: Mississippi Department of Education

4 schools on Coast rank high on tests

By STEVE BRUNSMAN
STAFF WRITER

Four Coast school districts ranked in the top 10 percent statewide based on college test scores, state Department of Education figures show.

Ocean Springs schools recorded the highest average American College Test score last year among 152 Mississippi school districts. Ocean Springs had a 19.1 average.

Biloxi, at 18.9, had the third-highest average ACT score. Long Beach was fourth statewide with a 18.8 average score. Gulfport dropped a bit, but remained in the top 10 percent of scores statewide.

Eight school districts on the Coast ranked in the top quarter of scores statewide. They included Harrison and Jackson counties, Pascagoula and Pass Christian.

Moss Point schools did the worst last year on the Coast. The average ACT score there was 13.8.

The highest possible score on the ACT is 35. The college entrance exam is taken by most college-bound students in Mississippi and 27 other

states. The ACT national average dipped to 18.6 last year, state officials said. The average ACT score in Mississippi

Please see TESTS, Back Page

Now, I know that over the last 3 years we've had to make some tough decisions, and there are still some tough ones to come. I appreciate that the cities you represent have felt the pain of reducing the growth of Federal spending. But to continue down that path that America was on would have meant disaster. We all want what is best for those who live in our cities.

They deserve no less. And together we can make it happen. And with your leadership, and with our partnership, it will happen.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 3:12 p.m. in the International Ballroom at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Nomination of Gerald P. Carmen To Be the United States Representative to the United Nations European Office *March 6, 1984*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Gerald P. Carmen, of New Hampshire, as the Representative of the United States of America to the European Office of the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador. He would succeed Geoffrey Swaebe who is now Ambassador to Belgium.

Mr. Carmen was with Carmen Automotive, Inc., in Manchester, NH, in 1944-1959 beginning as stock clerk and advancing to vice president. In 1959-1979 he was the owner of Car-Go Home and Auto Centers,

Inc., and in 1979-1982 was in consulting and real estate with Mach I, Inc., in Manchester. In 1980 he served as transition team leader at the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington, DC. and since 1981 has been Administrator of the General Services Administration.

Mr. Carmen received his B.A. in 1952 from the University of New Hampshire. He is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC. He was born July 8, 1930, in Quincy, MA.

Nomination of Thomas H. Anderson, Jr. To Be United States Ambassador to Barbados *March 6, 1984*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Thomas H. Anderson, Jr., of Mississippi, as Ambassador to Barbados, and to serve concurrently as Ambassador to the Commonwealth of Dominica, to Saint Lucia, to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, to Antigua and Barbuda, and to St. Christopher and Nevis. He would succeed Milan D. Bish.

Mr. Anderson was assistant to the vice president of Hancock Bank in Gulfport, MS, in 1969-1972. Since 1973 he has been ad-

ministrative assistant to the United States House of Representatives Minority Whip Trent Lott (R-MS). He serves on the board of directors of Southern Federal Savings and Loan Association in Gulfport, MS.

Mr. Anderson graduated from the University of Mississippi (B.A., 1968). He is married to the former Katherine Milner and they are residents of Gulfport and Alexandria, VA. He was born March 17, 1946, in Gulfport.

McGroarty/Dooley
October 6, 1989
3:30 pm
[MISS]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOM ANDERSON CAMPAIGN RALLY
GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI
OCTOBER 12, 1989
10:00 AM

[Introductory acknowledgements.] Thank you all for coming out this morning, and for this wonderful welcome. This is the third time in just over a year that I've been to Mississippi. [[One more time, and people are going to start thinking this is one of my home states.]] ////

But it is great to be back in Gulf Coast country. There was some talk as we were planning this rally that we could hold it at the local stadium -- but there was one catch: we'd have to cancel a few games. We'll, that's fine if you think politics is just another **sport**. //// The trouble is, down here football's a **religion**. Now, with the separation of church and state, that makes it unconstitutional to cancel a game. ////

x So here we are at Jones Park -- and let me say to the Central Junior ^{High} Commodores and the JVs ^{Indians} from Biloxi High: Milner Stadium is all yours. Good luck. Kickoff's at 5. ////

Before I go any farther, let me recognize some of Mississippi's notables who are kind enough to be here today:

Biloxi - Spring Super
Tues.

[COAMS]

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✓ Mayor Combs. Mr. Mayor, I've heard about a fishing trip you've got planned here in a day or two: the Very Special Fishing Rodeo. {...}

✓ And of course, let me acknowledge Mississippi's two top-notch Senators, ~~who've come down with me today on Air Force One~~. My good friends: Thad Cochran. And Trent Lott -- the man who's made the Gulf Coast of Mississippi Republican country. **And let me say hello to the man who's going to keep it that way: Tom Anderson. /////**

I also want to remember Larkin Smith -- who was well on his way to a fine career on Capitol Hill when tragedy struck. Our hearts go out to Congressman Smith's family -- to his wife Sheila. And I want to say to all of you here today that part of the legacy of Larkin Smith is making sure that his successor carries on the work you sent him to do in Washington. /////

I've come down today because I know Tom Anderson is the right man. He won't be your average freshman up in Congress -- because he's already ahead of his class. [[Just look at everything he taught Trent Lott in 16 years.]] ///

Tom knows the corridors of Capitol Hill just as well as he knows the back roads of the 5th district -- from Jones County

Bury
Coops

right down to Jones Park. That's a winning combination in the U.S. Congress.

And you know you can count on Tom to provide the kind of leadership that does right by Southern Mississippi. You can't beat the experience Tom can bring to the job -- **right from Day One.**

We know what we can expect from Tom's opponent and his party's way of doing things. Whatever the issue, the answer is **more of the same: more taxes, more spending -- more red tape and Washington-knows-best bureaucracy.**

Well, we know that's the last thing Southern Mississippi needs. You need continued economic expansion, growth and jobs. **Real work -- not make-work.** And let me tell you: we can't **tax** our way to higher growth. Tom's been part of the team up on Capitol Hill that's worked hard to create conditions for what is now the longest peacetime economic expansion in American history. One that's creating opportunities, and raises living standards for **all** Mississippians.

You need a man in Washington who understands how important it is to honor the commitments we make as a nation -- to the disabled, to the elderly -- to the members of our community

who've done their part, and who expect the community to keep its part of the bargain.

You need a man who's ready to **take action** -- who's ready to tackle the tough problems we face. Take drug abuse. Tom Anderson's a **veteran** in the war on drugs. Six years ago -- at the tender age of 37 -- President Reagan appointed Tom Ambassador to the Eastern Carribean nations. Tom was a point-man in the drug interdiction effort, and he knows what it takes stop the drug runners from reaching our shores.

Remember: **Anyone** can talk tough. Talking tough doesn't keep dealers off the streets -- doesn't keep drugs out of the hands of our children. You've got to ask yourselves: who's ready to take a stand? Who's ready to stand up for the death penalty for the drug kingpins? **/// Tom Anderson's ready -- and you know where he stands.**

But the best reason of all to send Tom Anderson to Congress is that **you know where he's coming from.** The hopes and dreams Mississippians share are the same hopes and dreams Tom's family has handed down for five generations.

You know what makes Southern Mississippi what it is. **Traditional values. Conservative values. Tom Anderson's values.**

You need a man in Washington who makes sure the voice of Southern Mississippi is heard in the halls of Congress. **/// You need Tom Anderson. ///**

I know you follow the New Orleans Saints down here. I know they've had a tough time this year -- they play a strong first half, then struggle in the second. Tom Anderson's just the opposite. **He's a second half player -- the kind that just gets tougher -- stronger -- as the game goes on.**

Tom, it's just five more days until the 5th District's Super Tuesday. It's been great to see you here, but it'll be even better to see you up on Capitol Hill. And with the help of these good people, I know you'll get there. **///**

Once again, let me thank all of you for this warm Mississippi welcome. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America -- and God bless the great state of Mississippi.

#

*Fax to Peggy Dwyer Fax# 202 456 6218
White House Speech Writing Dept*

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BIOGRAPHY

For the past sixteen years, Tom Anderson has served as Senator Trent Lott's right-hand man in Washington. As Lott's Chief of Staff in both the House of Representatives and the United States Senate, he has developed an indepth knowledge of Capitol Hill.

Anderson was born on March 17, 1946, at Gulfport, Mississippi. He attended Gulfport High School and received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Mississippi in 1968.

He was a Mississippi delegate to the 1976 Republican National Convention. In 1983, Anderson became President Ronald Reagan's youngest U.S. Ambassador appointee. Anderson was confirmed by the United States Senate to serve as Ambassador to the six Eastern Caribbean countries.

Anderson was the Reagan Administration's point man for drug interdiction in the Eastern Caribbean. He helped coordinate an interdepartmental drug effort which utilized the Navy, the Customs Service, the Drug Enforcement Agency, and the U.S. Coast Guard, as well as various agencies within the Department of Justice.

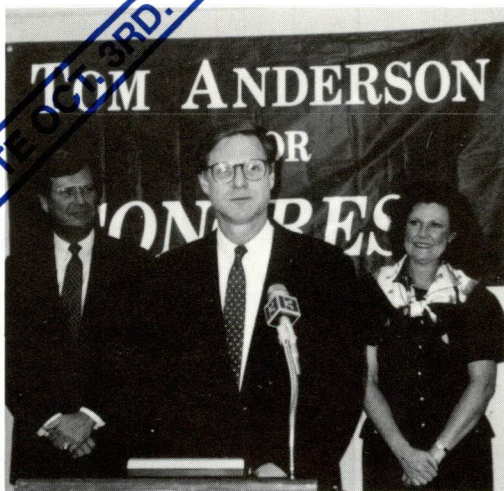
Following his foreign service, Anderson returned to reassume his position as Chief of Staff to Trent Lott. He has played an instrumental role in assisting Trent Lott in working to protect social security benefits for senior citizens, battling the drug war, and securing quality jobs for the people of Mississippi.

Anderson and his wife, the former Katherine Milner, reside in Gulfport, Mississippi, where he is a member of First Presbyterian Church. Anderson has been actively involved with civic, youth, and business interests in South Mississippi.

TOM

ANDERSON

FOR CONGRESS



EXPERIENCE . . .

Where It Counts

TOM

ANDERSON

FOR CONGRESS

Our next Congressman needs Washington experience. He must know South Mississippi, but must also know how to get things done for all of us.

Tom Anderson is ready to fight for us on the very first day. For 16 years, Tom has been working along side Trent Lott for the people of South Mississippi.

Tom Anderson will work to bring more jobs home, fight to stop the flow of drugs into our country and will make education a priority.

On October 3rd vote for Tom Anderson. He can get the job done for the people of South Mississippi.

Paid for by Tom Anderson for Congress

**P.O. Box 1772 • Gulfport, MS 39502-1772
(601) 863-3030**

Rep. James L. Oberstar (DFL)



Elected 1974; b. Sept. 10, 1934, Chisholm; home, Chisholm; St. Thomas Col., B.A. 1956, Col. of Europe, Bruges, Belgium, M.A. 1957; Roman Catholic; married (Jo).

Career: Civilian language teacher, U.S. Navy, Haiti, 1959-63; A. A. to U.S. Rep. John A. Blatnik, 1963-74; Administrator, U.S. House of Reps. Cmtee. on Pub. Works, 1971-74.

Offices: 2209 RHOB 20515, 202-225-6211. Also 231 Fed. Bldg., Duluth 55802, 218-727-7474; Chisholm City Hall, Chisholm 55719, 218-254-5761; and Brainerd City Hall, 501 Laurel St., Brainerd 56401, 218-828-4400.

Committees: *Budget* (9th of 21 D). Task Forces: Budget Process, Reconciliation and Enforcement; Defense, Foreign Policy and Space. *Public Works and Transportation* (4th of 31 D). Subcommittees: Aviation (Chairman); Investigations and Oversight; Water Resources.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	90	86	93	73	88	12	8	0	21	14
1987	96	—	93	86	—	4	—	—	7	6

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	67%	—	30%	73% — 0%
Social	75%	—	24%	73% — 22%
Foreign	84%	—	0%	81% — 0%

Key Votes

1) Homeless \$	AGN	5) Ban Drug Test	AGN	9) SDI Research	AGN
2) Gephardt Amdt	FOR	6) Drug Death Pen	AGN	10) Ban Chem Weaps	FOR
3) Deficit Reduc	FOR	7) Handgun Sales	FOR	11) Aid to Contras	AGN
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	AGN	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	FOR	12) Nuclear Testing	FOR

Election Results

1988 general	James L. Oberstar (DFL)	165,656	(75%)	(\$157,802)
	Jerry Shuster (IR)	56,630	(25%)	(\$7,743)
1988 primary	James L. Oberstar (DFL), unopposed			
1986 general	James L. Oberstar (DFL)	135,718	(73%)	(\$163,619)
	Dave Rued (IR)	51,315	(27%)	(\$68,931)

MISSISSIPPI

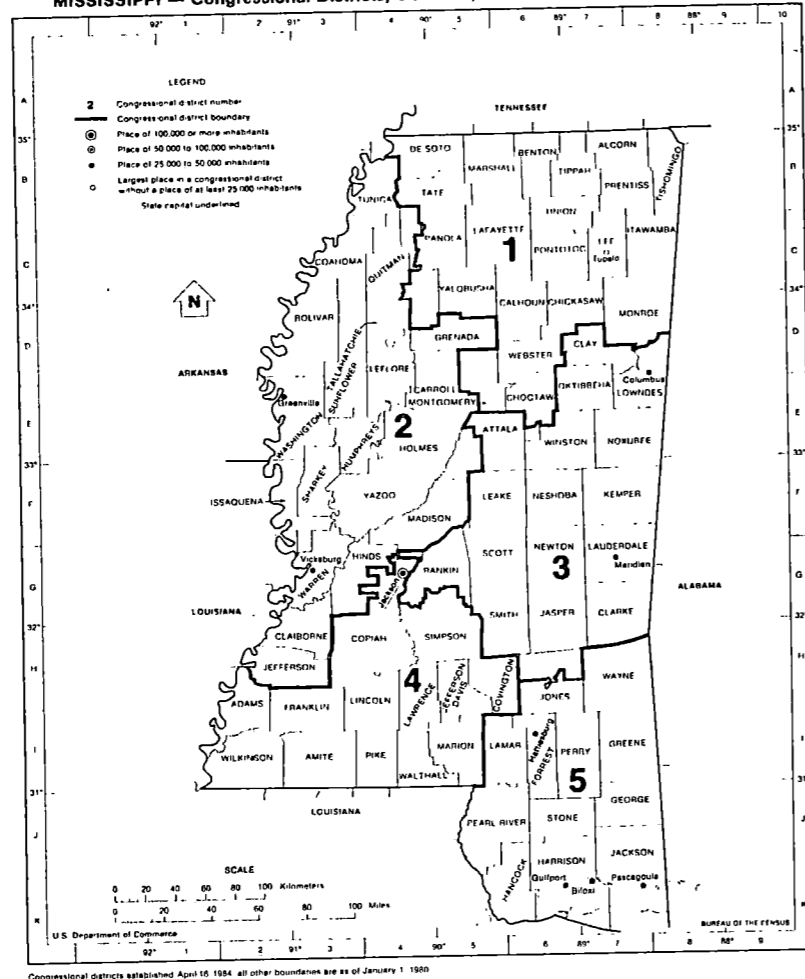
Magnolia trees on the lawn of the antebellum mansion, golden-haired young women in white dresses on the veranda, faithful black servants and retainers: this was the stereotype of Mississippi 50 years ago. But behind that image was the reality of the tarpaper shack of the black sharecropper and the hardbitten lot of the small white farmer. Black Mississippians were a separate caste, with their own folkways and customs. And most white Mississippians were, as the *WPA Guide* put it, "A farmer people with a mental background of furrowed hot fields and a hope for rain, we are both dependent on and modified by the sporadic blessings of forces that we cannot control. We are tolerant but not susceptible, easy to amuse but hard to convince. Our faith is in God, next year's crop, and the Democratic Party."

This 1940s Mississippi—superstitious, improvident, and most of all poor—was another country to most Americans. Along its dusty roads leading from market towns were loose-jointed frame farmhouses, where people lived without automobiles and farmed without machines; they had no electricity and no leisure time to speak of; their isolation was more like the life of farmers in the age of Andrew Jackson than that of Americans about to enter the freeway age. Many Mississippians were still sharecroppers, living outside the money economy; and many others considered themselves lucky to make \$100 a month. In 1940 Mississippi's per capita income was just 36% of the national average. There were successful businesses and plantations in Mississippi, but somehow the wealth here never seemed to trickle down. The families who had money had mostly had it for generations; they considered it inconceivable that most other Mississippians could make much money or, if they did, would know how to spend it. Mississippi was more like what we now call an underdeveloped country than it was like most of the United States.

In that era, Mississippi politics had no match in the nation for crudity and, on occasion, savagery. There was always an economic division, between the rich white planters of the Delta and the river valley and the poor white farmers of the hillier north and east. Even more important was the division between the races. In 1940, 49% of Mississippians were black—and their high numbers made whites even more determined to maintain a system of segregation as rigid and severe as South Africa's is today. Blacks were not allowed to vote; they could not mingle with whites in schools or public accommodations; they had to address whites with particular phrases. Infractions were sometimes punished with death; lynchings were not uncommon in the 1940s and occurred up through the murder of Emmet Till in 1955 and the murders of three civil rights workers in Neshoba County in the summer of 1964. In politics, blacks were relevant only as objects of vituperation; they were denounced by all politicians and described as monkeys by Theodore Bilbo, elected governor in 1915 and 1927 and senator in 1934, 1940 and 1946.

Few states have made as much progress in the 25 years since the civil rights revolution, and few states feel they still have so far to go, as Mississippi. In 1964, civil rights workers were murdered for encouraging blacks to register and vote; in 1986, Mississippi had a black congressman and black Supreme Court justice, and its secretary of state, in a glossy brochure, recalled the "oppression of the black population of the state," and said, "a change from the old racial status quo was necessary and morally correct." Yet black voter turnout has lagged in many rural counties, and voting has often been polarized: in 1988, more than 80% of Mississippi blacks voted for Michael Dukakis and more than 70% of Mississippi whites voted for George Bush. In other elections, for governor in 1983 and Senator in 1984, there has been less polarization, but few Republicans aside from Senator Thad Cochran have won many black

MISSISSIPPI — Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places — (5 Districts)



votes. Economically, Mississippi has grown along with the rest of the nation, and faster—Mississippi incomes were 70% of the national average in 1984, up from 65% in 1970. But even accounting for Mississippi's lower cost of living, which is still perceptibly lower than the norm, as on so many other indexes, Mississippi is uncomfortably aware that for all its progress it remains number 50 among the states in many respects.

As the state changed its way of life, Mississippi went through some uncomfortable political contortions. For a time it voted almost as another country, as the only state backing an independent slate of electors in 1960, voting 87% for Barry Goldwater as he was losing nationally by a landslide, casting 63% of its votes for George Wallace in his obviously futile 1968 campaign. But in the 1970s, as desegregation was accepted so much more readily than almost anyone imagined, Mississippi's politics moved back into the national mainstream. In national elections it voted much like the rest of the country: for Richard Nixon in 1972, though by an

unusually big majority, narrowly for Jimmy Carter in 1976, against him in 1980. In county seats and in the state capital, blacks were gaining political influence. Black support was no longer the kiss of death for a white politician; it was for William Winter, for example, in the gubernatorial races of 1967 and 1975, but not in 1979. In these circumstances, Mississippi blacks have become adroit at exerting political pressure and have, quietly and out of the national spotlight, been getting more of what they want out of government. A politician who runs in a constituency that is 10% or 30% black is going to try to give those voters what they want, once it's clear that doing so isn't going to mean certain defeat at the hands of the other 70% or 90%.

There was another reason for the change: the state's economy, long 50th in the nation, took off. State per capita income, 36% of the national average in 1940 and 54% in 1960, was 65% in 1970 and 70% in 1984. This growth may be one result of integration: the economy got a boost just as Mississippi was forced to get rid of segregation. That makes sense. Investors are more willing to put up money in a state with no racial strife; integration helped improve Mississippians' education and skills, even while wages and tax levels in many northern states were soaring to uncompetitive levels. Another reason—not mentioned by those who focus only on the motives of white businessmen and the performance of politicians—is that Mississippi's blacks themselves, finally free to express themselves and to make their livings as they wish, have been more likely, if they are skilled, to stay in Mississippi, and more likely, whether skilled or not, to work harder and put out more effort than they were in the days when it seemed that anything they might gain could be taken away by whites. Lots of small changes can add up: Governor Ray Mabus claims that Mississippi has surpassed North Carolina in furniture production by producing low-priced chairs and tables for discounters in hundreds of little shops.

Politicians have made some contributions to this progress. One is increasing support for public education in order to provide a better work force; yeoman work was done by former Governor William Winter and is being done by Mabus. The other is in developing political appeals that cross racial lines. In the 1970s, Mississippi elections featured fights between black Independents and Democrats versus Republicans who focused almost entirely on whites. But Republican Thad Cochran and Democrat Winter both won elections while appealing to both races, and so paved the way for others. National politics, particularly with Jesse Jackson prominently on the scene, may polarize the races, but the state that was once the symbol of resistance to civil rights shows other possibilities. Mississippi still has a ways to go. But this is progress.

Governor. Mississippi's Governor Raymond Mabus is a symbol of how far the state has come. Mabus was starting high school when James Meredith integrated the University of Mississippi in 1962; he was still in high school when Goodman, Cheney and Schwerner were murdered in 1964; he went off to Ole Miss just as the Voting Rights Act for the first time was putting blacks on the voting rolls in Mississippi. He is part of the first generation of white Mississippians who never took part in the old system of segregation. Mabus went to Harvard Law and was practicing in Washington when he decided to come back in 1979 to work for newly-elected Governor William Winter. He was a supporter of William Winter when he was running for governor, and of Winter's education package, which for the first time committed Mississippi to state-supported kindergartens, raised the school leaving age to 14, and raised taxes specifically for education. When Mississippi's (later abolished) one-term limitation forced Winter out, Mabus ran for state auditor in 1983, and used the powers of office to make a name as a reformer, attacking county auditors and hacking away at the power bases of seemingly permanent state legislative leaders.

In 1987, he ran for governor, promising to revise the 1890 Constitution, reorganize state government, and raise Mississippi teacher salaries to the southeastern average: "Mississippi," he proclaimed, echoing an old segregationist slogan, "will never be last again!" It was a popular program: Mabus won the Democratic runoff against businessman Mike Sturdivant 65%-35%, and he beat Republican Jack Reed—interestingly, a Tupelo businessman who eased adjustment to integration—in the general election, handily. Mabus's platform is a continuation of Winter's:

to provide Mississippi with an education system that will upgrade its work force to the level of others. Even more than Winter, he takes on locally-based politicians and the businessmen who, doing well in the state's current low-wage economy, don't want it changed. His allies include other young politicians of his generation—Secretary of State Dick Molpus, Attorney General Mike Moore and Speaker Tim Ford. In 1988, Mabus got his teacher pay raise and county government reorganization—major achievements—through the legislature. In early 1989, he was pushing for state government reorganization—a tougher goal in a state where the legislature has kept tight rein on the executive for years. But he's still popular and eligible now for a second term.

Senators. For three decades Mississippi was represented by two Democratic Senators who were both powers on Capitol Hill, James Eastland and John Stennis. Now that Stennis has retired after 41 years, Mississippi is represented by two Republicans, both politically skilled, but with different attitudes, and neither as powerful as his predecessor.

Thad Cochran has risen and thrived in Mississippi politics almost without controversy or acrimony. He was elected to the House in 1972 against a white Democrat and a black Independent from the district that included Jackson; he was elected to the Senate in 1978 in a similar three-way contest. In both cases, he won with less than an absolute majority, and then won by impressive margins in his next contests. Cochran's pleasant personal demeanor, his refusal to engage in any kind of racial politics, his conservative stands on almost all issues, and his Republican Party label in a state where most whites have been voting Republican for President for two decades, have made him acceptable to most Mississippi voters and unacceptable to very few. Cochran looks and sounds like the successful young professionals you'll find in the Jackson area, along the Gulf Coast, and in some smaller towns which increasingly are setting the tone in state politics in both parties.

In Washington, Cochran is far less doctrinaire than many conservatives. As secretary of the Senate Republican Conference, he is a member of the party leadership, and he supported Bob Dole for President in 1988. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, he is tending to the practical business of governing, concentrating not just on old-fashioned pork barrel projects (like the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Stennis nursed along for so many years) but also holding down spending on domestic programs generally. On the Agriculture Committee, he has been a player in shaping the 1985 farm bill and the 1987 farm credit system fix. On economics Cochran is a solid conservative, but not always so on cultural or foreign issues.

Cochran proved his strength at home in the 1984 election. He faced the strongest possible opponent, William Winter, just a year after Winter retired as governor. But Winter dithered over whether to run, announcing he would become chancellor of Ole Miss and then weeks later declining the post to make the Senate race. Cochran won that race by 58%–42%, winning white votes by a large margin and making inroads, despite Winter's own pro-civil rights record, among blacks. This race could turn out to be a preview of what Republican National Chairman Lee Atwater, seeking black votes, hopes to make more common in the South: if Republicans can add some black votes to a solid white vote base, they will become unbeatable. It is perhaps too soon to say that about Cochran for 1990. But he has an attractive record and voters have few grievances against him; it will be hard for the Democrats to find a strong candidate.

Mississippi's junior Senator, Trent Lott, enters the Senate a political veteran though still in his forties. But he won the seat after a tougher contest than he might have expected. Starting from a modest background, Lott has risen fast, showing an eye for opportunity but also a steadiness and strength of conviction that have led him to take what seemed at the time political risks but which have turned out, in an increasingly Republican country and state, to have been political masterstrokes. Lott worked his way through law school by running the Ole Miss alumni affairs office there, and has accumulated a stateful of good contacts; he got a job on the staff of Democrat William Colmer, the aged Gulf Coast congressman who chaired the House Rules

Committee. When Colmer retired in 1972, Lott ran for the seat with Colmer's encouragement and endorsement—as a Republican. He was elected with 55% in what turned out to be Nixon's best congressional district in the country. In 1974, Lott was the youngest member of the Judiciary Committee, defending Richard Nixon as long as anyone in the impeachment hearings. In 1975, he got a seat on Rules. In 1980, he was elected Republican whip, the number two position in the leadership. In 1980 and 1984, he ran the Republican National Convention's platform committees. He supported Jack Kemp for President in 1987 and 1988, even as he was running for the Senate himself.

Lott was working his way through college and law school during the civil rights revolution, but it seems not to have affected him one way or the other; he shows no sign of racial prejudice but has trouble understanding how others will perceive racial issues: he was the man who kept urging the Reagan Administration to grant a tax exemption to Bob Jones University. Like many self-made men, he has a visceral dislike for taxes and big government, developed in his case to an articulate belief in supply-side economics and deregulation, though not always free trade. Culturally, he wants to strengthen belief in traditional moral values and in the rightness of the existing order: he wants people to believe that America is good to the core, not riddled with rottenness. He believes in an assertive foreign policy and plenty of defense spending, and on SDI in particular. Gregarious and personable, he is on good terms with otherwise feuding conservatives, and he has long cultivated his contemporaries among southern Democrats, looking for a vote here and a vote there. But he can be sharp in debate, aggressively partisan and exceedingly combative.

Lott gave up not only a safe seat in the House but the number two spot in the Republican leadership to make the Senate race, and it seemed for a while to be dicier than he might have thought. In the Democratic primary, 4th District Congressman Wayne Dowdy ran a populist campaign against reformer and Mabus ally Dick Molpus; with heavy support from his home base, Dowdy won 54%–42%. Then Dowdy attacked Lott for backing economic policies that help the rich and ran an ad criticizing him for having a chauffeur. Lott responded by showing the employee in question, a law enforcement professional named George Awkward, who explained he was guarding Lott as a member of the leadership: "I'm nobody's chauffeur, Mr. Dowdy." Lott ran a smooth, well-financed campaign; Dowdy didn't raise enough money and couldn't make strategic decisions. The results show the potential—and the limit—for Dowdy's populist appeal. He carried the black-majority Delta and the northeastern hills, and also most of his old district. But, in the Jackson area, the Gulf Coast, and other counties where turnout increased 10% since 1980, Lott beat Dowdy 61%–39%; in the rest of the state, Dowdy prevailed 51%–49%. It's an interesting illustration of which kind of politics represents the future of Mississippi and which the past.

In the Senate Lott serves on Armed Services and Commerce, where his votes are predictable. But his political skills and continuing enthusiasm for the game suggest he'll soon make a difference there, just as he did in the House.

Presidential politics. Jesse Jackson won Mississippi's Democratic primary, though not by a wide margin, over Albert Gore; George Bush was an easy winner in the Republican primary and in the general election. Mississippi's performance in presidential elections is easily predictable. Jimmy Carter's success here in 1976 and near-success in 1980 shows that a Democrat with appeal to white southerners can carry Mississippi; Walter Mondale and Michael Dukakis showed that liberal northerners are no longer ignored by white voters as Hubert Humphrey or George McGovern were, but they don't win enough votes to make it close either. There is an eerie similarity between Ronald Reagan's 62–37% margin in 1984 and George Bush's 60–39% in 1988.

Congressional districting. Mississippi's congressional districting plans have been changed twice to comply with the Voting Rights Act, in each case increasing the black percentage in the

2d Congressional District. In 1986, that helped elect Mike Espy, the first black to represent Mississippi in Congress since Reconstruction. By 1988, he was popular enough to win easily, whatever the boundaries.

The People: Est. Pop. 1988: 2,627,000; Pop. 1980: 2,520,638, up 4.2% 1980-88 and 13.7% 1970-80; 1.09% of U.S. total, 31st largest. 14% with 1-3 yrs. col., 13% with 4+ yrs. col.; 23.9% below poverty level. Single ancestry: 20% English, 6% Irish, 2% German, 1% French. Households (1980): 78% family, 46% with children, 62% married couples; 29.0% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$113; median house value: \$31,400. Voting age pop. (1980): 1,706,441; 31% Black, 1% Spanish origin. Registered voters (1988): 1,595,826; no party registration.

1988 Share of Federal Tax Burden \$5,531,000,000; 0.63% of U.S. total, 33d largest.

	1988 Share of Federal Expenditures		Non-Defense		Defense	
	Total					
Total Expend	\$9,895m	(1.12%)	\$6,445m	(0.98%)	\$3,583m	(1.57%)
St/Lcl Grants	1,324m	(1.16%)	1,311m	(1.14%)	14m	(11.93%)
Salary/Wages	1,208m	(0.90%)	442m	(0.66%)	766m	(0.66%)
Pymnts to Indiv	4,465m	(1.09%)	4,250m	(1.09%)	215m	(1.16%)
Procurement	2,586m	(1.37%)	134m	(0.29%)	2,586m	(1.37%)
Research/Other	311m	(0.83%)	309m	(0.83%)	2m	(0.83%)

Political Lineup: Governor, Ray Mabus (D); Lt. Gov., Brad Dye (D); Secy. of State, Dick Molpus (D); Atty. Gen., Mike Moore (D); Treasurer, Marshall Bennett (D); Auditor, Pete Johnson (R). State Senate, 52 (44 D and 8 R); State House of Representatives, 122 (113 D and 9 R). Senators, Thad Cochran (R) and Trent Lott (R). Representatives, 5 (4 D and 1 R).

1988 Presidential Vote

Bush (R)	557,921	(60%)
Dukakis (D)	363,921	(39%)

1988 Democratic Presidential Primary

Jackson	160,651	(44%)
Gore	120,304	(33%)
Dukakis	29,947	(8%)
Gephardt	19,693	(5%)
Hart	13,304	(4%)
Simon	2,090	(1%)
Babbitt	2,053	(1%)
Others	12,491	(4%)

1984 Presidential Vote

Reagan (R)	582,377	(62%)
Mondale (D)	352,192	(37%)

1988 Republican Presidential Primary

Bush	104,814	(66%)
Dole	26,855	(17%)
Robertson	21,378	(13%)
Kemp	5,479	(4%)

GOVERNOR

Gov. Ray Mabus (D)



Elected 1987, term expires Jan. 1992; b. Oct. 11, 1948, Ackerman; home, Jackson; U. of MS, B.A. 1969, Johns Hopkins U., M.A. 1970, Harvard U., J.D. 1976; Methodist; married (Julie).

Career: Practicing atty., 1976-80; Aide, Gov. William Winter, 1980-83; State Auditor, 1984-88

Office: P.O. Box 139, Jackson 39205, 601-359-3100.

Election Results

1987 gen.	Ray Mabus (D)	385,689	(61%)
	Jack Reed (R)	336,006	(39%)
1987 runoff	Ray Mabus (D)	428,883	(52%)
	Mike Sturdivant (D)	238,039	(48%)
1987 prim.	Ray Mabus (D)	304,559	(37%)
	Mike Sturdivant (D)	131,180	(16%)
	William (Bill) Waller (D)	105,056	(13%)
	John A. Eaves (D)	98,517	(12%)
	Maurice Dantin (D)	83,603	(10%)
	Ed Pittman (D)	73,667	(9%)
1983 gen.	William A. (Bill) Allain (D)	409,209	(55%)
	Leon Bramlett (R)	288,764	(39%)

SENATORS

Sen. Thad Cochran (R)



Elected 1978, seat up 1990; b. Dec. 7, 1937, Pontotoc; home, Byram; U. of MS, B.A. 1959, J.D. 1965, Rotary Fellow, Trinity Col., Ireland, 1963-64; Baptist; married (Rose).

Career: Navy, 1959-61; Practicing atty., 1965-72; U.S. House of Reps., 1973-78.

Offices: 326 RSOB 20510, 202-224-5054. Also 226 Eastland Fed. Court Bldg. 245 E. Capitol St., Jackson 39201, 601-965-4459.

Committees: *Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry* (4th of 9 R). Subcommittees: Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices; Domestic and Foreign Marketing and Product Promotion (Ranking Member); Rural Development and Rural Electrification. *Appropriations* (5th of 13 R). Subcommittees: Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies (Ranking Member); Defense; Energy and Water Development; Interior; Labor; Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies. *Labor and Human Resources* (7th of 7 R). Subcommittees: Aging (Ranking Member); Labor; Education, Arts and *Select Committee on Indian Affairs* (3d of 3 R).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	5	27	15	33	10	96	69	100	100	50
1987	20	—	15	17	—	68	—	—	78	51

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	9%	81%	19%	79%
Social	28%	70%	27%	71%
Foreign	28%	70%	0%	76%

Key Votes

1) Cut Aged Housing \$	AGN	5) Bork Nomination	FOR	9) SDI Funding	FOR
2) Override Hwy Veto	FOR	6) Ban Plastic Guns	FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	FOR
3) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	FOR	7) Deny Abortions	FOR	11) Aid To Contras	FOR
4) Min Wage Increase	AGN	8) Japanese Reparations	FOR	12) Reagan Defense \$	FOR

Election Results

1984 general	Thad Cochran (R)	508,314	(58%)	(\$2,870,894)
	William Winter (D)	371,926	(42%)	(\$738,739)
1984 primary	Thad Cochran (R) unopposed			
1978 general	Thad Cochran (R)	263,089	(45%)	(\$1,052,303)
	Maurice Danton (D)	185,454	(32%)	(\$873,518)
	Charles Evers (I)	133,646	(23%)	(\$135,119)

Sen. Trent Lott (R)



Elected 1988, seat up 1994; b. Oct. 9, 1941, Grenada; home, Pascagoula; U. of MS, B.A. 1963, J.D. 1967; Baptist; married (Tricia).

Career: Practicing atty., 1967-68; A. A. to U.S. Rep. William M. Colmer, 1968-72; U.S. House of Reps., 1973-1988.

Offices: 487 RSOB 20510, 202-224-6253. Also 1 Gov. Plaza, Ste. 428, Gulfport 39501, 601-863-1988; 245 E. Capitol St., Ste. 309, Jackson 39201, 601-965-4644; 3100 S. Pascagoula St., Pascagoula 39567, 601-762-5400; Golden Triangle Regional Airport, Rte. 3, P.O. Box 282, Columbus 39701, 601-329-3897; 911 Jackson Ave., Fed. Bldg., Ste. 127, Oxford 38655, 601-234-3774; and 200 E. Washington St., Ste. 145, Greenwood 38930, 601-453-5681.

Committees: *Armed Services Committee* (8th of 9 R). Subcommittees: Projection Forces and Regional Defense; Defense Industry and Technology; Manpower and Personnel. *Commerce,*

Science and Transportation (9th of 9 R). Subcommittees: Merchant Marine (Ranking Member); Science, Technology and Space; Surface Transportation; National Ocean Policy Study. *Small Business* (7th of 9 R). Subcommittees: Innovation, Technology and Productivity (Ranking Member); Urban and Minority-Owned Business Development. *Select Committee on Ethics* (3d of 3 R).

Group Ratings (as Member of the U.S. House of Representatives)

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	5	18	15	18	6	95	74	100	82	53
1987	4	—	15	14	—	91	—	—	77	71

National Journal Ratings (as Member of the U.S. House of Representatives)

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	28%	72%	11%	83%
Social	0%	95%	17%	82%
Foreign	0%	84%	0%	80%

Key Votes (as Member of the U.S. House of Representatives)

1) Homeless \$	FOR	5) Ban Drug Test	FOR	9) SDI Research	FOR
2) Gephardt Amdt	AGN	6) Drug Death Pen	FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	AGN
3) Deficit Reduc	AGN	7) Handgun Sales	FOR	11) Aid to Contras	FOR
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	FOR	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	FOR	12) Nuclear Testing	AGN

Election Results

1988 general	Trent Lott (R)	510,380	(54%)	(\$3,405,242)
	Wayne Dowdy (D)	436,339	(46%)	(\$2,355,957)
1988 primary	Trent Lott (R), unopposed			
1982 general	John C. Stennis (D)	414,099	(64%)	(\$944,054)
	Haley Barbour (R)	230,927	(36%)	(\$1,133,384)

FIRST DISTRICT

The keystone of William Faulkner's fictional universe, the university town of Oxford in northern Mississippi, sits on a divide between two parts of the state. To the east are the mostly white hill counties, going all the way up to the northeast corner where Mississippi's Tishomingo County meets the Tennessee River. The Tennessee Valley Authority brought electricity here, and the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway provided construction jobs for years and a new shipping canal when it was completed in 1985: this is one part of Mississippi where the federal government is regarded as a helper and not a meddling intruder by articulate white opinion. To the west is Mississippi's Delta, the swampy land pioneered by large planters around the turn of the century, with large black work forces little removed—in the conditions of their daily lives or long-term economic chances—from slavery. In the center is Oxford, the home of Ole Miss and the town that was the inspiration for Faulkner's mythical and often savage Jefferson. "His spirit is still here, of course," Willie Morris wrote in *National Geographic* of Faulkner's home territory: "in the woodsmoke of November from forlorn country shacks, in the fireflies in driftless random in the town in June, in the summer wisteria on the greenswards and the odor of verbena, in the ruined old mansions in the Yocona bottoms, in the echoes of an ax on wood and of dogs barking far away, in the languid human commerce on the courthouse square, in the aged whites and blacks bantering on the brick wall beside the jail."

All this land is part of Mississippi's 1st Congressional District, which also includes the Mississippi suburbs of Memphis, Tennessee, touches on the river itself, and goes as far west as Tallahatchie County, the home of Representative Jamie Whitten. Whitten is the dean of the House and chairman of the Appropriations Committee. He was first elected in 1941, a month before Pearl Harbor. Since 1949 (except for 1953-55, when Republicans had control) he has chaired the Agriculture Subcommittee of Appropriations—the longest service of any House subcommittee chairman in history. This has enabled him to become a kind of permanent "secretary of agriculture"; the top bureaucrats in the department believe that Whitten will be around a lot longer than the official Secretary; so far they have been right. Whitten is not afraid to use his influence. He was a strong force for large subsidy payments to cotton farmers; for years the cotton program was the most costly of the Agriculture Department's crop subsidy operations. He has strongly backed attempts to kill vermin with pesticides, and is unsympathetic to critics who claim the chemicals are harmful or in the long run self-defeating: he wants to protect farmers from sudden and potentially catastrophic crop failures and drops in prices. Whitten has developed a network of friends in state agriculture departments and among county agricultural agents all over the country. A Secretary of Agriculture who ignores him is a fool.

But Whitten's mastery of politics goes beyond farm issues. He is one of the few southern

politicians from the pre-civil rights days who has made the transition to today's House, and made it skillfully, gracefully, and with powers enhanced. Though he is from a Delta county, almost all of his constituency from 1941 to 1962 was in hill counties, and like many hill county southerners, he supported some New Deal economic programs, including generous spending for farmers, and of course absolutely opposed any change in the system of racial segregation. In 1962, he was placed in the same district with a colleague reputed to be a moderate and given many Delta counties, where of course no blacks were then voting; Whitten ran as the more conservative candidate and won. For a dozen years, as issues changed and Mississippi whites seethed with anger at Washington liberals, Whitten concentrated on agriculture and compiled a conservative voting record on other issues.

Then in 1974, the Democratic Caucus began to elect all committee chairmen by secret ballot, and Whitten, by this time the second ranking member of Appropriations behind 74-year-old George Mahon, took note. On the Agriculture Subcommittee he fought attempts to kill the food stamp program—not a Whitten favorite before 1975, but well-loved by most House Democrats and by the increasing number of black voters in his district. On other issues, his rating from organized labor jumped from the 10% level to about 40%. In effect, he rejoined the national Democratic Party, compiling a liberal voting record on economic issues and sometimes agreeing with most other Democrats on cultural and foreign issues. When Mahon retired in 1978 and it came time to elect a new Appropriations chairman, Edward Boland, popular, respected, liberal and one notch below Whitten, decided not to run, and Whitten won the secret ballot 157-88. Whitten is pleased to point out that after six years as chairman the secret ballot vote was 212-5. "Being a lawyer, you look at the jury and you look at the situation," he has said. "A lawyer who doesn't realize when you've changed the judge and jury is not much for you. I have adjusted to changing conditions."

Whitten has not only adjusted his voting record; he has become one of the leaders of his party, helping younger members with their projects, carrying the party flag on major issues, accumulating favors. He opposes Republican economic programs, fights Republican cuts on the Appropriations Committee, and uses his parliamentary skills (despite an accent unintelligible to many Members) to good advantage. For a time it seemed his power as Appropriations chairman was diminished by the congressional budget process, which sets limits on spending which are supposed to and often do bind the Appropriations subcommittees. But there remains plenty of room for subcommittee chairmen—known collectively as the College of Cardinals—to steer federal programs in the direction they want. For several years, Whitten's power was augmented as most subcommittees missed their deadlines and saw their appropriations jammed into a single continuing resolution in the fall; as the floor manager and conference committee head handling the continuing resolution, Whitten held life and death power over most of government. But as Whitten points out, he hasn't sought this power: he generally has steered House appropriations bills through on schedule, and in 1988 he seemed pleased that a Reagan veto threat meant there was no need for a continuing resolution.

Whitten has never been inattentive to things in Mississippi. He got the Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway built by arranging to have work started at both ends and then in the middle; so when the crunch came, he could argue that it made no sense not to connect the parts already completed. The waterway cost \$2 billion and was projected to carry 27 to 40 million tons of cargo a year; in its first 20 months it carried 5 million, plus a lot of pleasure craft. But Whitten is still enthusiastic about its prospects, and proud as well of the \$11 million acoustics lab the Congress told the Agriculture Department to build at Ole Miss, or the watershed protection and flood control project for the foothills of the Delta, or money to build Route 302 to connect I-55 and U.S. 72. Whitten is also working to build the space shuttle's rocket boosters in Yellow Creek at an abandoned TVA nuclear plant. "My district is a part of the nation," he has said, "and if you handle a national program and leave out your district, you would not want to go home"

Whitten is not afraid to go home, and the same geniality and marbles-in-the-mouth diction that works for him in Washington works in Mississippi. Redistricting in the 1980s has pared away the Delta counties and black Democratic voters, leaving him with a whiter and more Republican district, but he wins by wide margins, 78% in 1988. Whitten has seen every President since Franklin Roosevelt come and go, most of them (including Ronald Reagan) younger than he is. He seems as politically wily as ever and has plenty of energy, and he is closing in on Carl Vinson's record of 50 years and two months service in the House. Expect to see him in his chair in January 1992 when he will break Vinson's record.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 525,500, up 4.2% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 504,136, up 18.2% 1970-80. Households (1980): 80% family, 46% with children, 67% married couples; 24.2% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$98; median house value: \$30,000. Voting age pop. (1980): 345,943; 21% Black, 1% Spanish origin.

1988 Presidential Vote:	Bush (R)	109,304	(59%)
	Dukakis (D)	73,839	(40%)

Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D)



Elected 1941; b. Apr. 18, 1910, Cascilla; home, Charleston; U. of MS, 1927-1931; Presbyterian; married (Rebecca).

Career: Practicing atty.; sch. principal; MS House of Reps., 1932-33; Dist. Atty., 1933-41.

Offices: 2314 RHOB 20515, 202-225-4306. Also P.O. Bldg., Charleston 38921, 601-647-2413; P.O. Box 667, Oxford 38655, 601-234-9064; and P.O. Box 1482, Tupelo 38801, 601-844-5437.

Committees: *Appropriations* (Chairman of 35 D). Subcommittee: Rural Development, Agriculture and Related Agencies (Chairman).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	65	77	44	73	38	20	5	40	15	10
1987	72	—	42	79	—	13	—	—	13	10

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	71%	— 23%	68%	— 27%
Social	70%	— 30%	53%	— 47%
Foreign	56%	— 43%	50%	— 48%

Key Votes

1) Homeless \$	AGN	5) Ban Drug Test	AGN	9) SDI Research	AGN
2) Gephardt Amdt	FOR	6) Drug Death Pen	FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	FOR
3) Deficit Reduc	FOR	7) Handgun Sales	FOR	11) Aid to Contras	AGN
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	AGN	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	AGN	12) Nuclear Testing	FOR

Election Results				
1988 general	Jamie L. Whitten (D)	137,445	(78%)	(\$58,370)
	Jim Bush (R)	38,381	(22%)	
1988 primary	Jamie L. Whitten (D)	56,222	(85%)	(\$170,878)
	John Hargett (D)	9,594	(15%)	
1986 general	Jamie L. Whitten (D)	59,870	(66%)	(\$112,195)
	Larry Cobb (R)	30,267	(34%)	

SECOND DISTRICT

The Mississippi Delta, the flat, incredibly fertile land between the Mississippi and the Yazoo, criss-crossed and refertilized by tributaries, is a fabled land, a source of great wealth and a scene of great misery. It was swampy land, often flooded, until well after the Civil War; but wanderers through the Delta wilderness discovered that the topsoil here, accumulated over centuries of Mississippi spring floods, reached depths of 25 feet. To nature, late 19th century entrepreneurs applied technology: the Delta was drained by great machines, the river was lined with levees, and the Illinois Central tracks were laid down on elevated tracks from Memphis to New Orleans. Labor was attracted from the older black belts of the Deep South, and the Delta became, in the words of the *WPA Guide*, "a land of cotton and cotton planters. In the fall, or cotton-picking time, it is a sea of white, broken at intervals by dark lines of trees that grow along the bayous. The plantation big houses are substantial but not pretentious; the tenant cabins are all alike. Smaller towns, hardly more than plantation centers, are of a single pattern; each is centered about a gin, a filling station, a loading platform, and a short line of low-roofed, brick stores."

There was a kind of industrial revolution in agriculture, and the workers were treated with the same indifference and callousness that northern factory owners treated the immigrants and farmboys who worked their machines. The patina of graciousness which often covered the brutality of slavery was not often seen in the Delta. Most new planters were capitalists, not cavaliers, and when they replaced labor with capital by bringing in cotton-picking machines in the 1940s, in later decades switching to crops like soybeans and catfish, they did everything they could (perhaps in anticipation of the day when blacks would get the vote) to encourage local blacks to move north to Chicago or Memphis. Welfare payments and aid to the poor are as stingy—or nonexistent—in the Delta as anywhere in the United States.

This was the land that produced some of the most obdurate segregationists in American politics, like Delta planter James Eastland, U.S. Senator from 1941 to 1979, chairman of the Judiciary Committee from 1955 to 1979, and unrelenting foe of civil rights laws. But it is also the land that has produced, for the first time since Reconstruction, and 20 years after the Voting Rights Act first gave black Mississippians the vote, a black congressman, Mike Espy. Born the year before *Brown v. Board of Education* and 11 years old when the Voting Rights Act was passed, he was elected in 1986 in the 2d Congressional District, which includes all of the Delta plus a few of the foothills to the east, a small part of the city of Jackson, and the Mississippi Valley just below Vicksburg.

Espy succeeded in 1986 where another black candidate had failed in 1982 and 1984 partly because the district lines were changed in Voting Rights Act cases, and partly because of his background: his grandfather decided to build a hospital and asked every black in audiences around the state to contribute \$1 for a brick. He also built 28 funeral homes and became one of the biggest landowners in the state. A third advantage was eloquence: Espy, a lawyer, educated in northern schools, experienced after several years in state government enforcing land laws over recalcitrant locals, was at ease on the stump attacking Republican Webb Franklin's record. And there was sheer luck: in the low-turnout primary, Espy beat a nephew of former Governor Paul

Johnson and a cousin of James Eastland with 50.1% of the vote—just 79 more votes than he needed to avoid a runoff. Finally, Espy ran a superior campaign, with a targeted voter registration and turnout drive as sophisticated as any Mississippi had seen; he raised plenty of money and got support from leading Democrats; he attacked the Republican incumbent for his votes on farm programs and carried around in his pocket a promise from then Speaker-to-be Jim Wright that if Espy was elected, he would get a seat on the Agriculture Committee. This combination was enough for Espy to carry the Delta with enough extra votes to overcome Franklin's edge in Vicksburg and one mostly-white rural county.

Once in office, Espy has used the standard formulas to consolidate his hold on the district, and they have worked. He got a seat not only on Agriculture but on Budget. He has deluged constituents with mail, run a good constituency service operation, and highlighted his success in passing the Lower Mississippi River Valley Development Act setting up a multistate Delta Commission, in getting the Army to increase its purchases of catfish (a big Delta product these days) by 65%, and in steering federal money to the 2d district. He was endorsed by the National Rifle Association and, after the election, appeared in one of their "I'm the NRA" print ads. Shrewdly, he worked with Jamie Whitten on the Delta bill and other matters. In 1988, he outraised and outcampaigned his Republican opponent, and won by a 65%-34% margin. In the process, he ran well ahead of Michael Dukakis and Senate candidate Wayne Dowdy and won more than one in three white votes. This was a stunning performance: Espy broke the back of the old segregationist politics, and proved that it is possible for a black candidate to win anywhere in the country.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 499,600, dn. 0.9% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 503,935, up 0.4% 1970-80. Households (1980): 76% family, 47% with children, 56% married couples; 37.3% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$78; median house value: \$26,800. Voting age pop. (1980): 323,647; 53% Black, 1% Spanish origin.

1988 Presidential Vote:			
Dukakis (D)	87,386	(51%)	
Bush (R)	82,403	(48%)	

Rep. Mike Espy (D)



Elected 1986; b. Nov. 30, 1953, Yazoo City; home, Madison; Howard U., B.A. 1975, U. of Santa Clara, J.D. 1978; Baptist; married (Sheila).

Career: Managing atty., Central MS Legal Services, 1978-80; Asst. Secy. of State, MS, 1980-84; Asst. Atty. Gen., Dir. of MS Consumer Protection, 1984-85.

Offices: 216 CHOB 20515, 202-225-5876. Also 300 S. Main St., Yazoo City 39194, 1-800-746-247-9395, 601-746-1400; Vicksburg City Hall, 1401 Walnut St., Rm. 302, Vicksburg 39180, 601-638-3779; Clarksdale City Hall, 416 3d St., 1st fl., Clarksdale 38614, 601-624-9929; and Greenville City Hall, City Hall Annex, 340 Main St., Greenville 38701, 601-334-3779.

Committees: *Agriculture* (22d of 27 D). Subcommittees: Conservation, Credit, and Rural Development; Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations and Nutrition; Cotton, Rice and Sugar. *Bud-*

get (12th of 21 D). Task Forces: Community and Natural Resources; Human Resources. *Select Committee on Hunger* (12th of 16 D).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	85	77	90	73	50	12	5	10	25	7
1987	84	—	88	50	—	0	—	—	7	9

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	71%	29%	73%	0%
Social	63%	37%	65%	34%
Foreign	84%	0%	74%	25%

Key Votes

1) Homeless \$	AGN	5) Ban Drug Test	AGN	9) SDI Research	AGN
2) Gephardt Amdt	FOR	6) Drug Death Pen	FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	FOR
3) Deficit Reduc	FOR	7) Handgun Sales	FOR	11) Aid to Contras	AGN
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	AGN	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	AGN	12) Nuclear Testing	FOR

Election Results

1988 general	Mike Espy (D)	112,401	(65%)	(\$886,540)
	Jack Coleman (R)	59,827	(34%)	(\$225,873)
1988 primary	Mike Espy (D)	59,801	(88%)	
	J. F. (Boja) Clarke (D)	8,250	(12%)	
1986 general	Mike Espy (D)	73,119	(52%)	(\$591,002)
	Webb Franklin (D)	68,292	(48%)	(\$574,120)

THIRD DISTRICT

The Neshoba County fair, held every August in Philadelphia, Mississippi since 1892, is traditionally the place where Mississippi politicians announce their candidacies, with the crowds watching their performance to take their measure. It is a mostly white crowd (though Philadelphia is the center of Mississippi's Choctaw Indians), and when Ronald Reagan came here in 1980 and Michael Dukakis in 1988, neither mentioned what Philadelphia and Neshoba County are best known for in history: it was here in "Freedom Summer" of 1964 that three civil rights workers, two white and one black, were murdered for the crime of urging American citizens to register and vote. Philadelphia geographically is near the center of Mississippi and of its 3d Congressional District, a mostly rural area that stretches from Columbus and Starkville, home of Mississippi State University, in the north, to Laurel in the south, and touches on the Jackson suburbs of Rankin County in the west. Most whites probably don't want to be reminded of the brutal way in which Mississippi's old segregationist order was maintained and, considering how amiably blacks and whites get along in public accommodations, at workplaces and in politics, it is hard to imagine how such hate could have existed.

The 3d District's congressman, Sonny Montgomery, is an old-fashioned southern Democrat: devoted to his work, a delightful companion, dedicated to his principles, possessed of a fine sense of humor. A veteran of both World War II and Korea, Montgomery serves on the Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs Committee. In 1981 he became chairman of Veterans' Affairs, a body led for years by conservative southerners. Veterans' Affairs bills are traditionally considered on the floor of the House under a closed rule, which means that no amendments are allowed; which means in turn that the bill Montgomery and his allies on the committee report out is the one that passes.

On some issues Montgomery has represented the traditional views of older veterans' organizations against those of younger veterans. He has tended to be skeptical about the claims

that Agent Orange caused injuries for which victims should be compensated, and he resisted a proposal by California Democrat Don Edwards to allow veterans to hire lawyers to make claims on the Veterans' Administration rather than rely on traditional veterans' organizations to pursue them. But his biggest achievement as chairman is the new G.I. education bill, passed in 1985 with improvements in 1988. This allows servicemen to put aside \$100 a month of their first 12 months pay and receive \$300 a month for 36 months in education aid. He argues that this will help recruitment in the all-volunteer military and provide thousands of servicemen and women with a chance to improve their skills and earnings. In 1988, he was pleased to support the upgrading of the VA to a Cabinet department, and backed adding a statue in honor of the women who served to the Vietnam war memorial.

On the Armed Services Committee, Montgomery is Capitol Hill's strongest champion of the Reserves and National Guard, which do not boast as many Members of Congress in their ranks as they used to; he sponsored the successful amendment to take away governors' powers to veto assignment of their states' guards to overseas training exercises (some have been held in Honduras). He has not been successful in his effort to require doctors and nurses to register for a possible draft. On military issues Montgomery is invariably hawkish, on cultural matters traditional, on economic issues sometimes willing to spend money domestically. Over the years he has usually voted with Republican administrations. But he remains on friendly terms with the Democratic leadership, seldom opposes them volubly, and is sometimes available to help a party loyalist, in his own way. Back home, his 89% in 1988 was his *lowest* percentage in 20 years; the dropoff is due to the increasing vote in Jackson suburbs, where he won with 79% as compared to 91% in the rest of the district.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 526,600, up 4.3% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 505,169, up 16.5% 1970-80. Households (1980): 78% family, 45% with children, 64% married couples; 26.1% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$114; median house value: \$31,800. Voting age pop. (1980) 348,335; 28% Black, 1% Spanish origin, 1% American Indian.

1988 Presidential Vote:

Bush (R)	124,841	(66%)
Dukakis (D)	64,007	(34%)

Rep. G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D)



Elected 1966; b. Aug. 5, 1920, Meridian; home, Meridian; MS St. U., B.S. 1943; Episcopalian; single.

Career: Army, WWII and Korea; Owner, Montgomery Insur. Agcy.; MS Senate, 1956-66.

Offices: 2184 RHOB 20515, 202-225-5031. Also P.O. Box 5618, Meridian 39301, 601-693-6681; Fed. Bldg., Laurel 39440, 601-649-1231; Golden Triangle Airport, Columbus 39701, 601-327-2766; and 110-D Airport Rd., Pearl 39208, 601-932-2410.

Committees: *Armed Services* (3d of 31 D). Subcommittees: Military Installations and Facilities; Military Personnel and Compensation. *Veterans' Affairs* (Chairman of 21 D). Subcommittees: Hospitals and Health Care (Chairman).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	25	39	15	64	25	71	42	100	71	35
1987	20	—	13	21	—	65	—	—	71	37

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	43%	56%	42%	58%
Social	29%	70%	28%	71%
Foreign	30%	67%	32%	67%

Key Votes

1) Homeless \$	AGN	5) Ban Drug Test	FOR	9) SDI Research	FOR
2) Gephardt Amdt	AGN	6) Drug Death Pen	FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	AGN
3) Deficit Reduc	FOR	7) Handgun Sales	FOR	11) Aid to Contras	FOR
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	FOR	8) Ban D.C. Abort \$	FOR	12) Nuclear Testing	AGN

Election Results

1988 general	G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D)	164,651	(89%)	(\$116,761)
	Jimmie Ray Boukland (R)	20,729	(11%)	(\$671)
1988 primary	G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D), unopposed			
1986 general	G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D)	80,575	(100%)	(\$70,580)

FOURTH DISTRICT

Two generations ago, Jackson, Mississippi was a sleepy small city of 48,000, proud of its state capital, but defensive about its state's national reputation as a stronghold of bigotry and poverty. As life in Mississippi has changed, a new spirit and new vibrancy have become apparent in Jackson. On the north side of town, in new subdivisions of pleasant, large colonial houses under huge, overhanging trees, you can get a sense of what growth has meant to Jackson—especially when you consider that at least some of the people in these neighborhoods came from humble houses in rural Mississippi. Even the less well-to-do people who grew up poor and now make \$40,000 a year—more than they ever dreamed of—tend to think of themselves as the new rich, and in fact money goes a good deal further in Jackson than in a large metropolitan area.

This kind of economic growth has made white Jackson one of the Republican strongholds of Mississippi. Evidently, these white voters have not paused to ask whether the civil rights revolution, which coincides with the beginnings of boom times for Jackson and the Sun Belt, had anything to do with the economic explosion from which they have benefited. Yet surely it has, if only to make places like Jackson more attractive to investors and to the talented blacks who used to migrate en masse to northern cities. The other side of this paradox is that black Jackson, almost unanimously Democratic, does not have much appreciation for what free markets and gutsy entrepreneurs have done to raise living standards for everyone in Jackson. Central to their political experience has been the fact that civil rights were won only by an activist, even meddling federal government, and reflexively they see big government as their ally and even savior generally. Between these points of view there is little room for accommodation. Politicians like William Winter and Thad Cochran have made biracial political themes acceptable across Mississippi, but in Jackson most of the votes tend to be cast along racial lines.

Jackson and some of its affluent suburban fringe form almost half of Mississippi's 4th Congressional District. The rest consists of the rural areas and small towns of south central and southwestern Mississippi, from the antebellum mansions of Natchez to small cities like Brookhaven, McComb and Columbia. These are mini-Jacksons: they have growing white affluent populations plus black near-majorities. Nationally, they have been trending Republican, but there are still many rural white Democratic voters in congressional elections. They tend to balance off Jackson, and to make this one of the more spiritedly contested congressional districts in the South.

It certainly was in 1988, when Congressman Wayne Dowdy, a rich businessman with populist instincts, was running for the Senate. Both Democrats and Republicans had runoff primaries; both produced candidates who sounded general themes but did not get much into specifics. The Republican nominee was Jackson-based Tom Collins, a prisoner of war during the Vietnam war; the Democrat was Mike Parker, a funeral home owner from Brookhaven. Indignantly, Collins accused Parker of being a Dukakis Democrat; as if injured, Parker replied that he was not endorsing Dukakis and added a criticism of Dukakis' mandatory health insurance proposal in the bargain. Parker mellifluously and in an expensive ad campaign presented himself as backer of family values and believer in things American. The *Jackson Clarion-Ledger* found the candidates so vapid it refused to endorse either one.

That left the race a battle of the smaller counties versus Jackson. Collins squeezed out only a narrow 50%-48% margin in the Jackson area, while in the smaller counties Parker led smartly, 61%-39%, for an overall win of 55%-44%—in yet another seriously contested election in which the Democrat vastly outspent the Republican. In the House, Parker sits on the Public Works and Veterans' Affairs Committees, not his first choice, which was Energy and Commerce.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 521,700, up 3.7% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 503,297, up 12.5% 1970-80. Households (1980): 76% family, 44% with children, 59% married couples; 29.4% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$129; median house value: \$34,200. Voting age pop. (1980): 345,335; 37% Black, 1% Spanish origin.

1988 Presidential Vote:

Bush (R)	114,110	(57%)
Dukakis (D)	85,094	(42%)

Rep. Mike Parker (D)



Elected 1988; b. Oct. 31, 1949, Laurel; home, Brookhaven; William Carey Col., B.A. 1970; Presbyterian; married, (Rosemary).

Career: Small businessman, funeral homes, 1971-88.

Offices: 1725 LHOB 20515, 202-225-5865. Also 245 E. Capitol St., Ste. 222, Jackson 39201, 601-965-4086.

Committees: *Public Works and Transportation* (29th of 31 D). Subcommittees: Public Buildings and Grounds; Surface Transportation; Water Resources. *Veterans' Affairs* (19th of 21 D). Subcommittees: Compensation, Pension and Insurance; Housing and Memorial Affairs.

Group Ratings and Key Votes: Newly Elected

Election Results

1988 general	Mike Parker (D)	110,184	(55%)	(\$843,142)
	Thomas Collins (R)	88,433	(44%)	(\$394,250)
1988 run off	Mike Parker (D)	34,507	(61%)	
	Brad Pigott (D)	22,122	(39%)	
1988 primary	Brad Pigott (D)	23,489	(25%)	
	Mike Parker (D)	17,303	(19%)	
	Steve Patterson (D)	16,695	(18%)	
	Bobby Moak (D)	12,037	(13%)	
	Clint Watkins (D)	9,127	(10%)	
	Terrell Stubbs (D)	8,425	(9%)	
	Others	5,481	(6%)	
1986 general	Wayne Dowdy (D)	85,819	(72%)	(\$325,665)
	Gail Healy (R)	34,190	(28%)	(\$62,347)

FIFTH DISTRICT

The Gulf Coast of Mississippi is the part of the state that was the first to be settled and that most recently has grown the fastest. Biloxi was founded by the French in 1699, before New Orleans or St. Louis, and was capital of an empire extending to Yellowstone Park; it was on this strand that Jefferson Davis built his mansion, Beauvoir. But for years its growth was limited by yellow fever and lack of farmland. Now, with heavy 1970s and 1980s growth in vacation areas, the Gulf Coast is booming. Here are the cities of Biloxi and Gulfport, greatly enlarged in recent years after a nasty hurricane. To the east are Pascagoula and Moss Point, beneficiaries of the giant Litton shipyard often favored with military contracts; to the west are smaller resort towns frequented by the rich and not-so-rich of nearby New Orleans. The Gulf Coast includes about 60% of the people of the 5th Congressional District of Mississippi. The remainder live inland, in farm counties or in the medium-sized cities of Hattiesburg and Laurel. Much of this land is piney woods and paper mill country—scrubby land that was not good enough for antebellum plantations. As a result, there are relatively few blacks here: only one in six of the district's adults are black, the lowest percentage in Mississippi. With its low black percentage and booming economy, the 5th District, like most of the Gulf Coast, has become prime Republican territory. It went Republican twice against fellow southerner Jimmy Carter, and in 1972 it gave Richard Nixon his highest percentage in any of the 435 congressional districts, a whopping 87%. It was represented for 16 years in the House by Trent Lott, who rose to become Republican whip before he was elected to the Senate in 1988.

Lott's successor is a Republican too, but his victory was not automatic. Larkin Smith was elected sheriff of Harrison County (Biloxi, Gulfport) in 1983, after 17 years in law enforcement; he ran well ahead of George Robert Hall, a former Vietnam prisoner of war. But Democrats still hold many local offices in southern Mississippi, and they fielded candidates with local followings; Bay St. Louis state Senator Gene Taylor beat Forrest and Perry Counties (Hattiesburg) District Attorney Glenn White in the runoff. Smith emphasized law enforcement issues; Taylor did not differ much from him on these or other matters. Taylor ended up running better on the coast, holding Smith to a 51%-49% edge there. But in the counties inland, Smith led 60%-40%, and won districtwide 55%-45%. In the House, Smith is a member of the Government Operations and Judiciary Committees; on the latter he ranks just behind Lamar Smith of Texas.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 550,800, up 9.3% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 504,101, up 23.7% 1970-80. Households (1980): 78% family, 47% with children, 65% married couples; 28.3% housing units rented, median monthly rent: \$156; median house value: \$33,500. Voting age pop. (1980): 343,181; 17% Black, 1% Spanish origin, 1% Asian origin.

1988 Presidential Vote:	Bush (R)	126,860	(69%)
	Dukakis (D)	53,595	(29%)

Rep. Larkin Smith (R)



Elected 1988; b. June 26, 1944, Poplarville; home, Long Beach; LA State U. Law Enforcement Inst. 1969, William Carey Col., B.A. 1979; Roman Catholic; married (Sheila).

Career: Chief Deputy Sheriff, Pearl River Cnty., 1966-72; Chief Investigator, Harrison Cnty., 1972-77; Chief of Police, Gulfport, 1977-83; Sheriff, Harrison Cnty., 1984-89.

Offices: 516 CHOB 20515, 202-225-5772. Also 1 Govt. Plaza, P.O. Box 1557, Gulfport 39501, 601-864-7670; and 215 Fed. Bldg., Hattiesburg 39401, 601-582-3246.

Committees: *Government Operations* (13th of 15 R). Subcommittee: Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations (Ranking Member). *Judiciary* (12th of 14 R). Subcommittees: Crime; Administrative Law and Governmental Relations; Criminal Justice.

Group Ratings and Key Votes: Newly Elected

Election Results

1988 general	Larkin Smith (R)	100,185	(55%)	(\$569,830)
	Gene Taylor (D)	82,034	(45%)	(\$165,041)
1988 run off	Larkin Smith (R)	25,470	(67%)	
	George R. Hall (R)	12,553	(33%)	
1988 primary	Larkin Smith (R)	26,294	(48%)	
	George R. Hall (R)	17,855	(32%)	
	Glenn Mitchell (R)	6,870	(12%)	
	Christopher Roosa (R)	3,606	(7%)	
1986 general	Trent Lott (R)	75,288	(82%)	(\$264,822)
	Larry L. Albritton (D)	16,143	(18%)	(\$531)

MISSOURI

The second most important American election 50 years ago, after the presidential contest, was the Democratic primary for Senator in the state of Missouri. It was a close contest between crime-busting Governor Lloyd Stark and one-term incumbent Harry Truman, who had close ties to Kansas City boss Tom Pendergast, convicted and sent to jail the year before. But Truman's New Deal voting record helped him win the support of union members and blacks. St. Louis boss Bob Hannegan switched to him at the last minute, Truman's residual sympathies for the Confederacy helped him in rural areas. He beat Stark by 8,300 votes out of 665,000, cast going on to win by a party-line vote in November. This primary wasn't much watched at the time, but if the result had been different, Truman never would have been President, and the way he won the contest—through appeals to unions and blacks, neither of whom had Truman's personal sympathy—foreshadowed the way he would win the 1948 election and the coalition that Democrats would attempt to assemble, with varying success, over the next half-century.

Truman was running in a state that was as good a political laboratory for national politics as

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Ital desk 447-2453

Petrarch

Galileo / Columbus

VP speeches -

Ital visitors to US
Cossiga bio

Ital Embassy
328-5500

Protocol
447-4120

Pertini

Ital - Space
Arlington?

Ralph Brescia NASA
453-8452
Peggy Fermerelli
8305

TA - HS location, home
football games

★ Harkin Smith

✓ Gullport High -
new middle school

Anderson's
Memoirs

8 yrs old - father = businessman,
first business = selling
pencils ~~for~~ Chamber
of Commerce
"Where Your Ship Comes
In" - Gullport Ch.
of Comm.

Milner Stadium

Ole Miss - LSU

3-1
wk.

playing Alabama this Sat
in Jackson

late Oct.

trained Trent Hatt for 16 yrs.

no tapes

drug strategy

2 local proposals -

2 radar stations in

Gulf, close Gulf surveillance

gap - DRUGS

Coast Guard cutter training -
replaced

Jones Park - two blocks
directly south of
Central Jr High
just across highway

Id through

~~straight~~ -
next Fri - Picayune #5

2-3

Admirals -
Commodores when
Tom was there

Sgt. Lott

224-4253

Cheerleaders - 10th grad
Bay State
or class play
boy orator for or class

To Peggy
 Date _____ Time 4:00

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. MJ Landry Ex. Dir.
 of United Way in Miss.
 Phone 601-863-4884
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____
has info for you

Operator _____

AMPAD EFFICIENCY®

23-021 CARBONLESS

To Peggy
 Date _____ Time 5:00

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Mary Gominger
 of Navy CV's (Miss.)
 Phone _____
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____
601-865-2393

Operator _____

AMPAD EFFICIENCY®

23-021 CARBONLESS

jr. high teams -
 5 pm Commodores
 Central Jr. High ~~Pirates~~
 v. City Variety 9th graders
 Biloxi Jr. High ~~High~~ Indians
 601/435-1421
 601/865-4649

Taylor, Anderson make runoff

Moore finishes in back of pack in 5th District

By SHARON SOUTHER
STAFF WRITER

Democratic state Sen. Gene Taylor of Bay St. Louis and Republican Tom Anderson won spots in an Oct. 17 runoff battle for Mississippi's 5th Congressional District.

Taylor, who campaigned on a relative shoestring budget, garnered the most votes — 42 percent — in Tues-

Vote by precinct, A-3

day's three-man special election. Anderson took 37 percent of the vote.

The third candidate, Democrat Mike Moore, Mississippi attorney general, trailed with 21 percent.

With all 372 precincts reporting, Taylor had 51,383 votes. Anderson had 45,623 and Moore had 25,497.

Taylor fared best in the Coast counties, taking nearly 54 percent of the vote in Harrison County, where Anderson lives. Anderson took most of the northern part of the district, while Moore trailed in every county except Forrest, Greene and Wayne, where he placed second.

The special election is to replace U.S. Rep. Larkin Smith, who died in an Aug. 13 plane crash. Taylor lost to Smith in last November's general election, in which he won 45 percent of the vote despite being heavily outspent.

"I'm trying to prove that a person can be elected to Congress based on his qualifications," said Taylor, who's emphasized his six years as state legislator during the campaign. "I feel like I've run on the issues and run on a platform that has told people why they should vote for me rather than against someone else."

Democrats are now expected to present a united front in an attempt to strip the GOP of a seat Democrats lost 16 years ago with the election of now-U.S. Sen. Trent Lott.

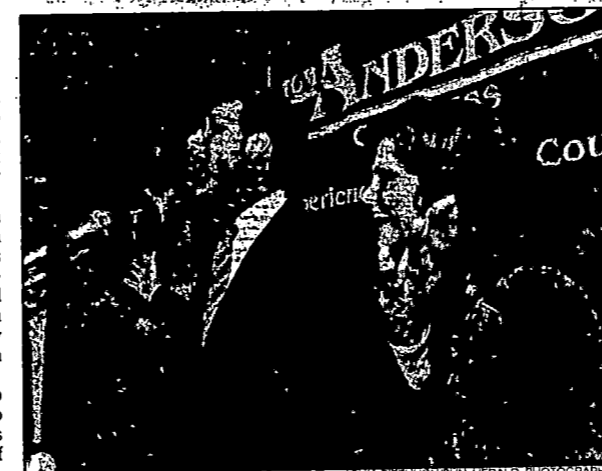
Taylor wins Moore's support

Moore announced in a concession speech late Tuesday night that he intended to throw his support behind Taylor.

"I'm leaving Pascagoula to go to Biloxi to shake the hand of our next



Third-place Mike Moore, right, congratulates top vote-getter Gene Taylor at his Biloxi party Tuesday night.



Tom Anderson and his wife, Katherine, celebrate Tuesday in Gulfport.

congressman," Moore said. He said his toughest battle was to convince people that he should leave his state office less than halfway into his first term.

"Our polls show that 70 percent of

the people wanted me to stay as attorney general, and that's where I'm going to be," he said.

Despite the possibility of Moore's Democratic votes going to Taylor, Anderson said he was pleased with

second place.

"We've come from nowhere to be here tonight," Anderson told his jubilant supporters. Anderson, Lott's chief of staff for most of the past 16 years, battled his lack of name recognition early in the campaign with Lott's active endorsement and a well-financed campaign.

The latest campaign finance reports showed that Anderson raised almost \$220,000 for the race compared to \$83,000 for Moore and \$34,000 for Taylor.

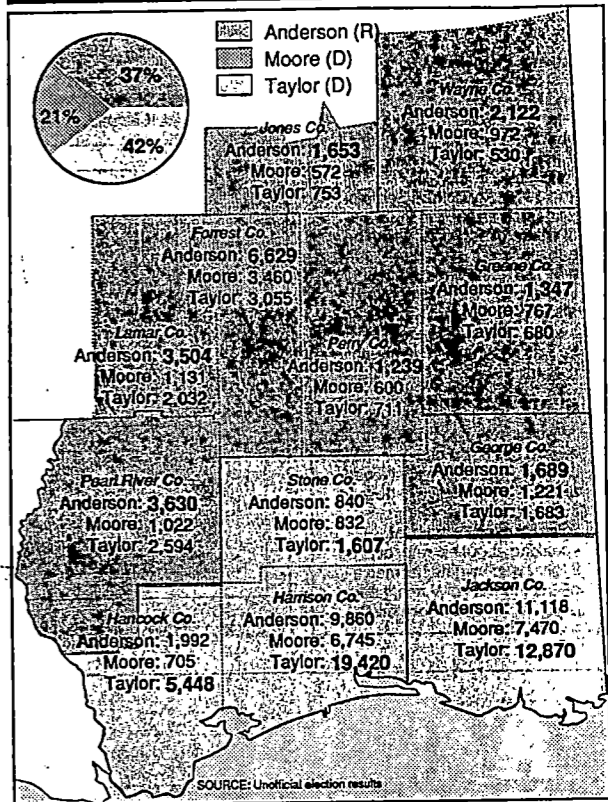
Anderson took most counties

Taylor led in Harrison, Hancock and Jackson counties, as well as winning in Stone County. Coast counties account for about 60 percent of the total population of the 5th District.

Anderson took seven counties: Greene, Jones, Lamar, Pearl River, Perry, Forrest and Wayne — mostly farm counties, piney wood and paper-mill country and the home of the medium-sized cities of Hattiesburg and Laurel.

Please see **RUNOFF**, Back Page

5TH DISTRICT ELECTION RESULTS



Two election-night gatherings have the feel of victory parties

A STAFF REPORT

Gene Taylor had a victory party Tuesday night, even though he doesn't have the 5th District congressional seat in hand.

Supporters said the state senator's gathering at the Biloxi Beach Motor Inn was certainly more festive than the party after his first shot at the seat in November, when former Harrison County Sheriff Larkin Smith won the congressional post.

With third-place finisher Mike Moore throwing support to his fellow Democrat, Taylor and his supporters predicted victory in a runoff election Oct. 17 against Republican Tom

Anderson. Cheering supporters greeted Taylor and his wife, Margaret, as they arrived at the election-night gathering shortly after 8:30 p.m.

"The feelings are real strong. This is what you call a victory party," said Stella Jo Flint of Orange Grove.


Taylor's camp believes he has picked up the support of some traditional Republicans.

"He not only made a strong showing against Larkin, I think his gentleman's demeanor made an impression," said Hattiesburg businessman

Please see **PARTIES**, Back Page

Photocopy-Preservation

WEATHER A-12



Sunny

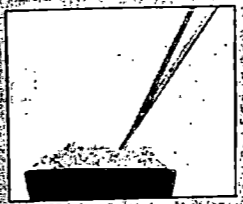
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COASTFOOD

Take a quick trip to the Far East

Don't leave the Coast, just join us on a culinary tour of the Orient. **B-1**



INSIDE

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October 4, 1989

Serving the Mississippi Gulf Coast for 105 Years

Vol. 106, No. 4 25¢

WEDNESDAY

THE SUN HERALD

Photocopy-Preservation

Staff writer Patrick Peterson contributed to this report.

Differing little from Anderson on the issues, Taylor emphasizes his legislative experience. He says he's the only candidate in the race who has a proven record of accomplishment when it comes to getting projects important to his district funded.

Anderson said he is the true conservative.

"I am the candidate for no new taxes," he said.

Anderson, 43, of Gulfport, says the experience he gained while working with Lott will help him hit the ground running. He said he helped with both administrative and legislative facets of running Lott's office.

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RUNOFF

Continued from Page A-1

Doss Fowler.

People liked that Taylor ran a clean campaign and tried to take a middle-ground approach in the often heated exchanges between Anderson and Moore, supporters said.

And although Smith's widow, Sheila, threw her support behind Anderson, some people voted for Larkin because he reminded them of Larkin Smith.

"I think Gene is like Larkin," Flint said. "Larkin was a very likable man. I think a lot of people see Larkin in Gene. Larkin never downed anybody. Gene Taylor has run a good, clean campaign."

Anderson also celebrates

For a campaign that began from scratch, second place was a victory for Anderson supporters, who believe they now have political momentum.

"Our goal was to get in the runoff," said Tim Carpenter, Anderson's campaign manager.

Although Anderson, former chief of staff for U.S. Sen. Trent Lott, began the campaign as a virtual unknown, he earned 37 percent of the vote Tuesday and the confidence of 45,623 voters.

PARTIES

Continued from Page A-1

Larkin was a very likable man. I think A lot of people see Larkin in Gene. Larkin never downed anybody.

Stella Jo Flint

disappointments: Taylor took more than half the votes in Harrison County, where Anderson lives.

"Harrison County really looks pitiful," said one Anderson supporter.

Moore goes for Taylor

Moore conceded defeat and threw his support to Taylor before a crowd of about 100 supporters at Scranton's Restaurant in downtown Pascagoula.

Moore told supporters, "Don't have any sadness, you've got the best attorney general you've ever had.

"You'd think a fellow would be just a little bit upset, but I'm happy."

The crowd cheered, and supporters said he'll "roll with the punches," "come back up fighting" and "be a good sport."

Moore said he lost because voters value him as attorney general. He said he faced Taylor, Anderson and a third opponent — the sentiment that "Mike, you're doing so good as attorney general, that we want to keep you there."

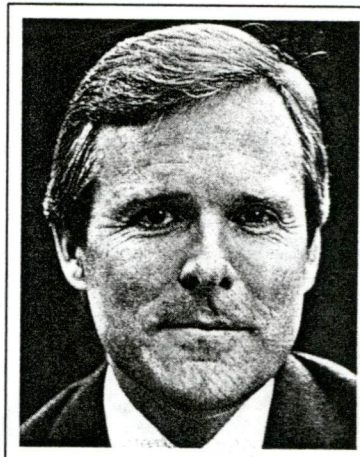
He said, "The toughest was the last one, (it) really took us down."

Moore supporter Ernest Davis of Pass Christian said Moore was defeated because he had too little time to organize.

Moore said voters in the 5th District told Taylor: "You have run the most energetic, brightest, most sincere race." He said they told Anderson: "You've spent a lot of money. Well, let's be fair, they said, 'You've done well, too.'"

Staff writers Patrick Peterson and Sharon Souther and Jackson County Bureau Chief Karen S. Nelson contributed to this

Mississippi



Gov. Ray Mabus (D)
Of Choctaw County — Elected 1987

Born: Oct. 11, 1948, Choctaw County, Miss.

Education: U. of Mississippi, B.A. 1969; Johns Hopkins U., M.A. 1970; Harvard U., J.D. 1976.

Military Career: Navy 1970-73.

Occupation: Lawyer; tree farmer.

Religion: Methodist.

Political Career: Miss. auditor, 1984-88.

Next Election: 1991.

WORK

Occupations

White-collar	45%
Blue-collar	38%
Service workers	12%

Government Workers

Federal	24,345
State	48,931
Local	109,960

MONEY

Median family income	\$ 14,591 (50th)
Tax burden per capita	\$ 693 (45th)

EDUCATION

Spending per pupil through grade 12	\$ 2,362 (50th)
Persons with college degrees	12% (46th)

CRIME

Violent crime rate	270 per 100,000 (37th)
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U.S. CONGRESS

SENATE 2 R
HOUSE 4 D, 1 R

LEGISLATURE

Senate 46 D, 6 R
House 113 D, 9 R

ELECTIONS

1988 Presidential Vote

Bush	60%
Dukakis	39%

1984 Presidential Vote

Reagan	62%
Mondale	37%

1980 Presidential Vote

Reagan	49%
Carter	48%
Anderson	1%

Turnout rate in 1984

52%

Turnout rate in 1986

29%

Turnout rate in 1988

50%

(as percentage of voting age population)

POPULATION AND GROWTH

1980 population	2,520,638
1988 population estimate	2,620,000
(31st in the nation)	
Percent change 1980-1988	+4%

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN

White	64%
Black	35%
(Spanish origin)	1%
Urban	47%
Rural	53%
Born in state	79%
Foreign-born	1%

MAJOR CITIES

Jackson	208,420
Biloxi	47,750
Gulfport	43,410
Meridian	42,970
Hattiesburg	40,740

AREA AND LAND USE

Area	47,233 sq. miles (31st)
Farm	41%
Forest	55%
Federally owned	6%

er, Oberstar faced a second
ne it was Tony's younger
When Rudy was elected lieu-
1970, George took his seat in
and carried on the populist
gainst the mining companies.
O nominating convention,
p the party endorsement out
hands, arguing for a neutral
he second Oberstar-Perpich
erstar won the endorsement
d of a vote more than the 60
erpich decided not to force a
gherty did. Concentrating his
northern part of the district
nent was high, Dougherty
rom Perpich supporters bent
ar was saved by his backing
d of the district, in the Twin

Key Votes

nph
trade" amendment
clear weapons
uwaiti tankers
cit-reduction bill

an kontras
ition bill over Reagan veto
notification measure
over Reagan veto
or drug-related murders
ortions in cases of rape and incest
ng period for purchase of handguns

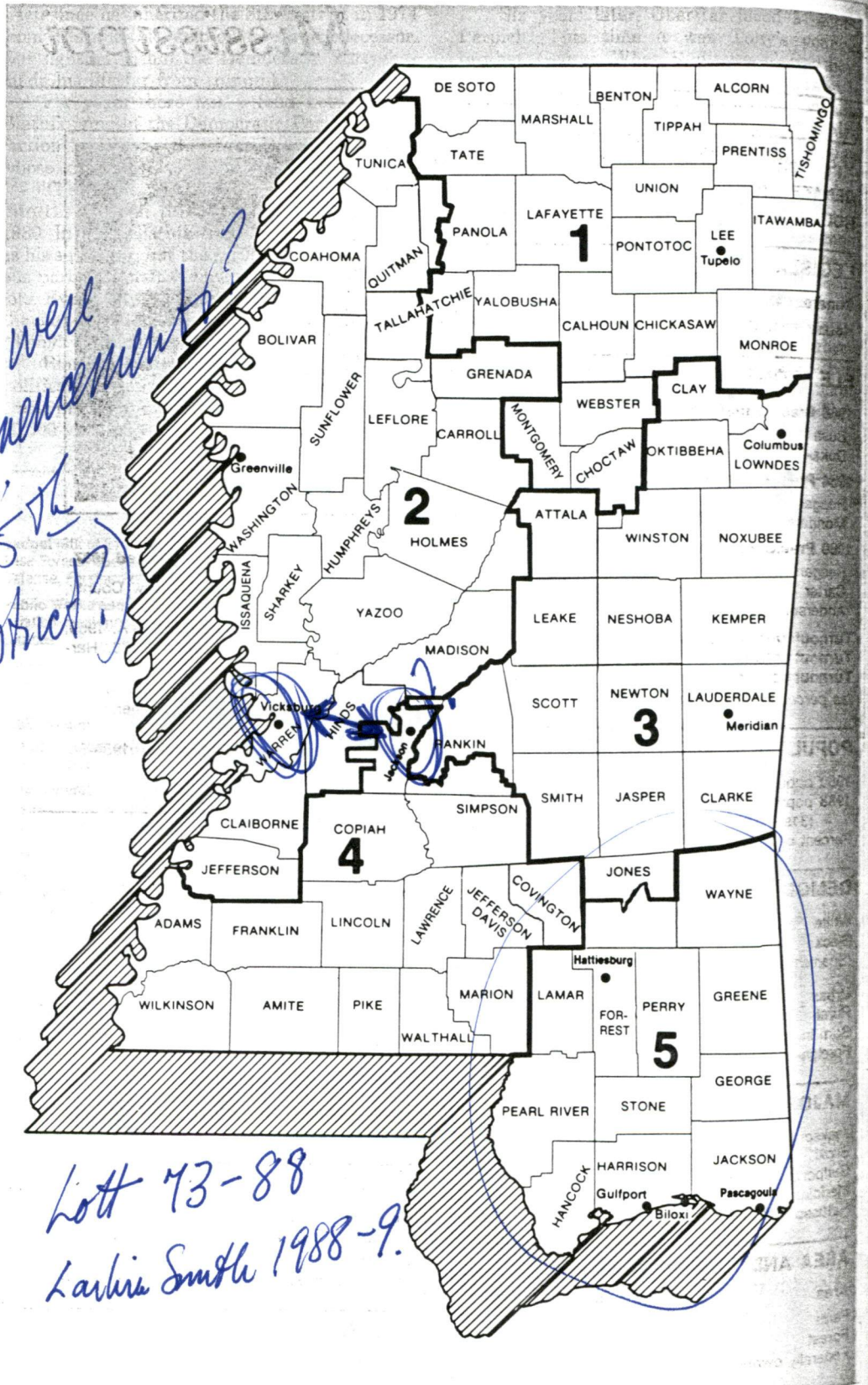
ing Studies

ntial rt	Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
D	S	O	S	O
'7	93	6	8	92
'7	93	3	5	95
'9	92	4	18	82
'4	91	3	7	93
'1	88	4	5	83
'4	90	6	9	89
'5	95	4	10	89
'7	89	8	16	81

t Group Ratings

ACU	AFL-CIO	CCUS
12	100	21
4	94	7
5	93	6
5	100	18
4	89	33
9	94	15
9	100	14
7	87	5

Mississippi - Congressional Districts



Where were Commencement?
(in 5th district?)

5th D: Lott 73-88
Larline Smith 1988-9.

Thad Cochran (R)

Of Byram — Elected 1978

Born: Dec. 7, 1937, Pontotoc, Miss.

Education: U. of Mississippi, B.A. 1959, J.D. 1965.

Military Career: Navy, 1959-61.

Occupation: Lawyer.

Family: Wife, Rose Clayton; two children.

Religion: Baptist.

Political Career: U.S. House, 1973-78.

Capitol Office: 326 Russell Bldg. 20510; 224-5054.



In Washington: Cochran's Senate career started slowly, accelerated rapidly when the GOP seized Senate control in 1981, and then bogged down in the restored Democratic majority in the 100th Congress. Back in the minority, Cochran lost control of the two farm-related subcommittees he had chaired.

Yet Cochran is far from eclipsed. With the 1989 retirement of legendary Democrat John C. Stennis, Cochran is now Mississippi's senior senator (his new colleague is Republican Trent Lott) and a prohibitive favorite for re-election in 1990. Popular among colleagues and staff, and already part of his party's Senate leadership, this is a Southerner who seems destined to be a significant player for many years to come.

Even as a member of the minority party, Cochran still has a fair share of the influence he acquired during the years Republicans ran the Senate. He remains a leading voice for Southern interests on farm issues, and a vital bridge between conservatives and moderates within the GOP itself.

And if Republicans regain control of the Senate in the 1990s, Cochran could scale the pinnacle of Stennis' influence — the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee — before he is 60 (Stennis got there when he was 85). The four Republicans ahead of Cochran on the committee are all reasonable candidates for retirement in this term or their next. Alternatively, Cochran could find himself chairman of the Agriculture Committee (where only three Republicans outrank him), party leader or part of a national ticket.

Cochran is little inclined to speechmaking, or to blocking legislation through crafty floor maneuvers. He works best when he has the responsibility for getting things done. More than any of his fellow Republicans from the South, he has been able to appeal to a broad spectrum of the GOP by combining a conservative voting record with a moderate image. He rarely can be found in conspicuous opposition to the White House or the party leadership and sometimes helps lead the conservative bloc on the floor — as he did on the bill that sought to limit private employers' use of polygraph tests

in March 1988.

Cochran regularly opposes such efforts to dictate to business, and he usually votes for the conservative position on social issues. But he has avoided strong identification with the emotional social issues pushed by other Senate conservatives — "I vote on the social issues because I have to," he once said — and he has been a supporter of programs such as food stamps and rural housing.

In the spring of 1989, Cochran was seen as flexible on issues of the budget, including taxes, and he supported continued federal funding for the Martin Luther King Jr. Federal Holiday Commission. (Lott opposed the money.)

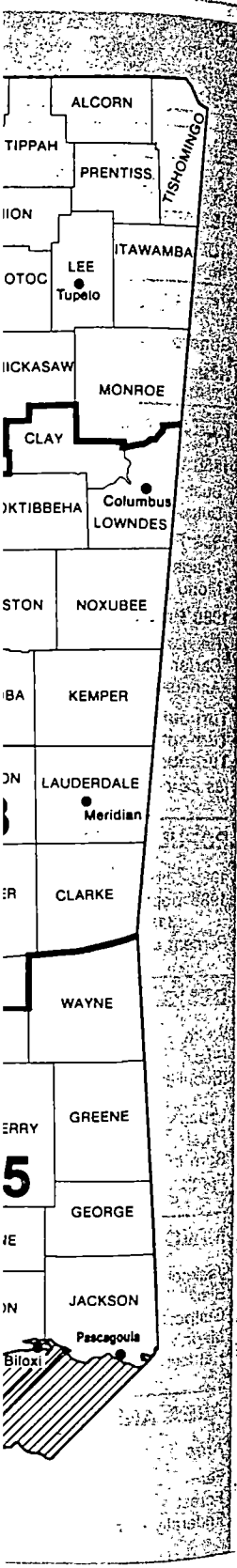
He also has been a member of the moderate GOP Wednesday Group, not only as a senator but as a member of the House earlier in his career. And he has begun to show growing interest in overseas issues, touring several foreign countries with Richard G. Lugar of Indiana and other Republican senators.

Cochran's popularity in the Senate was evident in his campaign to become GOP Conference secretary in the 99th Congress. Running against Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota, he won the leadership post by a 32-21 vote — the biggest margin of any of the Republican leadership contests held in late 1984. He was re-elected without opposition in 1986 and 1988.

Regardless of whether he moves further up the Senate leadership ladder, Cochran already has had a major influence on Republican farm policy. After just two years in the Senate, he chaired the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, an important post for his heavily rural state. And he continues to occupy a central position on the Agriculture Committee.

Cochran has played a particularly important behind-the-scenes role in mediating splits within the Agriculture Committee, which is torn by conflicts among commodity interests. His style is well suited to settling disagreements rather than inflaming them.

Precocious in authority, Cochran was already writing key sections of major farm bills in the early 1980s. His influence was even more



Thad Cochran, R-Miss.

significant during work on the 1985 farm bill. Allied with Majority Leader Bob Dole, he worked to develop an overall GOP stance on farm issues out of competing regional interests. Moreover, Cochran helped steer the legislation through the Senate without a great deal of guidance from Agriculture Chairman Jesse Helms.

Cochran hardly overlooked the interests of Mississippi and other Southern farmers, though, especially those raising cotton or rice. Making full use of the key tactical position they had during action on the farm bill, Cochran and a few others from the region pushed through a radically new and potentially expensive form of price support for growers of the two crops.

Cochran's work for his Southern planters continued the next year, when he blunted an attack on their government subsidies. Angered by loopholes that allowed many individual cotton and rice growers to receive much more than the \$50,000 annual limit on federal farm payments, members from regions dominated by other commodities sought an absolute ceiling. After strenuous efforts, Cochran finally accepted a \$250,000 ceiling on total subsidies — but only after adding an exemption big enough to make the limit's impact largely symbolic.

The food stamp issue has forced Cochran to make some difficult choices. A fiscal conservative who would trim the welfare state, he also represents the poorest constituency in the country. Great numbers of Mississippians receive food stamps and other forms of federal food assistance. Cochran has resolved his doubts on the side of the programs, fighting hard to defend them against severe cuts.

Mississippi's poverty and dependence on federal help shape Cochran's point of view on other issues as well. He has been a strong defender of the federal rural housing program, working to turn aside administration attempts to eliminate it. In the 97th Congress, Cochran helped defeat a proposal to convert the program into a block grant to states.

He also successfully sponsored an amendment adding \$30 million to the "developing institutions" program, which gives money to traditionally black colleges concentrated in Mississippi and other Southern states.

But Cochran is no liberal. His conservative inclinations have come out most clearly on issues before the Judiciary Committee, where he served during his first two years in the Senate. As soft-spoken as he normally is, he becomes livid at the mention of language in the Voting Rights Act requiring Southern states to get Justice Department approval before making any changes in their election procedures.

"Local officials have to go to Washington, get on their knees, kiss the ring and tug their forelock to all these third-rate bureaucrats," Cochran once complained. He argues that Mississippi officials are now sensitive to the con-

cerns of black voters. But his effort to make all states comply with the same requirements was rejected by the Senate, 16-74.

At Home: Each time Cochran has run for the Senate, he has made history. In 1978, he became the first Republican to win a Mississippi Senate seat in a century. Six years later, he became the first GOP candidate for any major statewide office to capture a majority of the vote since Reconstruction.

Cochran's landslide victory in 1984 over former Democratic Gov. William Winter embellished his credentials as the titular head of the state's Republican Party, which has been divided in recent years into moderate and militantly conservative factions. Cochran, a moderate in home-state politics, has been on the prevailing side much of the time.

In 1976 the Mississippi party was beset by an internal struggle between supporters of Gerald R. Ford and Ronald Reagan for the presidential nomination. Cochran sided with Ford at the national convention in Kansas City, and the delegation voted 30-0 for Ford's position in the critical rules fight that played a large role in ending Reagan's chances. Although there was considerable anger within the delegation at the time, Cochran suffered no lasting damage.

He already had shown a considerable talent for making friends across the political spectrum. Despite his conservative House voting record, Cochran drew significant support in most of his campaigns from blacks, who made up more than 40 percent of his 4th District. After a close first election in 1972, when the presence of a black independent allowed him a narrow victory, he drew over 70 percent of the total vote in both his 1974 and 1976 House campaigns.

His election to the Senate was also made possible in part by an independent black campaign siphoning off votes from the Democratic nominee, ex-Columbia Mayor Maurice Dantin. Democrat James O. Eastland retired in 1978 after 36 years in the Senate and endorsed Dantin to succeed him. But a flamboyant campaign by Fayette Mayor Charles Evers, a veteran black activist, drew more attention than Cochran and Dantin combined.

In a state where Democrats must have the black vote, Evers virtually guaranteed GOP success. Drawing 45 percent statewide, Cochran finished nearly 80,000 votes ahead of Dantin. Cochran swept the Gulf Coast and the Jackson area, and made inroads in the Democratic Hill Country in northern Mississippi, where he was born.

Many Democrats regarded Cochran's election as a fluke, but he proved his vote-getting ability in 1984. Running one-on-one against Winter, Cochran won by a margin of more than 3-to-2 and nearly matched President Reagan's vote total.

Few observers would have predicted the

Mississippi - Senior Senator

including that of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture.

To win, Winter needed about one-third of the white vote and a nearly unanimous black vote (roughly 30 percent of the state electorate). Cochran, who had done well among blacks in his House elections, frustrated Winter on both counts. He swept all but a handful of Mississippi's 82 counties, including nearly half of those with majority-black populations.

Lott's election to the Senate in 1988 did little to encourage Democrats hoping to take on Cochran in 1990. The growing Republican strength in Mississippi is obvious. Still, Cochran has been careful to lay the groundwork for another contest. His 1990 campaign was underway before the 1988 elections, and he has continued to reach out to Democrats.

Cochran campaigned for some GOP House candidates in Mississippi in 1988, but he made no visible effort in the Republican campaign against freshman Rep. Mike Espy, the state's first black congressman in a century. That may have just been the result of Cochran's respect for Espy's incumbency, but by not alienating black voters in the Delta district, Cochran probably strengthened his own position.

Committees

Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry (4th of 9 Republicans)
Domestic and Foreign Marketing and Product Promotion (ranking); Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices; Rural Development and Rural Electrification

Appropriations (5th of 13 Republicans)
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies (ranking); Defense; Energy and Water Development; Interior and Related Agencies; Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies

Labor and Human Resources (7th of 7 Republicans)
Aging (ranking); Education, Arts and Humanities; Labor

Select Indian Affairs (3rd of 3 Republicans)

Elections

1984 General

Thad Cochran (R) 580,314 (61%)
William F. Winter (D) 371,926 (39%)

Previous Winning Percentages: 1978 (45%) 1976 * (76%)

1974 * (70%) 1972 * (48%)

* House elections.

Campaign Finance

Year	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1984			
Cochran (R)	\$2,768,728	\$960,361 (35%)	\$2,791,749
Winter (D)	\$741,534	\$340,167 (46%)	\$738,739

Key Votes

1987

Enact omnibus highway bill over Reagan veto	Y
Limit testing of space-based anti-ballistic missiles	N
Oppose banning tests of larger nuclear weapons	Y
Confirm Robert H. Bork as Supreme Court justice	Y

1988

Allow vote on campaign-finance overhaul	?
Pass civil rights restoration bill over Reagan veto	N
Enact omnibus trade bill over Reagan veto	N
Approve death penalty for drug-related murders	Y
Oppose "workfare" amendment to welfare overhaul bill	N

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1988	70	22	66	22	97	0
1987	68	26	78	19	97	3
1986	88	10	88	10	91	4
1985	80	14	81	14	87	5
1984	87	8	93	5	96	2
1983	71	22	69	28	77	16
1982	77	20	88	9	85	3
1981	82	9	87	11	88	7

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACU	AFL-CIO	CCUS
1988	5	96	15	100
1987	20	68	40	78
1986	5	78	0	89
1985	5	74	15	81
1984	10	82	9	74
1983	20	48	18	74
1982	10	72	16	63
1981	10	53	16	94

Mississippi - Junior Senator

Trent Lott (R)

Of Pascagoula — Elected 1988

Born: Oct. 9, 1941, Grenada County, Miss.

Education: U. of Mississippi, B.P.A. 1963, J.D. 1967.

Occupation: Lawyer.

Family: Wife, Patricia Elizabeth Thompson; two children.

Religion: Baptist.

Political Career: U.S. House, 1973-89.

Capitol Office: 487 Russell Bldg. 20510; 224-6253.



In Washington: Lott's move to the Senate has required some adjustment for House Republicans, who relied on him as a key strategist both on the Rules Committee and as minority whip.

It has also required an important adjustment for Lott. There is obvious prestige that goes with winning a Senate seat, but unlike many GOP House members who move up, Lott left a position of considerable visibility and influence when he switched chambers. He may still involve himself in formulating party strategy, but he does not have a formal leadership role. So Lott, who was a team planner and legislative generalist in the House, now has the time to carve out a more individual role in policy making.

With his 51-year-old colleague Thad Cochran already giving Mississippi a spot in the GOP leadership, a place for Lott on that ladder is out of the question for the foreseeable future. So he has added incentive to make his mark in the legislative arena. His primary assignments in the 101st Congress are Armed Services and Commerce, Science and Transportation.

Lott in 1981 became the first Deep South Republican to take the position of House minority whip, and he did so more on his friendliness than on legislative achievement. The close contest with Pennsylvania Rep. Bud Shuster went Lott's way partly because he had made many friends and few enemies.

Through his tenure as whip, the list of enemies no doubt grew, particularly among Democrats, but so did his political savvy. Throughout the Reagan years, Lott had a tough balancing act to perform. With a president of his own party trying to set the agenda for a Democratic House, Lott had to win over Democrats while attempting to keep his own unruly troops in line. Neither job was easy.

In his first year as whip, Lott was working in a favorable climate. Ronald Reagan had won easily in 1980, making it easier to sell Reaganomics to a Democratic House. It required careful cultivation of Southern Democratic members, but Lott's dedication to that task in the early months of 1981 paid off handsomely.

He expanded the use of computers to track Democratic voting records and to look for issues offering common ground. He and Minority Leader Robert H. Michel instituted a "buddy system," assigning Republicans to solicit help from Democratic friends one-on-one.

That effort was in part responsible for the 63 Democratic votes for President Reagan's initial budget and the 48 Democratic votes for his tax-cut plan. Reagan's own popularity was the biggest factor ("I've got the best whip organization because Ronald Reagan is in it," Lott said once), but Lott made sure that Democrats considering a vote for the president got plenty of personal encouragement.

A few months later, though, the situation changed. With the economy falling deeper into recession, Lott and Michel had to give up any hope of co-opting Democrats and pay more attention to keeping moderate Republicans loyal. Lott was less adept at this than Michel; a conservative from the Mississippi Gulf Coast, he does not have much in common with his party's Northern urban moderates. But he made it clear he realized different members had different political needs.

The influx of new, partisan-minded Democrats after the 1982 elections made life even more disorderly. It essentially gave the majority the votes to go where it wanted, at least on economic issues. But Lott was careful to keep up his personal ties to moderate and conservative Democrats, and on defense issues in particular he had some success. Throughout the 98th Congress and into the 99th he worked to win Democratic support for the MX missile. On vote after vote, the weapon barely survived.

Lott's work was particularly tough in Reagan's final years in office. Many House Republicans began distancing themselves from unpopular White House policies and searched for a role other than carrying the administration's water.

In 1985, Lott and other GOP leaders brazenly turned their whip organization against Reagan to thwart the progress of his No. 1 domestic priority — tax code overhaul. House Republicans complained bitterly that they were



excluded from the production of the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee, which they said did not live up to Reagan's goals for tax overhaul. Tapping that frustration, Lott masterminded a move to block consideration of the bill by defeating the rule for floor debate. "This isn't a parliamentary government where you go with the party or the prime minister when your convictions tell you otherwise," he said.

There were enough disgruntled Democrats joining with Republicans to defeat the rule, although the action was reversed when Reagan made a personal plea to keep the bill alive.

In early 1987 Lott was among those abandoning Reagan when he vetoed the highway bill. Lott said the veto made sense, because Reagan "has to show consistency, he's got to show toughness." But he said he had to vote for the successful override "for the same reason [as] everyone else — I've got one [demonstration project in his district], I confess."

Lott also had to contend with an increasingly assertive Democratic majority. Democrats who had been on the defensive in 1981 by 1987 did not need a single GOP vote to pass a budget resolution. Republicans did not offer an alternative, and Lott offered this advice to his colleagues: "You do not ever get in trouble for those budgets which you vote against. It is the ones you vote for that you get in trouble on, when you do not know all that is in them."

During one speech in the 100th Congress Lott made pointed reference to the GOP's inability to forge the conservative coalitions that passed much of Reagan's early program. After failing in an effort to trim an Interior spending bill, he asked after the budget-cutting "Boll Weevils" of the early 1980s. "Have all the Boll Weevils turned into cicadas?" Lott said, referring to the insects that emerge only once every 17 years.

In Lott's last years on Rules, the Democratic leadership made increasingly effective use of the committee to limit debate on numerous measures, frustrating Lott and the GOP, outnumbered more than 2-to-1 on the panel. "The Democratic leadership is trying to turn the Rules Committee into the stranglehold on this institution that it was 30 years ago," he said in 1987.

Given the difficulty of playing a constructive role on the committee, Lott spent considerable energy looking for ways to use procedure to frustrate the Democrats. His main function was to try out partisan arguments in committee for presentation later on the House floor.

As whip, Lott had to try to placate both senior traditional Republicans and younger conservatives eager for a more confrontational approach to the majority. While he balanced the needs of the two factions, there has rarely been any doubt about his kinship with the right. During his Senate campaign, Lott

sounded themes long used by Democratic candidates, and his support for President Reagan on floor votes dropped to 61 percent (even taking into account votes he missed while campaigning). But over the course of his career, Lott has been a reliable supporter of conservative causes.

In 1981, Lott's intervention persuaded the administration to ask the Internal Revenue Service to grant tax-exempt status for segregated private academies. The resulting outcry from minorities led Reagan to change his mind and seek legislation barring exemptions. "I regret what I did," Lott told a reporter afterward. "I didn't handle it the way I should." Lott described segregation as "a ghost of the past we'd like to put behind us."

At the beginning of his House career, on Judiciary, he took part in the historic impeachment proceedings of 1973 and 1974. Lott was a staunch defender of President Nixon, which was not a liability for him back home. Nixon was still well-liked by many Gulf Coast conservatives when his political support was eroding elsewhere in the country.

At Home: The 1988 presidential election created a favorable atmosphere for Lott to wage a Senate campaign, but he also rose to the occasion. Mississippi, though conservative, is traditional Democratic territory that regularly elected Lott's predecessor, Democratic Sen. John C. Stennis, beginning in 1947. It took a strong campaign for Lott to overcome a skilled opponent, Rep. Wayne Dowdy, with a solid 54 percent of the vote.

While Dowdy depleted his financial resources to win a tough primary campaign, Lott was free to focus on the fall election. And he took the offensive with an early media blitz that Dowdy could not afford to answer for much of the summer. Lott, long identified as a strong supporter of President Reagan's policies, used the airwaves to stress issues that often had been turned against Republicans in the 1980s. To Democrats' dismay, he positioned himself as a champion of Social Security, student loans and public-works spending.

To appeal to rural and blue-collar conservatives who have often sided with Democrats, Lott stressed his background. Though his polished appearance would seem to make him more appealing to the blue-suit conservatives, Lott reminded voters that his father farmed cotton and drove a school bus. He said that Dowdy, whose rumpled appearance and folksy manner belies his family's wealth, was a "millionaire, country-club type."

Dowdy faulted Lott for election-year conversions on issues, and insisted the Republican was out of step with Mississippi. His late-starting ad campaign included a spot criticizing Lott for having a \$50,000-per-year "chauffeur," George Awkward. But Lott blasted the ad, which featured a limousine cruising through the

Trent Lott, R-Miss.

countryside, saying that Awkward was a member of the Capitol security force, funded by a bill Dowdy supported. He added that Awkward showed up for work more often than Dowdy, whose House attendance dropped dramatically during the campaign year.

By summer's end, the sophistication of Lott's effort was apparent, and Democrats were complaining that Dowdy, while one of their best candidates on the stump, had not done enough to put together a statewide organization. Michael S. Dukakis' almost non-existent campaign in the state did not boost party spirits.

But while polls showed Lott ahead, many Democrats thought Dowdy's strength might not be apparent until Election Day. Part of that optimism stemmed from Dowdy's apparent appeal in the black community, which accounts for more than a third of Mississippi's population. While Dowdy was first elected as a champion of the Voting Rights Act, Lott had cast several votes that alienated black leaders, including those against renewal of that act and against the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday. Even some Republicans thought Lott would be lucky to get 7 percent of the black vote. In his House district, Dowdy had forged a coalition of blacks, rural whites and organized labor.

But Lott came through on Election Day. In

addition to his strong showing among whites, he got a surprising 13 percent of the black vote, according to CBS News-New York Times exit polls. Dowdy did win three of the state's five House districts, but even in his home territory his margin was narrow. Lott, meanwhile, got a giant boost from his home district, a GOP bastion.

The 5th has been Republican only since Lott first won it in 1972, and he did not become a Republican until the eve of his first campaign.

As Democratic Rep. William M. Colmer's administrative assistant, he had remained a nominal Democrat. But when the venerable Rules chairman decided to retire in 1972 at age 82, Lott filed in the GOP primary, saying he was "tired of the Muskies and the Kennedys and the Humphreys and the whole lot. . . I will fight against the ever-increasing efforts of the so-called liberals to concentrate more power in the government in Washington."

The wisdom of Lott's switch was soon confirmed. Running that fall against Democrat Ben Stone, chairman of the state Senate Banking Committee, Lott stayed on the offensive by linking Stone with the national Democratic Party. Aided by the Nixon landslide and an endorsement from Colmer, Lott carried all but two of the district's 12 counties.

Committees

Armed Services (8th of 9 Republicans)
Defense Industry and Technology; Manpower and Personnel; Projection Forces and Regional Defense

Commerce, Science and Transportation (9th of 9 Republicans)
Merchant Marine (ranking); Science, Technology and Space; Surface Transportation; National Ocean Policy Study

Select Ethics (3rd of 3 Republicans)

Small Business (7th of 9 Republicans)
Innovation, Technology and Productivity (ranking); Urban and Minority-Owned Business Development

Elections

1988 General			
Trent Lott (R)		510,380	(54%)
Wayne Dowdy (D)		436,339	(46%)
Previous Winning Percentages:			
1982 * (79%)	1980 * (74%)	1978 * (100%)	1976 * (85%)
1974 * (73%)	1972 * (55%)		

* House elections.

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1988			
Lott (R)	\$3,602,481	\$1,118,111 (31%)	\$3,405,242
Dowdy (D)	\$2,195,960	\$962,719 (44%)	\$2,355,957

Key Votes

House Service	
1987	
Raise speed limit to 65 mph	Y
Approve Gephardt "fair trade" amendment	N
Ban testing of larger nuclear weapons	N
Delay "re-flagging" of Kuwait tankers	N
Approve tax-raising deficit-reduction bill	N

1988	
Approve aid to Nicaraguan contras	N
Enact civil rights restoration bill over Reagan veto	N
Kill 60-day plant-closing notification measure	N
Pass omnibus trade bill over Reagan veto	N
Approve death penalty for drug-related murders	N
Bar federal funds for abortions in cases of rape and incest	N
Oppose seven-day waiting period for purchase of handguns	N

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
House Service						
1988	51	33	59	13	84	0
1987	63	24	83	8	88	5
1986	78	18	79	14	84	4
1985	73	24	82	9	89	5
1984	73	25	86	8	97	2
1983	73	22	86	7	97	1
1982	75	17	78	19	88	11
1981	84	16	90	6	95	3

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACU	AFL-CIO	CCUS
House Service				
1988	5	95	33	82
1987	4	91	19	77
1986	5	95	23	86
1985	0	90	12	95
1984	0	96	8	80
1983	0	100	6	85
1982	5	85	5	70
1981	0	93	7	95

5 Larkin Smith (R)

Of Gulfport — Elected 1988

Born: June 26, 1944, Poplarville, Miss.

Education: William Carey College, B.A. 1979.

Occupation: Law enforcement official.

Family: Wife, Sheila Lamey; one child.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

Political Career: Harrison County sheriff, 1984-89.

Capitol Office: 516 Cannon Bldg. 20515; 225-5772.

The Path to Washington: Not too many sheriffs make it to Congress, but in more ways than one, Smith is not typical of his occupation.

For one thing, he is a Republican, unlike most local officeholders in the South. What's more, he has the keen instincts of a modern, media-age politician. That acumen made him one of the best-known figures along Mississippi's Gulf Coast, and an early 1988 favorite to succeed Republican Rep. Trent Lott, who gave up the 5th after eight terms to run for the Senate.

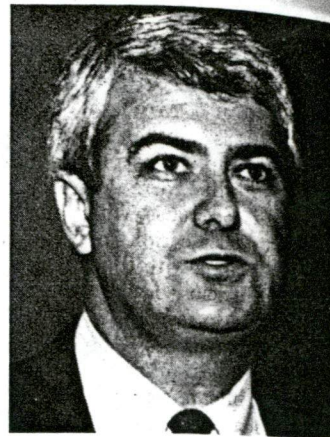
Smith, who received his college degree in the year of his 35th birthday, has a reputation along the Gulf Coast for steadily working to expand his expertise and influence. He became a leading figure in Harrison County (the 5th District's most populous) not only through his work in law enforcement, but also because he is a polished speaker who made it a point to be very accessible to the local media.

Smith began to make a name for himself in the late 1970s and early 1980s as the chief of police in Gulfport, where he had a running feud with the Harrison County sheriff, whose tenure was plagued by scandal. In 1984, Smith was elected sheriff himself, and he earned plaudits for his efforts to clean up the office and upgrade professional standards.

Smith also built up a tough law-and-order image with his high-profile efforts to attack illegal drug trafficking, which is a particular concern to voters along the coast. He attracted attention with his work to get the federally funded Blue Lightning drug-interdiction task force stationed in Gulfport. He also served on the White House Conference for a Drug-Free America.

Smith made a broad range of contacts as sheriff, and his potential appeal in a race for higher office did not go unnoticed in GOP circles. When President Reagan visited Harrison County in 1984, local Republican leaders saw to it that Smith was asked to emcee the appearance.

After Lott announced he was leaving the 5th, Smith was the choice of many Republican leaders living in the coastal region, the district's most heavily populated territory. But four



other Republicans also sought the GOP nomination, and one, businessman George R. Hall of Hattiesburg (in the northern part of the 5th), was thought to have a chance. But Smith, touting his work as sheriff, carried the southern half of the district and nearly won the primary with an outright majority. He easily defeated Hall in the runoff.

Democrats nominated a potentially strong contender in state Sen. Gene Taylor, who was well-versed on the issues of the day and had a positive "reform" image stemming from some of his activities in the Legislature. But Taylor was slow to build his organization and funding base — a fatal flaw in Mississippi's most Republican district. In Washington, word got around to national Democratic Party funding sources that Taylor's sluggish campaign looked like a chancy investment.

Taylor told voters that Smith lacked the legislative experience to make a difference in Washington, and he tried to call attention to his conservatism by saying that Democratic Party officials in Washington were cool to his candidacy because he would not moderate his positions, such as his support for the Nicaraguan contras.

Taylor hoped to reap some benefit from a negative reaction to Smith's forceful personality: Smith did not make a mark as sheriff without also making a few enemies, and what some viewed as toughness, others saw as arrogance and abrasiveness. When Smith pushed for consolidation of the county's law-enforcement agencies, some viewed it mostly as a benefit for Smith, despite his contention that he would not head the consolidated law-enforcement effort.

In the end, Taylor managed to exceed expectations on Election Day, taking about 45 percent of the vote in spite of George Bush's strong showing in the district. But Smith still emerged with a rather comfortable victory margin.

Taylor's major committee assignment for the 101st Congress is Judiciary; he is that panel's only former sheriff.



Mississippi 5

Mississippi's long-dormant Republican Party made its initial modern-day inroads in the 5th District, a solidly conservative region where Democrats are no longer even competitive in national elections. Ronald Reagan carried Mississippi in 1980 only because of a 30,000-vote edge in the 5th. As George Bush carried the state easily in 1988, the 5th was his strongest district. In his 1988 Senate bid, Trent Lott did not lose a county in the 5th.

The political heart of the 5th is the Mississippi Gulf Coast. The coastal counties of Jackson, Hancock and Harrison cast about three-fifths of its vote, and none gave Bush less than 67 percent in 1988. However, all three counties backed Democrat Ray Mabus for governor in 1987.

This area is home for gulf shrimpers and seafood-processing plants, as well as government and military installations. Shipbuilding is big business, especially in Pascagoula, where a Litton Industries shipyard, the leading private employer in the district, handles major Navy contracts.

The Gulf Coast area has little in common with the rest of Mississippi. Tourism is a major source of dollars; U.S. Route 90 between Bay St. Louis and Biloxi is lined with beaches and dotted with seafood restaurants. The coastal counties have a far smaller

Southeast — Gulf Coast; Hattiesburg

black population than other parts of the state, and racial issues have never been an overriding preoccupation. Biloxi, the largest Gulf Coast city, with a population just under 50,000, was built around its seafood industry. In the past 20 years, however, it has developed a white-collar and service-based economy tied to the military and to Litton. Nearby Gulfport is less ethnic than Biloxi and more Republican.

The tier of counties above the coast are part of the poorer Piney Woods region, where the economy is centered on wood products. The land is not particularly good for agriculture, but there is some dairy and poultry farming.

The sole population center in the northern part of the district is Hattiesburg, the seat of Forrest County. Hattiesburg is a white-collar town whose leading employer is Southern Mississippi University, with more than 10,000 students and 650 faculty. The absence of a big blue-collar population has made it fertile GOP territory for 20 years, though Mabus was able to get 48 percent in Forrest.

Population: 504,101. White 402,394 (80%), Black 96,009 (19%), Other 3,870 (1%). Spanish origin 6,842 (1%). 18 and over 343,181 (68%), 65 and over 45,581 (9%). Median age: 27.

Committees

Government Operations (12th of 15 Republicans)
Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations (ranking)

Judiciary (12th of 14 Republicans)
Administrative Law and Governmental Relations; Crime; Criminal Justice

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1988			
Smith (R)	\$588,552	\$135,150 (23%)	\$569,830
Taylor (D)	\$171,453	\$73,600 (43%)	\$165,041

Elections

1988 General			
Larkin Smith (R)	100,185	(55%)	
Gene Taylor (D)	82,034	(45%)	
1988 Primary Runoff			
Larkin Smith (R)	25,470	(67%)	
George R. Hall (R)	12,553	(33%)	
1988 Primary			
Larkin Smith (R)	27,260	(49%)	
George R. Hall (R)	17,835	(32%)	
Glenn Mitchell (R)	6,870	(12%)	
Christopher Roosa (R)	3,506	(6%)	

District Vote For President

	1988	1984	1980	1976
D	53,686 (29%)	45,663 (26%)	63,102 (39%)	63,802 (46%)
R	126,873 (69%)	128,148 (73%)	93,868 (58%)	71,690 (51%)
I			2,386 (2%)	

And let it come to mean one thing more. Thirty-four years ago, President Eisenhower met in Geneva with Soviet leaders who, after the death of Stalin, promised a new approach toward the West. He proposed a plan called **Open Skies**, which would allow unarmed aircraft from the United States and the Soviet Union to fly over the territory of the other country. This would open up military activities to regular scrutiny and, as President Eisenhower put it, "convince the world that we are lessening danger and relaxing tension." President Eisenhower's suggestion tested the Soviet readiness to open their society. And the Kremlin failed that test. Now, let us again explore that proposal, but on a broader, more intrusive and radical basis, one which I hope would include allies on both sides. We suggest that those countries that wish to examine this proposal meet soon to work out the necessary operational details, separately from other arms control negotiations. Such surveillance flights, complementing satellites, would provide regular scrutiny for both sides. Such unprecedented territorial access would show the world the true meaning of the concept of openness. The very Soviet willingness to embrace such a concept would reveal their commitment to change.

Where there is cooperation, there can be a broader economic relationship. But economic relations have been stifled by Soviet internal policies. They've been injured by Moscow's practice of using the cloak of commerce to steal technology from the West. Ending discriminatory treatment of U.S. firms would be a helpful step. Trade and financial transactions should take place on a normal commercial basis.

And should the Soviet Union codify its emigration laws in accord with international standards and implement its new laws faithfully, I am prepared to work with Congress for a temporary waiver of the Jackson-Vanik amendment, opening the way to extending Most Favored Nation trade status to the Soviet Union. After that last weighty point, I can just imagine what you were thinking: It had to happen. Your last day in college had to end with yet another political science lecture. *[Laughter]*

In all seriousness, the policy I have just described has everything to do with you.

Today you graduate. You're going to start careers and families. And you will become the leaders of America in the next century. And what kind of world will you know? Perhaps the world order of the future will truly be a family of nations.

It's a sad truth that nothing forces us to recognize our common humanity more swiftly than a natural disaster. I'm thinking, of course, of Soviet Armenia just a few months ago, a tragedy without blame, war-like devastation without war. Our son took our 12-year-old grandson to Yerevan. At the end of the day of comforting the injured and consoling the bereaved, the father and son went to church, sat down together in the midst of the ruins, and wept. How can our two countries magnify this simple expression of caring? How can we convey the good will of our people?

Forty-three years ago, a young lieutenant by the name of Albert Kotzebue, the class of 1945 at Texas A&M, was the first American soldier to shake hands with the Soviets at the bank of the Elbe River. Once again, we are ready to extend our hand. Once again, we are ready for a hand in return. And once again, it is a time for peace.

Thank you for inviting me to Texas A&M. I wish you the very best in years to come. God bless you all. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 3:05 p.m. in G. Rollie White Coliseum. In his opening remarks, he referred to William McKenzie, Perry Adkisson, and William H. Mobley, chairman of the board of regents, chancellor, and president of the university, respectively. The President also referred to Frederick D. McClure, Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs. These remarks were not received in time for inclusion in last week's issue.

Nomination of Jerry M. Hunter To Be General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board

May 12, 1989

The President today nominated Jerry M. Hunter to be General Counsel of the Na-

tional Labor Relations Board for a term of 4 years. He would succeed Rosemary M. Collyer.

Since 1986 Mr. Hunter has served as the director of the Missouri State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Mr. Hunter served as labor counsel for the Kellwood Co., St. Louis, MO. He served with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in St. Louis as a senior trial attorney, 1980-1981, and as a trial attorney, 1979-1980. Mr. Hunter was a field attorney for the National Labor Relations Board in St. Louis, 1977-1979.

Mr. Hunter graduated from the University of Arkansas (B.A., 1974) and the Washington University School of Law (J.D., 1977). He was born July 5, 1952, is married, and currently resides in Jefferson City, MO.

Note: This nomination was not received in time for inclusion in last week's issue.

Remarks at the Alcorn State University Commencement Ceremony in Lorman, Mississippi

May 13, 1989

Thank you all, and especially, my thanks to you, Dr. Washington. You know, last month we commemorated the bicentennial of the American Presidency. And, Walter, I have to tell you, after all these actors in powdered wigs, it is a relief to stand beside someone who really is President Washington. *[Laughter]* Good morning.

But to you and your wonderful faculty here at Alcorn, I just say I am delighted to be here. Incidentally, Dr. Washington's ears should have been burning, because when I rode down on the helicopter from Jackson with the two United States Senators from Mississippi, they were telling me in considerable detail more than I knew from my briefing papers of this man's commitment to excellence. And so, I salute him and his service to this wonderful university.

Lieutenant Governor Dye, it's a pleasure to be with you, sir. I'm, of course, delighted that Thad Cochran and Trent Lott are with us today, a tribute to all here. I'm very pleased that my good friend, Sonny Montgomery, a Congressman whose home is in

Meridian, is here. We're in Congressman Mike Espy's district, and I salute him. Congressman Mike Parker is here, and many other distinguished guests. I also want to say thanks to all of them.

Congratulations also to the families and the friends and the fans of these students. But I think most of all, to the Alcorn State University Class of 1989, we salute you, and I'm proud to be with you. You've been part of what they call the Alcorn family. And this is a day for the family. But it's your own individual families, the mothers and fathers and grandparents gathered here, that I want to congratulate. In a very private way, your years of hard work and your years of sacrifice and, yes, love for your sons and daughters have brought this moment to pass. And I think you, really—although the first round of applause has died now—I think you all really deserve the first round of applause—the parents and the grandparents of the graduates here today.

I know how deadly long graduation speeches can be. I'll never forget Yale University where I went. A man got up, he says, "I'm going to give you a brief graduation speech. And I will choose, because our school has a short name, Y. Y is for youth." He went on for about 30 minutes. "And then it's A, altruism." *[Laughter]* Another 20—L, loyalty. Rushed that off in about 18 minutes. And then, of course, E, for excellence. He concluded about an hour and a half after he started. And there was one person left, his head bent in prayer. And the minister, the speaker, very touched by it, said, "Well, sir, I see that you are praying for these values." The man said, "No, no." He said, "I wasn't praying for the values. I was giving thanks to the Lord that I did not go to Alcorn State University in Lorman, Mississippi." *[Laughter]* I'll try to be a little more considerate.

Dr. David Matthews, in his lovely invocation, alluded to family. He alluded to some of the problems that we face. And the American family has been under siege in recent times. But as the months unfold, I've become more and more certain that the answer to our problems can be found in the strength of the American family. Looking around this room, you can sense the feeling of pride, and it's a powerful force for good.

And as President, I will do everything I can to promote the family: excellence in education, to protect the family in the fight against narcotics, and to reaffirm the family values that brought your kids through these 4 challenging years.

For some American families—those fortunate families where children are raised assuming that they'll have the opportunity to go to college—the drama of today's ceremony is difficult to appreciate. Many of you are the first, though, in your families ever to attend college, let alone stay the course through graduation. And the economic transformation wrought by the historically black colleges such as Alcorn is nothing less than astounding. While 85 percent of the United Negro College Fund alumni come from blue-collar families, almost all go on to professional or managerial positions, and in many cases, they're the first blacks to hold these particular positions. It's an exciting tradition and one of the most underappreciated success stories in America.

It's also a tradition that is close to my heart, because way back in 1948, when I was a senior at Y-A-L-E, 41 years ago, my wife, Barbara—still my wife, Barbara; then she and I had been married just a few years—we began participating in the United Negro College Fund. And in the 40 years since then, we've continued to try to do our small part. And even before becoming President, back in January, just a week before the inauguration, Dr. Washington and some of his colleagues came to Washington, DC, met with me to talk about how the new administration can best support this unique tradition. And some good ideas came out of that gathering. And several are already in effect—begun last month in the meeting that he alluded to when Dr. Washington and others joined me in the Rose Garden to launch the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

And now I understand that several of today's graduates are going to be joining in Federal service—in agriculture, defense, transportation, and other critical areas. And I'm proud of you, and we welcome you. And we need excellence in Federal service; America needs your talents. And that's not just idle talk. Last month's order also directed that the Federal personnel office devel-

op a program to improve recruitment at Alcorn and similar colleges for part-time and summer positions to help people get started in the concept of Federal public service. And I understand that a campaign is underway here now to raise a half a million dollars through a Federal challenge grant program. Recently, I signed an order bringing \$60 million in new funds to boost the endowment matching grants available to schools like Alcorn. As I told the college Presidents who gathered at the White House last month, these new initiatives are just a start. More must be done.

But on a day like today, there is much of which we can be proud. Alcorn has come a long way since 1948. That was the landmark year that Alcorn first earned its "A" rating as an accredited college. And that was the year "The Stretch" was finally paved, a milestone that was resoundingly cheered by the graduating class.

Do you know how many graduated back in 1948? Trivial Pursuit question—how many? Sixty in number, barely a fifth of the total receiving degrees today, a ceremony so small that it fit comfortably into the Oakland Chapel. And like my classmates in Connecticut, many of the men at Alcorn in 1948 were veterans, soldiers who had fought for democracy, many of them serving in segregated units. And like many of you today, the Alcornites of 1948 were graduating with skills that would enable them to feed the hungry, nurse the sick, and reach out to help the young through education.

Future Pittsburgh Steeler Jack Spinks, the first black pro athlete to come out of Mississippi, was getting ready to start his freshman year. He would soon be practicing in a ramshackle wooden building that everyone called the "Old Chicken Coop." And Jack says that when it rained during basketball games, the roof leaked so bad that people had to keep their umbrellas open. The modern field house in which we're gathered today was not then even a dream. And Jack, I am told, is somewhere out here today, and I understand that his youngest son is part of the graduating class.

But these 40 years of schooling that separate father and son, the years that separate them, embrace an era of tremendous

change for Alcorn and for the United States of America, a time of upheaval and, finally, a time of growth, and maybe something like wisdom. Not everything has changed. The threads woven through the fabric at Alcorn, and anyplace where excellence is sought, are what used to be called simple family values. We're not talking about two sets of values. Family values are the same regardless of race, color, or creed. Family values—they're not complicated: honesty, faith, frugality, acceptance of responsibility, the importance of work, a tradition of helping one's neighbor. Martin Luther King argued that "intelligence is not enough." He said, "Intelligence plus character—that is the goal of the true education."

Well, you here at Alcorn are lucky. This is a place where, as your old football coach put it, "the air is a little bit cleaner, the grass is a little bit greener, and the water is a little bit sweeter—it's just a little bit closer to heaven." You see, this place has character. It is a university with a mission. And to paraphrase a new song that's climbing the charts this month, this special, secluded college has been "the wind beneath your wings." And for you and for young Americans graduating all across this country this month, it is time for you to take that wind and soar. And for some of you, I hope there comes a day when you ride those winds into the political arena to fight for what you believe in, to grapple not only with your own dreams but also those of your countrymen.

But politics is hardly the only arena where a new breeze is blowing. Some of you will land in business, maybe even start a business where you can create jobs adding to the opportunity of other Americans. And that's public service, too. Now, business can be pretty rough—and tumble. But America is successful because we're a nation of risk-takers. The Alcorn Braves know that you can't steal second base and keep one foot on first. That's profound. [Laughter] Others will teach the next generation and put wind beneath their wings. Your touchstone should be excellence, accountability, and choice. The educational system must offer parents quality choice in education. Alcorn's a good example. But our schools must also be more accountable, and those of you who will know the joy of helping a child

learn are an important part of that responsibility. Others are headed for health care, agriculture, journalism, the professions. Whatever you choose, it is within you to change the world; and any definition of a successful life must, of course, include serving others.

As each of you begins a new life today, you may fairly ask, Will my future be secure? This isn't just a domestic question; it's a foreign policy question. For the past 40 years, the United States and the Soviet Union have been engaged in a struggle because the Soviets have chosen to stand apart from and opposed to the world family of nations. Yesterday I announced a new policy for the 1990's, one that moves beyond our country just trying to contain the Soviet Union. It sets a goal of bringing the Soviet Union into the world community, a policy of reintegration, if you will. And if we succeed, I can guarantee to you and your kids that the future you know is going to be safer and the world you know will be freer. This I see as a primary objective of any President of the United States of America. As the Soviet Union moves towards greater openness and democratization and as they meet the challenge of responsible international behavior, we will match their steps with steps of our own.

Today every senior here is an educated man or woman, proud, self-assured. With all the cockiness of youth, some of you—I hope most of you—must be feeling like anything is possible today. Well, trust those instincts. Everyone has a dream. Everyone has something to give.

Last month I saw a new movie—maybe some of you all saw it—a movie about baseball and about faith, in which Burt Lancaster ponders the power of hope. And he asks: "Is there enough magic out there in the moonlight to make this dream come true?" Well, I have come to Mississippi today because the magic of America and the magic of our times means believing that your best days—that our best days—are still to come. Born in an era of peace and educated in times of relative prosperity, your generation can look to a new century rich with unimaginable opportunities.

And, yes, there is enough magic out there, enough for all Americans. And, yes,

you can seize the magic with the power of your own hands and with the skills bequeathed to you by this special university. And, yes, just as Alcorn's 1988 yearbook was dedicated to Dr. King, you can honor his memory by doing what he taught this nation to do: to have a dream and to work every day to make that dream come true.

America is proud of you and of your families that you represent. God bless you in the challenge to come. And God bless the United States of America. I am honored to be your guest today. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 11:15 a.m. in the Health and Physical Education Building. In his remarks, he referred to Walter Washington, president of the university; Lt. Gov. Brad Dye; Senators Thad Cochran and Trent Lott; and David Matthews, president of the General Missionary Baptist State Convention of Mississippi.

Interview With Members of the White House Press Corps May 13, 1989

Crisis in Panama

The President. Let me take a couple of questions. But first, a word about Panama, just to be very clear. And if I were speaking to the Panamanian people, I would tell them that the affection of the American people for the people of Panama is still very much intact, strong. Secondly, I would say to the Panama Defense Forces, the PDF, they have a useful role to play, and they will in the future of Panama have a useful role to play. The problem is not the PDF, per se; the problem is Noriega.

And if Noriega were to leave office, we would have good relations with Panama. We would have good relations with the Panama Defense Force. And clearly, the good feelings between the American people and the people of Panama would grow and prosper. And so, I would hope that Noriega would leave and that the results of this election would be recognized. The fraud in the election has been condemned by people all across the world; the European Communi-

ty, leaders in our hemisphere, all the way to Japan—people speaking out in indignation against this thuggery and against what the man has done.

So, I just want to be sure that the people of Panama understand that relations can quickly return to normal if Mr. Noriega will leave and set aside his dictatorship and permit democracy to prevail.

Q. Do you think they have any doubt about that? And aren't you calling for a coup on the part of the PDF? I mean, the Catholic Church in Panama also has basically been saying the same thing to the PDF. Are you saying—

The President. That I just said?

Q. Are you saying that you would like the PDF to get Noriega out?

The President. I would love to see them get him out. We'd like to see him out of there—not just the PDF, the will of the people of Panama.

Q. It sounds like you're calling on the people of Panama to rise up and basically have a revolution. Is that what you're trying to say?

The President. A revolution—the people rose up and spoke in a democratic election, with a tremendous turnout, said what they wanted. The will of the people should not be thwarted by this man and a handful of these Doberman thugs. That's what I'm saying.

Q. What do you think the people should do now?

The President. The people should do everything they can to have the will of the people respected. They ought to heed the international calls, and they ought to just do everything they can to get Mr. Noriega out of there.

Q. Have you been in conversation and contact with President Cerezo and others? Venezuela apparently has offered Noriega asylum. Have you been in contact with the Venezuelans, and do you have thoughts on when and where Noriega should go?

The President. No, but I have no doubt that countries would receive him.

Q. Why, have you had any assurances indirectly on that?

The President. Well, I have a habit of not liking to go into detail with what I talk to others about. But I'm just confident that

they would receive him, and I think Noriega knows this, too.

Q. You said the other day that you would not favor dropping the drug indictments. But if he were to go to someplace that, either through prearrangement or postarrangement, did not have extradition arrangements with the U.S., how would you feel about that?

The President. Well, that could well be an answer. That could be a solution.

Q. What? Going to a country that—

The President. Yes, because if he has—no, he was saying, if there was a country that prohibited extradition—and he ought to think about that.

Q. Would you allow him to go to a country—

The President. —think we have any control over that.

Q. Would you allow him into a country that didn't have an extradition—

The President. He can go anywhere he wants. But I am obligated as the President of the United States to respect our laws and to go forward on fulfilling obligations under the law. But if he went to a place where there wasn't any extradition treaty, then that would be a different situation than if he went to a place where there was an extradition treaty.

Q. Do you care which one he does?

The President. Yes, I'd like him to—well, I care that he does whatever it is that it takes to get him out of there right now. And that's what I'd like to see happen.

Q. —more than getting him—

The President. I think it's right for the people of Panama. It's right for the democracies in this hemisphere. You cannot have an election that is blatantly stolen, where people that win are beaten up by thugs.

Q. So far, you have struck out—and so did President Reagan—in trying to get him out of power. Do you have any other options?

The President. No.

Q. Well, they haven't been successful.

The President. Still at the plate, and we'll stay at the plate until we can help the people of Panama have the democracy for which they spoke so articulately in an election. And we're not going to give up on it.

Q. This effort will not be a success until he leaves, right?

The President. No effort can be a success until he leaves. That's right.

Q. A couple of days ago, you said that the goal of your sending those extra troops down there was to protect American lives. Now you seem to be adding a new, much more outspoken dimension to your intention here, which is to see Noriega leave and leave—

The President. I'm not changing the definition of the role of the American troops at all.

Q. Have you have any contact with him indirectly, sir, in the last 2 days?

The President. Last 2 days? No.

Q. How about directly—

The President. No, you asked the question properly.

Q. How does it feel personally, after over a year of seeing this drag on—[inaudible]—now this thing comes to a head? How does it feel when you read the accounts and see the pictures?

The President. See, I think there's a whole new ingredient in Panama, regarding the relationship with Panama. And the ingredient is the election. And I think the election made so clear that the people want democracy and made so clear that that democracy is being thwarted by one man that that in itself could be the catalyst for removing Noriega.

Now, why do I say that? Because, heretofore, you have not heard the neighboring countries around Panama speaking up. Now they're speaking up loud and clear. You have not heard the Church as indignant as it is now. You have not seen the EC [European Community], our friends in Europe, speaking up and denouncing what happened. And I think the Japanese weighed in on this. So, I think this is a very different climate now and one much more conducive to possible change, because the people spoke so overwhelmingly, and heretofore, that has not been quite as clear. Never underestimate the power of the people, even though their will seems to have been frustrated short-run.

Q. Do you think the OAS [Organization of American States] will do something on Wednesday?

The President. Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International], I would hope

useful role for the Panamanian Defense Force, in their own internal security and for their own—any threat they might feel they had to the external security.

Q. Mr. President, has the PDF—

The President. I really do have to go.

Q. If the PDF asked for U.S. military help, how can we respond? What would we do?

The President. Asked for it to do what?

Q. If they asked for military support—the PDF asks for military support from the United States.

The President. Support for what?

Q. Military troops.

The President. For what purpose?

Q. To move in on Noriega.

The President. If the PDF asks for support to get rid of Noriega, they wouldn't need support from the United States to get rid of Noriega. He's one man, and they have a well-trained force. That's my—

Q. What about if—[inaudible]—opposition asked for military support?

The President. I've outlined what we're doing. I've outlined what we're doing. I'd love to see this be resolved diplomatically. And when you have overwhelming world opinion on your side, maybe something is possible in the short-range future that has not been possible over the difficult past.

It's been a great pleasure.

Short-Range Nuclear Forces in Europe

Q. Do you still expect a smooth summit in terms of resolving the missile issue?

The President. We'll work it out.

Q. This is Panama day.

The President. No, no, it's a good question. It will work out. This alliance is strong.

Note: The interview began at 1:21 p.m. on board Air Force One. Helen Thomas, United Press International; Rita Beamish, Associated Press; Frank Sesno, Cable News Network; Joe Walsh, NBC/Mutual Radio; and Steve Kurkjian, Boston Globe participated in the interview.

Remarks at the Mississippi State University Commencement Ceremony in Starkville, Mississippi

May 13, 1989

Congratulations to you. Thank you all very much. President Zacharias and members of the board of trustees, members of the distinguished faculty, administrators, friends, soon to be graduates, I can't tell you how much I appreciate that warm Bulldog welcome. Before I get too far into these remarks, I don't believe I've ever heard a more beautiful or remarkable rendition of the "Star Spangled Banner." Richard Gaddis—just wonderful. And thank you all for the warmth of this welcome here today. And I am very honored and privileged to address your commencement.

I was at Alcorn State, another part of this great State, earlier on. And I told them that I was reminded of my own graduation, because I could see on the faces of some of these kids the apprehension about the President coming here and how long they might have to endure the message. And I was reminded of a graduation at Yale, and the speaker got up and went on and on. He finally—at the beginning he said, "Yale—Y is for youth." He talked about that for 20 minutes. "A is for altruism"—18. "L is for loyalty"—32 minutes. "E is for excellence." Finished his speech—there was only one person left, head down in prayer. And the speaker said, "Were you praying for those values?" He said, "No, sir, I was giving thanks that I didn't go to Mississippi State University." [Laughter]

I want to say what a great honor it is to see a longtime family friend, one of the great patriots of this or any other era, the Honorable John Stennis, who resides right here on this campus. Judge Stennis, Senator Stennis, call him what you will. He doesn't merely hail from Mississippi: He is Mississippi. And his service to the United States of America will not be forgotten. Now, I wondered whether we could ever fill those big shoes. But I say this not as a partisan but as an observer of some time, as President Zacharias said, of the public scene. And you have two great United States Senators in Thad Cochran and in Trent Lott, and I'm proud to be with them here today. And I

salute the two Members of Congress that are with us today. One of them, Congressman Montgomery, and I were elected to Congress on the same day. I'm delighted he's here. His great-grandfather, Colonel W.B. Montgomery, was instrumental in rebuilding Mississippi after the war, and he played a major role in founding this university. And so, this afternoon I want to recognize those pioneering efforts and to salute my dear friend, the colonel's great-grandson, your own Congressman, Sonny Montgomery. He always kids me that I win only when I'm wearing my Mississippi State shorts. I brought them along today with a plea: Can't we do better than this? [Laughter] Twenty years. If you don't do better than that by me, you're going to get this. [Laughter]

[At this point, the President held up an old, worn pair of Mississippi State exercise shorts and indicated that if they were not replaced by something better that he would wear shorts from the University of Mississippi, the rival school.]

You know, I come from a State where we like to sing "The Eyes of Texas Are Upon You." Well, today, my friends, the eyes of America are upon Starkville, Mississippi. For we meet, to begin with, at a special school, special because for 109 years MSU has made education a lasting legacy and opportunity its bequest. We gather, also, in a very special State, special for its people. You realize that who we are matters more than what we have. And you value home and family and tradition and service to country.

I thought of that today as Air Force One brought me to Mississippi, and of how, for me, this afternoon also marks another journey, back to some of my own pivotal years, the years I spent as an undergraduate. It was 41 years ago next month that I, too, received my degree, 1948. In 1948 there were only 172,000 television sets owned in the entire United States of America. Milton Berle was "Mr. Television," taking pies in the face. Harry Truman was Mr. President, giving 'em hell. And in many ways, it was a different America: less congestion, less pollution, less high tech. Pac Man was a camper, not a video game. [Laughter] And we had problems, sure: at home, gas short-

ages and housing problems and veterans adjusting to domestic life after World War II. Abroad, the Cold War had turned frigid. The Communist bloc was solidifying. China and the Middle East were rent asunder by war. And in a Europe torn by conflicting ideologies, the Soviets were blockading West Berlin. And yet, with the end of World War II, America was unified as few could have imagined. I'm sure many of you have seen that famous Life magazine photo that captured the spirit of those times: the sailor in Times Square embracing a woman in the mass exultation of V-J Day, a victory for freedom that came after so much sacrifice. Like the woman swept off her feet, the spirit of rejoicing, and more importantly the limitless possibilities of America, swept us all. And I, too, felt that sense of idealism and opportunity and headed on out with Barbara—headed out to Texas to make the most of the American Dream.

But today I look back upon those times, and I am struck by the wonder of how much this country has achieved. What newly married vet in his early twenties could have envisioned just how wide the golden door of opportunity would swing in four short decades? And I ask myself, what made this achievement possible? What caused America's technological and scientific advance, a prosperity and power unprecedented in world history? One thing, I believe, is what Mississippi's own William Faulkner called "the old verities and truths of the heart." My friends, it is these verities that in 1948 allowed us to meet our problems together. We took pride in our identity as a nation and solace in our faith in God. And above all, we believed in the simple, the basic truths like kindness and civility, self-sacrifice and courage, compassion and concern for others, timeless values which span the generations, values which show that America is great because America is good.

An old saying notes how "the world has turned over many times." It has since I graduated. The postwar period has given way to a new world, a world still perilous, but alive with prospects for peace and with the certainty of change. Yesterday at Texas A&M in Bryan, Texas, I talked of that change, of a new policy that moves beyond

containment of the Soviet Union. And the new policy seeks to bring the Soviet Union into the family of nations, a policy, if you will, of reintegration. And as the Soviet Union moves toward greater openness and democratization, and as they meet the challenge of responsible international behavior, we will match their steps with steps of our own. And if we succeed, the future of every graduate today is going to be safer. The world we know will be more free. We can dedicate ourselves then to helping others even more.

Yet there are some things that haven't changed since 1948. Our values haven't. We see these values everywhere: a church-based child-care center, choir practice, or the PTA. And they uplift American society, for they reflect the tenets of "Do Unto Others," tenets I respect and which I will try hard to serve as President of the United States. And they are the values of America's good, quiet, decent people, Americans who know that we are not the sum of our possessions but of how we conduct ourselves. And these people form the heart of our society. And they enrich its central unit: the family. Here these values play a special role, for they teach that life is not a celebration of self and our fate is not divisible.

As I mentioned to the graduating class at Alcorn, I will do nothing as President, nothing at all, to weaken our society by weakening the fundamental role of family in our society. Instead, I will do all I can to emphasize its importance and to reinforce its role. I've been very lucky—a wonderful wife and five great kids. They're through college. And I remember receiving letters from them, and there would always be that "P.S." at the bottom, those three little words, "Please Send Money," that special bond between parents at home and kids away at school. I expect these parents have never, ever received a letter like that.

Five kids and 11 lively grandkids—and by themselves, they could field the Bulldogs' entire pitching staff. And I understand you people with the earphones staying plugged in to the baseball game. [Laughter] If I were sitting up there, I'd be doing exactly the same thing. [Laughter] Never say that Mississippians do not have their priorities sorted out right. [Laughter]

But like all kids, ours provide a Rubik Cube of questions. And like most families, they supply that love and allegiance which make us more fulfilled. And, believe me, sometimes we need that loyalty. I'm reminded of the alumnus who sent his coach a telegram before the big game. It read: "Remember, coach, we're all behind you—win or tie." [Laughter]

The individual is important, but the family unit can be our secret weapon and our shield. And as President, I want to strengthen it. To help the family, we must keep America prosperous, strong, and free. We must stop the scourge of drug abuse, and we will. We must build an educational system which invests in our children. And for those who, for whatever reason—sickness, poverty, the death of a loved one—feel alone and isolated, let us become their family, not in a legal sense but in a human sense: helping, supporting, caring for our neighbor.

Today millions of Americans are doing just that: giving of themselves and helping others. And we term their work voluntarism, or community service. For they show how the definition of a successful life must include serving others.

The French writer Jean Cocteau was once asked what he would take if his house were on fire and he could remove only one thing. "I would take the fire," he replied. [Laughter] He liked what worked. Well, so do I. Community service works because it's real, not abstract. It makes achievements feasible. Compassion helps one child escape heroin addiction. Generosity allows another to eat a decent meal. And through faith in God, still another overcomes the curse of bigotry and hatred.

And that's why I have created the Office of National Service, which will enlist new volunteers to help meet unmet social needs. Project Victory, or Mission Impossible? Look to the heroes of today for an answer—look to David Pettry, an MSU agronomist who has traveled around the world to nurture soil management; or Steve Cooper, who works in Starkville's Help Find the Children campaign; or Donnie Prisock—Dr. Donnie—a quadriplegic who earned his Ph.D. and who counsels handicapped students right here at this school. Heroes?

Every one. For they know that the private sector—and individuals—have the resources and the responsibility to confront issues like hunger and health care, drug abuse and teen pregnancy. A famous adage says that "Luck is the residue of design." Well, America's luck can be the residue of voluntarism's design.

My friends, you've worked hard and studied and struggled for 4 years, and now you've endured the hardest part: listening to the commencement address. [Laughter] And I haven't even begun. Let's see, Y-M-I-S. [Laughter]

But let me leave you with the thought that Mississippi has given America some indelible leaders: in politics, John Stennis; in publishing, Eugene Butler; in entertainment, country's Jerry Clower. And always, you've treasured Faulkner's "verities and truths of the heart." Community service—national service—reflects those verities: "love and honor and pride and compassion and sacrifice," values which can ennoble the family and American society at large. So, let Faulkner's "verities of the heart" be our values, not merely for this generation but for future generations. And inspired by America's good, quiet, decent people, let us help enrich America so that America can continue to enrich the world.

Good luck to each one of you. My heartfelt congratulations. May your future be worthy of your dreams. And may you always say, as I do now, God bless the United States of America. Thank you for inviting me. Thanks a lot.

Note: The President spoke at 3:22 p.m. on Thurman field. He was introduced by Donald W. Zacharias, president of the university.

Remarks at a Fundraising Reception for Senator Mitch McConnell in Lexington, Kentucky

May 13, 1989

What a great United States Senator you have, and how impressive this turnout is, which will guarantee his reelection. I couldn't be more pleased to be here, and

I'm pleased to see these three distinguished Members of the Congress here. You may not remember this ancient history, but Hal Rogers was my Kentucky State chairman in my quest for the Presidency. And what a job that guy did, I'll tell you. And I want to pay my respects to your own Congressman—your own on the turf right here—those of you from the Lexington area—Larry Hopkins, who's with us tonight and doing a great job in Washington. And long before he got into politics, I was a Jim Bunning fan. And now I'm even more of a Jim Bunning fan, I'll tell you. And I want to pay my respects to Bob Gable, our current State party chairman. I'm delighted he's here, and the other party officials. And of course, I'd be remiss if I didn't in a personal way pay my respects to Will and Sarah Farish and to my old friend, Lee Brown. Give them a job to do, and it gets done. And I am just delighted to be here with all three of them.

Spring in the Blue Grass State, racing at Churchill Downs, and voting for Mitch McConnell—it doesn't get much better than that, wherever you are. Senator, your supporters have tonight given very generously to your campaign, and I know what it is that everyone here wants from me in return. Too late. All six puppies are spoken for. [Laughter] But I'll let you in on a secret. The biggest secret in town is that Will Farish's springer spaniel—or English spaniel is actually Millie's boyfriend. [Laughter] Up to now we've tried to keep his name out of the press, though. [Laughter] I think it's okay now, though, to reveal his name—Tug Farish III. [Laughter] Just what my elitist image name—puppies with Roman numerals after their names. [Laughter]

But here we are in Kentucky. You may have read that the pups are sleeping, or have been, on the Washington Post and the New York Times. [Laughter] The first time in history that those papers have been used to prevent leaks. [Laughter]

Will and I—you got to—we'll confess it: We're partial to those English spaniels—Millie, Tug, the puppies, and all that. But when I arrived in Kentucky tonight, I saw the strangest thing: bloodhounds, everywhere, searching for your former Senator

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FILE FOLDER TITLE: Tom Anderson Campaign Rally 10/12/89 [OA 6270]	
TRANSFERRED BY: JGP	DATE OF TRANSFER: 7/17/96
RECEIVED BY: <i>P. A. Whitefield</i>	DATE RECEIVED 7/17/96

Vote for Tom Anderson on October 3.



“We need Tom Anderson in Congress. Tom has experience where it counts — experience working in Congress to serve the people of South Mississippi. I urge you to get out and vote for Tom on Tuesday, October 3.”

*Trent Lott
United States Senator*

Dear Mississippian:

Let me ask you to make a special effort to vote for me on Tuesday, October 3.

I'm committed to serving you in Congress. I'll join President Bush in his war against drugs. I'll fight to save jobs and create new ones. I'll work to upgrade our children's education. And, I'll stand up for our conservative values. I know how to get the job done from day one.

This is a close race. Your vote can make the difference.

Please get out there to vote early and take your family and friends to the polls on Tuesday. I know I can depend on you.

Sincerely,



Tom Anderson

Paid for by the Tom Anderson for Congress Committee.

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**Vote for Tom Anderson
on October 3.**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
October 4, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR PRE-ADVANCE PARTICIPANTS

FROM: JOHN G. KELLER, JR. *JK*
SUBJECT: PRE-ADVANCE TO HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI AND
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Attached for your information is a list of participants and an outline schedule for the Pre-Advance to Hattiesburg, Mississippi and New York, New York on Wednesday, October 4, 1989.

PARTICIPANTS

Office of Presidential Advance

Jay Parmer, Assistant Director of Presidential Advance
for Special Projects
Gary Fendler, Deputy Director of Presidential Advance for Press
Gordon James, Lead Advance Representative for Hattiesburg, MS
Barbara Jobe, Trip Coordinator

United States Secret Service

Lew Merletti, Assistant Special Agent in Charge

White House Military Office

LCDR John Stufflebeem, Navy Aide to The President
Capt. Nick Schubert, HMX Advance
Major Steve Riewerts, AFI Advance - drop in New York

Office of Political Affairs

Bruce Stebbins, Associate Director

Office of Communications

Peggy Dooley, Researcher

White House Communications Agency

Capt. Jim Bintzler, Operations Officer
Capt. Warren Snow, Trip Officer - drop in Hattiesburg, Mississippi
SFC Elaine Jackson - drop in Hattiesburg, Mississippi
CDR Roger Free, Trip Officer - drop in New York, New York
Capt. Marie Roby - drop in New York, New York

PRE-ADVANCE SCHEDULE

Wednesday, October 4, 1989

7:25 am Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

7:55 am Vans arrive Andrews Air Force Base.

8:00 am C-9 departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

(Flying Time: 2 Hours 20 Minutes)

(Time Change: Back 1 Hour)

(Food Service: Breakfast)

9:20 am Airplane arrives Pine Belt Regional Airport,
(C.D.T.) Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Met By:

Tim Carpenter or Richard Travis
Campaign Manager, Tom Anderson for Congress
Committee
601/264-5505

NOTE: C-9 will be parked at Miller - Wills
Aviation. 601/544-0951

9:25 am Proceed to Site Surveys.

12:05 pm Conclude Site Surveys and proceed to Pine Belt
Regional Airport.

12:25 pm Arrive Pine Belt Regional Airport and proceed
to board C-9.

12:30 pm Depart Hattiesburg, Mississippi en route New York,
(C.D.T.) New York.

(Flying Time: 2 Hours 30 Minutes)

(Time Change: Ahead 1 Hour)

(Food Service: Lunch)

4:00 pm
(E.D.T.)

Arrive LaGuardia International Airport, New York,
New York.

Met By:

Ms. Theresa Larson
212/408-2363

NOTE: C-9 will be parked at Butler Aviation.
718/476-5226

4:05 pm

Proceed to Site Surveys.

6:30 pm

Conclude Site Surveys and proceed to LaGuardia
International Airport.

6:55 pm

Arrive LaGuardia International Airport and proceed
to board C-9.

7:00 pm

Depart New York, New York en route Andrews Air
Force Base.

(Flying Time: 50 Minutes)

(Time Change: None)

(Food Service: Dinner)

7:50 pm

Arrive Andrews Air Force Base and proceed to
board Vans.

7:55 pm

Depart Andrews Air Force Base en route West
Basement.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

8:25 pm

Arrive West Basement.

BIOGRAPHY

For the past sixteen years, Tom Anderson has served as Senator Trent Lott's right hand man in Washington. As Lott's Chief of Staff in both the House of Representatives and the U. S. Senate, he has developed an indepth knowledge of Capitol Hill.

Anderson was born on March 17th, 1946, in Gulfport, Mississippi. He attended Gulfport High School and received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Mississippi in 1968.

He was a Mississippi delegate to the 1976 Republican National Convention. In 1983, Anderson became President Ronald Reagan's youngest U. S. Ambassador appointee. Anderson was confirmed by the United States Senate to serve as Ambassador to the six Eastern Caribbean countries.

Anderson was the Reagan Administration's point man for drug interdiction in the Eastern Caribbean. He help coordinate an interdepartmental drug effort which utilized the Navy, the Customs Service, the Drug Enforcement Agency and the U. S. Coast Guard as well as various agencies within the Department of Justice.

Following his foreign service, Anderson returned to reassume his position as Chief of Staff to Trent Lott. He has played an instrumental role in assisting Trent Lott in working to protect social security benefits for senior citizens, battling the drug war, and securing quality jobs for the people of Mississippi.

Anderson and his wife, the former Katherine Milner, reside in Gulfport, Mississippi, where he is a member of First Presbyterian Church. Anderson has been actively involved with civic, youth, and business interest in South Mississippi.

**TOM
ANDERSON
FOR CONGRESS**

P.O. Box 1772 • Gulfport, MS 39502-1772

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, October 4, 1989

Contact: Charles Busby
Phone: 863-3030

ANDERSON UNVEILS LOCAL PHASE OF DRUG PLAN

South Mississippi congressional candidate Tom Anderson today unveiled a two-part plan to modernize and upgrade drug interdiction efforts off our own coastline.

As South Mississippi's next congressman, Anderson would work to improve our drug surveillance and enforcement capabilities in two ways:

1. Tom would push for installation of two sea-based aerostat radar stations to close the drug surveillance gap in the Gulf of Mexico.

"Many of the illegal drugs imported from South America are smuggled across our border in boats and low-flying, small aircraft that have been able to evade detection by ground-based radar," Anderson said. "Downlook radars, suspended from tethered balloons (aerostats), have been effective in detecting this traffic. They are currently in operation or being installed on our land border with Mexico, from California to Texas, and in the Caribbean, from Florida to Puerto Rico. The last remaining open corridor is through a radar coverage gap across the Gulf of Mexico."

One aerostat radar station has been funded. Hamm Industries of Mississippi is performing repair and modification of the drilling rig that will be used as the sea-based platform.

2. Tom would work with the Bush Administration to acquire two modern, sophisticated patrol boats for the Gulfport Coast Guard Station in place of the Acushnet, which the Coast Guard plans to move to California because of the cutter's age.

"The United States Coast Guard is valuable to our area's ability to combat the flow of cocaine and other illegal drugs from South America," Anderson said. "They are valuable to us in many other ways, too, but I consider them particularly necessary if we are going to be serious about fighting drugs."

Anderson, who helped coordinate President Reagan's drug-fighting efforts as Ambassador in the eastern Caribbean, was instrumental as Senator Trent Lott's Chief of Staff in getting

(More)

(Page 2)

the first aerostat radar station accepted by the Department of Defense and funded from reprogrammed 1989 funds. As Congressman, Anderson would work with the Bush Administration, as well as Senators Lott and Thad Cochran, to get the second radar station funded. Anderson also would make acquisition of additional patrol boats a top priority of his first term.

Anderson warned, however, that interdiction efforts will not work alone. He said they must be complemented by tougher laws, treatment for addicts and better education and economic development efforts.

"The war against drugs must be fought on all fronts," Anderson said. "Radar and patrol boats in the Gulf ... treatment centers in the communities ... education programs in our schools and churches ... all of these things, together with tougher laws and the death penalty for drug lords, will send the message to everyone that the American people are serious about fighting drugs."

The two-part plan is the local phase of Anderson's drug platform. Anderson unveiled the first phase, a 3-Point Battle Plan, on September 20. Highlights of that plan include the death penalty for drug lords; U.S. military support to fight drug cartels; and promotion of the Drug Czar to the President's Cabinet.

###

What leading Republicans are saying about Tom Anderson.

"This is an important election for Mississippi and the nation. We need an effective, experienced conservative like Tom Anderson who will work with Trent Lott, myself and President Bush to make a difference for Mississippi in Congress."

U.S. Senator Thad Cochran

"Tom Anderson has worked all of his life for Mississippi and for the values that the Republican Party represents. His experience and conservative values will be a strong voice for us in Washington."

***Evelyn McPhail,
Republican State Chairman***

"We all need Tom Anderson to fight for us in Congress. He will work with me to fight drugs and hold the line on taxes. Tom has the know-how and experience to be an effective representative for South Mississippi on day one."

U.S. Senator Trent Lott

**VOTE TOM ANDERSON FOR CONGRESS
Tuesday, October 3rd, 1989
Polls are open from 7:00am to 7:00pm**



P.O. Box 1772 • Gulfport, MS 39502-1772

Dear Friend,

On Tuesday, October 3rd, we'll be electing a new congressman to represent us in Washington. The choice we have to make could not be clearer.

I am the only candidate who is committed to continuing the conservative, Republican leadership begun by Ronald Reagan and George Bush.

As a fifth generation Mississippian, I know the values and dreams that we share for our families.

I will fight for tougher laws against drug users and the death penalty for drug kingpins. I will oppose any new or increased taxes. And, I will support a strong national defense.

I also know the special problems we face here in Mississippi. To improve our schools, I am committed to "Excellence in Education." I will fight to protect our Social Security benefits for our elderly. And, as a small businessman, I know what it takes to bring jobs to Mississippi.

With my experience in Washington and serving as an U.S. Ambassador, I won't need any "on the job training." I will be on the job, serving you, from day one. I hope that I can count on your support and vote on October 3rd. I thank you for your help and confidence.

Warmest regards,



Tom Anderson
Republican Candidate for Congress

Paid for by Tom Anderson for Congress Committee

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**Have they
failed
us?**

LIBERAL VALUES and

Mike Moore



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We in South Mississippi hold dear our traditional conservative values. We believe in faith, family, hard work and keeping our promises. We know right from wrong and we know good from bad. But do Mike Moore and Gene Taylor support our conservative values? Look at the facts. You be the judge.

1. AFL-CIO ENDORSEMENT

Mike Moore and Gene Taylor have been endorsed by the liberal labor bosses of the AFL-CIO. The bosses endorsed Mike Moore in his races for Congress and Attorney General. The bosses endorsed Gene Taylor when he ran against Larkin Smith for Congress.

(Source: UPI, 9/22/87; Biloxi Sun-Herald, 11 7 88)

Don't be fooled. The eastern liberal, big labor bosses don't support candidates with thousands of dollars without expecting something in return. They expect both Taylor and Moore to fight for higher taxes, more federal spending and bigger federal deficits.

2. LIBERAL SUPPORT

Gene Taylor and Mike Moore both stood with liberal Democrats Wayne Dowdy and Mike Dukakis in 1988. Moore was a delegate to the Democrat convention that nominated Dukakis. Taylor stood by Dukakis and Dowdy, leaders of the national liberal Democrat party, during his last Congressional race. Both Moore and Taylor ran with the most liberal party platform in American history.

(Source: Jackson Clarion-Ledger, 7/21/88 and Jackson Clarion-Ledger, 6/18/88)

3. PAID OFF ACLU

Mike Moore and Gene Taylor paid our hard-earned state tax dollars to the ultra-liberal American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). Attorney General Mike Moore didn't fight the ACLU when they forced Mississippi to stop a ten-year Christmas tradition of lighting a cross as a sign of goodwill toward man. Mike Moore asked the Mississippi Senate to pay the ACLU's \$23,373 legal fees; Gene Taylor voted YES.

(Source: Jackson Clarion-Ledger, 3/27/88; 1989 Senate Journal, p. 1917 vote on HB 1428)

They've t

FAILED LEADERSHIP?



Gene Taylor

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Mike Moore and Gene Taylor are professional politicians. They've repeatedly promised to get the job done, but they failed. Most importantly, have they failed us on the crucial issue of fighting drugs?

4. WEAK ON DRUGS

Despite the growing violence of drugs against the people of Mississippi, Mike Moore and Gene Taylor oppose get tough policies.

Moore brags of a 99% conviction rate. In fact he plea-bargained so many cases, "convicted" drug dealers served no hard time.

(Source: Circuit Court Docket Nos. 86-10418, 87-10114, 86-10529 and 86-10531)

And, Moore's work was so sloppy, the State Supreme Court has overturned 40% of his reported cases that were appealed.

(Source: Westlaw Legal Research Service, 9/7/89)

In 1988, Gene Taylor said "I think it's crazy that we continue to spend money in law enforcement..." and called the late Congressman Larkin Smith's idea to create a multinational anti-drug patrol to stop drugs at their source, "naive and childlike."

(Source: Biloxi Sun Herald, 8/6/88)

We can't afford to have weak liberal leadership, especially on drugs, from our next Congressman.

5. SHAMEFUL MISCONDUCT

To get elected as Attorney General, Moore pledged, "I will not leave the Attorney General's job until I've accomplished for the people of Mississippi everything I can possibly do there."

(Source: 8/24/87 debate with Dale Danks and UPI 9/22/87)

Now, less than two years later, Moore has broken his pledge by running for Congress.

Moore's actions as DA were called "shameful" and in "violation of due process" by two well respected judges. Moore strong-armed a grand jury to indict a Jackson County deputy sheriff and paid \$91,000 to a jailed gambling operator in exchange for testimony.

(Source: MS PRESS, 6/12/88; 4/24/88)

6. INEFFECTIVE

Gene Taylor must not like serving us in the Mississippi Senate. He keeps running for Congress. Maybe it's because he's ineffective. Although Mississippi's education system ranks near bottom nationally, Taylor tried to close down 4 of our 8 universities. Luckily, our Senate saw Taylor as a gadfly and his bill to close respected schools like the Mississippi University for Women went nowhere.

(Source: UPI, 1/10/86, 1986 Senate Journal)

When alcohol abuse is a serious problem among our teenagers, Taylor was only one of two Senators who tried to keep the drinking age at 18. We're lucky our Senate raised the drinking age to 21 and defeated Taylor's effort.

(1985 Senate Journal, SB 2005)

ailed us.

They're just not up to the job.

Photocopy-Preservation

Gene Taylor and Mike Moore have no Washington experience. They haven't worked in Congress. They don't know how to get results for us in Washington.

Based on their records, they would not continue

the tradition of strong, conservative leadership we've come to expect from our Congressman.

We can't afford to wait for our Congressman to learn the ropes. We need a Congressman who can start working for us from day one.

Ready and Rarin' to GO
for Mississippi!



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Committee

TOM ANDERSON

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Tom Anderson

Experience Where it Counts!



Mississippi Native

- Tom Anderson, 43, was born in Gulfport and is the son of Hully and Libba Anderson
- Fifth Generation Mississippian
- Graduated from Gulfport High School in 1964 and from the University of Mississippi in 1968

Record of Public Service

- Chief of Staff for former Congressman and now Senator Trent Lott for sixteen years
- Served as President Reagan's youngest U.S. Ambassador
- As Ambassador in the Eastern Caribbean, Anderson coordinated the U.S. efforts to pinpoint and stop drug traffic
- Worked personally to create U.S. Coast Guard Station in Harrison County to fight drug traffic

Cares About Us

- Member of First Presbyterian Church in Gulfport
- Actively involved in various business and community interests in South Mississippi

Vote for Tom Anderson on October 3.

Paid for by the National Republican Congressional Committee.
Authorized by Tom Anderson for Congress Committee.

Photocopy-Preservation

Tom Anderson — Ready t

Tom Anderson has a special feeling about South Mississippi and our people. He's proud to have been born and reared here. Tom's family has been in Mississippi for five generations.

As a child in Gulfport, Tom learned the strong Mississippi traditional family values that have made him an effective public servant today. Devotion to the church, family, community, and hard work are the fabric of his upbringing.

Mississippi Backbone

Tom learned from his parents, Hully and Libba, that you can strive to be anything you want to be and, if you work hard, you can achieve it.

Tom has lived by this principle, and his life is a success story of what the children of South Mississippi can achieve.

He began working part-time in junior high school as a clerk at Hancock bank. He continued working summers at Hancock Bank while attending college.

In the summer of 1970, Tom married his high school sweetheart, Kathryn Milner of Gulfport. Together they worked, he as a bank clerk and she as a teacher.

His good college friend Trent Lott called on him to manage a successful campaign for Congress in 1972. Kathryn and Tom joined Trent and Tricia in Washington to work for us.

Devoted Service

For sixteen years as Trent Lott's Chief of Staff, Tom has shared our special concerns while getting us results in Congress.

Tom believes our greatest resource in South Mississippi is our people. From one end of South Mississippi to the other, Tom Anderson has worked for and with the foresters, the welders, the shrimpers, the school teachers, the small businessmen, the farmers, the policemen, and people from all walks of life. Tom knows us. He believes in us.

That's why he's spent his life working for us. He's worked alongside Trent Lott to make South Mississippi the most prosperous area in the entire state.

While in Washington, Tom has kept close ties to personally help us and our communities at home. He has been an active member since childhood of the First Presbyterian Church of Gulfport. He's been involved with many community and business activities here at home.

Tom Anderson can put his experience to work for us in the future. He knows the backroads of South Mississippi as well as the hallways of Congress. He's qualified to make the difference in our future — and he will!

Pledge for the Future

As our Congressman, Tom pledges to work with his friend Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney to keep open the Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant near Picayune. He'll work to save the 1,700 jobs there in Hancock County.

Tom will work to repeal the surtax on catastrophic health insurance. He'll stand up against anyone who wants to add a



Serve, Qualified to Make the Difference

Photocopy-Preservation

tax to Social Security. He's committed to protecting our senior citizens and the benefits they deserve.

Tom will use his expertise to promote South Mississippi in business boardrooms across the country. He knows how to mold a partnership between businessmen, educators, elected officials and workers to bring more and better jobs home.

Tom has learned well at Trent Lott's side that a Congressman can provide the leadership to make a positive

difference in our lives.

Tom knows the people in the Bush Administration and he has worked with the very people who will be making the decisions about our future. He already shares our concerns and knows how to get results.

Experience Working For Us

We need a Congressman who can hit the ground running. A Congressman who doesn't need to be trained. Tom knows how to make things happen.

For the future of our children and the future of our community, elect Tom Anderson to Congress on October 3rd.



TOM
A
ANDERSON
FOR CONGRESS



Tom Anderson — Mississippi Roots

Young Tom and his sister Lindley; Tom with his bike and dog in front of the Anderson home, one-year old Tom; Tom's grade school graduation; Tom as a young boy; Tom with the Anderson family where he's pictured standing next to his mother, Libba Anderson; Tom and Kathryn on their wedding day; and President Reagan with Kathryn and Tom Anderson at the White House.

Tom Anderson

Proven Experience Working For Us

Photocopy-Preservation

Tom Anderson knows how to make Washington work for us. He's spent the last sixteen years working alongside Trent Lott on behalf of the people of South Mississippi.

With the tragic loss of Larkin Smith, we cannot afford to train a Congressman about our problems here in Mississippi or how to get things done in Washington. We need a Congressman who can get the job done for us from day one. We need Tom Anderson.

A Lifetime of Service

Tom Anderson stood alongside Trent Lott when Lott was sworn in as our Congressman in 1973. Tom has been at Trent's side every step of the way as his Chief of Staff through five Presidents. Anderson has been on the front lines fighting our battles in Congress and helping make our lives better here in Mississippi.

Tom fought the system to protect Social Security benefits for our senior citizens. He's helped bring us jobs by working to get government contracts to Ingalls and other employers and to expand the Stennis Center. He's worked with our shrimpers, our businessmen, our teachers and our farmers. He understands our problems and shares our dreams for the future.

There's no comparison to the experience he can bring us as our next Congressman.

A Place in History

Anderson worked round the clock to make the Reagan Revolution a reality in Congress to benefit us in Mississippi and all Americans. The Reagan Revolution that brought us lower taxes, a strong defense and a growing economy.

As early as 1976, Anderson saw the wisdom in Reagan's vision. Working with Trent Lott, a key Congressional leader, Anderson helped create the founding policies that have set America on the right course.

Anderson worked in Congress to help stop the tax and spend policies of the liberal Democrats. Tom worked behind the scenes to cut our taxes, create more and better jobs in Mississippi, to upgrade the education of our children and to focus national and state efforts in the war against crime and drugs.

In fact, President Ronald Reagan chose Tom Anderson to be his point man in the war against drugs in the Eastern Caribbean. In 1983, Tom Anderson became President Reagan's youngest U.S. Ambassador.

As Ambassador, Anderson coordinated the United States' efforts to pinpoint and stop the flow of drugs into our country through the Caribbean. He worked first hand with the Navy, Customs Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, and Coast Guard to fight back the corruptive traffic of the drug lords.

Experience Where It Counts

Anderson knows drugs eat away at the heart of America. He believes drugs not only enslave users but threaten our unborn children, cause crimes against the elderly and make our workforce unproductive.

That's why Tom returned from foreign service and used his expertise to help Trent Lott draft hard-line drug policies in Congress. Tom worked with the Reagan Administration to help bring us our Coast Guard station in Gulfport to fight the flow of drugs into South Mississippi.



Tom Anderson is shown above with President Ronald Reagan and then Congressman Trent Lott during a policy meeting on the 1980 budget. Below, Tom Anderson is sworn in as President Reagan's youngest U.S. Ambassador during a Washington ceremony with, left to right, Mrs. Thida Lott, Congressman Lott, Tom Anderson, Jack Russ of Picayune, the Sergeant of Arms for the House of Representatives and Kathryn Anderson.

There is no other person better qualified to continue the tradition of conservative leadership we have come to expect than Tom Anderson. Tom knows us and knows how to get results. We need him working for us at home and in Washington. We need him as our next great, Conservative Congressman.

Vote for Experienced Leadership. Vote for Tom Anderson on October 3.



ATTENTION:

PEGGY DOOLEY

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
RAY MADUS
GOVERNOR

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Program Development Personnel
FROM: Wanda Kenney *WPK*
SUBJECT: "A Very Special Fishing Rodeo"

The Governor's Office of Handicapped Services is assisting the City of Gulfport in providing information to school districts throughout the state about a special event. "A Very Special Fishing Rodeo" is a yearly event sponsored by the City of Gulfport and several private organizations and public agencies. This event is held for the enjoyment of persons with disabilities of all ages. Last year the youngest participant was five years old and the oldest was 70 years old.

The event is carefully organized and thoughtfully planned for the safety and enjoyment of all participants. There will be a one on one counselor for each person. These volunteers primarily come from Keesler Air Force Base and the Scabee Base on the Gulf Coast. As you can see from the registration forms enclosed, there are several activities included in the day's fun.

Our office is helping to disseminate information about the event, and as program developer in your area we are asking your assistance in forwarding this material on to your teachers who would be aware of the students who are physically and/or mentally disabled that may want this information.

If you have any questions concerning "A Very Special Fishing Rodeo", please call our office using our toll free number 1-800-622-6052. The organizers of this event have asked that if a group of individuals plans to come from one area that the registration forms be grouped together when mailing in order to attempt to keep the participants together during the day (it is more fun when you have a friend close by). Thank you for your assistance.

Enclosures

POST OFFICE BOX 22806 JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39225-2806, (601) 354-6100 (VOICE OR TDD)
FAX 601-354-6024

*Just up the street
(forward)*

*Hancock Bank - summer
state clerk
school put there
First Pres Church - right in front
married
of Pres.*

PARENT OR GUARDIAN RELEASE

(Print all information)

Participant's Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Birthday _____, MS Zip _____
Address _____ City _____

I, the undersigned parent and/or legal guardian of the above named applicant (hereinafter referred to as the "Participant"), hereby request permission for the Participant to compete in the Special Rodeo Event.

I represent and warrant to you that the Participant is physically and mentally able to compete in the Special Rodeo Event.

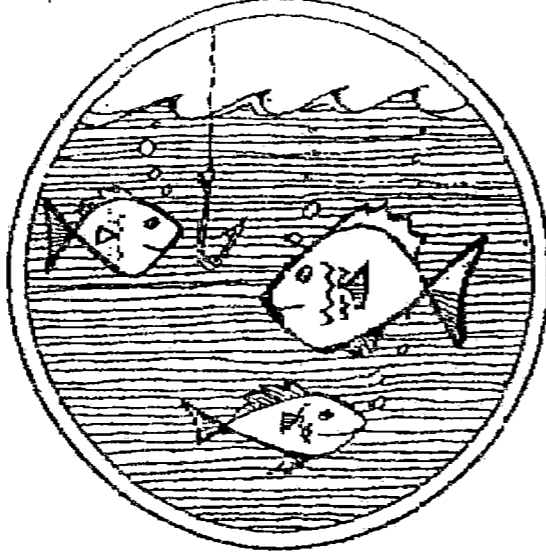
On behalf of the Participant and myself, I hereby release you from any liability arising out of your permitting the Participant to participate in the Special Rodeo Event, and I agree to defend and hold you harmless against any claims or liabilities asserted against you at any time by or on behalf of the Participant by reason of such participation or any other matters or thing to which the application, application, or participation.

In permitting the Participant to participate, I am specifically granting, authorizing, permitting you to use the likeness, voice and words of the Participant in radio, television, films, newspaper, magazine, and other media, and in any form not to be limited to, for the purpose of advertising or endorsing the purpose and activities of Special Rodeo Event and in appealing for funds to support activities. I am not personally present at Special Rodeo Event activities in which the Participant is to participate, and I am not to be responsible in any way for any injury, illness, disability, death, or any other accident or occurrence for which medical and hospital treatment as you may deem advisable for the health and well-being of the Participant.

X

Parent or Guardian or Participant Signature (18 years or older)

Date



"A Very Special Fishing Rodeo"

October 14, 1989
Rice Pavilion
Gulfport, Mississippi

Let me take this opportunity to welcome you to the City of Gulfport and our fourth annual "A Very Special Fishing Rodeo".

This day is for you and it promises to be filled with fishing and fun. Most important is the opportunity to catch that BIG ONE or even talk about the "one that got away". The City planned this event for you, so enjoy yourself.

I will personally be looking forward to meeting each and every one of you.

Sincerely,

Ken Cambs, Mayor
City of Gulfport

Registration Deadline:
October 9, 1989

Time:
8:30 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Location:
Rice Pavilion
Joseph T. Jones Park

Supervision:
Rodeo Committee aided volunteers from the Seabee Base and Keesler Technical Training Center personnel.

Tackle:
Will be provided by the Rodeo Committee or participants may furnish their own.

ITINERARY

- 8:30 a.m. Kick-Off
- 11:00 a.m. Lunch/Awarding of Prizes
- 1:30 p.m. Marine Life

For more information contact:

Mayor's Office
City of Gulfport
P.O. Box 1780
Gulfport, MS 39502
(661) 868-5882

Weekends:
Bob Short
(601) 896-6150

REGISTRATION FORM

Name: _____
Address: _____
Parent/Guardian: _____
Telephone: _____
Sponsoring Agency: _____

Please detach and return to:

"A Very Special Fishing Rodeo"
P.O. Box 1780
Gulfport, MS 39502

Mercer Miller: he now works for Senator Lott, but was principal of Gulfport High School when Tom Anderson was there. He told me that back then there was a speech teacher at the school who was "hell-bent on teachin' those kids how to make speeches."

One day, Mr. Miller was supervising the clipping of the bushes in front of the high school, and Tom Anderson stopped by to chat. In the distance they saw "Miss Baxter" approaching. Mr. Miller knew she was looking for Tom, and suggested that Anderson duck behind the hedge until she was gone -- which he did.

Miss Baxter approached Mr. Miller, asking if he had seen Tom Anderson. "No ma'am, I sure have not."

"Well if you see him, can you tell him I'm looking for him?"

"Yes ma'am." Mr. Miller then told young Anderson to "Scat!"

. . . Perhaps if young Tom Anderson had known he was going to run for Congress one day, maybe he wouldn't have hidden from poor Miss Baxter . . .

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DOUG GAMBLE

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

Oct. 6/89

TO: KRISTEN GEAR
2 Pages

APPEARANCE FOR TOM ANDERSON - MISSISSIPPI

I'M GOING TO KEEP MY REMARKS FAIRLY SHORT. I DON'T WANT YOU TO BE REMINDED OF THE BIG WIND THAT BLEW THROUGH HERE WITH HURRICANE CAMILLE.

I'M GLAD TO SEE THAT THERE ARE NO PLACES FOR THE AUDIENCE TO SIT. IT'S THE ONLY WAY I CAN BE ASSURED OF A STANDING OVATION.

IT'S A PLEASURE TO BE IN MISSISSIPPI'S ONLY REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, BUT AFTER TOM WINS WE HAVE TO WORK HARD TO GAIN MORE SEATS SO HE WON'T BE A LONELY MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICAN IN THE HOUSE. I DON'T WANT TOM RECEIVING SYMPATHY CARDS FROM THE MAYTAG REPAIRMAN.

THIS AREA IS FAMOUS FOR SHRIMP. TROUBLE IS, WHEN I HEAR THE WORD SHRIMP DOWN HERE I'M NOT SURE IF IT REFERS TO THE KIND YOU EAT, OR THE SIZE OF YOUR OPPONENT'S IDEAS.

TOM HAS SOMETHING IN COMMON WITH THE NEW ORLEANS SAINTS. THEY'RE TRAILING AT THE MOMENT, BUT IT WOULD BE A BIG MISTAKE TO COUNT EITHER OF THEM OUT.

MORE...

TO: KRISTEN GEAR - MISSISSIPPI (CONT'D)

I'M SURE TOM WILL BE JUST AS SUCCESSFUL GOING FROM A CHIEF OF STAFF TO ELECTIVE OFFICE AS MY FRIEND JOHN SUNUNU HAS BEEN, GOING FROM ELECTIVE OFFICE TO A CHIEF OF STAFF.

COURAGE IS A QUALITY NECESSARY FOR LEADERSHIP, AND I KNOW TOM HAS IT. HE WENT TO HIGH SCHOOL RIGHT HERE IN GULFPORT AND IT TAKES COURAGE TO RUN IN A PLACE WHERE THERE ARE STILL LIVING HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS WHO CAN TELL TALES ABOUT HIM.

CHRIS: WE CAN FOLLOW
WITH A STORY HERE...

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Chief of Staff - Holt

Gene Taylor

Mike Moore - current AG

Peggy

REMARKS: TOM ANDERSON CAMPAIGN RALLY
GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI
OCTOBER 12, 1989
11:30 AM

THANK YOU, TOM [ANDERSON]. GOOD TO SEE YOU AND
YOUR WIFE, KATHERINE. AND THANK YOU ALL FOR COMING OUT
THIS MORNING, AND FOR THIS WONDERFUL WELCOME. THIS IS
THE SECOND TIME I'VE BEEN DOWN TO MISSISSIPPI SINCE
I'VE BEEN PRESIDENT. [[ONE MORE TIME, AND PEOPLE ARE
GOING TO START THINKING I'M GOING TO DECLARE RESIDENCY
AND RUN FOR OFFICE.]] ////

I KNOW WE'RE HERE TODAY TO TALK A LITTLE POLITICS
-- BUT, YOU KNOW, POLITICS BEGINS WITH PEOPLE. AND
PEOPLE -- GOOD PEOPLE -- IS WHAT SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI
IS ALL ABOUT.

THAT'S WHY I WANT TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO
SPEAK TO THE PEOPLE OF GULFPORT. IT MAY HAVE BEEN 20
YEARS SINCE HURRICANE CAMILLE RIPPED INTO THIS TOWN,
BUT YOU HAVEN'T FORGOTTEN WHAT HORRIBLE DAMAGE A
HURRICANE CAN DO. I WAS DOWN IN CHARLESTON TWO WEEKS
AGO, AND I SAW A COMMUNITY DETERMINED TO GET BACK ON
ITS FEET. AND THEY'RE DOING IT WITH HELP FROM PEOPLE
ALL OVER THE COUNTRY -- WITH HELP FROM SOME OF YOU
RIGHT HERE IN GULFPORT.

TODAY, I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR LENDING A HELPING HAND: THE SEABEES FROM THE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER HERE IN GULFPORT, WHO WERE ON THE WAY TO CHARLESTON 26 HOURS AFTER THE CALL CAME IN -- THE ENGINEERS AND ELECTRICIANS WHO HELPED PUERTO RICO COPE WITH HUGO'S AFTER-EFFECTS. AND I WANT TO THANK THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY HERE IN GULFPORT FOR THEIR ASSISTANCE, TOO -- THE EXTRA HOURS I KNOW MANY OF YOU PUT IN, SO THAT DESPERATELY NEEDED SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT REACHED PEOPLE IN NEED JUST AS SOON AS HUMANLY POSSIBLE. BELIEVE ME, THE PEOPLE OF PUERTO RICO AND CHARLESTON KNOW THEY'VE GOT GOOD NEIGHBORS IN GULFPORT. ////

IT IS GREAT TO BE BACK IN GULF COAST COUNTRY. THERE WAS SOME TALK AS WE WERE PLANNING THIS RALLY THAT WE COULD HOLD IT AT THE LOCAL STADIUM -- BUT THERE WAS ONE CATCH: WE'D HAVE TO CANCEL A FEW GAMES. WE'LL, THAT'S FINE IF YOU THINK POLITICS IS JUST ANOTHER SPORT. //// THE TROUBLE IS, DOWN HERE FOOTBALL'S A RELIGION. NOW, WITH THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE, THAT MAKES IT UNCONSTITUTIONAL TO CANCEL A GAME. ////

SO HERE WE ARE AT JONES PARK -- AND LET ME SAY TO
CENTRAL JUNIOR HIGH AND THE JVS FROM BILOXI HIGH:
MILNER STADIUM IS ALL YOURS. GOOD LUCK. KICKOFF'S AT
5. ////

IT'S GREAT TO SEE SO MANY FAMILIAR FACES.
MISSISSIPPI'S TWO TOP-NOTCH SENATORS ARE HERE TODAY.
MY GOOD FRIENDS: THAD COCHRAN AND TRENT LOTT. AND LET
ME SAY HELLO TO THE MAN YOU WANT TO JOIN THEM IN
WASHINGTON: TOM ANDERSON. /////

I ALSO WANT TO RECOGNIZE THE OTHER MISSISSIPPI
NOTABLES WHO ARE KIND ENOUGH TO BE HERE TODAY: EVELYN
MCPHAIL, CHAIRWOMAN OF THE MISSISSIPPI STATE GOP.
HALEY BARBOUR AND ANNE WILSON: REPUBLICAN NATIONAL
COMMITTEEMAN AND COMMITTEEWOMAN. JOE PRICE, WHO'S BEEN
CHIEF DEPUTY IN THE SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT FOR THE PAST
FIVE YEARS -- AND WHO'S GOING TO BE THE NEXT SHERIFF OF
HARRISON COUNTY COME NOVEMBER.

AND MAYOR COMBS [COAMS]. MR. MAYOR, I'VE HEARD ABOUT A FISHING TRIP YOU'VE GOT PLANNED HERE FOR SATURDAY: THE VERY SPECIAL FISHING RODEO. I CAN'T THINK OF A BETTER WAY TO SPEND A DAY THAN HELPING A DISABLED KID OR ADULT LEARN TO FISH. I HOPE YOU CATCH PLENTY OF FISH -- I KNOW YOU'LL HAVE PLENTY OF FUN.

/////

AND BEFORE I GO ANY FARTHER, I WANT TO TAKE A MOMENT TO REMEMBER LARKIN SMITH -- WHO WAS WELL ON HIS WAY TO A FINE CAREER ON CAPITOL HILL WHEN TRAGEDY STRUCK. OUR HEARTS GO OUT TO CONGRESSMAN SMITH'S FAMILY -- TO HIS WIFE SHEILA, WHO IS HERE TODAY. /// AND I WANT TO SAY TO ALL OF YOU HERE TODAY THAT PART OF THE LEGACY OF LARKIN SMITH IS MAKING SURE THAT HIS SUCCESSOR CARRIES ON THE WORK YOU SENT HIM TO DO IN WASHINGTON. /////

I'VE COME DOWN TODAY BECAUSE I KNOW TOM ANDERSON IS THE RIGHT MAN. HE WON'T BE YOUR AVERAGE FRESHMAN UP IN CONGRESS -- BECAUSE HE'S ALREADY AHEAD OF HIS CLASS. [[JUST LOOK AT EVERYTHING HE TAUGHT TRENT LOTT IN 16 YEARS.]] ///

TOM KNOWS THE BACK ROADS OF THE 5TH DISTRICT -- FROM JONES COUNTY RIGHT DOWN TO JONES PARK -- JUST AS WELL AS HE KNOWS THE CORRIDORS OF CAPITOL HILL. THAT'S A WINNING COMBINATION IN THE U.S. CONGRESS.

AND YOU KNOW YOU CAN COUNT ON TOM TO PROVIDE THE KIND OF LEADERSHIP THAT DOES RIGHT BY SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI. YOU CAN'T BEAT THE EXPERIENCE TOM CAN BRING TO THE JOB -- RIGHT FROM DAY ONE. TOM CAN BE THE STRONG, INDEPENDENT VOICE THE GULF COAST NEEDS ON CAPITOL HILL.

TOM KNOWS WHAT THE 5TH DISTRICT NEEDS. CONTINUED ECONOMIC EXPANSION, GROWTH AND JOBS. REAL WORK -- NOT MAKE-WORK. AND LET ME TELL YOU: WE CAN'T TAX OUR WAY TO HIGHER GROWTH. TOM'S BEEN PART OF THE TEAM UP ON CAPITOL HILL THAT'S WORKED HARD TO CREATE CONDITIONS FOR WHAT IS NOW THE LONGEST PEACETIME ECONOMIC EXPANSION IN AMERICAN HISTORY. ONE THAT'S CREATING OPPORTUNITIES, AND RAISING LIVING STANDARDS FOR ALL MISSISSIPPIANS.

WE'RE WORKING BACK IN WASHINGTON TO MAKE PROGRESS -- TO TAKE ACTION -- ACROSS A BROAD AGENDA. TODAY, I WANT TO MENTION JUST A FEW ISSUES THAT DEMAND OUR ATTENTION -- THAT DEMAND ACTION WITHOUT DELAY -- ISSUES WHERE HAVING PEOPLE LIKE TOM IN THE CONGRESS CAN HELP MAKE THINGS HAPPEN.

TAKE ILLEGAL DRUG ABUSE. TOM ANDERSON'S A VETERAN IN THE WAR ON DRUGS. FIVE YEARS AGO -- AT THE TENDER AGE OF 37 -- PRESIDENT REAGAN NOMINATED TOM AMBASSADOR TO THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN NATIONS. TOM WAS A POINT-MAN IN THE DRUG INTERDICTION EFFORT, AND HE KNOWS WHAT IT TAKES STOP THE DRUG RUNNERS FROM REACHING OUR SHORES.

AND TOM, GIVEN YOUR TIME ON THE FRONT-LINE IN THE WAR ON DRUGS, THIS IS THE PERFECT OPPORTUNITY FOR ME TO ANNOUNCE PERSONALLY THAT I HAVE ACCEPTED THE INVITATION OF THE ANDEAN NATIONS TO ATTEND A DRUG SUMMIT. I'VE INSTRUCTED MY ADMINISTRATION TO PREPARE FOR A SUMMIT THAT WILL BRING US TO A NEW LEVEL OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THIS WAR WE MUST WIN. ////

PART OF GETTING TOUGH ON DRUGS IS GETTING TOUGH ON CRIME. I'VE SENT A STRONG CRIME PACKAGE TO CAPITOL HILL. I WANT TO SEE ACTION ON THAT PACKAGE NOW. WITH TOM IN THE HOUSE, I KNOW HE'D BE PUSHING HARD TO GET THE CRIME BILL I'VE CALLED FOR TO MY DESK IN THE OVAL OFFICE.

THEN THERE'S THE ENVIRONMENT. THERE'S A NEW CONSENSUS BUILDING FOR ACTION ON THIS ISSUE, TOO. ENVIRONMENTALISM IS A COMMON SENSE ISSUE THAT CONCERNS ALL OF US. LIVING HERE ON THE GULF COAST TEACHES A LESSON EVERY DAY ON WHAT IT MEANS TO PRESERVE OUR NATURAL HERITAGE. I'VE URGED CONGRESS TO ACT ON A NUMBER OF ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES -- INCLUDING THE FIRST AMENDMENTS IN MORE THAN A DECADE TO THE CLEAN AIR ACT. I WANT TO SEE ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT -- AND I KNOW TOM ANDERSON WOULD BE A STRONG ADVOCATE FOR CHANGE IN THE CONGRESS.

FINALLY, THERE'S EDUCATION. NO SINGLE ISSUE SAYS MORE ABOUT OUR COMMITMENT TO THE FUTURE. JUST LAST MONTH, I MET WITH OUR NATION'S GOVERNORS TO RENEW OUR RESOLVE -- AND EXPLORE NEW WAYS WE CAN MAKE OUR SCHOOLS BETTER. OUR AIM MUST BE QUALITY EDUCATION -- TEACHERS AND STUDENTS WORKING TO THE BEST OF THEIR ABILITIES -- AND I KNOW I CAN COUNT ON TOM TO SPEAK OUT ON CAPITOL HILL FOR A HIGHER STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE IN OUR SCHOOLS.

THE WAR ON DRUGS. CRIME. THE ENVIRONMENT. EDUCATION. EVERY ONE OF THESE ISSUES IS A MATTER OF URGENT CONCERN -- AND EVERY ONE OF THEM IS ONE MORE GOOD REASON TO SEND TOM ANDERSON TO CONGRESS TO HELP ME GET THE JOB DONE. /////

BUT THE BEST REASON TO SEND TOM ANDERSON TO CONGRESS MAY JUST BE THIS ONE: WHATEVER THE ISSUE, YOU KNOW WHERE HE'S COMING FROM. /// RIGHT HERE IN GULFPORT.

WE CAN SEE THE STEEPLE OF FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WHERE HE AND KATHERINE WERE MARRIED. WE'RE JUST A FEW BLOCKS FROM THE HANCOCK BANK -- WHERE TOM WORKED DURING HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE. AND, OF COURSE, HE WENT TO SCHOOL HERE AT GULFPORT HIGH -- AND IT TAKES COURAGE TO RUN IN A PLACE WHERE THERE ARE STILL LIVING HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS WHO CAN TELL TALES ABOUT YOU. ///

MERCER MILLER, WHO WAS PRINCIPAL BACK WHEN TOM WAS AT GULFPORT, LIKES TO TELL HOW TOM HID BEHIND THE HEDGES WHEN IT WAS TIME FOR HIS LESSONS WITH MRS. BAXLEY, THE SPEECH TEACHER. /// WELL TOM, I SEE YOU'RE NOT SHY ABOUT PUBLIC SPEAKING ANYMORE. ////

AND MRS. BAXLEY, IF YOU'RE OUT THERE: TOM HAS LEARNED HIS LESSON -- I HOPE HE CAN STILL COUNT ON YOUR VOTE. ////

YOU KNOW TOM. AND ALL OF YOU KNOW WHAT MAKES SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI WHAT IT IS. MISSISSIPPI VALUES. TRADITIONAL VALUES. TOM ANDERSON'S VALUES.

**YOU NEED A MAN IN WASHINGTON WHO MAKES SURE THE
VOICE OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI IS HEARD IN THE HALLS OF
CONGRESS. /// YOU NEED TOM ANDERSON. ////**

**TOM, IT'S JUST FIVE MORE DAYS UNTIL THE 5TH
DISTRICT GOES TO THE POLLS. IT'S BEEN GREAT TO SEE YOU
HERE, BUT IT'LL BE EVEN BETTER TO SEE YOU UP ON CAPITOL
HILL. AND WITH THE HELP OF THESE GOOD PEOPLE, I KNOW
YOU'LL GET THERE. ///**

**ONCE AGAIN, LET ME THANK ALL OF YOU FOR THIS WARM
MISSISSIPPI WELCOME. GOD BLESS YOU, AND GOD BLESS THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA -- AND GOD BLESS THE GREAT
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.**

#

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION SHEET

CBC GULFPORT
Gulfport, MS 39501-5000

DEX Phone: Autovon 363-2232

FROM

TO

CODE: 15

CODE _____

NAME: Mary Kay Cominger

NAME: Reggy Dooley

PHONE (A/V) _____

DEX PHONE: 202-456-7750

(Comm) 601 865-2393

CONFIRMING
PHONE NO. _____

SUBJECT: Hugo support

No. Pages: Cover plus 3

Signature Mary K Cominger

Date/Time 10/10 8:48

COMMENTS:

**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**

TWENTIETH NAVAL CONSTRUCTION REGIMENT

UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET

GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI 39501-5002

6 Oct 89

FACT SHEET ON HURRICANE HUGO SUPPORT**I. PEOPLE**

- (a) 106 man Navy Seabee Air Detachment from Naval Mobile Construction Battalion ONE THIRTY THREE (NMCB-133) Gulfport to Charleston in direct recovery support for Naval Base Charleston and Naval Weapons Station Charleston.
- (b) 100 man Navy Seabee Air Detachment from NMCB-5 Pt. Hueneme, CA to Charleston support by Gulfport Seabee Base.
- (c) 600+ man Gulfport Navy Seabee battalion, NMCB-7, on their 7 month deployment to Naval Station Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico. On site through the storm and provided relief and recovery to Puerto Rico, Vieques Island, St. Croix, and St. Thomas.
- (d) To Puerto Rico from Gulfport. TWENTIETH Naval Construction Regiment: Damage Assessment Team consisting of one senior chief petty officer and three civilian engineers for ten days. Seven Seabee construction electricians (specialists in high voltage and cable splicing) to assist in restoring electrical service have been on the Island for the past two weeks.

II. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

- (a) 68 pieces of heavy equipment to Puerto Rico including electrical maintenance, high voltage line trucks, auger trucks, bucket trucks, water trucks and trailers, and a large number of electrical generators.
- (b) 122 pieces of heavy equipment to Charleston by convoy including tractor trailers, dump trucks, loaders, water trailers, cargo trucks, 4x4 trucks and generators.
- (c) \$500K in materials to both Puerto Rico and Charleston, primarily to repair and recover from damages and to support the mission.
- (d) To Puerto Rico, three each 40 x 100 pre-engineered buildings shipping from Davisville, RI, ordered and processed by Gulfport Supply Department.
- (e) 40 water bladders shipped to Puerto Rico.
- (f) \$500K in process to Puerto Rico in materials, i.e., power poles and electrical supplies, plywood, BLO/roof tin, nails, construction consumables and repair parts.

Summary: The above items were transported from Gulfport on nine cargo airlifts using Air Force C-5A Galaxy and C-141 aircraft. Also troops were moved by Navy C-9. All were flown from Gulfport ANG site.





III. DIRECT EFFORT AT GULFPORT

- (a) To process the supplies and equipment to both locations:
1. 12,000 hours of regular work by civilian shops; 5,000 hours of overtime.
 2. Gulfport Seabee effort is not quantifiable. The Air Detachment from NMCB-133 was on the road 26 hours after being notified to respond.
 3. The 20th NCR maintained 24 hour command center for the first 10 days and coordinated all Gulfport actions and message responses.
 4. The 20th NCR Military Affiliates Radio Station (MARS) processed over 500 calls from Puerto Rico and ran 24 hours/day for ten days, providing the only real time communication for the command.
- (b) In terms of pounds shipped, 2 million pounds to Puerto Rico; 1 million pounds to Charleston.
- (c) Most recent shipment was 5 Oct 89 - a 750 KW mobile unit support equipment (MUSE) with an electrical substation via C-5A to Puerto Rico for the Naval hospital. This lift was 145,000 pounds.

SUMMARY

NMCB-7 is due to return to Gulfport around 16 October 1989. They will have completed a seven month deployment to Puerto Rico and provided the first line of recovery to our Naval Base and the community after Hurricane Hugo.

The Seabees of NMCB-133 arrived back to Gulfport from Rota, Spain in late August. Their Air Detachment responded to the Charleston recovery and provided support for NMCB-5 Air Detachment from California. NMCB-133 is scheduled to deploy to Guam in early 1990.

Gulfport Seabees and civilians upheld the Seabee motto "CAN DO"!

McGroarty/Dooley
October 10, 1989
2:30 pm
[MISS]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOM ANDERSON CAMPAIGN RALLY
GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI
OCTOBER 12, 1989
10:00 AM

[Introductory acknowledgements.] Thank you all for coming out this morning, and for this wonderful welcome. This is the second time I've been down to Mississippi since I've been President. [[One more time, and people are going to start thinking I'm going to declare residency and run for office.]]

////

I know we're here today to talk a little politics -- but, you know, politics begins with **people**. And people -- **good people** -- is what Southern Mississippi is all about.

That's why I want to take this opportunity to speak to the people of Gulfport. It may have been 20 years since Hurricane Camille ripped into this town, but you haven't forgotten what horrible damage a hurricane can do. I was down in Charleston two weeks ago, and I saw a community determined to get back on its feet. And they're doing it with help from people all over the country -- with help from some of you right here in Gulfport.

Today, I want to thank you for lending a helping hand: the Seabees from the ~~Naval Mobile~~ Construction Battalion ~~Center~~ here in Gulfport, who were on the way to Charleston 26 hours after the call came in -- the engineers and electricians who helped Puerto Rico cope with Hugo's after-effects. And I want to thank the members of the community here in Gulfport for their assistance, too -- the extra hours I know many of you put in, so that desperately needed supplies and equipment reached people in need just as soon as humanly possible. Believe me, the people of Puerto Rico and Charleston know they've got good neighbors in Gulfport. ////

Joseph Zukowski
Navy Journalist
CBC Pub. Affs.
601/805-2393

It is great to be back in Gulf Coast country. There was some talk as we were planning this rally that we could hold it at the local stadium -- but there was one catch: we'd have to cancel a few games. We'll, that's fine if you think politics is just another **sport**. //// The trouble is, down here football's a **religion**. Now, with the separation of church and state, that makes it unconstitutional to cancel a game. ////

So here we are at Jones Park -- and let me say to ~~the~~ Central Junior High and the JVs from Biloxi High: Milner Stadium is all yours. Good luck. Kickoff's at 5. ////

Before I go any farther, let me recognize some of Mississippi's notables who are kind enough to be here today:

Mayor Combs [COAMS]. Mr. Mayor, I've heard about a fishing trip you've got planned here for Saturday: the Very Special Fishing Rodeo. I can't think of a better way to spend a day than helping a handicapped kid or adult learn to fish. I hope you catch plenty of fish -- I **know** you'll have plenty of fun. ///

And of course, let me acknowledge Mississippi's two top-notch Senators, my good friends: Thad Cochran. And Trent Lott -- the man who's made the Gulf Coast of Mississippi Republican country. **And let me say hello to the man who's going to keep it that way: your next Congressman, Tom Anderson. /////**

I also want to take a moment to remember Larkin Smith -- who was well on his way to a fine career on Capitol Hill when tragedy struck. Our hearts go out to Congressman Smith's family -- to his wife Sheila, who is here today. /// And I want to say to all of you here today that part of the legacy of Larkin Smith is making sure that his successor carries on the work you sent him to do in Washington. /////

I've come down today because I know Tom Anderson is the right man. He won't be your average freshman up in Congress -- because he's already ahead of his class. [[Just look at everything he taught Trent Lott in 16 years.]] ///

Tom knows the back roads of the 5th district -- from Jones County right down to Jones Park -- just as well as he knows the corridors of Capitol Hill. That's a winning combination in the U.S. Congress.

And you know you can count on Tom to provide the kind of leadership that does right by Southern Mississippi. You can't beat the experience Tom can bring to the job -- **right from Day One.**

We know what we can expect from Tom's opponent and his party's way of doing things. Whatever the issue, the answer is more of the same: more taxes, more spending -- more red tape and Washington-knows-best bureaucracy.

Well, we know that's the last thing Southern Mississippi needs. You need continued economic expansion, growth and jobs. **Real work -- not make-work.** And let me tell you: we can't tax our way to higher growth. Tom's been part of the team up on Capitol Hill that's worked hard to create conditions for what is now the longest peacetime economic expansion in American history. One that's creating opportunities, and raising living standards for **all** Mississippians.

You need a man in Washington who understands how important it is to honor the commitments we make as a nation -- to the

disabled, to the elderly -- to the members of our community who've done their part, and who expect the community to keep its part of the bargain.

You need a man who's ready to **take action** -- who's ready to tackle the tough problems we face. Take drug abuse. Tom Anderson's a **veteran** in the war on drugs. ^{Five} ~~Six~~ years ago -- at the tender age of 37 -- President Reagan ^{nominated} ~~appointed~~ Tom Ambassador to the Eastern Carribean nations. Tom was a point-man in the drug interdiction effort, and he knows what it takes stop the drug runners from reaching our shores.

Remember: **Anyone** can talk tough. Talking tough doesn't keep dealers off the streets -- doesn't keep drugs out of the hands of our children. You've got to ask yourselves: who's ready to take a stand? Who's ready to stand up for the death penalty for the drug kingpins? **/// Tom Anderson's ready -- and you know where he stands.**

But the best reason of all to send Tom Anderson to Congress is that **you know where he's coming from. Right here in Gulfport.**

We can see the steeple of First Presbyterian Church where he and Katherine were married. We're just a few blocks from the Hancock Bank -- where Tom worked during high school and college. And, of course, he went to school here at Gulfport High -- **and it**

takes courage to run in a place where their school teachers who can tell tales about y

Mercer Miller, who was principal back Gulfport, likes to tell how Tom hid behind time for his lessons with ~~Miss~~ ^{Mrs.} Baxter, the Well Tom, I see you're not shy about publi
////

And ~~Miss Baxter~~ ^{Mrs. Baxley}, if you're out there: lesson -- I hope he can still count on you

You know Tom. And all of you know what makes Southern Mississippi what it is. Traditional values. Conservative values. Tom Anderson's values.

You need a man in Washington who makes sure the voice of Southern Mississippi is heard in the halls of Congress. /// You need Tom Anderson. ///

I know you follow the New Orleans Saints down here. I know they've had a tough time this year -- they play a strong first half, then struggle in the second. Tom Anderson's just the opposite. He's a second half player -- the kind that just gets tougher -- stronger -- as the game goes on.

HS ^{Boys State} only newspaper
Boys State
HS Bac Address
HS, after college
West Side of Gulfport
2 mi. West -
1 block off 90
Finley St.
Milner Stadium
Allison Sloane

Amalio Pascarella
3/3/88

Tom, it's just five more days until the 5th District's Super Tuesday. It's been great to see you here, but it'll be even better to see you up on Capitol Hill. And **with the help of these good people, I know you'll get there.** ///

Once again, let me thank all of you for this warm Mississippi welcome. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America -- and God bless the great state of Mississippi.

#

Evelyn McPhail GOP Chair MS
Hayley Barbours ~~Committee~~ RNC-MS
Ann Wilson RNC-MS

"Opey Taylor"
"Trent" Anderson

same night
Thurs -
next ~~two~~ night - Salute to Mil.
Sec. Cheney

✓ Taylor
Channel deepening project - 36'
Support Shipping Channel
"best port in world nothing w/out good channel"

✓
army ammo plant - Hancock City (Taylor's)
scheduled to close - 1991 moratoriums
friendly nations use capability, i.e.
Turkey & S. Korea

✓
army natl guard training site - Camp Shelby
460 mi. north
expansion to op tanks - 32,000 acres natl.
forest land (envo.)

Nixon (post-Camille), Ford, RR

New Orleans Saints - great half-time scores,
1-3 but not good second half
team

✓ TEDS - Turtle Exclusion Device
local contr TEDs - shrimpers

campaign speeches - Sept 88

VP - Pascagoula - USS Iowa twice
April 1984

~~HS football~~

Mercer Miller
sen. Lott
Mildred Coleman
863-7347
Mr. Austin
gerald

local
high schools

St. John
Gulfport High

Dr. Reed
Lundy Callahan
his Athletic Dir. -
Gulfport High
Anderson - HS

Bilopi Bacon - mullack

601/896-7525

Inside site

Miss. Coast Coliseum & Conv. Ctr.

Themes

601/863-3030

1. War on Drugs
2. Jobs + Econ Expansion So Miss
3. Honoring commitments - Sec Sec + Vets...

fed mil bases, shipyard, AFB,
Stennis NASA, army ammo plant,
Camp Shelby

mil retirees - pass thru strength
lent/lat am

Ready on Day One - no on the job training

Chas Busby - Press
John Perkins (Sen. Cochran)

City of
Gulfport
Recreation
863-5700
5882

Central Jr. High

Ken Combs ~~Com~~

Mayor's Office 868-5810
United Way 863-4884

July 3, 1989

army ammunition plant
John Sternis Spall Cts
1700 jobs - 5th Dist.
Trent Lott - TA efforts
+ T Cochran

Cochran + Lott

Lott fought to keep open
worthless shells

Ingalls Shipyard - Pres reacted campaign
Navy contracts
Trent + Tommy active
Cheney will be there

EFFECTIVE

ONLY ONE REPUBLICAN

~~401/863-30~~

328-5500

QUINTED WAY

Sr.

secret sr maid - homecoming court 1963
senior play -
sr talent show - sr. won that yr.
homeroom chair
Hi-V Club - YMCA
Library Club
jr yr - cheerleader
Library Club

squat behind Luakas
Miss Baxter - speech teacher

pushes - skin a cat fish

Camille destroyed house -

Olevis Arce - just married

Mully

McGroarty/Dooley
October 11, 1989
11:30 am
[MISS]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TOM ANDERSON CAMPAIGN RALLY
GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI
OCTOBER 12, 1989
~~10:00 AM~~ 11:30 am

Thank you, Tom [Anderson]. And thank you all for coming out this morning, and for this wonderful welcome. This is the second time I've been down to Mississippi since I've been President. [[One more time, and people are going to start thinking I'm going to declare residency and run for office.]] ////

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It's great to see so many familiar faces. Mississippi's two top-notch Senators are here today. My good friends: Thad Cochran and Trent Lott. And let me say hello to the man you want to join them in Washington: Tom Anderson. ////

I also want to recognize the other Mississippi notables who are kind enough to be here today: Evelyn McPhail, Chairwoman of the Mississippi State GOP. Haley Barbour and Anne Wilson: National Committeeman and Committeewoman.... Joe Price, who's been Chief Deputy in the Sheriff's Department for the past ~~five~~ years -- and who's going to be the **next** Sheriff of Harrison County come November.

*Chas
Busby
Anderson
Press Sec.
Chas
Hemphill*

And Mayor Combs [COAMS]. Mr. Mayor, I've heard about a fishing trip you've got planned here for Saturday: the Very Special Fishing Rodeo. I can't think of a better way to spend a day than helping a handicapped kid or adult learn to fish. I hope you catch plenty of fish -- I **know** you'll have plenty of fun. /////

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And Tom Anderson stands for a strong defense. I've been up to road to Pascagoula, to the Ingalls Shipyard, and I know how much pride and heart-felt patriotism Southern Mississippians build into each ship. And I know you can count on Tom to be a strong advocate for the defenses we need to keep the peace.

But the best reason of all to send Tom Anderson to Congress is that **you know where he's coming from. Right here in Gulfport.**

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And Mrs. Baxley, if you're out there: Tom has learned his lesson -- I hope he can still count on your vote. ////

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Tom, it's just five more days until the 5th District goes to the polls. It's been great to see you here, but it'll be even better to see you up on Capitol Hill. And with the help of these good people, I know you'll get there. ///

Once again, let me thank all of you for this warm Mississippi welcome. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America -- and God bless the great state of Mississippi.

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Not Due Supply Case.