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Lynn Martin for Senate 9/26/90 [OA 8315]

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Political Affairs

Phillip Simon
Lead

Grant/Simon
September 24, 1990
Draft four
A:MARTIN

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Diary
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PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: LYNN MARTIN FOR SENATE RALLY
ROSEMONT HORIZON ARENA
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1990
TIME?

BOB KUSTRA
(LT. GOV.)

ALSO → GREG RYAN, Jim Ryan, Greg Baise, Sue SUTTER
(sec of state) (AG) (TREASURER) (COMPTROLLER)
((Acknowledgements)) WALTER DUDYCZ (DOO-DITCH) MANNY HOFFMAN
((We had a great trip out here, on the new Air Force One.))

CONG.
CAND.'S

It's hard to describe how big the plane is but let me put it this way: We're holding this event in here because the basketball arena on Air Force One is having its floors redone.)))

THE CHICAGO AREA

It's great to be here today, back in the city of Chicago, and it's a particular joy to speak on behalf of a close friend of mine -- five-term Congresswoman and the next Senator from Illinois, Lynn Martin. ||

It's appropriate that we're here, at the home of the great De Paul Blue Demons.))) Because come November, Lynn Martin is going to give the opposition one devil of a surprise. ||

That's because Lynn is someone people believe in. She began as a working mother, former school teacher, and state senator, then became a nationally prominent member of United States Congress and the first freshman ever to serve on the prestigious Budget Committee. Lynn won the respect of her colleagues by outsmarting her opponents, speaking out against injustice and unfairness, and always standing up for the people of this great state. ||

The next Governor of Ill. Jim Edgar

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *W*
FROM: MARY KATE GRANT *meq*
SUBJECT: LYNN MARTIN FOR SENATE RALLY

I. SUMMARY

Attached for your review are draft remarks for a Lynn Martin for Senate rally in the Rosemont Horizon basketball arena in Chicago. The event will be held on Wednesday, September 26 at 7:50 p.m. You will be introduced to a crowd of about 3000 by Lynn Martin.

II. DISCUSSION

The remarks (12 minutes/teleprompter) discuss the ramifications of a mandated sequester and the principles involved in the Iraq situation, then finish up with a get-out-the-vote message. The theme of the event is "Victory on the Horizon."

While this event is a fundraiser, the format is a rally. The Gatlin brothers will perform after your speech.

Grant/Simon
September 24, 1990
Draft five
A:MARTIN

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: LYNN MARTIN FOR SENATE RALLY
ROSEMONT HORIZON ARENA
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1990
7:50 P.M.**

((Thank you, Lynn, for that great introduction, and thank all of you for making me feel so at home. After all, it's like Ol' Blue Eyes says -- the other one, not me -- "Chicago is My Kind of Town."))

It's great to be here today, back in the city of Chicago, and it's a particular joy to speak on behalf of a close friend of mine -- five-term Congresswoman and the next Senator from Illinois, Lynn Martin.\\

It's appropriate that we're here, at the home of the great De Paul Blue Demons. \\\\ Because come November, Lynn Martin is going to give the opposition one devil of a surprise. \\

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Lynn believes, as we all do, that power should be in the hands of people, not government. Empowerment is at the heart of Lynn's campaign -- and it is a cornerstone of our

Administration's domestic policy. Together, we stand for opportunity and empowerment for all Americans.

Democrats believe that every time a new problem arises in America, it's time to create a new bureaucracy. Republicans don't. We prefer not to expand the budget of the bureaucracy, but -- like this sign behind me says, "Victory on the Horizon" -- we seek to expand the horizons of Illinoisans young and old -- from offering more options to parents seeking child care, to giving students and parents more choice in education; from allowing tenant management for residents of public housing, to creating free-market answers to environmental problems, to taking back our streets from drug dealers and murderers. In short, we're working to build a better America, and that's why I need Lynn Martin in the Senate.\\

Lynn will help us accomplish these goals by helping us first keep the economy moving forward. Over the last 8 years, we've seen the longest peacetime economic expansion in history -- 22 million jobs have been created. But to build the best America we can, we've got to get our fiscal house in order. We must bring down this overwhelming federal budget deficit. And we must do it now. \\

But that means we must first have a budget agreement -- one that maintains our economic strength, bolsters our international competitiveness, and spurs continued job growth. The reason we don't have an agreement is simple: Congress hasn't acted on our proposals. Let me give you a little history. On June 26, with

the budget summit going nowhere, I was asked to make a sacrifice -- to allow the other side to put taxes on the table. Not my first choice. Not my second. But to get Congress to act, it was a choice that had to be made. A month later, our Administration completed a comprehensive budget plan. Sixty-four days after that, Congress has still failed to offer serious spending cuts and they have failed to offer serious budget reform. I've proposed a 5-year, \$500 billion deficit reduction package -- and still, no serious action by the Congress. Well, they may not be serious, but the American people are.\\

You've seen the headlines about these negotiations, and the arguments over which party is "on the side of the working people." I'm talking about the capital gains tax cut -- because I want to continue growth and avoid a recession. A majority of the both houses of Congress voted in favor of it last year -- because both Republicans and Democrats understood that cutting the capital gains tax means creating more American jobs and promoting economic growth. Yet the Democrat leadership prevented it from becoming law. Let others create class warfare, we want to keep creating jobs -- for all the American people.\\

Because of Congressional foot-dragging, the nation is now **four days** away from mandated sequestration -- multi-billion dollar across-the-board budget cuts that will have a damaging effect on Americans -- young and old, rural and urban. Let me give you a few examples of what life will be like when that sequester hits. Approximately a **million children** would not be

vaccinated for polio, measles, and rubella. Pell grants for over a million college students would be **eliminated outright**. Here at O'Hare Airport, flights will be cancelled -- in fact, each day, **up to 58** arrivals and departures would be cancelled **per hour** -- because there wouldn't be enough air traffic controllers to ensure safe operations.

Virtually every segment of American society would be seriously affected by the sequester -- except one. That's right, one special group has voted itself **exempt** from the toughest ^{Enforcement} rules of sequester: the United States Congress.

It's time we sent a message to Congress: No more government by continuing resolution. **Time has run out. Congress must act because America deserves better. **

At no time in post-war history has a strong and economically healthy America been more important. And we all know who is helping **keep** America strong half-way around the world: those brave soldiers who left their spouses and children to serve on the front lines in the Persian Gulf. \\ They are some of America's finest men and women. **And we're proud of all of them. **

I've said it before: our soldiers are proving that America could not be **the land of the free** if it were not the **home of the brave. **

Each one of our soldiers in the Gulf is a story of America at its best. For example, last week I read in the Chicago Tribune about Lorain Kuryla [Kuh-RILL-a], that 63 year-old

grandmother from nearby Hillside, who volunteered for active duty with the Air Force Reserve Unit out of O'Hare. Her kids call her "Grambo."

After hearing about her tenacity, her courage and her toughness, all I can say is, "Move over, Mike Ditka." \\

Master Sergeant Kuryla and other reservists alongside her are standing up to aggression and preserving the sovereignty of nations. But our G.I.'s are in good company. Not only do we have twenty-two nations, including most Arab states and the Soviet Union, on our side. We have freedom and justice on our side. Our goals have been endorsed by the U.N. Security Council seven times. For, as I told the Joint Session of Congress two weeks ago:

America and the world must defend our common vital interests. \\ America and the world must support the rule of law. \\ America and the world must stand up to aggression. \\ And we will not be intimidated. \\

Recent events prove that there is no substitute for American leadership in the shaping of a new partnership of nations. Lynn Martin has known that from Day One. Unlike others, she has consistently voted for a strong defense. She knows you can't stand up to tyranny and despotism while wrecklessly slashing military levels. Her opponent called for bombing Iraqi pipelines, on one hand, and on the other hand, cutting defense spending by 50 percent. \\ Sounds like that guy's really got his hands full.\\

And he'll have his hands full on election day, too, trying to justify his big-government, ultra-liberal philosophy to the common-sense voters of Illinois. Lynn says "Illinois deserves better." And I think we all agree.\\

People know Lynn Martin stands for a strong America, economically and militarily. That's why we need Lynn Martin in the United States Senate.\\

So many in this room have done so much for Lynn's campaign, and I thank you for it. But our most important task lies ahead. On election day our G.I.'s -- in the searing heat of the desert dunes and the hot glare of the Persian Gulf -- will send in their absentee ballots. We owe it to those brave men and women -- laying their lives on the line for peace and stability in the world -- to exercise the precious right to vote.

I'm grateful for such a great rally, and for all the work you've done for Lynn Martin --the next Republican Senator from this great state. Because Illinois really does deserve the best.\\

Thank you. God bless our great nation and each one of you.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

217- ~~785-3724~~

785-3569

Lt.C. Donald Krenswiler

122 ANG in Refuelin
in Chicago

(Hal Kistler
Rich Anderson

Army Reserve

AFR Tactical Airlift - O'Hare

Capt. Belinda Cleaman

312-694-6822

AF OPA - Chicago

LTC Paul Sjoridal

312-353-8300

AP Grambo

Charles

312-467-4050

USO

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Kevin McCarthy

\$2 million in
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Grant/Simon
September 24, 1990
Draft ~~four~~ *five*
A:MARTIN

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PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: LYNN MARTIN FOR SENATE RALLY
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
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Lynn Martin

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It's appropriate that we're here, at the home of the great ~~De Paul Blue Demons~~ *X*. \\ Because come November, Lynn Martin is going to give the opposition one devil of a surprise. \\

That's because Lynn is someone people believe in. She began as a working mother, ~~former~~ *X* school teacher, and state senator, then became a nationally prominent member of United States Congress and the first freshman ever to serve on the prestigious Budget Committee. Lynn won the respect of her colleagues by outsmarting her opponents, speaking out against injustice and unfairness, and **always** standing up for the people of this great state. \\

Current Biography Yearbook 1989

Cathy Laydon 703-518-0900

Current Biography Yearbook 1989

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Democrats believe that every time a new problem arises in America, it's time to create a new bureaucracy. Republicans don't. We prefer not to expand the budget of the bureacracy, but -- like this sign behind me says, "Victory on the Horizon" -- we seek to expand the horizons of Illinoisans young and old -- from offering more options to parents seeking child care, to giving students and parents more choice in education; from allowing tenant management for residents of public housing, to creating free-market answers to environmental problems. In short, we're working to build a better America, and that's why I need Lynn Martin in the Senate.\\

Katlynn Lydon
708-518-0900

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non-farm payroll emp.
Kitty Faulstich
CEIA
x 5062

But that means we must first have a budget agreement -- one that maintains our economic strength, our competitiveness, and our job growth. The reason we don't have an agreement is simple:

Because Congress hasn't acted on our proposals. Let me give you a little history. On ^{June} July 26, our Administration developed a ~~comprehensive budget plan~~ ^{with the budget summit going nowhere,} Right off the bat, I was asked to make a sacrifice -- to allow the other side to put taxes on the table. Not my first choice. Not my second. But to get Congress to act, it was a choice that had to be made. Almost 100 days later, ⁽⁹²⁾ Congress has yet to offer a comprehensive plan in return. They have failed to offer serious spending cuts. They have failed to offer serious budget reform. ^{On July 26, 60 days ago,} I've proposed a 5-year, \$500 billion deficit reduction package -- and still, no serious action by the Congress. Well, nobody's laughing anymore.\\

Now, they're packing their bags -- to head out of Washington for the campaign season. You've seen the headlines about these negotiations, and the arguments over which party is "on the side of the working people." I'm talking about the capital gains tax cut. ^{CQ 11-18-89 p. 3141} A majority of the both houses of Congress voted in favor of ^{CQ 9-30-89 p. 2592} it last year -- because both Republicans and Democrats understood that cutting the capital gains tax means creating more American jobs and promoting economic growth. Yet the Democrat leadership prevented it from becoming law. Let the other side create class warfare, we want to keep creating jobs -- for all the American people.\\

^{Sept. 27-30} Because of Congressional foot-dragging, the nation is now four days away from mandated sequestration -- across-the-board budget cuts that will have a damaging effect on Americans -- young and old, rural and urban. Let me give you a few examples

of what life will be like when that sequester hits.

*OMB
Mid-Session
review*
Approximately a million children would not be vaccinated for polio, measles, and rubella. Pell grants for over a million college students would be outright eliminated. Here at O'Hare Airport, ~~an average of 60~~⁵⁸ arrivals and departures ~~an~~^{during its busiest} hour would be cancelled, because there wouldn't be enough air traffic controllers to ensure safe operations.

*DOT
press
release
see
file*
Virtually every segment of American society would be seriously affected by the sequester -- except one. That's right, one special group has voted itself exempt from the toughest rules of sequester: the United States Congress.

It's time we sent a message to those campaigning Congressmen: No more government by continuing resolution. Time has run out. Congress must act because America deserves better.

\\

As I said, empowerment is the key to building a better America at home -- and, in turn, the foundation for us to better face our challenges abroad. At no time in post-war history has a strong America been more important. And we all know who is keeping America strong half-way around the world: those brave soldiers who left their spouses and children to serve on the front lines in the Persian Gulf. \\ They are some of America's finest men and women. And we're proud of all of them.\\

I've said it before: our soldiers are proving that America could not be the land of the free if it were not the home of the brave.\\

Chicago Tribune
9-14-90

Each one of our soldiers in the Gulf is a story of America at its best. For example, last week I read in the Chicago Tribune about Lorain Kuryla [Kuh-RILL-a], that 63 year-old grandmother from nearby Hillside, who volunteered for active duty with the Air Force Reserve Unit out of O'Hare. Her kids call her "Grambo."

Capt. Clearman
USAFR
312-694-6822

After hearing about her tenacity, her courage and her toughness, all I can say is, "Move over, Mike Ditka." \

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9-14-90

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Recent events have proven that there is no substitute for American leadership in the shaping of a new partnership of nations. Lynn Martin has known that from Day One. Unlike others, she has consistently voted for a strong defense. She knows you can't stand up to tyranny and despotism while wrecklessly slashing military levels. Her opponent called for

Chicago
Tribune
8-15-90
8-9-90

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And he'll have his hands full on election day, too, trying
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the United States Senate.\\

So many in this room have done so much for Lynn's campaign,
and I thank you for it. But our most important task lies ahead.
On election day our G.I.'s -- in the searing heat of the desert
dunes and the hot glare of the Persian Gulf -- will send in their
absentee ballots. Surely those of us left behind can walk down
the street to our local polls. We owe it to those brave men and
women -- laying their lives on the line for peace and stability
in the world.

I'm grateful for such a great rally, and for all the work
you've done for for Lynn Martin --the next Republican Senator
from this great state. Because Illinois really does deserve the
best.\\

Thank you. God bless our great nation and each one of you.

#

Grant/Simon
September 24, 1990
Draft four
A:MARTIN

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: LYNN MARTIN FOR SENATE RALLY
ROSEMONT HORIZON ARENA
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1990
TIME? 7:50 pm

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Instead, they're packing their bags -- to head out of Washington for the campaign season. You've seen the headlines about these negotiations, and the arguments over which party is "on the side of the working people." I'm talking about the **capital gains tax cut**. A majority of the both houses of Congress voted in favor of it last year -- because they understood that cutting the capital gains tax means saving American **jobs** and promoting **economic growth**. Yet the leadership prevented it from becoming law. Let the other side create class warfare, **we'll keep creating jobs -- for all the American people.**

Because of Congressional foot-dragging, the nation is now **four days** away from sequestration -- across-the-board budget cuts. Let me give you a few examples of what life will be like

Kuryla [Kuh-RILL-a], that 63 year-old grandmother from nearby Hillside, who volunteered for active duty with the Air Force Reserve Unit out of O'Hare. Her kids call her "Grambo."

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\\ Sounds like that guy's really got his hands full. \\
\\

TRIBUNE 8/15/90

Martin rips Simon's 'macho' stance on Iraq

By Thomas Hardy
Political writer

Republican challenger Lynn Martin on Tuesday ridiculed her Democratic opponent, U.S. Sen. Paul Simon, as "an election-year macho man" for his saber-rattling over the Middle East crisis in light of his previous calls for cutting the national defense budget.

The Rockford-area congresswoman chided Simon for advocating the bombing of Iraqi oil pipelines and supporting President Bush's decision to send U.S. forces into Saudi Arabia to protect against an invasion by Iraq's Saddam Hussein.

"He can't talk about bombing and sending in armed forces when

he's talked about decimating those forces by half," Martin said.

Simon last year advocated a \$100 billion cut in defense spending, or about a third of the defense budget, in order to put the money to use in reducing the federal deficit and for social programs.

Last week, after suggesting an air strike against Iraq's pipelines, Simon told reporters in Washington that defense spending should be reduced by 50 percent over five years.

"You simply cannot have it both ways," Martin said following a downtown fundraiser featuring Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, which raised \$45,000 for her campaign. "You cannot rattle the sa-

bers at aggressors and at the same time slash military levels to less than when Jimmy Carter was president."

In a telephone interview later, Martin said the pipeline air strike recommended by Simon "is something not even suggested by the administration or hawks. Suddenly he's become an election-year macho man. . . . The reality and his rhetoric are incongruent.

"Following Simon's lead, we'd wind up with a smaller army than [Saddam] Hussein," she asserted.

A spokeswoman for Simon, Ellen Golin, denied the first-term incumbent's stance on defense spending is at odds with his tough talk on Iraq.

"He's talking, on the one hand, of cutting defense spending on things like Star Wars and the protection of Eastern Europe against a Soviet invasion, and at the same time calling for a prudent way to help prevent a bully like Hussein from invading a weaker nation," Golin said.

Simon's call for bombing the Iraqi pipelines was done "as a way of doing something with no loss to human lives while cutting off the economic lifeline," she said.

Martin "needs to get her story straight as to what she wants to accuse [Simon] of being," Golin said. "He's either too liberal or, now, he's posturing as a hawk. . . . Essentially, there's no conflict here."

Chicago SunTimes
ST Aug 9, 1990

CRISIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Sudden mobilization reduces chance of huge defense cuts

By Basil Talbott

Washington Bureau · Chicago Sun-Times

WASHINGTON—The Persian Gulf crisis has dimmed prospects for deep defense cuts on the scale advocated by Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.).

Iraq's menace and President Bush's response prompted Capitol Hill Republicans to beat the drum for defense, establishment Democrats to defend middle-ground cuts and those who have been hoping for a large peace dividend to lower their sights.

Simon, who supports the president's actions in the Persian Gulf, maintained that a huge cut still was justified but conceded that it had become less politically realistic.

At breakfast with reporters, Simon asserted that cutbacks were in order "because the bulk of what we are spending is not for the kind of troops and the kind of action we are using in the Middle East. . . . We're still preparing for a Soviet invasion."

Singling out nuclear warheads and the "star wars" program, Simon said: "Over a five-year period, we can cut back 50 percent without impairing the security of

this country at all."

By afternoon, Simon was more skeptical. "That's clearly what we ought to be doing, but I don't think we are going to achieve 50 percent," he said in a telephone interview from St. Louis. He said 25 percent was more likely.

"What needs to be done is re-emphasize the need for a smaller, more mobile force that can respond to situations anywhere in the world," Simon said.

During the day, Republicans—including Senate Minority Leader Robert J. Dole (Kan.) and Rep. Henry J. Hyde (Ill.) held press conferences to underscore the value of military might.

Also, Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.), chairman of the Armed Services Committee, defended the House's decision on defense cuts.

For 1991, Bush proposed \$306.9 billion, the House authorized \$283 billion and the Senate voted \$289 billion. The two chambers are divided on several issues, including the B-2 bomber, which the Senate favors and the House rejected.

Aspin spokeswoman Lynn Reddy said Bush's response was the sort of military action that had been accounted for in a revised military strategy that per-

mits reductions.

While Aspin was trying to hold the middle ground, Dole and Hyde were pressing for greater military expenditures in view of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

"This will give people who want to disarm America second thoughts about what they are trying to do," said Walt Riker, Dole's press spokesman.

"The rush to establish a peace dividend will be slowed down considerably," Hyde said. "The lesson to be drawn is that the Soviet Union isn't the only area of critical interest. It's very difficult to protect our interests in far-flung parts of the world."

Among other likely impacts on the fiscal 1991 budget, being negotiated by the White House and Capitol Hill leaders, is the idea of a gasoline tax to help raise deficit-reducing revenue.

Some Republicans and Democrats say the high oil prices spurred by the crisis reduces the prospects of a higher gasoline tax.

"The gasoline tax was never likely," Simon said. "In rural areas, a gas tax is very unpopular." Higher gasoline prices also would contribute to inflation, resulting in a higher deficit, he said.

Kris Gordon

Grant/Simon
September 20, 1990
Draft three
A:MARTIN

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It's great to be here today, back in the city of Chicago, and it's a particular joy to speak on behalf of a close friend of mine -- five-term Congresswoman and the next Senator from Illinois, Lynn Martin.\\

It's appropriate that we're here, at the home of the great De Paul Blue Demons. \\ \\ Because come November, Lynn Martin is going to give the opposition one devil of a surprise. \\

That's because Lynn is someone people believe in. She began as a working mother, former school teacher, and state senator, then became a nationally prominent member of United States Congress and the first freshman ever to serve on the prestigious Budget Committee. Lynn won the respect of her colleagues by outsmarting her opponents, speaking out against injustice and unfairness, and always standing up for the people of this great state. \\

Lynn knows that the cornerstone of our Administration's domestic policy is **empowerment** -- putting power in the hands of the **people**, not the government. Democrats believe that every time a new problem arises in America, it's time to create a new bureaucracy. **Republicans don't**. We prefer not to **expand the budget** of the bureacracy, but -- like this sign behind me says, "Victory on the Horizon" -- we seek to **expand the horizons** of Illinoisans young and old -- from putting choice in the hands of parents seeking child care, to giving students and parents educational choices; from allowing tenant management for residents of public housing, to creating free-market answers to environmental problems. In short, we're working to build a better America, and **that's why I need Lynn Martin in the Senate.** \\

Lynn will help us accomplish these goals by helping us keep the economy moving forward. Over the last 8 years, we've seen the longest peacetime economic expansion in history -- 22 million jobs created. But to build the best America we can, we've got to get our fiscal house in order. We **must** rid our children and our children's children of the overwhelming federal budget deficit. **And we will.** \\

Lynn is known as an expert on the budget. She agrees with me that the key to solving our deficit problem is **fiscal restraint and economic growth.** \\ **We simply must stop spending money we don't have.** \\

You've seen the headlines about the budget summit, and the arguments over which party is "on the side of the working people." Let the other side create class warfare, **we'll keep creating jobs -- for all the American people.** \\

*Back Howard
7766*
Speaking of class warfare, today the Congress is debating the Civil Rights Act of 1990. Let me tell you why I will veto it. *unless it's changed!* We all agree, sadly, that bigotry and hate still exist in America. And we've all worked terribly hard toward systematic change to give **every** American the opportunity to excell. No one wants a law whose unintended consequences are quotas -- because they violate the most basic principles of our civil rights tradition, and the most basic principles of democracy. This bill takes America backward -- not forward -- in the struggle for civil rights -- **and that's why I'll veto any quota bill the Democrats send me.** \\

As I said, **empowerment** is the key to building a better America at home -- and, in turn, the foundation for us to better face our challenges abroad. At no time in post-war history has a strong America been more important. And we all know who is **keeping** America strong half-way around the world: those brave soldiers who left their spouses and children to serve on the front lines in the desert heat. \\ They are some of the finest men and women of the United States of America. **And we're all proud of them.** \\

Notice I didn't say "young men and women." That's because last week I read in the Chicago Tribune about Lorain Kuryla [Kuh-

*Simon voted against
Education*

Clean Air Act.

*1. Defense spending she's voted against it.
2. serving Illinois
3. education
4. education*

Grant/Simon
September 14, 1990
Draft one
A:MARTIN

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: LYNN MARTIN FOR SENATE RALLY
ROSEMONT HORIZON ARENA
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1990
TIME?**

((Acknowledgements))

((We had a great trip out here, on the new Air Force One. It's hard to describe how big the plane is and how many features it has, so let me put it this way: We're holding this event at the Rosemont Horizon because the basketball arena on Air Force One is having its floors redone.\\))

It's great to be here today, back in the city of Chicago, and it's a particular joy to speak on behalf of a close friend of mine -- four-term Congresswoman and the next Senator from Illinois, **Lynn Martin.**\\

It's appropriate that we're here, at the home of **the great De Paul Blue Demons.** \\ \\ Because come November, Lynn Martin is going to give the opposition **one devil of a surprise.** \\

That's because Lynn is someone people believe in. She began as a working mother, former school teacher, and state senator, then became a nationally prominent member of United States Congress and first freshman ever on the Budget Committee. Lynn won the respect of her colleagues by outsmarting her opponents, speaking out against injustice and unfairness, and **always** standing up for the people of this great state. \\

8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press Political Service

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HEADLINE: Observers Say Martin Has Clout, Though Few Laws Carry Her Name

DATE: August 4, 1990

BYLINE: By ED WHITE, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: IL--Lawmaker Martin

BODY:

Ronald Reagan is gone from the White House, but when Rep. Lynn Martin is asked about getting bills into law during her 10-year career, she refers to the 40th president.

"He used to have a thing on his desk that said, 'If you don't care who gets the credit you can get a lot done.' ... That's a good concept," Martin says.

The Republican nominee for Senate acknowledges there are few laws that carry her name. But it would be a mistake to gauge success by that barometer, she says.

As a member of the minority party in the House, Martin says some of her best legislative work has been behind the scenes, especially on committees that have clout on Capitol Hill but get little notice back home.

"Many Democrats see her as a bit acerbic," says Norman Ornstein, a congressional scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, a Washington think tank. "She is clearly more conservative and a bit more partisan than many others, but she's a player.

"Effectiveness in the legislative process just can't easily be measured quantitatively," he adds.

Martin sits on the Rules Committee, a powerful panel that sets the rules for bills that hit the House floor, the types of amendments, for example, that can strengthen legislation, dilute it or even kill it.

Last year, she helped shape a bipartisan pay-and-ethics package, a political hot potato that raised House salaries and banned the acceptance of speaking fees starting in 1991.

"The fact is, it's a Democratic majority," says Martin. "So that means you have to be much more concerned with getting whatever you want done in the process. I think people would suggest I'm pretty good at that."

If Ornstein sees little value in judging a House member by the number of bills that become law - "legislative equivalents of batting averages" - at least the bills provide a glimpse of Martin's agenda during the 1980s.

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Fifty-five Air Force reservists from the 928th Tactical Airlift Group, Chicago, Illinois, returned home early Saturday morning following 31 days of duty in the Middle East.

The reservists had volunteered to serve, without waiting for an official call-up. The reservists, flying C-130H Hercules cargo planes transported cargo and personnel throughout the Persian Gulf.

Among the reservists were:

Lt. Col. James P. Hanny of Lake Geneva, WI. Colonel Hanny is the commander of the 64th Tactical Airlift Squadron and a captain for American Airlines. He is married and has three daughters.

Capt. John Phillips of Schaumburg, IL. Captain Phillips is an aircraft commander with the 64th TAG and also flies for American Airlines. He is married and has a daughter. ✓

MSgt. Charles Boyer of Rolling Meadows, IL. Sergeant Boyer is a controller with the 928th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron. He is also a civil service public affairs specialist with the 928th TAG. He is married and is a grandfather.

MSgt. Bruce Krizmanic of Aurora, IL. Sergeant Krizmanic is a loadmaster with the 64th TAG, and a sales representative with Seigle Lumber Company. He has two children.

Others include Amn. Thomas Stratton, SSgt. Thomas Koenig, SSgt. Roger Thorn, SSgt. Jan Felcan, TSgt. Bill Baker, 1Lt Kenney Petray, Maj. Bill Bereza and 1Lt Nathaniel Werner.

Seventy-one reservists volunteers departed O'Hare on Sept. 12, 1990, in support of Operation Desert Shield. Among those were MSgt. Lorain Kuryla, mother of three and grandmother of five; SSgt. Julie Jones; and Maj. Tom Schmidt.

Kuh - RILL - a

VI. POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF \$100 BILLION SEQUESTER

If the Budget Summit negotiations do not produce a satisfactory deficit reduction program, a large sequester will ensue. With that possibility in view, this section discusses the sequester calculations and the potential effects of a 1991 sequester of \$100 billion.

For purposes of determining the sequester amount, it seems reasonable to assume the continuation of the food stamp program, and a return to normal operating levels for the Census Bureau. Spending from the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC), however, including administrative expenses and interest payments to the Federal Financing Bank, is excluded from the baseline totals at this point—in part because current law limits total RTC spending and in part because many believe that RTC expenditures should be excluded from G-R-H sequester calculations. Under these assumptions, the adjusted baseline deficit would be \$168.8 billion in 1991, \$104.8 billion above the \$64 billion deficit target required by the G-R-H law. Thus if no additional policy actions were taken to reduce this adjusted baseline deficit before the initial sequester report is issued on August 25th, the President must issue an order to withhold roughly \$100 billion effective October 1st. If no policy actions were taken before the final sequester report is issued on October 15th, a sequester of roughly \$100 billion would be required. (If RTC were authorized to spend more, and if such expenditures were included in the sequester calculation, the likely sequester would exceed \$150 billion.)

Sequestration Calculations

Reductions associated with a \$100 billion sequester would be determined using the following steps, as shown in Table 11.

**Table 11. MID-SESSION REVIEW:
SEQUESTRATION CALCULATIONS FOR 1991**

(Outlays in billions of dollars)

	Outlays
Required deficit reduction (assumed as of July 15, 1990)..	100.0
Defense (military personnel sequestered):¹	
Total required reductions	50.0
Estimated outlays associated with across-the-board sequesterable budgetary resources	198.8
Uniform reduction percentage	25.1%
Nondefense:	
Total required reductions	50.0
Estimated savings from automatic spending	0.1
Estimated savings from special rules	1.8
Amount remaining to be obtained from uniform percentage reductions of budgetary resources	48.1
Estimated outlays associated with across-the-board sequesterable budgetary resources ²	125.3
Uniform reduction percentage	38.4%
MEMORANDUM	
Defense (military personnel exempt):¹	
Total required reductions	50.0
Estimated outlays associated with across-the-board sequesterable budgetary resources	121.1
Uniform reduction percentage	41.3%

¹ Function 050, excluding FEMA programs.

² Includes \$5.7 billion in estimated 1992 outlays for CCC.

First, one-half of the required deficit reduction, \$50 billion, would be assigned to defense programs (budget accounts in the national defense function, 050, excluding the Federal Emergency Management Agency) and the other half to nondefense programs.

Second, savings from eliminating automatic spending increases in three specific programs (the National Wool Act, the special milk program, and vocational rehabilitation) would be applied to the required reduction in outlays for nondefense programs. Savings from eliminating these adjustments would be \$58 million.

Third, the amount of outlay savings to be obtained by applying four special rules would be calculated. These special rules are for guaranteed student loans, foster care and adoption assistance, medicare and certain other health programs. The estimated savings from these special rules, \$1.8 billion for 1991, would be applied toward the required spending reductions in nondefense programs.

The reductions in defense programs and remaining reductions in nondefense programs would be taken on a uniform percentage basis, computed separately for each category. Under the adjusted baseline estimates, the uniform percentage reductions would be 38.4 percent for nondefense programs. For defense programs, the uniform percentage reduction would be 25.1 percent if military personnel accounts were sequestered and 41.3 percent if these accounts were exempted by the President from sequestration.

In the event that a sequester is required, not all programs will be subject to reductions. For defense and nondefense programs combined, about 67 percent of total outlays are associated with budgetary resources exempt from sequestration. The burden of sequester falls on programs that comprise the remaining 33 percent of budget outlays. Of these outlays, defense programs account for 47 percent, special rule nondefense programs for 25 percent, and other nondefense programs account for 28 percent.

Programmatic Impact of a \$100 Billion Sequester

In addition to the sequester effects described for individual programs that follow, most, if not all, Federal agencies would be forced to reduce staff costs through reductions-in-force, furloughs, and hiring freezes.

Reductions-in-force are required to be implemented in an orderly way, generally using the criteria, within Federal job classifications, of abolishing positions, thereby terminating the employment of the most junior and non-veteran employees first. Severe reductions-in-force (of the size necessary under this sequester) also can affect senior employees whose jobs are abolished. These employees may then "bump" more junior employees in other job classifications for which the senior employee is qualified.

Furloughs involve telling employees not to come to work for a certain length of time and then not paying them for that time period (e.g., involuntary leave without pay). By law, military personnel cannot be furloughed.

Hiring freezes result in the random loss of employees and frequently the loss of the most critical specialties and the creation of imbalances within an organization.

Legal requirements, the regulations of the Office of Personnel Management, and labor-management agreements must be followed in administering both reductions-in-force and furloughs. In order to yield any savings, the reduction-in-force process should begin at the time of the initial sequester report on August 25th or not later than the issuance of the final sequester report on October 15th. Termination expenses (payments for unused annual leave, return of retirement contributions, unemployment compensation payments, etc.) offset the savings made possible by discontinuing employment. Separating a person at the beginning of the year on average saves only \$11,500 or 35-40 percent of compensation and benefits during the first year after a reduction-in-force. In subsequent years, the former employees' full compensation and benefits would normally be saved. On this basis, the separation of 100,000 employees through a reduction-in-force would save only \$1.1 billion in 1991. Many thousands

of dependents, businesses, and creditors who depend upon the income and purchasing power of Federal employees would be hurt by these actions.

Agencies also would reduce travel, training, printing, contractual services, and supply and equipment purchases. Those employees who remained would be hampered in their efforts to enforce the law, carry out agency missions mandated by law, and supply previous levels of services not only because of the reduced number of personnel, but also because of organizational disruptions created by adverse personnel actions and by the lack of non-personnel resources.

While the description of the effect of the sequester by program that follows is extensive, it is not comprehensive and is *intended for illustrative purposes only*.

Department of Agriculture

Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)

A sequester applies to CCC cash deficiency payments and commodity loan programs by crop year. Based on projected 1991 crop year cash deficiency payments of \$7.1 billion, a sequester would require a reduction of \$2.7 billion in deficiency payment outlays in fiscal years 1991 and 1992. The value of 1991 crop loans estimated in fiscal years 1991 and 1992 is \$6.0 billion. Checks written during harvest time to farmers who place crops under loan would be reduced by about \$2.3 billion in 1991 and 1992. Reductions in CCC outlays, net of loan repayments would be \$3.9 billion during fiscal years 1991 and 1992.

To illustrate the wide-spread impact of a sequester, note that approximately 300,000 commodity loans and 9,000,000 deficiency payments are currently issued through the CCC. For 1989 crop programs, the following number of farms received cash deficiency payments for crops:

Cotton	100,000
Feed grains.....	1,100,000
Wheat.....	435,000
Rice	18,500

In addition, an estimated 175,000 dairy producers would face large assessments on their milk marketings (the assessment of 10.4 cents per hundredweight of milk markets would reduce cash receipts of dairy farmers by approximately \$150 million), and 40,000 peanut farms and 424,000 tobacco farms would be affected through loan proceeds reductions.

The average deficiency payment for the 1989 feed grain crop was \$4,363, and the average for all commodity loans was \$13,771. A sequester would reduce the average deficiency payment by \$1,658 and the average commodity loan by \$5,233.

Conservation

The 1985 Food Security Act (FSA) established the Conservation Reserve Program. People who agree to retire highly erodible land for 10 years receive an annual rental payment and financial assistance in establishing a permanent cover on the land. Under a sequester, annual rental payments due under the nearly 334,000 conservation reserve program contracts with farmers could not be paid in full.

The FSA also established several new conservation initiatives that require Soil Conservation Service (SCS) technical assistance. Under the law, SCS is responsible for defining highly erodible lands (HEL) and wetlands and for helping farmers develop and install conservation plans that producers will need if they are to continue receiving program benefits from the Department of Agriculture. While conservation planning and HEL determinations have been completed, only about 30 percent of the measures have been installed. The law requires that producers install the approved conservation systems by December 31, 1994. The "swampbuster" provisions of the FSA require that SCS also conduct wetland determinations and inventories to help farmers recognize wetlands and prevent unintentional conversions. The target date for completing the wetland determinations is

December 31, 1991 with wetland inventories being scheduled for completion by the end of 1992. In addition to these efforts, SCS must provide technical assistance for the conservation reserve program, for any necessary revisions to FSA plans, and for compliance reviews to ensure that conservation plans are properly installed.

A sequester would require that SCS emphasize meeting the provisions and deadlines mandated by FSA at the expense of other conservation operations such as the water quality initiative, soil mapping, and plant center renovation, which are authorized but not subject to statutory deadlines. Even with best efforts to meet the highest priority needs, it is unlikely that many of the FSA conservation targets could be met. Continued assistance to the nearly 3,000 conservation districts would be jeopardized and service would be reduced at most SCS field offices. Watershed planning and construction would be delayed or terminated for many projects that address high priority national problem areas such as local flood control, emergency assistance, land treatment, and water quality. Cost sharing projects would be stopped or slowed down.

Cooperative State Research and Extension

Under a sequester (that must be applied uniformly), higher priority projects could not be preserved by applying larger reductions to (or canceling) lower priority projects. Across-the-board cuts would reduce USDA's National Research Initiative (designed to use competitive research grants to enhance production efficiency, food safety, and environmental quality). One important component of this initiative is an effort to map the genomes of plants to permit scientists to explore more fully the genetics of plants. Other research that would be cut could contribute to the design of more economical production practices and to dealing with pests and disease in ways that protect the environment. A large number of special interest research grants and construction projects would also be affected.

Farmers Home Administration (FmHA)

A sequester would impair efforts to service FmHA's portfolio of almost \$59 billion in outstanding debt. This would reduce borrowers' chances of success in meeting their loan obligations and increase losses to the Government. In particular, efforts to restructure about \$5 billion in delinquent farm loans would be delayed, causing borrowers undue hardship and reducing the recovery value of these loans.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

A sequester would reduce the funds available for commission payments on insurance policy sales made by private insurers, causing a suspension in sales when funds run out. The reduction in the amount of insurance sold would also reduce the premiums paid to the Government.

Federal Research (Including Buildings and Facilities)

Under a sequester (that must be applied uniformly), higher priority projects could not be preserved by applying larger reductions to (or canceling) lower priority projects. Such reductions would reduce USDA's Food Safety Initiative and the collection of food safety information. This information is expressly intended for further use in setting Federal food safety policies and regulations. Other research, such as water quality research projects included in the Water Quality Initiative and federally sponsored human nutrition studies, also would be constrained.

The layoff of Federal scientists and technicians would impede the delivery of new technologies to improve agricultural competitiveness and address environmental issues. Reductions in research programs at 59 agricultural experiment stations, as well as at other colleges and universities, would impair the ability of States to continue a full range of research to address local and regional concerns. Most adversely affected would be the historically black 1890 colleges and Tuskegee University that receive nearly 100 percent of their research funding from the Federal Government.

Foreign Agricultural Service

A sequester would compromise the execution of trade policy responsibilities, including those related to the Uruguay round during the most crucial stage of this multilateral trade negotiation. Reductions in our overseas presence, including attaches and counselors, would impair the collection and reporting of agricultural intelligence and the administration of export and market development programs. Some overseas cooperator offices would have to be closed and some smaller cooperator organizations would have to end participation in the program. Since agriculture is the one major "positive" in U.S. trade, these reductions would have a detrimental effect on the balance of trade.

Forest Service

A sequester would severely affect the ability of the Forest Service to maintain projected targets for recreation, wildlife and fish habitat management, and timber sales. Timber sales could decline to below eight million board feet. Timber preparation work would be greatly reduced, reducing 1991 and out year sales. Receipts to the Treasury and to States and counties would decline significantly. Economic effects, particularly in the West, would be substantial.

Certain campgrounds and other recreational facilities would be closed. Services at remaining sites would be significantly curtailed. Efforts to protect and improve habitat to achieve recovery goals for endangered and threatened species would be substantially reduced.

No seasonal hiring would occur, further inhibiting quick response to fire fighting emergencies and significantly curtailing services (e.g., garbage pickup and rest room cleaning) at the recreational facilities that remain open. Road maintenance and most other field work would all but cease, resulting in the deterioration of roads and facilities and ultimately road closures for safety concerns.

Meat and Poultry Inspection

The Federal Meat Inspection Act (P.L. 90-201) and the Poultry Products Inspection Act (P.L. 90-449) require carcass-by-carcass inspection by Federal inspectors in establishments slaughtering food animals. All plants engaged in further processing of meat and poultry must also be inspected by Federal inspectors. Since meat packing plants cannot operate without these Federal inspectors, the meat and poultry slaughter and processing industry would be forced to limit or curtail production by the same extent that inspectors are not available. The meat and poultry industry is one of the largest in the country. It employs over 400,000 people at 7,800 meat and poultry plants and has an annual retail value of more than \$100 billion. Many thousands more people are employed in the breeding, raising, transportation, storage, and distribution of food animals. The economic loss from any shut down due to a sequester would result in the loss of billions of dollars to the American economy. In addition to the economic disruption, the limited inspection coverage would erode the high level of safety of the nation's meat and poultry products.

A sequester would result in the absence of inspection services (and the shutting down of meat and poultry slaughter and processing plants) for about 140 days.

Quarantine and Inspection Activities

A sequester would defeat recent progress by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to eliminate pseudorabies, brucellosis, and the Russian wheat aphid. Emergency eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly and grasshopper would be defeated. All 39 quarantine and inspection activities would be reduced. This would result in serious delays in import shipments of plants and animals as well as baggage inspection for international travel. Extensive delays or disruption of service could cause significant losses of plants and animals in quarantine or awaiting inspection. It would also drastically reduce the number of inspections and thus increase the risk of introducing serious animal and plant diseases and pests into the United States. Implementation of the pending regulations on animal welfare might not be possible.

The Federal Grain Inspection Service would totally eliminate contractual research including aflatoxin research outlined in the Administration's farm bill proposal. The Agricultural Cooperative

Service would not be able to conduct research studies in support of farmer cooperatives and the Office of Transportation would not be able to assist in solving transportation problems related to agriculture.

Department of Commerce

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

A sequester would severely impair several high priority research programs, in particular, NOAA's contribution to the interagency U.S. Global Change Research program and the Coastal Ocean Science program. Several major system procurement actions supporting the modernization of the Weather Service would be canceled or deferred including such safety programs as the NEXRAD doppler radars (that detect severe weather patterns) and the next generation of geostationary weather satellites.

It would severely reduce fisheries stock assessments and research, thereby requiring an extremely conservative fisheries management regime including closure of certain grounds to commercial fishing. Operations of the NOAA research fleet and air wing would be reduced to the minimum required to support hurricane reconnaissance responsibilities. These actions would be required to ensure that NOAA would be able to provide weather warnings and, on a less frequent basis than normal, weather forecasts.

Department of Defense—Military

Military personnel exempted.—The President can exempt up to 100 percent of the military personnel accounts from sequester. If he chose to do this, force readiness would be severely degraded. Because a sizeable portion of operation and maintenance expenses are relatively fixed in the short term (e.g., hospitals and other required medical costs and bases that cannot be closed according to the G-R-H law), readiness related activities (training, flying, steaming, and maintenance) could be cut by more than 50 percent. Substantial cuts in operating rates would result. For example, the flying time for Air Force pilots would be reduced to less than 10 hours per month (compared to the current 19.5 hours per month that is considered the minimum necessary for adequate readiness). Navy steaming time for the deployed fleets could be reduced to less than 25 days per quarter from the normal rate of over 50 days per quarter and many ships would rarely leave their home ports. The operating rate reductions would require substantial adjustments in naval deployments and operations, reducing the President's flexibility to deploy forces where needed, including drug interdiction missions. It would also require reductions-in-force (RIFs) or furloughs of up to 80 percent of the requested level of 1.1 million civilian employees. Contractor personnel also would be reduced significantly. Roughly \$8 billion of equipment maintenance and \$3 billion of real property maintenance would have to be deferred.

Modernization programs would be delayed and quantities planned for purchase would be cut. For example, about 115 fighter aircraft could be cut from the 276 requested, six major combatant ships could be cut from the 15 requested, and about 250 Army fighting vehicles could be cut from the 600 requested. Similar cuts would be made in all other procurement programs. Unit production costs would increase. Research and development programs would be disrupted, resulting in delays in new weapon programs, including high priority strategic systems.

Military personnel not exempted.—Not exempting military personnel could result in a reduction of up to 1.0 million military, about one-half of the force. A sudden force cut of this magnitude would severely weaken our ability to react to any major crisis. Morale and force readiness would be severely degraded. Force structure cuts would include up to eight Army divisions (16 requested in 1991 versus 18 in 1990), the equivalent of one Marine Corps division and air wing (3 divisions and wings requested), twelve Air Force tactical air wings (24 requested), and seven aircraft carrier battle groups (14 requested).

Force readiness would be severely degraded. Because a sizeable portion of operation and maintenance expenses are relatively fixed in the short term (e.g., hospitals and other required medical costs and bases that cannot be closed according to the G-R-H law), readiness related activities (training, flying, steaming, and maintenance) could be cut by over 30 percent. Substantial cuts in operating rates would result. For example, the flying time for Air Force pilots would be reduced to less than 14 hours per month (compared to the current 19.5 hours per month that is considered the minimum

necessary for adequate readiness). Navy steaming time for the deployed fleets could be reduced to less than 35 days per quarter from the normal rate of over 50 days per quarter and many ships would rarely leave their home ports. The force reductions in conjunction with the operating rate reductions would require substantial adjustments in naval deployments and operations, reducing the President's flexibility to deploy forces where needed, including drug interdiction missions. It would also require RIFs and furloughs of up to one-half of civilian employees (requested level is 1.1 million). Contractor personnel also would be reduced significantly. Roughly \$6 billion of equipment maintenance and \$3 billion of real property maintenance would have to be deferred.

Modernization programs would be delayed and quantities planned for purchase would be cut. For example, about 70 fighter aircraft could be cut from the 276 requested, four major combatant ships could be cut from the 15 requested, and about 150 Army fighting vehicles could be cut from the 600 requested. Similar cuts would be made in all other procurement programs. Unit production costs would increase. Research and development programs would be disrupted, resulting in delays in new weapon programs, including high priority strategic systems.

Department of Defense—Civil

Army Corps of Engineers

The effect of a sequester on the civil works program would be twofold: substantial reductions in personnel in labor-intensive activities, and contract delays and cutbacks in the construction and operation and maintenance of water resources development projects.

A sequester would require reductions-in-force (RIF) affecting some 3,300 positions. A RIF of some 980 work-years is likely for the Regulatory program and General expenses accounts. Such cuts would require delays in some, if not all, non-cost-shared preconstruction engineering and design studies; and handicap new partnership arrangements with non-Federal cost-sharing project sponsors.

A RIF of 450 staff years would be required in the Corps labor intensive Regulatory program under which the Corps administers Section 404 permits for dredge-and-fill activities in wetlands and other waters, and for section 10 permits construction and other activities in navigable waterways. These RIFs would adversely affect support for the environmental initiative to improve permit enforcement and compliance.

Construction contracts on non-cost-shared projects, including seven Inland Waterways lock and dam projects, would be delayed and in some cases terminated. Work would be postponed for previously funded, cost-shared new starts for which a local cooperative agreement had not been executed. Some continuing contracts for cost-shared construction projects would be terminated.

The Operation and maintenance program would experience reductions in service delivery and increased backlogs. Specifically, the use of seasonal labor would be minimized, the recreation season shortened, recreational and other dredging deferred, and the number of shifts employed for the operation of the locks on the Inland Waterways System constrained. Moreover, there would be insufficient funds available to retain the number of employees needed to safeguard public safety and health and to assure the integrity of project operations and work placement. Recreational facilities would be closed and maintenance for flood control and navigation projects would be cut. Revetment (repair of embankments) of the navigation channels of the Mississippi River and its tributaries would be reduced by over 60 percent. Reductions would be imposed on the supervision and inspection of work placement and the engineering and design of follow-on construction contracts. Additionally, new programmed maintenance would be deferred, including channel and harbor dredging, lock and dam repairs, and hydropower maintenance.

Department of Education

Pell Grants

In the major discretionary student aid program, Pell grants, the 1991 request would provide an average award of \$1,443 to 3.4 million students. Under the Pell law, the reduction in the appropriation

is translated into award reductions in accord with a specified "linear reduction" schedule that protects awards to the poorest students. However, a sequester above 24 percent would reach the awards to the poorest Pell grant recipients (those with expected family contributions of \$200 or less).

If these students are not protected, then a sequester would eliminate grants to 1.2 million students, at an average grant of \$1,000, and reduce all remaining grants (2.2 million recipients) by \$320 each, or 22 percent of the average grant under the 1991 request.

Department of Energy (DOE)

Atomic Energy Defense Activities

A sequester would require a delay in cleanup activities, deferral of operational safety improvements, a decimation of the ability of DOE to support future nuclear weapons production, and a serious detriment to our nuclear deterrent. As an illustration only, the cut would require:

- A 12-month delay in cleanup activities at contaminated sites.
- DOE would not be able to meet the terms of agreements with States for obtaining compliance with environmental requirements.
- Deferring the operating safety and environmental measures that are now being instituted for assured safe operation of the tritium production reactors.
- Deferring work on safety improvements at weapons production facilities and suspending production of new nuclear weapons.
- Placing all plutonium processing facilities on standby at the very time we are returning weapons to be reprocessed due to successful START negotiations.
- Deferring indefinitely all design and construction activities for new facilities, which include improvements for environment, safety, and health deficiencies found by the DOE Tiger Teams.
- Substantially reducing nuclear weapons testing, and cutting research and development by about 25 percent, which will severely imperil initiatives to enhance nuclear weapons safety.

To effect the savings, contractor employees at the shut-down and deferred facilities would have to be laid off. Significant numbers of personnel would have to remain, however, to ensure safety and security of facilities. The maintenance of facilities in safe and secure conditions (even with no production) could be somewhat compromised. Rehiring of employees after such a major disruption would take years.

This would, in essence, force the Defense Weapons complex to proceed expeditiously to shut down all operations, and place them in as safe a standby position as possible.

Energy Conservation Grants

A sequester would reduce the number of low-income homes weatherized through the Weatherization Assistance program from approximately 125,000 to approximately 85,000 homes. This decrease would place increased burdens on State and local governments in the colder winter months and would create a hardship for many poorer American families. The number of grants to schools and hospitals for weatherization activities would be reduced by 250. Grants to States for energy conservation planning and extension activities would also be reduced. Because a sequester must be applied uniformly, higher priority research and development projects could not be preserved by applying larger reductions to (or canceling) lower priority projects.

General Science Program

A sequester would force the cancellation or delay of facility upgrades at several sites by at least a year. Start up of the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility in Virginia as well as construction of the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider facility at Brookhaven National Laboratory would also be delayed. Operating levels of high energy facilities (Fermilab, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, and

the Los Alamos Meson Physics Facility) would be reduced by 50 percent or more. The impact of layoffs of highly skilled staff would take years to reverse.

It would severely reduce research productivity at all the major national laboratories (e.g., Fermilab, Brookhaven, and the Stanford Linear Accelerator Laboratory) and at one or more of the smaller accelerator and research facilities. University research programs would experience large cuts in funding.

Superconducting Super Collider (SSC)

A sequester would severely affect the basic ongoing research programs as well as the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider.

Virtually all site work, research and development on detector designs, and purchase of capital equipment for detector systems would cease. Design activities would have to be scaled back significantly from 1990, causing personnel layoffs.

Implementation of the magnet industrialization plan would be impossible. The magnet contract award would be delayed at least one year. This action would increase the total cost of the magnets and significantly delay the project.

Cuts of this size would send a strong negative signal to potential international collaborators about the commitment of the United States to the project and would jeopardize their participation. The sequester would almost certainly result in no foreign contributions to SSC construction. In this event, the United States would have to assume the full costs after the Texas contribution.

Department of Health and Human Services

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) Drug Abuse Programs

Activities that address the demand side of the war on drugs—research, prevention, and treatment—would be reduced by over one-third. All new research, including medications development, would be eliminated. Prevention programs for high risk youth and pregnant women would be unable to support new grants, and the number of continuing grants could be reduced by approximately 20 percent.

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Block Grant would fall sharply, reducing the number of treatment slots far below Administration goals.

Centers for Disease Control

A sequester would cut the Preventive Health Care block grant, grants for sexually transmitted disease clinics, childhood immunization grants, research on occupational safety and health, health statistics, and HIV/AIDS grants.

A sequester would sharply reduce service to the public, including approximately 1,000,000 children who would not be vaccinated for polio, measles, mumps, rubella, haemophilus influenza b, diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis. Other effects include: (1) decreased support for block grants could eliminate over 50 percent of States' prevention programs in tuberculosis, smoking, nutrition, and chronic diseases; (2) efforts to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases would be hampered: 300,000 fewer persons would be examined for syphilis, 2,500,000 fewer persons would be tested for gonorrhea, and 1,000,000 fewer persons would be tested for chlamydia; (3) the number of births monitored for changes in the incidence of birth defects would decrease by 60,000; and (4) approximately 200 disease outbreaks would not be investigated.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

A sequester could (1) lengthen the drug review process, (2) suspend efforts to make experimental therapies available to patients with no therapeutic alternatives, and (3) reduce inspections of foods,

drugs, devices, and imports. The expedited review proposed for AIDS drugs would be slowed and field inspections and product-related research would be reduced. The number of new orphan drug grants awarded, laboratory equipment, and automobiles necessary for field inspections would be substantially reduced. A sequester also would eliminate proposed enhancements for seafood and generic drug inspections.

HIV/AIDS

A sequester would seriously cripple the Public Health Service's (PHS) efforts to prevent HIV transmission and conduct research into therapies and vaccines, reducing funding below 1989. Fewer promising therapies could be tested, fewer education and prevention programs could be supported, and fewer research initiatives to develop cures and therapies could be pursued. Specifically, about 400 fewer AIDS research grants could be supported, and instead of hiring the 300 additional PHS staff requested in 1991 for fighting AIDS, staff levels probably would be reduced.

Maternal and Child Health Block Grant—Health Resources and Services Administration

A sequester would reduce these block grants \$114 million below the 1986 level, and could require the States to reduce sharply perinatal health services for pregnant women and their infants. Perinatal services provided by the States and the ability of States to carry out new requirements contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 would be severely limited. Cutbacks in perinatal health care will have a direct effect on infant mortality and low birth weight, and will severely hamper State efforts to establish case-management and community-based services that are accessible to the most needy. The number of Special Projects of Regional and National Significance (SPRANS) could be cut by a minimum of 150 (from 445). SPRANS grants focus on improved services to high risk groups, promotion of early and continuous prenatal care, reduction in neonatal mortality, and reduced behavioral risk activities in pregnant women.

Research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA)

A sequester would threaten the Federal Government's substantial commitment to pursuing new scientific opportunities and searching for new cures and therapies and seriously curtail efforts to invest in the nation's future health. A sequester could reduce by over 9,000 the number of Public Health Service-supported research grants (from a total of 28,000) and cut by over 4,200 the number of scientists receiving Federal research training assistance.

Social Security Administration (SSA)

A sequester in SSA's Limitation on Administration Expense account would force SSA to postpone new hiring and training, defer most work not directly related to paying and processing benefits (such as issuance of Personal Earnings and Benefit Statements to young workers and reconciling discrepant wage records of young workers), slow down contract payments and other deferrable payments, and postpone nearly all automation system upgrades. All of these steps would affect service over time, but not immediately.

After taking these initial cost savings steps, SSA would be forced to slow down or divert staff resources from non-payment related services. For instance, SSA might be forced to focus resources on taking initial applications for social security benefits and to close portions of the 800 number telephone service for a period during the year. SSA would also cut back significantly on monitoring of the benefit rolls (such as evaluations of continuing disability and eligibility for Supplemental Security Income—SSI) which would increase overpayment of benefits that may be difficult to collect.

Even with these cost savings steps, SSA would be forced to develop priorities for claims related work, perhaps trying to get benefits first to those most in need (SSI applicants) while deferring or slowing down claims by persons with other means (high income retirement applications).

Timely payment of Social Security and Supplemental Security Income benefits to some new applicants could be threatened. SSA would likely be able to continue to pay benefits to currently

entitled persons, although any post-entitlement changes, such as new addresses, would probably be deferred or significantly slowed. New applicants, however, might have to wait longer to get their first monthly checks.

In addition to reducing Federal staffing available to process work, a sequester of this size would force a significant reduction in the administrative budget available for State agencies determining disabilities for SSA. These agencies, which are budgeted to receive \$800 million in 1991, make all initial disability determinations. A reduction in their resources could slow their processing of disability decisions.

Social Services

A sequester would result in: (1) a reduction of \$715 million from the budget for Head Start (this would fund the enrollment of 208,400 fewer poor four-year-old children from the planned 548,400); (2) a reduction of \$163 million from the budget in grants to support meals for the elderly (this would fund 106 million fewer meals from the planned 258,740,000); and (3) a reduction of \$1,065 million from the budget for the Social Services block grant that would require States to decide whether to make across-the-board cuts, redistribute reductions among all service areas, or eliminate certain service categories and maintain others at current funding.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

A sequester would:

- Reduce funds available for the extension of expiring housing contracts to a level that might cause some low-income families to lose their housing assistance and possibly become homeless.
- Cut the number of new subsidized households assisted from 82,000 in the budget to 45,000 after the sequester.
- Force some public housing agencies (PHA's) to discontinue their efforts to eliminate drugs in public housing, defer regular maintenance on the housing stock, increase future modernization costs, and possibly threaten the health and safety of residents.
- Delay and hamper efforts to help end homelessness. Funding would be below 1990 and far below the levels authorized in the McKinney Act. Long term solutions to aid the homeless would be prevented.
- Delay efforts to assist tenants adversely affected by prepayment of HUD subsidized mortgages.
- Eliminate proposed improvements in the oversight and monitoring of HUD funds and jeopardize recent improvements. These improvements are aimed at reducing waste, fraud, and abuse in multi-billion dollar HUD programs.
- Impair management of HUD's programs because of a lack of staff—instead of focusing on improvements in monitoring and internal control systems, HUD officials would need to manage staff furloughs to stay within constrained funding. Such furloughs would increase further the risk of waste, fraud and abuse in these multi-billion dollar programs.
- Delay the approval of housing construction projects due to insufficient staff.

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

A sequester would reduce funds from the 1991 request for BIA elementary and secondary school operations by \$2,200 per Indian student. At least half (about 80) of BIA's schools would close and the school year would have to be shortened for the remaining schools.

One of BIA's two post-secondary schools would close entirely. The remaining school would have to operate with a shortened school year. All capital expenditures on facilities improvements would be deferred. Aid for post-secondary education would be unavailable for 6,100 Indian students (a 44

percent reduction from the 1991 request). Vocational education training would be denied to 1,300 Indian students.

Funding for the BIA general assistance (welfare) program would be reduced by \$20 million below the request. This would prevent the BIA from making assistance payments for almost five months during the year to an estimated 50,000 needy individual Indians.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

A sequester would curtail on-the-ground management of public lands, including inspection and enforcement of mining and mineral leasing operations, grazing, timber, recreation, wilderness, and wildlife programs. Reduced inspection of mineral leases would result in reduced revenues from Indian and Federal leases. A major automation initiative, the Automated Land and Mineral Records System (ALMRS) that is part of BLM's integrated Modernization effort, would be postponed, and hazardous materials management inventory and cleanup efforts would be drastically reduced on 270 million acres of public land managed by BLM in 28 States. Also, discretionary fire fighting pre-suppression activities would be cut back, possibly increasing the ultimate cost of emergency fire suppression operations.

The America the Beautiful initiatives for BLM, including Recreation 2000 and Wildlife 2000, would effectively be shut down. BLM's increased drug eradication and interdiction program could not be supported. Land acquisition, maintenance and construction projects would be cut in half. The ability to offer allowable cut timber volumes in western Oregon would be greatly reduced, thereby significantly reducing receipts and payments to Oregon and California counties.

Bureau of Reclamation

A sequester would result in no new contract awards to continue work on water projects currently under construction and no major rehabilitation or improvement work at existing projects. Further adjustments would be required, including the termination of contingent construction contracts (with payment of penalties) for existing projects. This would lead to delays in the completion of projects, the realization of project benefits, and, in some cases, the initiation of project repayment.

Routine preventive maintenance efforts at dams, pumping plants, canals, and other project features would be curtailed, as necessary, in order to continue the operation of project facilities. This might result in higher project maintenance and repair costs in future years. Operations at some existing projects might be curtailed due to a lack of funds for repairs or required maintenance to ensure safe operation of project facilities.

Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

A sequester would not permit nine new National Wildlife Refuges to open in 1991 as planned, 100 refuges would be placed in caretaker status, law enforcement activities associated with drug control on FWS lands would be severely curtailed, funding for FWS America the Beautiful land acquisition and resource protection initiatives would be drastically reduced, and the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (that provides the focal point for the restoration of North American waterfowl populations) would not be implemented.

Other examples would be: (1) planned acquisition of water rights to help restore the important Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge in Nevada would not be implemented; (2) FWS would not meet its planned target of restoring some 13,000 acres of high priority wetlands; (3) at least 15 national fish hatcheries would have reduced operations and curtailed production, and several hatcheries would be closed; (4) the environmental contaminants program would be adversely affected, resulting in reduced contaminant clean-up on FWS lands; and (5) substantial funding to States would be delayed for one year for the Wallop-Breaux and Pittman-Robertson fish and wildlife programs.

Geological Survey

A sequester would adversely affect operation of the Global Climate Change Research program; the National Water Quality Assessment program, designed to determine the status and trends of the Nation's ground and surface waters, and which would not become operational in 1991 as planned; and the Advanced Cartographic System (ACS), an effort to develop and implement a new, state-of-the-art cartographic data collection, analysis, and presentation system.

Ongoing programs adversely affected would be geologic and mineral resources investigations, including important studies in earthquake and volcano hazards and energy resources assessments. The collection and analysis of water resources data would be lessened, possibly resulting in voids in various databases or delays in research dependent on such information.

Operation of approximately 675 water quality streamflow stations would be discontinued in the Federal Data Collection and Analysis program. Approximately 3,000 water quality streamflow gauges and as many as 180 cooperative investigations would have to be discontinued in the Federal-State Cooperative Data Collection and Analysis program. The grant to each of the 54 State Water Resources Research Institutes would be significantly reduced.

Historic Preservation fund

A sequester would translate into smaller grants to State historic preservation offices and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Some grants might be eliminated. Fewer properties would be nominated to and placed on the National Register of Historic Preservation; efforts to ensure that State and local development planning and permitting recognize historic values would be reduced; and public visitation to National Trust properties might be curtailed. Efforts that now help to ensure that local planning and permitting recognize historic values would be eliminated.

Minerals Management Service

A sequester would cause major reductions to the auditing staff and reduce the accuracy of revenue collections of royalties from minerals production on Federal lands. Revenues would be reduced due to an inability to audit royalty collections effectively. In addition, there would be a reduction in inspection staff and helicopter support needed to enforce safe and environmentally sound operations of outer continental shelf oil and gas operations. Revenues would be reduced due to the cancellation of new off-shore oil and gas leasing. Environmental studies and lease preparation activities would be curtailed, leading to further delays in off-shore leasing.

National Park Service (NPS)

A sequester would severely and adversely affect NPS's ability to keep parks safe and open to the visiting public. Park operating funds would be reduced to levels available in the mid-1970's. There has been significant expansion of the park system since that time. Many of these newer and smaller units would be closed to permit the "Crown Jewels" (e.g., Yellowstone, Yosemite, and the Grand Canyon) to remain open to the public. Funding for regional repair and rehabilitation programs would be cut to focus only on emergencies. Resource protection efforts would be continued at a suitable level in some areas, while other areas would be essentially closed until greater resources became available.

Seasonal hiring would be eliminated and hundreds of park rangers and maintenance staff would be furloughed. All back country areas would be closed to hikers and campers because there would be no one to patrol the areas. Park Police efforts in urban parks, including drug law enforcement, would be substantially curtailed. Discretionary ecological research projects, such as the effects of acid rain and aircraft noise studies, would be suspended.

The America the Beautiful initiative for NPS covering land acquisition, resource protection, and recreation enhancement would be severely curtailed.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM)

A sequester would lead to reduced inspections for surface mine land reclamation activities and oversight of State inspection activities. Reductions in State regulatory grants would endanger the primacy of State oversight programs. OSM's ability to respond to emergency reclamation needs through its emergency reclamation program would be limited. This could lead to increased risks to the health and safety of miners and communities experiencing emergency reclamation requirements.

Payments to States by the Minerals Management Service

A sequester would delay a portion of the payments due to 27 States (primarily in the West) until 1992 and disrupt planned activities. States might not have adequate funding for schools, roads, and emergencies.

The impact on the six largest payments would be:

(In millions of dollars)

	1991 Budget	Reduction	Post Sequester
Wyoming.....	\$202	-\$77	\$125
New Mexico.....	101	-38	63
Utah.....	61	-23	38
Colorado.....	37	-14	23
California.....	28	-11	17
Montana.....	23	-9	14
21 Other States.....	31	-12	19
Total.....	483	-184	299

Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

A sequester would eliminate 1991 program enhancements, thereby crippling this element of the President's drug strategy. Across-the-board reductions to domestic marijuana eradication programs, State and local task forces, foreign cooperative investigations, domestic enforcement programs, and intelligence activities would also be required. Training for State and local police officers and implementation of the Chemical Control and Trafficking Act would also be curtailed. Further, planned purchases of investigative and automated data processing equipment and some major computer contracts would be canceled.

In some cities and rural areas, DEA would simply have no presence. Foreign support would be spread so thin that cooperative efforts with foreign governments would be hindered and the security of our agents would be at great risk. All State and local programs such as task forces, training, and laboratory support would be eliminated. The result might be increased drug trafficking because drug dealers are quick to notice the level of effort expended by the Federal Government on law enforcement.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

A sequester would leave all 1991 program enhancements unfunded. Funding for the President's Financial Fraud and Crime Initiative packages implemented in 1990 would be reduced. Prosecution of those who have perpetrated savings and loan institutions fraud would be slowed. New investigative programs such as white collar crime investigations aimed at procurement fraud, and investigations of Asian organized crime would be severely impaired. The foreign counterintelligence and drug programs would be diminished substantially. Specifically, the anticipated completion of white collar crime investigations would likely drop by 25 percent (1,000-plus fewer convictions) from planned 1991 levels. The FBI's efforts directed at Asian groups would not advance in 1991 while current investigative efforts would be cut in half. Investigations into La Cosa Nostra and other major organized crime

groups would be cut by 20 percent from planned 1991 levels. Major equipment purchases affecting the fingerprint automation and field office management system programs would be canceled. Training for State and local officers would also be curtailed.

Priority investigative programs and those in which the FBI has sole law enforcement jurisdiction would be affected. As all equipment purchases would be foregone, agents would be inadequately equipped to use the sophisticated investigative techniques required for complex cases. Continued use of obsolete protective equipment would expose agents to possibly dangerous situations. The FBI would be unable to provide adequate support for automated data processing and telecommunications operations integral to information collection and analysis in support of investigative operations. All State and local programs, such as the Uniform Crime Report publications, laboratory analysis of evidence, and fingerprint identification work, would be halted. It is also likely that crime and foreign intelligence activities would increase during this period as the deterrence factor decreases.

Federal Prison System (FPS)

A sequester would prevent newly constructed prisons with 3,315 beds from becoming operational, and force FPS to move 6,595 prisoners out of non-Federal contract facilities and into its already overcrowded facilities, increasing overcrowding to well over 89 percent from the current level of about 70 percent. It would eliminate the staff increases (2,000 work years) necessary to address inadequate staff levels, and require furloughing 5,600 employees. This would eliminate staff training, greatly reduce FPS's administrative efforts, and reduce the quality and amount of food and medical services, inmate security, and inmate supervision.

Virtually every program available to inmates within the prisons (e.g., rehabilitative and educational) would be eliminated, thereby causing FPS to "lock down" all institutions and inviting inmate idleness, violence, and court intervention.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)

A sequester would prevent INS from hiring 200 new Border Patrol staff and building new traffic checkpoints to intercept drug and alien smugglers that are important elements of the President's drug strategy. Such a funding level would hamper INS's border enforcement activities, processing of travelers across our land borders, and efforts to deter illegal immigration through detention of aliens and enforcement of employer sanctions. Such massive cutbacks would be likely to lead to major influxes of illegal aliens that were common prior to the enactment of the Immigration Reform and Control Act in 1986.

Even basic operations would be seriously impacted. Reductions in enforcement activities would immobilize operations and seriously jeopardize the ability of the INS to stem the flow of illegal aliens and the ever-increasing flow of illegal drugs. The ability of INS to detain and process criminal aliens apprehended by the Border Patrol would be constrained because of a lack of detention officers and funding to operate detention facilities. Investigations of major alien smuggling operations would be seriously reduced. Major backups would be experienced at ports-of-entry. Backlogs in processing of refugee and asylum applications as well as adjudication requests would be inevitable.

U.S. Attorneys' Office

Reduced staff resulting from a sequester would prevent litigation of any cases that would have been litigated as a result of increased resources provided for the crime and financial institution fraud initiatives in 1990. Specific areas that would be affected are prosecutions of narcotics cases, bankruptcy and procurement fraud cases, and other criminal fraud prosecutions.

U.S. Attorneys would be forced to abandon almost 25 percent of all ongoing litigation designed to obtain criminal convictions against violators of substance abuse, immigration and civil rights laws, organized criminal groups, and tax evaders. Attorneys would slow down efforts to recover monies from failed institutions resulting from saving and loan and bank fraud violations. All ongoing activities for collecting monies owed to the Government would be limited. Litigation designed to defend the Government from substantial monetary losses as a result of other types of fraud would be reduced.

Department of Labor

A sequester would have the following effects on Department of Labor (DOL) programs, compared with the 1991 request:

- Some 8,000 work years would be lost across all DOL agencies, requiring reductions-in-force in all enforcement programs. Among other effects, some 29,100 fewer work places would be inspected by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 27,400 fewer mine inspections would be initiated, increases for improving pension oversight as well as some base funding would be eliminated, and DOL's ability to maintain its core national labor force statistical series would be in jeopardy.
- In the DOL State grant programs area, States would close 250 or more of the 1,900 local offices that process walk-in unemployment insurance claims and provide employment services. Staff at remaining offices and operating hours would be reduced. Claims delays would be universal—taking up to five days in some areas; States would divert any remaining resources from program integrity efforts and devote them to processing claims. The quality control program would be abandoned.
- For the Job Corps, the sequester would mean reducing the program by up to 15,600 slots. This could require closing about 39 of the existing 107 Job Corps centers, reducing the number of centers to 68. Work on acquiring and operating the six new centers mandated by Congress would have to cease if current centers have to be closed. As a result, no funds would be available to operate the two new centers scheduled to open in 1991, while plans to open two new centers in 1992 and 1993 would be postponed or curtailed. The Job Corps anti-drug initiative would be canceled.
- Some 141,000 fewer participants would be served in the President's Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) training program for severely disadvantaged adults and 260,000 fewer low-income young adults would be enrolled in the new initiatives targeted on this at-risk group. Participation in each program would drop by about 38 percent. Implementation of the President's new JTPA initiative would be curtailed. About 91,000 fewer displaced workers would receive readjustment assistance in JTPA's dislocated worker program.
- Approximately 21,500 fewer subsidized job slots for low income persons age 55 and older would be financed in the Older Americans Employment program, representing a 38 percent cut in program participation.

Department of State

Under a sequester in operations accounts, large infrastructure related projects, such as construction of the new Foreign Service training facility would stop, and procurement and maintenance would be eliminated. Maintenance at over 2,200 Government-owned and long-term leased properties overseas would fall below minimum levels, and the Department would be forced to defer the foreign affairs community's high priority telecommunications enhancement (DOSTN) as well as important consular, procurement, accounting and finance computer upgrades. In addition, nine embassy construction projects at high threat posts planned to begin in 1991 would be put on hold because of a lack of construction security funds, and plans for new construction projects would be eliminated. Major rehabilitations of four high priority posts would also be deferred.

The Department of State would be required to either close, or significantly reduce staffing in, the majority of its over 240 overseas missions. Except in a few critical instances, most diplomatic reporting and representational activities would stop. Public oriented activities such as consular and visa services and trade promotion programs would either cease or be limited to only emergency situations. Services to the public from Washington and other domestic offices in areas such as passport issuances, munitions licensing, Freedom of Information requests, and export promotion would either cease or be reduced to unacceptable levels.

The security of the Department's personnel, property, and classified information would be threatened by reductions in physical and technical security programs. The multi-billion dollar inventory in overseas properties, anti-terrorism equipment, and information management systems would be left

vulnerable to both technical and security failures because of the lack of funds for required maintenance and repair. Overseas inspections, including those of the newly-established Office of Security Oversight, would be eliminated.

The State Department would be unable to meet U.S. treaty obligations for our assessed share of the budgets of international organizations, thereby increasing total U.S. arrearages to over \$1 billion. This would likely result in the loss of our vote in some of the UN-affiliated and other international organizations. In addition, U.S. effectiveness would be hurt in shaping the agendas of multilateral organizations that manage programs such as nuclear energy safety, AIDS research, and the peaceful resolution of armed conflicts in important regions of the world such as Central America and Middle East. It would also reduce the U.S. ability to participate in the critical Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), "Open Skies", and other conferences that are aimed at influencing the fundamental changes occurring in East-West relations.

Anti-narcotics efforts associated with the National Drug Control Policy in the Andean nations of South America, overseas humanitarian assistance, and funded refugee admissions into the United States, particularly from the Soviet Union, would be reduced. Efforts to improve anti-terrorism programs designed to prevent the reoccurrence of disasters like that of Pan Am 103 would be hindered.

Department of Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Under a sequester, the hours of operation at virtually all airport control towers and, therefore, the number of flights between cities, would be reduced. The air traffic control system would turn into chaos. Reductions of this magnitude would unquestionably require the airlines to cancel numerous scheduled flights with negative financial consequences for the airline industry. Major cutbacks in the air traffic controller work force would produce service interruptions far more extensive than those experienced after the 1981 strike. Delays to air travelers would increase by 400-600 percent. Even worse, a major FAA cutback and disruption in 1991 would affect air travelers for at least three years due to recovery problems.

There would be extensive closure of facilities, including all contract towers. Over 100 control towers would have to be taken out of service or the hours of operation drastically reduced. Implementation activity and training for modernization of the airspace system would be curtailed. Training and hiring for the future air traffic control computer system would fall three years behind schedule.

Delays in repairing navigational aids would cause time-consuming rerouting of aircraft and intermittent closure of some airports. Reductions in safety inspector and security staff, including Federal air marshals, would result in fewer scheduled inspections of aircraft and airports.

Many major computer and radar contracts that are approaching the peak year of their delivery schedules would be canceled or renegotiated. This would add several years to the schedule for modernization the air traffic control system. Contract penalties due to stop-restart requirements of the sequester would exceed \$500 million. Critical technical skills would be lost for several years.

FAA also would have to postpone: (1) the replacement of various facilities, such as airport control towers planned for San Diego, Chicago Midway, Kansas City, and Los Angeles and stall construction already underway at Chicago O'Hare, St. Louis, and Newark; (2) upgrading computer software and hardware used by controllers to separate aircraft, which could exacerbate the problem at some facilities of information disappearing from controller radar screens; (3) joint development of long range radar replacements used to ensure safe operation and separation of aircraft; (4) establishment of a voice communications system required for the sector suite system; and (5) maintenance of many FAA buildings and facilities, which would delay FAA work to strengthen buildings in earthquake risk areas and to extend the service life of buildings built in the 1940's that house electronic systems. Cuts of this size would also postpone installation of equipment needed at the new Denver airport and continued expansion at Dallas/Fort Worth.

Installation of approximately 400 items of national airspace system equipment procured in prior years would be delayed. This would jeopardize the safety of the air transportation system and result in further delaying modernization of the system. Such delays would include the upgrade of radar, communications, weather information, automated data processing, and tower and en route center equipment.

Critically needed airport improvement and capacity enhancement programs related to providing new capabilities directly aimed at reducing congestion in the national air system would be deferred. This would include a slowdown in the interim plan to support the airspace system until modernization is completed.

The FAA would be unable to follow-through with current efforts to expand its overseas security presence and full implementation of the recommendations of the President's Commission on Aviation Security and Terrorism would be slowed. Also, FAA would delay implementation of anti-drug activities required by the Drug Control Act of 1988.

Select research and development contracts would be canceled or delayed. Progress on numerous FAA research and development programs that are directly tied to safety and capacity improvements for air traffic control computers would be delayed by more than a year. Progress on new explosive detection technology research would continue but at a much slower rate. The President's Commission on Airline Security and Terrorism recently urged acceleration of this research.

Federal Railroad Administration

A sequester would result in a 40 percent reduction in scheduled safety inspections of railroad track, bridges, equipment, and operations. In addition, DOT's automated track inspection vehicle would have to reduce planned operations from a planned 28,500 miles to 20,500 miles on passenger, hazardous materials, and other priority routes. Federal oversight of the railroad industry's actions to eliminate drug and alcohol usage among railroad workers would be interrupted.

Department of the Treasury

Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

A sequester would primarily affect revenue-generating enforcement activities with an estimated revenue loss of \$8.5 billion. The indirect effects on voluntary compliance produced by the perception of a faltering IRS enforcement presence would be even greater. Taxpayer service would fall precipitously and taxpayers would find it more difficult to complete their returns; 15 million fewer taxpayers would receive assistance and busy signals for those seeking assistance by telephone would increase exponentially.

All computer investments, including the critical Tax System Modernization project, would be deferred, increasing the chance of a returns processing breakdown in the future. Returns processing work would demand top resource priority but there would be delays in refund checks. If it takes IRS longer than 45 days to process a refund, interest must be paid to the taxpayer. The impact of the sequester would greatly increase these interest payments. Tax processing errors would increase as fewer employees, struggling to meet workload, would not be able to exercise proper care and attention to their work.

The projected loss of 9,000 workers in returns processing would prevent a closure of filing season work (e.g., returns processing for one year would not be completed before returns for the next year arrived). Inventories of unprocessed returns would grow into subsequent years. There would be no IRS participation in the war on drugs in order to preserve a focus on essential criminal tax fraud issues.

United States Customs Service

A sequester would eliminate all 1991 initiatives, including staffing for the southwest border, canine enforcement teams, money laundering investigations, and financial integrity. Additionally,

staffing cuts of roughly 50 percent would be required, with commensurate declines in enforcement and commercial program effectiveness.

In practical terms, a sequester would mean fewer cargo container inspections (36 percent less than 1990), a 120 percent increase in delays in releasing cargo, lost tariff revenues, and fewer drug seizures. The protection afforded domestic industry by Customs enforcement efforts would erode. Investments in the labor saving Automated Commercial Systems (ACS) program would be postponed. Longer passenger processing delays would occur at border crossings and airports. Many of the smaller ports along the northern border and other locations could be closed or face curtailed service hours.

An estimated \$1 billion in revenue would be lost due to lack of adequate processing controls. Contraband entries would expand and the war against drug imports would be severely hampered.

Department of Veterans Affairs

A sequester, compared with the 1991 request, would:

- Require significant reductions in purchases of medical and other supplies and equipment, prevent the opening of new facilities, cancel 1991 initiatives (e.g., increases for drug abuse treatment, quality assurance, physician and nurses pay), reduce medical care staff years by 15,600 or eight percent, and reduce the number of incidents of care (e.g., hospital stays and outpatient visits) provided to veterans by 2.0 million;
- Reduce operating staff associated with the Veterans Benefits Administration, the National Cemetery System, and administrative activities, forgo scheduled computer upgrades and acquisitions, and delay interments in many of the smaller national cemeteries. Staff reductions in regional offices would be inevitable and would reduce the timeliness and quality of benefits claims processing and the servicing of delinquent guaranteed loans below 1990 levels;
- Reduce bed levels (by 350) and clinical services in all proposed construction and renovation projects (medical centers, regional offices, and cemeteries). Project redesigns caused by reductions in the size and scope of these projects would delay planning and construction by at least a year and nine months and hamper the provision of quality health care to eligible veterans; and
- Disproportionately reduce the contributory Montgomery bill program (because over half of the educational programs for disabled veterans' dependents and vocational rehabilitation are exempt) affecting annual benefit payments ranging from \$1,300 to \$2,200 to nearly 125,000 veterans and service persons.

Other Agencies

Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)

A sequester would have a devastating impact on enforcement actions, especially in light of the recent trading abuses in the Chicago futures markets. This would permit only 79 enforcement actions to be completed compared to 124 in 1989, a reduction of 64 percent. Market surveillance would be reduced by 25 percent at a time when additional surveillance is needed to protect hedging and pricing functions of these markets. There could be increased commodities fraud as no new enforcement actions would be undertaken. The result would be a less competitive market environment with less protection for market participants. For example, family farmers who forward price their products with county grain elevators would be exposed to greater market risks. CFTC's overall program output would be reduced by one-half, reversing actions to increase and strengthen CFTC's regulatory capacity.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The major impacts of a sequester would be:

- Severe reductions in State environmental programs, which typically receive half their funding from EPA grants;
- Cancellation of EPA's wetlands initiatives;

- A decreased level of corrective actions undertaken at operating hazardous waste facilities at a time when EPA will be responsible for an expanded universe of regulated facilities and hazardous substances;
- Delays in the development of regulations and inability to meet court-ordered deadlines for various regulations;
- Reduced information made available to the public because of reductions in automated data processing funding;
- Severe limitations on EPA's ability to implement the new Clean Air Act amendments. EPA probably could not meet the first year deadlines in the Clean Air Act amendments and technical and financial assistance to States to implement the amendments would be severely restricted;
- Halting all new Superfund cleanups, undermining the public's confidence in Federal clean-up efforts; and the Government's leverage to make the polluters pay. Decreased enforcement and fewer cleanups funded by responsible parties, and more fund-financed cleanups. Lower cost recoveries would prevent the fund from being replenished;
- Severe slippage in numerous Clean Water Act requirements, including monitoring of water quality, issuance of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, and development of water quality criteria;
- Serious delays in the cleanups of specific bodies such as the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, and the 17 estuaries in the national estuary program;
- Reduction of 50 percent in air pollution enforcement activities such as stationary source inspections, notices of violation, administrative orders, and civil and criminal litigation; and
- Curtailed analysis of Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) reports, delay availability of the TRI data base to the public, reduce resources available for data quality assurance, and eliminate enforcement actions against non-reporters.

Judicial Branch

A sequester would have the following effects:

- 30 percent of Federal defenders' cases and 100 percent of panel attorney cases would be dismissed for failure to provide counsel, or counsel would be appointed without compensation;
- 3 percent of the estimated payments committed to pay panel attorneys for prior year case assignments could not be paid;
- Inmates filing new death penalty *habeas corpus* petitions would not have their cases reviewed by a Federal court, or counsel would have to be appointed without compensation;
- Funds would not be available for fees of jurors for civil trials, denying the public their right to a civil jury trial;
- Funds would not be available for fees of jurors for approximately two months of the year for criminal trials;
- The community supervision programs of the probation system would suffer the burden of personnel shortages; 52 percent of the offenders in these programs would not have their supervision enforced;
- Testing and treatment of 19 percent of drug offenders would be terminated; and
- Expansion of home detention (electronic monitoring) of offenders could not be accomplished resulting in increased jail costs.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

A sequester would cause a major restructuring of all NASA activities. The Space Station would be canceled (with a termination liability of about \$600 million). In space science, technology and aeronautics, the Moon/Mars Initiative and Mission to Planet Earth would be deferred and two to

three major science projects under development would have to be canceled (e.g., Comet Rendezvous/Asteroid Flyby, Advanced X-Ray Astrophysics Facility). In addition, reductions would have to be made in the operations support for spacecraft (e.g., Magellan mission to Venus). With the exception of critical safety-related items, all facility construction and renovation would be stopped.

The 10 planned Shuttle flights during 1991 would be postponed or canceled. The eleven missions planned for 1992 would also have to be postponed or canceled, effectively suspending Shuttle operations until 1993. (Recovery from this suspension would entail a re-hiring and recertification of the contractor work force.) The purchase of critical spare parts, the development of the Advanced Solid Rocket Motor, and the procurement of expendable launch vehicles would be terminated. All planned safety improvements to the Shuttle would be deferred. Additional terminations or postponements would include all shuttle engine ground testing, all orbiter modifications, all planned Shuttle equipment upgrades, and all procurement of upper stage rockets and payload operations. Engineering laboratories and on-line Shuttle facilities would be placed on a "caretaker" status.

National Science Foundation (NSF)

A sequester would terminate support to roughly 28,000 individuals, including senior investigators, graduate and undergraduate students, pre-college teachers, and high school students. In addition, it would defer or terminate all new initiatives and many existing programs, including Science and Technology Centers, Engineering Research Centers, precollege education programs, graduate fellowships, and global change research. It would shut down the U.S. Antarctic program for 1991 operations and defer or terminate any remaining activities in the economic competitiveness and human resources areas.

Office of Personnel Management (OPM)

A sequester of OPM's civilian retirement obligation limitation would: (1) increase existing backlogs in death claims, refunds, and initial annuity payout processing (currently, the initial annuity payment can take as long as six to nine months and lump-sum refunds about 3 months to process) and would likely extend by three to six months the processing of initial annuity and lump-sum payments; (2) stall design and development of the automated Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS) project that is meant to automate FERS retirement processing and definitely push into 1992 or beyond the major start-up activities for the FERS automated record keeping system. This would result in the continuing build-up of paper records for the FERS system similar to what exists for the Civil Service Retirement System.; and (3) force cutbacks in essential processing staff training and quality assurance activities.

OPM would eliminate all 1991 initiatives including funding for the Public Policy Scholarship, training for front-line workers, and the Commission on the Public Service. The Presidential Management Intern Program would not be permitted to double in size as was authorized by Executive Order. It would eliminate OPM's ability to implement pay reform, would cut current staffing levels, and require the consolidation of area offices and the deferral of the acquisition of new computer equipment. The backlog of National Agency Checks and Investigations would increase by about 32,000 cases as OPM would not be able to provide timely investigations for agencies.

OPM would lose oversight and evaluation capacity and staffing research and development.

OPM's retirement and insurance functions would probably not possess the level of resources for account maintenance activities, to carry out its fiduciary responsibilities, or to provide a minimally acceptable level of services to its beneficiaries.

Civilian retirement claims processing reductions would put in jeopardy the timely payment of monthly annuities to 2.2 million Federal civilian retirees. The typical annuitant receives a monthly annuity of approximately \$1,450 (\$17,400 per annum) and may have no other source of retirement income. Delays in the payment of annuities could prevent annuitants from being able to finance their basic necessities.

Retirement and insurance processing times for interim payments, annuity cases, death cases and refund claims would double and triple. Workload balances for annuity, death, refund and deposit claims, annuity roll maintenance, and health benefits disputed claims would increase three- to ten-fold.

Congress and senior citizen advocates would strongly object to delayed processing of monthly annuity checks. The lengthy delay in processing initial annuity payments would directly conflict with an Administration goal and a President's Commission on Management Initiatives commitment to expedite new retiree initial annuity payments.

Reductions in the Government Payments for Annuitants would prevent payment of the Government's share of health premiums. A cut in enrollee payments might occur.

Front-line training initiatives would be eliminated. The time needed to fill agency job requests would double or triple, and the Presidential Management Intern Program and other entry-level programs designed to bring new talent into the Federal Government would be eliminated.

The time needed to process special rate requests would more than double and compliance activity and work on classification standards would be cut by half. This would result in less qualified staff Government-wide, thus severely degrading the quality of products and services.

OPM could not pay the Federal Employee Health Benefit carriers the Government share of employee health insurance premiums. The result would be a cut in enrollee benefits. Reductions in the Government Payment for Annuitants would result in the Government being negligent in meeting its statutorily required payment on behalf of annuitants.

Railroad Retirement Board

A sequester would reduce railroad retirement supplemental annuities by \$34 million. Supplemental annuities are paid to roughly 200,000 rail retirees who have 25 or more years of railroad service. Railroad unemployment and sickness insurance benefits would be reduced by \$40 million from the estimated \$105 million. The reduction would affect the welfare of 60,000 railroad workers dependent on unemployment and sickness benefits.

Small Business Administration

A sequester would force as many as 40 field offices to close. Small Business Assistance and Advocacy programs, including programs for the promotion of minorities, women and international trade assistance, would be sharply curtailed. Lending and surety bond program levels would be reduced by more than \$2.1 billion.

*8 ILLINOIS: MARTIN BLASTS SIMON SUPPORT OF BUSH EGYPT POLICY

"In a twist of their usual positions, Rep. Lynn Martin [R] attacked Sen. Paul Simon [D] ... for supporting President George Bush, specifically for Simon's support of a plan to forgive \$7.5 billion in loans to Egypt" (Patrick Gauen, ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH). Martin: "When do you stop? Do you forgive the loans of every nation that's involved in the Mideast? Do you forgive the loans of every other nation going through difficult times? Egypt has been a strong friend and ally, but one of the reasons they're strong as an ally is that it's in their interests." Martin repeated criticisms that Simon is inconsistent on military issues: "I think it's quite clear we could not mount and maintain the Gulf operation if we had done what Sen. Simon wanted us to do in the 80's." Simon spokesperson Ellen Golin: "Paul Simon served in the military. He knows that waste in the name of defense makes us weaker, not stronger" (9/6). More from Martin: "Paul continues to want it all ways on defense. He wants to bomb Iraq, forgive Egypt's military debt and prohibit the closing of U.S. military bases -- while at the same time cutting our defense spending in half. He just doesn't get it. Where I come from, that kind of math doesn't add up" (Martin release, 9/4). Also see TV Monitor for last night's CBS stuff (#24).

*9 KENTUCKY: THE POST-DEBATE CHATTER

"In the wake of their first televised debate," Sen. Mitch McConnell (R) "claimed victory and took the offensive, while challenger Harvey Sloane [D] focused on building support among his fellow Democrats -- many of whom wished he had done better in the debate ... several leading Democrats, who didn't want to be quoted for fear of seeming disloyal, said they were disappointed in Sloane's performance" (Al Cross, Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL). Sloane, however, "continued to say that he had accomplished his goal of showing that McConnell had voted repeatedly 'on the wrong side' -- that of 'rich special interests -- instead of hard working families." McConnell media man Roger Ailes: "I expected our guy to win, but I didn't expect it to be a blowout. I felt a little bit sorry for Sloane by the end. He wasn't even forming sentences." State Rep. Mike Ward (D) rose to Sloane's defense, replying to Ailes that his candidate was "the same old Harvey Sloane, the good fellow who has been in it for the right reasons ... who is not the world's best orator and who isn't running as the world's best orator." Notes Cross, "McConnell tried to cripple the 'working people' theme by pointing out Sloane's inherited wealth and Eastern upbringing, but some Democrats said that would backfire" (9/7). A COURIER-JOURNAL editorial states, "we were bitterly disappointed" that Sloane didn't "articulate a vision for American government that's similar to ours." The editors say McConnell's "petty taunting of Dr. Sloane over his inherited wealth won't have much impact with voters." They go on to offer Sloane some pointers: "What was missing from Dr. Sloane's performance in the debate was a clear alternative to the uneven defense and foreign politics of the last decade, and to a



U.S. Department of
Transportation

News:

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20590

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September 19, 1990

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AIR TRAFFIC WILL BE REDUCED IF BUDGET CUTS TAKE EFFECT

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) today warned the aviation community and the public to be prepared for budgetary cutbacks that will reduce services starting Oct. 1, including restrictions on air traffic and a decrease in security and maintenance inspections.

In briefings for industry and union officials, the FAA unveiled an air traffic contingency plan designed for use if the agency is forced to implement budget reductions, including furloughs for employees, that would be mandated by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings act.

The planned air traffic restrictions would affect 40 key airports that collectively handle in excess of 40,000 aircraft operations a day. Airlines and other users of those airports would have to reduce their flight operations to a level that working air traffic controllers could safely handle on a given day. It is anticipated that the reductions could total 6,000 operations a day. Airports other than the 40 key airports also are likely to be affected by the cuts when flights to or from the smaller airports and the key airports are cancelled.

The details of the plan were outlined now to give airlines and other airspace users time to plan for the reductions.

"The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions would cut deeply into the muscle of the Federal Aviation Administration, as well as other government agencies," said FAA Administrator James B. Busey.

"In developing this plan, however, our major concern was to assure the public that traffic would be handled safely with the least possible disruption to air travel. We also have tried to make the restrictions as equitable as possible, with particular concern for fairness to the airlines and the traveling public," Busey said.

Similar cutbacks would have to be made in other services the FAA provides to the aviation industry and the flying public, including such functions as certification of new aircraft, airline operations and maintenance inspections, security inspections, certification of new navigation aids, landing aids, and air traffic control facilities, and the processing of airport aid grants.

-more-

The cutbacks could impact these programs by about 25 percent -- the amount of time that each FAA employee would be furloughed every two weeks beginning Oct. 1 if the budget cuts go into effect. Actual cutbacks will depend on congressional action between now and Oct. 1.

Also included in the contingency plan would be a freeze on the hiring of 300 new aviation safety inspectors.

Under the plan, the FAA air traffic control facilities at each of the 40 airports have calculated the maximum amount of traffic controllers can safely handle with the number of people they will have available for work. Any traffic beyond that limit would have to be cancelled.

For example, Busey said at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport, the nation's busiest, the maximum number of landings that could be safely handled in any hour would be 70. This means that during the busiest hour, when 98 landings are scheduled, 28 would have to be cancelled -- a reduction of 29 percent.

The number of takeoffs at O'Hare that controllers could handle in an hour would be 60, with 90 scheduled for the busiest hour. This means that 30 would have to be cancelled, a reduction of 33 percent.

At Los Angeles International Airport, the maximum number of landings that would be permitted would be 47. Thus, during the busiest hour when 82 landings are scheduled, 35 would have to be cancelled. This is a reduction of 43 percent.

The same figures apply to takeoffs at Los Angeles during the busiest hour.

The numbers are all calculated on the assumption that good weather conditions will prevail. When the weather is not good, the number of delays and cancellations will rise sharply.

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August 15, 1990, Wednesday, FINAL

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 7; ZONE: M; Campaign 90

LENGTH: 436 words

HEADLINE: Martin criticizes Simon for his 'saber-rattling' stance on Iraq

BYLINE: By Thomas Hardy, Political writer

BODY:

Republican challenger Lynn Martin on Tuesday ridiculed her Democratic opponent, U.S. Sen. Paul Simon, as "an election-year macho man" for his saber-rattling over the Middle East crisis in light of his previous calls for cutting the national defense budget.

The Rockford-area congresswoman chided Simon for advocating the bombing of Iraqi oil pipelines and supporting President Bush's decision to send U.S. forces into Saudi Arabia to protect against an invasion by Iraq's Saddam Hussein.

"He can't talk about bombing and sending in armed forces when he's talked about decimating those forces by half," Martin said.

Simon last year advocated a \$100 billion cut in defense spending, or about a third of the defense budget, in order to put the money to use in reducing the federal deficit and for social programs.

Last week, after suggesting an air strike against Iraq's pipelines, Simon told reporters in Washington that defense spending should be reduced by 50 percent over five years.

"You simply cannot have it both ways," Martin said following a downtown fundraiser featuring Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, which raised \$45,000 for her campaign. "You cannot rattle the sabers at aggressors and at the same time slash military levels to less than when Jimmy Carter was president."

In a telephone interview later, Martin said the pipeline air strike recommended by Simon "is something not even suggested by the administration or hawks. Suddenly he's become an election-year macho man. . . . The reality and his rhetoric are incongruent.

A former member of the House Armed Services Committee, Martin said that panel has recommended an 8 percent spending cut and is finding it difficult to accomplish.

"Following Simon's lead, we'd wind up with a smaller army than (Saddam) Hussein," she asserted.

A spokeswoman for Simon, Ellen Golin, denied the first-term incumbent's stance on defense spending is at odds with his tough talk on Iraq.

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"He's talking, on the one hand, of cutting defense spending on things like Star Wars and the protection of Eastern Europe against a Soviet invasion, and at the same time calling for a prudent way to help prevent a bully like Hussein from invading a weaker nation," Golin said.

Simon's call for bombing the Iraqi pipelines was done "as a way of doing something with no loss to human lives while cutting off the economic lifeline," she said.

Martin "needs to get her story straight as to what she wants to accuse (Simon) of being," Golin said. "He's either too liberal or, now, he's posturing as a hawk. . . . Essentially, there's no conflict here."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: Republican challenger Lynn Martin (right) attacks her opponent, Sen. Paul Simon, over his stance on the Iraq situation. (Published on Page 1, Du Page section, Du Page Sports Final edition.)

CONGRESS; OFFICIAL; ILLINOIS; CANDIDATE; CAMPAIGN; ISSUE; QUOTE; BUDGET;
DEFENSE; COST; MILITARY; MIDEAST; SAUDI ARABIA; IRAQ

'Grambo'—the Mideast sequel

63-year-old grandmother volunteers for active duty

By Susan Kuczka

CT 9-14-90

Sylvester Stallone would be proud. "Grambo" is on her way to the Middle East.

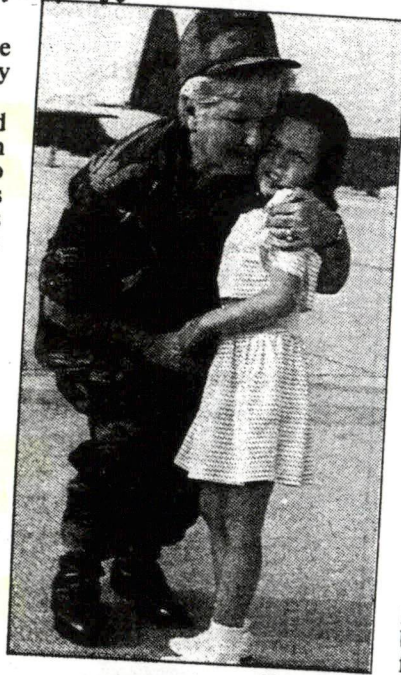
Lorain Kuryla, a 63-year-old grandmother from west suburban Hillside, was nicknamed Grambo by her grandchildren when she was deployed to the Middle East this week with the Air Force Reserve unit based at O'Hare International Airport.

"She's still good old Mom to me, but she's Grambo to the kids," said Kuryla's daughter, Diane Schnurstein, 35. "She gets a kick out of it."

Kuryla, who has been in the Air Force Reserves for 19 years after being in the WAVE Reserves during World War II, was among the first to sign up for Middle East duty when the call went out for volunteers last month. She'll be handling personnel records when she gets there.

"She's very strong, very determined and very patriotic," Michael Kuryla Jr. said of his 5-foot-3, 150-pound wife, whom he said actually prefers films about romance over blood-and-guts movies like "Rambo."

"Some of our friends say she's nuts, but I'll say, 'Well, that's Lorain,'" he said. "We have to re-



Lorain Kuryla, of Hillside, gives granddaughter Ashley a big hug before leaving.

AP Laserphoto

spect her decision. She's gung-ho, and now she wears combat boots."

The Kuryla daughters weren't so gung-ho about the idea of their mother traveling to the Middle

East when they learned she had volunteered for a 31-day stint with the 928th Tactical Airlift Group.

"I was really kind of in shock," said Jody Bierzychudek, 32, an Army reservist who would leave three children behind if she is called into service. "I thought there's no way she's going because she plans to retire in July."

"I guess I hate to see her leave, but I'm real proud of her. She's always been real patriotic and she wanted to do it. Now I just pray for her safety."

"I thought there was no way she was going because she's a 63-year-old woman," Schnurstein said, "I was very upset at first when she told me she was going, but when I saw Mom's reaction she was just aglow. This was something she lived for."

Kuryla's son, Michael III, said his mother was nicknamed Grambo by her five grandchildren at a family dinner party on Sunday. She had received her marching orders three days earlier.

"It turned out to be a going-away party, and the kids started calling her Grambo and it just stuck," said the 37-year-old father of two who, like his father, served in the Navy.

"I was surprised when she said See "Grambo," pg. 6

Who needs Sylvester Stallone when we've got GRAMBO!

Rosemont Horizon

*"Victory on the Horizon"
DePaul Blue Demons*

'Grambo'

Continued from page 1

she had orders to go because I thought if anyone would go, it would be my younger sister," he said.

Age, however, was not a factor in deciding whether to send

Kuryla to the Middle East, according to Capt. Belinda Clearman, chief of public relations for the 928th Tactical Airlift Group.

"She's trained, she knows her job, and that was the main criteria," Clearman said. "She knows what she's doing, and she's good at it."

Keeping Kuryla behind a desk at

O'Hare probably would have been impossible anyway.

"When the call went out for volunteers, she was the first one to jump," Clearman said. "She's a super-patriot, and I think everyone was excited about her going."

About 140 Air Force reservists from Illinois have been sent to the Middle East. Kuryla is believed to

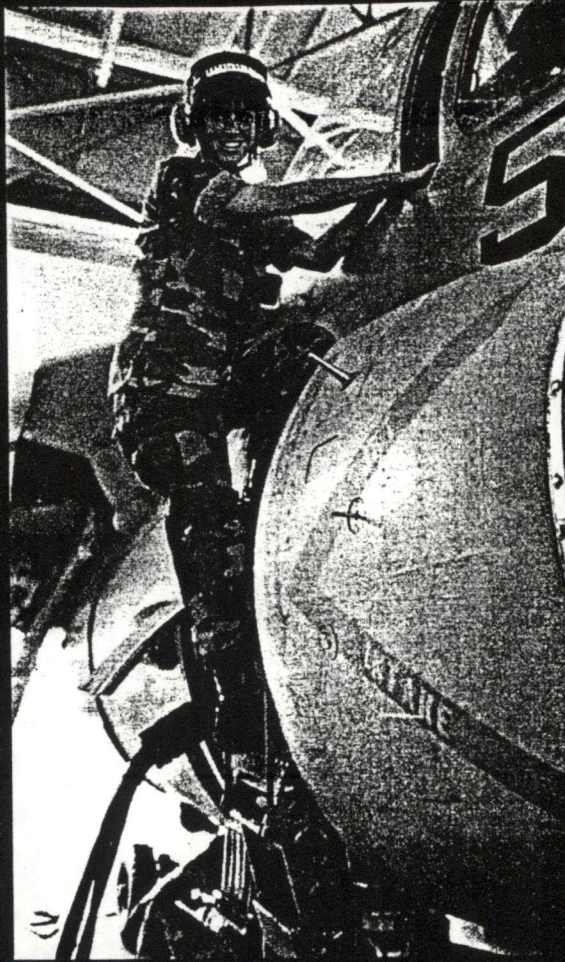
be the oldest among them, but not the only female. Julie Jones, 29, a staff sergeant from Des Plaines, also was sent to the area, Clearman said.

Kuryla's husband, who also is 63, said he wouldn't be surprised if the "senior" reservists turn out to be among the best.

"If they'd take me, I'd go," he said.

Grove in his farm field

◀ Before leaving for a training mission Maj. Marian Sides was visited by her daughter Brenda Wolfe and granddaughter Jennifer Mulder at Chicago's O'Hare Air Force Reserve facility. "I'm glad you're going to protect the country, Grandma," Jennifer said, "but I don't want you to get hurt."



Though the Marines depend on Melanie Hoskins to watch over complex weapons systems on planes like the A-6E Intruder (left), she agonizes over the possibility of leaving son Kyle, 4. "Ever since I volunteered to help out at his

day care center, I've dreamed of becoming an elementary school teacher," she says.

A grandmother prepares for the worst

When Marian Sides decided she wanted to join the Air Force Reserve, she knew she could never make such a move without the approval of her four children. So in 1978 she called them together—Brenda, Jeff, David and Kimberly, then ages 10 to 16—and asked their permission. Sides, a divorced single mother, explained that as a nurse on a medical air crew, she would be working in a sort of "hospital in the sky." She warned that she would be called away from the family's Chicago home several times a month for training exercises. The kids greeted the proposal enthusiastically. They gave little thought to the possibility of war or even envisioned that, 12 years later, their mother might end up in the middle of one, assigned to transport the wounded.

Last month, however, the Air Force asked Maj. Marian Sides, now a 50-year-old grandmother, to put her personal affairs in order and get ready for active duty. When Sides telephoned her son David to deliver the news, he was moved to tears. "When we talked about re-evaluating the will, I was really shaken," says David, 25. "I knew it was a reality." Sides's daughter Brenda, 28, was equally distraught: "I said to her, 'Mother, why do you have to go? But then I realized that this is what she's been looking forward to.'" Brenda's 7-year-old daughter, Jennifer, drew a picture of Grandma standing near a huge military plane in which the windows were covered with curtains so that "the bad people couldn't look in." She scrawled I LOVE YOU GRANDMA across the top.

Earlier this summer, Sides, a Ph.D. who teaches nursing at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, spent two weeks in military training exercises in the 110-degree heat of the California desert. Though she may soon be risking her life in an even more inhospitable environment, she has not had a moment's regret

about joining the reserves. "I'm a patriot—I was born on Memorial Day—and I love a challenge," she says. "I'm ready to go."

A marine waits—and frets about her son

The waiting is beginning to get to Melanie Hoskins. Last month her commanding officer at Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station in North Carolina gave her squadron the news: Get ready to ship out. For Hoskins, 28, a Marine corporal, the threat of war in the Middle East could not have come at a worse time. A couple of weeks earlier she and her husband, Scott, 28, an analyst for a defense company, had separated after eight years of marriage. Now, with a long and unexpected trip in her future, Hoskins frets about leaving her 4-year-old son, Kyle, and finds time weighing heavier by the day. "I just want to go and get it over with," she says glumly.

A native of Farmerville, La., Hoskins graduated from high school, then sensed herself drifting. "After two years as a cashier at a grocery store, the military started sounding real good," she says. "I felt I was just piddling around, getting nowhere." But when she signed up, her father, a pipefitter, was bewildered. "He saw the Marines as a real macho thing," she says. "He thought, 'Why in the world would my daughter want to do that?'" Mostly, his daughter says now, for the sense of accomplishment and purpose, which she found at a Marine avionics school in Millington, Tenn. There she met Scott, another student; they married in 1982. "The one thing I worried about was that we would be sent to different bases," she recalls. "I hadn't even thought about going off to war or being separated from a child—or even having a child."

As a weapons systems technician, Hoskins has to make sure that highly sophisticated aircraft armaments are working properly. The assignment can be dangerous and is unusual for a woman.

Key Votes

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

Election Results

1988 general	Edward R. Madigan (R).....	140,171	(72%)	(\$374,760)
	Thomas J. (Tom) Curl (D).....	55,260	(28%)	(\$37,785)
1988 primary	Edward R. Madigan (R), unopposed			
1986 general	Edward R. Madigan (R).....	115,284	(100%)	(\$209,409)

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT

The 16th Congressional District of Illinois is one of the heartlands of the Republican Party. It was here in Freeport that Abraham Lincoln forced Stephen Douglas into the most damaging admission of their 1858 debates, and this was one part of Illinois that was overwhelmingly for Lincoln then and when he ran for President. During the 1930s, when most of America voted for Franklin Roosevelt, the 16th District voted for Hoover and Landon and was one of less than 100 congressional districts that always elected Republican congressmen. It did vote against Barry Goldwater in 1964, but only by the narrowest of margins. It was the home of one two-term Republican President, Ulysses S. Grant, who made a poor living in the old Mississippi River town of Galena, and the birthplace of another, Ronald Reagan. Yet—a nice ironic twist—Reagan was raised a Democrat in rented apartments in Tampico and Dixon; he has none of the smugness and suspicion that outsiders have of the Yankee small-town bank president who was the archetypical Republican here, but rather the expansiveness and inclusionary impulse of the President he continues to admire greatly though his home area never voted for him, Franklin Roosevelt. The ancestral Republican from the 16th District in the 1980 race—another nice twist—was John Anderson, who ran as a liberal Republican and then as a third-party candidate against Reagan and Jimmy Carter.

Despite the Democratic trend in Downstate Illinois, the 16th District has remained Republican. High unemployment in and around Rockford, its largest city, hurt Republicans here in the 1980s, and so did the woes of workers who used to make agricultural implements across the line in Rock Island and Moline. But the ancestral allegiance remained strong in small towns and farmlands, and the district went 63% for Ronald Reagan in 1984 and 57% for George Bush in 1988.

Lynn Martin, congresswoman from the 16th since Anderson retired in 1980, is one of the national leaders of her party. In the 1960s, she was a wife and teacher; in the 1970s, she was elected to the county board and to the Illinois House and Senate from Rockford; in the 1980s she has been a member of the Budget and Rules Committee and vice-chairman of the House Republican Conference. At each step she has shown political acumen combined with a sharp sense of humor. She is a moderate on cultural issues (she supported the Equal Rights Amendment, for example, and sometimes on foreign policy, and solidly conservative and market-oriented on economics). Martin is also a sharp and aggressive partisan, always ready to point out weaknesses in the Democrats' arguments and always ready to raise a standard to which all Republicans can repair. She was sharp enough, in several senses of the word, to be George Bush's sparring partner for his 1984 debate with Geraldine Ferraro. She combined her partisan and reformist impulses in her crusade in the 100th Congress to protect congressional employees from discrimination and poor working conditions, and to twit the Democrats for not subjecting

NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
62	100	85	53
—	—	92	64

1987 LIB — 1987 CONS

26%	—	73%
22%	—	77%
0%	—	80%

themselves to the same laws they write for others. She had at least minor success in 1988 when the House established a committee to rule on discrimination against its employees.

Martin's strengths have not always translated into popularity with her fellow Republicans. After the 1986 election she tried for a seat on Appropriations and, despite the support of Republican Leader Robert Michel, lost it due to the opposition of Trent Lott and the small state coalition that dominated the Republican Committee on Committees. After the 1988 election, Martin ran for chairman of the Republican Conference, and was defeated by three votes by Jerry Lewis of California. As a kind of consolation prize she was given a seat on Rules and, as one of three new Republicans in four seats, has some chance to change how that committee operates, though partisan, she is also intellectually frank and personally congenial with Democrats—quite a contrast with Delbert Latta, whom she replaced during illness on Budget and now replaces on Rules—and so may have more impact on House proceedings than Republicans are used to.

Martin has a tough decision to make in 1989: whether to take on the risks of running against Senator Paul Simon in 1990. To do so, she would have to give up 10 years of seniority and an important place—though not as important as she wanted—in the House. She would have to give up as well a safe seat in the House; although Democrat Skip Schwedtfeger held her under 60% in 1982 and 1984, she seems well established now. An Illinois Senate race is always iffy. Yet if she won—and that seems by no means impossible—she would put her party significantly closer to a Senate majority and make herself a visible and important national figure.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 512,300, dn.1.3% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 519,035, up 2.8% 1970-80. Households (1980): 76% family, 42% with children, 65% married couples; 29.8% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$175; median house value: \$42,300. Voting age pop. (1980): 364,824; 4% Black, 2% Spanish origin.

1988 Presidential Vote: Bush (R)116,627 (57%)
 Dukakis (D)..... 85,552 (42%)

Rep. Lynn M. Martin (R)



Elected 1980; b. Dec. 26, 1939, Chicago; home, Loves Park; U. of IL, B.A. 1960; Roman Catholic; married (Harry Leinenweber).

Career: High sch. teacher, 1960-69; Winnebago Cnty. Bd., 1972-76; IL House of Reps., 1977-79; IL Senate, 1979-81.

Offices: 1214 LHOB 20515, 202-225-5676. Also 308 W. State St., Ste. 175, Rockford 61101, 815-987-4326; and 420 Ave. A, Sterling 61081, 815-626-1616.

Committees: *Rules* (3d of 4 R). Subcommittee: Legislative Process (Ranking Member).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	N TLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	30	92	30	36	38	76	85	90	69	60
1987	20	—	28	21	—	74	—	—	73	73

National Journal

Economic Social Foreign

Key Votes

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- 2) Gephardt A
- 3) Deficit Red
- 4) Kill Plnt Cl

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1988 primary
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Apr. 25 / Administration of George Bush, 1990

**Letter to the Speaker of the House and
the President of the Senate on Federal
Budget Reform**
April 25, 1990

Dear Mr. Speaker: [Dear Mr. President:]

Today I am proposing to the Congress a budget reform package. In order to help restore fiscal integrity, we need a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, a line-item veto constitutional amendment, and enhanced rescission authority for the President. These tools—together with political courage and discipline—are vital to solving the problem of budget deficits.

The most fundamental change needed in the Federal budget process is a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget. A balanced budget amendment is both necessary and appropriate to protect the interests of a group of citizens not now able to represent themselves: the citizens of future generations. More than 30 State legislatures have already called for a constitutional convention for this purpose.

A balanced budget amendment must also include safeguards against a resort to higher taxes as a means of complying with the constitutional mandate. Senate Joint Resolution 12, a balanced budget amendment introduced by Senator Thurmond, includes such a safeguard and has my full support. There is, however, one change I would make in S.J. Res. 12: the mandate for a balanced budget should be effective beginning with fiscal year 1993. The current Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law requires elimination of the deficit by that time, and the balanced budget amendment will help ensure that the Federal budget stays in balance thereafter.

Second, as President, I repeat the call of many of my predecessors for the line-item veto. The President needs the power to remove individual and unnecessary expenditures that have been made a part of major appropriations bills without sacrificing entire legislative enactments. This power would give the President the same tool that 43 Governors have—the line-item veto. With that power, we can put the national interest above the special interests. Therefore, I am submitting to the Congress today a proposed amendment to the Constitution granting such authority.

Finally, we need to correct the budget procedure known as rescission. Present law allows for cancellation of an appropriation only through the rescission process, in which the Congress can reject a Presidential proposal for rescission simply by inaction. That is precisely what happened to the vast majority of rescission proposals submitted by three Presidents since the present law was enacted in 1974.

Thus, I urge passage of The Legislative Line-Item Veto Act of 1989 (H.R. 3271 and H.R. 3583, companion bills to S. 1553) [(S. 1553)], which would provide enhanced rescission authority to the President. I commend, in particular, Representatives Tom Tauke, Larry Craig, Lynn Martin, and Bob McEwen for their leadership in introducing this important legislation. [I commend, in particular, Senators Dole, Domenici, Armstrong, Humphrey, McCain, and Coats for their work in drawing together this important legislation]. This legislation will provide the President with strong and effective authority to rescind appropriations that are wasteful or unnecessary.

I am prepared to work with the Congress to enact meaningful, credible, and effective budget reforms. Getting our fiscal house in order is crucial to our Nation's long-term economic health and prosperity.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Note: Letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate. The material appearing in brackets was contained in the letter sent to the President of the Senate.

**Message to the Congress Transmitting a
Joint Resolution Proposing a Line-Item
Veto Constitutional Amendment**
April 25, 1990

To the Congress of the United States:

I forward to you today a Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to authorize the President to disapprove or reduce items of

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Chicago Rosemont Horizon
DePaul Blue Demons

1st tier 5-7 minutes / ^{closed press} 350 VIP dinner
2nd - intro by Lynn Martin 1750-3000 audience

\$1000 \$250 gallery 25-50
Batling Brothers

ACT-UP likely

Bob atney - wH lead

call Chris Bowman

"Victory on the Horizon Gala"

Martin turns the heat up on Simon on S&L issue

By Mitchell Locin and Thomas Hardy

Republican challenger Lynn Martin sought to stoke the volatile savings and loan issue against Democratic U.S. Sen. Paul Simon on Wednesday, and the incumbent's aides branded the disclosures about Simon's role in an S&L matter as dirty campaign tricks.

At a Washington news conference, Martin said she was seeking copies of regulatory agency memos concerning Simon's intervention on behalf of a campaign contributor involved in a savings and loan dispute.

The Rockford congresswoman said she would forward the documents to the Senate ethics committee, which she has already asked to review Simon's actions, and would make them public.

Simon has acknowledged calling a California savings and loan president on behalf of contributor Stephen Ballis, who had defaulted on a real estate development loan from a failed Chicago savings and loan that was acquired by the California firm as part of a federal takeover. Simon said he acted in July on behalf of a "constituent" in an effort to bring opposing parties together.

Martin last week began running television ads that target the national \$500 billion savings and loan crisis and accuse Simon of putting the "fix" in on behalf of Ballis.

A Chicago Sun-Times report on Wednesday cited Federal Deposit

Campaign



Insurance Corporation documents that contend Simon made "five or six calls" instead of the one he has acknowledged to the firm's president. Simon's press secretary, David Carle, said the two played "phone tag," leaving and returning messages, and only spoke "once or twice."

Martin called on Simon to return the campaign contributions from Ballis as well as other funds that Ballis raised for the Simon campaign. She asked Simon to further clarify the number of calls he made and to whom, to say whether he called federal or state regulators, and to disclose the details of the settlement between Ballis and the savings and loan.

Simon declined to comment except through Carle and his campaign manager, Anne Roosevelt, who contended that Martin campaign media consultant Roger Ailes' "fingerprints" were on the story.

Ailes, Roosevelt said, "is slinging mud and hoping to obtain new headlines to use in 30-second ads. He is well known for his use of dirty tricks and distortion." Martin's campaign had no knowledge of the memos until news stories were published, according to her press secretary, Kathy Lydon.

Bush Promises Veto of Crime Bill

Measure Defended by Judiciary Democrats Who Call Threat 'Politics'

By Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Staff Writer

Saying that the American people "really are fed up" with violent crime, President Bush yesterday vowed to veto a House Judiciary Committee-passed crime bill that he charged is "tougher on law enforcement than it is on criminals."

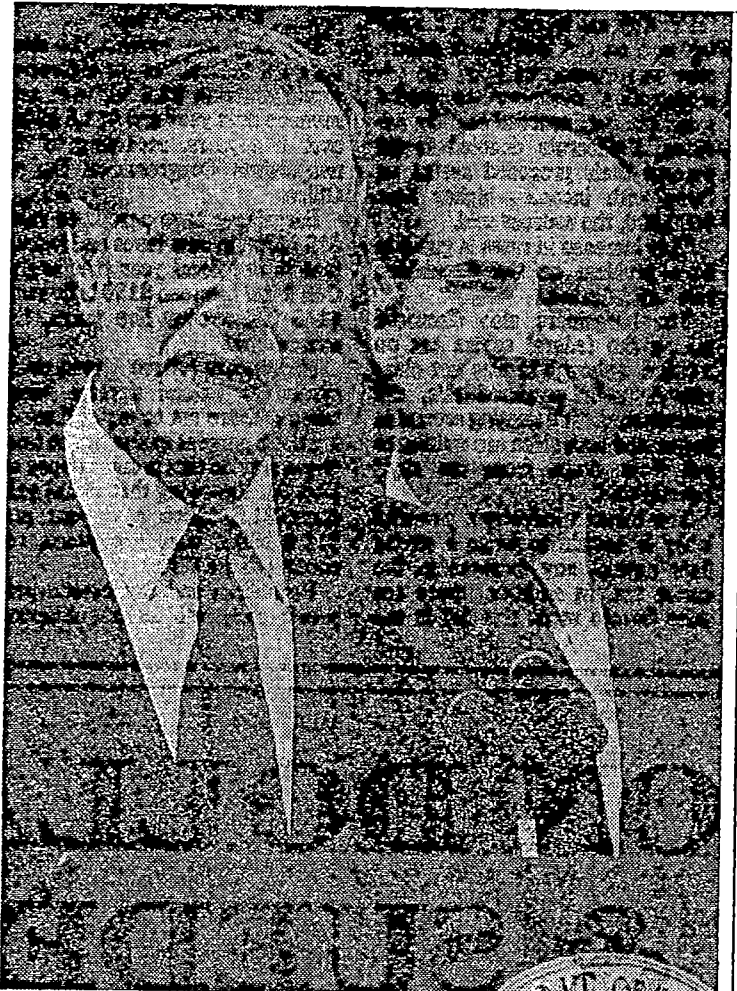
"I simply will not accept anything that rolls back the clock on America's ability to fight crime and punish wrongdoers," Bush said in a Rose Garden talk to a group of a district attorneys and state attorneys general. "The bottom line is really this: I will not sign a crime bill that handcuffs the police."

House Democrats quickly criticized Bush's comments as another attempt to play politics with the volatile crime issue. They said the bill, which is scheduled to be taken up by the House this week, toughens federal anti-crime laws in many respects, adds to the list of federal crimes that warrant the death penalty and contains a number of measures designed to streamline the handling of death penalty cases at the state level.

But the House measure also includes provisions aimed at protecting the rights of defendants, including one that would provide "competent counsel" to death row inmates and a controversial "racial justice" amendment that would block executions if it can be statistically shown they are having a disproportionate effect on minorities in any state.

Another provision would reverse a 1989 Supreme Court decision, *Teague v. Lane*, that sharply restricted the ability of state prisoners to challenge their sentences in federal courts. The measure also omits an amendment requested by Bush in his own anti-crime package that would broaden the ability of prosecutors to use evidence that was illegally seized by police acting in good faith.

"They just want more executions, and due process be damned," Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.), chairman of the Judiciary civil and constitutional rights subcommittee, said of the veto threat. "This is mostly politics."



Bush and Attorney General Dick Thornburgh address state attorneys general and prosecutors opposed to measure backed by the House Judiciary Committee.

Rep. William J. Hughes (D-N.J.), chairman of the Judiciary crime subcommittee, also called Bush's veto threat "political posturing" but said he plans to introduce amendments that would address some of Bush's key complaints on the death penalty issue. One amendment, which Hughes said he expects will pass, would add the death penalty for mail bombings. Another would reduce the number of "aggravating factors" that are needed for the courts to impose a death sentence.

The debate over the crime bill occurs at the end of a summer in which murder rates have soared to record levels and some particularly gruesome crimes have received prominent attention and raised new fears that the nation is in the midst of a new wave of violent crime.

Bush, who made fighting crime a

centerpiece of his 1988 campaign, played off those concerns yesterday. "For the past two weeks, America has been gripped by chilling headlines that tell of kids going back to school in bulletproof coats and a visiting Utah man ... killed while defending his mother from a New York subway gang ...," he said. "The American people really are fed up."

To reinforce the point, Bush invited a group of district attorneys and state attorneys general opposed to the bill. One of them, Richard Ieyoub, the Lake Charles, La., district attorney and president of the National District Attorneys Association, said the House bill "looks like it was drafted by the 'Death Row PAC' at Leavenworth or Attica."

Photo Copy Preservation



City/State: Rosemont, IL

Event: Lynn Martin for US Sen

Date: Aug. 31, 1990

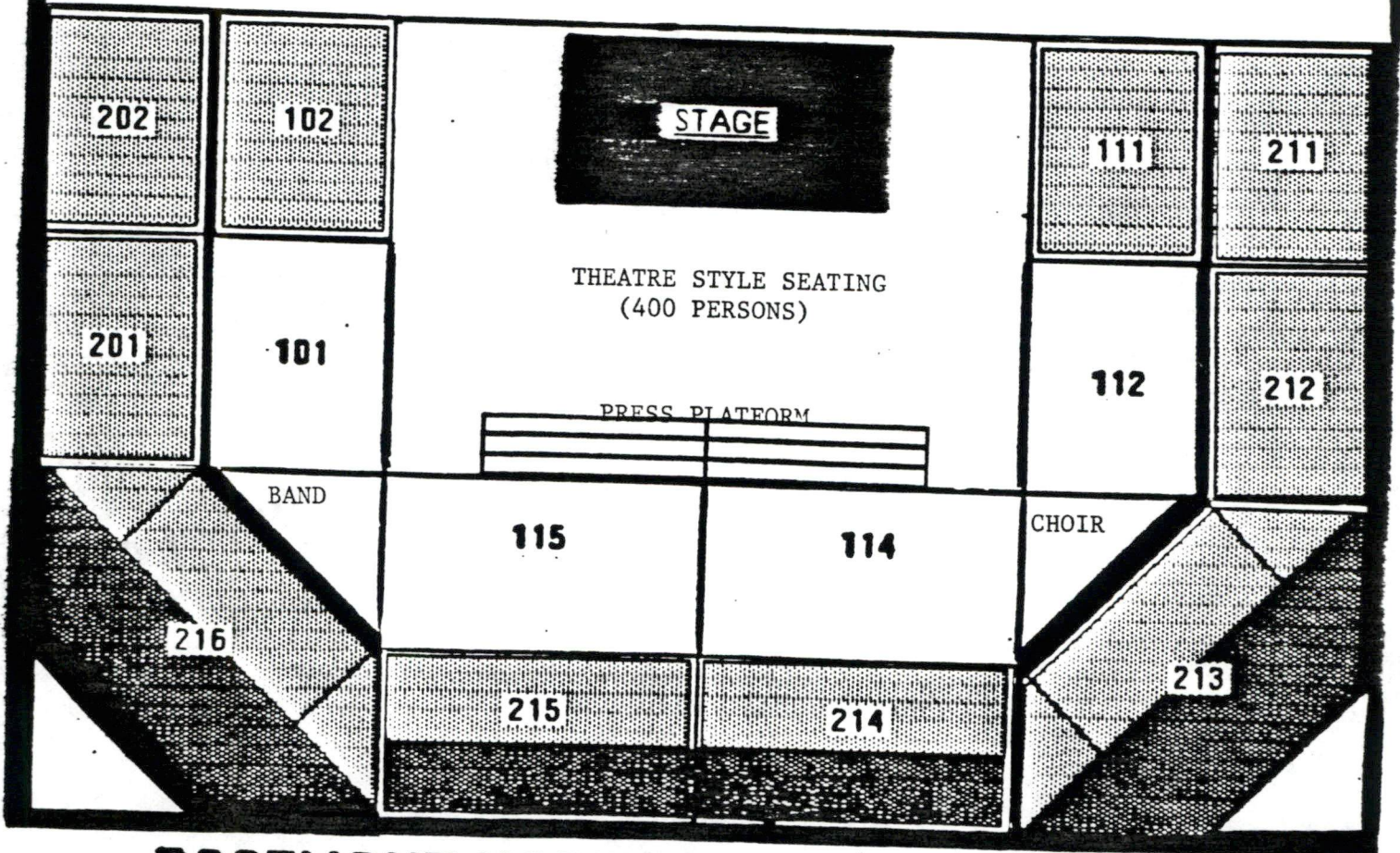
OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE CONTACT SHEET

Name	Office	Phone Number
Presidential Advance Office		202/456-7565
Presidential Advance Fax Number		202/456-2820
Judd Swift	WH Advance	202/456-7565
Spencer Geissinger	" (Press)	"
Barby Jobe	"	"
★ Chris Bowman	Lynn Martin Campaign	708 518-0900
Pat Hurley	"	312/715-0734
RICHARD ROEDER	RONSLEY (DELEGATOR)	312-649-0777
Keith Couelle	Lynn Martin Campaign	312-705-0734
LT. JOSEPH PETERSON	ROSEMONT POLICE	708-823-1134
LT. JIM TURCO	ROSEMONT POLICE	708-297-3536
CAPT. MEL RAMONES	ROSEMONT POLICE	708-297-3555
Edward H. Becker	ARRA Service	708 635-0666
Michael W. Hulchey	OPERATION DIRECTOR	708-692-7166
William H. TerBee	U.S. SECRET SER	312 353-5431
LARRY W. SPERL	USSS - FPD	202-395-4112
Stacey del Grosso	WH Intergovernmental Affairs	202-456-6597
Bob Risney	WH Comm Agency	202 395-4040
Fred Anderson	Marine One Advance	(703) 640-2364
WAYNE JUSTICE	WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE/MILITARY AIDE	202 575-1747
Paul Driggs	Bridgeport Serv.	708 516 0309
LYN KENNELLY	WH Staff	708/469-1853
Bob Athey	WH ADVANCE LEAD	708/ 382-0555
DOUG ADAIR	WH CABINET AFFAIRS	202/456-2800
Bob Simon	WH Speechwriting	202 456-7750
ANDY FOSTER	WH POLITICAL AFFAIRS	202 456 6510



Section 101 - 476 seats
Section 115 - 200 seats
Section 114 - 200 seats
Section 112 - 476 seats
Main Floor - 400 seats
TOTAL 1752 seats

50' rockdrop



ROSEMONT HORIZON -

LYNNE MARTIN CONTACTS

Fran McNaught - AA 225-5676

Mark Schroeder - Campaign Mgr. - (708) 518-0900

Cathy Lydon - Press Sec'y - (708) 518-0900 *

Dinner & Reception - Sept. 26

Rosemont Horizon (Sports Arena)

3600-4000 attendees

Performers & Celebrities

- played Ferraro in practice debates
- only election she ever lost was for 8th grade Pres. Lost to her sweetheart, Paul - only 1 vote - she voted for him.

SPEECH INFORMATION SHEET

EVENT: Lynne Martin for Senate Fundraising Dinner

NUMBER OF ATTENDEES: 3600-4000

TYPE OF EVENT: Reception & Dinner

LENGTH OF SPEECH:

PROMPTER: yes

WHERE IS THE EVENT: Rosemont Horizon (sports arena)

INTRODUCING POTUS:

CONTACTS: Fran McNaught (AA) 225-5676
Mark Schroeder (Campaign Mgr.) (708) 518-0900

ILLINOIS AIR NATIONAL GUARD
HEADQUARTERS 126TH AIR REFUELING WING
POST OFFICE BOX 66486
O'HARE AIR RESERVE FORCES FACILITY, ILLINOIS 60666-0486



REPLY TO
ATTN OF: CC

17 September 1990

SUBJECT: Desert Shield Participants

TO: Mr. Bob Simon

1. Per our phone conversation today, the following names are provided for your use:

CAPTAIN EDWARD J. STECKI - Capt. Stecki was born 13 January 1960 in Chicago, Illinois. He attended high school in the local area. After graduating from Parks College in Cahokia, Illinois, he joined the United States Air Force in 1981. Capt. Stecki returned to the Chicago area in 1988 and joined the 126th Air Refueling Wing as a KC-135 pilot in 1989. He is a Boeing 727 pilot for Delta Air Lines. Capt. Stecki resides in Crystal Lake, Illinois and his family live in Des Plaines. He and his wife Barbara, have one 11-year old child, Lana. Capt. Stecki volunteered for to participate in Operation Desert Shield. He flew many long flights from Spain in the KC-135 providing aerial refueling for Air Force, Navy, and Marine aviation forces deploying for Desert Shield.

MASTER SERGEANT VINCENT MUZZALUPO - MSgt. Muzzalupo was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1947 and graduated from St. George High School in 1966. He enlisted in the United States Air Force in 1968 and served in Vietnam as an Aircraft Radar Specialist on fighter aircraft. After Vietnam, MSgt. Muzzalupo returned to the Chicago area and attended Lake County College. He joined the 126th Air Refueling Wing in 1975 and has served in various capacities in this unit since then. MSgt. Muzzalupo is a Nuclear Physicist in the State of Illinois' Department of Nuclear Safety. In August, when Operation Desert Shield began, MSgt. Muzzalupo's wife and her son were visiting family in Italy while MSgt. Muzzalupo remained in the United States. When the opportunity for MSgt. Muzzalupo to deploy with the 126th Air Refueling Wing for Operation Desert Shield became apparent, he volunteered immediately. A brief phone call to his wife in Italy was made and when she returned, he was deployed with the Wing. MSgt. Muzzalupo, the First Sergeant for the 126th Resource Management Squadron, lives with his family in Algonquin, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT MARCY L. PATTERSON - TSgt. Patterson, an administrative specialist in the 126th Air Refueling Wing, moved to the Chicago area from Central Illinois 18 months ago. She is an administrative specialist in the 126th Air Refueling Wing. The need for her expertise in processing classified materiel, dealing with details of aircraft dispatching, and aircraft flight preparation as well as preparation of command correspondence caused her to immediately volunteer for Deployment with the 126th Air Refueling Wing for Operation Desert Shield. TSgt. Patterson, 24, left two small children, 5 years and 1 1/2 years old, with her husband, John, who is also a member of the Illinois Air National Guard. Although, TSgt. Patterson has only been in the Air Guard for 6 years, she feels that she has both an opportunity and an obligation to serve her country.

2. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call me.

Harold E. Keistler
HAROLD E. KEISTLER, Colonel, IL ANG
Commander



TEL: 606-0360

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVY OFFICE OF INFORMATION, MIDWEST
55 E. MONROE STREET, SUITE 1536
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60603-8708

21 September 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BOB SIMON, WHITE HOUSE SPEECH OFFICE

Subj: CHICAGO AREA NAVY PERSONNEL PRESENTLY SERVING IN
SUPPORT OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD

Encl: (1) Chicagoland personnel listing
(2) "Chicago Tribune" news article

1. Enclosure (1) is submitted in response to your request to identify Naval personnel (active or reserve) from the Chicagoland area who are on active duty in support of Operation Desert Shield.

2. Enclosure (2) is a recent news story that appeared in the "Chicago Tribune" that discussed the NTC Great Lakes Family Services Center.

3. If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to call me at (312) 606-0360.

Very Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Samuel Falcona".

SAMUEL FALCONA
Director
Commander, U.S. Navy

CHICAGOLAND AREA NAVAL PERSONNEL SUPPORTING DESERT SHIELD1. Chief Hospital Corpsman Donald William Janke

- a. Enlisted Male Reservist
- b. Age: 44
- c. Unit: Naval Reserve
National Disaster Medical System
Naval Reserve Readiness Center
Great Lakes Naval Station, Illinois
- d. Civilian Occupation: Police Officer
- e. Total Service Time (Active and/or Reserve): 22 Yrs.

2. Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Naomi (NMN) Grayer

- a. Female Reserve Officer
- b. Age: 45
- c. Unit: Naval Reserve Medical Unit
Naval Reserve Readiness Center
Great Lakes Naval Station, Illinois
- d. Civilian Occupation: Nurse Supervisor
- e. Total Service Time (Active and/or Reserve): 14 Months

3. Fire Controlman Third Class John Peter Teschke IV

- a. Enlisted Male Reservist
- b. Age: 26
- c. Unit: Weapons Station Yorktown
Naval Reserve Center
Forest Park, Illinois
- d. Civilian Occupation: Part-time Construction Worker.
Also attending night school (DePaul University) working
on Masters Degree in Business.
- e. Total Service Time (Active and/or Reserve): 4 Yrs.

4. Weapons Technician Second Class Timothy Kevin Kelley

- a. Enlisted Male Reservist
- b. Age: 24
- c. Unit: Weapons Station Yorktown
Naval Reserve Center
Forest Park, Illinois
- d. Civilian Occupation: Automobile Mechanic
- e. Total Service Time (Active and/or Reserve): 6 Yrs.

U. S. NAVY OFFICE OF INFORMATION, MIDWEST
CHICAGO, IL

NEWS CLIPS

Soldiers' families come together to cope

Chicago Tribune, Wednesday, September 19, 1990

By Jessica Seigel

Though not accustomed to emotional outbursts, Lisa Bolinger began weeping uncontrollably when a driver backed into her car in the bank parking lot this week.

The fender-bender symbolized a lot more than just an accident. It was a painful reminder to the 25-year-old mother of the burdens she feels since her husband, a Navy corpsman, was sent to the Persian Gulf on the USS Guam.

"Everything's on my shoulders now," said Bolinger, who lives on the Great Lakes naval base near North Chicago. "There are times I just break down."

To help people like her, the naval base has formed a support group for the families of military personnel sent to the Mideast in Operation Desert Shield.

"We're all in the same boat because our husbands are on the same ships," said Jan Pandzik, the group's volunteer organizer.

Though she lives a two-hour drive from the Lake County naval base, Kimberly Johnson, 22, joined the group because she has been so distraught since her husband, a navy electrician, was deployed on the USS Nassau. Married two years, she is eight months' pregnant with their first child.

"I need help. I'm really stressed out and upset with so much on my mind," said Johnson, who left Virginia to be with her family in Hyde Park after her husband was deployed.

Typically young, newly married and with small children, many of the spouses of military personnel have no idea how to handle finan-

cial, family and bureaucratic aspects of the deployment, said Lt. Cmdr. Mary Kallas, head of the naval base's Family Service Center, which organized the group. The center's phone number is 708-688-3605.

In the first meeting, military officials, American Red Cross personnel and six chaplains helped outline the basics: Wiring overseas in emergencies, completing necessary paperwork by wire, splitting the paycheck between soldiers and their families at home, and perhaps most importantly, seeking comfort.

At their second meeting Wednesday night, experienced military spouses like Pandzik, whose husband has been deployed four times, will give tips on how to communicate by letter, the only real tie overseas.

Though national sentiment strongly favoring the deployment has been a vague comfort, spouses and parents of those deployed in the conflict say they feel alone with their fears, scattered in communities where life for others still goes on as before, but not for them.

"It's like I'm in one world and everybody else is in another," said Sheri Turco, 47, a Northlake woman whose son, Michael, 23, is a Marine. "I just felt 'Oh, my God,' let me find another mother like me."

At the support group's first meeting, she said she felt better just sitting in the room with the others. "I could see it on their faces and know they feel just like I do," she said.

Joking about an old navy expression helped the 15 to 20 women.

ENCLOSURE(2)

LYNN MARTIN

FOR U.S. SENATE



FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: Bdo Simon

PHONE: 202-456-6218

FROM: CHRIS ALLEN / KATHY LYDON

DATE: 9/24

PAGES TO FOLLOW: 4

Information for Bush visit to Chicago
on September 26, 1990 :

Lynn Martin for Senate
9575 W. Higgins Road
Rosemont, IL 60018
708-518-0900

— SENATOR PAUL SIMON —

Mr. Alan Ross
3240 Commercial Ave.
Northbrook, IL 60062

312-452-116250
Virginia
Harris

Dear Mr. Ross,

In the Fall of 1988, George Bush -- in the midst of a hard-fought election campaign -- promised America that, if elected, he would be the "Education President."

Never mind, Mr. Bush told us, that the Reagan-Bush Administration had spent the last eight years slashing funds for education. According to his television ads, President Bush intended to do things differently.

Two years later, we are still waiting for the substance from the "Education President."

Today, Lynn Martin, my opponent in the 1990 Illinois Senate campaign has run slick television ads trumpeting her commitment to education.

Never mind that Martin has not enacted a single piece of education legislation in her ten years in Congress.

Never mind that she has opposed funding for literacy programs, Head Start, school lunches and early childhood education.

The implication of her television ads is that Lynn Martin has changed.

I have always believed that you measure a person more by what they've done than by what they say.

And I'm proud of my lifelong commitment to improving education in America. I'm proud to have been the chief author of five major laws which have made our schools better places to learn.

I hope I don't need slick 30-second TV ads to convince the people of Illinois that I care about the future of our children. And I am absolutely convinced that if the people of Illinois know of my record of accomplishment -- on education, health care, the environment, civil rights -- they will re-elect me this November.

(over, please)

- 2 -

But it is a sad fact of this campaign that, as Election Day approaches, my opponent is showing an increasing willingness to say or do whatever it takes to win.

Never mind if she can't or won't keep her promises.

Never mind if she has to distort my record.

For Lynn Martin, winning is everything -- even if the truth has to be sacrificed in the process.

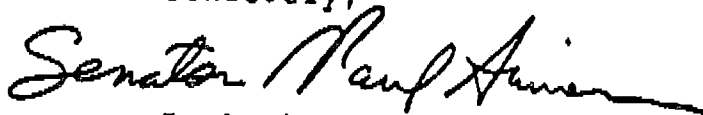
In the face of this assault, I am turning to you once again for help. You've stood with me in a long and tough campaign. For that, I will always be grateful. Can I count on you to stand with me once again?

I hope so.

I hope you will send a check to my campaign today for \$35, \$50, \$100 or more. With you by my side, I'm confident we will get our message across -- and win.

Thanks for your continued support.

Sincerely,



Paul Simon

P.S. By the time you receive this letter, there will be less than 60 days until the voters of Illinois go to the polls and it is likely that the Martin media onslaught will have escalated.

Please do all you can to help me fight back at this critical time. Thanks again.

In Simon camp, it's time to circle wagons, pray

US. Sen. Paul Simon has a problem and he knows it. Not only is the public beginning to sit up and take notice of the Democrat's challenge from Republican U.S. Rep. Lynn Martin, he is beginning to look like just an ordinary pol.

Neither development is good for the candidate for re-election who has but one way he can go between now and Nov. 6—down. The election is his to lose.

Polls consistently show Simon holding at a little more than 50 percent of the vote, with a seemingly comfortable 2-1 margin over his lesser-known opponent.

No other candidate is in as good a shape, so one might ask what's the problem? It is that as much as Paul Simon is a substantive public figure, his credibility is balanced on a self-styled image as much as anyone else in politics.

Paul Simon has about all the support he is going to get. His task in the next six weeks is to hold on to it.

He won in 1984 with a fraction more than 50 percent in defeating troubled three-term Republican Charles Percy. To Simon's credit, it was in a landslide re-election year for President Ronald Reagan. Nevertheless, no poll has ever shown him up more than a few ticks over that margin, and he is not going to be any 65 percent winner like Democratic U.S. Sen. Alan Dixon four years ago.

The bow-tie guy from Makanda is just too liberal to match those kinds of results, and he knows it. As Martin's ads say, Paul Simon's philosophy and voting record reflect a liber-

Thomas Hardy

al, big government-favoring Democratic throwback to the era when he entered politics some 40 years ago.

Nothing wrong with that; it takes all kinds. But there just aren't many of those kind of voters anymore in pragmatic, moderate-to-conservative Illinois. So, in a statewide election, Simon either wins by a few percentage points, or loses by a few.

A major reason Simon has had more success than failure in the last four decades is that voters find his homey character likable, and they figure, thanks to his carefully nurtured image, that he is uniquely above the fray.

Which brings us to Simon's current predicament, one he finally tried to address on Friday after weeks of seeming to hide behind the skirts of his spokeswomen.

After an adult lifetime in the racket, Paul Simon can be as manipulative and politically bottom line-oriented as anyone else in politics, according to those who know him. It just hasn't been obvious, or overdone.

But running—and financing—three major campaigns in six years may have forced Simon to do some things that have caused the media and voters to do a doubletake. In the last several weeks, Simon—rather, Simon's staff—has been on the defensive after reports that he takes campaign money and wields clout much like run-of-the-mill politicians.

Simon, who has assiduously



Tribune photo by Nancy Stone

Lynn Martin cuts in on Paul Simon during a news conference in downtown Chicago to try to get him to agree to debate terms.

avoided more than a pair of face-to-face forums with his opponent, sent his aides out to answer questions raised by the disclosures of his uncharacteristic clout-wielding in what so far is just a handful of incidents.

They claimed Simon was too busy with Senate affairs to appear himself and tried to dismiss the disconcerting news as the work of Republican media guru Roger Ailes.

The Simon camp's relentless, yearlong effort to make Ailes, who has a reputation as a master of the negative, or "comparative," TV ad, the major issue against Martin went so far as to accuse him of producing a phony government document or illicitly acquiring a real one through administration connections. The charge was made to look ridiculous when the Capitol Hill source of the documents stepped forward, and it wasn't Ailes.

(Simon accuses Martin of trivializing the campaign, but this red herring about media consultants is trivial, indeed. The truth be told, Ailes' positive ads, for Martin and

his 1988 client, President George Bush, are quite effective and he's respected for them as much as his deft blade work. And, Simon's media consultants, David Doak and Bob Shrum, have aired some vicious negative spots for three losing clients, including two running against women, in Democratic primaries this year.)

Martin was always handy with a response, of course, while Simon left his talking to campaign manager Anne Roosevelt and press secretaries Ellen Golin and David Carie.

Once the obligatory "Ailes fingerprints" accusation was completed, they had neither the answers nor the panache of Simon in person. So, finally, Simon showed up himself Friday for a roomful of reporters in Chicago's Executive House.

"This news conference is intended to get out a message: Let's start paying attention to the real issues," he declared. He might not believe it, but that is just what Lynn Martin has been hoping for.

By aiding donor, Simon indulged in practice he criticizes



Steve Neal

If a Lincoln Park developer and Simon contributor who defaulted on a \$5 million loan from a Chicago savings and loan, Simon has been accused by an FDIC official of intervening with the S&L, which was liquidated with taxpayer dollars.

Money talks. In somber tones, Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.) has often lamented that too many politicians were dealt to anyone but the highest bidder. But, as it turned out, Sen. Truthful was also for hire.

Internal federal documents show that Simon made "five or six" phone calls on behalf of a Lincoln Park developer and Simon contributor who defaulted on a \$5 million loan from a Chicago savings and loan. Simon has been accused by an FDIC official of intervening with the S&L, which was liquidated with taxpayer dollars.

Simon appears to have been less than truthful about the number of phone calls he made in behalf of developer Stephen Ballis, a Simon fund-raiser and contributor. He has admitted making just one call.

Until his intervention in the S&L case was disclosed by Susan Chandler of the Chicago Sun-Times, Simon had been posturing about S&L fraud, which he called "the greatest financial theft in our history." Simon even wrote a newsletter about "catching the crooks in the pinstriped suits."

Sen. Truthful has made a career out of questioning the virtue of others. As a state senator, he alleged that he was serving with a bunch of crooks. Headlined "The Illinois Legislature: A Study in Corruption," Simon's article was published in the September, 1964, issue of Harper's.

The bow-tied reformer then claimed that a third of his legislative colleagues were

accepting payoffs. "Most of these are recorded as legal fees, public-relations services or 'campaign contributions,' though a campaign may be months away. If questioned, the recipient simply denies that the payment had anything to do with legislative activity. This makes it technically legal," Simon wrote.

A few years ago, Simon wrote *The Glass House*, a book about political morality in which he complained that "there are far too many candidates shaping their views to meet the financial needs of a campaign rather than the actual needs of the country."

But Simon readily admitted that his contributors get priority over ordinary constituents. "Certainly I cannot be expected to take every phone call that comes into my office myself," Simon wrote. "There are practical limits on my time."

Sen. Truthful then explained what con-

tributors get for their money. "If Jan Green calls, and she has made a thousand dollar campaign contribution, I usually make myself available. I hardly suggest that this is right; but it is the reality of the situation."

"It means that people who have money have greater ability to influence a House or Senate member than those without money I listen to donors," Simon added in his 1981 book. "... All politicians admire and respect the good judgment of those who contribute to their campaigns! One of the nation's largest contributors has said that dialogue with politicians 'is a fine thing, but with a little money they hear you better.'"

Sen. Truthful's preoccupation with money clouded his judgment when Ballis asked for help.

Steve Neal is the Chicago Sun-Times political editor.

Sunday THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Nov. 4

1984 Reagan +
Bush in Horizon

rode on fire truck

1. defense
2. she cut spending
3. education, not more \$
teachers
4. Simon voted against Clean Air