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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

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**OA/ID Number:** 13711  
**Folder ID Number:** 13711-008

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**Folder Title:**  
Michigan State GOP Fundraiser, Detroit MI 4/3/90 [OA 8312]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>

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STEPHANIE -

THIS RECENTLY CAME  
ACROSS OUR DESK - YOU  
MAY WANT TO GO THROUGH IT  
AND INCORPORATE IT INTO THE  
PRESIDENT'S SPEECH APRIL 3RD.

THANKS,

LANA TARROW



STEPHANIE,

3-15  
WE MIGHT NEED  
TO UPDATE AS WE  
GET CLOSER TO THE EVENT.

THANKS -

LANA

Week Ending Friday, April 21, 1989

Remarks to Citizens of Hamtramck,  
Michigan

April 17, 1989

Cardinal Szoka, Your Eminence. Bob, thank you for the warm greeting to your wonderful community. Governor Blanchard—it's an honor to have the Governor of the great State here. And I want to pay my respects to the members of the Michigan congressional delegation that came out here with me—Senator Riegle and several distinguished Members of the House of Representatives sitting over here—and also to Senator John Engler, who is the majority leader of the Michigan State Senate, and to other elected leaders not only from your community but in other parts of this State.

I'm delighted to be here. Bread and salt are both of the Earth, an ancient symbol of a life leavened by health and prosperity. And in this same spirit, I wish you all the same. And now, if I may, I want to address, at this important gathering, the health and prosperity of a whole nation: the proud people of Poland. You know, we Americans are not mildly sympathetic spectators of events in Poland. We are bound to Poland by a very special bond: a bond of blood, of culture, and shared values. And so, it is only natural that as dramatic change comes to Poland we share the aspirations and excitement of the Polish people.

In my Inaugural Address, I spoke of the new breeze of freedom gaining strength around the world. "In man's heart," I said, "if not in fact, the day of the dictator is over. The totalitarian era is passing; its old ideas blown away like leaves from an ancient leafless tree." I spoke of the spreading recognition that prosperity can only come from a free market and the creative genius of individuals. And I spoke of the new potency of democratic ideals: of free speech, free elections, and the exercise of free will. And we should not be surprised that the ideas of democracy are returning with renewed force in Europe, the homeland of

philosophers of freedom, whose ideals have been so fully realized in our great United States of America. And Victor Hugo said: "An invasion of armies can be resisted, but not an idea whose time has come." My friends, liberty is an idea whose time has come in Eastern Europe, and make no mistake about it.

For almost half a century, the suppression of freedom in Eastern Europe, sustained by the military power of the Soviet Union, has kept nation from nation, neighbor from neighbor. And as East and West now seek to reduce arms, it must not be forgotten that arms are a symptom, not a source, of tension. The true source of tension is the imposed and unnatural division of Europe. How can there be stability and security in Europe and the world as long as nations and peoples are denied the right to determine their own future, a right explicitly promised by agreements among the victorious powers at the end of World War II? How can there be stability and security in Europe as long as nations which once stood proudly at the front rank of industrial powers are impoverished by a discredited ideology and stifling authoritarianism? The United States—and let's be clear on this—has never accepted the legitimacy of Europe's division. We accept no spheres of influence that deny the sovereign rights of nations.

And yet the winds of change are shaping a new European destiny. Western Europe is resurgent, and Eastern Europe is awakening to yearnings for democracy, independence, and prosperity. In the Soviet Union itself, we are encouraged by the sound of voices long silent and the sight of the rulers consulting the ruled. We see new thinking in some aspects of Soviet foreign policy. We are hopeful that these stirrings presage meaningful, lasting, and far more reaching change. So, let no one doubt the sincerity of the American people and their government in our desire to see reform succeed inside the Soviet Union. We welcome

the changes that have taken place, and we will continue to encourage greater recognition of human rights, market incentives, and free elections.

East and West are now negotiating on a broad range of issues, from arms reductions to the environment. But the Cold War began in Eastern Europe, and if it is to end, it will end in this crucible of world conflict. And it must end. The American people want to see east and central Europe free, prosperous, and at peace. With prudence, realism, and patience, we seek to promote the evolution of freedom—the opportunities sparked by the Helsinki accords and the deepening East-West contact. In recent years, we have improved relations with countries in the region, and in each case, we looked for progress in international posture and internal practices: in human rights, cultural openness, emigration issues, opposition to international terror. While we want relations to improve, there are certain acts we will not condone or accept, behavior that can shift relations in the wrong direction: human rights abuses, technology theft, and hostile intelligence or foreign policy actions against us.

Some regions are now seeking to win popular legitimacy through reforms. In Hungary, a new leadership is experimenting with reforms that may permit a political pluralism that only a few years ago would have been absolutely unthinkable. And in Poland, on April 5th, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and Interior Minister Kiszczak signed agreements that, if faithfully implemented, will be a watershed in the postwar history of Eastern Europe.

Under the auspices of the roundtable agreements, the free trade union *Solidarność* was today—this very day, under those agreements—*Solidarność* was today formally restored. And the agreements also provide that a free opposition press will be legalized, independent political and other free association will be permitted, and elections for a new Polish Senate will be held. These agreements testify to the realism of General Jaruzelski [Chairman of Poland's Council of State] and his colleagues, and they are inspiring testimony to the spiritual guidance of the Catholic Church, the indomitable spirit of the Polish people, and the strength and wisdom of Lech Walesa.

Poland faces, and will continue to face for some time, severe economic problems. A modern French writer observed that communism is not another form of economics: It is the death of economics. In Poland, an economic system crippled by the inefficiencies of central planning almost proved the death of initiative and enterprise—almost. But economic reforms can still give free rein to the enterprising impulse and creative spirit of the great Polish people.

The Polish people understand the magnitude of this challenge. Democratic forces in Poland have asked for the moral, political, and economic support of the West. And the West will respond. My administration is completing now a thorough review of our policies toward Poland and all of Eastern Europe, and I've carefully considered ways that the United States can help Poland. And we will not act unconditionally. We're not going to offer unsound credits. We're not going to offer aid without requiring sound economic practices in return. And we must remember that Poland still is a member of the Warsaw Pact. And I will take no steps that compromise the security of the West.

The Congress, the Polish-American community—and I support, I endorse strongly Ed Moskal [national president] and what he is doing in the Polish American Congress, I might say; and I'm delighted he's here, good Chicago boy right here in Hamtramck—that the Congress, the Polish-American community, the American labor movement, our allies, and international financial institutions—our allies all must work in concert if Polish democracy is to take root anew and sustain itself. And we can and must answer this call to freedom. And it is particularly appropriate here in Hamtramck for me to salute the members and leaders of the American labor movement for hanging tough with Solidarity through its darkest days. Labor deserves great credit for that.

Now, the Poles are now taking steps that deserve our active support. And I have decided as your President on specific steps to be taken by the United States, carefully chosen to recognize the reforms underway and to encourage reforms yet to come now that *Solidarność* is legal. I will ask Congress to join me in providing Poland access to our

Generalized System of Preferences, which offers selective tariff relief to beneficiary countries. We will work with our allies and friends in the Paris Club to develop sustainable new schedules for Poland to repay its debt, easing a heavy burden so that a free market can grow. I will also ask Congress to join me in authorizing the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to operate in Poland, to the benefit of both Polish and U.S. investors. We will propose negotiations for a private business agreement with Poland to encourage cooperation between U.S. firms and Poland's private businesses. Both sides can benefit. The United States will continue to consider supporting, on their merits, viable loans to the private sector by the International Finance Corporation. We believe that the roundtable agreements clear the way for Poland to be able to work with International Monetary Fund on programs that support sound, market-oriented economic policies. We will encourage business and private nonprofit groups to develop innovative programs to swap Polish debt for equity in Polish enterprises, and for charitable, humanitarian, and environmental projects. We will support imaginative educational, cultural, and training programs to help liberate the creative energies of the Polish people.

You know, when I visited Poland in September of 1987, I was then Vice President, and I told Chairman Jaruzelski and Lech Walesa that the American people and Government would respond quickly and imaginatively to significant internal reform of the kind that we now see. Both of them valued that assurance. So, it is especially gratifying for me today to witness the changes now taking place in Poland and to announce these important changes in U.S. policy. The United States of America keeps its promises.

If Poland's experiment succeeds, other countries may follow. And while we must still differentiate among the nations of Eastern Europe, Poland offers two lessons for all. First, there can be no progress without significant political and economic liberalization. And second, help from the West will come in concert with liberalization. Our friends and European allies share this philosophy.

The West can now be bold in proposing a vision of the European future. We dream of

the day when there will be no barriers to the free movement of peoples, goods, and ideas. We dream of the day when Eastern European peoples will be free to choose their system of government and to vote for the party of their choice in regular, free, contested elections. And we dream of the day when Eastern European countries will be free to choose their own peaceful course in the world, including closer ties with Western Europe. And we envision an Eastern Europe in which the Soviet Union has renounced military intervention as an instrument of its policy—on any pretext. We share an unwavering conviction that one day all the peoples of Europe will live in freedom. And make no mistake about that.

Next month, at a summit of the North Atlantic alliance, I will meet with the leaders of the Western democracies. The leaders of the Western democracies will discuss these concerns. And these are not bilateral issues just between the United States and the Soviet Union. They are, rather, the concern of all the Western allies, calling for common approaches. The Soviet Union should understand, in turn, that a free, democratic Eastern Europe as we envision it would threaten no one and no country. Such an evolution would imply and reinforce the further improvement of East-West relations in all dimensions—arms reductions, political relations, trade—in ways that enhance the safety and well-being of all of Europe. There is no other way.

What has brought us to this opening? The unity and strength of the democracies, yes, and something else: the bold, new thinking in the Soviet Union, the innate desire for freedom in the hearts of all men. We will not waver in our dedication to freedom now. And if we're wise, united, and ready to seize the moment, we will be remembered as the generation that made all Europe free.

Two centuries ago, a Polish patriot, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, came to these American shores to stand for freedom. Let us honor and remember this hero of our own struggle for freedom by extending our hand to those who work the shipyards of Gdansk and walk the cobbled streets of Warsaw. Let us recall the words of the Poles who struggled for independence: "For your free-

dom and ours." Let us support the peaceful evolution of democracy in Poland. The cause of liberty knows no limits; the friends of freedom, no borders.

God bless Poland. God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very much. *Niech Zyje Polska!* [Long live Poland!] Thank you very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:53 a.m. at Hamtramck City Hall. In his opening remarks, he referred to Cardinal Edmund C. Szoka, the Archbishop of Detroit, and Robert Kozaren, mayor of Hamtramck. Following his remarks, the President attended a Polish-American community luncheon at the Eagle Restaurant. At the conclusion of the luncheon, he returned to Washington, DC.*

*A fact sheet entitled "Support for Polish Reforms" was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on April 17. In addition to covering the material on this subject found in these remarks, the fact sheet also contained the following points concerning U.S. policy toward Poland:*

*"Once authorized, OPIC [Overseas Private Investment Corporation] and the Polish Government will negotiate an investment incentives agreement detailing OPIC's rights and the GOP's [Government of Poland's] responsibilities for OPIC-assisted investment.*

*"In the absence of GSP [Generalized System of Preferences], OPIC would make an independent determination that Poland is taking steps to adopt and implement worker rights. We will work closely with Solidarity."*

#### **Remarks at the National Conference of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO**

*April 18, 1989*

Thank you for that warm welcome. Thank you, Bob Georgine, for that warm welcome. Since the election's over, the story can now be told: a proud story about all the help this guy gave me in the last two elections. [Laughter] No, here's the way it worked, really. [Laughter] In this very

room, I'm at an Italian-American dinner in 1984, sitting up here at the high—you know, the big dais here and everything. Georgine comes over—very pleasant to my wife, who could well be his campaign manager if he has higher aspirations. [Laughter] And he says, "You've got to understand, George," he tells me, "you've got to understand. Don't you realize Geraldine Ferraro is an Italian? Don't you understand that?" I said, "Yes, I understand, so I was waiting for 1988." [Laughter] See him at the same dinner, same place, looking at him. "Hey, come on." And he says, "You've got to understand." I looked at his nametag. I'm running against Michael Dukakis, famous Greek-American. I see his name tag—Bob Georgapolis. [Laughter] Little much.

But look, here I am, and I appreciate very much the tone with which your outstanding leader set the agenda here today and the warm welcome that you gave me. And I do have great respect for Bob Georgine. I've told him this. The door will be open over there to him, to the leaders here, and to all of you, whom he represents so well. And he doesn't hide behind the differences. We get them out there on the table. But there's a lot more to the relationship between the White House and the labor organizations than one issue or another. And I think of this group, and I think of patriotism. I think of love of country. I think of family and the values that have always made this country great. And so, I came over here to salute you and to express my great appreciation and to tell you a couple other things. The puppies are fine. [Laughter] And even more important, my wife's health is great, and I appreciate that.

So, I think we all have a lot to be grateful for, and I'm honored by the presence of many friends here today. I have great confidence in and respect for and obvious friendship with our Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Dole, who's with me here today and who's going to speak in just a minute. And I appreciate the cooperation so many of you have given her already. I want to salute Tom Ridge, a friend of mine of longstanding, and I don't think labor has a better friend in the Congress. Of course, there's others up here: the Teamsters president Billy McCarthy down there, a friend of

how many 800-1000  
head table

Stuffed

(Smith/Blessey)  
March 29, 1990  
11 A.M.  
MICH

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MICHIGAN FUNDRAISER  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1990  
7:00 P.M.

Acknowledgements

Spence Abraham - Mich. Choir. VP. Dep. Chief of Staff

Andy Mich.

Ladies and gentlemen, Honored guests. Thank you for that introduction -- and for the privilege of being here. // It's good to be back in the State that produced this year's Miss USA -- and this fall, will elect a Governor that will be Mr. GOP. //

This marks my first political trip to Michigan since becoming President. ((Although as a baseball fan, I feel like I've been here before. // Maybe it goes back to the man I saw on TV holding a sign before the recent lockout ended. It read, "All I ask is a chance to work." // It was great to see Sparky Anderson again.)) //

((Michigan, of course, is also basketball country. And like fans across America, I've marveled at the wizardry of your world champion Pistons. // Actually, when I was younger I, too, could dribble a ball with either hand, behind my back, and through my legs. Which got me thrown out of a lot of bowling alleys.)) //

2020

Sports is one reason it's a pleasure to return to the State which was so kind to me in 1988. Politics is another. // And let me take this chance to salute the entire Republican ticket. Its candidates. And especially, those of you who toil so long and hard at the grass-roots level. //

both  
primaries

Yet the real reason I've come to Detroit tonight goes beyond party to the very essence of this campaign. // Let me put it straighter than even an Alan Trammell line drive: Your elections this November will be among the most crucial in America. //

This election will decide whether Michigan chooses fiscal sanity -- or liberal policies which measure progress made by dollars spent.

This election will decide whether Michigan supports a war on thugs and drug peddlers. Or whether Lansing is run by those who soft-pedal the need to be hard on crime. //

Finally, this election will decide whether we keep control of the State Senate. And gain control of the State House of Representatives. // And whether we have a Governor who will ensure fair reapportionment. Some say reapportionment has been a political gold mine for both parties. They may be right. // The Democrats get the gold and we get the shaft. // //

This election can help change all that. It's that clear-cut -- that important. Well, I know Michigan. First got to know you during the 1980 Primary. // So tonight I make a prediction.

This fall, Michigan will make the right decision by supporting Republican candidates. // The right decision means a vote for Republicans at the local, county, and State level. And for Michigan's next U.S. Senator. // Most of all, it means a vote for the man who says we need new priorities, not new taxes. To paraphrase a slogan, "Just think what this Republican can do." Your next Governor: John Engler. // (the right man)

Michigan GOP  
517-467-5413

Michigan GOP  
517-467-5413

caught the cook washing my lettuce with Perrier.)) // So let me leave you with the thought that opportunity can help us undertake new priorities. And make those priorities come true. Priorities like better schools and cleaner air. Priorities like safer streets and better jobs.

Nationally, Americans have seen what Republicans can do. Now, let's show them what we can do right here.

Let's win the State Senate and House of Representatives.

*Handwritten:* Home Michigan GOP 5/21/87 SUB

Let's elect Republican Congressmen and a U.S. Senator.

And let's roll up our sleeves to elect John Engler Governor.

We know what he will do. // He'll make the great State of Michigan even greater. //

Thank you for this evening. Good luck on Election Day. And God bless our beloved land -- the United States of America.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT  
FOR  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
APRIL 3, 1990

EVENTS:

Major Donor Reception  
Staff Photo  
Fundraising Dinner for Michigan GOP

DRESS:

Men - Business Suit  
Women - Day Dress

CONTACT:

Office of Presidential Advance  
John G. Keller, Jr. - 202/456-7565  
  
Trip Coordinator  
Peggy Hazelrigg - 202/456-7565  
  
Detroit, Michigan Signal - 202/395-1511  
313/336-8700

ADVANCE:

Craig Ray - LEAD  
Kim Fuller - PRESS  
Tim Strawman - USSS  
Sean Byrne - MIL. AIDE  
Rich Hange - WHCA  
Jim Blackwood - AFI

WEATHER:

Partly Cloudy/mid 50's

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

APRIL 3, 1990

3:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Detroit Metropolitan Airport and proceeds to Greetings.

Met by:

The Honorable Guy Vander Jagt  
U. S. Representative (R-MI)

Mr. Max Fisher  
Honorary Chairman, Michigan GOP Fundraiser

Mr. Heinz Prechter  
Co-Chairman, Michigan GOP Fundraiser and  
CEO, ASC Corporation

Mr. Randy Agley  
Co-Chairman, Michigan GOP Fundraiser and  
CEO, Talon Corporation

Mr. Spence Abraham  
Chairman, Michigan GOP and  
Assistant to the Vice President and Deputy Chief  
of Staff

Mr. Chuck Yob  
National Committeeman  
Michigan GOP and President, Industrial Belting  
and Supply

Mrs. Ronna Romney  
National Committeewoman, Michigan GOP and Author

Mr. Clark Durant  
Candidate for the U.S. Senate and Attorney,  
Durant & Durant

Mr. Raymond Rizzo  
Director  
General Motors Air Transportation

Mr. John Boll  
Chairman, Chateau Estates

Mr. Michael Timmis  
Vice Chairman, Talon Corporation

3:47 pm

THE PRESIDENT concludes Greetings and proceeds to board Motorcade.

NOTE: The following greeters are being honored as part of the "Daily Point of Light" program.

Met by:

Reverend and Mrs. Eddie Edwards (Mary)  
Director, Joy of Jesus and  
Vice President, Ravendale

Ms. Tiffany Edwards  
Granddaughter of Rev. and Mrs. Edwards

Mr. Antonette (Toni) McIlwain  
President, Ravendale

Mr. Art Vanelsander  
Ravendale Financial Support and President, Art Van  
Furniture

Mr. Frank Newman  
Ravendale Financial Supporter  
President, F & M Distributing Co.

Mr. John Morris  
President, Joy of Jesus, Inc.

3:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs Detroit Metropolitan Airport en route Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Lead

C. Ray

Spare	T. McBride Doctor
LIMO	THE PRESIDENT
Follow Up	
Control	A. Card R. Gates Mil. Aide
Support	M. Fitzwater J. Hagin Official Photographer J. Swift Medic
Staff I	
Camera I	
Camera II	S. Geissinger
Wire I	
Wire II	
Staff Van	All Remaining Staff
Guest Van	All Remaining Guests
Press Van I	J. Allison
Press Van II	
Press Van III	

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

Upon arrival at Ritz-Carlton Hotel,  
Guests and Staff will be escorted to  
Staff Holding Area.

4:10 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Ritz-Carlton Hotel and proceeds to Suite.

Met by:

Mr. Horst Schultze  
President and CEO, Ritz-Carlton Hotel

Mr. Paul Westbrook  
General Manager, Ritz-Carlton Hotel

Ms. Karen DiMora  
Assistant Director of Conference Services,  
Ritz-Carlton Hotel

4:15 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Suite.

(PRIVATE TIME: 1 HOUR 55 MINUTES)

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

6:55 pm Guests and Staff will be escorted to Staff Viewing Area at this time.

6:10 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Suite and proceeds to Board Room.

EVENT: MAJOR DONOR RECEPTION

CLOSED PRESS

6:15 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Board Room and begins participation in Major Donor Reception.

6:30 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Major Donor Reception, departs Board Room and proceeds to Plaza Room A.

EVENT: STAFF PHOTO  
CLOSED PRESS

6:35 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Plaza Room A and begins participation in Staff Photo.

6:55 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Staff Photo, departs Plaza Room A, and proceeds to the Holding Room for a brief hold.

6:56 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room and holds briefly.

6:59 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Off-Stage Announcement Area.

7:00 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Off-Stage Announcement Area and holds briefly.

EVENT: FUNDRAISING DINNER FOR MICHIGAN GOP  
OPEN PRESS

RUFFLES AND FLOURISHES

OFF-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

HAIL TO THE CHIEF

REMARKS

TELEPROMPTER

7:02 pm THE PRESIDENT is announced into Grand Ballroom, proceeds to Stage and takes his Seat.

7:05 pm THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Remarks by Mr. Max Fisher, Honorary Dinner Chairman.

7:07 pm THE PRESIDENT Remarks.

7:19 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks, departs Ballroom and proceeds to Holding Room.

7:21 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room and holds briefly.

7:23 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Motorcade.

7:25 pm THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs Ritz-Carlton Hotel en route Detroit Metropolitan Airport.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:  
Same as on Arrival.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

7:45 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Detroit Metropolitan Airport and proceeds to board Air Force One.

7:50 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Detroit, Michigan en route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 5 Minutes)  
(Interchange: No)  
(Time Change: None)  
(Food Service: Dinner)

8:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Andrews Air Force Base and proceeds to board Marine One.

9:00 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Andrews Air Force Base en route White House.

MARINE ONE MANIFEST:

THE PRESIDENT  
A. Card  
R. Gates  
M. Fitzwater  
T. McBride  
D. Valdez  
Doctor  
Mil. Aide  
2 USSS

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

9:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives White House.

MICHIGAN FUNDRAISER  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1990  
7:00 P.M.

MIR Drumfield  
MIR P. E. Sell  
MIR Upton

Steph B.

Cory  
~~Vander Jock~~  
RNCC  
Vander Jock

THANK YOU, MAX. CONGRESSMAN SHUETTE, STATE  
SENATOR ENGLER AND SPENCE ABRAHAM. LADIES AND  
GENTLEMEN, HONORED GUESTS. THANK YOU FOR THAT  
INTRODUCTION -- AND FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF BEING HERE.  
// IT'S GOOD TO BE BACK IN THE STATE THAT PRODUCED  
THIS YEAR'S MISS USA -- AND THIS FALL, WILL ELECT A  
GOVERNOR THAT WILL BE MR. GOP. //

THIS MARKS MY FIRST POLITICAL TRIP TO MICHIGAN  
SINCE BECOMING PRESIDENT. ((ALTHOUGH AS A BASEBALL  
FAN, I FEEL LIKE I'VE BEEN HERE BEFORE. // MAYBE IT  
GOES BACK TO THE MAN I SAW ON TV HOLDING A SIGN BEFORE  
THE RECENT LOCKOUT ENDED. IT READ, "ALL I ASK IS A  
CHANCE TO WORK." // IT WAS GREAT TO SEE SPARKY  
ANDERSON AGAIN.)) //

((MICHIGAN, OF COURSE, IS ALSO BASKETBALL COUNTRY. AND LIKE FANS ACROSS AMERICA, I'VE MARVELED AT THE WIZARDRY OF YOUR WORLD CHAMPION PISTONS. // ACTUALLY, WHEN I WAS YOUNGER I, TOO, COULD DRIBBLE A BALL WITH EITHER HAND, BEHIND MY BACK, AND THROUGH MY LEGS. WHICH GOT ME THROWN OUT OF A LOT OF BOWLING ALLEYS.))//

SPORTS IS ONE REASON IT'S A PLEASURE TO RETURN TO THE STATE WHICH WAS SO KIND TO ME IN 1988. POLITICS IS ANOTHER. // AND LET ME TAKE THIS CHANCE TO SALUTE THE ENTIRE REPUBLICAN TICKET. ITS CANDIDATES. AND ESPECIALLY, THOSE OF YOU WHO TOIL SO LONG AND HARD AT THE GRASS-ROOTS LEVEL. //

YET THE REAL REASON I'VE COME TO DETROIT TONIGHT GOES BEYOND PARTY TO THE VERY ESSENCE OF THIS CAMPAIGN. // LET ME PUT IT STRAIGHTER THAN EVEN AN ALAN TRAMMELL LINE DRIVE: YOUR ELECTIONS THIS NOVEMBER WILL BE AMONG THE MOST CRUCIAL IN AMERICA. //

THIS ELECTION WILL DECIDE WHETHER MICHIGAN CHOOSES LIBERAL POLICIES WHICH MEASURE PROGRESS MADE BY DOLLARS SPENT AND BUREAUCRACIES BUILT. // OR WHETHER IT CHOOSES REPUBLICAN POLICIES WHICH HELP PEOPLE UP -- AND KEEP BUREAUCRACIES DOWN. //

THIS ELECTION WILL DECIDE WHETHER MICHIGAN SUPPORTS A WAR ON THUGS AND DRUG PEDDLERS. OR WHETHER LANSING IS RUN BY THOSE WHO SOFT-PEDAL THE NEED TO BE HARD ON CRIME. //

FINALLY, THIS ELECTION WILL DECIDE WHETHER WE KEEP CONTROL OF THE STATE SENATE. AND GAIN CONTROL OF THE STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. // AND WHETHER WE HAVE A GOVERNOR WHO WILL ENSURE FAIR REAPPORTIONMENT. SOME SAY REAPPORTIONMENT HAS BEEN A POLITICAL GOLD MINE FOR BOTH PARTIES. THEY MAY BE RIGHT. // THE DEMOCRATS WALK AWAY WITH THE GOLD AND WE HEAD FOR THE HILLS. //


THIS ELECTION CAN HELP CHANGE ALL THAT. IT'S THAT CLEAR-CUT -- THAT IMPORTANT. WELL, I KNOW MICHIGAN. FIRST GOT TO KNOW YOU DURING THE 1980 PRIMARY. // SO TONIGHT I MAKE A PREDICTION. THIS FALL, MICHIGAN WILL MAKE THE RIGHT DECISION BY SUPPORTING REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES. // THE RIGHT DECISION MEANS A VOTE FOR REPUBLICANS AT THE LOCAL, COUNTY, AND STATE LEVEL. AND FOR MICHIGAN'S NEXT U.S. SENATOR.// MOST OF ALL, IT MEANS A VOTE FOR THE MAN WHO SAYS WE NEED NEW PRIORITIES, NOT NEW TAXES. TO ~~PARAPHRASE~~ <sup>repeat</sup> A SLOGAN, "JUST THINK WHAT THE RIGHT MAN CAN DO." YOUR NEXT GOVERNOR: JOHN ENGLER. //

NOW, JOHN'S A PERSONAL FRIEND -- AND I WANTED TO COME HERE AND PERSONALLY SUPPORT HIM AND THE GREAT PARTY HE REPRESENTS. I KNOW YOU WANTED TO HEAR A FEW WORDS FROM A PROMINENT NATIONAL FIGURE WHO CAN REALLY FIRE UP A CROWD AND GENERATE SOME EXCITEMENT. // UNFORTUNATELY, BO SCHEMBECHLER'S STILL AT SPRING TRAINING IN LAKELAND -- SO I'M HERE INSTEAD. //

((I'M DELIGHTED. JUST AS I WAS A YEAR AGO, WHEN I WELCOMED MICHIGAN'S BASKETBALL WOLVERINES TO THE WHITE HOUSE. // I TOLD THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONS, "YOU'RE TRULY NUMBER ONE." // WELL, TONIGHT, WITH APOLOGIES TO YOU SPARTAN FANS, LET ME SAY: THERE'S A SONG WE'LL BE SOON BE SINGING ABOUT THE ENTIRE REPUBLICAN TICKET. // "HAIL TO THE VICTORS.")) //

THIS YEAR, REPUBLICANS WILL TRIUMPH BECAUSE OF THE BEST OF REASONS. OPPORTUNITY. // THE OPPORTUNITY THAT COMES FROM FISCAL SANITY, LESS GOVERNMENT, AND FREEDOM FROM CRIME AND DRUGS. THE OPPORTUNITY WHICH RISES FROM INCREASED PROSPERITY. AND FROM THE CHANCE TO THINK, DREAM, AND WORSHIP AS ONE PLEASES NOT JUST IN DETROIT AND DEARBORN -- BUT ALSO BUDAPEST AND BERLIN. //

YOU KNOW, IT WAS ONE YEAR AGO THIS MONTH THAT I  
CAME TO HAMTRAMCK -- ONLY 10 MILES AWAY. AND SPOKE OF  
HOW "FREE SPEECH, FREE ELECTIONS, AND THE EXERCISE OF  
FREE WILL" COULD CHANGE HISTORY, AND LIVES, IN ALL OF  
EASTERN EUROPE. // SINCE THEN, OF COURSE, THAT'S COME  
TO PASS -- WE'VE SEEN EVENTS EVEN RIPLEY WOULD NOT  
BELIEVE. LOOK AT HUNGARY TEN DAYS AGO, HOLDING THAT  
NATION'S FIRST MULTI-PARTY PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION SINCE  
1945. LOOK AT NICARAGUA OR CZECHOSLOVAKIA OR, YES,  
THAT CITADEL OF CONSCIENCE -- POLAND. // NATIONS  
WHOSE BRAVE PEOPLES ARE CHOOSING BALLOTS OVER BULLETS.  
AND SHOWING HOW THE GREATEST PEACE DIVIDEND IS PEACE  
ITSELF. //



SO FAR I'VE TALKED OF OPPORTUNITY FOR OTHER NATIONS. REPUBLICANS ALSO CAN -- AND HAVE -- STRENGTHENED OPPORTUNITY AT HOME. // TODAY, THOUSANDS OF MICHIGAN MEN AND WOMEN ARE IN NEED OF OPPORTUNITY. SOME SAY THE WAY TO HELP THEM IS THROUGH "TAX AND SPEND." REPUBLICANS SAY THE BEST WAY IS BY ENACTING LOCALLY POLICIES WHICH HAVE WORKED NATIONALLY. // HERE'S AMERICA'S BOX SCORE: MORE THAN 20 MILLION NEW JOBS CREATED SINCE 1982. INFLATION AT LESS THAN 5 PERCENT. AND REAL PER CAPITA INCOME AT RECORD LEVELS. // THESE STATISTICS AREN'T AN ACCIDENT. THEY STEM FROM REPUBLICAN POLICIES THAT WORK. WE DON'T WANT GOVERNMENT TO SPEND MORE MONEY -- WE WANT PEOPLE TO HAVE MORE MONEY TO SPEND. //

SO LET'S ELECT CANDIDATES LIKE JOHN ENGLER WHO BELIEVE IN THOSE POLICIES. LET'S CONTINUE THE LONGEST PEACETIME BOOM IN AMERICAN HISTORY -- AND BRING AN ECONOMIC RENAISSANCE TO MICHIGAN. //

((YOU KNOW, OPPORTUNITY MEANS DIFFERENT THINGS TO DIFFERENT PEOPLE. FOR SOME, IT'S THE CHANCE TO INVEST. WHICH REMINDS ME: IT'S TIME CONGRESS PASSED OUR CAPITAL GAINS TAX CUT. // FOR OTHERS, IT'S THE FREEDOM TO ROOT FOR THE TEAM OF YOUR CHOICE // TO VOTE FOR THE CANDIDATE OF YOUR CHOICE // OR, YES, EVEN TO EAT THE VEGETABLE OF YOUR CHOICE.)) //

WELL, WHEN IT COMES TO DOMESTIC POLICY, OPPORTUNITY MEANS MANY THINGS. // FOR INSTANCE, IN CHILD CARE IT MEANS THE FREEDOM TO CHOOSE. SO WE HAVE PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO HELP LOW-INCOME WORKING AMERICANS INCREASE CHOICE IN CHILD CARE THROUGH TAX INCENTIVES, NOT FEDERAL INTERVENTION. // LAST WEEK THE HOUSE DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP PASSED ITS CHILD CARE BILL. THE GOOD NEWS IS THAT IT'S BETTER THAN THEIR PREVIOUS EFFORTS. THE BAD NEWS IS IT COSTS \$20 BILL MORE THAN THE CHILD CARE BILL I SENT UP TO CONGRESS AND THAT LIBERAL DEMOCRATS STILL THINK BIG BROTHER KNOWS WHAT'S BEST FOR OUR KIDS. WE REPUBLICANS SAY PARENTS KNOW WHAT'S BEST. // SO I'M GOING TO STAY FOR MY PRINCIPLES, EVEN IF I HAVE TO END UP VETOING .. BILL LABELED "CHILD CARE." // CHILD CARE ISN'T A SLOGAN: IT MEANS THE VERY FUTURE OF OUR KIDS.

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NEXT, THERE'S THE ENVIRONMENT -- WHERE OPPORTUNITY MEANS AN AMERICA THAT'S CLEAN AND SAFE. IN THAT SPIRIT, LET ME NOTE THAT THIS VERY EVENING THE SENATE WILL VOTE ON OUR CLEAN AIR LEGISLATION -- THE FIRST REWRITE OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT IN OVER A DECADE. IN THE FINEST TRADITION OF AMERICAN POLITICS THIS BILL HAS BI-PARTISAN SUPPORT -- SENATOR MITCHEL AND SENATOR DOLE WORKING HAND IN HAND NOT TO WIN DEBATING POINTS, BUT TO WIN CLEANER AIR FOR THE GENERATION TO COME. I AM PROUD OF THIS PROPOSAL TO CUT SMOG, ACID RAIN, AND TOXIC POLLUTION. WE CAN, AND MUST, ENSURE THE PURITY OF OUR ENVIRONMENT. // TONIGHT MARKS AN HISTORIC VOTE. AND I URGE THE SENATE TO ACT NOT MERELY FOR THIS GENERATION BUT ALL THE GENERATIONS TO COME. // SOME THINK WE MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN A SOUND ECOLOGY AND A SOUND ECONOMY. REPUBLICANS SAY: WE NEED BOTH. AMERICA CAN HAVE CLEAN AIR AND GOOD JOBS. //

FINALLY, WE CAN STRENGTHEN OPPORTUNITY THROUGH TWO PRIORITIES WHERE STATE OFFICIALS -- ESPECIALLY THE GOVERNOR -- PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE: EDUCATION AND CRIME AND DRUGS. //

TEN WEEKS AGO, I ANNOUNCED PHASE II OF THE 1990 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY THAT WE UNVEILED LAST YEAR. // WE'RE ASKING CONGRESS TO SPEND OVER \$10 AND 1/2 BILLION IN FISCAL YEAR 1991 FOR EDUCATION, TREATMENT, INTERDICTION, AND ENFORCEMENT -- ABOUT A 70 PERCENT INCREASE SINCE I TOOK OFFICE. // JOHN ENGLER SUPPORTS THIS PROGRAM. AND HE'LL LEAD THE FIGHT TO TOUGHEN CRIME LAWS AT THE STATE LEVEL -- JUST AS WE ARE DOING IN WASHINGTON. YOU IN DETROIT KNOW HOW BAD CRIME CAN BE IN THE TOLL IT TAKES ON FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES. AND YOU KNOW HOW SOME SAY THERE'S ALWAYS A REASON FOR CRIME AND DRUGS. REPUBLICANS SAY: THERE MAY BE A REASON -- BUT THERE'S NEVER AN EXCUSE. SO LET'S ELECT CANDIDATES WHO WILL HELP US TAKE BACK THE STREETS. //

AT THE SAME TIME, WE MUST ALSO GIVE OUR KIDS THE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN. WHICH IS WHY LAST FALL I CONVENED AN UNPRECEDENTED EVENT -- THIS NATION'S FIRST EDUCATION SUMMIT. // FROM THAT SUMMIT AROSE SIX NEW NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS THE GOVERNORS AND I ANNOUNCED RECENTLY. AMONG THEM: WE MUST SEE THAT EVERY STUDENT STARTS SCHOOL READY TO LEARN. AND THAT EACH SCHOOL HAS AN ENVIRONMENT WHERE KIDS CAN LEARN. THAT MEANS MAKING EVERY SCHOOL DRUG-FREE. // OUR GRADUATION RATE MUST BE NO LESS THAN 90 PERCENT. AND WE WANT U.S. STUDENTS TO BE FIRST IN THE WORLD IN MATH AND SCIENCE BY THE YEAR 2000. //

WE REPUBLICANS KNOW THAT EDUCATION IS AMERICA'S MOST ENDURING LEGACY, VITAL TO EVERYTHING WE CAN BECOME. // AND THAT EXCELLENCE WILL BE OBTAINED NOT BY SPENDING MORE AND MORE MONEY // BUT BY DEMANDING HIGHER STANDARDS, GREATER ACCOUNTABILITY, BETTER TEACHERS, AND GREATER INVOLVEMENT BY PARENTS AND COMMUNITIES. AND BY GIVING PARENTS MORE CHOICE IN WHERE THEIR KIDS GO TO SCHOOL. // EARLIER, I SPOKE OF HOW LIBERAL DEMOCRATS MEASURE PROGRESS MADE BY DOLLARS SPENT AND BUREAUCRACIES BUILT. AND HOW REPUBLICANS VIEW PROGRESS AS HELPING PEOPLE UP -- AND KEEPING BUREAUCRACIES DOWN. NOTHING SHOWS THE CONTRAST MORE THAN EDUCATION. OURS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE AMERICAN EDUCATION NO. 1 AGAIN. WE MUST SEIZE IT -- FOR OURSELVES AND OUR KIDS. //

((IN CLOSING, THERE'S ONLY ONE OPPORTUNITY I HAVEN'T MENTIONED: THE OPPORTUNITY TO ENJOY THIS MARVELOUS MEAL. // ORDINARILY, I'D STAY WITH YOU. IT'S JUST THAT THE SECRET SERVICE CAUGHT THE COOK WASHING MY LETTUCE WITH PERRIER.)) // SO LET ME LEAVE YOU WITH THE THOUGHT THAT OPPORTUNITY CAN HELP US UNDERTAKE NEW PRIORITIES. AND MAKE THOSE PRIORITIES COME TRUE. PRIORITIES LIKE BETTER SCHOOLS AND CLEANER AIR. PRIORITIES LIKE SAFER STREETS AND BETTER JOBS.

NATIONALLY, AMERICANS HAVE SEEN WHAT REPUBLICANS CAN DO. NOW, LET'S SHOW THEM WHAT WE CAN DO RIGHT HERE.

LET'S WIN THE STATE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. LET'S ELECT REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN AND A U.S. SENATOR.

AND LET'S ROLL UP OUR SLEEVES TO ELECT JOHN ENGLER GOVERNOR. WE KNOW WHAT HE WILL DO. // HE'LL MAKE THE GREAT STATE OF MICHIGAN EVEN GREATER. //

THANK YOU FOR THIS EVENING. GOOD LUCK ON  
ELECTION DAY. AND GOD BLESS OUR BELOVED LAND -- THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

# # #

**NEWS**  
**FROM THE**  
**ENGLER FOR**  
**GOVERNOR**  
**COMMITTEE**

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
February 12, 1990

Contact: John Truscott  
(517) 485-1990

**ENGLER FORMALLY ANNOUNCES CAMPAIGN FOR GOVERNOR**

Senate Majority Leader John Engler (R-Mt. Pleasant) announced today that he has received overwhelming support and encouragement to be Michigan's next governor and that he is formally in the race. Engler made the announcement in Traverse City, Grand Rapids, Midland, Detroit and Lansing.

"Today marks the official beginning of my campaign to become Michigan's 46th governor," Engler said.

Engler's upbeat speech focused on what he will do for Michigan as governor. He noted that his extensive travel in all 83 counties throughout the state has given him a unique and personal perspective of the problems facing everyone in Michigan. The historic trip also helped build what will be a grass roots and "back to basics" campaign.

Engler said he would be proposing a major property tax cut initiative in about a week and reaffirmed his goal of dedicating a fixed percentage of the state budget for education. He also pledged that as governor, he will visit every county, every year to talk with and listen to the people to help them solve local and community problems.

"I have taken my message of lower taxes, better schools, safer neighborhoods, and a cleaner environment to all 83 counties in our great state," Engler said. "I have toured every courthouse, shared an evening with our farmers...walked Mainstreets, stayed over night in the homes of old friends and new. And the people have responded."

Engler said that Michigan remains at the back of the pack when compared to other states in the areas important to growth and prosperity. Specifically, he mentioned that Michigan, at 8.4 percent, has the highest unemployment rate in the country, has one of the highest tax burdens for individuals and businesses, and ranks dead last in the return of tax dollars from the federal government.

"The simple truth is the comeback stories of 49 other states read better than Michigan's," Engler said.

**JOHN**  
**ENGLER**  
**FOR MICHIGAN**  
**FOR GOVERNOR**

Engler commented on several poor statistics that continue to plague Michigan.

"Unemployment is up. New manufacturing jobs are down. Dropout rates are up. Education test scores are down. Welfare spending is up. But the return on the tax dollars we send to Washington is down. Violent crime and drug use are up ... Property taxes are up. Way up to the fourth highest in America. Pollution is up ... Incompetence and mismanagement in the administration are up. And business confidence in Michigan's economy is down," he said.

"My friends, it seems to me that when what's up should be down, and when what's down should be up, it's time for the governor who is in, to be out," Engler emphasized.

The announcement marks the end of Engler's "exploratory" phase of his campaign which was kicked off on June 22, 1989. Since then, Engler has raised over \$850,000 and recruited over 5,000 people for his committee.

The announcement was made at the county buildings in Traverse City, Grand Rapids, Midland and Detroit, which Engler visited during his courthouse tour and further emphasized the broad local people to people state partnerships he is building in the campaign. He concluded the announcement tour on the steps of the State Capitol.

# # #

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Senate Majority Leader John Engler  
Declaration of Candidacy for Governor  
February 12, 1990

I am announcing today that I have filed an amendment with the Secretary of State changing the name of the Engler for Governor Exploratory Committee to the Engler for Governor Committee.

The exploratory phase of our effort is over.

Today marks the official beginning of my campaign to become Michigan's 46th governor.

February 12th holds special meaning to all Republicans. For today is the birthday of our party's founder and perhaps our nation's greatest president, Abraham Lincoln.

And just as Abraham Lincoln did in his historic U.S. Senate campaign against Stephen Douglas, I restate my challenge to Jim Blanchard to stand shoulder to shoulder with me all across Michigan and debate the tough issues facing our state.

Jim, as Lincoln and Douglas went town to town in Illinois debating under the oaks, let's you and I go from Detroit to Lansing, to Flint and the Tri-Cities, to Grand Rapids, to Traverse City, to Alpena, and to Marquette and debate on television. We may not be good for the local ratings, but it's the right thing to do, and we should do it.

You know, the last seven and a half months have been the best of my life, because I've spent them with you -- the people of Michigan -- the finest people anywhere in America.

I have taken my message of lower taxes, better schools, safer neighborhoods, and a cleaner environment to all 83 counties in our great state.

I have toured every courthouse, shared an evening with our farmers at 15 county farm bureau meetings and several ag conferences, walked Mainstreets, stayed over night in the homes of old friends and new. And the people have responded.

Over 3500 Michigianians have already contributed more than \$850,000 to our campaign for Michigan's future. Hundreds more have volunteered to lick envelopes, staff phone banks, work out of their homes, knock on doors.

The people of Michigan know that if we are to be strong and competitive with the rest of America and the rest of the world, we must be better than average. Our schools must be better than average. The cars we build must be better than average. Every thing we do, every thing we produce, everything we are must be better than average.

This means we need a governor who's better than average. But average is exactly what we have in Jim Blanchard. Just look at his report card that was printed in the Detroit News, and you'll see a great big "C."

That's right. The people who know Jim Blanchard best gave him a "C" for his first seven years on the job. A "C." That's mediocre, average, and that's not leadership.

I remember as a boy when I brought home a "C" on my report card, my dad would tell me I could do better. He expected more of me. He was right.

It seems to me we should hold our governor to the same standard our parents held us to, and that we hold our children to.

My friends, it's time we reached for excellence again. It's time we changed governors, and I'm ready for the job.

I believe we can do better than we have for the last seven years. I believe we must do better.

And with your help, we will make our Great Lakes State the great state of our dreams.

But this will take work. Much work.

It will take more than a cheerleader with a "C" average as governor.

It will take strong, new leadership to seize the opportunities that await us in the last decade of this century.

For while the year is new, the problems which face us as a people are not. They are serious and growing more difficult with each passing day.

That's because after almost eight years of national recovery, Michigan remains at the end of the line, still playing catchup with the rest of the nation. Indeed, we've fallen further behind in many key areas.

And a recent study indicates there is "little indication that our state is any better prepared to withstand a future recession than it was in 1979."

The simple truth is the comeback stories of 49 other states read better than Michigan's.

In fact, for too many struggling communities in our great state, the Blanchard comeback story has been nothing more than a grim fairy tale.

#### **Unemployment is up.**

(Michigan's jobless rate at 8.4% is now the highest in America. It is 58% above the national average, and there are more people unemployed in Michigan today than at any time since 1986.)

#### **New manufacturing jobs are down.**

(Michigan has lost 257,000 thousand such jobs in the 1980's.)

#### **Dropout rates are up.**

(Michigan ranks among the worst in the nation, and over half of the students who enter the eighth grade in Detroit's public schools will never get a diploma.)

#### **Education test scores are down.**

(Over half of the students in Detroit's public schools flunked their mandated reading test and 89% of the eleventh graders failed a basic science skills test.)

**Welfare spending is up.**

(One of every ten people in Michigan is on some kind of welfare. The state spends \$370 million a month on welfare or \$87 a month for every working man and woman.)

**But the return on the tax dollars we send to Washington is down.**

(Statistics from the U.S. Bureau of Census indicate that Michigan ranks last in the return on the tax dollars we send to Washington. In fact, Michigan has ranked near the bottom in federal spending since Blanchard has been in office, placing 47th in 1984, 48th in 1985 and 1986, and 49th in 1987.)

**Violent crime and drug use are up.**

(Murder is up 9.4% since 1983; Rape is up 39.9% since 1983; Aggravated assault is up 24.1% since 1983. Since 1985, narcotic arrests have doubled, treatment caseloads have tripled, and felony trafficking and possession convictions have increased five fold.)

**The number of Congressmen Michigan will send to Washington in 1992 after reapportionment is down -- from 18 to 16, because more and more Americans are saying "No" to Michigan.**

**Part of the reason is because property taxes are up. Way up to fourth highest in America.**

**Indeed our entire tax burden is up to fifth highest in the nation. And our working poor and middle class pay more in taxes than in other state.**

**Pollution is up.**

(Scientists tell us many of our Great Lakes fish are unsafe to eat. Our groundwater is becoming unsafe to drink. Toxic chemicals are filling up our lakes. And the Governor has stood by for seven

years unable to write rules to begin cleaning up our water, air and land, while allowing Michigan to become a dump site for the radioactive waste of six other states.)

**Infant mortality and hospital closures are up.**

(A black baby born in Detroit has a greater chance of dying before his first birthday than a baby born in many third-world nations and old East European dictatorships. 18 hospitals have closed since 1982 risking the health of many Michiganians.)

**While access to affordable health care for more and more of our citizens is down.**

(The cost of a hospital stay is up, and there are 18 fewer hospitals to service patients.)

**The number of state employees is up.**

(There are 8,000 more employees on the state payroll since Blanchard took office and thousands more on contracts -- including a \$32,000 contract to the former executive director of the Michigan Democrats to throw together a 20 year anniversary for Earth Day, and a \$15,000 contract to teach state employees how to be more polite on the telephone.)

**But the efficiency of the state bureaucracy is down.**

**Incompetence and mismanagement in the Administration are up.**

(Blanchard's prison warden lost the jail house keys. A Social Services Department employee embezzled over \$625,000 intended for children's day care. The Governor's welfare chief couldn't account for a shortage of over \$270 million. Blanchard's Transportation Department can't tell us how many bridges or miles of roads it's working on. The MESOC spent \$71 million on a computer that still doesn't work and has delayed benefit payments to about 19,500 laid-off Michigan workers because of computer snafus.)

**And business confidence in Michigan's economy is down.**

(A recent report of Michigan's business leaders says that over half will not be adding jobs in 1990 and that 16 percent will be eliminating jobs.)

**My friends, it seems to me that after serving for almost eight years in Michigan's most important job, when what's up should be down --and when what's down should be up -- it's time for the governor who is in, to be out.**

I believe it's time the Michigan comeback story had another author, and I'm prepared to write the next chapter.

I believe it's time Michigan had a governor with an agenda for action, a governor who can make a decision without having to look at a poll first -- who can make a decision without first having to appoint a fact finder, set up a task force or establish a commission --a governor who will stand up before a group of people without a script or handlers and answer any question they want to ask, a governor who will visit a community because he genuinely wants to meet with the people and listen to their ideas, hopes and dreams, not just use them as a cynical public relations prop.

So, as I have done as a candidate for governor, I will, as governor, visit each of our 83 counties at least once every year, to meet with you, listen to you and talk to you about the problems facing your local area, and how we can work together to solve them.

Real progress in the 1990's will require all of us to work together -- the people, your legislature, and your governor -- partners for Michigan's future.

Which is why an Engler administration will be an open one, where vigorous debate and discussion will be encouraged, not suppressed. Where all opinions will be welcome, not snubbed. Where, in the spirit of George Romney, I will hold regular office hours to meet with the people of our great state -- in Lansing, and throughout Michigan.

I will meet regularly with the Republican and Democratic leaders of the House and Senate.

I will meet with committee chairmen from both chambers when the legislature is in session as well.

I will hold regular briefings with the capitol press corps and press throughout Michigan.

And I intend to establish a regular bi-partisan meeting schedule with our state's legislative leaders and our Congressional delegation to strengthen our presence in Washington, D.C.

I call this my policy of "Operation Cooperation", and I believe it will improve the way we do the people's business.

During our nation's most crucial hour, President Lincoln said that ours is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. We should live by those words again. We need to bring our government and our governor closer to the people again. And I know I can do a better job at this than Jim Blanchard can.

I can also do a better job than Jim Blanchard at creating economic opportunity in every region of Michigan because I know you don't bring jobs here by raising taxes.

You keep taxes low.

You make education the highest priority.

You make business feel welcome here with true reforms in our workers and unemployment compensation systems, and by cutting rules and regulations that strangle economic growth.

And you keep government out of the business of picking winners and losers.

I can do a better job than Jim Blanchard at putting quality back in our classrooms, because I'm prepared to fight for some fundamental changes in how we teach our kids.

I want parents to have greater choice about which school they send their children to in their local school district.

And I'm against Governor Blanchard's proposal to eliminate over 400 school districts through consolidation.

I'm for giving our teachers the tools to teach and the power to

discipline. Because no teacher should have to fear a lawsuit or personal violence if he or she tries to keep order in the classroom.

I'm for giving local schools greater flexibility in rewarding excellent teachers and dismissing incompetent ones.

At the same time, I'm for "Alternative Certification" that allows the best and brightest in other professions to teach in our schools.

I want every dime of the lottery that was meant for schools to go to schools.

No more funny money executive budgets that use a lottery dollar to replace a general fund dollar that's being spent on some other program.

I want the state to become equal funding partners with local school districts again. Fifty-fifty. We were once. We will be again.

And we'll do it by dedicating a fixed percentage of the state budget for education.

We'd set that money aside up front, before we try to pay for anything else -- just like your family sets aside the home mortgage payment in your personal budget. After that, everything else is open to negotiation.

Government can't pay for everything and shouldn't try.

I can do a better job than Jim Blanchard at holding taxes and spending down because I will be led by my strong belief that the people of Michigan are already taxed enough.

We don't need to raise taxes higher, we need to manage what we have better.

And we need to do more than merely try and limit assessments on some property.

When Michigan's property tax bill is almost \$7 billion, the people deserve more than a nickel a week in property tax relief -- which is all the Governor has proposed.

You could save for a month and that wouldn't even buy you a pack of gum.

We need to cut property taxes substantially for homeowner and business owner alike. And in the next few days, I will be unveiling a comprehensive property tax plan that does just that.

I can do a better job protecting our environment than Jim Blanchard because, unlike the Governor, I know that Iowa and Missouri, indeed, no other state in America, is the environmental equal of Michigan. We are special. We are blessed with natural resources unlike any place in the nation, and we must dedicate ourselves to preserving and protecting our water, air, and land with every ounce of determination we have.

This is why I will require the DNR to finally set rules that apply fairly to everyone.

I support restructuring the DNR into two divisions -- one for the environment, and one for game and wildlife conservation.

I'll be tougher on those cities, corporations and on our own state government agencies that continue to dump dangerous pollutants into our air and water.

And I'll work vigorously to get Michigan out of the low level radioactive waste compact which the Governor never should have gotten us into in the first place. With our water, just one look at the map should tell anyone that Michigan or any Great Lakes state should not be a dump site for the radioactive waste of six other states.

I can do a better job than Jim Blanchard at waging the war on crime and drugs because I won't stand quietly by, as the Governor has done, and let some liberal committee chairman kill vital anti-crime and anti-drug legislation that can help our police and prosecutors put away the punks and pushers who threaten our neighborhoods.

I'll work closely with the Bush Administration to make certain that any new federal drug money goes directly into the

neighborhoods to fight our war against the drug pushers instead of paying for more paper pushers in Lansing.

I want our most violent lawbreakers locked up, and kept locked up.

But at the same time for those convicted of lesser, non-violent crimes we need more creative alternative sentencing approaches.

And we need to understand that the long term solution to our crime problem isn't in more jail cells, it's in better classrooms. Because the lower our dropout rates are today, the lower our crime rates will be tomorrow.

I can do a better job than Jim Blanchard at fighting infant mortality, reforming our welfare system, and rebuilding our cities because I will offer more than the status quo and the pursuit of mediocrity. I'll be more than a cheerleader for Michigan. I'll provide strong, hands-on leadership at every level.

As my campaign progresses, I will be issuing a series of detailed "Action Agendas for Michigan's Future" outlining my strategies on these and other issues.

Because I want every person in this state to know before the election what John Engler intends to do after the election.

I ask the people of Michigan to watch me for the next eight months.

You won't see Mr. Charisma or hear the best speaker, I know that. But when all is said and done, I believe you'll agree that I can provide stronger leadership for our future than Jim Blanchard has given us in the past.

So, watch me and listen to the ideas I have to make our state a better place to live and work and raise a family. Then give me your vote, if I've earned it.

You know, when I first sought public office as a 21 year old senior at Michigan State University, I did so because I believed one person could make a difference. I still do.

And no where in Michigan can one person have more of an impact on the lives of others than in the office of governor.

The framers of our state constitution made the governor the most powerful figure in state government.

For it is in the governor's office where the most critical decisions must be made in the next four years -- tough decisions that will shape Michigan's future into the next century.

Only through the strong leadership of the governor can new priorities be set that will create opportunities for our people to lead more vital, better quality lives.

I believe the governor's office should be where the tough decisions are made -- not ignored -- where you work with the legislature, not against it. Where you go before the people and the press and lay it on the line. Where you take charge and state your position. Where you're held accountable, where you take a stand and lead.

You know, the governor is a lot like a football coach. He's the head of the team, the leader. He develops the strategy, writes the game plan.

If he can't coach a lick, it doesn't matter a bit how much he touts his team to the community and the press, or how much cheerleading or promotion he does on the sidelines.

When I was a junior at Beal City High School, we had a coach who was a great cheerleader, but we had a pretty lousy team. We didn't win a game. Didn't even score a point. In short, our coaching was just awful.

But my senior year, we changed coaches. And we changed the program. We began to score points. We broke our 19 game losing streak and we began to win.

And over the years, Beal City has built one of the best Class D football programs in the state.

It was great coaching and teamwork, not great cheerleading and self-promotion that made Beal City strong. And it will take a strong leader, not a good cheerleader to get Michigan moving again.

For the 1990's are too important to accept rhetoric for action and good feelings for hard choices.

It is a decade of challenge and opportunity that demands the best from each of us -- especially the governor.

It will not be a time for the timid.

And those of you who know me know I've never been timid.

I welcome the challenge to lead a great state of more than nine million people into the last ten years of this century and make them the best they can be.

So, let us seize the 1990's with bold and daring.

I believe we're ready to take charge of our future and make the 1990's a Decade of Freedom for every man, woman and child.

I believe we're ready to change the comeback story from fiction to fact.

I believe we're ready to get Michigan moving again.

And I'm ready to lead the way.

March 7.90

# City fund has Krugerrands

## Police, fire pension officials bought S. African coins

BY BILL MCGRAW  
AND JOHN GALLAGHER  
Free Press Staff Writers

Amid revelations that Mayor Coleman Young's private company sold South African Krugerrands, an examination of records Tuesday revealed that a city pension fund also owns a number of the controversial gold coins.

The exact amount of the Krugerrands held by the police and fire fighters' pension fund could not be determined as officials searched their files

for additional documentation.

The only readily available balance sheet lumped the value of the pension fund's Krugerrands with another investment coin, Canadian Maple Leafs. The total was \$206,340.

Whatever the value of the Krugerrands, they make up an infinitesimal portion of the estimated \$1.7-billion pension fund, but in the minds of millions, the coins stand for white-ruled South Africa's oppression of its majority black population.

"One owns a symbol of the South African apartheid state when one owns a Krugerrand," said Randall Robinson of Washington-based TransAfrica, which lobbies on African issues.

The police and fire pension fund is controlled by 11 trustees, including Young, Police Chief William Hart, Fire Commissioner Melvin Jefferson, Treasurer Virginia Sikora, City Councilman Nicholas Hood, three police officers

See KRUGERRANDS, Page 8A

### NOT SO GLITTERING

Who bought the Krugerrands?

Pension fund officials couldn't say when the investment was decided upon. So it could not be determined Tuesday who voted for it.

The trustees are Coleman Young, William Hart, Nicholas Hood, the fire commissioner, the city treasurer, three police officers and three fire fighters.

## Police, fire pension fund holds S. African coins

KRUGERRANDS, from Page 1A  
and three fire fighters.

Young and Hart are usually represented at meetings by alternates, but it could not be determined Tuesday who voted on the purchase that included the Krugerrands. Pension fund officials said they could not identify the date of the vote.

Spokesman Bob Berg said the mayor's office would have no comment. He noted that Young administration officials on the pension fund's board of trustees are outnumbered by the six police and fire representatives.

The Krugerrands and Maple Leafs are part of the pension fund's rare

coins and precious metals account, which also contains hundreds of unspecified coins and silver bars. The account's total value was listed as \$907,344.

Hood called the fund's ownership of the Krugerrands unfortunate, and said the board can vote to divest the fund of the coins as it has divested stocks of companies doing business in South Africa.

In March 1985, the City Council passed an ordinance that forbid the city's "general funds, accumulated surpluses, cash balances, interest income or earnings from these funds to be used towards the purchase of South African

Krugerrands," but it was unclear if the ordinance affects pension fund investments.

Former President Ronald Reagan banned the importation of Krugerrands in 1985 after being pressured to impose sanctions on South Africa, but thousands of coins — imported before the ban — circulate legally.

Young and most members of the council have been harshly critical of South Africa's apartheid government, which is why revelations that Young's firm dealt in Krugerrands was such a shock.

Young's firm, Detroit Technology and Investments Inc., sold nearly

\$170,000 in Krugerrands and other coins in 1988, according to Oakland County coin dealer Ernest Lush.

People familiar with the investigation into possible police corruption say the mayor was unaware that Krugerrands were involved in the transactions, which were engineered by Kenneth Weiner, a mayoral associate who is the central figure in the federal probe.

The police and fire fund is one of two city pension funds. Records show the other fund, for all other city employees, does not include Krugerrands among its \$1.7 billion in investments.

# Property tax revolt sweeps across state

## Politicians trot out reform plans

By Eric Freedman  
Detroit News Lansing Bureau

LANSING — A smorgasbord of property tax reform proposals is sitting on the table in Lansing but the issue may give politicians and voters a bad case of indigestion before it is settled.

The tax-slash revolt was touched off in part by last year's soaring property assessments. Now, three rival ballot petitions in circulation propose trimming property taxes, both major gubernatorial candidates are pushing their own plans and a number of legislators are advocating other alternatives.

Not surprisingly, the property tax issue is interwoven with the 1990 gubernatorial and legislative elections.

Last week, the Democratic-controlled House passed a complex plan that would shift about \$400 million in tax deductions away from utility companies and large manufacturers to individual homeowners.

ALSO UNDER that proposal, backed by Democratic Gov. James J. Blanchard, future property tax assessments for schools would be limited to the inflation rate.

"This plan provides major, permanent property tax relief and increases the state's share of education funding, which already is Michigan's No. 1 budget priority," Blanchard said.

Meanwhile, Senate Majority Leader John Engler, R-Mt. Pleasant, and House Minority Leader Paul Hillebrands, R-Holland, want to cut school property taxes by \$448 million — including reductions for senior citizens and a higher ceiling on the homestead property tax credit.

Under the Republican plan, the state would trim other government programs to pay the schools for lost property taxes.

"It's not enough to talk about just capping property taxes or limiting increases," said Engler, who is running against Blanchard. "The time has come to actually cut taxes."

With the Legislature divided — Democrats ruling the House, Republicans the Senate — lawmakers are almost certain to deadlock without passing any proposal.

THAT'S WHY many tax cut activists said the only way to change the current system is with a citizen effort to amend the state Constitution. The three ballot proposals aimed at doing that include:

■ The "Citizens' Tax Limitation" drive, led by former Oakland County

Prosecutor L. Brooks Patterson and Farmington Hills economist Patrick L. Anderson.

Their amendment would cut property taxes by \$550 million to \$600 million, increase state aid for public schools and strengthen taxpayer rights, advocates said.

"Our proposal prevents the state from raising other taxes, which is a big protection for businesses and residents who fear they may get a property tax cut and have the state turn around and raise the income or sales tax," Anderson said.

■ "Proposition 2 PLUS 2," which would roll assessments back to 1988 levels, cap property taxes at 2 percent of a property's market value and increase the sales tax by 2 cents.

It was developed by lawyer Francis Hughes and certified public accountant John Toepel, both of Rochester.

Hughes said the proposal would cut property taxes by \$1.49 billion, or 30 percent, and raise \$1.6 billion in sales taxes for use by schools and local governments. Schools would end up ahead \$400 million a year, he said.

"Ours is a permanent solution to the property tax problem," he said. "It addresses the real problem, which is annual assessment increases, not millage rates."

■ The third proposal is touted by Jim DeMar, a Utica barber and tax cut activist.

He wants to cut assessments from 50 percent to 40 percent of market value, allow voters to reduce that percentage another 5 percent at every gubernatorial election and require voter approval of all new and increased taxes.

In addition, homeowners would get a state income tax credit if they pay more than 3 percent of their household income for property taxes.

"Lansing is reeking with talk of property tax reform," DeMar said. "After the election, Lansing will just reek."

TO GET on the ballot, any of the constitutional amendments needs 239,657 valid signatures from registered voters.

One of the individual legislative plans comes from Sen. Richard Fessler, R-Union Lake, who said, "The system we have now is a system of nonvoted hidden taxation that jumps out at us once a year."

Fessler has introduced a constitutional amendment to cap future property tax assessment increases at 5 percent or the rate of inflation, whichever is lower.

# Detroit lagging on trade pact

By CONSTANCE C. PRATER  
Free Press Staff Writer

Thirteen months after the historic U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement, Detroit is lagging behind other border cities in promoting business opportunities, according to a report presented Thursday to the City Council.

Although several agencies and groups have projects under way or planned, there's no central clearinghouse for information, according to the preliminary findings of the Free Trade Agreement Task Force.

The group, which held its third meeting Thursday in the City Planning Commission offices in Detroit, was established last fall after a joint Windsor-Detroit city council meeting. Members include trade experts and public and private sector representatives from both sides of the border.

The Free Trade agreement eliminates tariffs on most goods traded over the next 10 years. In 1988, the two countries traded about \$193 billion in goods and services.

Trade experts said Detroit, separated by only a river from Windsor, has the prime location among large U.S. cities to take advantage of the act. Buffalo, by comparison, is about 100 miles from a major Canadian trading center, Toronto.

Still, since July 1987, when the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce began promoting a five-county trade

FREE TRADE, Page 2E

# Engler promises taxpayer relief

By KATHY BARKS HOFFMAN  
Lansing State Journal

Republican gubernatorial candidate John Engler vowed Thursday to give Michigan taxpayers a 20 percent school property tax reduction by trimming state employment and realigning the budget.

Democrats called Engler's idea an empty campaign promise.

"He doesn't have a plan. It's just an election year tax cut that he has no way of paying for," said Shelby Solomon, state management and budget director.

Added state Treasurer Robert Bowman: "It's a temporary cut that does nothing to provide permanent relief. It will be eliminated in one or two years" as assessments rise.

Besides lowering taxes, Engler would exempt senior citizens from paying any school taxes by 1992, cut business taxes and end industrial property tax abatements.

"You've got people in this town who say this can't be done," Engler said. "I say on that score, just watch my pen."

The tax-cut tussle was one of the first major skirmishes in the gubernatorial race between Engler, a Mount Pleasant Republican, and Democratic incumbent James Blanchard.

John Jackson, a University of Michigan political science and business administration professor, said Engler's message isn't new.



"Before every election time, we routinely hear promises to cut the budget and make it up by making government more efficient," he said. "I've grown skeptical of whether those savings are actually there."

At Michigan State University, Economics Department Chairman Ronald Fisher said tax cuts can have a down side. "It simply is not realistic to believe that the state government can reduce its state revenues by \$400 million to \$600 million without there being some severe consequences," he said.

The Senate majority leader's plan would:  
 ■ Reduce how much of a home or business's property value is taxed for schools. Currently, taxes are assessed on 50 percent of the value. Engler's plan would drop that to 45 percent this year, 42.5 percent in 1991 and 40 percent in 1992. The assessment would stay at 50 percent for property taxes levied by local governments.

■ Give homeowners 65 and older a 50 percent exemption from school taxes this year and a 75 percent break next year. By 1992, no senior citizens would pay school taxes on their homes.

■ Increase the Homestead Property Tax Credit limit by \$200 this year, to \$1,400. The limit would rise gradually to \$2,500 and then be indexed to inflation.

■ Reduce the Single Business Tax by 19 percent to 1.9 percent. To balance that, Engler would eliminate the capital acquisition deduction that businesses use to write off the cost of equipment.

■ Prohibit state and local governments from issuing new industrial property tax abatements after Dec. 31, 1990.

See TAXES, Page 3B

# Taxes From 1B

Earlier this week, Macomb County Democratic Reps. Sharon Gire and Ken DeBeaussaert introduced a bill that limits a homeowner's school tax increase to the rate of inflation. The state would make up the difference to the schools.

Blanchard originally unveiled the tax cap in his January State of the State address. The Gire-DeBeaussaert bill also includes an alternative credit for homeowners whose assessments do not increase beyond inflation.

Bowman said the Democratic plan would save taxpayers \$25 million in its first year, while Engler said his would save \$450 million. By 1992, Engler's plan would save \$900 million a year.

To keep the budget balanced, Engler said he would trim the Commerce and Labor departments' budgets, outside consulting fees and state employment. He said some departments are violating state Civil Service hiring rules and that anyone hired illegally would be the first to go.

He also said welfare grants would not be cut to make up for the 5 percent drop in state revenues.

Budget director Solomon said Engler hasn't listed enough budget cuts to pay for the tax reduction and chided him for not being more specific.

For the owner of a \$100,000 home paying 50 mills in school taxes, Engler's plan would drop the annual school property tax bill from \$2,500 now to \$2,000 by 1992, provided assessments don't rise.

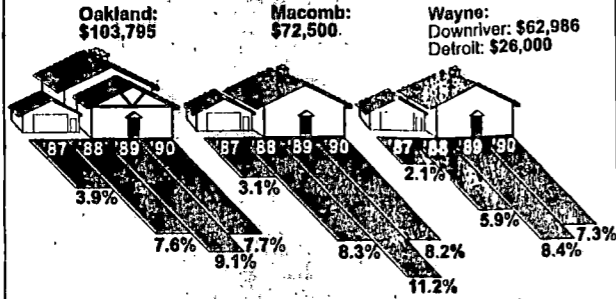
But Bowman said the only real way to guarantee permanent property tax relief is to stop assessments from rising. "If your home value goes up 15 percent, it doesn't do you any good," he said of Engler's plan.

House Republican Leader Paul Hillemonds of Holland said he's not sure even the governor's modest tax relief plan will get through the Democrat-controlled House.

Republicans tried Thursday to tie a tax cut to a bill helping Detroit reinstate a lapsed utility tax, but their amendment was defeated 52-18. The utility tax measure passed the House 58-49, largely along partisan lines.

## Metro Detroit assessments

Average residential property assessments increased again this year. Here are average home prices for 1989 and assessment increases for Oakland, Macomb and Wayne counties for 1987-90.



Source: Wayne, Oakland and Macomb counties. Detroit and downriver examples are provided because Wayne County does not provide a countywide average sales price.

SIDNEY JABLONSKI/The Detroit News

# Local property taxes surge again

By Jim Mitzelfeld  
Detroit News Staff Writer

A list of Metro home prices, assessments 14A

John Haviland, 76, hopes to live in his lakefront home until he dies. But taxes could get him first.

The Orchard Lake house he built in 1954 for \$30,000 is worth \$345,200 today. His property tax bill is \$8,919 — up from \$6,877 a year ago.

"We can't keep on going like this," said Haviland, who is considering whether to sell.

Lakefront owners have been hit hardest by 1990 property assessments. Many face increases three or four times greater than the average for other homeowners.

On average, assessments rose 8

percent in Macomb and Oakland counties and 7 percent in Wayne County — slightly less than last year's increases but still higher than the 5.4-percent inflation rate for Metro Detroit.

Local communities are required to revise assessments annually to ensure fair taxation. Under Michigan law, assessments are 50 percent of a home's market value. Therefore, if a house has a market value of \$100,000 property taxes are based on an assessed value of \$50,000.

As assessments increase, the

state's Headlee Amendment requires governments to reduce tax rates so collections don't increase more than the inflation rate. But the law has not been working in favor of homeowners.

When home values grow faster than commercial and industrial property, residential taxpayers end up contributing more to the city's tax collections.

**THIS IS** the third straight year of residential increases exceeding inflation and homeowners are ready to fight back.

In Lansing, the issue has drawn the attention of the two likely candidates for governor. Each has outlined

proposals to cut property taxes.

Several grass roots organizations have begun circulating petitions calling for constitutional amendments to cut millage rates and limit the potential growth of assessments.

The assessment issue prompted state Sen. Richard Fessler, R-West Bloomfield, to suggest to his constituents in Orchard Lake last month that they consider taking the State Tax Commission to court — to challenge the legality of a system that produces double digit assessment increases year after year.

"There doesn't appear to be financial room in Orchard Lake for a

Please see Taxes/14A

## Taxes

### Local property assessments surge again

From page 1A

person who is near retirement age," said Bob Newton, 70, who couldn't afford the \$5,400 a year in taxes on his pension as a retired bank vice-president. He and his wife sold the home they had lived in since 1951 and moved to a larger house in Livingston County that cost him far less.

Orchard Lake Assessor John Sailer said he knows of several wealthy property owners who have bought homes as large as 4,000 square feet and then torn them down, only to replace them with mansions three times the size.

"It's a status symbol," Sailer said. "If you have a lot of money and want to show people, you buy a big house on a lake."

**THE EFFECT** has been a doubling of the village's tax base in the last decade. In 1980, the assessed value of all Oakland Lake was \$51.2



MICHAEL S. GREEN/The Detroit News

Frank and Shirley Allen have lived in Orchard Lake for 27 years. He's 72 but his tax assessment keeps him from thinking about retirement.

million. By last year, the total assessment rose to \$119.7 million.

"Because the area has become popular, people are forced to pay," said Orchard Lake Village Clerk Janet E. Overhold Green.

Orchard Lake resident Frank Allen, 72, said his tax bill keeps him from retiring.

"I don't want to pay high taxes on account of this here big stuff being built all around us," he said. "The 14-

### Here's how to appeal your assessment

If you believe your property tax assessment is too high, you can appeal it by taking the following steps:

- Visit your local assessor's office to see if the city's records on your property are accurate and up-to-date. If there's an error, it can be corrected. You also should compare your assessment with others in your neighborhood to make sure they are uniform.
- If you're still not satisfied, make an appointment with your local three-member Board of Review. The hearings in most cities will be March 12-14 but you should call your local assessor's office to double check. At the hearings, homeowners have about 10 minutes to present evidence showing they believe their home is over assessed. This board can only change your assessment, not your taxes. Homeowners are usually notified of the board's decision within 10 days after the hearing.
- If you're not happy with the board's decision, you have until June 30 each year to file a written appeal with the Michigan Tax Tribunal, P.O. Box 30232, Lansing, MI, 48909. The tribunal makes the final decision on assessments.

shots are building big homes around here. They vote for every millage that comes along and then they leave the area because they're transferred."

Debate over higher assessments is likely to continue until the law is changed or the real estate market softens in Metro Detroit. Local real estate specialist said the market is unlikely to slow because home prices in Metro Detroit still lag behind other big cities.

**MEDIAN HOME** prices in the

United States rose by 4.2 percent to \$93,100 in 1989 compared with \$77,500 in Metro Detroit, where home values were up 6.3 percent, according to the National Board of Realtors and the Multiple Listing Service compiled by local Realtors.

Assessors and real estate experts said buyers willing to shell out big bucks have helped generate record-level home prices. The average price for a home in Oakland County topped \$100,000 last year for the first

time, reaching \$103,700.

The strong market led to assessment increases of more than 10 percent for the Oakland County communities of Birmingham, Troy, Royal Oak, Clawson, Huntington Woods and Berkley.

In Macomb County, home values climbed as developers built subdivisions in rural northern townships.

**BUT EVEN** as its population shifted north, Macomb County's older, established communities experienced rising property values. Residents in the blue-collar communities of Warren and East Detroit received assessment increases of 9 and 8 percent, respectively.

In Wayne County, Detroit's average assessment increase was only 0.5 percent but residents in popular neighborhoods such as Indian Village, the Harbortown development, Palmer Park and Rosedale Park were outraged because assessments climbed 40 percent in two years.

Assessments in Detroit's neighboring communities of Hamtramck and Dearborn rose 8 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

Northville and Grosse Pointe led Wayne County, with average assessment increases of 16 percent.

Detroit News Staff Writer Rebecca Powers contributed to this report.

2.15.90

ABORTION ISSUE: PARENTAL CONSENT

# Senate OKs consent bill



Lansing State Journal/ROD SANFORD

Above, state Sen. Jack Welborn confers with Sen. Lana Pollack during Wednesday's abortion consent bill debate, while Sen. Jack Faxon (at right) voices his opinion.



## Senators consider petition drive to avoid Blanchard's veto pen

By CHRIS ANDREWS  
Lansing State Journal

The state Senate overwhelmingly passed legislation Wednesday requiring pregnant teens to get a parent's permission for abortions, moving the pro-life dominated Legislature a step closer to a showdown with Gov. James Blanchard.

But acknowledging they probably lack the votes in the House to override Blanchard's expected veto, leaders said they are considering a petition drive to put the issue before the voters.

"I think we've demonstrated over the last three or four years on this issue that we've been very creative," said Sen. Fred Dillingham, R-Fowlerville. "We're not

about to let this issue die just because the governor vetoes it."

Pro-life lawmakers have focused on the parental consent issue since last summer's U.S. Supreme Court decision, which gave states new power to restrict abortions.

Pro-life groups want to make abortion illegal. Pro-choice groups believe women should have the legal right to get an abortion.

The parental-consent issue will take center stage in the Capitol for the next few weeks and could become dominant in the 1990 elections.

On Monday, the National Abortion Rights Action League declared Michigan a target state for its education efforts, taking

out a full-page ad in the Lansing State Journal.

Before Wednesday's vote, state Sen. Lana Pollack, D-Ann Arbor, and 43 other legislators urged Michigan's congressional delegation to cosponsor a pro-choice law. And the pro-choice People for the American Way announced its "heroes and zeroes," based on their voting records in Congress.

The Senate debated the parental consent legislation for more than three hours before passing it 29-8. It turned down amendments by minority Democrats who called the bill too harsh.

Among mid-Michigan legislators, Dillingham and Sen. John Schwarz, R-Battle

Creek, supported the bill. Sen. William Seiberburg, R-East Lansing, voted against it.

The bill would require pregnant teens 17 and under to get a parent's permission for an abortion. They could ask a judge to waive the requirement.

The Senate removed a House-passed amendment requiring judges to approve the waivers if a psychiatrist or psychologist believes a teenager is likely to commit suicide rather than tell her parents she is pregnant. Pro-life lawmakers charged that it was a potentially gaping loophole.

"This bill restores parental rights to where they belong and should never have

See ABORTION, Page 4A

### Abortion

From 1A

been taken away," said Sen. Jack Welborn, R-Kalamazoo.

But Pollack, the leading abortion-rights advocate in the Senate, said lawmakers can't legislate better family communication any more than they can legislate abstinence among teens.

"Let's face it. We're sending a message of punishment," she said. "We're trying to mete out punishment for an act that we don't approve of."

The legislation now goes to the House, which is expected to approve it next week. But it is doubtful pro-life forces can muster the two-thirds vote to override Blanchard's veto.

The legislators have never been able to override a veto on an abortion question.

If they fall short on the override, abortion foes could launch a petition drive to get around the veto. A similar effort led to a voter-approved ban on Medicaid-funded abortions in 1988.

Barbara Listig, president of Right to Life of Michigan, said pro-life groups are taking a harder look at a petition drive.

"When the bill was introduced, people didn't feel it would end up being abortion vs. abortion rights, that it really would be seen as parental rights," she said. "But the lines are really drawn as an abortion bill rather than a parental consent bill."

The abortion debate appears certain to spill over into the 1990 elections. Listig said pro-life groups may focus efforts on electing enough pro-life legislators to override a veto.

Listig said polls show three-quarters of Michigan residents support parental consent legislation.

But Carol King, executive director of the Michigan Abortion Rights Action League, said last summer's Supreme Court decision has awakened pro-choice voters.

"We've seen what happened in gubernatorial races in Virginia and New Jersey and the mayor's race in New York, and that is going to happen in Michigan," she said. "This is going to be an issue that inspires people, that fires them up, that gets them out to vote and gets them to vote pro-choice."

# Senate passes abortion consent bill

JACQUELYNN BOYLE  
Press Lansing Staff

LANSING — The Senate on Wednesday approved and sent to the House a bill requiring pregnant teens to get parental consent to have abortions.

The Senate's only antiabortion effort in a year.

Senators approved the measure, 28-8, after three hours of debate in which pro-choice senators unsuccessfully to add amendments that would weaken its effect.

"This legislation does one thing — it restores... the right that parents have today for their young children if it deals with a medical operation or medical process, but they do not have today regarding abortion," said Sen. Jack Welborn, R-Kalamazoo.

Countered Sen. Lana Pollack, D-Ann Arbor: "It's not right to force somebody else to become a parent against her will. Let's face it, we're sending a message of punishment. We're trying to mete out punishment

for an act we don't approve of — teenage or preteen sex."

Under the bill, girls under 18 would need written permission from one parent or guardian before they could get abortions. Teens who don't want to talk with their parents would be required to get a waiver from juvenile court.

Several other antiabortion bills were introduced in the Legislature after a U.S. Supreme Court ruling last July gave states more leeway in

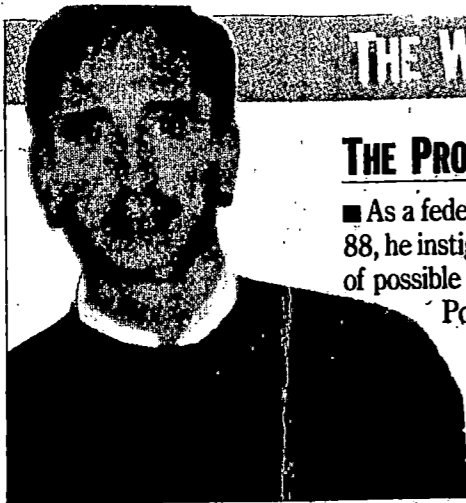
regulating abortions. But Welborn and other abortion foes said Wednesday they intend to concentrate on getting parental consent written into law and will not try to advance the other legislation.

Pro-choice Gov. James Blanchard has vowed to veto any bill — including parental consent — that restricts a woman's access to abortion.

If that happens, Welborn and Sen. Fred Dillingham, R-Fowlerville, say they will try to override the veto.

They are also considering a petition drive, similar to the successful 1988 effort that resulted in a ban on using Medicaid money to pay for poor women's abortions.

The parental-consent bill passed the House in December but must be returned there for approval of a Senate change: removal of an exemption for pregnant teens deemed suicidal by a psychiatrist or psychologist. The House could take up the bill next week.



## THE WEINER VERSION

### THE PROBE

■ As a federal informant in 1986-88, he instigated the investigation of possible misuse of the Detroit Police secret service fund. He then began working secretly to uncover corruption in the police department.

### THE MONEY

■ Federal authorities let him keep thousands of dollars that they knew he was taking from the police fund. He gave federal agents copies of some checks and met with investigators more than 100 times.

### THE CONTACT

■ He was never a fugitive. "He was in almost constant contact with federal agents," said Robert Harrison, his lawyer. "They knew he was flying overseas and in fact urged him to get a new passport."

### THE TAPES

■ He helped set up a corporation with the consent of the Internal Revenue Service. He secretly recorded more than 50 conversations as part of the investigation, making tapes first for the FBI and then the IRS.

# The double life of Ken Weiner

*Young backers say revelation is proof of federal vendetta*

## FOLLOW-UP

■ A Detroit pension board that owns South African Krugerrands worth about \$112,000 is to be asked to unload them. Details, Page 5B.

■ Notre Dame football coach Lou Holtz flew on the city's controversial jet to Las Vegas last year after he spoke at a fundraiser. See Page 5B.

*Liar and informant, government says*

BY JOCELYNE ZABLIT  
AND JIM FINKELSTEIN  
Free Press Staff Writers

In a dramatic bid for freedom, Kenneth Weiner portrayed himself Wednesday as a globe-trotting federal informant who spent two years investigating corruption in the Detroit police department.

Federal authorities described Weiner, 44, as a con man and habitual liar, although they confirmed that he had worked as an informant.

The picture that was drawn during a 3½-hour bond hearing in U.S. District Court in Detroit was one of Weiner conning federal authorities as

adroitly as they say he bilked investors in a multimillion dollar pyramid scheme.

Lawyers for the imprisoned Weiner said federal agents allowed the former civilian deputy Detroit police chief to keep thousands of dollars from the police secret service fund after he instigated their investigation of the fund.

Weiner made 55 secret tape recordings, set up a corporation and traveled as far as Switzerland for the FBI and the IRS, his lawyers said.

Although Weiner was known to have cooperated with investigators, the extent and length of his work as an

informant was not made public until Wednesday.

While attorney Robert Harrison provided an outline of Weiner's work as an informant, people close to the federal investigation said Weiner's tapes included conversations with Mayor Coleman Young and other city and police officials from late 1986 to October 1988.

The tapes with Young are ambiguous, although one does indicate that Young knew Weiner was selling Krugerrands, the South African gold coin, through Detroit Technology and In-

See WEINER, Page 7A

have been out to get the mayor and will stop at little to achieve their goal.

"The real question here is why the federal government would be about such a mission in the first place," said Arthur Johnson, president of the Detroit chapter of the NAACP.

Johnson said many black citizens don't trust federal authorities, saying the FBI and IRS never have shown the same zeal in protecting blacks' civil rights as they have in pursuing alleged

YOUNG, Page 7A

BY BILL MCGRAW  
AND CONSTANCE C. PRATER  
Free Press Staff Writers

For more than half of his life, stretching back to his days as a U.S. serviceman and union organizer, Coleman Young has been dogged by federal authorities.

Wednesday's revelation that police-probe figure Kenneth Weiner spent more than two years as an FBI informant gave credence to what Young's aides, friends and supporters have been saying for years: The feds

## Young backers say FBI is out to get him

YOUNG, from Page 1A

wrongdoing by black elected officials.

Young declined to comment Wednesday on the revelations about Weiner's role as an informant, but he has said he believes he is the target in the ongoing federal investigation into alleged corruption in the police department and city government.

As they have in the past, federal officials on Wednesday insisted that their actions were totally appropriate.

Civil rights activists have cited the well-documented FBI campaign against Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the recent sting operation that led to the arrest of Washington Mayor Marion Barry on narcotics charges as examples of harassment of black leaders.

Federal interest in the 71-year-old Young goes back to at least World War II when the FBI, according to Young, sabotaged his budding career as a fighter pilot by spreading allegations that he had been a radical union organizer before the war.

According to government files, court testimony and Young's recollections, the FBI has, since then, questioned his family members and friends, kept track of his jobs and traffic tickets, and bugged his home.

Associates have said the IRS has audited Young each of the 16 years he has been mayor.

Despite the scrutiny, Young never has been indicted.

Perhaps his most famous brush with the government came in 1952, when the House Committee on Un-American Activities came to Detroit in its notorious search for communists.

The 34-year-old Young scolded a committee lawyer for slurring the word "Negro" as "Niggra" and reminded the committee that he would refuse to inform on colleagues in the National Negro Labor Council.

"You have me mixed up with a stool pigeon," said Young, whose defiance made him a hero in Detroit's growing black neighborhoods.

In 1976, Young was considered by many as a target in a federal investigation into former Executive Deputy Police Chief Frank Blount's alleged acceptance of payoffs from drug dealers. Another high-ranking police official, Reginald Harvel, committed suicide after his name arose in the probe. Blount was never charged.

In July 1981, Young's conversations in his downtown townhouse were bugged by federal investigators looking into the so-called Vista-sludge hauling case, in which six people — including the head of the city's Water and Sewerage Department — pleaded guilty or were convicted of crimes.

One of the investigators who listened in on Young was the late Leonard Gilman, then the U.S. Attorney.

"Lenny ... was salivating at the thought of getting my black ass," Young was quoted as saying in 1985.

# Weiner: 2 years as informant

WEINER, from Page 1A  
vestments Inc., a private company Weiner set up for the mayor, the sources said.

Young had no comment on the latest revelations about Weiner. He met Wednesday night at the Manoo-gian mansion with Police Chief William Hart.

Harrison and U.S. attorneys said Weiner began cooperating with federal authorities after they began investigating his role in 1986 in a multimillion dollar investment scam.

To win leniency, according to a source close to the investigation, Weiner offered information about possible police corruption and took on an undercover role.

Federal attorneys said Weiner backed out of the arrangement around October 1988. He was one of three people indicted last month in connection with the investment scheme, which authorities charge involved using money from new investors to pay phony dividends to earlier investors. He is in federal custody in connection with those charges.

As an informant, Weiner "provided information that launched the secret service probe," Harrison said.

A federal grand jury is trying to determine whether at least \$1.4 million from the fund, intended for police undercover operations, was diverted to three dummy corporations set up by Weiner, including one that paid rent on Hart's daughter's home in California.

Sources familiar with the investigation said Weiner was lying to both federal and Detroit police officials and became "an informant out of control" until he was arrested in December at Metro Airport.

Weiner showed federal agents some checks he said he was paid from the fund for consulting work, but not in amounts approaching the money Detroit police say is missing from the fund, the sources said.

Chief Hart has said Weiner stole at

least \$72,000 from the fund over 10 years.

Federal officials said Weiner was not being used to set up any city officials for federal prosecution.

"This is definitely not a government sting," said Ben McMakin, head of the Detroit IRS office. U.S. Attorney Stephen Markman and Hal Helterhoff, Detroit FBI special agent in charge, said they were satisfied with the integrity of the investigation.

Arguing for Weiner's release on bond from the federal prison in Milan, Harrison said that far from being a risk to flee, Weiner is a longtime cooperating witness with the government.

"From 1986 to 1988 he was in almost constant contact with federal agents," said Harrison. "They knew he was flying overseas and in fact urged him to get a new passport."

Harrison said Weiner made about 35 tapes for the FBI between late 1986 and February 1988, then made another 20 tapes of conversations at the request of the Internal Revenue Service from February 1988 until October 1988.

"Weiner met with government agents over 100 times from 1986 till late 1988," said Harrison. "He flew to and from many parts of the country at the request of the federal government."

He said Weiner's destinations included California, Florida and Georgia and Geneva, Switzerland.

Weiner attorney David Zacks said that while federal agents let Weiner keep his money from the Detroit police, the U.S. government did not pay him for informing or travel.

Wayne County Prosecutor John O'Hair, whose office is part of the federal investigation, said he did not know the extent of Weiner's involvement with federal officials and Detroit Technology when he joined forces with the federal authorities to investigate the police fund.

"I don't know if it's true," O'Hair

said. "But, if it is true, I had no knowledge of it."

Detroit police, in their own separate investigation of Weiner, said they have evidence that supports his work for the FBI and were waiting Wednesday to detain him for questioning if he was released from federal custody.

A source close to the Detroit police probe said that during one month in 1986, the mobile telephone in Weiner's city-issued car was used "six or seven" times to call the FBI in Washington, always in the early morning hours.

On the monthly bill, "one of the numbers that kept showing up consistently" was "registered to the FBI wire room in Washington," the source said.

Harrison said Weiner used the code name of William Bagley, an acquaintance from Farmington Hills who died last year, for his contacts with the FBI.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Sheldon Light, arguing to keep Weiner in prison, said Weiner is not employed in the area, and with his fiancée, Colleen Bailey, on unpaid medical leave from American Airlines, "there is no showing of what their source of income



RICHARD LEE/Detroit Free Press

**Robert Harrison, left, and David Zacks, attorneys for Kenneth Weiner, head to Weiner's federal court hearing Wednesday.**

would be."

Harrison said the government is trying to keep Weiner in prison because they "want to squeeze him some more to cooperate."

Harrison acknowledged some people would say of Weiner, "Yeah, the guy's got a line a mile long," but said harmless bragging is simply part of Weiner's style.

U.S. District Judge Lawrence Zatkoff said he would decide the bond issue after both sides file written briefs by Monday.

*Free Press Staff Writers Jim Schaefer and Joe Swickard contributed to this report.*

COMMISSION ON THE GREENING OF DETROIT  
100 Renaissance Center, Suite 1760  
Detroit, MI 48243

March 9, 1990

Ms. Dorothy Brodie  
Mayor's Office  
1126 City-County Bldg.  
Detroit, MI 48226

Dear Dorothy:

There is an exciting new project in Detroit which we believe President Bush, our "Environment President" would enjoy knowing about. It's a private, non-profit organization called the Commission on the Greening of Detroit and its mission is to reforest the City's neighborhoods, boulevards and parks over the next 10-20 years.

As you know, Detroit was once known as the city of trees, with beautiful tree-canopied boulevards and neighborhoods resplendent with towering Elms. Sadly, hundreds of thousands of Detroit's most majestic trees were lost during a devastating epidemic of Dutch Elm Disease and were never replaced. Other trees were cut down during the years of Detroit's rapid urban expansion and, if replaced, were frequently replanted with species inadequate to withstand the harsh urban environment.

The Commission's membership represents a diverse mix of metropolitan Detroit's most powerful civic and business leaders, educators and foresters (see attached list) and enjoys a strong base of community support (see attached articles). The group has been working closely with both State and City government as well as representatives from the American Forestry Association, to ensure a well planned program of reforestation.

While the goal of the Commission of the Greening of Detroit is to ensure the reforestation of the City, it does not intend to single handedly replant every tree. Rather, it will function as a catalyst inspiring and guiding the process of City reforestation through a broad base of innovative programs. Included among these will be Community Education Programs (we are currently planning programs with the head of the Science Curriculum for the Detroit Public Schools), demonstration projects, and neighborhood and public area planting programs (we are discussing the idea of creating a children's forest) which will be guided by the professional forester's within our organization.

Ms. Dorothy Brodie  
March 9, 1990  
Page Two

With this in mind, the Commission has adopted two first year projects. The first is a Blue Ribbon Tree Planting Project on Larned Boulevard in Detroit which will begin on Earth Day, April 22 when Mayor Young and Governor Blanchard will plant the first trees. This site was selected by virtue of its proximity to a large urban renewal neighborhood, its location as a gateway to the City, and its State-of-the-Art sprinkling system. This extensive project, which will take many months to complete, has been planned pro bono by members of the Commission's Tree Committee (which includes professional landscapers, foresters, architects and utility representatives) and will be financed through a broad base of private and public sector support.

Incidentally, we are pleased to have as one of our Commissioner's one of the nation's leading tree experts, Dr. David Karnosky whose Elm research (see attached article) has resulted in a hybrid of Elm tree which is totally resistant to Dutch Elm Disease. We will be planting one of Dr. Karnosky's prize specimens on April 22 and are currently discussing plans with him to establish an experimental Elm Arboretum in Detroit.

The Commission's second project is a Tree Survey which we plan to conduct this summer with funding from the Michigan Youth Corps Program. The survey, which will note the location, condition, species and maintenance needs of all Detroit trees, will be used as a basis for developing a strategic plan of reforestation in the City over the next decade.

The survey represents a unique partnership between the private and public sector and will receive funding from both sources. For example, GM, through a direct donation to the Commission, is providing specially built vans for the survey crews; and the Commission will finance special education activities and post-experience job interviews for the Youth Corps Surveyors. Michigan State University has provided generous planning help and will recruit survey crew leaders from among their urban forestry students. Through the Michigan Department of Labor's Youth Corps Program, the state will pay the salaries of the Youth Corps workers and their crew leaders. Finally, the City of Detroit, in addition to providing extensive planning assistance and the full time participation of the City's Forester, has an extensive software program which will be the basis for the survey's data collection and analysis.

I believe that President Bush would be interested to know that our tree surveyors will be recruited by high school principals from among disadvantaged, minority youth who live in the inner-city of Detroit. The principals will select 18-21 year old candidates who have demonstrated personal and academic excellence and who have an interest in forestry and the environment. We are committed to increasing the number of minority students who enroll in professional forestry programs.

Ms. Dorothy Brodie  
March 9, 1990  
Page Three

As you know, a member of President Bush's cabinet recently developed the idea of the Earth Corps (article attached). Our program will be working with precisely the kind of students the Earth Corps ultimately intends to recruit, and we have been speaking with the Washington-based Earth Corps staff about the possibility of sending our survey participants, at the end of the summer, on to serve in the first class of the Earth Corps Cadets Program.

When President Bush recently announced that he was committed to planting 100 billion trees (see attached article), I believe he had precisely our kind of grass-roots project in mind.

On April 3, the President is scheduled to appear in Detroit and it would be a tremendous boost to our efforts and to the morale of the City of Detroit if, during his upcoming visit he would comment on our organization and our projects. If in addition to his remarks the President would want to plant a tree during his visit, we would be thrilled.

If there is any other information I might provide, or questions I might answer, please do not hesitate to phone me at (313) 259-5400.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth Sachs  
President and Founder

ds

Enclosures

## Essay

Lance Morrow

# Forest of Dreams

With the names of trees you can make a fine pagan bouquet of words: hornbeam, ginkgo, quickbeam, oak, white willow, tamarind, Lombardy poplar, false cypress, elder, laburnum, larch, baobab, black gum, rowan, hazel, whitebeam, tree of heaven, ash . . .

At one time trees were sacred. Gods inhabited them and took their forms. Trees were druidic. They rose out of the earth, gesticulating, tossing their hair. They were the tenderest life-form: cooling, sheltering, calming, enigmatic. Or else they might harbor terrors: beasts and devils in the dark forest. They were, in either case, magic. Still are, of course, although they have also evolved into mere lumber.

The spiritual descendants of those who worshiped trees may sentimentalize them now as some green sermon. Ronald Reagan did not. Once during the 1980 campaign, in a nuke-the-wimps frame of mind, Reagan claimed that no matter what environmentalists say, trees are a source of deadly pollution. On the campaign plane later, Reagan's press secretary James Brady sighted forests below and shouted, "Killer trees! Killer trees!" It seems that Reagan was confusing nitrous oxide with deadlier oxides of nitrogen. Never mind.

The Republican President in the White House now may not poeticize trees—he takes a certain pride in not poeticizing anything—but he does have a fine secular appreciation of what trees do. They hold the earth and scrub the air. Chop them down, and the world becomes a moonscape in a greenhouse. Egypt's eastern desert is a cautionary text: each tree in the sparse landscape is under the protection of a Bedouin family. Sometimes the people build a wall around each tree to guard the leaves from goats.

George Bush, who said he wanted to be an environmental President, is making trees a kind of fetish of his Administration. In his budget submitted last week, Bush allotted \$1.7 billion to plant 1 billion trees this year. By the year 2000 there should be 10 billion new trees that eventually should absorb 13 million tons of carbon dioxide a year, or 5% of the nation's annual emissions of the gas.

The news is that a larger environmental ambition is in harness. John Kennedy launched the Peace Corps. There may be some symmetry in the fact that a man in the Bush White House has hatched the idea for something called the Earth Corps, which will try to enact the spirit of the last line of Kennedy's Inaugural Address in 1961: "Here on earth God's work must truly be our own."

The Earth Corps is the inspiration of James Pinkerton, the 31-year-old Deputy Assistant to the President for Policy Planning. Pinkerton did not begin by thinking about trees, but rather about the wreckage of America's inner cities and the prospects that face young black males. Looking for an approach to the problem, he considered the way that the Army, at its best, trains people—teaches them discipline, teamwork and such values as courage, honor, strength, loyalty, pride. The experience, when all goes well, can transform lives. The welfare system institutionalizes an abject status quo and produces generations of angry, mired victims.

Pinkerton made a triangular connection among these

points: the unused energy and gifts of young blacks, the real needs of the environment, and the motivating focus of some parts of military life. Pinkerton wanted to remove the Earth Corps from direct Government (and therefore congressional/political) control and from the sort of bureaucratic and ideological overelaboration that came with the Great Society. Unlike Franklin Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps, which was run by the U.S. Army, the Earth Corps is to be not a Government agency but a nonprofit corporation funded by private donations and perhaps eventually some Government grants. Its director and chief executive officer is John Wheeler, 45, an intense, effective idealist who graduated from West Point in 1966, served in Viet Nam, took degrees from Harvard Business School and Yale Law School and among other things headed the foundation that got the Viet Nam Veterans Memorial installed on the Mall in Washington.

With a grant of \$300,000 in seed money from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and office space near the White House donated by lawyer Allan Fox, Wheeler is developing plans to establish an Earth Corps Academy, probably in Virginia, by next year. The corps will recruit 500 cadets for a two-year tour of service that will start with three months of forestry, academic and environmental training at the academy. The recruits will be young men and women, ages 16 to 21, with preference given to attracting the poor. Recruits will have to pass a qualifying examination and must be drug-free. Their main work will be reforesting the nation, starting with some 1.3 million acres of South Carolina that were torn apart by Hurricane Hugo. Eventually, Wheeler hopes, the corps will attract 4,000 recruits a year. By encouraging local and state conservation corps as well, the Earth Corps may be able to double Bush's 10 billion trees by the year 2000.

Cadets will wear uniforms with the Earth Corps insignia (the earth seen from space and the words TRUTH, DUTY, ONE EARTH.) They will receive food, shelter and the minimum wage, a portion to be set aside in savings. When a cadet leaves the corps, he will have technical skills and environmental training. The corps will work to find him a job or a path to higher education.

Pinkerton and Wheeler are concerned that the military image might deter recruits. It is the military esprit they want, not military coercion or rigidity. Wheeler is also steering 10,000 miles clear of the welfare mentality. The corps will not be remedial, not mandatory, not a punishment, not an entitlement, not cushy and not trivial. Excellence and dignity are words that recur in Wheeler's conversation. Cadets will do hard, necessary work—reforestation, fire fighting, fire prevention, wetland protection, cleaning up oil spills and protecting habitats for endangered species.

The Earth Corps is still a seedling. But it is a daring idea. From the first landfall, the logic of the American enterprise was the ax, clearing the way west through wilderness. That was a way to make a civilization, as Brazil is now making a civilization by burning itself down. The idea of the Earth Corps draws a line that circles back to the sacred. ■

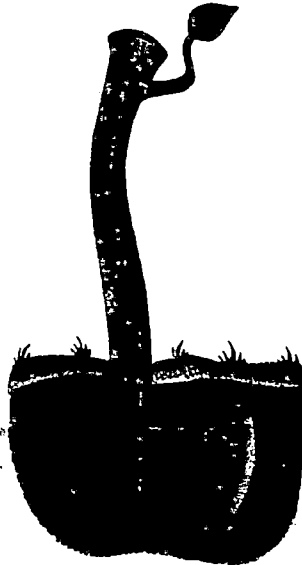


ILLUSTRATION FOR THE BY TIM CHAIKIN

# Bush Wants Billions of Trees for War on Pollution

By PHILIP SHABECOFF

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — Aiming at both a greening of America and a cooling of the world, President Bush will announce in his State of the Union Message next week a program to increase the nation's tree cover by a billion trees a year for the next 10 years, Administration officials say.

The reforestation program, whose cost over the next decade would approach \$2 billion, is intended to help ameliorate the global warming expected to occur as a result of pollution.

The program is to be run by the Forest Service, and the President will propose to Congress in his budget next week that \$175 million be devoted to it. The program envisages annual outlays of a similar amount for a decade.

Conservationists said the program, by itself, would do little to combat pollution-caused global warming, but they welcomed it as an important symbolic step.

The program would entail not only the planting of new trees but also the improvement of land to enhance tree growth. It would be undertaken in national forests, on privately owned rural property and in urban areas.

The program is the latest of a series of initiatives by Mr. Bush to establish

## An idea for the greening of America.

his credentials as an environmentally minded President, in contrast to President Ronald Reagan, who was widely criticized by environmental groups. On Wednesday, for example, Mr. Bush announced that he would support the elevation of the Environmental Protection Agency to Cabinet status, a goal of most environmentalists for years.

Polls and this year's Congressional agenda, in which environmental issues will be an important theme, show that environmental protection is a potent issue supported by a broad spectrum of the public.

Administration aides say Mr. Bush is genuinely concerned about global warming, genuinely wants to beautify America and is genuinely fond of trees.

The aides said that in addition to combating global warming linked to pollution, the program was intended to enhance the beauty of the countryside and cities, help conserve energy, protect soil and water quality, and contribute to other environmental goals.

Mr. Bush will call for a major volunteer effort to join in the tree-planting campaign. Aides said the President regards voluntarism as an important component of the program and hopes to enlist groups like the Boy Scouts and the Garden Clubs of America. He will ask for private corporations to help pay for the effort.

### Reaction to Global Warming

In part, the program is intended as this nation's first significant policy response to the rapid warming of the globe projected by scientists in the next century as a result of the accumulation of carbon dioxide and other gases released by human activity into the atmosphere.

These gases trap infrared radiation from the Sun that would otherwise be reflected back into space, causing the Earth's temperature to rise, in a process similar to what happens in a greenhouse. The current consensus among scientists appears to be that the average global temperature will rise by 3.5 degrees Fahrenheit or more by the middle of the next century.

Trees and other green vegetation absorb carbon dioxide and give off oxygen during photosynthesis. Planting more trees, therefore, would absorb some of the carbon dioxide emitted by human combustion of fossil fuels and

help temper the magnitude and speed of the greenhouse effect.

Mark C. Trexler, director of the carbon sequestration forestry project of the World Resources Institute, a non-profit research and policy group here, said planting an additional billion trees a year for 10 years could absorb about 1 to 3 percent of the carbon dioxide produced by human activity in the United States. This country produces 1.3 billion tons of carbon dioxide a year, nearly 25 percent of the total that enters the global atmosphere.

Both the Environmental Protection Agency and the Agriculture Department had recommended more extensive programs. The E.P.A. last year proposed a reforestation effort that would cut 10 percent of the nation's annual carbon dioxide pollution, and the Agriculture Department offered a plan for a 5 percent reduction. The White House rejected the more ambitious efforts because they would have entailed renting land from farmers on which to plant trees.

Conservationists emphasized that planting trees alone would not make any major reduction in the global warming trend. Substantial additional efforts would be required, they insisted, particularly a sizable reduction in the consumption of oil and coal, which emit large amounts of carbon dioxide when burned.

# New Varieties of Elm Raise Hope of Rebirth For Devastated Tree

Resistance to disease and cold are major qualities of hybrids.

**A**FTER decades of research, scientists are on the verge of introducing versions of the American elm and foreign hybrids that are resistant to Dutch elm disease, which has wiped out tens of millions of trees around the nation.

Some of the new trees are also able to withstand the rigors of urban settings and cold weather.

Researchers now identify 20 elm cultivars, or clones, as being disease-resistant. Three are American, while the others are hybrids from Europe and Asia, particularly China. The true American elm, the soaring and graceful *Ulmus americana*, still grows wild but is rarely replanted because of the risk of disease.

## 'A Thing of the Past'

"The stately, magnificent American elm is a thing of the past," said John P. Hansel, director of the Elm Institute, a non-profit group based in Harrisville, N.H., that is dedicated to replanting elms throughout the country. "The only regeneration will take place in the wild."

Until the disease took hold in the 1930's, the elm had been an American tradition. Abundant in number, they stood cathedral-like in places named in veneration of them like Elm Grove, Wis.; Elmhurst, Ill., and New Haven, the "City of Elms."

"The American elm tree has had a unique niche in American life," said Eugene Smalley, a plant pathologist at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. "Before the disease, you could find streets lined with elms in almost every American town."

## Spread by Beetles

Dutch elm disease, which was first described in Holland in 1919, spread like a wave through Europe in the 1920's and arrived in the United States in 1930 in logs imported for elm veneer.

The disease is caused by a fungus spread by tiny elm bark beetles. The fungus develops in the water-conducting vessels of the elm, clogging the flow of water and nutrients to the tree.

The blight spread quickly from Northeastern ports and by 1945 it had

spread as far north as Quebec and as far south as Kentucky, destroying millions of trees. In New England, 75 percent of the trees were lost. While at one time there were an estimated 77 million American elms, only a few million have survived.

The diseased elms were replaced mostly with maples, sweetgums, honeylocusts and oaks, trees with an average life span of 14 years in street settings, as opposed to 50 to 70 years for the American elm.

## A New Optimism

"With the new resistant trees, the future of the elm looks bright," Mr. Hansel said. "We will start seeing some beautiful streets again in 10 years."

By encouraging 300 mayors in 40 states to sign up their communities as "municipal members" of the Elm Institute, Mr. Hansel has succeeded in placing 75,000 American liberty elms since 1983. In 1990, using Boy Scouts to plant them, the institute plans to distribute 100,000 of the semi-resistant trees, more than double the number of saplings it sent out this year.

"The American liberty is not as resistant as the Asian hybrids," said Professor Smalley, who developed the tree. "But it still has the look of a classic American elm."

Mr. Hansel, a manufacturing executive who has supported the institute with private donations and proceeds from his company's profits since 1967, speaks with patriotic zeal about

Two American elm hybrids should be available to nurseries this spring.

the tree. "To promote a Chinese or Japanese elm just isn't the same," he said.

Others are divided in their loyalties to American and Asian elms, noting that each has virtues. American elms, which flower in the spring and have a higher branching habit, are faster-growing than their Asian counterparts and reach a height of 80 to 100 feet.

Chinese elms, which flower in the fall, are shorter, slower-growing trees with a base-shaped crown that is closer to the ground.

"I'm convinced that the next great



The 102-year-old Chinese elm in Central Park in Manhattan, focus of a propagation project since 1976. David Karnofsky, a professor at Michigan Technological University, with the tree, which has produced 2,000 seedlings.

tree on the American urban scene will be the Chinese elm," said Michael Durr, a professor of horticulture at the University of Georgia in Athens. "The Chinese elm looks good, has exceptional foliage, offers good environmental durability and can grow in almost any part of the U.S."

While researchers say they have had better luck in developing disease-resistant Asian and European hybrids, a few say they are months away from releasing a fully-resistant American elm.

## A 'Completely' Resistant Hybrid

This spring, researchers at the National Arboretum in Washington plan to release to nurseries two disease-resistant American elm hybrids that will also be resistant to elm leaf beetles, which cause skeletalization of the leaves.

"We're at the point where we're about to offer the American public the first completely disease-resistant American elm," said Alden Thompson, a geneticist at the arboretum.

Results of a 32-year-old project at the University of Wisconsin's Department of Plant Pathology could also bode well for the elm's future. Researchers have been granted patents for several successful cultivars, including the new horizons elm, a Jap-



Arthur Ross Foundation

nese-Siberian hybrid that will be released to nurseries in the spring.

"It has the highest resistance and the toughest wood of any tree we've looked at," Mr. Thompson said.

The most encouraging news for the elm is the success Dr. Smalley and his researchers have had in growing a fully resistant American elm hybrid by injecting stronger Chinese genes into susceptible American elms. After further testing, the seedlings may be available to the public by the mid-1990's.

Growing numbers of tree farmers and nursery owners are also contributing to the return of the elm. In 1982, after years of planting thousands of elms in search of an unsusceptible variation, Ben King, owner of King's

Tree Farms in Hampstead, Md., found one day that a Chinese elm, *Ulmus parvifolia*, had grown twice as high as the other trees in his grove and could withstand temperatures 18 degrees below zero.

In 1985, he obtained a patent for the tree, the king's choice elm, which allows him a royalty for all reproductions of the tree.

Like most elm growers with a patented cultivar, Mr. King reproduces the trees by cloning, which assures that every plant has the same genetic pattern of the parent. The process involves removing a five inch cutting of the tree, dipping it into a growth hormone, then placing it in peat moss. The hormone, usually an acetic acid, stimulates the cutting to grow into a

clone. Mr. King plans to release 40,000 Chinese elms to nurseries this spring. "We're just getting ready to explode with this tree," he said.

## 'Test Tube' Elms

Another group, Night Hollow Nursery Laboratory in Madison, Wis., is cloning elm trees in tissue culture. Working with Microplant Nurseries in Gervais, Ore., this spring they will be introducing the first crop of "test tube elm trees" to the American nursery market.

"We're growing them in jars and test tubes," said Gayle Suttle, the general manager of Microplant Nurseries. "It's a very fast way of multiplying new varieties."

Test tube propagation is done by taking a small cutting out of a field, sterilizing it and placing it into a test tube to grow in a nutrient gel.

Many cities, with the help of donated saplings, are beginning to replant elms in large numbers. In New York, a 102-year-old Chinese elm found near 72d Street in Central Park has

'We will start seeing some beautiful streets again in 10 years.'

been the focus of a propagation project started in 1976 by the Arthur Ross Foundation and carried out at the School of Forestry and Wood Products at Michigan Technological University in Houghton.

"The tree has survived many stresses living in an urban area for a very long time," said David Karnofsky, a professor of forestry at the university.

Since 1980, 1,000 Chinese elm seedlings from the tree have been planted in New York by the City Parks Department, and plans are under way to plant 1,000 more this spring.

Scientists say that while Dutch elm disease is on the wane, because of the rapid decline of susceptible trees, it will continue to ravage trees that have been planted. Fungicides can prolong the life of an elm for three years or longer, but they are expensive. Wild elms will crop up occasionally, but scientists say that most will eventually die of the disease.

"The disease is still strong," Dr. Townsend said. "But because the number of trees is now smaller, the incidence of the disease is much smaller than it was 40 years ago."

Scientists and elm lovers say that this forbidding news gives them impetus to continue their painstaking development of substitutes for the American Elm.

"I grew up under elms," Mr. Hansel said, "and when I saw them begin to die I figured there had to be something that somebody could do besides sit back and watch the chain saw at work. Luckily, a lot of others felt the same way."

## Detroit Free Press

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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## IN OUR OPINION

### TREES

*Here's one effort that can bring new life to city streets*

**D**utch Elm disease did much to eliminate the shady streets that were once so much a part of the Detroit cityscape. Beginning in the 1950s, the disease killed trees on block after block, neighborhood after neighborhood.

The private Greening of Detroit Commission would like to resurrect a bit of the past, making Detroit the city of tree-lined boulevards it used to be. Members of the commission hope to raise funds to begin planting trees in April along Larned, east of I-75. Over the next 20

years, they would like to plant tens of thousands of trees and, in the process, perhaps get young people interested in ecology and forestry.

The commission's effort deserves support, and we hope it will inspire others to band together to take on projects that enhance the quality of life in the city.

For more information, call 259-5400, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays. Tax-deductible contributions may be sent to the Greening of Detroit Commission, 100 Renaissance Center, Suite 1760, Detroit, Mich. 48243-1066.

### COMBAT

*Qualified women should face fewer restrictions*

**W**hen is combat not combat? ly served in Vietnam.

# Re-greening of Detroit

'It was once beautiful and can be again . . . with trees'

by Pat McCaughan  
Detroit News Staff Writer

Dr. Lorna Thomas' passion for trees probably sprang from the summer that Burns Street turned bloody hot."

Now she and a group of other concerned Metro Detroiters want to give the city some shade again — fresh, cool and green — with a city-wide tree planting effort.

The group hopes bringing back shade trees will enhance Detroit's image as well as its environment.

The trees went somewhere in the late 1950s, the Detroit dermatologist recalled. The Dutch Elm disease spread slowly but surely through her

neighborhood on Detroit's east side.

**EACH DAY**, she woke to the grinding of buzz saws as city work crews removed the dead and dying trees. Each day, more trees yellowed, until nearly 300,000 were dead.

Within two years, Burns Street alone lost about 100, she said.

"The trees would just die," Dr. Thomas said. "It would seem you walked out of your house each day and another one had died. All of a sudden, a block that was very shady and cool in the summertime became hot. It was bloody hot all the time.

"Almost the entire block was decimated," she recalled. "It looked naked. It still does, because no one ever

replanted."

Dr. Thomas, who admits to a secret passion for flowering dogwoods and Japanese maples and to her "own little reforestation project" in her Palmer Woods neighborhood, is part of the newly formed Greening of Detroit Commission — which aims to put thousands of new trees in the ground.

"I STARTED this project about a year ago," said Beth Sachs, a Palmer Woods psychologist who is co-chairwoman of the commission.

Please see **Green/2B**



GUS CHAN/The Detroit News

Dr. Lorna Thomas remembers streets lined with elms. "It would seem you walked out of your house each day and another one had died."

# Green

## Trees may help make Detroit beautiful again

From page 1B

"Detroit is a city with a remarkable history. It was once known as the city of trees, with beautiful tree-canopied boulevards," she said. "We are entering a new period of growth and renewal. It was once beautiful and can be beautiful again. And more trees can significantly contribute to the environmental and esthetic health of the city."

"The commission members feel that ... if we can get enough trees planted in a grand enough fashion, it will greatly enhance the attitude that people outside the city have toward Detroit," she said. "And, more importantly, it will impact the attitude of people within the city and enhance the quality of life."

Sachs hopes thousands of trees will be planted over the next 20 years.

The group is made up of city and state representatives, Michigan State University forestry experts, local scientists and other interested parties, such as Dr. Thomas, who just happen to love trees.

**DETROIT'S DIRECTOR** of parks and recreation, Dan Krichbaum, counts himself among the latter.

"I have a beautiful maple and a beautiful oak, and once in awhile when I get a free hour, one of my favorite things is to take a book out in the back yard and read one minute and take a look the next," he said. "It has a very calming effect."

Krichbaum applauded the commission's efforts, adding that the city is cooperating with its goal to inventory the number and condition of the city's trees and to boost the replanting effort.

The city has replanted about 120,000 trees in the last 12 years, he said.

The city also will plant trees in front of the homes of residents for a \$25 fee, he said.

"In the long run, we've all come to understand in the last five years how important trees are for the total environment of the Earth," Krichbaum said. "There is no reason why people living in urban areas can't be a part of maintaining the ecology that is so important for people 25, 50, 100 years from now."



KIRTHMON DOZIER/The Detroit News

**Beth Sachs:** "Detroit is a city with a remarkable history. It was once known as the city of trees, with beautiful tree-canopied boulevards."

**SACHS SAID** that the replanting effort — the first trees will be rooted in soil on April 22, the combined celebration of Arbor Day and Earth Day — may help revitalize neighborhoods and inspire residents to do more of the same.

Michael Farrell, a University of Windsor art history professor, said replanting worked wonders when he purchased and restored an abandoned home on Alfred Street.

"When I moved in the old Brush Park area near downtown, I landscaped," Farrell said. "The house was in dire need of restoration. But by simply planting, people would stop and say: 'It looks like something's happening.' Even in an abandoned neighborhood. Since then, 15 people have moved into the neighborhood."

"Trees make it look like something's happening," he said. "When you see a row of trees, it looks like it's

leading you to something. We have an opportunity to start at square one. The re-greening of Detroit is the regaining of Detroit."

**THE COMMISSION** also hopes to enlist the aid of students and possibly Youth Corps volunteers to assist with the citywide tree inventory.

"We will start in the spring and will go block by block and count trees ... on every single street," Sachs said.

The inventory also will determine the condition of those trees and perhaps get students interested in the ecology and forestry.

The city estimates that there are about 450,000 trees in Detroit.

Maintenance is another priority.

"We will not plant any tree we cannot guarantee will be maintained," Sachs said.

March 19, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR CURT SMITH

FROM: STEPHANIE BLESSEY

SUBJECT: JOKE MATERIAL FOR MICHIGAN GOP FUNDRAISER

The following are some subjects that Doug Gamble could use for jokes.

Miss USA is from Michigan

Detroit Pistons

Sports heros will be hosting tables i.e. Billy Symms

Crowd will be 1/2 MSU fans -- Spartans from Lansing

1/2 UM fans -- Wolverines from Ann Arbor

Some call MSU the "second university"

Hockey -- The Redlings are second to last in their  
division

The phrase "Reagan Democrats" was coined in Macomb  
County

# A Democratically Evolving Hungary Heads for Uncertainty at Polls Today

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By CELESTINE BOHLEN

Special to The New York Times

BUDAPEST, March 24 — As they vote on Sunday to elect a government freely for the first time in more than four decades, Hungarians will continue a process that began here almost two years ago, long before the political whirlwind that swept through the rest of Eastern Europe last fall.

In recent months, changes have come more gradually than in neighboring countries, often with contradictory results. Even the returns in Sunday's vote for a new 386-seat Parliament are likely to be inconclusive, and require a second round of balloting next month.

Then, odds are that Hungary's new government will be a coalition, made up of parties that have spent months attacking each other.

But one outcome of the vote is expected to be clear. In overwhelming numbers, the 7.5 million Hungarians likely to vote are considered certain to reject any political choice that faintly resembles Communism, and to embrace those candidates and parties that promise to lead them further toward a Western-style economy.

In the final days of the campaign, political debate has been overshadowed by widespread emotional concern over the fate of Hungarians in neighboring Romania, where ethnic violence broke out last week in Transylvania. Some Hungarians say this may spur voters toward the more conservative, traditional parties, as they seek refuge from an outside world that suddenly seems strange and uncertain.

## The Likely Front-Runners

Two parties are expected to dominate the voting, both newly formed but each representing strong trends in Hungarian political life.

The Alliance of Free Democrats is a party of liberals and free-market economists whose radical tactics have won it support among both urban intellectuals and disaffected workers. The Hungarian Democratic Forum, a coalition of center-right forces with a tinge of nationalism, is strong among the country's professional middle classes.

In the month since the official campaign began, a third party, the Independent Smallholders, which after the war won 58 percent of the vote, has lagged too, buoyed by its promise to return land seized by the Communists.

These three parties have dominated recent opinion polls, including one by Gallup Budapest of 1,000 likely voters between Feb. 18 and March 1, which put the Free Democrats ahead with 23 percent of the vote, followed by the Democratic Forum with 21 percent and the Smallholders with 17 percent.

But after the failure of polls to fully predict elections in East Germany or Nicaragua, people here are reluctant to guess at the outcome. Some say other smaller parties, including the Federation of Young Democrats, several small Christian parties and even the Socialist Party, the successor to the Communists, could fare better than expected in the current volatile atmosphere.

## What About Individuals?

A flaw in the polls is that they have tracked only party loyalties, and not gauged people's views of individual candidates including about 200 independents running in the 176 parliamentary constituencies. Here, name recognition, or local ties, or local issues, could overwhelm party affiliation.

The rest of Parliament's 386 seats will be filled under a hybrid proportional-representation arrangement, based on party lists compiled in Budapest and the country's 19 counties.

The complicated election law has added to the popular confusion created by the proliferation of parties. Although the Gallup Poll showed that political apathy in Hungary has waned, still 12 percent of those surveyed said they will not go to the polls, and 31 percent said they were not sure.

Without the catharsis of a popular revolution, as in Romania, or the issue of unification that overwhelmed last Sunday's vote in East Germany, Hungary's first step toward democracy has been relatively joyless.

City streets droop with political banners, posters line fences and walls, and evening television is filled with roundtable debates. But popular participation — outside a few areas — has been low, and on buses and in wine bars here and in the provinces, people grumble that they do not know what it all means.

## Life Getting Tougher

Part of the dissatisfaction comes from the timing of the election, which has coincided with a surge in inflation and a drop in living standards. Faced with a \$21 billion foreign debt, the highest per person in Europe, the departing Government, made up of former Communists, has had to cut subsidies and

take other steps that have clouded the future for many Hungarians.

And in Hungary, no personalities have emerged to guide people through their choices. Imre Pozsgay, a leader of the Socialist Party, was a popular reformer in the waning days of Communist rule, but since then, has lost much of his appeal.

Pictures of Jozsef Antall, the leader of the Hungarian Democrats and their

battleground in the election campaign.

But the Free Democrats' confrontational tactics have backfired on occasion. Recently, they were blamed — they say unfairly — for having failed to agree with their political opponents on how television should cover the celebration of March 15, a hallowed national holiday honoring Hungary's revolt against Austrian rule in 1848, which until last year had been suppressed and celebrated only by dissidents.

The quarrel over why a Government-named board canceled live television coverage of the March 15 celebrations became a dominant theme of the last days of the campaign, and was the subject of a two-hour televised debate and long newspaper articles.

For many voters, this was only further proof that political freedom means pointless debates about issues that have little direct effect on their lives. The fact that the parties' quarrel was over the March 15 holiday, a national symbol for Hungarians living in and outside the country, only irritated them further.

Since the beginning of the year, when events around Hungary proved that the Communist was dissolving fast, the opposition's fight to push the Communists out of power turned increasingly into a battle between the different opposition parties.

But anti-Communism remains a compelling theme, and in the final weeks, all three leading parties have pledged that they will not form a coalition with any wing of the former Communist Party.

But because Hungarian reform Communists started on the road to democratic change two years ago — first with the ouster of the longtime leader Janos Kadar in May 1988, their leaders have proved more durable in office than their counterparts in Czechoslovakia, East Germany or Romania.

There are 12 parties; the only near-certainty is that Communists will lose out.

candidate for Prime Minister, now hang from streetlamps around Budapest, but his sober demeanor and long-winded speeches have won him little personal popularity.

The darlings of the election may be the Young Democrats, whose bright, articulate candidates, all under 35, have brought a fresh, often humorous approach to the campaign.

The Free Democrats, many of whom had been dissidents in the Communist era, have been the most vigorous and visible politicians, pressing both the Government and its opponents on issue after issue.

In January, they and the Young Democrats cracked upon a scandal about the continued use of the secret police by the governing Socialists to spy on political opponents. They also have raised frequent portents about the continued control of television, a bitter

## Ahead in Election in Hungary

By Blaine Harden  
Washington Post Foreign Service

BUDAPEST, March 26 (Monday)—Early returns in Hungary's first free multi-party election in 45 years showed the Alliance of Free Democrats, a party of former dissidents that advocates rapid free-market reform, with a narrow lead over the Hungarian Democratic Forum, which sought to appeal to nationalist emotions while urging cautious economic change.

The Hungarian Socialist Party—the former Communist Party, which renamed itself last fall—was run-

ning third out of 11 parties competing nationwide, the results indicated.

The Socialists appeared to have made a stronger showing than opinion polls had predicted. But the two leading parties have vowed to exclude the former Communists from what is expected to be a coalition government, and it appeared likely that the Socialists would become an opposition force in the new parliament.

Reporting of election returns was marred Sunday night and this morning by a nearly complete breakdown in the computerized central reporting system in Budapest, and definitive results were not expected until later today.

However, officials at the national election headquarters here said that the "general tendency" in the voting gave the Free Democrats between 25 and 30 percent, the Democratic Forum between 20 and 25 percent and the Socialists between 10 and 15 percent.

In Hungary's complicated voting system, the parliamentary election is to be held in two rounds. The second round is scheduled for April 8, and fewer than half of the 386

seats in parliament were expected to be decided in Sunday's voting.

In the week before the election, ethnic violence in the nearby Transylvanian region of Romania had been viewed as a key factor in the contest between the Free Democrats and the Democratic Forum, the two leading Hungarian parties. At least six people were killed and several hundred were injured there when Romanians attacked ethnic Hungarians.

Senior Free Democratic leaders expressed concern that the violence might swing the election to the

Democratic Forum, which had based much of its campaign on appeals to Hungarian nationalism. Democratic Forum leaders frequently cited ill-treatment of ethnic Hungarians forced to live in other countries because of the divisions of Europe following World War I.

With no party apparently winning a substantial margin, it appeared likely a coalition government would emerge after the election's second round. On Friday, however, the leader of the Democratic Forum announced that his party would not join a coalition with the Free Democrats.

"We have different styles and mentality," said Jozsef Antall, Democratic Forum chairman. Leaders of the Free Democrats also have expressed distaste for a coalition with the Democratic Forum. Several Free Democrats said they would join in such a coalition only if they had no choice.

Hungary was unique among East European nations that underwent political upheavals last year. Reformers inside the Hungarian Communist Party, rather than demonstrators in the streets, were the catalysts for democratic change.

But results in Sunday's elections showed that Imre Pozsgay, the best-known of the Communist reformers, won relatively few votes in his western Hungarian district. Pozsgay is considered likely, nevertheless, to retain a seat in parliament under Hungary's complex election rules.

Pozsgay, 56, who last fall was regarded as the most popular politician in the country, ran a poor second in his race for parliament in the western city of Sopron. In 13 out of 15 polling places where votes had been tabulated by late Sunday night, Pozsgay trailed Jozsef Szajer, a 28-year-old law professor running as a candidate of the Federation of Young Democrats. Pozsgay had about 20 percent compared to 30 percent for Szajer.

## Returns Show 2 Parties Leading in Hungary's Election

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By CELESTINE BOHLEN

Special to The New York Times

BUDAPEST, March 25 — Early returns today in Hungary's first free parliamentary elections in more than four decades showed two leading opposition parties in a neck-and-neck race for first place.

Experts predicted that a final count would take another day. Beginning at 5 o'clock on a chilly spring morning, Hungarians turned out in large numbers to take part in the election, which for many marked the moment the country crossed the threshold to a democracy.

"We buried the past with these votes," said Erno Kun, a 57-year-old technician, who emerged smiling from the voting station in a working class district of Budapest. "We could finally vote for whatever party we wanted."

Unlike several of its Eastern European neighbors, which abruptly toppled Communist rulers last fall, Hungary has been groping for a political transformation for more than a year, with contradictory results.

### Turnout Near 65 Percent

Reports on Hungarian television indicated that the turnout hovered around 65 percent in many areas of the country. In one district in Budapest, it was reportedly more than 80 percent. In some areas, residents said voting turned into a community event as neighbors joined one other on their way to the polls.

Hungary is the second Eastern European country, after East Germany, to hold elections this year. Three others, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, will follow before the summer. The Hungarian elections are likely to go to a second round and will probably produce a coalition government, since no single party is expected to win enough seats in Parliament to form a government on its own.

Although the chief goal of most of the parties was the defeat of the former Communists, the main political competition in the final weeks of the campaign has been between two opposition parties: the Hungarian Democratic Forum, a center-right party with nationalist overtones, and the Alliance of Free Democrats, a liberal party with roots in the old dissident movement.

Although the differences between the groups seemed to widen during the campaign, the two parties may end up together in a "grand coalition," viewed by many political experts here as the only way of solving Hungary's mounting problems.

The shape of the coalition also de-

pends on the success of the so-called "nostalgia vote," or ballots cast for older, historic parties that have re-emerged after decades of suppression under Communism. A leading contender is the Independent Smallholders' Party, which has strong support in the countryside and is seen as a potential kingmaker should the two main parties decide not to join forces in the next government.

In interviews today, a number of voters said their excitement at having a real political choice was tempered by worry over whether the political parties were capable of handling the tasks ahead. In most cases, people said they had made up their minds several weeks ago, with their decisions based on general impressions rather than specific programs.

"It was more emotional," said a 44-year-old librarian outside a polling place in Budapest's 14th district, a neighborhood of professionals and working-class voters. "Everything now is in such a stage of flux."

Although they were uncertain about the future, all but one of two dozen voters interviewed were determined to be done with 40 years of Communism. "I decided that this Communist dictatorship must meet its death," said Gyula Barna, a 55-year-old locksmith. "I lived through a few elections before, but this is the only happy one."

### Prime Minister Apparently Wins

After the polls closed at 6 P.M., viewers settled in for a night of television election coverage, with a computer command center staffed mostly by sportscasters. A few glitches marred the transmission of early returns — one list of candidates ended up in the wrong district — and by 11 P.M., the only certain result was the election of Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth as an independent candidate in the north-

eastern district. He took 59 percent of the vote.

In Sopron, Imre Pozsgay, once the leading liberal in the Hungarian Communist Party and now a top-ranking member of the recently constituted Socialist Party, was reported losing to a 28-year-old opponent, Jozsef Szajer, who belongs to the Federation of Young Democrats.

Returns based on 38 percent of the vote in two districts in the eastern city of Miskolc showed the Hungarian Democratic Forum leading the Alliance of Free Democrats, 35 percent to 20 percent.

In Budapest, several districts reported Free Democratic candidates leading over their Democratic Forum opponents.

Hungary's complicated election law, which required voters to fill out two ballots, is expected to slow the count. Regional computers are calculating votes cast for individual parliamentary candidates and for party lists entered in the country's 20 counties. The combined total will determine how the 386 seats in Parliament are filled.

A leading Hungarian polling group predicted that only one-third of these seats will be determined in the first round of voting, in which a candidate must receive more than 50 percent of the vote to win a seat. Because of this requirement, said Adam Levendel, director of the Institute for Public Opinion Research, rematches will probably be held in more than 150 of the country's 176 parliamentary districts.

In its latest poll, concluded on Wednesday, the Hungarian Institute for Public Opinion Research surveyed 7,000 people, asking 2,000 of them about their choice of individual candidates.

The strife between ethnic Hungarians and Romanians in the Transylvania region of Romania, which has dominated the news in Hungary for the last week and is followed here with deep emotion, did not appear to have swayed people's votes.

In its final poll, the Public Opinion Research Institute found a slight increase in sympathy for the Federation of Young Democrats, a party of young radicals, and for the Christian Democrats, a small party to the right of center. Tracking votes only by party list, as opposed to candidate preferences, the poll found that the Free Democrats and the Hungarian Democratic Forum were even with 26 percent each, while the Smallholders had 19 percent.

The Socialist Party, the successor to the former ruling Communists, was shown to have slipped to fifth place, behind the Young Democrats.

# Radical Reform Party Takes Lead in Hungary

■ **Elections:** A technology gap delays returns. Former Communists run third in the first free vote in 40 years.

By CHARLES T. POWERS  
and CAROL J. WILLIAMS  
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

BUDAPEST, Hungary—Confronted with staggering debts and a bleak economic future, Hungarians went to the polls Sunday for their first free vote in 40 years and appeared to favor the party with the most radical reform program.

The liberal Alliance of Free Democrats showed a small but consistent edge over the center-right Hungarian Democratic Forum in scattered early returns.

Eastern Europe's infamous technology gap—a persistent computer hang-up—overpowered the best of intentions in reporting results of the ballot, with no nationwide totals available more than five hours after the polls closed.

However, the Free Democrats were running ahead of Democratic Forum candidates in most of the individual counties and districts reporting partial results by the early hours of today. The former Communists, now the Hungarian Socialist Party, were running a surprising third place, according to the fragmentary returns.

Voter turnout was relatively robust after a low-key campaign that failed to stir much emotion after a tumultuous year in which Hungarians broke with four decades of Soviet subservience. Budapest, the capital that is home to one in five Hungarians, reported a 75% turnout, though the national average among the 7.8 million eligible voters was expected to be slightly lower.

The Free Democrats have advocated stringent economic reforms that will likely result in layoffs and continued double-digit inflation in the short term in order to chip away at Europe's largest per capita foreign debt—\$20 billion. But even

if the Free Democrats hold onto their lead, they will probably have to put together a coalition with perhaps two other liberal parties in order to form a government.

By apparently choosing the party with the most head-on approach to economic reform, Hungarians showed their willingness to endure the hardships dictated by transition to a free-market system.

Free Democratic candidates were running about two to three percentage points ahead of Demo-

cratic Forum opponents in most of the districts that managed to file reports before the late-night breakdown of the computer system, which was especially installed to track the election.

The conservative Smallholders Party, which has proposed restoring private property according to 1947 ownership registers, and the youth party Fidesz were not showing as strongly in the early returns as pre-election polls had predicted.

The vote will seat a 386-member Parliament, with 176 of the deputies to be decided in direct elections and 152 chosen according to how their parties fare in a separate nationwide popularity contest.

Another 58 seats are to be determined by the aggregate vote totals among the parties polling at least 4%.

Foreign and Hungarian opinion survey experts predicted that seven of Hungary's more than 50 political parties would win seats in Parliament.

A second round of balloting is scheduled April 8 to decide those contests in which no candidate won an outright majority. Hungarian television predicted that about half of the contests would require a runoff.

The Free Democrats had been reported in a neck-and-neck race with Democratic Forum on the eve of the election.

Even in the conservative heartland, the Free Democrats found favor with Hungarians fearful of a reform path that promises higher prices and unemployment.

In the town of Tiszafured, in the farm country of eastern Hungary's

Hortabagy plain, 28-year-old homemaker Piroska Molnar said she chose the Free Democrats because she likes their economic program.

"They know best what to do to absolutely change the system," Molnar said hopefully.

Minister of State Imre Poszgay, a leading Communist reformer, was headed for defeat in a race in the Sopron region, where rival Jozsef Szajer had a sizable lead, with about 30% of the vote compared to Poszgay's 20% in early returns.

Szajer commented that the voters spoke out for radical change and that Poszgay's poor showing illustrates "that reform communism in Eastern Europe has its limits."

In contrast with Poszgay's troubled bid, Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth appeared headed for an easy win in his parliamentary district, with 59% of the vote with nearly half the ballots counted.

"There's a new situation emerging in Hungary," interim President Matyas Szuros, another Socialist, told journalists at the national election headquarters. "The population wants to destroy, finally, the old political system."

Communist reformers like Poszgay helped midwife Hungary's "revolution from above" last year, but they had been expected to get little credit for instigating the democratic turnaround because of a nationwide backlash against communism.

A Gallup poll released by the state news agency MTI after polling stations closed at 8 p.m. predicted a virtual tie between the two front-running parties, the Democratic Forum and the Free Democrats, followed by the Smallholders, Fidesz and then the Socialists.

MTI said the poll of 5,000 "representative" eligible voters conducted the week before the election showed 23.5% support for the Free Democrats, compared to 23.1% for Democratic Forum.

In an apparent act of enthusiasm for the first free vote in 40 years, a Los Angeles businessman with Hungarian citizenship was reportedly responsible for one of the rare incidents of voting irregularities.

J. Ferenc Czene illegally crossed into Hungary from Austria and attempted to cast a ballot in the town of Gyula, providing an identity card that he had taken with him when he escaped to the West in 1956, MTI reported.

The agency said that Czene fled Hungary after participating in the 1956 revolt and that he slipped across the border without documents because "he wanted to return the same way he had left."

Czene was said to have fought Soviet troops at the Kilian Barracks in Csepel, wellspring of the failed revolution 33 years ago.

Voters in Csepel, still a grim expanse of industry and Soviet-style prefabricated housing blocks, appeared uncertain which party held forth the best promise of easing the pain of transition.

"Everybody is fearful of the future, but that is the Hungarian way," observed Istvan Csire, a Csepel smelter worker about to retire. "The Hungarian people rebuilt the country within two years after World War II, so recovery is possible. It's not so bleak."

Csire said he voted for Fidesz, the youth party, "because it is the young people who need to build the country."

Wilma Katona, a tired-looking bank clerk and mother of four, said she cast her ballot for the Free Democrats in hope that their more realistic economic policies will shorten the hard period of transition.

"But it will take at least five years before Hungary is healthy again," Katona warned, rocking a creaky pram to quiet her youngest child.

March 6, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR PRE-ADVANCE PARTICIPANTS

FROM: JOHN G. KELLER, JR. *JGK*  
SUBJECT: PRE-ADVANCE TO DETROIT, MI; INDIANAPOLIS, IN;  
CINCINNATI, OH; AND ATLANTA, GA

Attached for your information is a list of participants and an outline schedule for the Pre-Advance to Detroit, Michigan; Indianapolis, Indiana; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Atlanta, Georgia.

PRE-ADVANCE PARTICIPANTS

Office of Presidential Advance

Judd Swift, Deputy Director of Presidential Advance  
Gary Fendler, Deputy Director of Presidential Advance for Press  
Leo Tomeu, Lead Advance Representative  
Kristin Goodwin, Trip Coordinator

United States Secret Service

Doug Cunningham, Assistant Special Agent in Charge

White House Communications Agency

Bob Risney, Operations Officer  
Larry Landrum, Operations Officer

White House Military Office

David Bonwit, USMC Aide to the President  
Rex Jordan, AFI Advance  
Matt Fay, HMX Advance  
Fred Anderson, HMX Advance

Office of Political Affairs

Andy Foster, Associate Director

Office of Communications

Stephanie Blessey, Researcher

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

Kim Riley, Deputy to the Special Assistant

Office of Cabinet Affairs

Doug Adair, Associate Director

**PRE-ADVANCE SCHEDULE**

Wednesday, March 7, 1990

7:20 am Van departs West Basement for those requiring transportation to Andrews Air Force Base.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

7:45 am Those with own transportation should arrive Andrews Air Force Base, Distinguished Visitors Lounge, Base Operations Building at this time for check-in.

7:50 am Van arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

8:00 am C-9 #1681 departs Andrews Air Force Base en route  
(E.S.T.) Detroit, Michigan.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 20 Minutes)

(Time Change: None)

(Food Service: Breakfast)

9:20 am Arrive Detroit Metropolitan/Wayne County Airport and proceed to board vans.

Met by:

Mr. David Doyle  
Executive Director  
Michigan Republican Party  
517/487-5413

NOTE: C-9 will be parked at Butler Aviation.  
313/942-3500

9:25 am Depart Detroit Metropolitan Airport en route Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Dearborn, Michigan.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

9:55 am Arrive Ritz-Carlton and begin Site Survey.

12:00 pm Conclude Site Survey and depart Ritz-Carlton en route TBD.

(Drive Time: TBD)

Arrive TBD and begin Site Survey.

Conclude Site Survey and depart TBD en route Detroit Metropolitan Airport.

2:25 pm Arrive Detroit Metropolitan Airport and proceed to board C-9.

2:30 pm C-9 departs Detroit, Michigan en route Indianapolis, Indiana.

(Flying Time: 55 Minutes)  
(Time Change: None)  
(Food Service: Lunch)

3:25 pm Arrive Indianapolis International Airport, Indianapolis, Indiana and proceed to board vans.

Met by:

Mr. Mike Laudick  
Campaign Manager  
Dan Coats Campaign  
317/636-1990

Ms. Catherine Mossler  
Dan Coats Campaign  
317/636-1990

NOTE: C-9 will be parked at Indianapolis Beechcraft.  
317/241-2893

3:30 pm Depart Indianapolis Airport en route Convention Center.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

3:40 pm Arrive Convention Center and begin Site Survey.

5:00 pm Conclude Site Survey and proceed to Conference Room for Second Site Survey.

Met by:

Mr. Mark Goff  
Mayor Hudnut's Office  
317/236-3600

6:45 pm Conclude survey and depart Convention Center en route Indianapolis Airport.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

6:55 pm Arrive Indianapolis Airport and proceed to board C-9.

7:00 pm C-9 departs Indianapolis, Indiana en route Cincinnati, Ohio.

(Flying Time: 35 Minutes)  
(Time Change: None)  
(Food Service: Hors d'oeuvres)

7:35 pm Arrive Greater Cincinnati International Airport, Cincinnati, Ohio and proceed to board vans.

NOTE: C-9 will be parked at CVG Aviation.  
606/283-3500

7:40 pm Depart Greater Cincinnati Airport en route Westin Hotel.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

8:00 pm Arrive Westin for RON.

NOTE: Upon arrival at Westin Hotel, please proceed to Front Desk for Room Assignments and Keys.

Remainder of evening is free.

**RON Hotel:** Westin Hotel Cincinnati  
At Fountain Square  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202  
Contact: Steve Connock  
513/852-2758

Thursday, March 8, 1990

8:00 am Pre-advance participants proceed to Main Lobby for Site Survey of Westin.

8:45 am Conclude survey, board vans, and depart Westin en route Riverfront Stadium.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

8:50 am Arrive Riverfront Stadium (3rd level of the Parking Garage, NW side) and begin Site Survey.

Met by:

Mr. Tim O'Connell  
Director of Operations  
Cincinnati Reds  
513/421-4510

9:50 am Conclude survey, board vans, and depart Riverfront Stadium en route Convention Center.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

9:55 am Arrive Convention Center and begin Site Survey.

Met by:

Mr. Nick Vehr  
Chairman  
Hamilton County Republican Party  
513/381-5454

*Vehrick*

11:35 am Conclude survey, board vans, and depart Convention Center en route Greater Cincinnati Airport.  
(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

11:55 am Arrive Greater Cincinnati Airport and proceed to board C-9.

12:00 pm Depart Cincinnati, Ohio en route Atlanta, Georgia.  
(Flying Time: 1 Hour 10 Minutes)  
(Time Change: None)  
(Food Service: Lunch)

1:10 pm Arrive Dobbins Air Force Base and proceed to board vans.  
  
Met by:  
  
Mr. Hank Roder  
Convention Manager  
National Association of Broadcasters  
  
NOTE: C-9 will be parked at Base Operations.  
404/421-4903

1:15 pm Depart Dobbins en route Georgia World Congress Center.  
(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

1:35 pm Arrive World Congress Center, East Entrance and begin survey (proceed to Marketing Board Room).  
  
Met by:  
  
Ms. Rory Benson  
Senior Vice President  
National Association of Broadcasters  
202/429-5446

3:45 pm Conclude survey and depart World Congress Center en route Dobbins Air Force Base.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

4:05 pm Arrive Dobbins and proceed to board C-9.

NOTE: Four members from the National Association of Broadcasters will accompany the Pre-Advance Team back to Washington, D.C.

4:10 pm C-9 departs Atlanta, Georgia en route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 25 Minutes)

(Time Change: None)

(Food Service: Snacks)


5:35 pm Arrive Andrews Air Force Base and proceed to board vans.

5:40 pm Vans depart Andrews Air Force Base en route West Basement.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

6:10 pm Vans arrive West Basement.

April 2, 1990

TO: Stephanie  
FR: Andy Foster   
RE: Acknowledgements - Detroit, MI

Please include the following names just to be sure. Let me know if you have any questions. THANKS!

The Michigan Republican Congressional Delegation

Ms. Jeannie Austin - Co-Chairman of the Republican National Committee

Mr. Spence Abraham - MI GOP Chairman & Deputy Chief of Staff to the Vice President

Senator John Engler - GOP Gubernatorial Nominee and State Senate Majority Leader

Mr. Max Fisher - Honorary Dinner Chairman (will introduce POTUS)

Mr. Heinz Prechter - Dinner Co-Chairman

Mr. Randy Agle - Dinner Co-Chairman


Mrs. Ronna Romney - MI GOP National Committeewoman

Mr. Chuck Yob - MI GOP National Committeeman

Rev. Keith Butler - Detroit City Councilman (will do invocation)

Hon. George Romney - Former Governor of Michigan (R)

April 2, 1990

TO: Stephanie   
 FR: Andy Foster  
 RE: Acknowledgements - Detroit, MI

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Hon. George Romney - Former Governor of Michigan (R)

*Former Gov. Bill Milliken*

*head table supported Bush in '80 Gov. for 16 yrs.*

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