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# FOIA MARKER

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

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**OA/ID Number:** 13734  
**Folder ID Number:** 13734-003

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**Folder Title:**  
[John] Rowland for Governor 10/23/90 [OA 6896]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

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90 OCT 17 PM 4:41

McGroarty/Dooley  
October 17, 1990  
3:15 pm  
[CONN]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ROWLAND FOR GOVERNOR FUNDRAISER  
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
OCTOBER 23, 1990  
6:30 P.M.

Thank you, John, for those kind words. And my thanks to all of you for this warm welcome. //

[Introductory acknowledgements.] It's great to see old friends -- Betsy Heminway. // **Chris Shays** -- my friend and your very able representative in Congress. // **Gary Franks** -- the man John Rowland and I are certain is the right choice for **Connecticut's 5th District.** //

And of course, with the man who's made his mark on Capitol Hill -- the man who's ready to come back home as Connecticut's next Governor: // **John Rowland.** ///

People who know John know he's got politics in his blood: John's grandfather -- Sherwood Rowland, Controller for the City of Waterbury back in the 30's -- is still remembered in Western Connecticut for rooting out corruption. // John followed in those footsteps early -- just out of college, winning a seat in the Connecticut state legislature, where he worked his way up to minority whip. // Then -- at the tender age of 27 -- going on to become the youngest member of the U.S. Congress.

[[And John tells me he would have made it to Congress even earlier, but his mother said he couldn't leave the table until he ate all his broccoli. //]]

Now John's ready to put the **energy and expertise** he displayed on Capitol Hill to work right here in Connecticut. You know where he stands: John Rowland is strong on defense. He's been a **mainstay on the House Armed Services Committee** -- making sure our nation is strong enough to uphold American interests and ideals. //

*Pam* John Rowland is tough on crime. He's been a strong supporter of my comprehensive crime bill -- a bill that's been sabotaged by the liberal Democrats in the House and Senate for the past 16 months. John and I agree: It's time to break that logjam -- we can't put criminals behind bars if we put handcuffs on our law enforcement officials. ///

John Rowland is ready to lead a state-wide battle against **illegal drugs**. No more free ride for the so-called "casual" drug users. No more freedom -- period -- for drug dealers. // And for drug kingpins who sell poison for profit -- John Rowland supports the ultimate penalty: the death penalty. ///

Finally, John Rowland is a champion for every Connecticut taxpayer -- a voice for lean and limited government. This is one candidate who doesn't think the answer to every problem is another government program. With John Rowland in the State House, Connecticut won't need a state income tax to deliver the kind of government the citizens of this state want and deserve.

John Rowland is the kind of Governor Connecticut can count on -- and the kind of Governor I know I can work with to do what's right for **Connecticut**, and for **our country**. ///

And that means -- first and foremost -- bolstering the economic strength of our nation. // That's why I want to speak for a moment tonight about the central challenge back in Washington: reaching final agreement on the **federal budget**. //

When it comes to the roles and responsibilities of government, John Rowland and I both know that the days of tax and spend and damn the deficit are over. // No American family could afford to run its household the way the Democrat-controlled Congress runs the federal budget. It's time for Congress to realize that our children deserve to inherit more than an avalanche of unpaid bills. //

[[BUDGET SECTION TO FOLLOW, pending outcome of Oct. 19 deadline.]]

Putting our fiscal house in order is critical -- not just from the standpoint of the American economy, // but especially now, in light of the big picture: the challenge we face in the **Persian Gulf**. ///

We all know the grave economic consequences of Iraq's outlaw act of aggression. But as serious as these consequences may be, what is at stake is far more than a matter of economics or oil. // What is at stake is whether aggression pays -- or whether aggression is punished. // Whether we live in a world governed by the rule of law -- or the law of the jungle. ///

Make no mistake: America will not waver. The world will not allow Saddam Hussein's act of aggression to stand. //

And when this ordeal is over -- when Kuwait is once again a sovereign and free member of the family of nations -- **Saddam Hussein must pay for the pain and hardship he has caused.** // The world will hold him accountable. ///

Our staying power -- and ultimately our success -- is a matter of the strength of the forces we send to Saudi Arabia -- but it's also a measure of our support back here at home. // That support is strong and deep -- across the country, and right here in Connecticut, where **Darien's VFW Post 6933** became the **first in the nation** to "adopt" an Army unit now stationed in Saudi Arabia. It's spearheaded by veterans of Vietnam and Korea -- like **Robert Hornlein** and **James Sparrow**, who remember what it's like to serve overseas, and how much it means to get that package from home. Whether it's extra pens and paper -- or high-demand items like sunglasses and flyswatters -- every package is a reminder to every member of our Armed Services that America cares. ///

And -- with the young men and women of our Armed Forces in our minds -- I want to add one thing more. // Right now, in the sands of Saudi Arabia half a world away, those brave young men and women are teaching all of us a **lesson about what it means to love liberty** -- the precious freedom that gives America its meaning. // So as November 6th draws near, I urge every citizen

of Connecticut: get out and vote. Don't take democracy for granted. ///

Once again, my thanks for this warm welcome. // As John Rowland knows, in the 1990's, a lot of the ideas that shape government -- and a lot of the action -- won't originate in Washington. They'll be generated right here -- at the grass roots: at the state and local level. //

That's why it's crucial to have the strongest possible link between the **White House** and the **Statehouse** -- and that's why I'm so proud to be here as we enter the home stretch, to support your next Governor: John Rowland. /// Good night, and may God bless the great state of Connecticut.

# # #

To; Peggy Dooley

From Jimmy Sparrow

Pages to Follow 4

"Semper Fi"

90 OCT 18 AM 11:38



PHOTO BY LUCY PEMONI

Members of the Darien VFW post include, from left, Ron Doshna, James Sparrow, George Ducanic, Dennis Doshna, Joe Buzzeo and Bucky Wiltshire.

# VFW group to adopt platoon in Mideast

By Larry Hartstein  
Special Correspondent

DARIEN — While stationed as a Marine in Vietnam, Jimmy Sparrow received a care package full of cotton socks, cookies and Christmas decorations from the Stamford Jaycees.

"It was a great feeling," he said yesterday at a picnic for Fairfield County veterans in Darien. When you're away from home, it means people are thinking about you — support."

Now he and the rest of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 6933, headquartered in Darien, are preparing to "adopt" an American platoon in Saudi Arabia. Post members are gathering items for shipment as they wait for a list of the soldiers' specific needs.

"We want to let them know right off the bat that we're behind them," Sparrow said.

The idea was hatched at an Aug. 22 meeting, when veteran Robert Hornlein told the group he had called the Pentagon to discuss "adopting" a platoon of American soldiers stationed in the Persian Gulf. Hornlein received a standing ovation from the other veterans for his suggestion.

Post Commander George Ducanic said the group is waiting for a reply from the commander of the 197th Light Infantry Brigade, part of the "Americal" division Hornlein fought with in Vietnam.

"He's one of our key people," Ducanic said of Hornlein, who was on a boating trip yesterday and could not be reached. "He's always abreast of the news of the world. He's a very dedicated guy."

Ducanic said a public relations official with the U.S. Army was "flabbergasted" when Hornlein made the suggestion, saying Post 6933 was the first veterans organization to propose "adopting" a platoon.

The post has already received some donations. A salesman, who Sparrow said wished to remain anonymous, gave 500 tubes of sun-block. The World Wrestling Federation in Stamford offered T-shirts, Ducanic said.

And a couple of cases of talcum powder are on the way, too.

Sparrow said items suitable for shipment to Saudi Arabia include cotton socks, pens, pencils,

paper, playing cards, cigarettes and lighters, toiletries, sunglasses, dry foods, instant coffee pouches, drink mixes and small towels.

Military socks are woolen and uncomfortable, Sparrow said. The rest of the items are either not provided or rationed in small amounts.

Towels to wipe off sweat are at a premium, Sparrow said, as is writing material.

"When you're running with all your gear, you don't bring paper and envelopes," said Bucky Wiltshire, a veteran of the 1965 Dominican Republic campaign.

"Most of the stuff they need, they get," Sparrow said. "It's how much they get because of rations."

Some of the proceeds from the group's fundraiser next month at Darien High School will cover the postage for shipping the items to a U.S. Army post office in New York City, Ducanic said.

To contribute to the shipment, call Jimmy Sparrow or George Ducanic at 656-0003.

# Soldier to soldier: VFW sends gifts to 'adopted' unit

Kool-Aid was among the items shipped to Darien Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 6933's adopted platoon in Saudi Arabia — an item that should live up to its name for the desert-based soldiers. The veteran's organization also sent donated fly-swatters, sunglasses and magazines to the troops. VFW members say they hope the care packages give them the same feeling they got when they received tokens from home while serving on foreign soil — a feeling of support. 'We want them to know right off the bat that we're behind them,' Jimmy Sparrow, left, said recently of the post's endeavors. Clifford 'Bucky' Wiltshire, center, and Richie Iuso help Sparrow prepare packages yesterday for the long trip.

Staff photo  
By John Voorhees

*Stanford Advocate*  
Oct. 18<sup>th</sup> 1990



# Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States

FOUNDED 1898



CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR  
HOMER L. WISE (D)  
MICHAEL J. DALY

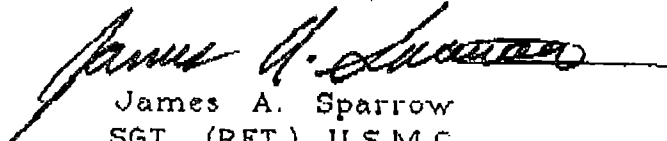
DARIEN POST NO. 6933  
P. O. BOX 2172  
DARIEN, CONN. 06820

Dear SFC Harper;

Oct. 11, 1990

We received your letter yesterday and it created quite a lot of excitement with our members coming into our barroom after work. Bob Hornlein, the man who came up with the idea to adopt a platoon was so worked up he was ready to fly over to you people last night with a bunch of care packages. We have all of the items you need plus more things, just give us a week or two to handle the logistical matters of packing the stuff up and mailing it out to you. In the meantime you will be getting letters from young school kids that we have collected, some of which are very meaningful and others that are just plain cute. We are having special T-shirts made up for your platoon so when you get a chance send me sizes of your people. Also our Post is very curious about your platoon; what are your names? Where are your people from in the States? That kind of stuff. Our V.F.W. Post has over 300 members, one third each of W.W.II Vets, Korean War Vets and Vietnam Vets. We do know what it's like to be far from home and in harms way. Hang in there and soon you will be knee deep in goodies from us.

We Salute You



James A. Sparrow  
SGT. (RET.) U.S.M.C.  
Quartermaster  
Darien V.F.W. Post#6933

# Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States

FOUNDED 1898



CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR  
HOMER L. WISE (D)  
MICHAEL J. DALY

DARIEN POST NO. 6933  
P. O. BOX 2172  
DARIEN, CONN. 06820

27 Sept. 1990

Dear Cpl. Davis;

My name is Jimmy Sparrow. I read the letter you sent to your Mom when it appeared in the newspaper U.S.A. Today. In turn our V.F.W. Post commander spoke to your Mom on the phone and got your mailing address. Our V.F.W. Post wants to send you Marines things that you need. We already have many items ready to go. What I need is confirmation that this is in fact your address and that you received this letter. Please send me a letter back perhaps with a list of things you men need and also a list of the names of your men. The sooner the better so that we can start sending stuff. By the way I am a Marine, 1965-69. Served in Vietnam 1967. Keep the faith and I hope to hear from you soon.

**"Semper Paratus"**

*Jimmy D. Sparrow*

McGroarty/Dooley  
October 17, 1990  
3:15 pm  
[CONN]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ROWLAND FOR GOVERNOR FUNDRAISER  
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
OCTOBER 23, 1990  
6:30 P.M.

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of you for this warm welcome. //

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friends -- Betsy Heminway. // **Chris Shays** -- my friend and your  
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And of course, with the man who's made his mark on Capitol  
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of Connecticut: get out and vote. Don't take democracy for granted. ///

Once again, my thanks for this warm welcome. // As John Rowland knows, in the 1990's, a lot of the ideas that shape government -- and a lot of the action -- won't originate in Washington. They'll be generated right here -- at the grass roots: at the state and local level. //

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# # #

MEMORANDUM  
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

Peggy

YOU WERE CALLED BY-

YOU WERE VISITED BY

Joanne Epstein <sup>prom. (Stine)</sup>

OF (Organization)

Cong. Shays in CT

PLEASE PHONE ▶

FTS

AUTOVON

(203) 579-5870

WILL CALL AGAIN

IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL

WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

~~Letter to~~

VFW 203/656-0003

Jimmy Sparrow

203/655-8552

RECEIVED BY

CMB

DATE

10/17

TIME

1:25

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)

Prescribed by GSA

FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

George

Marine platoon too -

197th Inf. Brigade

DECON

platoon sergeant  
sent letters

sunglasses  
flyswatters

razors 9 boxes

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 2, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH:           CHRISS WINSTON *cw*  
FROM:               DAN MCGROARTY *DMcH*  
SUBJECT:            ROWLAND FOR GOVERNOR FUNDRAISER

I.    SUMMARY

On Thursday, October 4, at 6:30 p.m. you will address a fundraiser for John Rowland for Governor in Stamford, Connecticut. Rowland will introduce you.

II.   DISCUSSION

Indications at this point are that John Rowland will vote against the budget package. For this reason, the budget portion of the speech is bracketed in case further changes are needed.

# # #

McGroarty/Dooley  
October 2, 1990  
7:30 pm  
[CONN]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ROWLAND FOR GOVERNOR FUNDRAISER  
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
OCTOBER 4, 1990  
6:30 P.M.

Thank you, John, for those kind words. And my thanks to all of you for this warm welcome. //

[Introductory acknowledgements.] It's great to see old friends -- Betsy Heminway. // Chris Shays -- my friend and your very able representative in Congress. // Gary Franks -- the man John Rowland and I are certain is the right choice for Connecticut's 5th District. //

And of course, with the man who's made his mark on Capitol Hill -- the man who's ready to come back home as Connecticut's next Governor: // John Rowland. ///

People who know John know he's got politics in his blood: John's grandfather -- Sherwood Rowland, Controller for the City of Waterbury back in the 30's -- is still remembered in Western Connecticut for rooting out corruption. // John followed in those footsteps early -- just out of college, winning a seat in the Connecticut state legislature, where he worked his way up to minority whip. // Then -- at the tender age of 27 -- going on to become the youngest member of the U.S. Congress.

[[And John tells me he would have made it to Congress even earlier, but his mother said he couldn't leave the table until he ate all his broccoli. //]]

Now John's ready to put the energy and expertise he displayed on Capitol Hill to work right here in Connecticut. You know where he stands: John Rowland is strong on defense. He's been a mainstay on the House Armed Services Committee -- making sure our nation has the strength to uphold American interests and ideals. //

John Rowland is tough on crime. For drug kingpins -- who deal death right on our streetcorners -- John Rowland supports the ultimate penalty: the death penalty. And in the battle against crime, John knows the handcuffs belong on criminals -- not on the cops and the courts committed to uphold the law. //

Finally, John Rowland is a friend to the Connecticut taxpayer -- and he'll be a champion for fiscal sanity, for lean and limited government. With John in the State House, Connecticut won't need a state income tax to deliver the kind of government the citizens of this state want and deserve. ///

Whatever the issue, John Rowland is the kind of Governor Connecticut can count on -- and the kind of Governor I know I can work with to do what's right for Connecticut, and for our country. ///

[[ And that means -- first and foremost -- bolstering the economic strength of our nation. // As you know, today, Congress gave the bipartisan budget agreement its stamp of approval -- and sent the American people a strong signal that we're dead serious about dealing with the deficit. //

There aren't very many times John Rowland and I disagree -- but this was one issue where we did. Each of us had to do what we thought was right -- what was in America's best interests.

/// And each of us knows there's room for honest differences of opinion in this democratic system of ours. //

But I remain firmly convinced that Congress took the right course today. // This budget compromise is balanced, it is fair -- and it is critical to the economic well-being of this country.

No one agrees 100% with every element -- but we can be 100% certain that this is our best chance to bring this deficit under control. //

As I've said all along: It's easy to pick this package apart -- but you cannot put a better package together. ///

Yes, this agreement raises taxes on gasoline, alcohol, cigarettes, and certain luxury items -- but on the critical matter of income taxes, this plan leaves the low federal rates we fought so hard to preserve untouched -- and in place. //

This agreement also delivers significant cuts in federal entitlements spending. // No smoke. No mirrors -- \$120 billion dollars of real spending cuts in domestic programs -- and \$180 billion dollars from discretionary programs, including defense. // But make no mistake: even at these lower levels of spending, we can and will meet America's vital national security needs.

Now I know the American people have heard the Congress promise to cut spending many times before. And for too long, there has been a make-or-break attitude on spending cut promises

-- make them today, break them tomorrow. /// This plan changes all that. It handcuffs the high-spenders once and for all with the strongest enforcement mechanisms any budget has ever contained. // From now on, Congress and the country will be on the pay-as-you-go plan: no new spending in any area, without cuts in equal measure somewhere else. //

Today -- with the passage of this budget plan -- we have taken a positive step forward, and we have put this nation on the path to long-term economic growth. /// ]]

And that's critical -- not just from the standpoint of the American economy, // but especially now, with the challenge we face in the Persian Gulf. ///

We all know the grave economic consequences of Iraq's occupation of Kuwait. But as serious as these consequences may be, what is ultimately at stake is far more than a matter of economics or oil. ///

What is at stake is whether the nations of the world can take a common stand against aggression -- or whether aggression will go unpunished. Whether we will live in a world governed by the rule of law -- or the law of the jungle. ///

That is why America and the world cannot allow this outlaw act to stand. // That is why Saddam Hussein will fail. ///

And make no mistake: When this ordeal is over -- when Kuwait is once again a sovereign and free member of the family of nations -- Saddam Hussein must pay for the pain and hardship he has caused. // The world will hold him responsible. ///

And -- with the young men and women of our Armed Forces in our minds -- I want to add one thing more. // Right now, in the sands of Saudi Arabia, those brave young men and women are teaching us a lesson about duty to country: what it means to love liberty -- the precious freedom that gives America its meaning. / So as November 6th draws near, I urge every citizen of Connecticut: get out and vote. Don't take democracy for granted. ///

Once again, my thanks for this warm welcome. // As John Rowland knows, in the 1990's, a lot of the ideas that shape government, and a lot of the action, is going to occur not in Washington, but right here: at the state level. //

That's why it's crucial to have the strongest possible link between the White House and the Statehouse -- and that's why I'm so proud to support your next Governor: John Rowland. /// Good night, and may God bless the great state of Connecticut.

# # #

McGroarty/Dooley  
October 1, 1990  
7:00 pm  
[CONN]

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Thank you, John, for those kind words. And my thanks to all  
of you for this warm welcome. //

[Introductory acknowledgements.] I'm delighted to be here  
with {Members of the Connecticut Congressional delegation}. //  
With **Gary Franks** -- the man John Rowland and I are certain is **the**  
**right choice for Connecticut's 5th District.** //

And of course, with the man who's made his mark on Capitol  
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~~Joe Frank Harris~~

:

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Whatever the issue, John Rowland is the kind of Governor Connecticut can count on -- and the kind of Governor I know I can work with to do what's right for Connecticut, and for our country. ///

And that means -- first and foremost -- bolstering the economic strength of our nation. // As you know, this past Sunday, we reached an agreement -- a **bipartisan budget accord** that at long last sends a strong signal that we're dead serious about dealing with the deficit. //

This agreement is balanced, it is fair -- and it is critical to our country. // We've got to spread the pain now -- so we can share the prosperity down the line. //

The effects of this agreement will be felt across the board: It cuts defense -- and caps domestic spending. It cuts farm subsidies and medicare payments. With the exception of the least well off among us, every segment of society and every program in the budget is going to feel the pinch. //

That's only fair. This agreement is a **compromise**: No one agrees 100% with every element in the package -- but we can be 100% certain that this is our best chance to bring this deficit under control. ///

So let me say to the critics out there: You can pick this package apart -- but you cannot put a better package together. ///

Let's take a quick look at the key elements in this plan:

The agreement raises taxes on gasoline, alcohol, cigarettes, and certain luxury items -- but on the critical matter of income taxes, this plan leaves the low federal rates we fought so hard to preserve untouched -- and in place. //

And to keep America competitive, we won approval for a package of pro-growth incentives -- from R&D to enterprise zones, to tax incentives that spur investment in small businesses: a shot in the arm for the job-generating companies at the cutting edge of our economy. // That's good news for the American

entrepreneur. And it's good news for the American worker -- because more investment and opportunity means more jobs. ///

This agreement includes significant cuts in spending. // No smoke. No mirrors -- \$120 billion dollars of real spending cuts in domestic programs -- and \$180 billion dollars from defense. // And make no mistake: even at these lower levels of spending, we can and will meet America's vital national security needs. ///

And this agreement does one thing more: it brings new discipline to the budget process. // For too long, there's been a make-or-break attitude on spending cut promises -- make them today, break them tomorrow. /// The time has come to put some teeth behind those promises -- to handcuff the high-spenders once and for all. // From now on, Congress and the country will be on the pay-as-you-go plan: no new spending in any area, without cuts in equal measure somewhere else. //

In the final analysis, this bipartisan budget plan is fundamentally fair, fiscally sound -- and it meets our key objective: over the next 5 years, it takes a half a trillion dollar chunk out of the federal deficit -- and that's a major step toward bringing this deficit under control. ///

So tonight, I call on Congress to put partisanship aside -- and put America first. // Pass this budget package without delay -- and put this country on the path to long-term economic growth. ///

Passing this budget bill is critical. Not just from the standpoint of the American economy -- but especially now, with the challenge we face in **the Persian Gulf**. ///

We all know the grave economic consequences of Iraq's occupation of Kuwait. But as serious as these consequences may be, what is ultimately at stake is far more than a matter of economics or oil. ///

What is at stake is whether the nations of the world can take a common stand against aggression -- or whether aggression will go unpunished. Whether we will live in a world governed by the rule of law -- or the law of the jungle. ///

That is why America and the world cannot allow this outlaw act to stand. // That is why we will not allow Saddam to succeed. ///

And make no mistake: When this ordeal is over -- when Kuwait is once again a sovereign and free member of the family of nations -- Saddam Hussein must make amends for the pain and hardship he has caused. // The world will hold him accountable. //

And -- with the young men and women of our Armed Forces in our minds -- I want to add one thing more. // Right now, in the sands of Saudi Arabia, those brave young men and women are teaching us a lesson about what it means to love liberty -- the precious freedom that gives America its meaning. / So as November 6th draws near, I urge every citizen of Connecticut: get out and vote. Don't take democracy for granted. ///

Once again, my thanks for this warm welcome. // As John Rowland knows, in the 1990's, a lot of the ideas that shape government, and a lot of the action, is going to occur not in Washington, but right here: at the state level. //

That's why it's crucial to have the strongest possible link between the **White House** and the **Statehouse** -- and that's why I'm so proud to support your next Governor: John Rowland. /// Good night, and may God bless the great state of Connecticut.

# # #

OPERATION RESERVE SHIELD  
Again, your contributions are appreciated.  
Thank you.

Your Truly  
SFC Anthony  
Hay

Post-it™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages ▶	1
To	PEGGY DOOLEY	From	GEORGE DURANIC
Co.	White House	Co.	DARIEN CT VFW 6933
Dept.	WASHINGTON DC	Phone #	203 656-0003
Fax #		Fax #	203 656 1957

90 OCT 17 P4:50

27 Sep 90

Dear Mr Hansen,

My name is SFC Anthony J. Harper. I am the Platoon Sergeant for the Decontamination (Decon) Platoon in which you have adopted. We are expecting more soldiers, but presently the platoon consist of 14 males and 3 females.

We have been here in Saudi Arabia for a month. Spite our living conditions and not knowing when were coming home, my platoon is in good spirits. It's support like your chapter that makes ~~staying~~ surviving here that much more easier. We all express our deepest gratitude for your chapters concern, contribution, and effort with the soldiers here abroad. Where anything would be greatly appreciated, the following items are in short supply:

Sunglasses  
Magazines (U.S. News, Sports Illustrated, Essence)  
Koolaid  
Fly Sweaters  
Playing Cards  
Envelops  
Writing Paper  
Liquid Wrench  
Tapes

We can be reached at the following address:

SFC ANTHONY HARPER  
440 197th INF BDE (DECON)  
APO NY 09315  
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER BUILD

# CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATE

11,5



OCT 2 11:26

### COVER SHEET

DATE: 10-2-90

FROM: Joanne Epstein, Casework Supervisor

Congressman Christopher Shays  
4th District, Connecticut  
Stamford Office

FAX # (203) 357-1050 (Call before sending)

TO: Peggy Dooley, research office

SUBJECT: Daniel, CT VFW "Adopt a Platoon"

PAGES SENT: 3 (including cover sheet)

SENT BY: J

NOTES:

**Congressman  
Christopher Shays  
Fourth District Connecticut**

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456-6218

2 OF 3

# Veterans want to help



PHOTO BY LUCY PEMONI

Members of the Darien VFW post include, from left, Ron Doshna, James Sparrow, George Ducanic, Dennis Doshna, Joe Buzzee, and Bucky Wiltshire.

## VFW group to adopt platoon in Mideast

By Larry Hartstein  
Special Correspondent

DARIEN — While stationed as a Marine in Vietnam, Jimmy Sparrow received a care package full of cotton socks, cookies, and Christmas

Post Commander George Ducanic said the group is waiting for a reply from the commander of the 197th Light Infantry Brigade, part of the "Americal" division Hornlein fought with in Vietnam.

paper, playing cards, cigarettes and lighters, toiletries, sunglasses, dry foods, instant coffee, pouches, drink mixes and small towels.

Military socks are woolen and uncomfortable, Sparrow said. The rest of the items are either not

decorations from the Stamford Jaycees.

"It was a great feeling," he said yesterday at a picnic for Fairfield County veterans in Darien. "When you're away from home, it means people are thinking about you -- support."

Now he and the rest of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 6933, headquartered in Darien, are preparing to "adopt" an American platoon in Saudi Arabia. Post members are gathering items for shipment as they wait for a list of the soldiers' specific needs.

"We want to let them know right off the bat that we're behind them," Sparrow said.

The idea was hatched at an Aug. 22 meeting, when veteran Robert Hornlein told the group he had called the Pentagon to discuss "adopting" a platoon of American soldiers stationed in the Persian Gulf. Hornlein received a standing ovation from the other veterans for his suggestion.

"He's one of our key people," Ducanic said of Hornlein, who was on a boating trip yesterday and could not be reached. "He's always abreast of the news of the world. He's a very dedicated guy."

Ducanic said a public relations official with the U.S. Army was "flabbergasted" when Hornlein made the suggestion, saying Post 6933 was the first veterans organization to propose "adopting" a platoon.

The post has already received some donations. A salesman, who Sparrow said wished to remain anonymous, gave 500 tubes of sun-block. The World Wrestling Federation in Stamford offered T-shirts, Ducanic said.

And a couple of cases of talcum powder are on the way, too.

Sparrow said items suitable for shipment to Saudi Arabia include cotton socks, pens, pencils,

provided or rationed in small amounts.

Towels to wipe off sweat are at a premium, Sparrow said, as is writing material.

"When you're running with all your gear, you don't bring paper and envelopes," said Bucky Wiltshire, a veteran of the 1965 Dominican Republic campaign.

"Most of the stuff they need, they get," Sparrow said. "It's how much they get because of rations."

Some of the proceeds from the group's fund raiser next month at Darien High School will cover the postage for shipping the items to a U.S. Army post office in New York City, Ducanic said.

To contribute to the shipment, call Jimmy Sparrow or George Ducanic at 656-0003.

*America will not waver:  
We will be there  
until we meet our objective,*

# VFW seeks to adopt troops in Persian Gulf

By CINDY WINTERL  
 Robert Hornlein of Stamford remembers how comforting it was to get CARE packages of cassette tapes and newspapers from home during a grueling tour of duty in Vietnam.

"A group of people in Stamford during the Vietnam War used to do that, put together CARE packages," says Hornlein, who served in the army from 1966-1970. "It's something I remember as being really neat."

So Hornlein suggested that he and fellow members of Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 6933 in Darien do the same for one of the U.S. platoons stationed in the Persian Gulf.

Hornlein called the Pentagon last week and got permission to adopt a "line" unit of the 197th Infantry Brigade, which is stationed in Saudi Arabia. He mailed a letter to the brigade commander, asking to be assigned a unit, and is waiting for an answer.

"I think it is a fantastic idea," says George Ducanic, VFW commander. "The Vietnam, World War II and Korean veterans here are taking an interest in fellow veterans in the Persian Gulf. It will be a helluva morale booster



Photo by Liz Miraglia

The Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 6933 in Darien wants to adopt a U.S. platoon in Saudi Arabia and send them Care packages to boost morale. From right is Robert Hornlein, who spearheaded the project, Post Commander George Ducanic and Quarter Master James Sparrow.

Continued from Page 9  
 newspaper available to soldiers overseas was the military publication Stars and Stripes, which was censored, Hornlein says. Cotton socks were also a favorite of many.

"That's what I used to like to get," says Vietnam veteran James Sparrow. "The military socks are wool and they make you itch."

Hornlein says he knows nothing about the brigade because all information is classified. Wherever it is, Hornlein says, things are probably hectic due to the budding aggression between Iraq and the United States. "They are probably trying to learn to deal with that situation and the heat," he says.

But Sparrow, a marine who served in Vietnam, says things

can be tedious at times. "It's probably boring as hell, filling sandbags, playing cards, standing watch, doing drills, which is all very boring, very necessary stuff."

Ducanic says most of the postage costs will be paid for by money raised in the VFW fund drive, which gets underway in several weeks.

Sparrow says he'd also like to start a letter writing campaign along with a new program called "Voices from Home" — tape recordings of the VFW members offering encouraging messages.

Those wishing to donate may call Vietnam Veterans Agent Orange Victims at 656-0003, visit the office at 159 West Avenue during the day, or call the VFW at 656-1011.

Although the Defense Department will not reveal official figures, reports say at least 100,000 U.S. troops have been sent to the Persian Gulf since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait a month ago.

Ducanic says that, judging from the Pentagon's reaction — complete surprise — Darien's post may be the first to adopt a platoon. A platoon is a portion of a brigade. There are 30-40 men in a platoon; a brigade has thousands.

"I'm hoping our post sets a precedent," Ducanic says.

So far, the VFW has 650 tubes of Johnson and Johnson sunblock, donated by an individual who wishes to remain anonymous. With help from the community, the VFW hopes to send toiletry items, toothpaste, writing paper, envelopes, cotton socks, plastic playing cards, foot powder, candy and other non-perishables.

Items found offensive by Arabs, like men's magazines and alcohol, are not permitted, Hornlein says.

During his tour in Vietnam, Hornlein says he especially enjoyed getting copies of the Stamford newspaper. The only American

Continued on Page 10

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

FAX COVER SHEET

FROM THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSMAN JOHN G. ROWLAND (5th-CT)  
329 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
(202) 225-3822

90 OCT 15 PM 4:27

FAX #: (202) 225-5085

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

10/15

TO: \_\_\_\_\_

Peggy Doolley

FROM: \_\_\_\_\_

Pam Johnson

TOTAL # OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): \_\_\_\_\_

3

NOTES: \_\_\_\_\_

Re: All night special order  
regarding crime.  
June 20, 1990

cause in this hour of our series of special orders we do want to talk a little bit about treatment, and in my mind we will never make progress on treatment until some of those drugguishers that went off to jail come back on the same neighborhood streets, clearly jailbirds, clearly criminals, doing whatever that neighborhood council wants them to do to better the neighborhood.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. ROWLAND), an esteemed friend, a member of the Intelligence Committee and a committed activist on this issue.

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from our great State for yielding at this time and also for taking a leadership role on this issue and managing this hour of our all-night special orders. It is a pleasure to participate and join with our colleagues in highlighting to our friends across the Nation the importance of this issue. It is generally assumed that a Republican plan would focus on tough laws, tough penalties, the death sentence, and more law enforcement, but the Republican plan also takes a very compassionate approach to drug treatment.

I would like to hit just a few highlights of the drug treatment priorities, first and foremost increasing, increasing Federal funds for treatment in order to expand the number of treatment slots and the range of treatment methods available. We have heard horror stories around the Nation and around our own States about the lack of treatment slots for those who want and seek treatment. We need greater State, local and individual achievement programs for accountability and for effectiveness. We want to improve coordination among all the facilities so we do not have duplication. We want to improve coordination with employment agencies and other facilities, social and health, to make sure that people coming off of drugs will have better economic opportunities and a place to go once they get off drugs. We want to increase funding for outreach programs and early treatment for expectant mothers, a very high risk group of people.

We want to explore ways to increase the civil commitment as a means to bring more drug-dependent persons into the system. We need to get into the neighborhoods and find those who need and want treatment. We need to develop methods of treatment for cocaine and crack dependency and cocaine in combination with other substances, and we need to find individuals with both psychiatric and drug problems and alcohol problems.

The use of drugs in our society has become a national epidemic. I think we all know that. It has spared no town or no region. This epidemic has also significantly contributed to our crime problem, as we have highlighted

it this evening. We are now finding at an alarming rate people arrested for felonies and misdemeanor charges are usually under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the arrest.

According to a study done in our own State, based on over 200 individuals arrested, 61 percent of those arrested were committing a violent crime and were also under the influence of alcohol or drugs. In addition, 71 percent of those charged with a misdemeanor were found to be under the influence, and of those questioned over 50 percent believe that their drug use contributed to their arrest and their crime.

Additional data from our home State, as reported in the Uniform Crime Report, illustrates that from 1987 to 1988 the number of state-wide drug arrests increased by over 33 percent. It is not secret that our society pays an extremely high price for substance abuse. These include social costs such as the loss of legitimate work and the criminal justice system costs, police, courts, corrections, probation, parole, treatment costs, private crime prevention and other less tangible costs due to the fear of crime and the suffering of victims.

An important facet in addressing our current drug and crime crisis is to improve the availability of our substance abuse programs. Treatment programs, whether they are residential, halfway houses or outpatient homes, have proven to be very, very effective in reducing alcohol and drug abuse and criminal activity. It is also much more cost effective to treat an individual in a treatment facility, as opposed to a correctional facility.

I observed firsthand just a short while ago the success of the drug treatment facilities in my own district in Newtown, CT. The APF Foundation presently conducts two treatment facilities and two programs. They serve only 78 clients with 2 programs. These include one 12-month program for adults. It is referred to as DAYTOP. And there is ALPHA program, which is for adolescents.

I had the privilege of addressing the graduates of the ALPHA House Program last year. It was a wonderful experience. There were 8 or 9 young people that were graduating away from drugs and into a drug-free environment. I cannot tell you the emotional feeling I had as I talked to these young people and they saw for the first time in a long time the opportunity to reach out and the opportunity to become involved again with their families, the opportunity to be part of society and part of the environment they have long waited for.

At the same time I was dismayed to learn that because of long waiting lists in programs such as ALPHA House, many other substance abusers across our State and many other States in this country cannot receive similar help. I believe that in order to reduce these crime figures we have talked

about and that we are going to hear more about this entire evening, we are going to have to make sure we can reach out to these individuals and offer them programs. We have to act on this legislation before us this evening. We have got to talk about this and get the American people to act.

I am pleased to be a cosponsor of our legislation, the Violent Crime and Drug Control Act. An important aspect of this legislation regarding treatment programs requires States to develop, implement, and submit a State-wide drug treatment plan. One action that must be taken by States is to refer the treatment of drug users to these facilities. A number of programs address these problems by monitoring the users' progress, often with a random urinalysis. Sometimes they have negative reinforcement purposes. They apply the carrot and the stick approach to instill in the addict the sense that he is accountable for his condition and has responsibility for changing it. Sanctions can be used, anything from the denial of methadone or transfer to a more structured program, the loss of a job, weekend passes, visiting rights, and residential programs. Positive incentives can also be used, like granting privileges and making sure there are leisure activities and a decreased frequency of testing or treatment. Expanding the capacity of the treatment system will not in itself cause those who are users to change their minds.

□ 2045

For that we need to expand and intensify measures which persuade, encourage, and, if necessary, require addicts to seek treatment. States should consider expanding the use of civil commitment whereby addicts convicted of criminal offenses are sent by the courts to treatment facilities in lieu of incarceration, and research indicates that voluntary and involuntary programs do equally well.

We have heard a little bit this evening about some of the crime statistics in some of our districts and some of our States. I took a random sample of 1 month in this past year, the month of May, and out of the 23 cities and towns that I happen to represent, I took a look at just a handful, and obviously we know the statistics: 70 percent of all crimes are due to drugs, and in the month of May in a few towns that were under 25,000 people, in the town of Naugatuck, for example, over 117 crimes were committed in that 1 month. In Ansonia, 61 crimes were committed in that 1 month. In Waterbury, my hometown, 1,102 crimes were committed in the month of May. In Meriden, under 150,000 people, 290 crimes were committed in 1 month. In Seymour, a small town in my district, 26 crimes were committed in 1 month.

I then broke down to 1 week, and in Cheshire, for example, 10 crimes were committed in the week of June 10 to 16. In Danbury, eight crimes were committed. In Meriden, 69 crimes were committed.

I then took that week and broke it down to 1 day, June 14. In Wolcott, a very small suburban town, three crimes were committed. In Waterbury, 31 crimes were committed in that 1 day. In Meriden, 14 crimes were committed. And just over the past few hours and throughout this afternoon, in Seymour, two assaults and two arrests have taken place, one larceny arrest took place in Seymour, and in Cheshire, just an hour and a half ago, there were four arrests for stolen cars, and in Wolcott, just this afternoon, one arrest for larceny and one arrest for trespassing.

I believe that if the American people and our colleagues in the Congress on both sides of the aisle looked at these statistics, take a few moments, not only to look at the record that we are compiling this evening but to look at their own cities and towns and look in their own neighborhoods; my family and I were victimized in the last few years twice where we had literally everything stolen from our homes.

We know, from walking and talking with the police, that many of those crimes were committed because of drug use.

It is a pleasure to join with my colleagues here today to focus attention on the need for action to address the current crime and drug dilemma that we are facing. It is my hope and expectation that our combined efforts will provide the necessary tools for Congress to take further action on this vital matter.

The people of our Nation deserve nothing less, and I want to thank my friend and colleague from our great State for yielding me this time. I look forward to listening to the rest of our full-night special order to highlight the seriousness of this issue.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. I thank my colleague from Connecticut. I particularly thank him for focusing on treatment and what it means in the lives of our children and of our addicts and in crime reduction and its prominent place in the Republican proposals.

Indeed, few are aware that in the President's proposal he has authored a 66-percent increase in treatment funds. It does matter what Congress does. It matters because it either provides more or less money for treatment. It matters because last year when we appropriated money we separated out some prevention money from treatment money, so not only are we increasing money but we are helping States to allocate their resources in such a way as to prevent the drug problem from growing and thereby reduce the crime associated with it.

In my district, I am proud to say that some of those treatment efforts

now are strongly on their feet. At the Wheeler Clinic, an outstanding outpatient facility in my district, they have now a well-established outpatient drug abuse treatment program. It has a success rate of about 68 percent. They find the key factors in successful drug treatment are early intervention, getting at people before they have been addicted for years and years and years, support for those in outpatient treatment from those that they work with or their families or their community, and the staying power in the program.

We are beginning to know what works. We know that DARE, the State police program that educates children about drugs and how to say no, is working. Not only is it helping kids deal with the problem of drugs, it is teaching them about the positive role of authority in our community. So we know some of the things that are working.

What brings me to the floor here tonight is that we know some other things that might work, but we need the law. We need the authority to make some new opportunities possible.

One of the proposals that the President suggested were some demonstration grants for treatment campuses. My State is going to close a 400-bed cancer hospital. The State owns the 127 acres the facility is on. What a marvelous opportunity to create a healthy, integrated treatment facility. Think what you could do with crack babies if you combine two new ideas in the Republican proposals, demonstration grants for treatment campuses, and the civil commitment provision so you could get mothers that were pregnant, that were doing drugs, and you could get the civil authority to commit them to a really solid residential treatment facility that had the kind of capacity that we need in our cities that are desperately plagued with crime.

We are not here tonight just to complain that the Democratic majority in the Congress refused to move on the President's crime package. We are here to complain that the Democratic majority in the House refuses to move to deal with the most pressing problem facing the people of America, the thing that is destroying our children, the thing that is destroying the community in its most constructive sense. I just want to say, because I do not think it can be said too often, if we cannot bring those bills forward, we cannot argue the case for treatment campuses. We cannot argue the case for civil commitment and for those other treatment assists that are contained in this new legislation.

With that, I would like to yield, with great pleasure, to my colleague from Rhode Island, one of the outstanding new Member of Congress.

Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman very much.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentlewoman from Connecticut for her very articulate words here this evening and for her efforts

as a leader in dealing with the issue of crime and drugs and for coordinating this special hour.

I would also like to commend my colleagues on the Republican side of the House who have agreed to spend the time, the necessary time this evening, to deal with this important issue.

You do not have to be a Rhodes Scholar to figure out that crime is the No. 1 issue in this country. As this diagram points out, which was at the table, the crime clock, one violent crime is committed in this country every 20 seconds. In my State, every poll which I have seen, crime and drugs are the No. 1 issue.

Today, while we were here trying to pass laws, in one of my cities, five larcenies occurred with arrests. In another city there was an arrest on a police officer based on an assault. In a third city, two stolen cars and arrests. Crime is unfortunately taking over our cities. It is becoming a way of life for too many people, and there is an inextricable link between crime and drugs.

As we stand here tonight talking about crime and drugs, I expect on the eve before the flag amendment is discussed tomorrow, we are going to hear the majority party say that this issue ought not to be discussed, the amendment on the flag, because we have too many important issues to discuss.

Let it be recorded that the Republican Party is willing to discuss those other issues as well as the flag amendment, and let it be recorded that we do not control the agenda but that the Democratic majority controls it, and that the Republican minority, hopefully someday the majority, would in fact spend the night to bring this issue to the forefront.

The gentlewoman has discussed treatment, and nothing is more important as I view how we are going to approach drugs than the treatment process. We can deal with the interdiction of drugs. We can deal with the prosecution of drugs. But until we really begin to get serious about dealing with treatment and prevention of drugs, we are not going to decrease the demand in this country.

Very recently the Harvard School of Public Health conducted an exhaustive study of Rhode Island to determine what was the extent of drugs use and abuse in the State and how were we dealing with the treatment. I would like to discuss some of those very important conclusions which were arrived at, because I think they are an example of what is occurring in this country.

We have about 1 million people in our State. This study found that 82,000 residents had either used or abused drugs, nonmedical drugs, within the last year, about 8 percent of our population. Over 25 percent of our adolescents had used or abused, and these are controlled drugs, during the past year. These are the teenagers,

1875 Eye Street, NW, Suite 540  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
202 785-9888

90 OCT 2 A9: 58



**FAX COVER SHEET**

TO: Peggy Dooley

LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: Jeanne Connelly

LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: 10/1

TIME: 4:00

No. of pages 2 (including cover sheet)

(If all pages are not received, please call 202-785-9888 or Chamcon 358-7485)

NEWS from...

21st District  
Texas



# Congressman Lamar Smith

CONTACT: Juli R. Branson, Communications Director  
O: 202-225-4236 H: 202-547-8823 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

## STATIONERY DONATION NECESSARY MORALE BOOSTER

WASHINGTON (Sept. 14, 1990) -- Congressman Lamar Smith and Jeanne Connelly of Champion International Corp. announced today that the paper company will be donating ~~300,000~~ sheets of **500,000** Champion bond stationery -- or ~~4,000~~ pounds of paper.  
**6,000**

"The whole idea started with a phone call," Smith said.

"A San Antonio woman called Thursday, Sept. 6, concerned that her son, who is stationed in Saudi Arabia, did not know when he would be able to write her again.

"The constituent received a letter from her son in Saudi Arabia which explained that he had to borrow the sheet of paper he was writing on. He told her paper was more scarce than water. Furthermore, the constituent's son explained that he did not know when he would write again, because he did not know where he could find more paper.

"After hearing this, I checked with the Department of Defense concerning paper. Because stationery is not a life sustaining critical material, this was extremely low on the list of priorities.

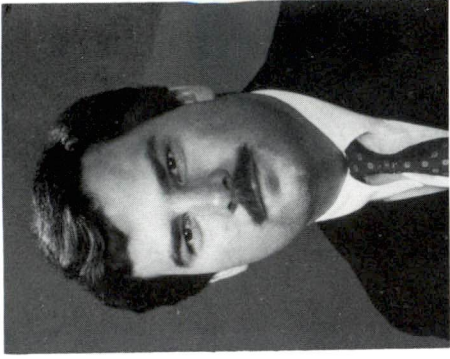
"The Army stated that all soldiers are given a sundry kit which includes a pen and pencil and writing supplies. The supplies, however, were not meant to last through an extended engagement.

"The Department of the Air Force further explained that some soldiers were having to use stationary taken from Saudi Arabian hotels to write home.

"Due to the extraordinary situations in the Middle East and the need to keep up the morale of both our overseas soldiers and their families at home, the paper donation seemed the logical step to ensure that these critical links of communication were not broken."

"I am running for Governor because Connecticut needs — and deserves — forceful leadership."

"A decade of public service has prepared me well for this challenge. With your help and support, we will win this election. Together, we will bring the people of Connecticut new ideas that make sense for the 1990's."



**Connecticut needs John Rowland.**

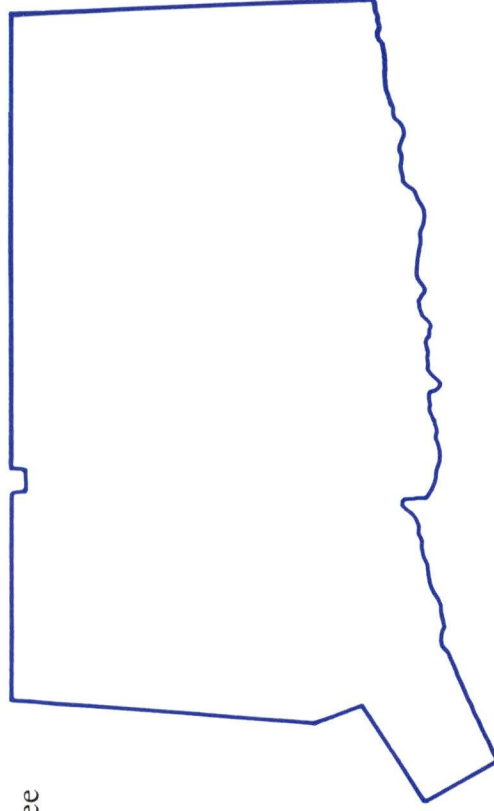
**ROWLAND**  
**GOVERNOR**

Paid for by Rowland Governor Committee, Alan Cicchetti, Treasurer

## JOHN G. ROWLAND

- *Elected to the 99th Congress, 1984; re-elected to the 100th and 101st Congresses*
- *Elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives, 1980; re-elected in 1982*
- *Member Veteran's Affairs Committee*
- *House Republican Leadership Task Force on Drugs; Steering Committee Task Force on Education*
- *Member House Armed Services Committee*
- *Director, American Cancer Society*
- *Ambassadors of St. Mary's Hospital, Waterbury*
- *Veterans of Foreign Wars, Distinguished Service Award*
- *Watchdogs of the Treasury, Inc. Tax Payer Protection Award*
- *National Sierra Club "Clean Air Champion" Award*

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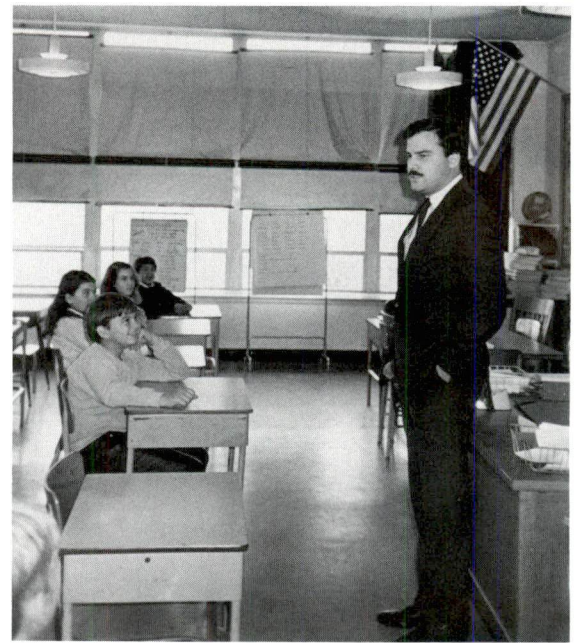
**Connecticut needs new leadership.**

## Connecticut is at a crossroads.

If the policies of the past and the people behind those policies continue to govern our state in the 1990's, our children will not enjoy the fine quality of life that we have worked so hard to bring to Connecticut.

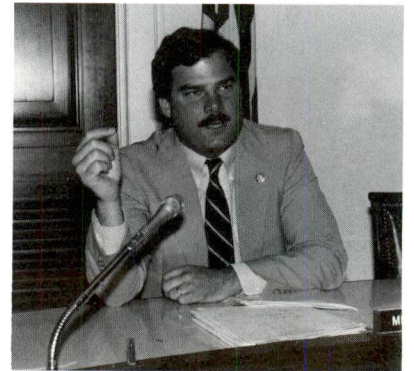
Continuing the failed policies of the past will not serve our children tomorrow. Connecticut needs a "clean-sweep"; wholesale reform of state government from top to bottom.

It's time for change. It's time for a new generation of leadership to lead Connecticut into the 1990's. It's time to elect John Rowland as our next Governor.



## Connecticut needs an activist.

We need an activist who will take ideas and make them reality. John Rowland doesn't *watch* things happen, he *makes* them happen. It's time Connecticut had a Governor who is more than a spectator... a Governor who rolls up his sleeves and gets the job done right.



## Connecticut needs experience.

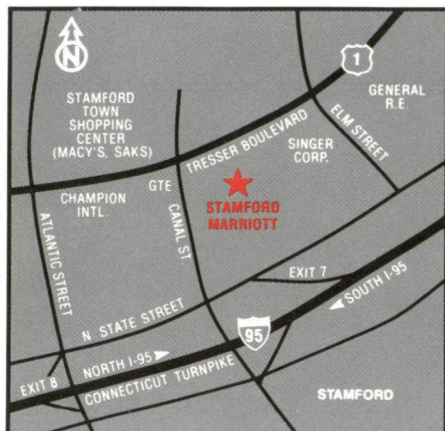
John Rowland has more than 10 years experience as a State Legislator and a Congressman. Whether fighting for us in Hartford or in Washington, we've always been able to count on John. He knows *what* needs to be done to solve the tough problems facing Connecticut. More importantly, he knows *how* to do it.

## Connecticut needs someone who shares our values.

John Rowland represents the traditions of hard work, honesty and family that have made Connecticut great. Family has a special meaning to John, and the love for his family has played a big role in his candidacy. You see, John wants to be Governor so that he can help make a great Connecticut even better... for his family and for your family, too. As Governor, John will fight to protect our taxpayers, protect our environment, and protect our families and neighborhoods from crime.



The Rowlands: John, Debi, Kirsten, Robert John, and Julianne.



### GENERAL INFORMATION

**STAMFORD MARRIOTT:** 2 Stamford Forum, Stamford, Connecticut 06901 (203) 357-9555

**LOCATION:** Driving North, I-95, Exit 8—South I-95, Exit 8, Downtown Stamford, Amtrak or Metro—North, Stamford Station.

**507 ROOMS:** Individual climate control, AM/FM radio, color TV, phone with message alert, Concierge Level, cable service and in-room pay movies.

**MEETING FACILITIES:** Two Ballrooms provide 12,200 square feet of space that can be divided into 11 sections, 7 executive conference rooms 600 square feet each, plus 7 hospitality suites with wet bar.

**RESTAURANTS/LOUNGES:** *LG's Restaurant* serves beef and seafood specialties. *Le Carrousel* offers elegant dining with a view. *Forum Lounge* features entertainment and dancing. *LG's Lounge* for a relaxing cocktail.

**RECREATION FACILITIES:** Health Club, indoor and outdoor swimming pool, whirlpool, sauna, game room, 2 racquetball courts, rooftop jogging track.

**SERVICES:** Airport transportation, laundry service, room service, safety deposit boxes, physician on call, valet service, free parking for 500 cars.

**SPECIAL PLANS:** Family Plan. Escape Weekend, Jai Alai Weekend (in-season) and Honeymoon Plans.

For details, rates and reservations, call direct: (203) 357-9555, call your Travel Professional, or call toll free from anywhere in the U.S. and Canada: 800-228-9290.



# STAMFORD Marriott



## Discover a Satisfying Relationship

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Less than an hour from Manhattan, right off I-95 and steps from the commuter rail station, we offer you comfort and convenience like no one else can.

Come, relax in plush rooms featuring color TV with free cable service, in-room pay movies and more. Experience our luxurious Concierge Level with private lounge, personalized service and upgraded amenities. And room service is just as close as your phone.

What's more, Stamford's only indoor/outdoor pool is just outside your door. There's an adjoining deck for sunning. Two racquetball courts. Sauna, whirlpool, and weight room. Plus, a rooftop jogging track for exercise with a view.

Nearby, you can enjoy a game of golf, tennis or a sail on Long Island Sound. There's a shopping mall across the street. A dinner theatre within minutes. And Jai Alai only a half-hour away.

For your convenience, there's lots of free indoor parking. Regularly scheduled airport transportation. And a staff of professionals to assist you at every turn.

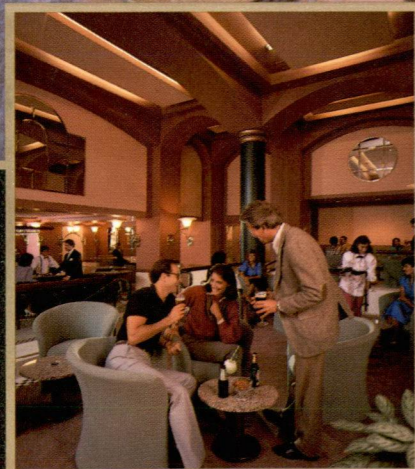


STAMFORD **Marriott**®

Two Stamford Forum, Stamford, Connecticut 06901

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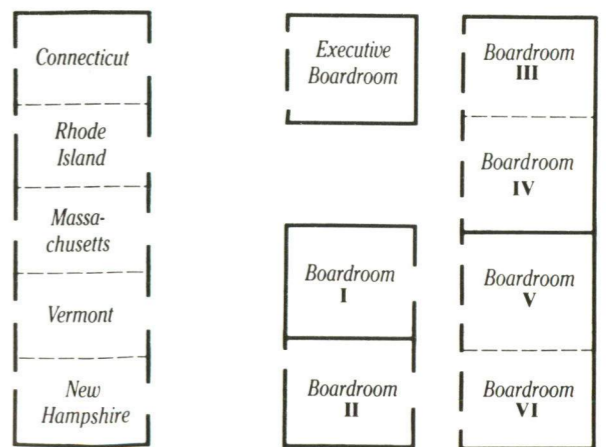
to the stunning  
or, you're whisked up  
here lunch and dinner  
are gorgeous views.  
seafood and other  
a handsome setting.  
e Forum is a natural,  
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groundings of LG's  
a quiet nightcap.  
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Meeting and Banquet Facilities

	DIMENSIONS	BANQUET	RECEPTION	THEATRE	SCHOOL ROOM	CONFERENCE	U-SHAPE
<b>GRAND BALLROOM</b>	150 ft. x 60 ft. x 13 ft. 9000 sq. ft.	900	1200	1000	640	N/A	N/A
<b>Salons ABC (each)</b>	22 ft. x 20 ft. 440 sq. ft.	40	40	30	20	18	15
<b>Salons DE (each)</b>	32 ft. x 60 ft. 1920 sq. ft.	180	250	200	100	N/A	N/A
<b>Salon F</b>	64 ft. x 60 ft. 3840 sq. ft.	360	500	400	200	N/A	N/A
<b>NEW ENGLAND SUITES</b>	110 ft. x 29 ft. x 9 ft. 3204 sq. ft.	270	400	275	210	N/A	N/A
<b>New Hampshire, Connecticut</b>	23 ft. x 29 ft. 667 sq. ft.	50	65	75	40	22	26
<b>Vermont, Mass., Rhode Island</b>	21.5 ft. x 29 ft. 623 sq. ft.	50	65	55	40	22	26
<b>Boardrooms # I, II</b>	29 ft. x 23 ft. 667 sq. ft.	50	60	60	40	22	26
<b>Boardrooms # III, VI</b>	24 ft. x 24 ft. 576 sq. ft.	40	50	50	30	22	26
<b>Boardrooms # IV, V</b>	27 ft. x 24 ft. 648 sq. ft.	50	60	60	40	22	26
<b>Executive Boardroom</b>	24 ft. x 19 ft. 456 sq. ft.	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	N/A
<b>Hospitality Suites (7) with Wet Bar</b>	700 sq. ft. each						

Lobby Level Grand Ballroom



# Connecticut First!

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It's time for a new generation of leadership in Connecticut.

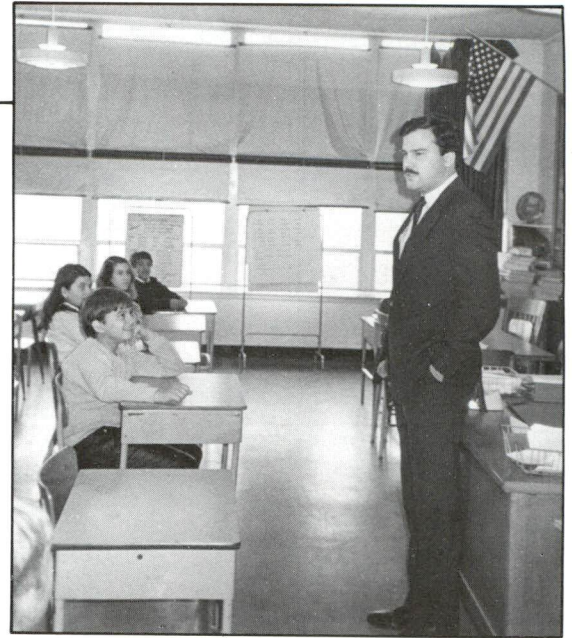
If the politics and policies of the past are continued, our children will not enjoy the quality of life we have worked so hard to bring to Connecticut.

We need to put Connecticut First!

We need fresh, innovative leadership to restore Connecticut's prominence.

John Rowland will provide that leadership!

It's time for change. It's time for a new generation of leadership. It's time for John Rowland!



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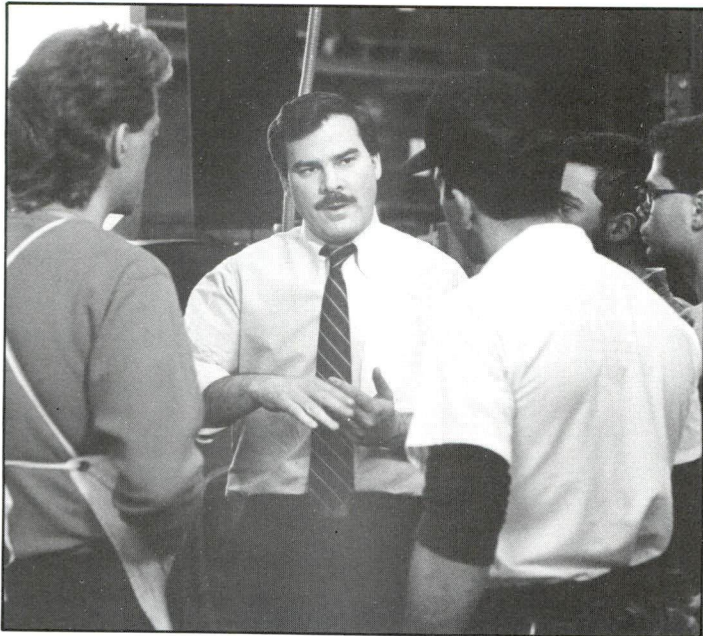
## Taxpayers First!

Connecticut's economic future is in jeopardy because of the oppressive taxes caused by the Democrats in Hartford.

Connecticut needs to get off the tax and spend roller-coaster that has led to billion-dollar tax increases and annual deficits.

John Rowland will work to reduce excessive taxes and restore fiscal integrity to state government.

As a Congressman, John Rowland won awards for holding down government spending. As Governor, John Rowland will streamline government and hold down spending — that means no tax increases, and NO STATE INCOME TAX!



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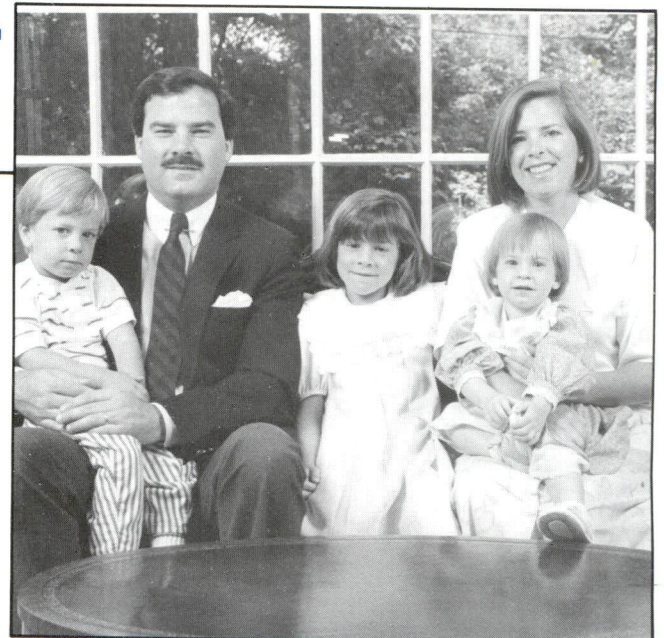
## Connecticut needs a leader who shares our values!

Connecticut needs a leader who will represent our values in Hartford.

Hard work — honesty — and family are values that have made Connecticut great. These are values that John Rowland believes in.

John Rowland wants to be Governor to protect our families from oppressive taxes, to protect our environment from destruction, and to protect our neighborhoods and families from crime.

John Rowland wants to make Connecticut proud again!



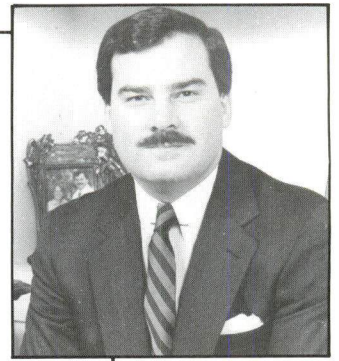
Dear Friend,

Connecticut faces a key challenge as we enter the 1990's — how to end the fiscal crisis of the state and lead it back to fiscal prosperity.

Some politicians believe a state income tax is the answer — I DO NOT!

As Governor, I'll put taxpayers first and fight for reasonable, responsible state budgets — with no new taxes — and that means NO INCOME TAX!

*John G. Rowland*



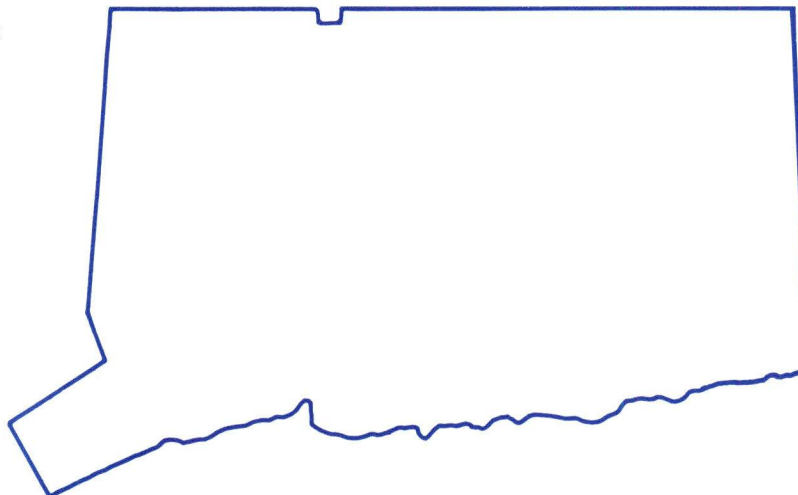
## John Rowland — Taking Charge of Connecticut's Future!

**ROWLAND**  
GOVERNOR

- Member, United States Congress 1984 - present
- House Armed Services Committee
- Veteran's Affairs Committee
- Select Committee on Intelligence
- House Republican Task Force on Drugs
- Connecticut House of Representatives 1980 - 84 73rd Assembly District
- Distinguished Service Award Veterans of Foreign Wars
- Taxpayer Protection Award Watchdogs of the Treasury, Inc.
- "Clean Air Champion" Award National Sierra Club
- Married to Deborah Nabhan, 1982 3 children, — Kirsten, Robert John, Julianne
- Manager, Connecticut Small Business
- Lifelong Resident of Connecticut

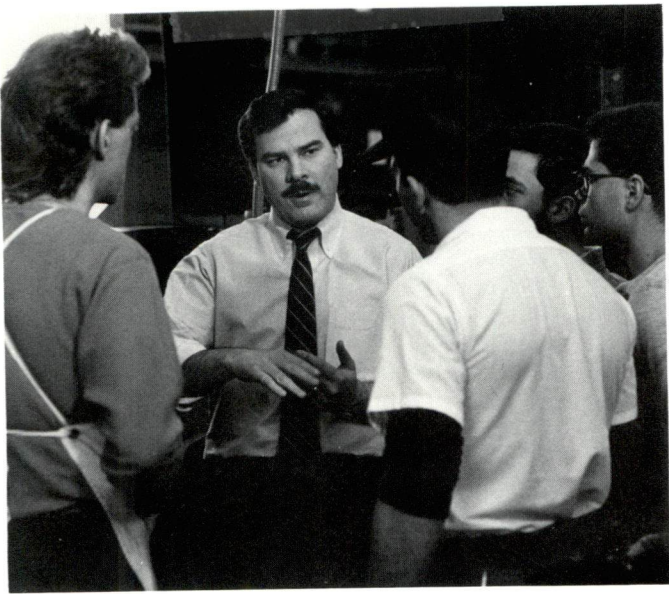
Paid for by Rowland Governor Committee, Alan Cicchetti, Treasurer

Rowland Governor Committee  
P.O. Box 1990-R  
Waterbury, CT 06722



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Waterbury, CT

## John Rowland — Putting Connecticut's Needs First!



- JOHN ROWLAND will **veto** a **state income tax**.
- JOHN ROWLAND will wage a **real** war on drugs by enacting the **death penalty** for drug kingpins.
- JOHN ROWLAND will implement a comprehensive plan to **reduce state spending**.
- JOHN ROWLAND will fight to return traditional **family values** to Connecticut.

VOTE REPUBLICAN

**ROWLAND**  
GOVERNOR

Paid for by Rowland Governor Committee, Alan Cicchetti, Treasurer

be there?

we own differences -  
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I think J. R. would  
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The utmost  
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he & I differ.

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what we  
I think is right  
I am pleased this passed...

be lot interests for Amer.

V.F.W. Post 6933 in Darien, Connecticut has permission from DOD to adopt a line unit of the 197th Infantry Brigade, stationed in Saudi Arabia.

Idea started by Robert Hornlein, who remembers receiving care packages from home during his tour of duty in Vietnam. Jimmy Sparrow, another member of the post who is running the day-to-day operations of the drive, also served in Vietnam, and remembers receiving a package full of cotton socks, cookies, and Christmas decorations.

They want the U.S. soldiers to know the people from home are behind them right from the start.

Items received run the gamut from 850 tubes of sun-block from a donor who wishes to remain anonymous, to people who stop in on their way home from the grocery store with a shopping bag full of soap, razors, and playing cards.

Clairol Corp. has donated all kinds of shampoo. 4th and 5th grade kids in nearby schools are writing letters. Senior citizens are putting together sewing kits -- with the needles already threaded.

pd -- FOR CONNECTICUT:

can we get background on political exploits of Rowland's grandfather -- Controller for Waterbury?

when was Bush last in CT? 188

Mary Franks - John Rowland is

Sherwood Rowland son Sherwood also  
elected Comptroller by 33 votes  
Dem, corrupt

Waterbury Repub - feasting does.  
1940 won Pulitzer Prize, for revealing  
out munic cars

Mayor T. Frank Hayes - he + asst. had  
stolen \$3 m in  
late 30's  
Lt Gov

d. in 1939  
never even saw indictments

# ROWLAND

## GOVERNOR

Date 9/20/90

To: Peggy Dooley

From: Jack Goldberg

Number of Pages including cover: 2

Comments:

P.O. BOX 1990-R • WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT 06722 • (203) 753-1990

Paid For By Rowland Governor Committee, Alan J. Cicchetti, Treasurer

SEP 20 '90 17:07 ROWLAND FOR GOVERNOR



P.I.

Airman First Class Gregory C. Vale  
226 Abby Road  
South Windsor, Connecticut 06074  
age 28

Wife: Sara Rogers Vale

Son: Chadwick Rogers Vale - age 3

Parents: David D. Vale - guidance counselor Timothy Edwards  
Middle School, South Windsor, CT Alice S. Vale - 4th grade  
teacher, Orchard Hill Elementary School, South Windsor, CT

Brother: Jason D. Vale age 21

Sister: Trisha A. Vale age 25

- Born and raised in South Windsor.
- Attended South Windsor Schools and graduated from South Windsor High School in 1980
- Attended University of Connecticut
- Member of the Connecticut Air National Guard - worked on the permanent detail for four years prior to joining the United States Air Force in 1989.
- Attached to the 388th Tactical Fighter Wing out of Hill Air Force Base, Utah. Named Airman of the Month prior to being sent overseas.
- Jet Fuel Specialist
- We do not have exact information as to his location in Operation Desert Shield
- Wife and son are still at Hill Air Force Base

## Key Votes

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

## Election Results

1988 general	Dan Schaefer (R)	136,487	(63%)	(\$636,204)
	Martha M. Ezzard (D)	77,158	(36%)	(\$489,303)
1988 primary	Dan Schaefer (R), unopposed			
1986 general	Dan Schaefer (R)	104,359	(65%)	(\$125,435)
	Chuck Norris (D)	53,834	(34%)	

## CONNECTICUT

Through most of its history Connecticut—stony, chilly, out of the way, with no great city, no great natural resources—has been one of the richest of states. Half a century ago it had the nation's highest incomes behind bustling New York and tiny Delaware; in the late 1980s it was behind only Alaska. In 1831 Alexis de Tocqueville was struck by how this spot on the map gave America "the clock-peddler, the schoolmaster, and the senator. The first gives you time, the second tells you what to do with it, and the third makes your law and civilization." Connecticut was already almost 200 years old then, a crotchety, Federalist backwater; but it was also a cradle of civilization and hive of ingenuity that had placed its peculiar imprint on American civilization. The stony hills rising from the shores of Long Island Sound, the fast-flowing brooks and occasional meadows along the Connecticut River furnished only timber, water power, and rocky farmland—none of the advantages supposedly needed for economic growth.

But Connecticut had something else: this has always been a state of tinkers and innovators, a place whose people—from the stern Congregational Yankees of the 17th century to the ethnic melange of today—have worked with vast ingenuity and unusual precision. Connecticut has produced Eli Whitney's rifle made of interchangeable components and his cotton gin; the brass fabrication business and hats made of felt; it invented vulcanized rubber; it has produced combs, cigars, clocks, silk thread, pins, matches, furniture; it has companies like Colt Industries and United Technologies, to the point that this small state has one of the largest shares of Pentagon spending; and it has Perkin Elmer, the high tech company that makes the machines that make semiconductor chips with lines no wider than a micron, one millionth of a meter. The industries here from time to time decline and are replaced by something else. And thanks to its ingenuity, Connecticut has always generated plenty of capital to export, in private placements and through the nation's largest insurance companies, long headquartered in Hartford, and it has enjoyed high incomes—with per capita incomes in 1988 the highest in the nation at \$22,761, 33% above the average.

Connecticut's politics has been a struggle between the conservative tendencies fostered by its economic success and the more liberal proclivities which stem from its ethnic history. For most of the 20th century, politics has been an arena in which ethnic conflicts and rivalries were played out. Once the state was populated almost entirely by the kind of "Connecticut Yankees" celebrated by Mark Twain. If you drive around the state today, you still see towns with saltbox colonial houses, tourist attraction whaling ships, and low green mountains; and you can still talk

to old Yankees with slightly dry New England accents (though not nearly as distinctive as in Massachusetts).

But Yankees are no longer the majority in Connecticut, and haven't been for years. In the 19th century, Connecticut's Yankees, more ornery and parochial than those in other parts of New England, were the last voters loyal to the Federalists and the Whigs; they were loyal enough to the Republicans who succeeded them to make Connecticut one of the few states to vote for Herbert Hoover in 1932. But in the years that followed, Connecticut became more Democratic—even as it grew more affluent. For in 1932, when a majority of the state's adults were Protestant, a majority of its children were Catholic. The Democrats' success was accelerated by the skill of John Bailey, Democratic State Chairman from 1946 to 1975. He was a master legislative strategist and ticket-balancer, and Connecticut's strong party and straight ticket voting traditions enabled him to exercise more clout than he could have in Massachusetts or New York. Bailey had a brilliant sense of timing: he endorsed, early, the state's first Jewish governor, Abraham Ribicoff, in 1954, and the nation's first Catholic president, John Kennedy. Bailey and his Democrats also gave the state honest and thrifty government: Connecticut does not have a state income tax nor a big bureaucracy like those of its neighbors.

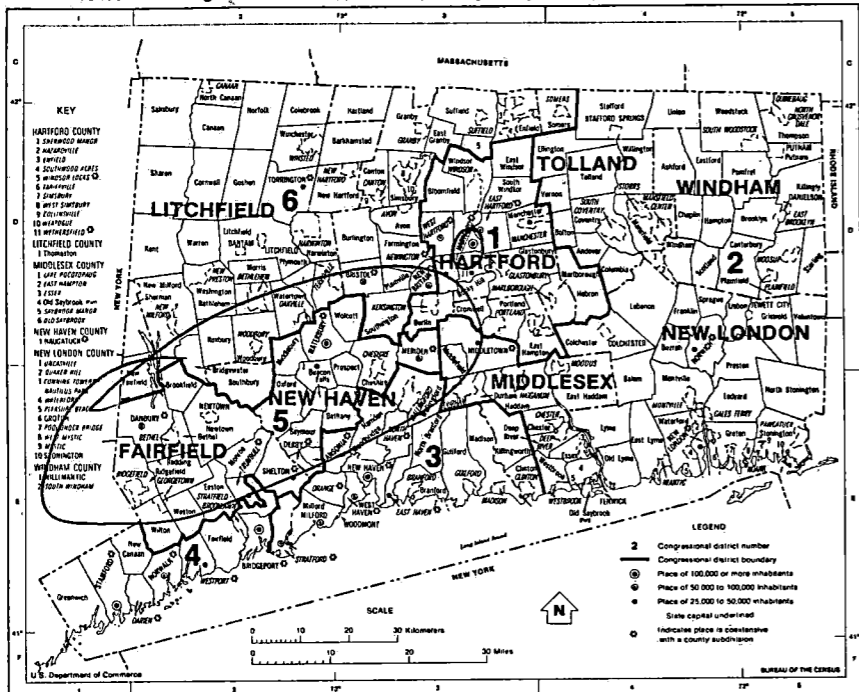
Connecticut had, throughout the Democratic ascendancy, a vital Republican Party, a strong enough organization to have generated a couple of Republican national chairmen. It elected senators in the 1950s (including George Bush's father), and it swept the board when the Democrats were split on the Vietnam war and cultural issues in 1970. In the 1980s Connecticut has tipped first one way and then another. It has voted Republican in the last five Presidential elections, in all but 1988 by solid margins. It has tilted heavily to Republican congressmen in some years (1972, 1980, 1984) but toward Democrats in others (1982, 1986). It threw out a Democratic majority in the legislature in 1984 and then threw out the Republican majority in 1986.

Meanwhile Connecticut has had Democratic governors for all but four of the last 30 years, and has two Democratic senators now. But they came to office by different routes, and can expect serious Republican competition.

In the 1980s Connecticut's economy has been growing faster than the nation's, and one reason is the defense industry. Defense contractors have been prominent in Connecticut since World War II and now more so than ever. Connecticut's unemployment rates have been among the lowest in the country in the 1980s, and it would be hard for one living here to ignore the connection between defense work and economic recovery. Yet Connecticut's Democrats in Congress, and even more so former Republican Senator Lowell Weicker, have opposed major defense programs and Reagan foreign policy initiatives even as they continue to lobby, with some embarrassment, for local companies' defense contracts. It's a situation that refutes any Marxist notion of the economic determination of politics, and seems unsustainable over the long run.

**Governor.** Connecticut has a governor, William O'Neill, with a traditional Democratic background—and a longer time at the top than anyone expected. A bar owner in the town of East Hampton on the lower Connecticut River, he got active in local Democratic politics in the 1950s when he returned from the Air Force. In 1966 he was elected to the legislature—not a difficult feat since Connecticut's lower house has many seats, and a district is about the size of a neighborhood. He got his current job less for his leadership ability than for his loyalty. Governor Ella Grasso made him chairman of the state Democratic Party when John Bailey died, and when her lieutenant governor ran against her in the 1978 primary, she chose the faithful O'Neill as his successor. When Grasso resigned in late 1980 just before her death, O'Neill became Governor. O'Neill has won the job in his own right now twice, and both times against opposition that initially looked formidable. In 1982 he withstood a primary challenge from state legislative leader Ernest Abate and then won with only 53% against Republican legislator Lewis Rome in

CONNECTICUT — Congressional Districts, Counties, County Subdivisions (Towns), and Places — (6 Districts)



Congressional districts established October 28, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

the general election. In 1986 at the state convention he did better, holding challenger Toby Moffett—a onetime Nader raider and four-term congressman—to less than the 20% he needed to get on the ballot (Moffett is now a local TV anchor); and then beating Republican Julie Belaga, a Weicker ally, in the general election by a 58%-41% margin. O'Neill has now served about as long as John Dempsey, who took Abraham Ribicoff's place when he became HEW secretary in 1961, and has done so without John Bailey at his side. It helped that for years the state's booming economy boosted revenues and painlessly produced surpluses; in 1988, he had a harder time balancing the budget, and by early 1989 the state was experiencing considerable budget shortfalls after double-digit state spending increases during the boom years of the mid-1980s. Will O'Neill run again? Many expect him to, although he says it will depend on his health. If he doesn't, Democratic House members Bruce Morrison and Barbara Kennelly are touted as likely possibilities, while their GOP colleague John Rowland may also run. Other Republican possibilities include state senate and house minority leaders Reginald Smith and Robert Jaekle, as well as businessman Joel Schiavone.

**Senators.** Connecticut now has two Democratic Senators who have crossed political paths during their careers. Christopher Dodd's father, Senator Thomas Dodd, was notably more conservative on cultural and foreign issues than other Connecticut Democrats; the current Senator Dodd has made his name as an opponent of efforts to oust Communist-backed forces in

Central America and as a backer of programs to accommodate Americans' changing family lifestyles. Joseph Lieberman started off as a liberal reformer, beating the incumbent state Senate majority leader in a primary in 1970; but he won his seat in 1988 by running slightly but noticeably to the right of Republican Lowell Weicker on cultural issues like school prayer and foreign policy.

Dodd has had an easier political rise and wields greater national power. He was a Watergate baby, first elected to Congress in 1974; in 1980, when Senator Abraham Ribicoff retired, he faced down Toby Moffett and got the Democratic nomination uncontested. He easily beat his Republican opponent, former New York Senator James Buckley. His name and family reputation helped (though his father was censured in 1967 for misuse of campaign funds); so did his pleasant demeanor and lack of overall enthusiasm for the Buckley brand of conservatism in the Buckleys' home state.

In the Senate Dodd immediately set to work on foreign policy. He had served in Latin America in the Peace Corps, and he seems to sympathize with the complaints of many Latin critics of U.S. policy. He has consistently worked against U.S. aid to and involvement with what he sees as repressive right-wing forces in the area. On El Salvador, he pushed the measure barring economic aid unless the President certified progress in human rights, and then opposed the certifications when Reagan made them. The decline of right-wing death squad activity and the election of President Jose Napoleon Duarte for a time seemed to prove Dodd's fears unfounded, but those things might not have happened without Dodd's pressure, and the death squads may be revived with the uncertainty which will follow Duarte's departure.

On Nicaragua Dodd is the lead spokesman in the Senate against aid to the contras, and has visited often with the Sandinista leaders. In 1987 he was part of a congressional delegation sent to observe the talks on the Arias plan, which he has strongly supported. He has been outspoken in his criticism of the contras, but has had little to say about human rights violations by the Sandinistas. On Central America generally, he seems more concerned about Vietnam-type involvement by the United States on the side of what he considers unprogressive forces than he does with human rights violations or aggression by Salvadoran guerrillas or the Sandinista government. On other Latin issues, he has demurred at using U.S. power heavily, arguing against decertifying Mexico for aid because of its lax drug enforcement and arguing that any action against Panama's Noriega should be multilateral.

Domestically, his first cause is his ABC child care bill. Supported by the AFL-CIO and Children's Defense Fund, the legislation would put \$2.5 billion into child care, setting federal standards for child-staff ratios, classroom size, and caregiver training. It would make ineligible for federal grants and voucher assistance most of the churches that provide currently one-third of day care, and it wouldn't cover neighbors and relatives who take care of children. The aim is to institutionalize pre-kindergarten day care on a national basis, and to create a corps of caregivers in the image of the teaching profession, complete with postgraduate training and union representation. To do that for all children would of course cost much more than \$2.5 billion; Dodd is interested now in making a start, and has modified his plan to meet various criticisms. Dodd's other great cause is parental leave; he has a bill which would require businesses to grant unpaid leave to new parents.

In March of 1989 Dodd was one of three Democratic Senators who voted for the nomination of John Tower as Secretary of Defense. Twenty-two years earlier, Tower was one of two Republicans dissenting on a 92-5 vote to censure Thomas Dodd.

Dodd has proved exceedingly popular in Connecticut in 1980 and 1986. He won his second term against a weak opponent with an impressive 65% of the vote. He has also taken a hand in presidential politics. He was the one senator supporting Gary Hart in 1984, giving him conspicuous support in the Connecticut primary which he carried handily and nominating him in San Francisco.

Joseph Lieberman came to the Senate in 1988 by beating one of the most original and most bumptious of American politicians, Lowell Weicker. A Republican who more or less stumbled into the Senate in 1970—as a young conservative he won a three-way race with only 42%—Weicker became a liberal force more from personality than ideas. Tall and imposing, aggressive and irritable, impassioned and self-righteous, he gloried in taking on forlorn causes and fighting them to the end. On the Senate Watergate Committee he was the one Republican aggressively going after Richard Nixon; on the Senate floor he relished fighting Jesse Helms on school prayer and abortion; in the Appropriations Committee he fought for money for the handicapped and AIDS victims. And with considerable success: he funneled lots of money into those programs and shot down lots of Helms's amendments. In the process he made political allies and enemies: allies like feminists and the state AFL-CIO, which endorsed him in 1988, and enemies like the Buckleys, a bunch of whom puckishly endorsed Lieberman that year. Liberal Republicans of Weicker's stripe used to be unbeatable, and many still are, winning many Democrats' and all Republicans' votes. But Weicker's self-righteousness irritated too many Republicans, while the fact that his fervor was directed mostly to cultural rather than economic issues left nonplussed many traditional Democrats who are themselves conservative on cultural issues.

Enter Joseph Lieberman, as well positioned as any Democrat these days to take advantage of Weicker's weaknesses. Lieberman started off the decade disastrously, losing a 3d District House race in 1980; two years later he was elected state attorney general. In that job he daringly sued the big insurance companies and issued a ruling forcing the resignation of a close friend of Governor O'Neill. He is a Democrat appreciative of the traditions of his party—he is the author of a 1966 biography of John Bailey which succeeds in being revealing and admiring at the same time—and of the tradition-minded views of many Democrats of ethnic stock. The son of a Stamford liquor store owner, he is an Orthodox Jew who observes the Sabbath so rigorously that he declined to appear at the convention that nominated him because it was held on Saturday. On some cultural and foreign issues he is more conservative than Weicker: he favors the death penalty and a moment of silence (but not prayer) in schools; he backed the invasion of Grenada and the bombing of Libya and strongly opposes Fidel Castro.

Weicker's slogan was "Nobody's man but yours," but Lieberman's ads showed a cartoon bear emitting *GRRRRRRs* and *ZZZZZZs* when irritated or sleeping. The bear ads seemed to click, not just because they were funny, but because they accurately described Weicker's strengths and weaknesses. Polls all along had shown about half the voters ready to vote against Weicker, by mid-October Lieberman was running even in the *Hartford Courant* poll, and on election day he won a dead heat. The contest cut across party lines, as many Democrats backed Weicker and many Republicans Lieberman. Lieberman ran especially strong, compared to the Democratic national ticket, in the industrialized area around Waterbury and the Naugatuck Valley and in the towns around his home in New Haven. Weicker ran ahead of his ticket in central city Hartford and heavily Jewish Bloomfield, in the college town of Storrs, and in the New York expatriate part of rural Litchfield County.

In the Senate Lieberman is likely to be more of a team player in his party than Weicker was in his—he could hardly be less so—and in his first moment in the spotlight joined most Democrats in opposing John Tower. With seats on the Environment and Public Works and the Governmental Affairs Committees, he is likely to focus on environmental issues. An interesting question: will his example as a Democrat winning in a Northeastern state with somewhat conservative cultural and foreign policy views move his colleagues to give such positions more serious consideration than they have during most of the 1980s?

**Presidential politics.** In the final days of the 1960 campaign, John Kennedy was scheduled to finish his day with a rally in Waterbury. He was far behind schedule (in those days when rallies weren't all staged before 6:30 so as to be on the TV news), but a crowd of 100,000 waited up past midnight to cheer him wildly. It was the clearest example of the enthusiasm Kennedy aroused in

the Catholic voters of the Northeast, and of John Bailey's shrewdness in endorsing him early. In 1988 Waterbury voted against a son of immigrants and for George Herbert Walker Bush. While the Democrats have been carrying statewide elections in the 1980s, they seem to have lost the knack for carrying Connecticut in presidential races. The state went Democratic in the close elections of 1960 and 1968, but Republican in the close elections of 1976 and 1988. One reason is that the culturally liberal views of national Democrats have not kept in the party's ranks all the Catholics (or their descendants) who were so enthusiastically for the party of the Kennedys in the 1960s. Another is that the mistrust of technology national Democrats have portrayed—in their attacks on SDI and the space program—resonates negatively with many of Connecticut's technical and high-tech workers, the modern equivalents of the tinkers of the 19th century.

The top of the ticket matters less to Connecticut politicians than it used to, because voters in 1986 by a 50.4%–49.6% margin outlawed the straight-party levers which for years dominated Connecticut politics. Straight-ticket voting was once required in Connecticut: until 1965 you had to pull one party's lever to activate the machine, and only then could fiddle with the levers down below to split your ticket. So the party with the winning presidential or gubernatorial candidate tended to sweep the state. Even in the early 1980s there wasn't much ticket-splitting here. But in 1988 there seemed to be lots of Bush-Lieberman and Dukakis-Weicker voters.

As for primaries, here you find a vestige of Connecticut's old machines: registration on both sides is low, because the machines used conventions rather than primaries for nominating statewide and congressional candidates, and didn't encourage uncontrollables to vote in what primaries there were. This has been changing only slowly: there have been statewide primaries, but not all that many, since 1970, and the 1986 Supreme Court case opened up the Republican primary to Independents. But only 241,000 Democrats and 103,000 Republicans voted in the 1988 Presidential primaries—turnout levels that approximate those of the Iowa caucuses, in a state that cast 1.4 million general election votes. The winners in the Connecticut primaries, incidentally, were Michael Dukakis and George Bush.

Congressional districting. The boundaries of Connecticut's six congressional districts received only marginal adjustments for the 1980s, and will probably not be much changed for the 1990s.

**The People:** Est. Pop. 1988: 3,241,000; Pop. 1980: 3,107,576, up 4.3% 1980–88 and 2.5% 1970–80; 1.32% of U.S. total, 28th largest. 16% with 1–3 yrs. col., 21% with 4+ yrs. col.; 8% below poverty level. Single ancestry: 11% Italian, 7% English, 6% Irish, 5% Polish, 3% French, German, 1% Russian, Portuguese, Swedish, Hungarian, Scottish, Greek. Households (1980): 74% family, 38% with children, 61% married couples; 36.1% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$203; median house value: \$67,400. Voting age pop. (1980): 2,284,657; 6% Black, 3% Spanish origin, 1% Asian origin. Registered voters (1988): 1,612,971; 648,483 D (40%), 429,904 R (27%), 534,595 unaffiliated and minor parties (33%).

**1988 Share of Federal Tax Burden:** 17,979,000,000; 2.03% of U.S. total, 15th largest.

**1988 Share of Federal Expenditures**

	Total	Non-Defense	Defense
Total Expend	\$13,770m (1.56%)	\$8,272m (1.26%)	\$5,842m (2.56%)
St./Lcl Grants	1,542m (1.35%)	1,542m (1.35%)	0m (0.03%)
Salary/Wages	1,142m (0.85%)	673m (1.00%)	470m (1.00%)
Pymnts to Indiv	5,215m (1.27%)	5,094m (1.30%)	121m (0.65%)
Procurement	5,250m (2.78%)	344m (0.74%)	5,250m (2.78%)
Research/Other	621m (1.66%)	620m (1.67%)	1m (1.67%)

**Political Lineup:** Governor, William A. O'Neill (D); Lt. Gov., Joseph J. Fauliso (D); Secy. of State, Julia H. Tashjian (D); Atty. Gen., Clarine Riddle (D); Treasurer, Francisco L. Borges (D); Comptroller, J. Edward Caldwell (D). State Senate, 36 (23 D and 13 R); State House of Representatives, 151 (88 D and 63 R). Senators, Christopher J. Dodd (D) and Joseph I. Lieberman (D). Representatives, 6 (3 D and 3 R).

1988 Presidential Vote

Bush (R) .....	750,241	(52%)
Dukakis (D) .....	676,584	(47%)

1988 Democratic Presidential Primary

Dukakis .....	140,291	(58%)
Jackson .....	68,372	(28%)
Gore .....	18,501	(8%)
Hart .....	5,761	(2%)
Simon .....	3,140	(1%)
Babbitt .....	2,370	(1%)

1984 Presidential Vote

Reagan (R) .....	890,877	(61%)
Mondale (D) .....	569,597	(39%)

1988 Republican Presidential Primary

Bush .....	73,501	(71%)
Dole .....	21,005	(20%)
Kemp .....	3,281	(3%)
Robertson .....	3,191	(3%)

GOVERNOR

Gov. William A. O'Neill (D)



Assumed office 1980, term expires Jan. 1991; b. Aug. 11, 1930, Hartford; home, East Hampton; New Britain Teacher's Col., U. of Hartford; Roman Catholic; married (Natalie).

Career: USAF, Korea; Dem. East Hampton Town Cmtee., 1954-80; CT House of Reps., 1966-78; Chmn., CT Dem. Central Cmtee., 1975-78; Lt. Gov. of CT, 1978-80.

Office: State Capitol, 210 Capitol Ave., Hartford 06106, 203-566-4840.

Election Results

1986 gen.	William A. O'Neill (D) .....	575,638	(58%)
	Julie D. Belaga (R) .....	408,489	(41%)
1986 prim.	William A. O'Neill (D), nominated by convention		
1982 gen.	William A. O'Neill (D) .....	578,264	(53%)
	Lewis B. Rome (R) .....	497,773	(46%)

SENATORS

Sen. Christopher J. Dodd (D)



Elected 1980, seat up 1992; b. May 27, 1944, Willimantic; home, East Haddam; Providence Col., B.A. 1966, U. of Louisville, J.D. 1972; Roman Catholic; divorced.

Career: Peace Corps, Dominican Republic, 1966-68; Army Reserve, 1969-75; Atty., 1972-74; U.S. House of Reps., 1974-80.

Offices: 444 RSOB 20510, 202-224-2823. Also 100 Great Meadow Rd., Wheathersfield 06109, 203-240-3470.

Committees: *Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs* (4th of 12 D). Subcommittees: Housing and Urban Affairs; Securities (Chairman). *Budget* (12th of 13 D). *Foreign Relations* (5th of 10 D). Subcommittees: East Asian and Pacific Affairs; International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment; Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs (Chairman). *Labor and Human Resources* (5th of 9 D). Subcommittees: Aging; Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism (Chairman); Education, Arts, and Humanities. *Rules and Administration* (8th of 9 D).

ities. *Rules and Administration* (8th of 9 D).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	85	63	94	100	60	8	8	10	36	19
1987	65	—	95	75	—	0	—	—	13	27

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS			
Economic	86%	—	0%	58%	—	41%
Social	71%	—	27%	60%	—	39%
Foreign	70%	—	25%	81%	—	0%

Key Votes

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

Election Results

1986 general	Christopher J. Dodd (D) .....	632,695	(65%)	(\$2,276,764)
	Roger W. Eddy (R) .....	340,438	(35%)	(\$183,632)
1986 primary	Christopher J. Dodd (D), nominated by convention			
1980 general	Christopher J. Dodd (D) .....	763,969	(56%)	(\$1,403,672)
	James L. Buckley (R) .....	581,884	(43%)	(\$1,652,672)

Sen. Joseph I. Lieberman (D)



Elected 1988, seat up 1994; b. Feb. 24, 1942, Stamford; home, New Haven; Yale, B.A. 1964, LL.B. 1967; Jewish; married (Hadassah).

Career: CT Senate, 1970-80, Major. Ldr., 1974-80; CT Atty. Gen., 1983-88.

Offices: 502 HSOB 20510, 202-224-4041. Also 1 Commercial Plaza, 21st fl., Hartford 06103, 203-240-3566.

Committees: *Environment and Public Works* (9th of 9 D). Subcommittees: Environmental Protection; Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development; Water Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure. *Governmental Affairs* (8th of 8 D). Subcommittees: General Services, Federalism and the District of Columbia; Oversight of Government Management; Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. *Small Business* (10th of 10 D). Subcommittees: Competition and Antitrust Enforcement; Export Expansion; Government Contracting and Paperwork Reduction.

Group Ratings and Key Votes: Newly Elected

Election Results

1988 general	Joseph I. Lieberman (D) .....	688,499	(50%)	(\$2,570,779)
	Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R) .....	678,454	(49%)	(\$2,609,902)
1988 primary	Joseph I. Lieberman (D), nominated by convention			
1982 general	Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R) .....	545,987	(50%)	(\$2,306,615)
	Anthony Toby Moffett (D) .....	499,146	(46%)	(\$1,368,147)

**FIRST DISTRICT**

Before the War of 1812, Hartford was one of Connecticut's seaports; vessels could sail down the Connecticut River from its wharves straight to foreign ports. Jefferson's Embargo and the war stopped that trade, and the marine insurers who had gathered in the little Connecticut town turned to writing fire insurance policies: from this beginning sprung some of America's great insurance companies. As they were growing, Yankee tinkers were producing new products—the Colt revolver in the 1850s, for example—and Hartford was on its way to being what it clearly became by 1940, Connecticut's first city, the center of its largest urban area, the state capital, and its economic capital as well. Since then, Hartford has continued to grow; it is the center of one of the nation's leading defense contractors, United Technologies, which produces a large percentage of the world's jet engines in the Pratt and Whitney plant in East Hartford. State government also provides Hartford with a stable employment base, though not a large one in thrifty Connecticut.

Politically metropolitan Hartford, which is, give or take a few suburbs, coterminous with Connecticut's 1st Congressional District, is the most Democratic part of Connecticut, not because of any industrial proletariat but because of its ethnic makeup. Hartford has proportionately one of the nation's largest Jewish communities; it also has many Irish, Italian, and French Canadian Catholics, and it has a fair number of blacks, including the city's present mayor Carrie Saxon Perry. Most of the original immigrants' grandchildren have moved out of the central city and into its hilly suburbs, but enough of them retain Democratic voting habits to make this white-collar, high-skill urban area one of the most Democratic in the country. Strengthening that allegiance was John Bailey, longtime state (1946-75) and national (1961-68) Democratic chairman, an old-fashioned political boss who had a career free of scandal and who promoted a raft of first-class candidates.

Fittingly, the House member from the 1st District today is Democrat Barbara Kennelly, who was known when she started off in politics as Bailey's daughter and former state Speaker James Kennelly's wife. But since she first won the seat in a 1982 special election, she has made a reputation of her own. First, she won a seat on the Ways and Means Committee in 1983, over the opposition of Chairman Dan Rostenkowski; Ways and Means's jurisdiction over taxes is vital to the insurance industry. Next, she was the chief House sponsor of the 1984 law to use the federal tax system to enforce child support payments. For years everyone was reluctant to use the IRS to enforce these state laws, and many legislators probably did not think non-paying ex-husbands were doing anything all that reprehensible. By focusing hard on the issue, and by coming up with a workable plan, Kennelly and the other members of the Women's Legislative Caucus who worked on this issue were able to turn around opinion on both counts. On the 1986 tax reform bill, Kennelly concentrated on getting a high deduction for single heads of household and saving the historic preservation and rehabilitation tax credit. She worked hard also on the 1988 welfare reform bill, first to protect or strengthen the child support provisions, but also to take off the cap on the dependent care tax credit.

And then there are the Hartford issues. Kennelly looked after the tax treatment of the ball bearing industry; she also looked after United Technologies; most important, she fought hard to save the single-premium insurance policies from what the insurance companies consider overtaxation. This was a tough fight, and she beat Rostenkowski in committee on it—which did not increase his warmth, but may have increased his respect, for her.

By inheritance and temperament, Kennelly is a team player Democrat. She was a booster of Geraldine Ferraro for Vice President in 1984 and nominated her in San Francisco; she was given a seat on the House Intelligence Committee in 1987. In the 1st District she has proved a strong vote-getter indeed, winning in 1986 and 1988 with more than 70%. She is mentioned as a

possible candidate for governor in 1990, but only if William O'Neill retires: she is not the person to challenge an incumbent of her own party, but she has shown that she can both work with colleagues and take command, so it would not be a surprise to see her run—and win.

**The People:** Est. Pop. 1986: 523,900, up 1.5% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 516,232, dn. 1.7% 1970-80. Households (1980): 71% family, 36% with children, 56% married couples; 42.2% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$205; median house value: \$65,700. Voting age pop. (1980): 383,559; 10% Black, 5% Spanish origin, 1% Asian origin.

**1988 Presidential Vote**

Dukakis (D).....	133,867	(55%)
Bush (R).....	106,890	(44%)

**Rep. Barbara B. Kennelly (D)**



Elected 1982; b. July 10, 1936, Hartford; home, Hartford; Trinity Col. (Washington, D.C.), B.A. 1958, Trinity Col. (Hartford, CT), M.A. 1971; Roman Catholic; married (James).

**Career:** Vice Chmn., Hartford Comm. on Aging, 1971-75; Hartford Crt. of Common Cncl., 1975-79; CT Secy. of State, 1979-82.

**Offices:** 204 CHOB 20515, 202-225-2265. Also One Corporate Center, Hartford 06103, 203-240-3120.

**Committees:** *Ways and Means* (18th of 23 D). Subcommittees: Human Resources; Select Revenue Measures. *Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence* (8th of 12 D). Subcommittees: Legislative; Oversight and Evaluation.

**Group Ratings**

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	90	83	90	73	75	8	16	10	36	13
1987	84	—	89	86	—	0	—	—	21	7

**National Journal Ratings**

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	67%	— 30%	73%	— 0%
Social	83%	— 15%	78%	— 0%
Foreign	60%	— 37%	76%	— 19%

**Key Votes**

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

**Election Results**

1988 general	Barbara B. Kennelly (D).....	176,463	(77%)	(\$471,530)
	Mario Robles, Jr. (R).....	51,985	(23%)	(\$11,520)
1988 primary	Barbara B. Kennelly (D), nominated by convention			
1986 general	Barbara B. Kennelly (D).....	128,930	(74%)	(\$388,045)
	Herschel A. Klein (R).....	44,122	(25%)	(\$6,705)

**SECOND DISTRICT**

The hilly, wooded land of eastern Connecticut, with its Yankee villages and high-income havens like Old Saybrook and Old Lyme, doesn't look it, but it's one of the nation's high-tech industrial areas. New London and Norwich were among the 13 colonies' leading workshops and ports, and in the 19th century factories sprang up there and in the little villages on fast-flowing Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers that provided waterpower. None of these became a metropolis—they have about the population New York did in 1790—and a sandbar across the mouth of the Connecticut River kept a big port from establishing itself there. But these towns kept their technical ingenuity and know-how and today, in a time when more Americans are moving out into the countryside, many are thriving. They also house big, high-risk, high-tech operations. The part of eastern Connecticut that makes up the state's 2d Congressional District has four nuclear power plants, the largest number in any area of similar population in the U.S. In Groton, across the Thames River from New London, is General Dynamics's Electric Boat Company, the major producer of the nuclear submarines which do so much to maintain nuclear stability—and which are also expensive and difficult to build.

The Nutmeg State landscape may look colonial or early industrial; the people are more often descended from the immigrants of 1840–1924 than from the Yankees who lived here during the Revolution. For many years, the balance of mostly Protestant Yankees and mostly Catholic immigrants produced a lively two-party politics here. Over the last 25 years the 2d District has been represented by both Republicans and Democrats, although none has actually lost an election: they usually have run for other offices. Most recently Christopher Dodd, after representing the 2d District for six years, became well enough known on Hartford and New Haven television to be elected senator in 1980.

The current congressman, Sam Gejdenson, says he wants to stay in the House. He worked hard to get there, beating the son of former Governor John Dempsey in his first primary and then beating Republican Tony Guglielmo in the Reagan year of 1980, though he started off little known and his name (*gay-den-son*) was often mispronounced. But he had other assets: an ability to organize a campaign, an instinctive feel for communicating issues to voters, a wry sense of humor, and the willingness to campaign hard personally. He has displayed all these in elections since, plus the ability to raise vast sums of money. Gejdenson won with only 56% in 1982 and sagged to 54% in 1984, when the straight-party lever hurt him. But in 1986 he won 67% against highly-touted but poorly-financed former FBI official Francis Mullen. For 1988, the straight-ticket lever was abolished, and Michael Dukakis almost carried the district anyway; Gejdenson won 63% against a spirited but underfinanced challenger.

Gejdenson has one of the more liberal records in the House, and his success at making this a safe district is a good illustration of how liberal Democrats stay in control. The son of survivors of the Holocaust, he is one of those talented Democratic politicians who came of age during the Vietnam war and whose attitudes were shaped then. He serves on the Foreign Affairs Committee, where he has been a leading opponent of aid to the Nicaraguan contras, taking on Administration spokesmen in televised debates. He is a critic as well of many weapons systems, opposing the MX, the B-1, and Trident II, though he adds that he supports Trident I, the Stealth bomber, and Minuteman. Furthermore, he stresses that he works hard to keep work coming into Electric Boat, and he talked with union and management officials there when workers went out on strike. He argued for stronger anti-drug laws (though he opposes the death penalty), and he is one of Congress's most vocal supporters of vast increases in the budget of the Coast Guard (whose academy is in New London). He serves also on the Interior Committee, where he has emerged as one of the leading critics of the nuclear power industry. He opposes, however, some measures to keep nuclear power plants out elsewhere: he wants other areas to share the problems

he thinks eastern Connecticut's four nuclear plants pose. He works hard on local issues, returning to the district often and handling matters from loans to Connecticut flood victims to settling Indian land claims; he has proposed a Quinebaug River heritage corridor to urge landowners to limit development.

Gejdenson seems as happy where he is as most of his constituents seem happy to keep him there. He has declined to switch to Armed Services, and has not renewed his unsuccessful bid in 1984 to get on Appropriations; he now chairs a Foreign Affairs subcommittee. He promises never to run for Senator or governor. For all his strong views on issues, he seems to many constituents "just a farm boy who spends his week in Washington," and he made a point of announcing for reelection in 1988 on his parents' dairy farm.

**The People:** Est. Pop. 1986: 539,200, up 4.0% 1980–86; Pop. 1980: 518,244, up 6.4% 1970–80. Households (1980): 74% family, 40% with children, 63% married couples; 35.2% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$202; median house value: \$56,800. Voting age pop. (1980): 378,132; 3% Black, 1% Spanish origin, 1% Asian origin.

**1988 Presidential Vote:** Bush (R) ..... 119,947 (50%)  
Dukakis (D) ..... 115,813 (49%)

**Rep. Samuel Gejdenson (D)**



Elected 1980; b. May 20, 1948, Eschwege, Germany; home, Bozrah; Mitchell Col., A.S. 1966, U. of CT, B.A. 1970; Jewish; married (Karen).

**Career:** CT House of Reps., 1974–78; Legis. Liaison to Gov. of CT, 1979–80.

**Offices:** 1410 LHOB 20515, 202-225-2076. Also P.O. Box 2000, Norwich 06360, 203-886-0139; and 94 Court St., Middletown 06457, 203-346-1123.

**Committees:** *Foreign Affairs* (9th of 28 D). Subcommittees: International Economic Policy and Trade (Chairman); Western Hemisphere Affairs. *House Administration* (10th of 13 D). Subcommittee: Accounts. *Interior and Insular Affairs* (11th of 26 D). Subcommittees: Energy and the Environment; Water, Power and Offshore Energy Resources; General Oversight and Investigations.

**Group Ratings**

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	95	91	95	91	75	0	8	0	29	7
1987	92	—	96	93	—	0	—	—	20	5

**National Journal Ratings**

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	71%	— 23%	73%	— 0%
Social	86%	— 0%	73%	— 22%
Foreign	77%	— 21%	81%	— 0%

**Key Votes**

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

**Election Results**

1988 general	Samuel Gejdenson (D) .....	143,326	(64%)	(\$727,919)
	Glenn Carberry (R) .....	81,965	(36%)	(\$246,903)
1988 primary	Samuel Gejdenson (D), nominated by convention			
1986 general	Samuel Gejdenson (D) .....	109,229	(67%)	(\$987,167)
	Bud Mullen (R) .....	52,869	(33%)	(\$145,336)

**THIRD DISTRICT**

Once the capital and largest city of Connecticut, best known as the home of Yale, New Haven is really an industrial town, the place where Eli Whitney first mass-produced rifles—the forerunner of Connecticut's big defense industry. It is a town where tinkerers mass-produced clocks, locks, hardware, and toys in the 19th century and which still, despite the departure of the Winchester rifle company, shows signs of its factory town past. Politically, New Haven is the center of Connecticut's 3d Congressional District. You can still see the remains of New Haven's turn-of-the-century factories, but the children of the Irish, Italian, and Polish immigrants have long since spread out from their old neighborhoods of frame houses, huddled within walking distance of the factories, to the close-in suburbs and beyond.

For years New Haven politics centered on ethnic rivalries: the Irish became Democrats because the Yankee Republicans would have nothing to do with them; the Italians became Republicans because the Democratic Party was controlled by the Irish. (In all this Yale played little part: for all its national reputation, it has a small enrollment and, except for a few blocks near campus, New Haven is not really a college town.) But over time, as second- and third-generation Americans got educated, found good jobs, and raised their families in the suburbs, ethnic identity and ethnic jealousies came to matter less, and cultural attitudes more. New Haven's Yankees were staunch Republicans—cannons boomed out over the Green in 1860 when Lincoln was elected—and the Democratic loyalties of its Catholics were strongest when Kennedy was elected in 1960. In the years since, the conservative cultural attitudes that are strong in so many factory towns have become the determinant of political attitudes here. The city of New Haven, depopulated by urban renewal and the flight to the suburbs, is heavily Democratic, but the New Haven area and the 3d District have not voted for a Democrat for President since 1964.

The congressman from the 3d is a Democrat, however, and his success helps make clear why his party still controls the House. Bruce Morrison came to New Haven to go to law school and stayed to work in and run the legal services program. In 1982, fed up with the Reagan revolution, he decided to run for Congress; an outsider, with a WASP name in a district represented for 30 years by men named DeNardis, Giaimo, and Cretella, unconnected to the local pols, Morrison built an organization, raised \$300,000, and ran some truly clever ads (the 3d, served primarily by two Connecticut TV stations, permits unusually spirited and specific campaigning, with plenty of charges and countercharges on TV). In the primary he beat the president of the board of aldermen and in the general incumbent Lawrence DeNardis, who had won the district in 1980 by beating Joseph Lieberman, now U.S. Senator. In the years since, in this Republican-leaning district, Morrison has simultaneously made a distinctive liberal record in the House and made the 3d District a safe seat.

In the House he has not been much of a gladhander and he is not afraid to make waves; he tried three times to get a seat on the Budget Committee, and lost each time, and in December 1988 lost a bid for a seat on Appropriations. But he has used his seat on Banking to advantage, voting against Fernand St Germain and in favor of keeping banks out of stock underwriting, and he has championed the interests of the insurance companies. He is interested in Third World

debt, and has suggested an international agency to buy it up from the banks (presumably at some discount) and then repackage it and sell it elsewhere; he takes the common sense position that banks should lose something when they make bad loans. In the middle 1980s he led fights to freeze various parts of the budget. But he does seek more money to build public housing—one of the few members with real faith in that program—and he has resisted efforts to let tenants buy housing projects (lest they cut the wages of the projects' union-represented employees).

Morrison is not afraid of the L-word, arguing that "things that have been supported by liberal political leaders over the last half-century have built middle-class America." He casts lonely votes against measures like banning dial-a-porn calls on free speech grounds and opposes capital punishment. On foreign policy he is a vehement opponent of aid to the Nicaraguan contras, and in early 1987 he was arguing that Congress should think about whether Ronald Reagan should be impeached. In some quarters these views might get him in trouble, but among House Democrats they help. When Judiciary Committee Democrats voted Romano Mazzoli out of the chair of the immigration subcommittee by a 16-5 vote in 1989, they promptly installed Morrison.

How does he win at home? In 1982 Morrison won by stressing economic issues, by attacking trickle-down Reaganomics and charging DeNardis with voting to weaken Social Security. As the economy recovered, he has used the advantages of office to stay in office. He has raised vast sums from PACs and other contributors. He works the district hard, staying in touch with local businessmen even as he supports greater regulations on business, and helping out local defense contractors even as he supports cutbacks in the Pentagon budget. Against his political smarts and energy, the hapless Republicans who ran against him in 1986 and 1988 had no chance, and it hardly seems likely that this active and creative legislator will be seriously challenged in the future.

**The People:** Est. Pop. 1986: 527,900, up 1.8% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 518,677, up 1.6% 1970-80. Households (1980): 73% family, 36% with children, 59% married couples; 37.0% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$212; median house value: \$65,400. Voting age pop. (1980): 387,740; 9% Black, 2% Spanish origin, 1% Asian origin.

<b>1988 Presidential Vote:</b>	Bush (R) .....	119,329	(50%)
	Dukakis (D) .....	117,432	(49%)

**Rep. Bruce A. Morrison (D)**



Elected 1982; b. Oct. 8, 1944, New York, NY; home, Hamden; MA Institute of Technology, S.B. 1965, U. of IL, M.S. 1970, Yale U., J.D. 1973; Lutheran; married (Jane).

**Career:** New Haven Legal Assistance Assn., Staff atty., 1973-74, Managing atty., 1974-76, Exec. Dir., 1976-81.

**Offices:** 330 CHOB 20515, 202-225-3661. Also 85 Church St., New Haven 06510, 203-773-2325.

**Committees:** *Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs* (14th of 31 D). Subcommittees: Housing and Community Development; Policy Research and Insurance; International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy. *District of Columbia* (7th of 8 D). *Judiciary* (13th of 21 D). Subcommittees: Administrative Law and Governmental Relations; Immigration, Refugees and International Law (Chairman). *Veteran's Affairs* (17th of 21). Subcommittee: Hospitals and Health Care. *Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families* (10th of 18 D).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	N TLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	100	91	94	82	100	4	16	0	43	17
1987	92	—	93	86	—	0	—	—	7	13

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	67%	30%	67%	32%
Social	86%	0%	72%	27%
Foreign	79%	16%	81%	0%

Key Votes

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

Election Results

1988 general	Bruce A. Morrison (D)	147,394	(66%)	(\$506,799)
	Gerard B. Patton (R)	74,275	(34%)	(\$116,117)
1988 primary	Bruce A. Morrison (D), nominated by convention			
1986 general	Bruce A. Morrison (D)	114,276	(70%)	(\$567,868)
	Ernest J. Diette, Jr. (R)	49,806	(30%)	(\$14,307)

FOURTH DISTRICT

Each morning at the railroad station in Stamford the expensively dressed commuters getting on the train to New York are outnumbered by the more diverse lot getting off the trains and searching for a bus to take them to the corporate headquarters or the mirror-glassed office park where they work in Connecticut. What was 50 years ago a commuter suburb is now the center of one of the nation's hottest white collar job areas, as corporations flee the high taxes and costs of New York and relocate in airy settings in what once were almost exclusively residential suburbs but now make up one of the booming office centers in the United States.

This is Lower Fairfield County, a string of diverse towns along the New Haven Railroad line just above Long Island Sound. Politically, this was the Republican stronghold in Connecticut for years, one of the most affluent parts of the nation, a land of broad, well-manicured lawns sweeping down to Long Island Sound, of establishment Greenwich and woodsy New Canaan and artsy-craftsy Westport. Today real estate prices are higher—far higher—than ever, as New York's glitzy elite competes for prime property; most of the people who work in the new office buildings can't afford to live nearby. That means that, despite the commercial growth in Stamford and Greenwich and Fairfield, voters here are still oriented to New York, not Connecticut; they watch New York, not New Haven or Hartford, TV stations; they are Yankees, not Red Sox, fans; their political attitudes are shaped by what is happening in the City, not in Connecticut. Hartford is a lot farther away than Grand Central Station, and the major politicians produced by Greenwich—Senator Prescott Bush and his son George, Senator Lowell Weicker—lived very much in the New York orbit.

The 4th Congressional District of Connecticut is made up of the string of towns along the Sound plus the old industrial (but also park-laden) city of Bridgeport. Politics here was once a battle between factory workers and railroad commuters, back in the 1940s when Clare Boothe Luce won the seat and used her platform to denounce Franklin D. Roosevelt. Nowadays there are fewer factory workers and not so many commuters, and politics is more complicated. High-

The People: Est. Pop. 1.  
Households (1980): 74% fa  
median monthly rent: \$230;  
6% Spanish origin, 1% Asian

FIFTH DISTRICT

Connecticut's 5th Congressional District has been making comfortable residents on fabricating. The talent seems to be in the place of the old Yankees, and old products like at the western edge of the district, was once almost no felt but is a major corporate headquarter.

1988 Presidential Vote: Bush (R) ...  
Dukakis (D).

income voters in artsy-craftsy Westport are more liberal on cultural and foreign issues than blue-collar voters in Bridgeport; economic hard times may affect middle-income neighborhoods in Fairfield but not woodsy New Canaan; new rich are always replacing old rich in Greenwich, the Henry Luces and Prescott Bushes (new rich in their time) giving way to the Donald Trumps and the Ivan Lendlis.

The political diversity of this district became apparent in the fight for the seat after the death in May 1987 of Stewart McKinney, the first member of Congress to die of AIDS, a liberal Republican who left his name on an act to help the homeless. The Democratic nominee, legislator Christine Niedermeier, grew up in working-class Bridgeport, and taking conservative stands on cultural issues won 46% against McKinney in 1986; she beat a black state Senator from Bridgeport in the July 1987 primary. The winner of the four-way Republican primary was legislator Christopher Shays, a former aide to Lowell Weicker and Congressman Paul Findley, a bitter critic of Israel. He was outspent by Niedermeier, but she managed to alienate liberals without gaining the trust of conservatives, and Shays won the August special 57%-42%.

Shays seems to be a Republican in the Weicker mode; quieter, perhaps, but still liable to make waves. He went to the length in 1985 of going to jail for three days to protest a corrupt judicial system; he is independent to the point of protest on occasion, and publicly criticized Republican leader Robert Michel when he didn't get the committee assignment he wanted. His record in his first year was arguably the most liberal of House Republicans. Shays won a full term in 1988 with 72%, even carrying Bridgeport, but he was saddened by Weicker's defeat—and Weicker's loss of many ordinarily Republican votes in the 4th suggests that sometimes a Republican can get too independent for his own good.

1988 general  
1988 special  
1988 primary  
Election Results  
1) Homeless \$ also  
2) Gephardt Amdt  
3) Deficit Reduc  
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice  
He was  
again to fire  
He has done  
ans for Vietnam  
ase votes—which  
ne first Connecticut  
e New Right: "school  
against abortion and for  
not lead him to support  
braries who have used drugs

were the Democrats. In early  
Michael Dukakis for vetoing a bill  
nce to the flag, Rowland rose in the  
day. Kenneth Gray, in the chair, ruled  
arty line vote; but Speaker Jim Wright,  
The charge of voting against the Pledge,  
K. This episode kept the Pledge issue on the  
Bush.  
Incumbent William Ratchford off guard, and

Rep. Christopher Shays (R)



Elected Aug. 1987; b. Oct. 18, 1945, Stamford; home, Stamford; Principia Col., B.A. 1968, N.Y.U., M.B.A. 1974, M.P.A. 1978; Protestant; married (Betsi).

**Career:** Peace Corps 1968-70; Aide to Mayor of Trumbull, CT 1971-72; CT House of Reps., 1974-86.

**Offices:** 1531 LHOB 20515, 202-225-5541. Also 10 Middle St., Bridgeport 06604, 203-579-5870; 888 Washington Blvd., Stamford 06901, 203-357-8277; and 125 East Ave., Norwalk 06851, 203-866-6469.

**Committees:** *Government Operations* (9th of 15 R). Subcommittees: Employment and Housing; Legislation and National Security. *Science, Space and Technology* (16th of 19 R). Subcommittees: Natural Resources, Agriculture Research and Environment; Transportation, Aviation and Materials. *Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control* (10th of 12 R).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	90	78	70	82	89	24	58	40	57	39
1987	*	—	78	*	—	67	—	—	40	36

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	35%	— 64%	*	*
Social	73%	— 25%	78%	0%
Foreign	49%	— 51%	*	*

Key Votes

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

Election Results

1988 general	Christopher Shays (R)	147,843	(72%)	(\$372,680)
	Roger Pearson (D)	55,751	(27%)	(\$44,410)
1988 primary	Christopher Shays (R), nominated by convention			
1987 special	Christopher Shays (R)	50,518	(57%)	
	Christine M. Niedermeier (D)	37,293	(42%)	
1986 general	Stewart B. McKinney (R)	77,212	(54%)	(\$534,663)
	Christine M. Niedermeier (D)	66,999	(46%)	(\$305,822)

FIFTH DISTRICT

Connecticut's 5th Congressional District is a slice of the stony hills where for 300 years its residents have been making comfortable livings in a cold land by tinkering, inventing, and precision fabricating. The talent seems to go with the soil: new ethnic groups now live in the place of the old Yankees, and old products that lose their markets are replaced by new. Danbury, at the western edge of the district, was once the nation's leading producer of hats; now it cuts almost no felt but is a major corporate headquarters city. The biggest of these cities, Waterbury,

was until recently the nation's largest producer of brass products and one of its major clockmakers; the last of Waterbury's Big Three brass fabricators shut down in 1985, leaving less than 1,000 workers in a local industry that once employed 20,000 here; but the city is more prosperous than ever, with a low unemployment rate and a high level of satisfaction with the economic policies of the Republican Administration. The towns of the Naugatuck Valley used the river's fast-flowing waters to make things in the 19th century; now they are adapting to the high-tech world of the late 20th.

After the Revolution, this part of Connecticut was Yankee country. Its voters—first Federalists, later Whigs, then Republicans—were men who wanted to stop revolutionaries like Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson from putting into effect their newfangled ideas, even as they themselves, in their factories, were making newfangled machines and products. By the 1940s Yankees were in a political minority, replaced by Democrats who went to Mass, lived in traditional ethnic neighborhoods, supported the New Deal, and revered John F. Kennedy. Now, as ethnic discrimination vanishes and market capitalism (and the Pentagon) produces new and unanticipated prosperity, this part of Connecticut has been moving perceptibly to the right. In the Kennedy and Johnson years the 5th was a solidly Democratic district. By the 1980s, with the Democratic factory towns balanced off by the smaller, still Yankee rural towns and by the wide Republican margins in the high-income woody suburbs of Weston, Wilton, and Ridgefield, it became Republican: in 1988 it gave George Bush a significantly higher percentage than the other Connecticut districts. The 5th District seat changed partisan hands in 1972, 1978, and 1984. But the Republican who holds it now seems likely to continue to do so.

He is John Rowland, still the youngest member of Congress as he was when he was first elected in 1984 at 27, who describes himself as a "Waterbury rat." He is from a political family: his grandfather, as Republican Controller of Waterbury, exposed the Democrats' shenanigans. One year out of college, while working in his father's insurance business, Rowland ran for the legislature and ousted a veteran Democrat; two years later he was a minority whip; two years after that he was in Congress. He speaks in the authentic language of the vast American middle class, eager to get ineligible off the welfare rolls, determined not to deny college loans to students in families with incomes over \$32,500. He is a strongly partisan politician who is also ready to break ranks with his party at almost any time.

That means he has caused trouble in the House for the leadership—of both parties. He was not shy about opposing the administration on Social Security or urging President Reagan to fire Edwin Meese; he signed up to support Claude Pepper's long-term health care bill. He has done some grandstanding on the POW issue, and he has urged more generous programs for Vietnam and other veterans. But he has mostly supported the Administration on defense votes—which probably helped him get on the House Armed Services Committee in 1987, the first Connecticut member there in 18 years. All of this means that Rowland is not a part of the New Right: "school prayer and those issues, I don't get excited about them," he says. He is against abortion and for the Equal Rights Amendment. And his opposition to drug use does not lead him to support absolute "user accountability"; he says he knows too many contemporaries who have used drugs and doesn't favor such a punitive approach.

But the leaders he really irked—and caught off guard—were the Democrats. In early September 1988, after George Bush had been attacking Michael Dukakis for vetoing a bill requiring teachers to lead students in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag, Rowland rose in the House and proposed that the House say the Pledge every day. Kenneth Gray, in the chair, ruled this out of order, and his ruling was sustained on a party line vote; but Speaker Jim Wright, uneasy about leaving his Democrats vulnerable to the charge of voting against the Pledge, announced that the House would say it twice a week. This episode kept the Pledge issue on the TV newscasts for another day—which didn't hurt Bush.

Rowland won the seat in 1984, catching incumbent William Ratchford off guard, and

benefiting from Connecticut's straight-party lever. He held it with 61% in 1986 and 74% against a former Meriden mayor in 1988 ~~running far ahead~~ of Bush. He has stayed in close touch with the district, and may consider running for governor in 1990, or even for senator in 1992 or 1994.

**The People:** Est. Pop. 1986: 546,400, up 5.3% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 518,700, up 8.2% 1970-80. Households (1980): 78% family, 42% with children, 65% married couples; 32.2% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$179; median house value: \$70,200. Voting age pop. (1980): 372,002; 4% Black, 3% Spanish origin.

**1988 Presidential Vote:** Bush (R) ..... 141,664 (58%)  
 Dukakis (D)..... 97,553 (40%)

**Rep. John G. Rowland (R)**



Elected 1984; b. May 24, 1957, Waterbury; home, Waterbury; Villanova U., B.S. 1979, Roman Catholic; married (Deborah).

**Career:** Insur. agent, 1979-84; CT House of Reps., 1980-84.

**Offices:** 329 CHOB 20515, 202-225-3822. Also 135 Grand St., Waterbury 06720, 203-573-1418.

**Committees:** *Armed Services* (14th of 21 R). Subcommittees: Procurement and Military Nuclear Systems; Seapower and Strategic and Critical Metals. *Veterans' Affairs* (9th of 13 R). Subcommittees: Hospitals and Health Care; Housing and Memorial Affairs. *Select Committee on Intelligence* (6th of 7 R). Subcommittee: Legislation.

**Group Ratings**

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	45	61	51	82	63	60	71	100	54	39
1987	28	—	49	36	—	52	—	—	73	56

**National Journal Ratings**

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	34%	—	65%	36% — 63%
Social	49%	—	51%	40% — 59%
Foreign	16%	—	78%	36% — 63%

**Key Votes**

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

**Election Results**

1988 general	John G. Rowland (R) .....	163,729	(74%)	(\$375,660)
	Joseph Marinan, Jr. (D) .....	58,612	(26%)	(\$54,524)
1988 primary	John G. Rowland, Jr. (D), nominated by convention			
1986 general	John G. Rowland (R) .....	98,664	(61%)	(\$425,746)
	Jim Cohen (D) .....	63,371	(39%)	(\$344,285)

**SIXTH DISTRICT**

From the urban corridor alongside the Connecticut River north of Hartford to the tiny Litchfield County towns just north and west of industrial Waterbury and Danbury and Bristol, extends the 6th Congressional District of Connecticut. This is an ethnic hodgepodge. Enfield and Windsor Locks, north of Hartford, are heavily Italian-American; New Britain, not far southwest of Hartford, is heavily Polish-American; the mill towns of Torrington and Winsted, in the clefts of river valleys amid mountains, are a mixture (Winsted is the hometown of Lebanese-American Ralph Nader). Interspersed are the Yankee Republican towns of Litchfield County, whose proud houses bear witness to its prosperity in the Revolutionary era, and whose communities and hidden estates are now sought out by elite New Yorkers. Also here are some high-income suburbs of Hartford like Farmington, home of the famous Miss Porter's School.

The 6th District has produced a series of interesting and successful congressmen, including two governors (Republican Thomas Meskill and Democrat Ella Grasso). The current incumbent, Republican Nancy Johnson, is in that tradition. She has also been an active and creative legislator. On roll calls she has compiled a record midway between standard Republicans and Democrats. But more important are the issues on which she has taken a lead.

The most prominent are child care and welfare reform. She is the lead House sponsor of the Republicans' major child care bill, which would give the states \$250 million in block grants but which, unlike Christopher Dodd's ABC bill, would set up no federal standards. She also has a shorter-term reform, to change the day care tax credit by eliminating it for the highest income taxpayers and giving the \$300 million saved as vouchers to mothers not on welfare but with incomes too low to take advantage of the credit. As part of welfare reform, she would require mothers to enter part-time training when their children are six months, but in return would pay for day care for a year while they are working at jobs that pay up to 150% of the poverty level. The principles behind these ideas are that those closest to the children, not federal authorities, can make the best decisions about child care, and that benefits should be targeted toward the needy and not lavished on the wealthy.

Johnson has also worked on budget issues, working with the 92 Group of liberal Republicans to produce their own budget. She is against further sharp cuts, but would like to hold down spending increases, and she would accept a small tax hike. On military issues, she tends to support the administration, though occasionally dissenting; her toughest vote, she says, was supporting aid to the contras. On cultural issues, she is more liberal, supporting the Equal Rights Amendment and abortion. One pet cause is the bearing industry, which has been losing jobs in Connecticut: with John Spratt of South Carolina she set up a Bearing Caucus. She charges that foreigners have been dumping bearings in the United States, and she persuaded the Pentagon to say it would buy only U.S.-made bearings for eight years. Johnson tried and failed earlier to get on the Armed Services Committee; but in December 1988 she got on the Ways and Means Committee, where she serves with her next-door neighbor (and possible future statewide rival), Democrat Barbara Kennelly.

Johnson, a doctor's wife and a teacher, raised three children and was active in charitable and community affairs before she was elected to the legislature in 1976 from heavily Democratic and industrial New Britain. Here being a woman may have helped, by suggesting that she would be somewhat more compassionate and generous than most Republicans. When 6th District Congressman Toby Moffett ran against Senator Lowell Weicker in 1982, Johnson beat a nuclear freeze organizer for the House seat. Since then she has won by wide margins, against a strong opponent in 1984 and weak ones in 1986 and 1988. She is mentioned as a candidate for governor in 1990, or perhaps as an opponent for one of Connecticut's two Democratic senators in 1992 or 1994. In the meantime she obviously has a safe seat and steady work.

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 540,100, up 4.4% 1980-86; Pop. 1980: 517,146, up 6.4% 1970-80. Households (1980): 77% family, 39% with children, 65% married couples; 30.6% housing units rented; median monthly rent: \$185; median house value: \$63,300. Voting age pop. (1980): 378,872; 2% Black, 2% Spanish origin.

1988 Presidential Vote: Bush (R) ..... 133,709 (53%)  
 Dukakis (D)..... 115,742 (46%)

Rep. Nancy L. Johnson (R)



Elected 1982; b. Jan. 5, 1935, Chicago, IL; home, New Britain; U. of Chicago, 1951-53, Radcliffe Col., B.A. 1957, U. of London, 1957-58; Unitarian; married (Theodore).

Career: Pres., Sheldon Commun. Guidance Clinic; Adjunct Prof., Central CT St. Col.; CT Senate, 1976-82.

Offices: 119 CHOB 20515, 202-225-4476. Also One Grove St., New Britain 06053, 203-223-8412; and 276 Hazard Ave., Enfield 06082, 203-745-5722.

Committees: Ways and Means (13th of 13 R). Subcommittees: Health; Human Resources.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	50	74	54	64	56	56	63	90	69	31
1987	44	—	51	36	—	35	—	—	73	57

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS		1987 LIB — 1987 CONS	
Economic	37%	63%	38%	62%
Social	57%	42%	47%	52%
Foreign	37%	62%	44%	56%

Key Votes

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

Election Results

1988 general	Nancy L. Johnson (R).....	157,020	(66%)	(\$399,370)
	James L. Griffin (D).....	78,814	(33%)	(\$128,853)
1988 primary	Nancy L. Johnson (R), nominated by convention			
1986 general	Nancy L. Johnson (R).....	111,304	(64%)	(\$425,553)
	Paul S. Amenta (D).....	62,133	(36%)	(\$41,840)

DELAWARE

Deep in Delaware's chateau country, the rolling land where mansions sit behind acres of trees, above the cobblestone walls that line the narrow winding roads, is the place where Delaware's wealth creation got started, the site of the gunpowder mill that Eleuthere Irenee du Pont, the practical business-minded son of a dreamy, idealistic French immigrant, built on the banks of Brandywine Creek in 1802. This was the first of the enterprises of the family du Pont, which expanded to become one of America's great munitions and chemical companies, and which made the fortunes of the more than 2,000 of E. I. du Pont's descendants who are alive today.

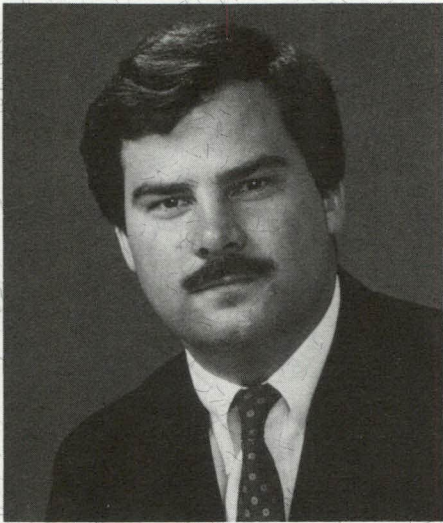
A half century ago the Du Pont company also made Delaware America's richest state, with per capita income level 73% above the national average. Most heavy industry had bypassed Delaware in the early 20th century, moving inland to sites nearer coal and iron ore, and leaving the Du Pont company and the white-collar business of chartering most of the nation's leading corporations to a state that in 1940 had only 266,000 people, most of them clustered in or near Wilmington. In the postwar years, when more factories were built on low-lying coastlands, and as Du Pont prospered, pioneering new synthetics and plastics (rayon, nylon, cellophane, polyethylene, lucite, teflon: "better living through chemistry"), Delaware grew rapidly with new blue- and white-collar workers. Their comfortable but ordinary incomes diluted the impact of the du Ponts' wealth, and today the income levels of the 622,000 Delawareans are just above the national average—but still far ahead of where they were in 1940.

That this tiny territory—just three counties with a population the size of a congressional district—should be a separate state is one of those American anomalies that continually amaze foreigners. Delaware became a separate entity in the 17th century when three counties along the Delaware River split away from William Penn's Pennsylvania over some squabble. For 100 years it managed to stay separate by pitting Anglican London against Quaker Pennsylvania; it stood tough in the Constitutional Convention for equal representation by state; then it rushed and beat Pennsylvania and New Jersey by a few days to become the first state to ratify the Constitution.

Yet the politics of this small state is arguably a microcosm of the nation. Wilmington is an old-fashioned industrial city with distinct Polish, Italian, and black neighborhoods, heavily Democratic but casting only 10% of the state's votes. The two downstate counties, Kent and Sussex, have a southern air about them; they were once segregationist, have always been hawkish, and cast one-third of the state's votes. Most of the voters live in suburban New Castle County, in all manner of suburbs, from the working-class environs around a steel mill to the chateau country. But for all this diversity there is an intimacy to politics here. Most of Delaware is served by Philadelphia TV, so personal campaigning is still important. And the Thursday after the election is "Return Day," when winning and losing candidates—opponents ride in the same car—come back to the downstate town of Georgetown and receive the bipartisan cheers of the voters.

Delaware chooses its small number of national convention delegates by caucus. Thinly attended, the caucuses were won by Jesse Jackson and George Bush in 1988.

Governor. Clearly the most influential governor of Delaware in the last generation has been Pete du Pont (officially Pierre S. du Pont IV). He is friendly and affable, crisply articulate, at ease with all sorts of people. He is also cerebral—arguably the brainiest candidate on the 1988 presidential campaign trail. He brings to politics the analytic skills and willingness to challenge with that received wisdom of a science major, which he was in college. When he was first elected to the House in 1970, he seemed a moderate Republican, opposing the Du Pont company on some environmental laws, for example. But he became convinced that government needed



## WHY YOU SHOULD SUPPORT JOHN ROWLAND FOR GOVERNOR:

- **JOHN ROWLAND HAS GRASSROOTS SUPPORT**

Within days of his formal announcement, over a half-dozen town committees endorsed John, including NEW BRITAIN, MERIDEN, SOUTHLINGTON, WETHERSFIELD, FARMINGTON... and more keep coming each and every day.

- **JOHN ROWLAND IS KNOWN STATEWIDE**

In both published and private polls, JOHN ROWLAND was the only Republican candidate known to a majority of Connecticut voters. This degree of recognition so early in the campaign clearly demonstrates electoral strength.

- **JOHN ROWLAND IS A PROVEN WINNER**

In the politically marginal 5th District, John Rowland has won three elections — the last one by over 105,000 votes in a district with 20,000 more Democrats registered than Republicans. John Rowland has proven time and time again that he can appeal to Democrats and urban voters in large numbers. Without this sort of appeal, no Republican can win.

- **JOHN ROWLAND WILL RUN AN EFFECTIVE CAMPAIGN**

John Rowland has assembled a strong campaign team for his Congressional campaigns. This nucleus is now attracting top talent from across Connecticut and elsewhere in the country to ensure that John's campaign will be the best organized and effective Connecticut has ever seen.

- **JOHN ROWLAND IS GOING TO WIN IN 1990**

Research by both the Rowland campaign and outside sources demonstrate conclusively that a proven, aggressive and popular Republican like John Rowland is a strong alternative to the tired, bloated policies of the past ten years. The people of Connecticut want change — and John Rowland is ready to deliver that change.



JOHN G. ROWLAND  
U.S. CONGRESSMAN  
CONNECTICUT

Dear Friend:

On October 16, 1989, I announced my candidacy for Governor of Connecticut. I made that decision because I could not allow our state to continue the disastrous path that has been charted by the current administration.

The families of Connecticut are demanding new leadership and a new direction from their state government. They deserve a Governor who will take charge and provide clear direction rather than simply react to crisis after crisis.

To position Connecticut for the 1990's, we need aggressive, hands-on leadership that is not afraid to institute policies of wholesale change and reform. We must provide a positive alternative to the neglect and cronyism of the past years.

We need the best and the brightest to alter the direction of our government. The people of our state deserve nothing less. We are committed to attracting good, quality people to our new administration.

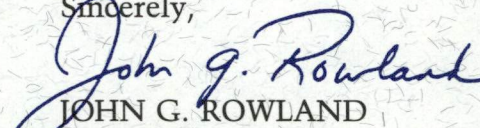
That is exactly what my campaign is all about. The voters across Connecticut are looking for someone who understands their problems and concerns, who has a record of tackling rather than reacting to issues, and who will bring a fresh outlook to our state.

In this packet, I have provided some background on my campaign, my career, and my plans for Connecticut's future. Please take the time to review this material and contact me with any questions or suggestions.

Thank you for your interest in my campaign and in our State. I will be working hard to earn your support because, with your help, we can make Connecticut a model for our nation.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

  
JOHN G. ROWLAND  
Member of Congress

# A PROFILE

John Rowland has spent his career in public service improving the quality of life for Connecticut's families.

In 1980, at age 23, Rowland became the Republican candidate for Waterbury's 73rd District State Representative seat. Although a Republican had not won the district in decades, Rowland was elected and re-elected in 1982 despite strong efforts by the Democratic party to unseat him.

As a state legislator, Rowland fought Governor O'Neill's fiscal and budget policies. He proposed legislation to reform Connecticut's welfare system and investigated illegal hazardous waste dumping in Waterbury. Rowland's leadership capabilities were recognized when he was named House Minority Whip by his Republican colleagues after just one term.

In 1984, Rowland challenged three-term incumbent Democrat Congressman William Ratchford. While many said that it could not be done, Rowland was elected to Congress by a 21,000 vote plurality. His victory margins for Congress increased to 35,000 in 1986 and 105,000 votes in 1988. After serving in the 99th, 100th, and 101st Congresses, The Wall Street Journal has recognized Rowland as being one of the nation's emerging government leaders at the turn of the century.

As Fifth District Congressman, Rowland has emphasized close contact with constituents. He travels home from Washington each weekend attending to the diverse needs of his District which stretches from Waterbury to Wilton.

Rowland's legislative priorities have reflected his concern for Connecticut's interests. He was named to the Armed Services Committee — the first Connecticut member in over 20 years — where he actively promotes the interests of thousands of Connecticut workers in the defense industry. He serves on the Veterans Affairs Committee, where he is recognized as an advocate for Connecticut's 400,000 veterans. He also has been active on a number of environmental issues, fighting both the unneeded Iroquois gas pipeline and New York's attempt to ship nuclear waste through Connecticut.

Rowland has played an important role in formulating new approaches to the war on drugs. He served on the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control as well as the House Republican Anti-Drug Task Force, where he has supported improved law enforcement and drug education efforts.

Rowland has received numerous awards for his pro-taxpayer and pro-environment records in Congress. Among these have been the "Watchdog of the Treasury" award for his efforts against unnecessary government spending, and the Sierra Club's "Clean Air Champion" for his work on behalf of clean air.

John Rowland's sense of value and civic responsibility are derived from his family. The Rowland family has lived in Connecticut for over 100 years and enjoys a 50-year tradition of public service. Rowland's father and grandfather both served as Waterbury's City Comptroller. His grandfather helped uncover massive municipal corruption during the 1930's. The family has operated an insurance firm, which John helped manage prior to entering Congress, for the past four generations.

John Rowland was born and has lived his entire life in Waterbury. He graduated from Holy Cross High School and Villanova University. He lives in Waterbury with his wife Deborah and their three children, Kirsten, Robert John, and Julianne.



# SENIOR CITIZENS

Enormous challenges face the State of Connecticut as our population grows older. The “graying” of our country will require new innovative programs, new ideas, and new strategies for assisting our elderly. Unfortunately, shortsightedness and failure to address the many emerging issues such as convalescent care will be a long-term tragedy! In the final analysis, Connecticut seniors are a resource to be cultivated — not to be ignored.

## THE ROWLAND RECORD

One simple fact should be kept in mind about John Rowland. He is one Republican who routinely has won the support of senior citizens. Active in protecting the Social Security and Medicare programs throughout his tenure in Congress, John Rowland has compiled a solid record on those issues which are of concern to the elderly. He worked closely with the late Congressman Claude Pepper to propose a comprehensive long-term health care plan. He has been a long-time supporter of programs designed to allow our seniors to live in dignity, such as the fight against the Social Security discrimination known as the “notch”.

## THE ROWLAND VISION FOR TOMORROW

The current administration has spent a decade “studying” the issue of health care for our state’s seniors. John Rowland says: “enough studies, enough task forces, it is time for action.” He will work to make home health care programs a reality for seniors throughout the State of Connecticut and will work closely with the federal government to win approval of innovative demonstration projects that have worked in other states.

“I want to tap the expertise, the wisdom, and the lifetime of knowledge that our seniors possess. We will establish programs that will, for instance, enable retired educators to tutor disadvantaged students. We owe much to our seniors, and my Administration will acknowledge this debt of gratitude.”

— John Rowland



# ETHICS AND MANAGEMENT

When it comes to mismanagement and waste, the current state administration belongs in the "Guinness Book of World Records." Commissioners resigned and indicted . . . state contracts channeled to "favored" consultants and lobbyists . . . a quarter of a billion dollars in welfare payments made erroneously . . . missing road equipment and pilfered state property . . . poor budgeting and virtually nonexistent accounting practices . . . wire taps that violate the Constitution . . .

Serious management problems exist in state government today. Even the Democrat-controlled legislature admitted as much when they decided to spend another \$4 million to "study" the state's bureaucracy. We have a suggestion as to how state government can be made more efficient without spending another nickel . . . elect John Rowland as Governor.

## THE ROWLAND RECORD

As State Representative, John Rowland did not hesitate to blow the whistle on mismanagement and waste in state programs. As Congressman, he has carried on this fight and has authored one of the toughest ethics reform proposals ever seen in the nation's capitol calling for an end to "honoraria," restricting privately funded travel, and other reforms.

John Rowland's record has been one of scrutinizing government programs and expenditures. He has not hesitated to propose elimination of government programs that are not working as designed.

## THE ROWLAND VISION FOR TOMORROW

Ten years of public service at both the state and federal level has prepared John Rowland well to lead Connecticut. You lead by setting an example, John Rowland will expect — and demand — the very best from his appointees.

As a start, he will have a new team from top to bottom in state government. Expert managers will be brought in throughout the state government to properly administer its many programs. A new "Code of Ethics" will be devised to assure that favoritism no longer influences the award of state contracts. Above all, state government will once again be open and accessible to the people . . . and will respond to their needs.

"Let me be honest. I look at the Governor's cabinet today and I do not see many people protecting your pocket books . . . many political appointees but few recognized experts. Mismanagement costs money — *your money*. A clean sweep is needed throughout state government, and a clean sweep it will be. The people of Connecticut deserve far better than what they have received from the executive chamber in Hartford the past decade. As Governor, I will see that they are no longer short-changed."

— John Rowland



# EDUCATION

Connecticut's future is directly tied to the education of our young people. The present state administration has failed to address such critical problems as overcrowded classrooms, unsafe inner-city schools, dilapidated facilities, and stagnant achievement test scores. Many employers complain that our high school graduates lack fundamental skills, while at the same time parents scramble to pay the cost of higher education tuition for their children.

## THE ROWLAND RECORD

As any other parent, John Rowland wants our educational system to be the very best it possibly can be. He has a consistent record in Congress of support for education-related programs: everything from "Chapter 1" to "Even Start" (which benefits lower-income disadvantaged children) to higher educational grant programs.

A vigorous opponent of student loan cuts, John Rowland has worked to see that Connecticut's higher educational system receives a fair share of federal aid support.

To stem the growing tide of mediocrity in our educational system, John Rowland has supported the development of increased performance and testing standards within our schools.

Those who know this important issue the best — our state's teachers — have endorsed John Rowland in prior elections precisely because of his strong support for educational programs across the board.

## THE ROWLAND VISION FOR TOMORROW

John Rowland will not stand by and allow our inner-city schools to be unsafe. Nor will he neglect the need for our students to be able to read and write properly. Under a Rowland Administration, local schools and teachers will be encouraged to be innovative and bold as quality educational programs are provided for all our young people.

"Our drop-out rate in Connecticut is much too high. At the same time, we need to do a better job of ensuring that students who graduate from our schools are fully prepared to compete in the job market. We need to improve our institutions of higher learning . . . and make them nationally known for research and excellence."

— John Rowland



# CRIME AND DRUGS

A state prison system that is overcrowded . . . "crack," and other drugs infiltrating our cities, suburbs, and schools . . . an "early release" program that enables these drug dealers to avoid serving their sentences . . . infighting in the state's attorney's office . . . the list goes on and on. The sad fact is that all of these factors have caused the people of Connecticut to lose confidence in the state's criminal justice system.

## THE ROWLAND RECORD

Perhaps no Connecticut official has spent more time talking to school assemblies and young people about the evils of drugs. But John Rowland hasn't just talked about this problem, he has worked hard to provide solutions to the serious drug menace.

As a member of the Select Narcotics Committee, John Rowland helped draft tough anti-drug legislation. As a state legislator and Congressman, he consistently voted for strong measures to deter drunk drivers and assist substance abusers who seek treatment. At the same time, he has been a strong advocate of using the Coast Guard and military to interdict the flow of drugs coming across our borders and supports the death penalty against "drug kingpins."

John Rowland has used his position on the House Armed Services committee to advocate the use of surplus military bases as emergency jails and prisons — which could help Connecticut address its serious overcrowding problem. As State Representative, he was a strong proponent of "merit selection" of judges and of stiff, mandatory minimum sentences for individuals convicted of hand gun crimes.

## THE ROWLAND VISION FOR TOMORROW

John Rowland will increase the level of support and assistance our State's Attorneys require to relentlessly prosecute crime in Connecticut. A top priority will be to alleviate the state's prison overcrowding problem so that criminals are not let back out onto our streets before their sentences are completed. He will appoint the best legal talent to judgeships and will create the post of "Drug Czar" to coordinate the state's anti-drug effort.

"Under my Administration we will bring back the public's confidence in the criminal justice system. I will see to it that our courts work overtime, if necessary, to process cases quickly. Individuals who commit serious crimes will go to prison . . . and they will not be released before the sentence is completed. We will work very closely with the federal government to do everything we possibly can to win the 'war on drugs.'"

— John Rowland



# TRANSPORTATION

“Can’t get there from here” could easily become the state’s new slogan. Poor management, or more accurately, mismanagement, of the state’s multi-billion infrastructure renewal program has turned our transportation system into a nightmare.

The current state administration will leave a legacy of neglect in the field of transportation. Our roads and bridges were allowed to fall apart . . . and it took the Mianus River tragedy before the Governor acted. Then, in typical “mismanagement” style, he attempted to correct years of neglect overnight. The result has been unnecessary and inexcusable delays on virtually every highway in Connecticut.

The state’s Transportation Department has been known more for scandal than for maintaining our roads, bridges, buses, and rail cars. The Motor Vehicle Department is the butt of jokes about inefficiency and flawed license examinations. Our traffic congestion and delays in commuting become worse by the day . . . hurting our economic competitiveness.

## THE ROWLAND RECORD

John Rowland knows Connecticut’s transportation problems first-hand, having served on the Public Works and Transportation Committee. In this capacity, he worked to assure that Connecticut received its fair share of federal funds for highway projects and the Metro-North rail system.

In addition, John Rowland has worked to crack down on drunk drivers as well as supporting programs such as MADD. He opposed higher speed limits on Connecticut’s congested roadways and, as State Representative, consistently supported the removal of tolls.

## THE ROWLAND VISION FOR TOMORROW

John Rowland will bring in a new team to manage the state’s transportation system. Repair projects will continue, but will be better scheduled so that disruption to travel and commuting is kept to a minimum. Other priorities will be to improve commuter rail and bus service as well as to promote the increased use of mass transit.

“I hear complaint after complaint about our transportation system. We can — and will — do a better job of managing it. Above all, we will not allow our roads and bridges to deteriorate as they have in the past.”

— John Rowland



# ENVIRONMENT

600 confined hazardous waste dumps with little state clean-up . . . fifth worst ozone pollution in the nation . . . open space disappearing at a rate of 20,000 acres per year . . . filthy state parks . . . polluted waterways . . . dozens of oil spills annually into our land and water.

This is the present environmental record. It is not one in which we can take pride. What is the state administration's response? Little other than to propose severe budget cuts to their own state Department of Environmental Protection.

## THE ROWLAND RECORD

From fighting the shipment of New York's nuclear waste, to saying "no" to unneeded natural gas pipeline projects which could scar our state's beauty, John Rowland has worked tirelessly to protect Connecticut's environment.

From acid rain legislation to the clean air act, John Rowland's efforts have been recognized by groups such as the Sierra Club — who have called him "a friend of the environment."

John Rowland has long supported initiatives that will help protect Long Island Sound . . . that will effectively track medical wastes . . . and which have resulted in Congress passing the very toughest "Superfund" law possible.

## THE ROWLAND VISION FOR TOMORROW

John Rowland will bring the very best minds together to plan the improvement of Connecticut's environmental quality. He will work closely with the Bush Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency to see that the strictest possible standards are set for cleaning our air, land, and water.

"At one time Connecticut state government was a national leader in proposing innovative programs for our environment. Not any more. The past decade has seen our waterways become dirtier; our open spaces have declined; and our state parks have fallen into neglect. My administration — with new leadership and new energy — will put us back on the road to cleaner, healthier surroundings."

— John Rowland



# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The highest corporation business tax in the nation . . . stagnant job growth in small and medium-sized businesses . . . an uncertain tax structure which makes long-range planning impossible . . . companies moving out of Connecticut. These are just a few of the consequences of the unpredictable economic policies of the current administration.

We must turn this around. Connecticut needs strong leadership that will bring new economic policies to the state for the 1990's.

## THE ROWLAND RECORD

Connecticut's low unemployment is primarily due to the continuing success of the Reagan and Bush administrations' economic program. We have also benefited from continued strong levels of defense spending in Connecticut by the federal government.

From Pratt & Whitney jet engines to Sikorsky helicopters to Electric Boat submarines, Connecticut ranks second in per capita defense contracts nationally. John Rowland's service on the influential House Armed Services committee has helped to maintain this position. And, John has never hesitated to go to bat for Connecticut companies — large and small — whenever they've sought to do business with the federal government.

John Rowland has also fought the unnecessary and unproductive regulation of small and medium-sized businesses during his public service at both the federal and state levels. Connecticut needs an advocate of private sector investment and growth. They have such an advocate in John Rowland. Maybe that's why he has been repeatedly endorsed by many business and industry groups.

## THE ROWLAND VISION FOR TOMORROW

Connecticut is rapidly becoming less attractive to companies as a place to do business. To stop this trend, John Rowland will make the state government a partner in the creation of private sector employment. In his first 90 days in office, he has pledged to order a sweeping "top to bottom" review of all state rules and regulations that govern small and medium-sized businesses, to see where "red-tape" and inefficiency can be eliminated.

"Once we were the state where companies wanted to relocate. This rarely happens now because of the high tax burden which the Governor and his party have imposed on the business community. Our first priority will be to end the anti-business bias of the state government and make Connecticut attractive again to employers and companies."

— John Rowland



# BUDGET AND TAXES

Increases in state spending five times the inflation rate . . . billion dollar tax hikes . . . inaccurate budget estimates . . . surpluses to deficits to surpluses again . . . it's time to get Connecticut off the fiscal roller-coaster. Connecticut's tax structure penalizes investment and growth . . . and it is in bad need of reform.

It will take a leader to end the economic chaos which has plagued Connecticut state government for the past decade. To do so, we need a Governor who has a record of holding the line on government spending.

## THE ROWLAND RECORD

The National Taxpayers Union rates John Rowland as having the very best record among the Connecticut congressional delegation for holding down federal spending. For these efforts, he has been recognized annually as a "watchdog of the treasury."

Even before he served in Congress, John Rowland fought the big spenders. As a member of the Finance Committee during his four years as State Representative, John Rowland *never* once voted for a tax increase.

John Rowland has offered proposals to reduce fraud and abuse in government programs. In Congress, he has taken a leading national role in questioning the need for certain expensive defense programs. As State Representative, John sponsored legislation that continues to this day to save millions of dollars each year in unnecessary state welfare expenses.

## THE ROWLAND VISION FOR TOMORROW

As Governor, John Rowland will move quickly to bring an end to fiscal gimmickery in state budgeting. He'll take a long hard look at each and every program that the state has . . . and will not hesitate to cut expenditures that are not critical to the health and welfare of Connecticut's citizens.

"Connecticut's state government is badly organized; its spending is out of control. There is no legitimate reason why a state needs more cabinet-level agencies and departments (26) than the entire federal government (14). Our job is to squeeze and trim expenditures. We will consolidate and reform state government; we will make certain that for each dollar they pay in taxes, the people of Connecticut will get a dollar's worth of services. The days of give-away high budget increases, will end."

— John Rowland



City/State: Stamford, CT  
 Event: Rowland for Governor  
 Date: Sept. 13, 1990

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## STAMP MARRIOTT -- ROWLAND FOR GOVERNOR

1) Modern hotel

2) WITEN: 10/4 6 PM.

2) Bruce Stebbins: overview

- Dinner 6 PM onward

- Pres arrives 6 (peop arrive 5:30)

- 1st VIP recep, photo

- then in general dinner

- Mr. Rowland will intro Pres for brief remarks

- open press only for gen dinner

he can stress his roots (3) \* Pres will be operating out of Kennedypart for entire series of N.E. speeches  
→ so "I was just in Kennedypart  
good for anecdotes

4) Ticketed event

5) Jack Goldberg handles press for Rowland Gov

6) Band requested (need to check) to play  
hail to the Chief

7) Blue Drape & Banner w/ logo

8) Video will be used to generate excitement  
- has been ~~successful~~ successful

9) Ct. famous for nutmeg

- 10) Teleprompter: YES!
- 11) Pres leaves before they eat.
- 12) attire: Business suits, wo: cocktail dress  
contact:
- 13) Mark Brennan, Dep. Camp Mgr.  
John Mastropietro is Camp Mgr
- 14) Attending: ~~8~~ 5-900 peop
  - probably around 600 people
  - 9,000 sq feet
- 15) Hall: int. remarkable, although table space will be hurt by press platbr

McGroarty/Dooley  
October 1, 1990  
4:30 pm  
[CONN]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ROWLAND FOR GOVERNOR FUNDRAISER  
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT  
OCTOBER 4, 1990  
6:30 P.M.

Thank you, John, for those kind words. And my thanks to all  
of you for this warm welcome. //

[[I won't keep you here long -- I know Thursday's a big TV  
night: Cosby. The Simpsons. And of course -- a special episode  
of America's Funniest Home Videos -- starring Saddam Hussein.  
//]]

[Introductory acknowledgements.] I'm delighted to be here  
with {Members of the Connecticut Congressional delegation}. //  
With **Gary Frank**-- the man John Rowland and I are certain is **the**  
**right choice for Connecticut's 5th District.** //

And of course, with the man who's made his mark on Capitol  
Hill -- the man who's ready to come back home as Connecticut's  
next Governor: // **John Rowland.** ///

People who know John know he's got politics in his blood:  
John's grandfather -- Sherman Rowland -- is still remembered in  
Western Connecticut for rooting out corruption. // John  
followed in those footsteps early -- just out of college, winning  
a seat in the state legislature. Then, at the tender age of 27,  
going on to become the youngest member of the U.S. Congress.

[[That's right -- John was the only Congressman with name tags sewn into all his clothes. //]]

[[And John tells me he would have made to Congress even earlier, but his mother said he couldn't leave the table until he ate all his broccoli. //]]

And John's ready to put the energy and expertise he displayed on Capitol Hill to work right here in Connecticut. You know where he stands: Strong on defense. Tough on crime. And he's a friend to the Connecticut taxpayer. The other candidates may keep you guessing, but this one has given you his word: **Connecticut won't see a state income tax as long as John Rowland is Governor.** ///

Whatever the issue, John Rowland is the kind of Governor Connecticut can count on -- and the kind of Governor I know I can work with to do what's right for Connecticut and our country. ///

I want to turn now to a critical issue at every level of government -- and that's how we keep this **economy of ours on the upswing** -- and steer a clear path around recession. // As you know, this past Sunday, we reached an agreement -- a **bipartisan budget accord** that at long last sends a strong signal that we're dead serious about dealing with the deficit. //

The effects of this agreement will be felt across the board: It cuts defense -- and caps domestic spending. It cuts farm subsidies and medicare payments. With the exception of the the

least well off among us, every segment of society and every program in the budget is going to feel the pinch. //

That's only fair. This agreement is a **compromise**: No one agrees 100% with every element in the package -- but we can be 100% certain that this is our best chance to bring this deficit under control. /// So let me say to the critics out there: You can pick this package apart -- but you cannot put a better package together. //

This agreement is balanced, it is fair -- and it is critical to our country. // We've got to spread the pain now -- so we can share the prosperity down the line. //

Let's take a quick look at the key elements in this plan:

The agreement raises taxes on gasoline and airline tickets, on alcohol, cigarettes, and certain luxury items -- **but on the critical matter of income taxes, this plan leaves the low federal rates we fought so hard to preserve untouched -- and in place.**

//

And while there is no change on capital gains, we won approval for a package of **pro-growth incentives** -- from R&D to enterprise zones, to tax incentives that spur investment in small businesses: a shot in the arm for the job-generating companies at the cutting edge of our economy. // That's good news for the American entrepreneur. And it's good news for the American worker -- because more investment and opportunity means more jobs. ///

This agreement includes significant cuts in spending. // No smoke. No mirrors -- \$120 billion dollars of real spending cuts in domestic programs -- and \$180 billion dollars from defense. // And make no mistake: even at these lower levels of spending, we can and will meet America's vital national security needs. ///

And this agreement does one thing more: it brings new discipline to the budget process. // For too long, there's been a make-or-break attitude on spending cut promises -- make them today, break them tomorrow. /// The time has come to put some teeth behind those promises -- to handcuff the high-spenders once and for all. // From now on, Congress and the country will be on the pay-as-you-go plan: no new spending in any area, without cuts in equal measure somewhere else. //

In the final analysis, this bipartisan budget plan is fundamentally fair, fiscally sound -- and it meets our key objective: over the next 5 years, it takes a half a trillion dollar chunk out of the federal deficit -- and that's a major step toward bringing this deficit under control. ///

So tonight, I call on Congress to put partisanship aside -- and put America first. // Pass this budget package without delay -- and put this country on the path to long-term economic growth. ///

Passing this budget bill is critical. Not just from the standpoint of the American economy -- but especially now, with the challenge we face in **the Persian Gulf.** ///

We all know the grave economic consequences of Iraq's occupation of Kuwait. But as serious as these consequences may be, what is ultimately at stake is far more than a matter of economics or oil. ///

What is at stake is whether the nations of the world can take a common stand against aggression -- or whether aggression will go unpunished. Whether we will live in a world governed by the rule of law -- or the law of the jungle. ///

That is why America and the world cannot allow this outlaw act to stand. // That is we will not allow Saddam to succeed. ///

Every day, new word filters out about the atrocities perpetrated by Saddam's forces -- about the cruel and senseless suffering endured by the people of Kuwait. // As you know, I met last week at the White House with the exiled Emir of Kuwait. I assured him then that America will not stand aside -- that the world will not allow the strong to swallow up the weak. //

And make no mistake: When this ordeal is over -- when Kuwait is once again a sovereign and free member of the family of nations -- Saddam Hussein must make amends for the pain and hardship he has caused. // The world will hold him accountable. //

[[CONNECTICUT CONTRIBUTIONS TO GULF TROOPS.]]

And -- with the young men and women of our Armed Forces in mind -- I want to add one thing more. // Right now, in the sands of Saudi Arabia, those brave young men and women are

teaching us a lesson about what it means to love liberty -- the precious freedom that gives America its meaning. / So as November 6th draws near, I urge every citizen of Connecticut: get out and vote. Don't take democracy for granted. ///

Once again, my thanks for this warm welcome. // I'm proud to be here to show my support for your next Governor: **John Rowland.** /// May God bless the great state of Connecticut.

# # #

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Washington Times

September 20, 1990, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part A; WORLD; CRISIS IN THE PERSIAN GULF; Pg. A8

LENGTH: 600 words

HEADLINE: U.S. troops would be warned 6 to 9 hours before attack by Iraq

BYLINE: Rowan Scarborough; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia would have six to nine hours of warning time before an attack by Iraqi forces, according to Defense Department officials.

It would take Iraqi forces 18 hours to launch an attack once President Saddam Hussein gave the order, the officials said. The warning estimate is based on the amount of time required by intelligence officials and commanders on the ground to interpret movements of Iraq's elite Republican Guards, which would lead an attack.

The defense officials, in interviews this week, also said Mr. Hussein is playing a chess game with his large occupation force in Kuwait, moving units from one location to another in an effort to fool U.S. commanders relying on satellite photographs to monitor their movements.

The officials also said Mr. Hussein decided last month to pull his Republican Guards out of Kuwait because he believed they were "boxed in" and would be vulnerable to U.S. land and air assaults from the Persian Gulf side of Kuwait.

The Pentagon said Tuesday that Iraq has increased its troop strength in what it called the "Kuwait theater" from 265,000 two weeks ago to 360,000 this week. The deployment of tanks in the theater - which includes Kuwait and areas of Iraq north and west of Kuwait - also has increased from 2,200 to 2,800.

Operation Desert Shield has deployed more than 150,000 U.S. military personnel in Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf region, according to Bush administration officials.

One defense official said the Iraqi troop estimate has increased because the Pentagon has enlarged the area it considers the "Kuwait theater."

"There was really no major change in deployment," said one official. "They're [Pentagon officials] raising the noise level."

Pentagon spokesman Pete Williams said Tuesday the increase of 95,000 Iraqi troops was the result of not only a larger theater, but also Iraqi troop movements.

"The assessment of the status of these forces is that Iraq continues to improve its defenses, but nonetheless retains the capability to conduct offensive operations with very short notice," Mr. Williams said.

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The Guards, now deployed in southern Iraq, are believed to number more than 50,000 of Iraq's best fighting men divided into armor, infantry and special operations units. They are equipped with the army's most advanced weapons, including Soviet T-72 tanks.

These units led most offensives during the eight-year Iraq-Iran war, and served as the driving edge of the Aug. 2 blitzkrieg that smothered tiny Kuwait in two days.

With Kuwait subdued, the Guards and their tanks then moved toward the Saudi border, prompting Saudi King Fahd to request the U.S. deployment.

Once the massive U.S. deployment began, Defense Department officials said, Mr. Hussein decided the Guards' position was too vulnerable to U.S. attack on its left flank - from the Persian Gulf - and decided to move the elite corps into southern Iraq, according to defense officials.

There, the officials said, it has been easier to resupply the force. The new location also gives the Guards added flexibility to launch offensives in several directions, into Saudi Arabia or Kuwait.

The 140,000-strong Iraqi force now inside Kuwait is dominated by draftees ranging in age from 17 to 45, the officials said.

"He's showing a lot of deception, moving units in and around Kuwait," one official said. "He's trying to confuse us. He doesn't want us to be able to pinpoint those units to do a surprise strike."

GRAPHIC: Photo, Pfc. Keith DesRoberts, an 82nd Airborne Division paratrooper from Manchester, Conn., prepares to fire an SAW machine gun during live fire exercises in the Saudi desert yesterday. The 82nd was the first American unit to arrive in Saudi Arabia as part of Operation Desert Shield. , By AP ; Photo, Syrian commandos wearing gas masks man a position in Saudia Arabia., By AP

"I wouldn't want to stifle that. If we're still there two months down the road, some recreational items might be nice," Ms. Miller said.

Offers for electronic and recreational items are also being turned away, at least temporarily.

"Food items are just a really bad idea," she said. "We have a way of packaging and shipping the menus that the services are requesting, according to their own feeding plan."

Agency officials Friday had to explain to an angry church group why a truckload of cookies and baked goods couldn't be accepted at the military post office in New York, Ms. Miller said.

The calls show "a tremendous outpouring of patriotism," Ms. Miller said. But they have caused some headaches too.

"Some even collected water with the misunderstanding or thinking that we needed it," Ms. Miller said. But Saudi Arabia has modern desalination plants and local water supplies have been more than sufficient, she said.

The hot line, which is being answered by three people, has been ringing off the hook, she said. Callers have offered videocassette recorders, Nintendo games, even fresh lobster. Many want to donate water.

The military received more than 100 offers of food, magazines and other items since a donation hot line started this week. But few can be accepted now without interrupting the flow of basic and priority items such as chemical suits and medicine, said Pat Miller, spokeswoman for the Defense Logistics Agency.

Generosity is overwhelming the military agency responsible for shipping supplies to U.S. troops in the Middle East, an official said Friday.

BODY:

KEYWORD: Gulf-Donations

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BYLINE: BY EVAN RAMSTAD, Associated Press Writer

HEADLINE: Donation Offers Flood Military; Few Can Be Accepted

LENGTH: 411 words

SECTION: Washington Dateline

September 14, 1990, Friday, AM cycle

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

The Associated Press

5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press, September 14, 1990

After the Armed Forces Radio Network accepted a donation of 25,000 personal stereos, the logistics agency agreed to take 30,000 pre-recorded cassette tapes offered by a record company.

The agency procures items like food, fuel and medicine that are used in common by all branches of the military.

In August, agency statistics show it shipped 318,000 chemical suits, 200,000 hot weather boots, 100,000 pairs of sunglasses, nearly 27,000 cans of chigger repellent, 257,000 bottles of sunscreen and 570,000 dispensers of lip balm for Operation Desert Shield.

Ms. Miller suggested the best thing citizens could send to troops is a letter. The agency has been accepting donations of stationary so soldiers can write back, she said.

On Wednesday, the agency took an offer of 1,000 reams of stationary from Champion International Corp., a paper company based in Stamford, Conn.

203/358-7000

Linda Lemo - Jeanne Connelly  
Wash D.C.  
785-9888

8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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USA TODAY

August 27, 1990, Monday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 8A

LENGTH: 527 words

HEADLINE: DEBATE;  
Military reservists deserve a break

BODY:

War or no war, the Mideast crisis has already created a home front. And keeping the home fires burning is going to take cold cash.

The Pentagon began calling up the reserves Friday for the first time in 20 years. They will fill non-combat support roles for Operation Desert Shield in Saudi Arabia.

That means doctors, nurses, lawyers, pilots and water-purification experts are taking leave from their civilian jobs and a good chunk of their civilian salaries.

Their military salaries may not cover credit card bills, car loans and mortgages. Their military medical insurance - which doesn't start for 30 days - may leave families temporarily unprotected from health emergencies.

Reservists are going to need help meeting their financial obligations while fulfilling their military duties. They have some legal and every moral right to our help. They deserve a break from employers and creditors.

In the few short days since the call-up, dozens of employers and creditors have rushed to hold out a reassuring hand. They've dusted off a fine old law - the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 - and some old-fashioned concepts - generosity and good faith - for inspiration.

The law says, among other things, that a reservist on active duty can return to the same or an equivalent job, reduce mortgage and loan interest rates to 6% after meeting certain requirements, get Veterans Administration help to pay life insurance premiums, and defer rent payments.

Some people, like the writer across the page, grumble about doing that much. He implies that large firms, including Gannett, owner of USA TODAY, won't do their part.

He's wrong. A grateful nation should and will do far more. Bankers and businesses have opened their hearts and wallets to support the country's guardians.

- Most companies will pay reservists full salaries for one or two weeks and are redrafting leave policies to help them survive financial hardship.

- United Services Automobile Association of San Antonio, Texas, will pay its employees the difference between their military and civilian salaries for a

(c) 1990 USA TODAY, August 27, 1990

full year.

- Xerox Corp. of Stamford, Conn. , will pay its active-duty employees the salary difference plus full family medical and dental insurance for 180 days.

- MCI Communications Corp. of Washington, D.C., is extending employee pay for several weeks and continuing full health benefits for the duration of active duty.

That's the spirit that should infuse smaller operations, too, where the impact is even greater.

Nine of 29 officers in the Clinton, Miss., police force belong to the National Guard or reserves.

One-third to three-quarters of the employees in some security-guard firms have military connections.

Some hospitals have had to call on retired nurses and doctors to fill in for those supporting the military effort.

Authorizing more overtime, extending benefits and giving the benefit of the doubt are small prices to pay if they help bring peace of mind to those keeping the peace.

We all should be willing to sacrifice a little for those who are willing to sacrifice so much.

TEXT OF CARTOON

RESERVIST

'I SHALL RETURN'

GRAPHIC: CARTOON; b/w, Doug MacGregor's cartoons appear regularly in the Fort Myers, Fla., News-Press (drawing, man dressed half in a suit, half in combat gear leaving office with briefcase and rifle as boss salutes and coworkers wave)

TYPE: Opinion

SUBJECT: MILITARY; SALARY

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(c) 1990 The New York Times, August 26, 1990

By rail. The Association of American Railroads says that rail companies hired by the Pentagon have transported to ports more than 2,000 flatbed and boxcar loads of equipment, including everything from M-1 tanks to ammunition.

By truck. The American Trucking Association said the Pentagon could call on thousands of truckers nationwide. For example, Landstar System Inc. of Stamford, Conn., ran 327 truckloads from Fort Campbell, Ky., to port at Jacksonville, Fla., 780 miles away. Cost to the Pentagon: from \$1.05 to \$1.30 a mile per truckload.

By sea. The Military Sealift Command says that as of late last week it cost \$93 million to move equipment by sea. Much of the 447,000 short tons was sent on eight fast sealift ships, which carried the equivalent of enough fully loaded semi-trailer trucks parked side by side to cover 76 football fields, including end zones.

Forty cargo ships from the 96-ship Ready Reserve Force have been activated, and three commercial cargo ships have been chartered so far.

By air. The Center for Defense Information says 286 military transport aircraft are being used: 174 C-141's, each capable of carrying 200 troops and 34 tons of equipment; 32 C-130's and 80 C-5's. Both the C-130 and the C-5 can carry 340 troops and 130 tons of equipment.

Thirty-eight commercial aircraft also are being used.

#### COSTS OF DEPLOYMENT: AN EDUCATED GUESS

The Pentagon on Aug. 15 gave a preliminary estimate of \$1.2 billion for the cost of Operation Desert Shield through Sept. 30. But that did not take into account subsequent developments like the call-up of reserves, and in any case military officials for strategic reasons are reluctant to provide many specifics about deployments. The estimates here were developed by the Center for Defense Information, an independent organization of retired senior officers that analyzes military policy. The number show how much it might cost, above and beyond normal military operations, to keep 100,000 American troops in Saudi Arabia with other forces aboard ships in the region. There is no way to calculate the costs should war break out, the center says.

Military units	Cost per day (in millions)
Navy	
Independence carrier battle group	1.7
Eisenhower carrier battle group	1.7
Saratoga/Wisconsin battle force	2.0
Two hospital ships	0.2
Sealift	3.8
Joint Task Force, Middle East	\$0.5
Marine Corps	
2 Marine Amphibious Ready Groups (5,000 marines)	\$0.5
Marine Expeditionary Force (45,000 marines)	4.5

(c) 1990 The New York Times, August 26, 1990

Army	
50,000 troops	\$4.0
Air Force	
245 tactical combat aircraft	\$1.6
5 AWACS	0.1
40 aerial refueling aircraft	0.9
Airlift operations	6.3
Reserve/Guard forces	
50,000	\$4.2
TOTALS	
	\$31.9

Note: Estimates assume a cost of oil of \$31 a barrel.

(Source: Center for Defense Information)

#### CARE AND FEEDING OF THE TROOPS

The Department of Defense has allocated \$600 million for food, clothing and medical supplies for troops involved in Operation Desert Shield in Saudi Arabia. About \$400 million is for food, \$25 million for medical supplies and the rest for clothing. Here are examples of the quantities and costs of such supplies as of Wednesday.

Item	Quantity	Cost
Medical >		
Sunscreen lotion	150,000 bottles	\$219,000
Lip balm	600 boxes, 100 tubes	99,000
Foot powder	230,000 tubes	80,000
Chigger repellent	40,000 cans	76,400
Food		
Hamburger	2,000,000 pounds	\$2,000,000
Fresh fruits & vegetables	2,000 pounds	N/A
Clothing and protective gear		
Chemical protection suits	168,000	\$68.15 each
Goggles	100,000+	3.85 each
Sewing kits	100,000+	\$3-5 each

(Source: Defense Personnel Support Center)

#### OIL'S POWER OVER THE ECONOMY

(c) 1990 The New York Times, August 26, 1990

The economic consequences of the gulf crisis are uncertain to say the least, but econometric models can show some likely effects of a specific disruption like a sharp rise in the price of oil. These figures compare forecasts of United States economic performance by DRI/McGraw Hill, a forecasting firm. The first, issued on Aug. 2, before Iraq invaded Kuwait, assumed that the price of oil would not go above \$22 a barrel. The second, issued after the invasion, forecasts what might happen if oil purchased on contract goes as high as \$27 a barrel. Contract oil generally costs less than oil bought on the spot market, where it has risen above \$30 a barrel.

Growth in real Gross National Product	1990	1991	1992	
Forecast before Aug. 2	1.1%	1.6%	2.5%	
Current forecast	1.0	0.6	2.5	
Change in Consumer Price Index	1990	1991	1992	
Forecast before Aug. 2	4.9%	4.3%	4.2%	
Current forecast	5.2	4.8	3.8	
Change in industrial production	1990	1991	1992	
Forecast before Aug. 2	1.2%	1.6%	2.6%	
Current forecast	1.0%	0.1%	2.8%	
Federal budget deficit	1990	1991	1992	1993
In billions of dollars (unified budget basis,				
Forecast before Aug. 2	\$225.5	\$216.1	\$197.7	\$167.2
Current forecast	\$225.4	\$234.4	\$225.0	\$185.1
Targets under Gramm-Rudman	\$100	64	28	0
deficit reduction act.				

(Sources: DRI/McGraw Hill; Joint Economic Committee)

GRAPHIC: Photos: soldier with full pack (Pool photo via Reuters) (pg. 1); armored vehicles bound for the Middle East await loading at a port in Georgia. (Les Stone/Syigma); Troops sent to the Middle East are equipped to deal with chemical warfare. If the area is declared an imminent danger zone, each member of the armed forces will receive an extra \$110 a month; family separation pay of \$60 a month begins after 30 days. (Pool photo via Associated Press); map: Saudia Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq indicating possible targets and opportunities (Source: Center for Defense Information) (pg. 3)

SUBJECT: ARMAMENT, DEFENSE AND MILITARY FORCES; UNITED STATES ARMAMENT AND DEFENSE

GEOGRAPHIC: MIDDLE EAST; IRAQ

12TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1990

August 24, 1990, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

LENGTH: 472 words

HEADLINE: Airlift reserves scramble to base

DATELINE: WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE, Mass.

KEYWORD: NE-RESERVES-NEWENG

BODY:

Scores of Air Force reserves with the 337th Military Airlift Squadron reported for duty Friday as the Pentagon mobilized six cargo-hauling units for Operation Desert Shield.

At an afternoon news conference, commanders said the Bay State unit's activation was 'no surprise' because dozens of reservists in the squadron had already volunteered to help transport military cargo to Saudi Arabia.

All but two of the 206 reservists in the unit -- which transports cargo in massive C-5A Galaxies -- had been notified and were to report by midnight Friday.

'What we're presently doing is starting to form crews,' said squadron commander Lt. Col. James Gallen. 'We'll be forming them up by crews as tasking comes down. We'll be sending them out on aircraft.'

The planes -- which are suited for transporting tanks, helicopters, and other heavy equipment -- will pick up unspecified cargo at other East Coast military bases, refuel in Europe, and then continue to destinations in the Persian Gulf, Gallen said.

The first flight with reserves was expected to depart Saturday, Gallen said.

The trip takes about 16 hours each way, and crews are expected to return to the Chicopee base near the Connecticut River after unloading their cargo.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Walker, wing commander for the 439th Military Airlift Command at Westover, said the reservists would ease the burden for the active-duty command, which has been transporting cargo for the last three weeks.

'The C-5s are probably in one of the most massive airlifts this country's ever undertaken,' he said.

About 10 percent of the 337th Military Airlift Squadron are women. The squadron includes 58 pilots, 56 engineers and 70 loadmasters.

Proprietary to the United Press International, August 24, 1990

Gallen, who works for Digital Equipment Corp., said most members of the squadron reside within 50 miles of the base and should be able to live at home when not in transit. The others will be housed at the base.

Reservists' occupations ranged from commercial airline pilots to construction workers to state police troopers, military officials said.

Gallen said there had been no indication of any problems from employers about the activation.

Meanwhile, in the central Massachusetts town of Athol, residents tied yellow ribbons to some 90 lamposts on Main Street. The townspeople were concerned about a local Marine and all the U.S. forces called to the Middle East.

Jim and Karene Davis started the drive to show support for their 22-year-old son, Marine Lance Cpl. Thomas James Davis, whose battalion was sent to Saudi Arabia last week.

"It's absolutely overwhelming. It just makes us feel so good," Karene Davis said. "To drive down the street is just beautiful. It's our solemn way of saying we're here and we're united. It's a quiet way of telling them we care."

16TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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August 21, 1990, Tuesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 795 words

HEADLINE: Flags, Atlases, Sunscreen: A Foreshadowing of War?

BYLINE: By HARRY F. ROSENTHAL, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Preparing for War

BODY:

In Alabama, a bookseller finds a run on atlases because "people want to know where it all is."

In Texas, there are runaway sales of moist towelettes and camouflage-colored muscle shirts. In Georgia, a business hands out little American flags to wave proudly from car antennas.

Main street America prepares for war.

Along Interstate 75 in northern Georgia, gray-green trucks rumble taking the 101st Airborne from Fort Campbell, Ky., to Florida ships bound for the Middle East.

The troops are cheered on their way by people on overpasses. Banners read: "Get Their Gas and Kick Their Ass."

Don Gage of Dalton, Ga., supplied a flag, 30 feet by 50 feet.

"Gosh," he said, "we had to do something. We want them to know we care. And I'll tell you this: We can't wait to put it on the northbound side to welcome them back."

The mood catches on.

Fourteen inmates at Cross City Correctional Institution in North Florida announce they want to fight in Saudi Arabia and redeem their honor - and in the process gain their freedom, like the heroes of "The Dirty Dozen."

"We are not just seeking release from prison," the inmates say in a letter.

Bob Macmaster, a spokesman for the Florida Department of Corrections, says the inmates have been watching too many movies.

The Associated Press, August 21, 1990

There were other signs of a country gearing for war in a far off place:

-Bell County, Texas, waives the 24-hour waiting period for marriages of Fort Hood soldiers and issues a record 160 licenses last week.

-Seven comedians of the Stand Up NY Comedy club in New York City performed on the theme of "Iraq-Nophobia."

-Julie Trahan of the Hair Force barber shop outside South Carolina's Shaw Air Force Base gate, figured her customers were headed for a warmer climate when they asked for haircuts "almost to the skin."

-Country music singer Hank Williams Jr. put his feelings about Iraq and its poison gas into a song that suggested: "Stick it in your sassafras."

Everywhere that soldiers leave for the oven-baked Middle East, there is a rush to buy sunblock cream. Paul E. Burke Sr., president of Native Tan Inc., offers to supply odorless sunblock at cost.

"I'd hate to see 5,000 of our guys advancing across the desert toward the enemy smelling like a coconut," he said. "I think they'd be detected."

T.E. Lawrence, Lawrence of Arabia, would have approved.

Families left behind seek solace.

Eileen Bronko of Naugatuck, Conn., sister of a Saudi-based soldier, led a contingent of 50 people to tie a ribbon around the town flag pole. She wants Americans to decorate trees with red-white-and-blue ribbons to show they care about the troops and not just about oil prices.

Two Alabama fabric stores - one in Enterprise and another in Dothan - have given away thousands of yards of yellow ribbons since troops from Fort Rucker shipped out last week.

Diana King of Book-Keepers in suburban Birmingham said people curious about the location of the crisis spurred atlas sales at her store and Greg Wilson of Books & News in Birmingham said sales jumped when he set up a special section with books that deal with the troubled region.

"I guess people are concerned," he said, "that if we're going to war we'll be protecting a monarchy."

Dean Richards, program director for the nationwide Satellite Music Network, got a call from a frightened girl he estimated to be 8 to 10 years old. She asked that he play 'Right Here Waiting for You' by Richard Marx.

The youngster said "her daddy was in the Marines and she was right here waiting for him to come back," Richards said.

Richards devoted air time all last weekend to 500 messages to GIs along with playing musical requests. The network contacted the Armed Forces Radio network and arranged for a tape of the show to be replayed for troops in the Middle East. It will happen again next weekend.

The Associated Press, August 21, 1990

Hinesville, Ga., like many other communities with military bases, is feeling the bite of reduced income.

'Hinesville has many other industries," said Gary Walker, president-elect of the Liberty County Chamber of Commerce, "but none spends the amount of money in our city that military people do."

Hinesville K-Mart manager Wesley Bennefield, whose store sold 24,000 items of bug spray, suntan lotion, skin lotion, lip balm and foot powder to the Army at Fort Stewart last week, said the service got a discount.

"You might say we're waving the flag," said Bennefield. "I'm a patriotic guy."

Stores in Killeen, Texas, were left with shelves cleared of canned pudding, shoestring potatoes and scented towelettes as elements of the 1st Cavalry Division and the 2nd Armored Division at Fort Hood left on Operation Desert Shield.

A military clothing store, Fatigues and Things, stayed open late to sew patches on desert-colored battle dress for \$1 apiece.

Terry Niehaus 697-2536

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

co-sponsor Repub. bill  
all-night crime watch

Rowland

Oct. 4 -

soldiers  
Lt. almanac  
in Ct?  
childhood?

\$283 b Nee  
no odd \$ for B-2  
cuts 501 funding  
dual-basing

Senate bill not  
so bad -

~~Leg Affs DOD~~  
Leg Affs DOD  
697-7286  
Susan Lockard  
697-3782

pre-conf. next Tues? Jarnet  
Mustard Seed of  
Magic  
Tish Sterling

# Connecticut First!

It's time for a new generation of leadership in Connecticut.

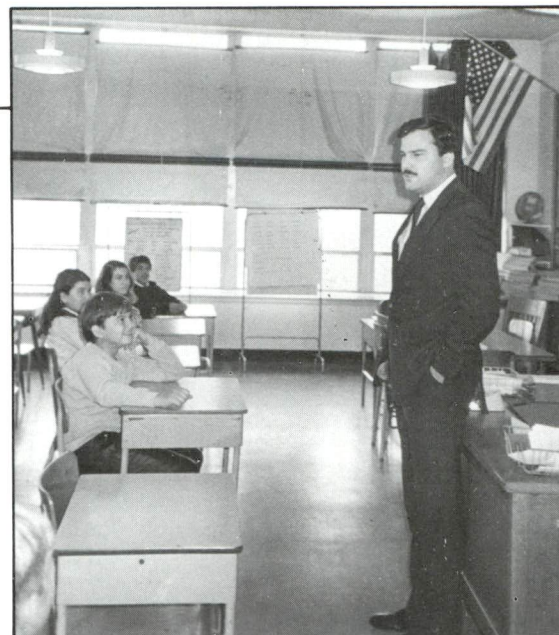
If the politics and policies of the past are continued, our children will not enjoy the quality of life we have worked so hard to bring to Connecticut.

We need to put Connecticut First!

We need fresh, innovative leadership to restore Connecticut's prominence.

John Rowland will provide that leadership!

It's time for change. It's time for a new generation of leadership. It's time for John Rowland!



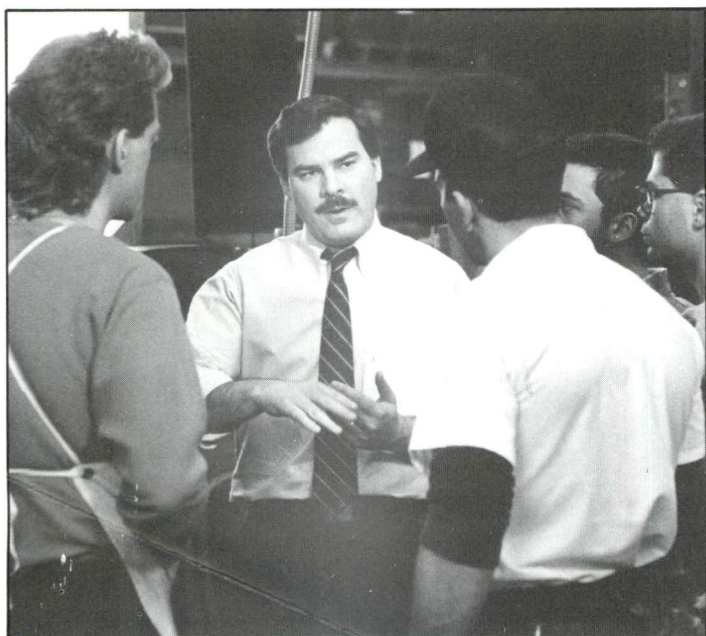
## Taxpayers First!

Connecticut's economic future is in jeopardy because of the oppressive taxes caused by the Democrats in Hartford.

Connecticut needs to get off the tax and spend roller-coaster that has led to billion-dollar tax increases and annual deficits.

John Rowland will work to reduce excessive taxes and restore fiscal integrity to state government.

As a Congressman, John Rowland won awards for holding down government spending. As Governor, John Rowland will streamline government and hold down spending — that means no tax increases, and NO STATE INCOME TAX!



## Connecticut needs a leader who shares our values!

Connecticut needs a leader who will represent our values in Hartford.

Hard work — honesty — and family are values that have made Connecticut great. These are values that John Rowland believes in.

John Rowland wants to be Governor to protect our families from oppressive taxes, to protect our environment from destruction, and to protect our neighborhoods and families from crime.

John Rowland wants to make Connecticut proud again!

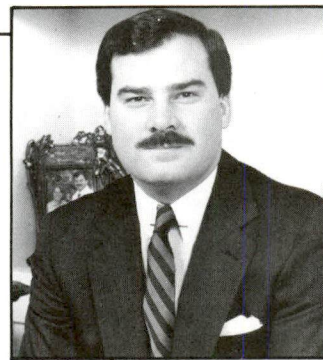


Dear Friend,

Connecticut faces a key challenge as we enter the 1990's — how to end the fiscal crisis of the state and lead it back to fiscal prosperity.

Some politicians believe a state income tax is the answer — I DO NOT!

As Governor, I'll put taxpayers first and fight for reasonable, responsible state budgets — with no new taxes — and that means NO INCOME TAX!



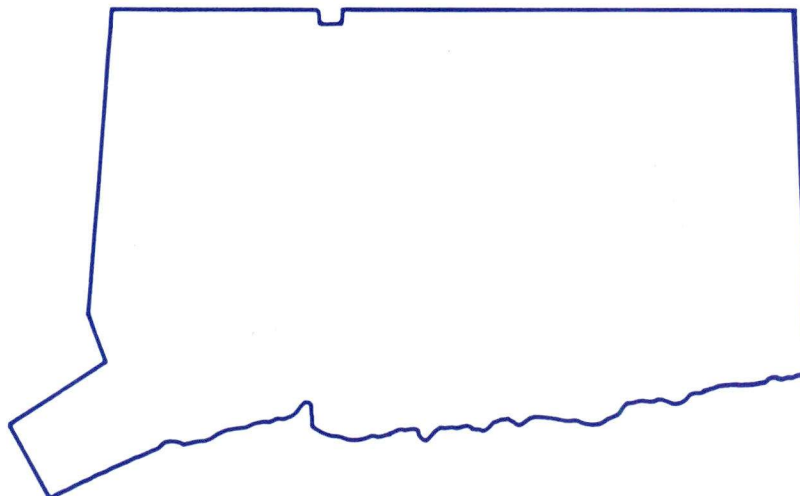
## John Rowland — Taking Charge of Connecticut's Future!



- Member, United States Congress 1984 - present
- House Armed Services Committee
- Veteran's Affairs Committee
- Select Committee on Intelligence
- House Republican Task Force on Drugs
- Connecticut House of Representatives 1980 - 84 73rd Assembly District
- Distinguished Service Award Veterans of Foreign Wars
- Taxpayer Protection Award Watchdogs of the Treasury, Inc.
- "Clean Air Champion" Award National Sierra Club
- Married to Deborah Nabhan, 1982
- 3 children, — Kirsten, Robert John, Julianne
- Manager, Connecticut Small Business
- Lifelong Resident of Connecticut

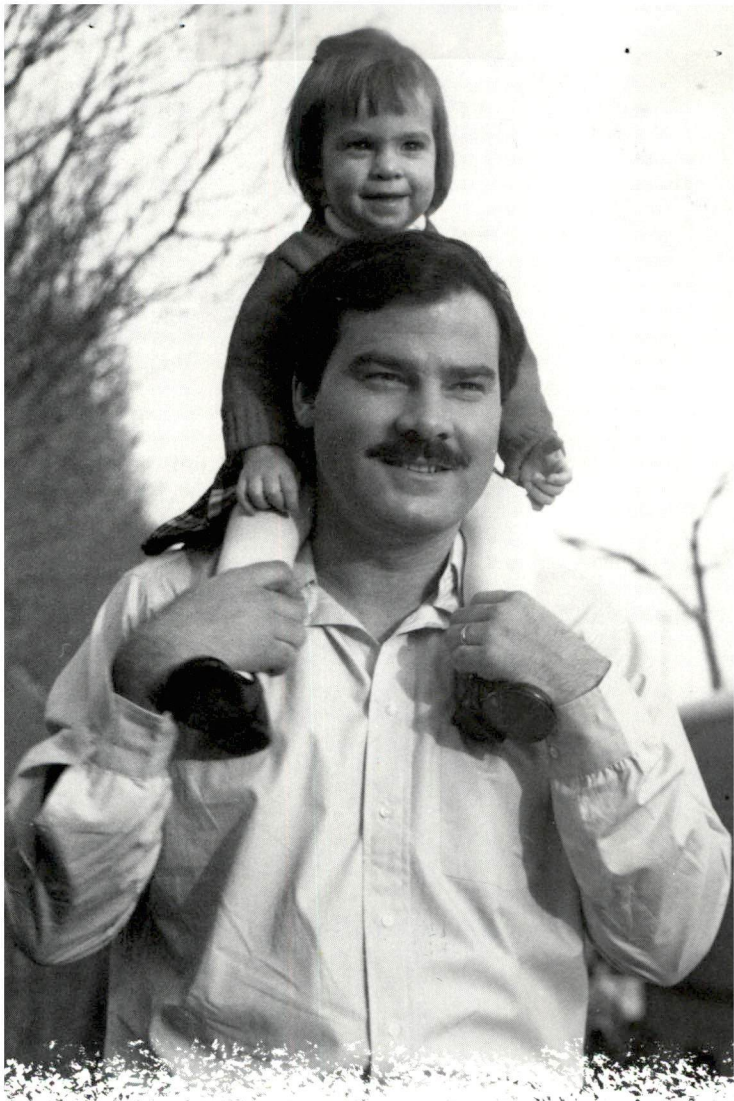
Paid for by Rowland Governor Committee, Alan Cicchetti, Treasurer

Rowland Governor Committee  
P.O. Box 1990-R  
Waterbury, CT 06722



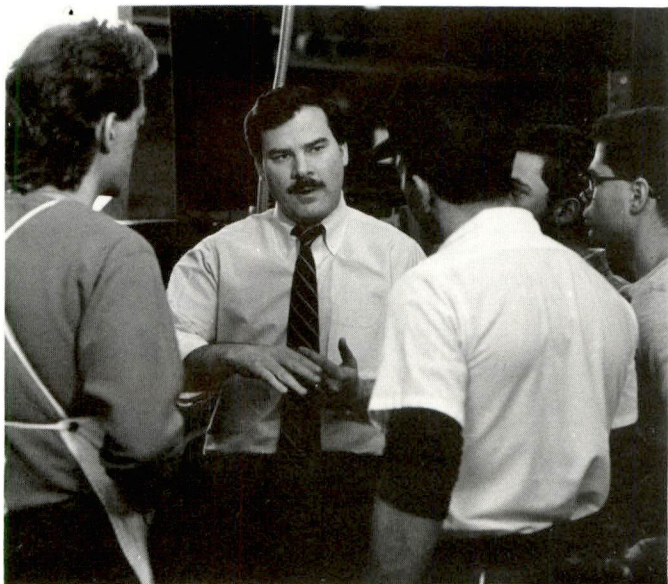
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## John Rowland — Putting Connecticut's Needs First!



**ROWLAND**  
**GOVERNOR**

***Taking Charge of  
Connecticut's Future***



- **JOHN ROWLAND** will **veto** a **state income tax**.
- **JOHN ROWLAND** will wage a **real** war on drugs by enacting the **death penalty** for drug kingpins.
- **JOHN ROWLAND** will implement a comprehensive plan to **reduce state spending**.
- **JOHN ROWLAND** will fight to return traditional **family values** to Connecticut.

**VOTE REPUBLICAN**

**ROWLAND**  
**GOVERNOR**

# ROWLAND

## GOVERNOR

Date 9-14

To: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

From: J. Goldberg

Number of Pages including cover: 22

Comments:

P.O. BOX 1990-R • WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT 06722 • (203) 753-1990

Paid For By Rowland Governor Committee, Alan J. Cicchetti, Treasurer

SEP 14 '90 16:35 ROWLAND FOR GOVERNOR

## A PROFILE

John Rowland has spent his career in public service improving the quality of life for Connecticut's families.

Tax

Some p  
it's on f

# ROWLAND

## GOVERNOR

### Talking Points

1. Please insert in the President's speech the campaign slogan we will be using: "Leading the Connecticut Comeback."
2. Connecticut has no state income tax. John Rowland is the only candidate to pledge to veto any attempt to impose one. (This is a top issue in this state.)
3. John Rowland is the only conservative in the race. Lowell Weicker and Bruce Morrison are liberals.
4. John Rowland is tough on crime, believing in the death penalty for drug kingpins (those who knowingly cause the death of another during an operation in which he commits a series of felonies, acts with others, has authority over those others and makes a sizeable amount of money from it.)
  - a) He also believes in more prisons.
  - b) He wants to do away with the state's notorious early release program that causes prisoners to serve about 5% of their sentences because of crowded prisons.
  - c) He is for taking drivers licenses from those convicted of taking drugs. The last idea will be a deterrent to the 35-year-old casual drug user and for the teenager looking to get his or her first license.
5. John Rowland has been the most specific on issues, beginning on Jan. 4 and releasing issues positions periodically. He has been much more specific than Morrison and Weicker, and has discussed the state budget, the environment, illiteracy, education and workers' compensation, among others.
6. John Rowland is the only native of Connecticut and is a fifth generation state resident. His grandfather rooted out corruption in Waterbury in the 1930s and sent the mayor and other city officials to jail. He has a tradition of public service behind him. He helped manage the family's 140-year-old insurance agency in Waterbury and understands small business problems. *anecdotal potential*
7. John Rowland has never voted for a tax increase. He believes the state's fiscal problems can be brought under control by spending reductions and a cut in the capital gains and corporation taxes. Those tax cuts will stimulate business growth and job creation, which now is sluggish.

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Paid For By Rowland Governor Committee, Alan J. Cicchetti, Treasurer

P.2

SEP 14 1990 16:35 ROWLAND FOR GOVERNOR

# Rowland hones in on districts, Democrats in state campaign

By PETER KOCH  
Chronicle Staff Writer

WINDHAM — Republican gubernatorial hopeful U.S. Rep. John Rowland, R-5th District, said he is concentrating his campaign in Connecticut's 2nd and 4th Congressional districts.

The candidate made stops Friday in New London, Norwalk, Putnam, Groton and Willimantic making his pitch to voters in supermarkets, on main streets, in chambers of commerce and radio stations. By the early evening, the three-term congressman from Waterbury estimated he had shaken over 1,000 hands.

If the Republican candidate is to win the gubernatorial race, he needs a substantial number of Democratic votes in a state where registered Democrats outnumber Republicans three to two.

Also vying for Democratic votes will be former Republican U.S. senator Lowell Weicker, an independent candidate, and the Democratic nominees, U.S. Rep. Bruce Morrison, D-3rd District, and Rep. William J. Cibes Jr. of New London, who are battling for the nomination in Tuesday's Democratic primary.

In a race made more confusing by Weicker's independent bid, party affiliation matters less to people than does a candidate's stance on issues, Rowland said in a Friday evening interview at the *Chronicle*.

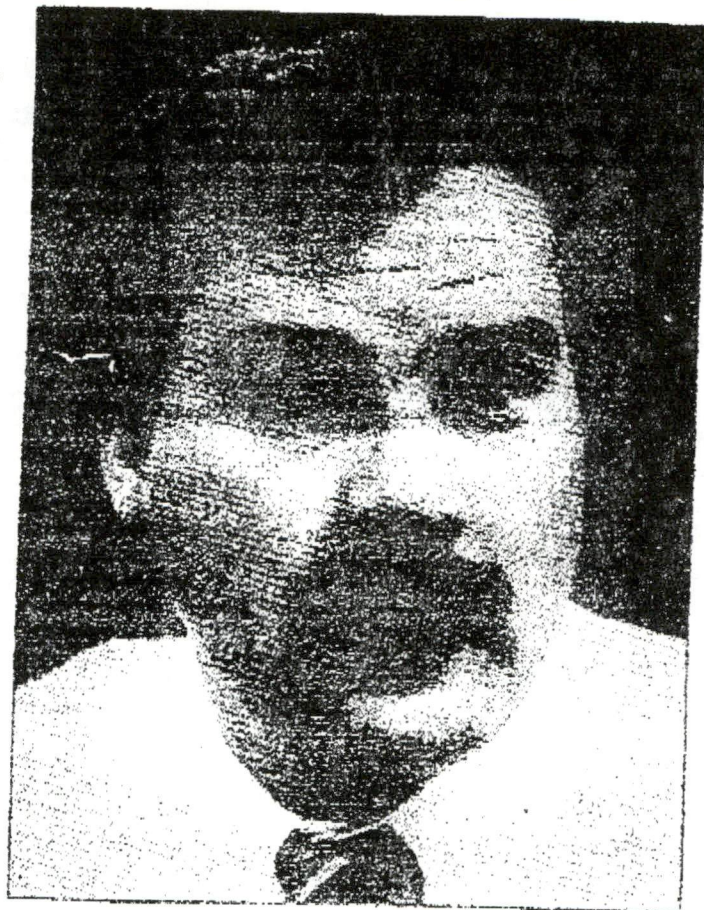
"If there is one thing I've learned during five campaigns in 10 years is that people want to hear your positions," he said.

Rowland said what distinguishes him most from the other gubernatorial candidates is his opposition to an income tax.

Morrison has said he is against an income tax while Cibes favors one. Rowland, however, said Morrison is just "playing games and dancing" with the income tax issue to win the Democratic nomination.

Similarly, Weicker's proposal to unveil a plan to address the state's burgeoning budget deficit after he is elected is, in truth, a veil to obscure his support for an income tax, Rowland said.

Rowland, however, offered



U.S. Rep. John G. Rowland

Tom Funk

few specifics on how he would reduce the state's deficit, estimated at \$157 million from fiscal 1980-81 and expected to grow by another \$372 million in fiscal 1981-82.

The one idea he suggested is that state employees should pay up to 20 percent of their own health insurance. The candidate said his co-pay plan would save the state hundreds of millions of dollars.

Rowland also criticized what he called a top-heavy state bureaucracy with too many commissioners and deputy commissioners but too few frontline workers such as field inspectors for the Department of Environmental Protection.

For Windham area residents, Rowland promises to help move along the Route 6 expressway which he said is a key to the area's economic development.

"We have to find a way to make it work," Rowland said. He added that he would work with the departments of Environmental Protection and of Transportation and the Army

Corps of Engineers for a more balanced approach to the highway project which has stalled because the Corps says it would destroy inland wetlands.

For small cities and towns, Rowland said he would work to reform state mandated programs to ensure that all mandates are fully funded by Hartford.

He said he also would like to reform binding arbitration laws that have helped to raise teachers' salaries across the state to levels that many argue are beyond the means of small towns to support.

Rowland showed his conservatism when he said he supports the state's anti-adultery laws which are still on the books and recently have been dusted off and used to prosecute citizens caught committing adultery. As governor, he said he would veto any bill to repeal those laws.

"We should have some moral backbone in this country," he said.

# Morrison overwhelms Cibes

## Democrat passes test in primary

By MICHELE JACKLIN  
*Courant Political Writer*

Bruce A. Morrison's nine-month quest for the Democratic nomination for governor culminated in a resounding victory Tuesday as the 3rd District congressman defeated challenger William J. Cibes Jr. in a primary.

In light voting, with 89 percent of the precincts reporting, unofficial returns showed Morrison leading 85,599 to 46,487, or 65 percent to 35 percent, over Cibes, a state lawmaker from New London and an avowed income tax advocate.

With his victory, Morrison secured the final spot in the three-way race for governor against Republican John G. Howland and Lowell F. Weicker Jr., a Republican running as an independent.

In other balloting Tuesday, state Sen. Thomas Scott, the endorsed candidate, trounced Gerard B. Patton in the Republican contest for the 3rd Congressional District nomination.

Morrison, 45, now faces the twin tasks of uniting a fractured Democratic Party and raising enough money to keep his underfinanced campaign afloat.

The four-term congressman from Hamden, who was given little chance to win the nomination in January when he announced he would challenge Gov. William A. O'Neill, barely paused long enough to savor his victory.

"I am looking forward to a tough, hard-hitting, factual campaign with the Democratic Party coming together as it knows how to for a victory in November," Morrison said before retreating to a back room in his New Haven headquarters to watch President Bush's speech on television.

In Hartford, a subdued crowd of about 75 supporters monitored the returns at Cibes' Asylum Street

Please see Democrats, Page A10



U.S. Rep. Bruce A. Morrison is introduced by New Haven Mayor John Daniels at the LoRocco Tower ballroom in downtown New Haven

Tuesday after Morrison's victory over William J. Cibes Jr. Morrison is flanked by Sandy Bender, his candidate for lieutenant governor.

Bred Ott / The Hartford Courant

Winners	
GOVERNOR Democrat <b>Bruce A. Morrison</b>	STATE HOUSE, 23RD DISTRICT Democrat <b>Joseph S. Raja</b>
SHERIFF, LITCHFIELD COUNTY Democrat <b>Linda Bongiolatti</b>	STATE HOUSE, 26TH DISTRICT Democrat <b>Stanley J. Krawiec</b>
Inside	
Statewide results Please see Pages A10, A11.	Legislative races Please see Page C3.
Cibes say on Morrison support Please see Page A11.	Morrison has uphill battle Editorial, Page C14.
Morrison banks in victory Please see Page A10.	Winner seen as agent of change Don Noel column, Page C15.

## Morrison's the victor, but what are the spoils?

By DAVID FINK  
*Courant Staff Writer*

### News analysis

Bruce Morrison won Tuesday. But the question is, just what did he win? Was it a party banner scorched and frayed by dissension? Was it the right to begin the race to November in last place, with hardly any money? Or was this win — a landslide by anybody's definition — very much worth the dustiness of the final days, the doubts Morrison sparked in the

minds of his most fervent supporters and the threat that a part of the party, those bitter backers of Bill Cibes and Bill O'Neill, might go anywhere but the polls come Nov. 6?

To hear Morrison and his people tell it, it was worth all of that and more.

Please see Morrison, Page A11

## Endorsement unlikely in race

Continued from Page C1

Toby Moffett, the Democrat trying to oust him from his Senate seat. Moffett had a majority of the votes but not two-thirds.

Weicker won that general election. He also won the AFL-CIO endorsement two years ago in his unsuccessful re-election run against Joseph I. Lieberman.

"We think we could get close to 60 percent of the vote but that's not two-thirds," Alpert said, assessing the support for Morrison. "There are still some meetings going on, but my feeling is people will follow John's wishes."

Martin Dunleavy, director of the federation's committee on political education, said the two-thirds requirement ensures that labor is solidly behind a candidate, giving the endorsement more clout.

He said that despite the controversy over the gubernatorial endorsement, the rest of the agenda should not be overlooked.

"When the smoke clears there may or may not be an endorsement for governor, but there will be an endorsement for the rest of the slate," Dunleavy said. "And the reason we make those endorsements is to carry out a legislative agenda."

Speakers at the three-day convention will include Gov. William A. O'Neill, John J. Sweeney, president of the Service Employees International Union, and Joseph Shantz, director of the organization and field service department of the national AFL-CIO. Each of the candidates for governor has been invited to speak.

The state AFL-CIO has about 178,000 paying members. It is made up of about 600 locals belonging to 70 international unions.

# AFL-CIO expected to stay out of race

By MICHAEL REMEZ

Hartford Courant Staff Writer

Divided allegiances are likely to keep the state AFL-CIO from endorsing any of the candidates for governor at the labor federation's 34th annual convention that opens Wednesday in New Haven.

John W. Olsen, president of the state AFL-CIO, said that heading into today's Democratic primary, none of the candidates appeared to have the needed support — two-thirds of the delegates — to win the endorsement.

Delegates are divided between U.S. Rep. Bruce A. Morrison, the party-endorsed Democrat, and former Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a Republican running as an independent. Morrison faces a primary challenge today from state Rep. William J. Cibes Jr., D-New London. U.S. Rep. John G. Rowland, the Republican candidate, has little support within the federation.

No final decision on the endorsement will be made until Thursday, when the delegates are expected to vote their support for a long slate of candidates for Congress, other statewide offices and seats in the General Assembly.

Olsen said the delegates also will vote on more than 70 resolutions that will set labor's agenda for the next

legislative session, as well as take positions on national issues.

He said the top themes will be a push for universal health care, labor's need to organize more workers in the 1990s and support for legislation pending in Congress to prohibit employers from hiring permanent replacement workers to counter strikes.

Most of the resolutions appear headed for unanimous support. It is the top endorsement that is likely to generate controversy.

Morrison and Weicker each have won the support of several major unions. Morrison has been endorsed by the United Auto Workers, the Machinists and the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers, for example.

Weicker has the support of the New England Health Care Employees Union, District 1199, and the United Food and Commercial Workers Union.

Harold Alpert, president of Local 531 of the Service Employees International Union and a co-chairman of Labor for Morrison, said Olsen asked supporters of both camps to avoid a battle like the one over a U.S. Senate endorsement that divided the federation in 1982. That year, the convention chose not to endorse Weicker or

Please see Endorsements, Page C2

# Rowland helped vet obtain his benefits

To the editor:

U.S. Rep. John Rowland is a real fighter for veterans and their families.

I was discharged from the U.S. Army Hospital 48 years ago and am a life member of the Disabled American Veterans. I sincerely feel the Veterans Administration has not performed properly in my case. I am not the only veteran who sincerely believes the VA has sidestepped veterans issues. The VA claims some of my military records were lost. They sound like many insurance companies. It took 48 years to round up military records.

Congressman Rowland was a major player in obtaining important records within six weeks. I thank him, along with numerous veterans and their families, for his administrative ability in understanding government procedures to get the job done.

Over the years our government has spent billions of taxpayer dollars on wasteful programs. I sincerely believe, and the American people agree, that veterans gave us part of their lives to answer the call of duty to their country. They are entitled to their share of earned benefits.

Connecticut voters are in dire need of a qualified government administrator who has the knowledge and background to get the job done for the voters of Connecticut in the least possible time to keep Connecticut taxpayers' hard-earned dollars from leaving their pocketbooks.

I thank Congressman Rowland for being a real friend of the veterans and their families, and a friend of the voters of Connecticut.

JOS A. CAROSELLA SR.  
Bethel

THE NEWS-TIMES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1990

# Rowland proposes session on deficit

By LARRY WILLIAMS  
Capitol Bureau Chief

The legislature should be called into special session to enact more than \$200 million in budget cuts to reduce the state deficit, Republican gubernatorial candidate John G. Rowland said Tuesday.

But Gov. William A. O'Neill, a Democrat, rejected the idea, saying a legislative session during the height of the election campaign would be unproductive.

O'Neill's fiscal advisers last week projected a \$379 million deficit in the \$7.05 billion budget for the year ending June 30, 1991.

That includes a \$157 million deficit being carried forward from last fiscal year and \$222 million in red ink in the current fiscal year.

The governor reacted by ordering a 5 percent cut in all agency administrative budgets for the last three quarters of the fiscal year, estimating it would save \$85 million.

U.S. Rep. Rowland criticized the governor's program Tuesday as both too little and too much, depending on

where the 5-percent cut falls.

On one hand, Rowland said, it won't save enough money to affect the deficit significantly. Yet its across-the-board application may be harmful to vital programs, he said.

"A hatchet approach hurts priority items like mental health, mental retardation, education, the environment and the drug war," Rowland said.

Instead of cutting across the board, Rowland said, the governor and legislature should come up with a program of targeted cuts that saves \$222 million — the full amount of the deficit attributable to the current fiscal year — and that spares vital services.

"We need more vigorous action and we need more specific action," Rowland said. "This is an emergency situation. We can no longer just trim around the edges. We need substantial savings."

Although O'Neill has promised not to lay off state employees to balance the budget, Rowland said he would

Please see Rowland, Page D9

## Rowland seeks deficit session

Continued from Connecticut Page

make no such commitment if he is elected in November.

Rowland has promised not to raise taxes and to preserve the state's financial aid programs for cities and towns, which are scheduled to increase by about \$110 million next fiscal year.

He said Tuesday that keeping those promises will be more difficult without greater effort to contain red ink in the current fiscal year, but that he was not backing away from his past statements.

Rowland said he has appointed a task force headed by his lieutenant governor candidate, state House Republican Leader Robert G. Jaekle, to come up with a program to cut the deficit by \$222 million.

Asked what he would do about the rest of the deficit — the \$157 million being carried forward from last fiscal year — Rowland said, "We'll cross that bridge when we come to it."

He said he expected the \$222 million program to include layoffs, as of Oct. 1, of about 94 executive assistants — political appointees who work for the governor and his department heads.

Rowland also said the number of deputy commissioners, who also are political appointees, should be sharply reduced.

The budget, as approved by the legislature, anticipates that many executive-assistant and deputy commissioner posts will be eliminated as of Jan. 1, but Rowland said the cuts should be instituted sooner.

# No AFL-CIO endorsement likely in governor's fray

By LARRY ROSENTHAL

Associated Press

NEW HAVEN — The fate of labor in the 1990s will hinge greatly on the outcome of this fall's state elections, union leaders said at the opening of the annual Connecticut State AFL-CIO convention on Wednesday.

State AFL-CIO President John W. Olsen said citizens and labor had fared well during the O'Neill administration but that those gains are threatened by the state's economic difficulties.

"Whoever follows me in that governor's chair is going to be in for difficult times," Gov. William O'Neill acknowledged in an address to the convention.

Olsen said labor needs to work for the election of candidates who will not try to close budget deficits through regressive taxes and cuts in critical services.

The convention is not expected to endorse a candidate for governor because allegiances are divided between Democratic nominee Bruce Morrison and former Republican Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., who is running as an independent, Olsen said. Neither appears to have the needed support, two-thirds of the delegates, to gain the endorsement, he said.

A committee of top officers was expected Wednesday night to recommend that the convention simply make no endorsement.

In a brief telephone address to the convention from Washington, U.S. Rep. John Rowland, the Republican gubernatorial nominee, said he did not support the AFL-



John Rowland  
Opposes income tax

CIO leadership's call for imposition of a state income tax.

"If you still believe a state income tax is an important issue, I certainly urge you to support one of the other candidates," Rowland said to a half-empty convention floor.

He said Morrison and Weicker would back an income tax or raise taxes some other way, although he contended neither has taken a clear position.

If neither Morrison or Weicker states a clear position on the tax issue, "they should not get your endorsement," he told the union members.

Weicker and Morrison were to speak today, when a final decision on endorsements was to be made.

... apparently he won't do much unless the congressman ends some of the political fences shattered during the recent primary campaign.

In fact, the rift in the Democratic Party is still so severe that key local leaders will meet Monday in Morrison in New Haven to bring the party together so they can mount a credible challenge in the November election.

Morrison, a four-term congressman from Hamden, overwhelmingly defeated challenger state Rep. William Cibes of New London, in Tuesday's primary for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

He is now in a three-way contest for governor against U.S. Rep. John G. Rowland, a three-term Republican congressman from Waterbury, and Lowell P. Weicker, a former Republican U.S. senator running as an independent.

John Wrabel, a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from Fairfield, said members of Morrison's advisory group will

... nonid state jobs may have to be reassured that "he's not going to fire them."

Still smarting from attacks Morrison made on O'Neill and his "kitchen Cabinet cronies," many of the Democratic old guard will have to be wooed back into the fold.

"I'm going to vote for him, you can't do much more than that," said O'Neill of Morrison when questioned Wednesday. "I will campaign for him depending on whether I'm asked to campaign, and depending on the tenor of the campaign. To win, he has to attack the opponents and not attack the Democratic Party."

O'Neill has not called to congratulate Morrison on his sound thrashing of Cibes in Tuesday's primary. Morrison garnered 65 percent of the vote to Cibes' 35 percent. Less than 20 percent of the state's 681,000 registered Democrats voted in the election.

O'Neill apparently has not forgiven Morrison for mounting an early challenge against him, leading to his ultimate decision not to seek

mandate is clear, and I would hope the governor, in the tradition he has already been a part of, will support the ticket."

O'Neill, however, said he doesn't expect to "pick up the phone at the moment to call Bruce."

Morrison on Wednesday said he needs the support of the entire Democratic Party in order to win in November, but admitted some O'Neill supporters won't be won over.

"I look forward to the support of Bill Cibes, along with many people who supported him," said Morrison. "I think the kitchen Cabinet is unlikely to be supportive of my candidacy ... Bill Cibes got over 40,000 votes. I need and want their votes in the election in November."

Wrabel said Morrison should be able to win back most of the O'Neill supporters who were alienated by commercials run last week that criticized Cibes and the governor's "cronies" who backed him.

Staff writer Christopher Blake also contributed to this story.

# Weicker: voters tired of party politics

LITA C. BALDOR  
Bureau Chief

... Rep. Bruce A. Morrison's stunning victory in Tuesday's Democratic gubernatorial primary will be enough to overcome the voters' frustration with political parties, the independent candidate for governor said Wednesday.

Former U.S. Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a Republican who is running on the Connecticut Party ticket, spent the day after the Democratic primary in Bridgeport, making his call for new leadership in the state.

Weicker acknowledged that Morrison topped 65-to-35 percent victory over state Rep. William Cibes in the media attention. But, he said, part of the problem that he thinks is that well over half of the party has since day one said that [they] want Lowell

Weicker to be governor."

He was referring to polls that show he has a commanding lead, including support from a majority of the Democrats questioned.

"It must be pretty discouraging when four out of five people in his own party didn't take the time to vote," he said at a press conference in Bridgeport Hospital.

Democrats, however, have said the primary victory will "jumpstart" Morrison's campaign for the November election.

Weicker also acknowledged that he will be the prime target for both Morrison and the Republican gubernatorial candidate, U.S. Rep. John G. Rowland of Waterbury.

"I have no doubt that all the guns are going to be brought to bear on me," he said.

One of the first volleys is likely to be fired Sunday when political columnist William F. Buckley Jr.

stops in Fairfield to speak at a fund-raiser for Rowland. Buckley is a fervent opponent of Weicker and was outspoken in his criticism two years ago when Weicker lost his U.S. Senate seat to then-state Attorney General Joseph I. Lieberman.

The Republicans are planning a number of large fund-raisers in Fairfield County, which is Weicker's home district, and where he would expect to do well. They include an Oct. 4 visit by President Bush in Stamford.

Weicker said, however, that he will not engage in dirty campaigning, like that which divided the Democrats during their recent primary.

A person who runs a dirty campaign, he said, will be a "dirty governor."



STATE NEWS

# Morrison will try to mend rifts

LOLITA C. BALDOR  
Public Bureau Chief

HARTFORD — Gov. William O'Neill said Wednesday he'll support U.S. Rep. Bruce Morrison, the party's gubernatorial nominee, in his bid for re-election to a third full term. Although he remained publicly neutral in the primary race, O'Neill privately supported Cibes, a six-term state representative and long-time associate of Morrison, Morrison said. "I think the

meet Monday to discuss how to unite the party. And some Democrats believe Morrison must make the first move.

"It's going to depend on Bruce," said Wrabel, adding that some longtime O'Neill supporters who

re-election to a third full term. Although he remained publicly neutral in the primary race, O'Neill privately supported Cibes, a six-term state representative and long-time associate of Morrison, Morrison said. "I think the

Morrison said, "I think the

## Bluster doesn't dispel questions about Weicker's income, credibility

At a recent press conference, Lowell Weicker was seated at a table before a bank of microphones. Suddenly he got up, took off his coat, and draped it over the chair. Then he sat down again to continue answering questions in his shirtsleeves.



Removing his coat was a typical Weicker gesture, meant not so much to introduce informality to the proceedings as to show this millionaire's down-to-earth nature, his supposed rapport with the common man. But this time there was a symbolism to it as well: Weicker was under attack from political opponents, and removing the jacket meant that he was getting ready for a rough-and-tumble fight.

And so, unexpectedly, Connecticut's gubernatorial campaign began to heat up sooner than usual: with summer still at its height and before the Labor Day weekend, when political activities usually start to kick into high gear. Bruce Morrison, who might have been focusing on his upcoming primary for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, smelled

blood and attacked. And he kept on attacking.

Prompting this fight was Weicker's release of a skimpy summary of his income and taxes from 1989. The other candidates for governor — Morrison, the candidate of the Democratic State Convention; William Cibes Jr., the challenger in the Democratic primary; and John Rowland, the Republican candidate — all had released their complete tax returns, as has become the custom in gubernatorial campaigns. All jumped on Weicker for being less than candid. In fact, they said he was being hypocritical.

Of course all the other candidates have an interest in cutting Weicker; the independent candidate, down to size politically. Ever since the former Republican U.S. senator set his sights on the governorship, he has been a strong frontrunner in the polls, and only in August did polls show the other candidates gaining. But if the election was held today, Weicker still would win with ease.

So the other candidates could not resist the chance to flay at Weicker when the opportunity came. Morrison made it virtually a one-on-one battle, no doubt to the delight of Rowland, who was trying to control minor controversies over the Republican platform's reference to a murder by a mental patient and the state pension of the Republican candidate for state treasurer, Joan Kemler. Both



issues quickly disappeared from the news.

Morrison has little to lose and much to gain in slugging it out with Weicker over the tax and income issue. While Morrison is almost certain to defeat Cibes in the primary, he still stands to run a poor third behind Rowland in the general election. So anything Morrison does to instill some hope in his own party that he can be a tough fighter will be in his favor.

If, meanwhile, Morrison diminishes the popularity of Weicker, the "nobody's man but

yours" who chose a third-party route rather than submit to a political organization this year, Morrison could make it a close election after all.

Weicker indeed handled badly the criticism over his lack of disclosure of his income. Enraged by the charges provoked by his incomplete first release, Weicker held a lengthy press conference and issued a second report with a bit more detail but still far short of the complete picture.

He worsened his reluctance to be more candid by offering a variety of reasons — in succession. He said he wanted to protect the privacy of his family. He said he doesn't believe that a candidate's tax returns are anybody's business. Then he said that he didn't think it was necessary to disclose, since he was no longer a public servant but a private citizen.

The last comment came in response to an embarrassing quotation dug up by reporters from Weicker days in the Senate. The Congressional Record shows Weicker piously declaring in 1977: "Senators should be required to make public every financial detail they possess through yearly publication of individual income tax returns and an itemized statement of net worth, detailing assets, liabilities, and gifts received." Weicker went on to say that even the financial status of spouses and children should be put on the public record.

Then there is the matter of Research! America, the organization of which Weicker was president until he became a candidate again. Morrison wondered whether the organization wasn't set up just to give Weicker a cushy job (with a salary of \$177,000) after he lost his Senate seat to Joseph Lieberman. Weicker responded angrily, accusing Morrison of maligning a worthy organization.

Yet Weicker's defense of Research! America was far from persuasive. He showed reporters four television commercials that were prepared by the organization to offer informational materials to the public and to solicit funding. This seemed to be the heart of the group's effort after receiving \$1.1 million in funding from drug companies last year. Most of the money, about \$600,000, went for salaries and office costs.

Weicker can get as angry and call criticism "gutter politics" all he wants, but as long as he behaves in a way that leaves him open to complaints about his credibility, he can expect his opponents to fire away at him. Given his commanding lead in the polls, they would do so anyway. What he's doing with his misjudged actions and statements is giving them targets.

*Lee Grabar writes about Connecticut politics and government.*

# The Bridgeport Post

BRIDGEPORT, CONN. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1990

## GOOD DAY NEWS IN BRIEF



### Parking patrol

Westport chief plans to enforce handicapped parking. / B1

### TOWN BY TOWN

**BRIDGEPORT** — West End woman gang raped by several men in van as she was driven round the city. / B1

**ASTON** — Library to re-evaluate decision to close Saturdays. / B4

**AIRFIELD** — Plans under way to expand trash transfer station. / D5

**MILFORD** — Republicans vent anger at Joseph Viscount's war on crime. / D5

**MONROE** — Town Council unanimously passes a recycling ordinance. / B4

**SHELTON** — Demolition of new

# Morrison gets Democratic



Democratic gubernatorial candidate Bruce Morrison campaigns at the Bridgeport train station Tuesday.

## Cibes loses for governor

By LOLITA C. BALDOR  
Capitol Bureau Chief

HARTFORD — U.S. Rep. Cibes' landslide victory, won the Democratic nomination Tuesday over state Sen. Morrison. With voter turnout near 20 percent, Morrison claimed wins in the first Democratic gubernatorial towns. Unofficial totals gave Morrison 35 percent of the vote to Cibes' 35 percent. There are 681,000 registered voters in the state.

"The Democratic Party has a mandate for change," a euphoric Morrison said in New Haven late Tuesday. "I'm going to challenge moving forward tonight. Let's get Democrats together so we can win together."

Campaigning earlier in the day, Morrison said he would be happy to win 55 percent of the vote.

Cibes, a six-term state representative from London, called Morrison to a meeting at 10 p.m. But, while urging his party's slate, Cibes gave only lip service to the victor.

See MORRISON on A2

P. 11  
FOR GOVERNOR  
END  
16:45  
16:50  
17:00  
17:10  
17:20

# nod primary or's seat

Bruce A. Morrison, in a  
democratic gubernatorial  
Rep. William Cibes Jr.  
20 percent in the state's  
primary in 12 years,  
the large cities, including  
many of the smaller  
Morrison, the four-term  
Hamden, about 65 per-  
cent.  
ered Democrats in the

is produced a clear man-  
Morrison told supporters  
night. "We have a chal-  
at, a challenge to bring  
in bring Connecticut to-

day in Bridgeport, Mor-  
with a 10-point victory

representative from New  
concede just before 9:30  
supporters to back the  
a half-hearted endorse-

# State union leaders laud Gov. O'Neill

NEW HAVEN (AP) — The annual Connecticut State AFL-CIO convention opened yesterday with union leaders saying the fate of labor in the 1990s will hinge greatly on the outcome of this fall's state elections.

State AFL-CIO President John W. Olsen told convention delegates that Connecticut citizens and labor had fared well during the O'Neill administration but that those gains are threatened by the economic difficulties facing the state.

"Whoever follows me in that governor's chair is going to be in for difficult times," acknowledged Gov. William O'Neill, in an address to the convention.

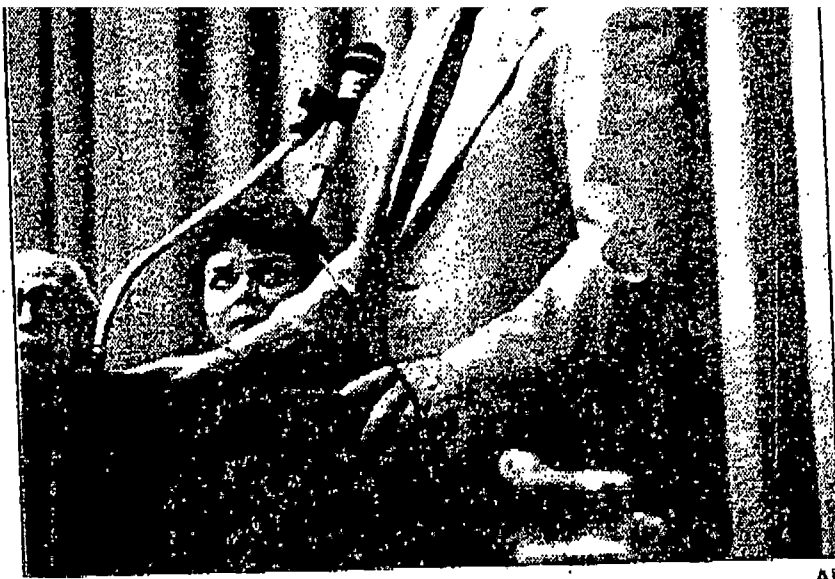
Olsen said labor needs to work for the election of candidates who will not try to close budget deficits through regressive taxes and cuts in critical services.

With the responsibility for meeting basic needs falling increasingly on the state, which must cope with budget deficits, Olsen said many key political battles affecting the lives of union members will be occurring at the state rather than federal level.

Union members must be prepared to be on the front lines of battles to protect the gains won by labor, he said.

The entire General Assembly and Connecticut's six congressional seats are up for election this fall, but even more important to labor, Olsen said, the governor's office is opening up.

The convention is not expected to endorse a candidate for governor because allegiances are divided between Democratic gubernatorial nominee Bruce Morrison and former Republican Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., who is running as an independent, Olsen said. Neither candidate appears to have the needed support, two-thirds of the



Gov. William A. O'Neill speaks at the the Connecticut State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, yesterday in New Haven. AP

delegates, to gain the endorsement, he said.

A committee of top officers was expected Wednesday night to vote to recommend that the convention simply vote to make no endorsement.

In a brief telephone address to the convention from Washington, U.S. Rep. John Rowland, the Republican gubernatorial nominee, told the delegates he did not support the AFL-CIO leadership's call for imposition of a state income tax.

"If you still believe a state income tax is an important issue, I certainly urge you to support one of the other candidates," Rowland said to a half-empty convention floor.

He said Morrison and Weicker would be certain to back an income tax or raise taxes some other way, although he contended neither has taken a clear position.

If neither Morrison or Weicker states a clear position on the tax issue, "they should not get your endorsement," he told the union members.

"If we give more money to (the

state government), it will be spent. It may not be fair and it may not be appropriate," Rowland said.

Before Rowland telephoned, two delegates stepped forward to a microphone and asked to be excused. They said they did not want to listen to the GOP candidate. But Rowland received a smattering of applause when he finished.

Weicker and Morrison were to speak today, when a final decision on endorsements was to be made.

O'Neill received three standing ovations during his appearance before the convention. Olsen called him a friend of labor who had earned "our respect and gratitude."

The governor, who decided in March not to seek a third term, said he believes history will show the 1980s were "the golden era in Connecticut."

Citing a number of accomplishments of his administration, including programs to greatly increase teacher salaries and rebuild Connecticut's roads and bridges, the governor said: "All these things were not done by me. I was your instrument."

CONNEC

# Election worries AFL-CIO



The third candidate said he didn't want the endorsement of the 178,000-member labor organization, holding its annual convention this week, because of the group's traditional support for an income tax.

President John W. Olsen said the decision not to make an endorsement came as a result of there being two "strong friends of labor" in the governor's race, Democrat Bruce A. Morrison and third-party candidate Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a former three-term Republican U.S. senator who lost a bid for re-election two years ago.

"It's hard for me to find anything negative to say about either of these two candidates," Olsen said. "Without an endorsement, every individual union is free to go forward to work for the governor of their choice."

Morrison said the non-endorsement was a victory for him because the last time the group made an endorsement in a statewide race was in 1988 when they backed Weicker.

Weicker, running on his newly created Connecticut Party ticket, said the fact that there was no endorsement this time should be considered a win for him because the group has traditionally supported Democrats for governor.

"It's a great tribute, in terms that ... it was a choice between a sitting, very pro-labor congressman and a man who had been out of office for a couple of years," said Weicker, who had been given a warm welcome by the 400 convention delegates.

Morrison, a four-term congressman from Hamden, also received a rousing welcome from the convention delegates.

"We are very content with the decision not to have an endorsement and the opportunity to persuade each and every member of all of the unions in Connecticut to start today with an open mind," Morrison said.

The third candidate in the race, Republican John G. Rowland, had told the convention in a telephone hook-up Wednesday he wasn't in-

record during his years in Congress, Weicker a 66 percent rating in the Senate and Rowland 51 percent in Congress.

Hal Alpert, the executive vice president of the organization, said Morrison had the support of a clear majority of the delegates, but not the two-thirds required to win the endorsement.

Alpert said Morrison might have been able to muster the two-thirds, "but it's not worth it to us" to "push" the delegates into a vote.

"The necessary work to get Bruce elected governor is going to be done without splitting up the labor movement," said Alpert, who is also a co-chairman of the "Labor for Morrison" committee.

Morrison and Weicker drew applause from the convention when they endorsed the idea of health insurance for the 280,000 Connecticut residents without it, although neither candidate could say how such a massive program would be paid for.

A6 — The Advocate, Friday, September 14, 1990 •

# Union chooses not to choose

## Rowland not interested; Weicker, Morrison called 'friends'

Associated Press

NEW HAVEN — Two of the three candidates for governor claimed victory Thursday when the Connecticut AFL-CIO decided not to make an endorsement in the governor's race since it considers the two "friends of labor."

The third candidate said he didn't

★★★  
**Election 1990**  
STATE GUBERNATORIAL RACE

now running as an independent for governor.

Weicker, running on his newly

interested in the endorsement if the group was clinging to its long-standing support of tax reform and a state personal income tax, which he opposes.

The national AFL-CIO's committee on political education gave Morrison a 95 percent pro-labor voting

# Morrison says spending cuts key to solving state's woes

**Editor's note:** This is the second of two articles about the two Democratic candidates for governor in Tuesday's primary. Rep. William J. Cibes Jr. was featured Thursday.

9/7  
BY FRAN SILVERMAN  
Hour Staff Writer

**NORWALK** — Hartford should stop looking for "a mythical pot of gold" in Fairfield County and instead should work to solve its biggest problems: crime, drugs, traffic, and pollution in the Long Island Sound, said Democratic gubernatorial candidate Bruce A. Morrison. A four-term U.S. Rep. from the third district, Morrison, from a party-endorsed, candidate, will face State Rep. William J. Cibes

Jr. in Tuesday's primary for the Democratic nomination.

In a recent wide-ranging interview with *The Hour*, Morrison outlined his goals for this part of the state and how he differs from Cibes.

Contrary to Cibes, Morrison says the state has to cut spending before instituting new taxes. He said Cibes' plan to establish an income tax clearly targets Fairfield County residents.

"It is another example of people who have been too long in Hartford who said there is a pot of gold down there somewhere in Fairfield County and we are going to reach into that," said Morrison, who maintains that he would only approve an income tax if voters approved it in a

state referendum. He said Hartford has to recognize that Fairfield County includes urban areas like Norwalk, Bridgeport and Stamford, which face urban problems such as drugs and crime.

Like Cibes, Morrison said transportation is a major concern in this area. He advocates investment in mass transit alternatives instead of widening I-95 or the Merritt Parkway.

He suggested the state focus on promoting car pooling, higher occupancy vehicles, moving truck traffic off the roads during peak periods, creating designated traffic lanes and upgrading parking facilities. Also, he said the state should increase its rep-

Please See MORRISON, Page 8

## Morrison

Continued From Page 1

resentation on the Metropolitan Transit Authority and beef up the Metro-North rail system.

Morrison said the money to improve the transit system will come from user fees such as the gasoline tax, gateway tolls and increased rail fares.

Another critical issue in this region, he said, is Long Island Sound.

Stating that he helped found the Long Island Sound Caucus in Congress, Morrison said he is committed to implementing any changes recommended by the Long Island Sound Study, which will be completed in October, 1991. And, Morrison said he has introduced a bill to establish a new position in the federal Environmental Protection Agency which would be responsible for coordinating the clean-up of the Sound.

The key to cleaning up the Sound, he said, is making sure New York — which according to environmental officials is a major contributor to pollution — pays its share of the costs as well as the federal government.

ports the completion of an expanded Route 7 if it can be done in an environmentally safe way and he condemned the Department of Transportation's handling of highway design in the past.

When pressed about the housing problems facing Norwalk, Morrison said a regional approach must be taken.

He suggested that suburban towns which don't provide sufficient affordable housing opportunities for their communities be cut off from state aid. But he dismissed the notion that areas like Norwalk that take on more than their share of housing burdens be compensated for it.

"I believe that when push comes to shove, if we have the gumption to say that we are not going to send state dollars to places that won't participate, (then) people will participate," he said.

Morrison said the state should help finance development projects which would set aside housing units for lower income tenants.

Regarding the schools, Morrison said he supported the in-

crease in teachers' salaries and he said continuing to pour money into the education system won't solve its problems.

He said centralized control of the school system and bureaucracy have stymied efforts and the state needs to focus on results instead of the process.

"If you ask teachers what's wrong with our education system, (they say) it's a bureaucratic, oppressive system," he said.

"We have to turn the system upside down. The mandate would be result-oriented. We need to get a way that works, take a vote in Hartford and doesn't."

In other areas: ● Morrison supported short-term aid for the time Center though he said the state should be self-sufficient on the road.

● He said the state should be willing to help defense contractors retrain workers if companies lose business by the end of the Cold War. He said the state should be a tenant investor for defense companies that want to char-

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● He recommended an over-  
haul of the state social service  
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● He recommended a state  
health care system that would  
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and less expensive. He said the  
savings that would come from a  
more efficient state-wide system  
would, in turn, pay for the  
system.

# Primary's over, on to the core issues

Morrison and his rivals must now come out swinging — with specifics on fixing Connecticut.

Bruce Morrison cannot afford more than a momentary pause for pleasure in his primary victory over William Cibes. He's got but two months to accomplish two goals: Convince fractious Democrats to kiss and make up if they don't want to interrupt their 15-year reign in the governor's mansion and pull himself out of third place in the three-way race for the state's top office.

Congress has been the bailiwick of Morrison and his rivals, John Rowland and Lowell Weicker. But if they spend the rest of the gubernatorial campaign hyping their own and

sniping at each other's records in Washington, they will be doing a disservice to the people of Connecticut.

The state is facing a daunting deficit at a time when the Northeast, if not the whole nation, is sliding into a recession. What people here need to know to elect the next governor is what he plans to do to cover the deficit, to control state spending, to raise the money for state expenses and to jump start the economy.

The gubernatorial candidates must not avoid these crucial issues by concentrating on past history in Washington in their advertising and in their speeches. There's too much that has to be done to fix things here in Connecticut to waste time jawing over what was. Connecticut voters desperately need to know what will be.

**E**VERYONE who meets Bill Cibes likes and respects him, which is more than will be said for Bruce Morrison and the others who are running or have run for governor of Connecticut this year.

But Cibes, the veteran state representative from New London and co-chairman of the General Assembly's Finance Committee, failed to impress people outside of personal encounters. He had no way with a large audience.

When the votes in Tuesday's Democratic primary were counted, Cibes had only those of political insiders close to his ally, Governor O'Neill, members of newspaper editorial boards and other aspiring intellectuals, and the people who knew him personally. Cibes narrowly carried his own neighborhood, the 2nd Congressional District, and came close in the 1st Congressional District, where support for the O'Neill administration is strongest and employment by the administration concentrated. But he was demolished everywhere else.

Cibes' pointed stand in favor of a state income tax seems to have hurt him seriously. After the 3rd Congressional District, which Morrison has represented since 1982, Cibes ran worst in the 4th Congressional District, lower Fairfield County, Connecticut's Gold Coast, where an income tax would be most burdensome. But Cibes was trounced in poverty-ridden Bridgeport in the 4th too, as he was in other poor cities, which, as his campaign manager, state Rep. Jonathan Pelto, D-Mansfield, noted, have the most to gain from an income tax.

That is, Cibes failed to get his message across even to his natural allies.

Of course Cibes still put the income tax on the state's political agenda, making it the defining issue in the campaign for governor so far. But now, ironically, the issue will be pressed by the Republican nominee, U.S. Rep. John Rowland, the lone absolute opponent of an income tax. Having been put in the center of the campaign by its advocate, the income tax seems to threaten more than ever to drag down any candidate willing to consider it.

If, as most observers thought, Morrison was the Democrat with the greatest prospect of appealing

to voters beyond the Democratic primary, Rowland may have been almost as much the victor in the primary as Morrison was. For the stronger the Democratic nominee is, the more votes he will take from the independent candidate for governor, former U.S. Sen. Lowell Weicker, who, receiving much support from Democrats, leads in the polls. And the more voters who leave Weicker to return to the Democratic candidate, the fewer votes the Republican will need to win the election.

Where does Morrison go from here?

He says he wants to reconcile with Cibes. But denouncing the O'Neill administration and tying Cibes up with it was the price of Morrison's victory in the primary. O'Neill administration Democrats will be lured back to their party's nominee only if Morrison, now running a poor third, quickly goes up in the polls; administration Democrats are not going to launch him there. Indeed, the interest of that part of the party, the conservative part, seems to be to let Morrison, a liberal, take the inevitable fall for its 16 years in power, after which it can reclaim the party and use Morrison's defeat to discredit uppity liberals for all time.

Morrison hardly can run on state issues. Though he has been a candidate for governor for a year, he still doesn't seem to know much about them, and his few positions are contradictory—he scorns more taxes but proposes expensive things like universal health insurance.

Morrison's only course seems to be the one he already has taken: to intensify his appeals for class war and his personal attacks on Weicker in the hope of pushing Weicker to the right in the public's perception and consolidating for himself the hard-liberal vote. This might split the conservative and moderate vote evenly between Weicker and Rowland and let Morrison squeak through with as little as 35 percent.

It's plausible Weicker is vulnerable personally and already has reacted badly to Morrison's attacks. But such a strategy would require Weicker's cooperation, and one of these days he may refuse to be baited.

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9/12/90

# EDITORIAL

**Morrison's victory helps  
Rowland, hurts Weicker;  
a nice guy finishes last**



*Shug*



**"YOU WOULDN'T BE INTERESTED IN THE FULL RETURN. MY INCOME IS FROM SALARIES, CONTRIBUTIONS, CAPITAL GAINS, DIVIDENDS, STOCK SPLITS, HONORARIUMS, TRUSTS AND STUFF... JUST LIKE EVERYONE ELSE!"**

press conference in mid-August. Lowell Weicker was seated at a table before a bank of microphones. Suddenly he got up, took off his coat and draped it over the chair, then sat down again to continue answering questions in his shirtsleeves. The removal of the coat was typical of a gesture not so much to indicate informality to the proceedings, but to show this multi-million-dollar, down-to-earth nature, his rapport with the common man. But this time there was a symbolism to it as well: Weicker was unprepared for an attack from opponents and the jacket meant he was ready for a rough and tumble. So unexpectedly, the gubernatorial campaign began to heat up a year earlier than usual: with summer at its height and the Labor Day weekend, when political activities start to kick into high gear, yet we have. But Bruce Morrison, who has been focusing on an open primary for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, smelled an attack. And kept on attacking the ensuing weeks. Getting the flap was Weicker's lack of a skimpy summary of his income and taxes paid in 1989. The candidates in the race, Morrison, Democratic convention-endorsed candidate, William Cibes Jr., challenger in the Sept. 11 Democratic primary, and John Rowland, Republican candidate, has all released their full tax returns as has been the custom in gubernatorial elections. Morrison immediately jumped on Weicker, being less than candid — in fact, he claimed he was being hypothetical. All should do so is no surprise. Weicker has an interest in reducing the size of the gubernatorial candidate (political course). Ever since the ex-candidate and ex-U.S. senator set foot on the governor's chair, he has been a distant front-runner in the primary poll and only in August did he show the others moving in to close the big gap. But if the election is a valid, a vote this summer would put Weicker into the state with ease. It is worrisome to the other candidates, and none could resist the urge to flay him when the primary came. But Morrison virtually a one-on-one battle. The delight of Rowland, to be in a position to control misfortune over the GOP platform's lead to a killing by a mental patient, running mate Joan's controversial state pe-

sion. Both issues quickly disappeared from the news pages.) Morrison has little to lose and much to gain in slugging it out with Weicker over this issue. While he is almost certain to defeat Cibes in the primary, he still stands to be third behind Rowland in the main contest. A poor third. So anything he does to instill some hope in his own party members that he can be a tooth-and-nail fighter will be in his favor. If, at the same time, he succeeds in demythologizing the popularity of Lowell Weicker, the populist "nobody's man but yours" who chose a third-party route, rather than submit to a political organization, Morrison could well make it a close race after all. Especially since Weicker has handled the criticism over his personal income disclosures badly. Irrate over the charges his first release provoked, Weicker staged a lengthy press conference and issued a second report — with a bit more detail but still far short of a complete picture. He compounded this reluctance to be more revealing by offering a variety of reasons — in succession. He

wanted to protect the privacy of his family. He doesn't believe that a candidate's tax returns are anybody's business. Then he said he didn't think it was necessary to make a disclosure since he was no longer a public servant but a private citizen. The last differentiation was a response to an embarrassing quotation that reporters dug up from days when Weicker served in the U.S. Senate. The Congressional Record shows Weicker piously declaring in 1977: "Senators should be required to make public every financial detail they possess through yearly publication of individual income tax returns and an itemized statement of net worth, detailing assets, liabilities and gifts received." He went on to say that even the financial status of spouses and children should be put on record. Then there is the matter of Research America, a non-profit organization of which Weicker was president until he took leave to run his campaign. Morrison wondered whether the organization wasn't set up simply to give Weicker a job (after he lost his Senate seat to Joseph

Lieberman) and pay him a good salary (\$177,000). Weicker and others in the organization responded angrily and accused the congressman of maligning a worthy institution. Yet his defense of the research organization was far from persuasive. He showed reporters four television promotions prepared by the organization with the purpose of offering materials to the public and soliciting funding. This seemed to be the heart of the group's effort after receiving \$1.1 million in funding last year. Most of the money spent, about \$600,000, went on salaries and office costs. Weicker can get as angry as he wants and call it gutter politics all he wants, but so long as he behaves in a way that leaves him open to credibility charges, he can expect his opponents to fire away at him. Given his commanding lead in the polls, they would do so anyway. What he's doing with his misjudged actions and statements is giving them targets of opportunity. Lee Grabar, veteran Connecticut journalist, writes on state and local issues.

# OPINIONS

PAGE 2A  
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1990  
WATERBURY, CONN.

gubernatorial candidates circle Weicker



**HARTFORD** — Independent gubernatorial candidate Lowell P. Weicker announced late Saturday that he would use \$11,634 leftover from his 1988 Senate campaign to charity after his Democratic opponent charged that it was improper for him to have kept the money.

Weicker said he complied with federal law by transferring the money to his local bank account after he lost his reelection bid in 1988, but U.S. Rep. Bruce Morrison, citing a news report, accused Weicker of violating a Senate rule.

Lowell Weicker knew the rule, and did it anyway," Morrison said in a news release Saturday. "Rather than return the money to campaign contributors or donate it to charity, Lowell Weicker took \$11,634 listed to him by the people of Connecticut and put it in his own personal bank account."

W. Gold, co-chairman of the Weicker campaign, said a federal law which requires candidates to declare excess campaign income as personal income supersedes the state rule. He called Morrison's accusation a desperate attempt to revive his campaign.

charge after another that are unbecoming to the office he's seeking."

Avice Meehan, Weicker's campaign spokeswoman, said Weicker decided to donate the money because he did not want to allow Morrison to confuse voters.

"There is a clear cut difference between the Senate rules and the federal law on what to do with surplus campaign contributions. Having fully complied with the federal law, I do not intend to let a desperate opponent traffic in confusion," Weicker said in a statement released late Saturday.

Weicker's announcement came during a bizarre day that began with a report out of Washington by the States News Service about the propriety of Weicker's keeping the surplus campaign money.

Morrison called a news conference Saturday morning to capitalize on the story, but had trouble drawing reporters on the Labor Day weekend.

Morrison then sent press releases outlining his accusations to news media across the state. He called on Weicker to seek a Senate Ethics Committee investigation to determine



**Weicker**

Weicker's campaign quickly followed with a news release defending his handling of the surplus campaign money and copies of the federal law to back up its claims.

Later Saturday, the campaign released a statement saying he would donate the money to charity.

Meehan said Weicker still maintains that he handled the money properly, but decided to give the money to the Greenwich Association for Retarded Citizens because "he didn't want to confuse the voters."

Weicker, who served as a Republican senator for 18 years, is now running for governor as an independent.

Under pressure from Morrison, Weicker released his financial records last week.

Morrison, a congressman from Hamden, is the endorsed candidate of the Democratic party, but he faces a Sept. 11 primary challenge from state Rep. William Cibes, D-New London.

After learning that Weicker planned to donate the surplus to charity, Morrison's campaign dashed off yet another fax to news organizations.

"You can't buy integrity," Morrison said in the release. "A big check written on a Labor Day weekend won't hide the truth."

# Gubernatorial campaign claiming air time

**BOB KING  
KEVIN FLOOD**  
Hartford Staff Writers

promised, political ads gubernatorial candidates began running on the network TV affiliates. Only two of four candidates are on the air so far endorsed Democrat A. Morrison and rd-party poll leader Lowell P. Weicker Jr.

The two candidates' approaches couldn't be more different. Morrison's two 15-second ads attack Weicker and Republican John Rowland for votes they cast in Congress. Morrison points to votes that the four-term independent congressman says helped create and prolong the federal savings and loan crisis bailout. The other calls the two to task for votes in favor of the Reagan economic program of the early 1980s, which Morrison characterizes as tax cuts for the rich.

Morrison has highlighted those votes in a series of press conferences. Morrison has faulted Weicker for taking as much as \$11,000 in surplus campaign funds in 1988, and Rowland for changing his position on abortion on demand. Most voters say this amounts to a negative campaign.

Weicker, on the other hand, in his first ad says his feeling that "we don't inherit the land from our fathers, we borrow it from our sons." None of the ads Weicker's campaign produced name other candidates, his campaign has said.

Weicker children's theme has been heard on the side of Hartford buses in recent days as well: "I'll work for the kids," ads quote the former Senator saying, "for the politicians."

Weicker co-chairman Peter Gold called the ads "very uplifting." Gold added that the



ads "speak to the idiocy of modern politics. This campaign isn't about what's best for political parties."

Morrison faces state Rep. William J. Cibes Jr. in a Sept. 11 primary.

## Jackle sees much more red

State Rep. Robert G. Jackle, the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, said last week he's afraid the deficit for the current fiscal year, which ends next summer, will top \$400 million.

The state legislature's Office of Fiscal Analysis has estimated the likely shortfall at \$206 million. But the OFA added in a report Aug. 24 that once the books are closed on the fiscal year that ended July 30, that year will show a \$157 million shortfall. That's \$365 all told.

Jackle, the House Minority Leader, made the comment at a brief appearance in East Hartford where he was substituting for gubernatorial candidate Rowland, who was in Washington for a presidential briefing on the Mideast situation.

## Cibes would cut busines levies

A further point differentiating him from other candidates regarding economic recovery, says Democratic contender Cibes, is his contention that business taxes must be cut before the state's economy is to recover.

Cibes will face Morrison in a Democratic gubernatorial primary next week, and he's made changes in state tax policy — including a tax on wages — the centerpiece of his campaign. The earned income tax would allow the state to cut the corporate tax from 13.8 percent — a national high — to 10 percent, and eliminate other levies, he says, putting the state on the road to recovery quicker. The tax program is "a prerequisite to job creation and economic recovery," Cibes said last week.

Also last week, Cibes faulted Morrison's "tone" in attacking independent Lowell P. Weicker Jr. for not disclosing full details of

his income. Cibes said he agrees that candidates for governor should release their full tax returns; but he recalls that his wife "had to be scraped off the ceiling" when she realized that details of her personal finances would be public.

## Morrison gets city backing

The Cibes campaign attacked Morrison for promising the moon without a prayer of delivery when he called for slashing local property taxes in cities last week. Whether voters are buying Morrison's version of the state's finances, his supporters said they appreciate his rhetorical commitment to their budgets, as expressed in a Hartford City Hall news conference.

Problems in Connecticut's towns and cities are largely financial, said Meriden Mayor James Pellegrino, adding "it's no small coincidence that all of the large cities are having deficit problems."

Morrison stood with supporters including the mayors of New Britain, Meriden, and New Haven.

Pellegrino said he's sure from Morrison's congressional record that "he's a strong fiscal person" who will "go after spending first and consider tax reform second."

"Cities experience all of society's problems in disproportionately large doses," said Donald DiFronzo, mayor of New Britain.

Morrison "really knows the problems of our cities," said New Haven Mayor John Daniels. "We need every ounce of assistance we can get ... Bruce Morrison is the only salvation for us."

Other officials attending were state Rep. Eric Coleman of Bloomfield; state Reps. John Fonfara, Juan Figueroa and Democratic Town Chairwoman Mary Phil Guinan of Hartford; Mayor John Daniels and state Sen. Bruce Morris of New Haven; state Rep. Ernest Newton and state Sen. Margaret Morton of Bridgeport; and

See **CITIES**, next page

# CONNECTICUT

## Morrison blitz over campaign funds purs Weicker to give to charity

DENISE LAVOIE

Staff Writer  
Extended Page 18, 1

"Bruce Morrison is in serious political trouble," Gold said. "He's making one outrageous charge after another that we



whether he violated the Senate rule, a suggestion that touched off a paper war between the two campaigns.

Weicker's omission quickly followed with

# Weicker broke Senate rules

## Keeping leftover \$11,000 legal, but a violation of ethics regulations

By Amy Brooke Baker  
States News Service

9/1  
MIA HWA REGISTER

WASHINGTON — When Lowell Weicker transferred almost \$12,000 in leftover funds from his failed 1988 senatorial campaign to his personal bank account, he broke no law. But he did violate Senate rules, according to a Senate ethics panel.

Senators may not convert old campaign money to personal use, even after they retire, said a spokeswoman for the Senate Select Committee on Ethics.

And while the panel rarely does so, she added, it has the authority to investigate former senators believed to have violated that rule.

However, the practice is not technically illegal, according to the Federal Election Commission, because Senate rules are not laws.

Once lawmakers leave the Senate, said FEC spokesman Scott Moxley, they may not feel bound by its regulations.

Avice Meehan, spokeswoman for Weicker, a former Republican senator now running for Connecticut governor as an independent, said Weicker believed his action was permissible.

"It is my understanding that the issues of whether or not this was legal... and appropriate were looked into," she said. "He declared the money as income, and he paid taxes on it as income."

But Weicker opponents respond that the action is unethical.

"I think that for Lowell Weicker in the 1970s and 80s to claim to be a champion of ethics in Congress and for him now to violate the ethics of the Senate is extraordinary," said Jack Goldberg, spokesman for U.S. Rep. John G. Row-

**"We are shocked that a man who blusters so loudly about his own integrity would crassly violate a Senate rule."**

Ted Baldwin, manager, Morrison campaign

land, Weicker's Republican opponent.

Spokesmen for Democratic candidate U.S. Rep. Bruce Morrison — whose pressure on Weicker to release financial records brought the controversial action to light last week — agreed.

"We are shocked that a man who blusters so loudly about his own integrity would crassly violate a Senate rule to enrich himself and put money in his own pocket," said Ted Baldwin, Morrison's campaign manager.

The practice, however, is not uncommon, according to campaign finance experts.

Many former lawmakers have taken home much more than Weicker did after their own failed re-election campaigns or voluntary retirement.

Former Texas Sen. John Tower retired in 1985 with more than \$450,000 in unspent campaign funds, according to the FEC. Former Vice President Walter Mondale held a sizable unused war chest at one point — as much as \$560,000.

# Weicker may have broken rule, but not law

By AMY BROOKE BAKER  
States News Service

lied to have violated that rule. However, the practice is not illegal, according to the Federal Election Commission, because Senate rules are not laws. And once lawmakers leave the Senate, said FEC spokesman Scott Moxley, they may not feel bound by its regulations.

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"It is my understanding that the issues of whether or not this was legal and appropriate were looked into,"

she said. "He declared the money as income and he paid taxes on it as income."

But Weicker opponents respond that the wealthy Greenwich resident amassed funds while serving in an organization that prohibited him from keeping the money once he left. When he did leave, they contend, he said the rules didn't apply to him, and kept the money. And that, Weicker opponents say, is unethical.

"I think that for Lowell Weicker in the 1970s and 80s to claim to be a champion of ethics in Congress and for him now to violate the ethics of the Senate is extraordinary," said

Jack Goldberg, spokesman for Rep. John G. Rowland, Weicker's Republican opponent.

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# OPINION

The News-Times

Published daily since 1883

Frank O. King  
President and Publisher

Wayne J. Sheppard  
General Manager

Edward Frede  
Editor

Mary T. Connolly  
Editorial Page Editor

## And now there are 3

**N**ow that the Democrats finally have a candidate, the real campaign for governor of Connecticut begins.

Democrat Bruce Morrison won an impressive victory over William Cibes in Tuesday's primary. But it was a victory won with a low voter turnout in a race in which Morrison had greater name recognition and funding.

Based on what is at stake, an open governor's seat in a turbulent economic climate, Connecticut voters surely will be paying more attention in the next two months as Morrison, Republican John Rowland and independent Lowell Weicker compete to win the tough job of restoring Connecticut's luster.

The three candidates will no doubt learn a lesson from the Democratic primary: Don't talk about tax reform. Cibes based his entire campaign on the need for tax reform. But he failed to help the voters understand that tax reform does not necessarily mean higher taxes; it just means getting revenue from different sources.

Connecticut needs tax reform, as a means of giving the state a more reliable source of revenue, one that does not ride the economic ups and downs as does the sales tax.

But Connecticut also needs politicians who can talk candidly with the voters before an election,

politicians who won't honey-coat the economy, or pretend part of the deficit doesn't exist as they propose how they will deal with it.

Cibes talked frankly and lost. Morrison, Rowland and Weicker have yet to get as specific as Cibes — and probably can't be expected to do so now.

But they should be expected to run issue-oriented campaigns, campaigns that are as serious as the challenges facing the next governor.

In the last few weeks before the primary, Morrison ran an aggressive campaign that tended toward the negative. He tried to twist the records of Rowland and Weicker. Morrison even tried to taint the reputation of a medical research lobbying group founded by Weicker with wild charges that he did not support with evidence.

Connecticut has enough problems to handle without facing a take-no-prisoners-style gubernatorial campaign. Other states have had their reputations tarnished by such campaigns, and that should not happen here.

Sticking to the facts and being candid about the state's fiscal picture may not be the easiest way to run for governor. But it is the way to inform voters and build a political consensus for the tough days ahead.

DEMOCRATS ABOUT THAT, BUT I THINK my selection as the Democratic nominee reflects a majority view in the party that we have to move in the directions that I set forth.

One vote that Morrison probably didn't get yesterday was Gov. William O'Neill's. O'Neill, according to Morrison, didn't make the usual phone call offering congratulations.

"I'm sure we'll be speaking about it," said O'Neill offhandedly about why he hasn't called Morrison. "I don't expect to be picking up the phone at the moment to call Bruce. You know, it wasn't my race. It was between Bruce Morrison and Bill Cibes and I'm sure we'll be discussing it."

O'Neill didn't say he would actively campaign for Morrison. He said he would support Morrison, but hedged when pressed on how wholeheartedly he would work for the endorsed candidate.

"Well, as wholeheartedly as you can," O'Neill said. "I'm going to vote for him, you can't do much more than that. So I guess that's as wholehearted as you can be. I think the candidate has got to work within the framework of the party and the party will then totally support the candidate."

But Morrison said he would still seek O'Neill's support, mainly because he earned it with yesterday's victory.

"Gov. O'Neill understands and appreciates the process by which the Democratic party makes its decision," Morrison said. "The Democratic party chose its nominee for governor yesterday. I think the mandate is clear. And I would hope the governor, in the tradition he's always been a part of, will support the Democratic ticket."

O'Neill also said Morrison needs to focus his attacks on his opponents and — rapping Morrison on the knuckles for a political ad that was aired against Cibes during the primary fight — not against the Democratic party.

The ad said Cibes was one of the "Hartford cronies" who have plunged the state into economic troubles. Cibes blasted Morrison over the word "cronies," saying Morrison impugned the reputation of the entire Democratic Party just to win the primary. Morrison said "cronies" referred to O'Neill's in-

## Rowland and Weicker unperturbed by primary

By Alexander O'Meara  
NEWS-TIMES CAPITOL BUREAU

HARTFORD — The Democratic primary for governor may have plastered Bruce Morrison's name on headlines across the state, but it also left the other two candidates poised to come out fighting in the home stretch.

Lowell Weicker, the independent, snickered at the low Democratic turnout and proclaimed yesterday he has half of John Rowland's Republican party.

Rowland started running a television ad yesterday in opposition to a state income tax and his press secretary, Jack Goldberg, said "There's seven weeks to go and there's still a whole lot of people who don't know where Rowland stands on the issues."

Weicker, the former Republican U.S. senator who is leading the field in his quest for the governor's office on a third party ticket, said Morrison "has the largest block of votes in the state. Yet four out of five of those voters said 'We don't want to vote in this contest.'"

"I think that's his problem. Clearly anyone that has been into a primary contest has a sharp organization, is in good tune. So that's an advantage. But I've got to say I think those figures from last night wouldn't exactly thrill me if I had a party that was 681,000 strong and I came out with 85,000 votes."

The low turnout of roughly 20 percent of the electorate was expected.

Weicker said it didn't matter to him who won the primary. But the fact that he made himself available to the press indicated Weicker wanted to put his two cents worth into a fight that has undoubtedly increased Morrison's name recognition in the state.

Besides finally clearing the smoke and allowing the three-

way race to proceed unimpeded by Democratic issues, the primary — the aftermath of which continues to be marred by Democratic squabbling — helped Rowland in another way: name recognition, said Goldberg.

"The primary gave Morrison increased name recognition," said Goldberg. "That's a plus for him. But it's also a plus for us. More Democrats are aware of Morrison and that eats away at Weicker's Democratic base. The liberal vote is split, which leaves the door open for Rowland."

"It's OK for Mr. Rowland to say but his big problem is I have 50 percent of his party," sniffed Weicker when told of Goldberg's assessment of the situation. "There's no point to do any finger pointing as far as what the Democrats would do. Don't forget, Rowland's a got a huge problem because he can ill afford to give up anything in the smallest political party in Connecticut."

Neither Rowland nor Weicker would crow about the Democratic Party infighting. The party which seems split between Morrison's camp and a segment of voters loyal to Cibes and Gov. William O'Neill, must be unified if Morrison is to win in November, according to party leaders.

Weicker dismissed the idea that O'Neill's fall from political grace would drag Morrison down because, even though the two men are sharply divided, they are both Democrats.

"I don't think the O'Neill situation is one that necessarily falls on Morrison's shoulders," Weicker said. "Obviously, he is a Democrat and it has been a Democratic administration and people want a change. But I also think they recognize different people are just that; different. Morrison's problems will be his own problems, not those of O'Neill."

## A PROFILE

John Rowland has spent his career in public service improving the quality of life for Connecticut's families.

In 1980, at age 23, Rowland became the Republican candidate for Waterbury's 73rd District State Representative seat. Although a Republican had not won the district in decades, Rowland was elected and re-elected in 1982 despite strong efforts by the Democrat Party to unseat him.

As a state legislator, Rowland fought Governor O'Neill's fiscal and budget policies. He proposed legislation to reform Connecticut's welfare system and investigated illegal hazardous waste dumping in Waterbury. Rowland's leadership capabilities were recognized when he was named House Minority Whip by his Republican colleagues after just one term.

In 1984, Rowland challenged three-term incumbent Democrat Congressman William Ratchford. While many said that it could not be done, Rowland was elected to Congress by a 21,000 vote plurality. His victory margins for Congress increased to 35,000 in 1986 and 105,000 votes in 1988. After serving in the 99th, 100th, and 101st Congresses, *The Wall Street Journal* has recognized Rowland as one of the nation's emerging government leaders at the turn of the century.

As Fifth District Congressman, Rowland has emphasized close contact with constituents. He travels home from Washington each weekend attending to the diverse needs of his District which stretches from Waterbury to Wilton.

Rowland's legislative priorities have reflected his concern for Connecticut's interests. He was named to the Armed Services Committee—the first Connecticut member in more than 20 years—where he actively promotes the interests of thousands of Connecticut workers in the defense industry. He serves on the Veterans Affairs Committee, where he is recognized as an advocate for Connecticut's 400,000 veterans. He also has been active on a number of environmental issues, fighting both the unneeded Iroquois gas pipeline and New York's attempt to ship nuclear waste through Connecticut.

Rowland has played an important role in formulating new approaches to the war on drugs. He served on the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control as well as the House Republican Anti-Drug Task Force, where he has supported improved law enforcement and drug education efforts.

Rowland has received numerous awards for his pro-taxpayer and pro-environment records in Congress. Among these have been the "Watchdog of the Treasury" award for his efforts against unnecessary government spending, and the Sierra Club's "Clean Air Champion" for his work on behalf of clean air.

John Rowland's sense of value and civic responsibility are derived from his family. The Rowland family has lived in Connecticut for more than 100 years and enjoys a 50-year tradition of public service. Rowland's father and grandfather both served as Waterbury's City Comptroller. His grandfather helped uncover massive municipal corruption during the 1930's. The family has operated an insurance firm for the past four generations, which John helped manage prior to entering Congress.

John Rowland was born and has lived his entire life in Waterbury. He graduated from Holy Cross High School and Villanova University. He lives in Waterbury with his wife Deborah and their three children, Kirsten, Robert John, and Julianne.

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... Party. If it  
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rebuttal ads not only deny the  
charge, but claim Wilson is  
pro-quotas. (Feinstein says that

will rest that

Ben Wattenberg's column is distributed  
by the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

## Republicanism neatly ruined, Weicker turns independent

B15 Box 9-5-90

It surprised everybody that  
Massachusetts went from being the  
best-governed state in the Union  
on Monday

(when  
Michael  
Dukakis was  
nominated  
for president)  
to being all  
but bankrupt  
on Tuesday  
(when  
Dukakis lost,  
and the data  
silted up). It  
is similar  
with



By **WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY III**

Connecticut, except that although  
the data are there in the midday  
sun, almost bleached from  
exposure, not all that many people  
are paying attention to them, if you  
don't count unemployed people in  
Connecticut, businesses that are  
languishing, others that are moving  
out, and people trying to sell their  
houses or pay their taxes, which are  
in Connecticut higher than they  
have ever been.

All of this was done under the  
eggs of another Dukakis,  
Democratic Gov. William O'Neill.  
It was done, moreover, in almost  
record time; indeed, one wonders  
whether Juan and Evita Peron  
could have spent money faster. In

the years 1984-87, Connecticut ran  
a surplus of \$1.4 billion. O'Neill  
and his Democratic House and  
Senate turned that into a \$700  
million deficit even as they levied  
new, unprecedented taxes.

In 1984, state spending was \$3.6  
billion per year. It is now \$7.4  
billion, double that of accumulated  
inflation. A recent survey rated  
Connecticut one of the "10 worst  
fiscally managed states" in the  
country. Back then the state had  
the lowest unemployment rate in  
the country and was near the top in  
job creation and personal income  
growth. Unemployment now  
exceeds the national average for the  
first time in 13 years, and the state  
ranks near the bottom in  
employment. There is no state  
income tax in Connecticut, but the  
legislature has done its best to make  
up for it, matching the highest sales  
tax in the country, the highest  
capital gains tax, unearned income  
tax, inheritance tax.

Who is going to save  
Connecticut?

The incredible actually  
happened. Lowell Weicker, who  
served three terms in the U.S.  
Senate and was finally eased out of  
office in part by people who had  
developed an allergy to a mix of  
left-wing pomposity that drove  
some otherwise imperturbable

people quite mad every time he  
gave a speech. Anyway, having  
announced after his defeat by Sen.  
Joseph Lieberman in 1988 that he  
was retiring from public life, he  
announced this spring that he  
would run for governor of  
Connecticut. That was dismaying  
news, since, as the only contender  
with coast-to-coast name  
recognition, he leaped to a dizzying  
lead over other contenders.

But Weicker did not ask for the  
Republican nomination. He will  
run, he said, as an independent.  
Having all but ruined  
Republicanism in Connecticut, he  
is doing his best to discredit  
independence. After his entry into  
the race, uncharacteristically, he  
said practically nothing else. When  
asked when would he unveil his tax  
policy, on which so much hangs, he  
gave it out that he would do this  
two months after he was  
inaugurated as governor.

Since then, Weicker has made  
vague statements in vague  
directions, under great pressure,  
and, after intensive pressure,  
released most of his tax returns,  
confirming that he is a very wealthy  
man, safe from the ravages of  
Connecticut's tax policies.

Rep. John Rowland, the  
Republican candidate, began 33

points behind Weicker, but the gap  
has closed now to 12 points. And a  
private poll registers that those  
voters who have absolutely made  
up their mind for whom they will  
go favor Rowland by three points  
over Weicker. The young (he is 33)  
congressman is very bright,  
thorough, ingenious, popular in a  
Democratic constituency  
(Waterbury), and has detailed  
positions on taxes (no increase), the  
economy (state husbandry), health  
care (reform), the environment (lift  
the current official grade of "D" to  
"A"), crime (capital punishment  
and workfare), housing, drugs  
(no-nonsense), abortion (he is  
pro-choice), education (pro-choice,  
against for food busing).

He suffers, like his Democratic  
counterpart Rep. Bruce Morrison  
(who is engaged in a primary fight  
with a professor in love with the  
income tax), from that odd  
reluctance that the state of  
Connecticut has against giving  
general recognition to any resident  
of the state who isn't a governor or  
a senator or Paul Newman.

But those in Connecticut who  
are suffering from the recession will  
gravitate to John Rowland, and  
that means the majority.

William F. Buckley's column is  
distributed by the Universal Press  
Syndicate.

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# ROWLAND

## GOVERNOR



JOHN G. ROWLAND  
U.S. CONGRESSMAN  
CONNECTICUT

Dear Friends:

Connecticut's 1990 campaign for Governor is one for the political science textbooks. However, there remains one constant during this time of political upheaval: the need for the candidates to explain their positions on the issues and problems confronting Connecticut.

I have been the only candidate to do that. I first introduced this booklet detailing my positions in February when it became clear voters wanted more than a handshake and a smile from their candidate. They wanted to know that the important issues affecting Connecticut have been thoughtfully considered.

Today I am the Republican nominee, facing candidates from the Democrat Party and a third party. What has not changed is that I still am the only candidate not afraid to take positions on the controversial and vital issues facing Connecticut.

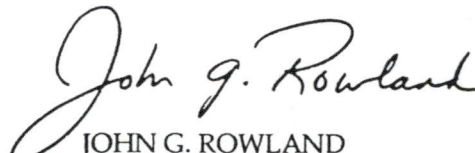
My two opponents have attempted to change their stripes, hoping the voters will forget they were consistent and unabashed champions of higher spending and taxes while in Congress. I am the only candidate for Governor to oppose a state income tax, to oppose higher taxes, to seek spending reductions and a better business climate, which will result in more jobs for state residents. I remain the only candidate to release my finances in detail, including my 1989 federal income tax.

These all point to a candidate who is not afraid to be open with Connecticut's taxpayers in his personal life and in his public positions. It is this openness as well as ideas that the people of Connecticut are looking for in their Governor.

This new edition of my positions on issues updates and expands my ideas on the challenges facing Connecticut in the 1990s. With your help we can return Connecticut to its taxpayers.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

  
JOHN G. ROWLAND  
Member of Congress

P.O. BOX 1990-R • WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT 06722 • (203) 753-1990

# ROWLAND

## GOVERNOR

### Taxes and Spending

Some politicians say the only solution to the state's fiscal problems is a state income tax. Others say it's on the table, or that they'll need a referendum to make up their minds.

John Rowland is the only candidate for governor who is firmly and unequivocally opposed to a state income tax. He understands that "tax reform" is just a fancy way of saying "tax increase." He knows that a state income tax would be just a license for liberal politicians to spend more and tax more, and that it would not solve the state's fiscal problems. John Rowland believes that what Connecticut needs is not "tax reform," but a strong dose of spending reform.

STATE INCOME TAX A BIG ISSUE

Few complaints were heard about the inadequacy of our tax system when the national economic recovery helped the state rack up \$1.4 billion in surpluses in 1984-87. Within a few short years, the Democrats in Hartford turned this into a \$700 million deficit and levied almost a billion dollars in new taxes and fees on the people of Connecticut.

What caused this? The Democrats committed the cardinal sin of budgeting: using one-time surplus funds to build in higher levels of spending that could not be supported when a booming state economy inevitably slowed down. Big spending programs continued long after the money stopped rolling in, and the Democrats closed the gap the only way they knew how — by raising taxes.

Since John Rowland left the state legislature for Congress in 1984, state spending has grown from \$3.6 billion to \$7.4 billion — a 103% increase in just six years! Inflation increased at less than half that rate during that time.

Because the Democrats continue to avoid making tough choices, the state budget remains in the red. The fiscal 1990 budget ended more than \$200 million in deficit, and the Democrats used so many gimmicks to "balance" this year's budget that many experts are predicting another massive state deficit in the next fiscal year.

A national survey recently rated Connecticut one of the ten worst fiscally managed states in the country.

John Rowland believes the state's financial problems should be solved by cutting wasteful spending, reforming state government, and restoring economic prosperity to Connecticut — not by making another raid on taxpayers' pocketbooks to feed politicians' appetites for more big spending.

### The Rowland Agenda

How can we save money and avoid a state income tax in light of the spending binge the state has been on during the past decade? John Rowland is committed to taking the following steps:

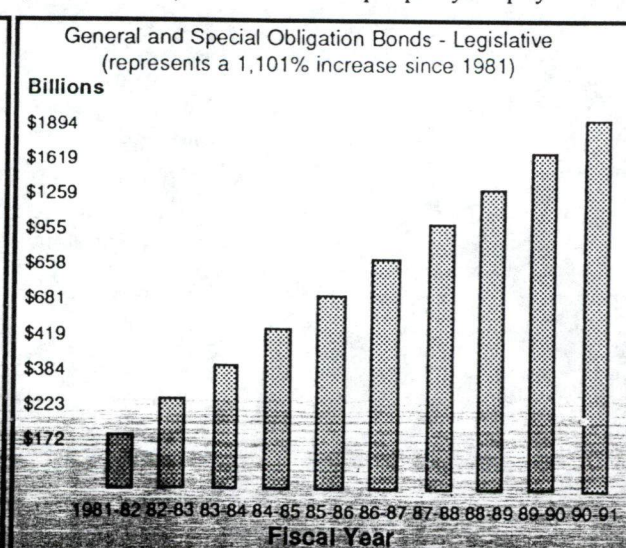
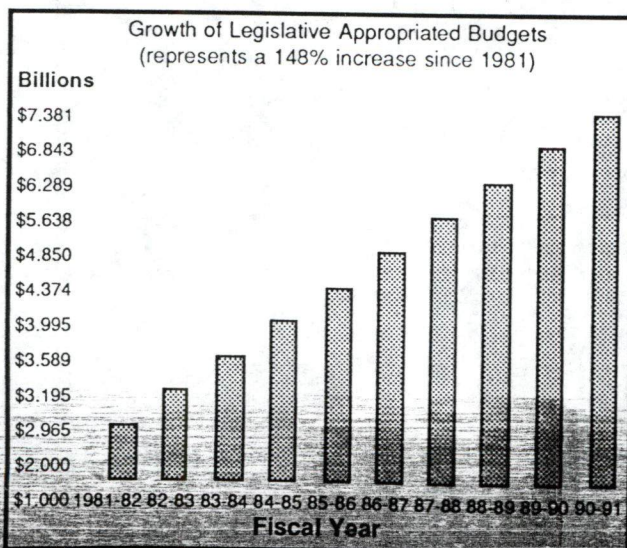
- Using the Governor's line-item veto authority to cut unnecessary spending that the legislature authorized. This important weapon to control spending has not been used since the '70s.
- Trimming the state's top-heavy bureaucracy, with particular emphasis on reducing the number of deputy commissioners, executive assistants, public relations specialists and other political patronage jobs.
- Downsizing and streamlining state government — Connecticut operates with 26 cabinet-level agencies while the federal government needs just 14. Consolidating state agencies would save

# ROWLAND

## GOVERNOR

millions of dollars by cutting wasteful bureaucracy and eliminating duplicated services while improving service delivery.

- Sharply reducing the number of consultants the state uses as quasi-executive employees.
- Enacting a constitutional amendment to limit state spending increases to the average increase in personal income over the prior three years. This would prevent routine double-digit spending hikes that outpace economic growth and force tax increases.
- Eliminating special-interest, pork barrel bonding. State bonding rose from \$419 million in 1984 to \$1.9 billion in this fiscal year, an increase of 397%. Despite the state's fiscal problems, there is almost \$3 million in pork in this year's budget. The explosion in state debt due to this borrowing is a burden state taxpayers will be saddled with for years to come.
- Protecting the state's Rainy Day Fund to prevent more raids on it by politicians to pay for their big spending plans.
- Implementing biennial budgeting to provide for better budget planning and restrain spending growth to prevent future deficits.
- Targeting for reform over a multi-year period those programs that have been growing the fastest and busting the budget. Programs such as worker's compensation, which has grown by 128% since just 1985, and Medicaid, which now makes up almost 15% of all state spending, need to be reformed and made more cost-effective.
- Creating a Productivity Improvement Unit in the governor's office to force economies on state agencies, and holding commissioners accountable for meeting spending control targets.
- Negotiating cost-sharing of health benefits with public employee unions to bring them into closer parity with private sector benefits and contain the explosive growth in the cost of state employee fringes. State spending for health insurance for retired state employees has increased by more than 1400% since 1984.
- Implementing a 40-hour work week for state employees.
- Examining state mandates to prevent the state from imposing new mandates on localities unless it is prepared to fully fund their costs. This will provide a major relief to local property taxpayers.



# ROWLAND

## GOVERNOR

### Connecticut Economy

Connecticut benefitted as much as any state in the nation from the national economic recovery brought about by Republican policies in the 1980s. The state enjoyed the lowest unemployment rate in the U.S., and was at or near the top in job creation and personal income growth.

How suddenly that has changed. Most would agree that the state economy is now in recession. The state's unemployment rate is the highest since the recession of 1981-82, and exceeds the national average for the first time in thirteen years. Connecticut, which ranked 19th in the U.S. in employment growth in 1979-87, now ranks near the bottom. The number of jobs in the state has seen almost no growth since the beginning of 1987. Real personal income for state residents is likely to decline for the first time since 1975. Every week brings new stories about businesses shutting down and workers being laid off.

Adding to the economic worries are anticipated cuts in federal defense spending. Connecticut will be hit harder than most other states because of its economy's heavy reliance on defense-related industries. According to one estimate, defense spending per capita in Connecticut could drop by as much as 74% by 1995.

CT. RELIES HEAVILY ON DEFENSE-RELATED INDUSTRIES

While all New England states have been affected to one degree or another by a regional economic slowdown, state policies dictated from Hartford have a great deal to do with the depths of the slump in Connecticut. Like Massachusetts and New York, Connecticut spent far beyond its means during the boom years of the '80s, leading to massive tax increases that fell heavily on businesses. The Democrat-led state legislature took our economic good fortune for granted, and succeeded in "killing the goose that laid the golden eggs" by passing legislation that added heavily to the costs of doing business here. Small businesses, less able to pass on the costs of new taxes and government mandates, suffered especially from the anti-business climate in Hartford.

It is no wonder that 85% of businesses recently surveyed said they lacked confidence in the ability of state government to make necessary decisions to strengthen the state's economy. John Rowland believes it's time to change that. He will put the full resources of state government clearly on the side of creating new jobs for state residents, improving the state's economic competitiveness and persuading employers and investors that they are welcome again in Connecticut.

### The Rowland Agenda

- Give greatest priority in the state's economic development strategy to keeping existing businesses in Connecticut and promoting new business start-ups.
- Reduce the capital gains tax on Connecticut-held stock to spur new investment and job creation, and cut the present 13.8% corporate income tax rate to make the tax system more competitive for businesses. Create an investment tax credit to stimulate purchase of new plants and equipment by businesses, especially manufacturers.
- Aggressively support and expand Connecticut's enterprise zone program, which brings needed jobs and tax revenues to economically depressed urban areas. Eliminate capital gains taxes on businesses located in enterprise zones.
- Avoid new government mandates on businesses that add to operating costs and reduce the state's economic competitiveness.

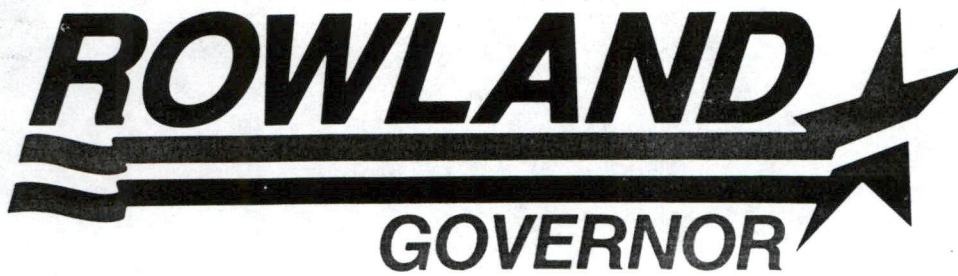
# **ROWLAND**



## **GOVERNOR**

- Control the escalating costs of workers' compensation.
- Revitalize the small business section of the Department of Economic Development and give more attention to the needs and interests of Connecticut's small businesses, which account for 80% of new job creation.
- Emphasize basic skills in public education and give more support to the state's vocational-technical schools to provide businesses with the educated work force they'll need to fill the jobs of the '90s.
- Create a consolidated state permitting process to reduce the time and difficulty involved in starting or expanding a business in Connecticut. The multiple permits and approvals required by various state agencies create a disincentive for companies to locate or expand here.
- Appoint a businessperson, not a bureaucrat or political aide, to head up a revamped Department of Economic Development.
- Implement a foreign procurement offset program to help Connecticut defense industries sell their products abroad. Under this program, the state would award to Connecticut companies the credits it receives for the purchase of foreign goods. This would enable Connecticut firms to meet protectionist "offset" requirements imposed by foreign governments when they purchase U.S.-made defense equipment. The companies would be allowed to substitute the state-awarded credits for the purchase of unrelated goods made in those countries.
- Accelerate efforts to help state companies gain access to export markets in the new, consolidated European economy.
- Target efforts to place dislocated defense workers in jobs suited to their level of training and experience. These highly skilled workers do not need job training, but rather a job, and the best way state government can help is by creating an economic environment friendly to business start-up and expansion.

# ROWLAND



## GOVERNOR

### Drug Prevention and Enforcement

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The drug epidemic threatens to cripple Connecticut's criminal justice system. The Department of Correction estimates that close to 70 percent of all crimes and 60% of violent crimes committed in Connecticut are drug-related. The number of drug arrests has almost doubled just since 1986.

Prevention and enforcement are the keys to stemming the problem. While we work to educate our children on the horrors of drugs and continue our commitment to treating those who already have become victims of drug abuse, we must expand our efforts to discourage and punish those persons who sell and use drugs. Connecticut's drug strategy must focus on reducing the demand — as well as the supply — of illegal narcotics.

### *The Rowland Agenda*

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John Rowland has made drug education and prevention a cornerstone of his efforts to fight drugs, appearing on a regular basis as 5th District Congressman in elementary, middle and high schools to discuss drugs. He has served on the House Select Committee on Narcotics and has helped write tough anti-drug legislation that Congress has passed.

John Rowland believes it's time to provide effective deterrents to drug use. As Governor, he intends to take the following actions in Connecticut to improve drug prevention and enforcement:

- He will seek legislation allowing the death penalty for drug kingpins. Juries should be able to impose the death penalty against drug dealers where the evidence clearly shows that the individual intentionally caused a drug-related death.
- He will seek mandatory prison terms for chronic drug dealers. An automatic two-year term should be imposed on any individual convicted of a drug offense that was committed while he was awaiting trial for a prior drug-related offense. The two-year term may not be suspended and must run consecutively with any other sentence that may be imposed.
- He will implement drug testing for those released on bail and those on supervised probation programs to keep those arrested free of drugs and divert them from committing more crimes.
- He will enact user accountability measures to deter casual drug use. He believes a person's driver's license should be suspended if they are convicted of manufacturing, possessing, distributing, selling or using drugs. In addition, minors found to be using drugs will be prohibited from obtaining a driver's license for a defined period of time, a particularly effective deterrent for teenagers. He also favors linking eligibility for state licenses, student loans and other government privileges to maintaining a drug-free lifestyle.
- He will significantly expand drug treatment and rehabilitation facilities to move the state closer to the goal of serving the more than 55,000 drug abusing persons in the state who would seek treatment if it were available. He will utilize increased fines and seizure of assets in drug cases to help fund treatment expansion.
- He will assign state police officers in a liaison capacity to the New York City Drug Enforcement Task Force to interdict drugs coming into the state from New York.

# ROWLAND



## GOVERNOR

### Drug Education

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It is imperative that we prevent drugs from invading our schools, our neighborhoods and our places of business. Most important, we continue to allow drugs to destroy our youth and thus the very future of our nation.

The use of drugs among our young people remains unacceptably high. Almost half the state's high school students have used marijuana, and one in ten cocaine or illicit prescription drugs. The involvement of Connecticut high school seniors with illicit substances is considerably above the national rates. Substance abuse is linked closely to failure in school, motor vehicle accidents and teenage suicide.

About 70% of all drug users are in the workforce. Drug abuse places an enormous burden on our economy in reduced productivity and increased health care costs.

Young people who have never used drugs must be prevented from starting, and individuals who have begun to use drugs must stop. Education, coupled with tough user accountability measures, is crucial to achieving these goals.

### *The Rowland Agenda*

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John Rowland intends to stop the drug scourge from destroying our youth. In addition to continuing the visits to schools that he has been conducting as a Congressman for almost six years, he will take the following actions:

- Allocate more resources to the state's Drug Abuse Resistance Education, or DARE, program which utilizes specially trained police officers in the classroom. The positive interaction between children and uniformed police provides a unique educational vehicle for the anti-drug message and should not be missing from any school system.
- Work to enact a law requiring all recipients of state contracts or grants to promote a drug-free workplace as a prerequisite to receiving contracts or grants. These requirements will apply to anyone receiving more than \$25,000 in direct financial assistance.
- Direct state colleges and universities to adopt and enforce "no use" drug policies for all members of the college community. Such policies should include express prohibitions relative to the use, possession or sale of illegal drugs by students, faculty and other employees, disciplinary measures for any violation of these prohibitions and procedures for reporting the use, possession or sale of drugs by any member of the college community. Any private higher education institution in the state receiving or acting as a student agent for state money must adopt and enforce "no use" drug policies.
- Require strict enforcement policies by school districts of prohibitions against the use and sale of drugs by students. Public schools should adopt "zero tolerance" drug policies, prohibit "beepers" from school grounds, and require counseling and/or treatment as a condition for readmission to school of those suspended for drug violations.
- Support and promote the "Drugs Don't Work!" program. This public/private partnership formed to reduce drug use in schools and the workplace, is a model for what can be done when government and the private sector unite to educate the public about the dangers of substance abuse.

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## GOVERNOR

### Education

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Throughout the 1980s, Connecticut spent liberally on elementary and secondary education programs. Education aid to the state's 169 towns and cities is, in fact, one of the largest items of the state budget, and towns have made an enormous commitment of their own resources to public education. John Rowland will increase accountability and enact real reforms to ensure that the state's massive investment in teacher salaries and new programs result in higher achievement by students.

One of the greatest challenges facing education in the 1990's is to improve our inner-city schools where educational failure and high drop out rates now prevail. We know that public education is essential for economic prosperity. We know that the costs of unsuccessful schools — welfare, unemployment, crime, and drug abuse — are far greater than the price of educational success. John Rowland wants to ensure that all students receive a quality education regardless of where they live. But simply spending more money is not the answer. What we need are real reforms.

### *The Rowland Agenda*

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- He endorses the concept of educational choice, which gives parents the right to select their children's schools. The choice concept has been strongly promoted by President Bush and implemented in states across the nation. Connecticut should begin taking advantage of innovative choice-based programs such as open enrollment and magnet schools. Such programs expand educational opportunities for all children and improve school performance by injecting a needed element of competition in public education.
- He supports graduation exams as a condition for leaving high school with a diploma. We need to raise the expectations held for students in the most basic areas of reading, writing and mathematics, and hold students, teachers and administrators accountable for meeting these goals. This will motivate students and restore value to the diploma.
- He believes that teachers should be treated with professionalism and respect, and that parents should have a greater say in how their children are educated. He will encourage school-based management, and challenge teachers, principals and parents to develop innovative curricula and teaching methods. He will put a stop to needless mandates in educational programs from bureaucrats in Hartford.
- He will recruit assistance from the private sector in making all secondary school students computer-literate.
- He will support state programs of aid to municipalities aimed at equalizing educational opportunities for all Connecticut children.
- He opposes the suggestion that forced busing to achieve racial balance in the schools will improve education. Busing only diverts us from the real challenge in public education which is to provide more parental choice and make our urban schools among the very best in the nation.

# ROWLAND



## GOVERNOR

### Environment

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John Rowland plans to mount an attack on Connecticut's environmental problems, an area that has not received the attention it deserves during the last ten years. He will return the state's Department of Environmental Protection to the level of effectiveness and respect it had when it was created by Gov. Tom Meskill in the 1970s.

Under the Democrat administrations, Connecticut's environmental enforcement program has become lax. In 1986, serious management problems in the DEP caused the federal government to remove the state's authority to enforce the Resource Conservation and Recovery (RCRA) law, which provides for cleanup of hazardous waste. Connecticut was given a grade of "D" this year by the Council of State Governments in its efforts to limit industrial release of toxic chemicals. Eight of the state's 38 high-yield aquifers and more than 1000 wells are polluted.

The state's Department of Environmental Protection, once one of the best in the nation, has taken the brunt of the Democrat administration's inability to manage state finances. Because of budget cuts and staff shortages, business and industry sometimes must wait years to obtain basic permits from the DEP. Connecticut now ranks 47th nationally in per capita environmental expenditures — behind even Mississippi, the poorest state in the nation — and dead last in New England in open space acquisition.

### *The Rowland Agenda*

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John Rowland will commit the state to the goal of allocating 1% of the state budget to the environmental area. He believes that commitment is necessary to hire enough inspectors to enforce state and national environmental laws, which now go unenforced.

This commitment will require an additional \$15 million to \$20 million to be spent each year. These funds will be raised through a system of user fees on businesses and individuals. The fees also will come with an ironclad guarantee: if DEP does not process the specific fee or application in a timely manner, the fee will be refunded to the applicant with no ifs, ands or buts. All funds raised through this new system will be designated for the sole use of environmental programs.

John Rowland believes that Long Island Sound has been ignored for too long and will commit state resources to restore its commercial and recreational uses.

He endorses recycling as a method of reducing the state's landfill crisis and intends to raise the present statewide recycling goal from 25 percent to 30 percent.

John Rowland endorses the concept of trash-to-energy generation to meet the twin problems of declining landfill space and the need for new energy sources.

He will seek legislation to reduce Connecticut's ozone pollution, the fifth worst in the nation, and to protect the state's open space.

# ROWLAND



## GOVERNOR

### Health Care

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Access to affordable health care is a major concern in Connecticut. Approximately 272,000 state residents, or about 10% of our population, lack health insurance and another 140,000 are uninsured. About one-quarter of the uninsured are children.

While most people in the state have access to a high quality of medical care, there are serious deficiencies in health care for others that demand attention in the 1990s. Infant mortality is unacceptably high, especially in our larger cities. Only 78% of women in Connecticut receive adequate prenatal care.

The greatest gap in our health care system remains long-term care for our elderly. Too many of our senior citizens must spend down their assets to qualify for Medicaid coverage for nursing home care for lack of private, long-term care insurance.

The costs of health care continue to rise much higher than the cost of living. Hospitals routinely request annual rate increases of more than 20%, in part because of the costs of uncompensated care for poor patients.

### *The Rowland Agenda*

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- Support and implement the program recommended by the Blue Ribbon Commission on Health Insurance, which is intended to fill gaps in health insurance coverage among state residents. This voluntary program expands Medicaid to serve more people, provides for new, lower-cost group insurance plans to encourage more small businesses to provide coverage for their employees and creates a subsidized health insurance plan for children, pregnant women and the disabled.
- Increase access to health care by providing tax credits to small employers who purchase basic coverage for their employees and permitting them to form groups to buy health insurance for their employees.
- Promote preventive health care, especially for groups such as inner-city children, the elderly and pregnant women. Support state programs to reduce infant mortality in our cities.
- Protect the children of drug abusers through effective programs of treatment and foster care to end the epidemic of "crack babies" born in our cities and reduce child abuse.
- Closely monitor requests by hospitals for rate increases, and revise the current system if it does not hold down the costs of hospital care.
- Provide better access to long-term health care for senior citizens by adopting measures contained in a bill that recently came before Congress. The measure encourages elderly persons to remain at home and receive medical care, rather than being required to relocate to nursing homes.
- Reform the management of the problem-ridden Department of Mental Retardation to reduce excessive management costs, strengthen program oversight and improve the delivery of service to clients.

# ROWLAND

## GOVERNOR

### Housing

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Connecticut's housing crisis is as staggering in its complexity as it is in its gravity. Many low-income people find themselves closed out of the housing market, and look to government for assistance in finding decent, affordable places to live and raise their families. Moderate-income families often must locate long distances from their workplaces to find housing they can afford, inflating housing prices in neighboring areas and adding to the overburden on our transportation network. In many communities, the high cost of housing is forcing young people to move out of the towns where they were born and raised.

Connecticut's housing problems are also a drag on the state's economy. A shortage of affordable housing translates into tighter labor markets and higher wage costs, reducing the attractiveness of Connecticut as a place to do business.

There is little to show for the vast amounts of money that have been spent on state housing programs in the last several years. Some programs have been badly mismanaged. For example, the state's moderate rental housing program was dropped after disclosure of a pattern of gross favoritism in the awarding of construction subsidies. A private firm had to be hired to administer the Section 8 rental assistance program when it was found that the Housing Department had distributed only about half of the available federal subsidies.

### *The Rowland Agenda*

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- Make sure the state's housing dollars are spent wisely. Take stock of the multiplicity of housing assistance and development programs in the Department of Housing, determine which are working and which are not, and target state resources to the most needed and efficient.
- Support the continuation of the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority's program of mortgage assistance to first-time homebuyers and seek innovative ways to add to its financial resources to help more people break into the housing market.
- Promote tenant management of public housing, which enables residents to take control of housing projects and improve the quality of life in their communities.
- Promote voluntary, regional methods to expand housing opportunities for state residents. Support the Connecticut Housing Partnership program, which provides financial incentives to municipalities to produce more affordable housing units.
- Encourage towns to adopt flexible zoning statutes such as "density bonuses," which permit developers to increase the number of units per acre if a portion is set aside for low- and moderate-income residents.
- Take full advantage of federal programs intended to provide assistance to homeless families and end the expensive and degrading "warehousing" of these families in squalid "welfare motels." The state failed to participate this year in a federal emergency assistance program that would have provided 50% matching funds to the state to help homeless families and reduce the cost to state taxpayers of lodging them in motels.
- Discourage rent control, which impedes the development of new rental housing, leads to abandonment of existing rental housing by its owners, and promotes homelessness.

# ROWLAND



## GOVERNOR

### Crime

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Maintaining basic public order — making sure that we are safe in our homes and that our streets are safe to walk — is the first duty of government. The evidence is all around us that government in Connecticut is failing in this duty. Our cities are in virtual anarchy. Hartford and New Haven have higher rates of serious crime, and Bridgeport a higher murder rate, than New York or Boston. Drive-by shootings in some of our larger cities have become so frequent as to seem almost routine. Drug arrests have shot up by 223% since 1980.

As a result of this epidemic of crime, the state's prison population has more than doubled in the past decade. To reduce overcrowding, the state releases many criminals from jail long before their time is served. The system forces law-abiding citizens to live in fear, and breeds contempt for the law.

The criminal justice and corrections systems need major changes if the public safety is to be protected. Connecticut has relatively stiff penalties for drug crimes, but the toughest laws are not much of a deterrent if no one is doing any time.

We need to expand prison capacity in the speediest and most cost-effective ways we can, and develop alternative sentences that will provide a real deterrent to crime and reduce repeat offenders.

### *The Rowland Agenda*

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John Rowland wants to return Connecticut to the people who obey the laws and take it away from those who break the laws.

- Enact a tough and effective death penalty law. Connecticut's existing law is rarely invoked and doesn't work. It's time our laws reflect what is right and what the people of this state demand — simple justice for those who have shown they have no regard for human life.
- Bring private industry into state prisons to provide productive work experiences for inmates. Eighteen states now involve the private sector in prison industries. Require that some of the money that inmates earn go to restitution for the victims of their crimes.
- Require some drug pushers to perform visible community service. Forcing pushers to rebuild the neighborhoods they've helped tear down would send a strong message to young people that there is nothing glamorous about the lives of drug dealers.
- Examine the use of privatization to expand prison capacity. Private entities can build a facility in a shorter time and at lower cost than government. This has been a successful mechanism in other states for meeting short-term and specialized correctional needs.
- End the state's "supervised home release" program at an early a date as possible. Most of those released early under this program have served ten percent or less of their sentences, and we have had some terrible crimes committed by people out on home release.
- Increase security for the criminally insane at state mental hospitals. The number of tragedies and near tragedies resulting from the escape of patients at these institutions demands stricter measures by the state.
- Require that victims of crime be informed of their rights by police the same way criminals already are. State and local police should receive training in victims' rights and victims' counseling and should inform victims of their rights at the scene of a crime.

# ROWLAND

## GOVERNOR

### Workers' Compensation

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The name workers' compensation system is a misnomer, a cruel joke on thousands of state residents who are injured on the job. Families suffer as years pass before awards are made. Employers pay high premiums for a system that does not work.

The system, which was created to help both injured workers and their employers, has helped neither. New ideas are necessary to break the logjam created by a system out of control.

A severe backlog throughout the state has forced the workers' compensation system to grind to a near-halt. Claims filed by injured employees remain uninvestigated for months and claims unadjudicated for years.

Employers find themselves drowning in a sea of red tape and constantly rising premium costs. Neither side is profiting from a system that appears unable to cope with the demands placed upon it.

The costs of this system to employers rose by more than 230% between 1980 and 1988. It is especially burdensome to small businesses in their efforts to expand and create new opportunities for state residents.

### *The Rowland Agenda*

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- Restore the authority of the state Judicial Selection Commission to review and approve nominations of candidates to the Workers' Compensation Commission.
- Require candidates to the Workers' Compensation Commission to be members of the Connecticut Bar.
- Require the Governor to appoint candidates to fill vacancies on the Workers' Compensation Commission within 60 days.
- Restore needed staff positions to the Workers' Compensation Commission.
- Establish a joint business-labor advisory council, appointed by the Governor, to provide oversight of Commission activities.
- Require all physicians who wish to participate in the workers' compensation system to complete a commission-sponsored course on the system. Physicians completing this requirement will be certified to treat workers' compensation cases.
- Set by regulation specific time limitations within which hearings must be held on workers' compensation claims.
- Work with the Connecticut Bar Association to provide paralegal or legal intern assistance to injured employees at the "informal hearing" stage of the process.
- Encourage employers through economic incentives and education programs to provide greater employment opportunities for partially disabled workers.
- Require the commission, working with the new Business-Labor Advisory Council, to develop a three-year plan to increase efficiency, reduce backlog, improve the participation of the medical community, contain costs and expand the employment opportunities for injured workers.

# ROWLAND



## GOVERNOR

### Abortion

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The Supreme Court last year, in its opinion on Webster vs. Reproductive Services, left it to the individual states to set their own abortion policies for the first time since 1973. John Rowland believes that abortion is an intensely personal decision and ought to be left to each family to decide. Personal convictions of some must not be imposed on others who differ in good conscience.

The Supreme Court, in Webster, threw the most volatile moral issues of abortion back to the state legislatures, closer to the will of the people. These issues involve the competing rights of privacy and unborn life, adult consent and notification, doctor's rights, and women's rights. It was while facing these and many other difficult questions that the state legislature repealed the archaic statutes still on Connecticut's books outlawing abortion and crafted a new abortion law.

PRO-CHOICE  
PRO-PARENTAL  
NOTIFICATION

### The Rowland Position

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John Rowland supports the law passed by the state legislature this year which allows a woman to choose to have an abortion, while prohibiting abortion after a fetus becomes viable except when the mother's life or health is in danger. The law also ensures that women under the age of 16 receive counselling before deciding on abortion.

John Rowland supports a requirement for teenagers, who get 12 percent of the abortions in this country, to notify an adult in certain circumstances before proceeding with an abortion. In instances where there is child abuse by the father, he believes it inappropriate to require parental notification, although counseling and the support of some close adult would appear to be necessary. To require adult notification prior to an abortion is consistent with current practice requiring consent when a teenager enters a hospital for any medical procedure.

As a candidate for office John Rowland believes Republicans should maintain one of their own basic philosophies. A driving principle of the Republican Party has been keeping government out of our lives and off our backs. This principle must be applied to abortion. When government does get involved, it should strive to respect the competing rights of privacy and unborn life which are at stake. Women who would choose abortion should have an opportunity to do so. At the same time, fetal life, in the final stages of pregnancy, deserves protection.

Some politicians would use this issue for their own personal gain. John Rowland recognizes that the public wants to do what is right on this issue and believes people of good will in Connecticut can work together to accommodate each other's personal convictions.

# ROWLAND



## GOVERNOR

### Binding Arbitration

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The state's system of binding arbitration of teacher contract disputes has been in existence for more than a decade now and has been successful in achieving its goal of avoiding labor strife in public education. Before the adoption of binding arbitration, the threat of crippling strikes hung like a dark cloud over the educational future of thousands of Connecticut youngsters every September, as undercompensated teachers sought to increase their paychecks and improve their standards of living. Students can now look forward to a school year free of disruption, and teachers to contract settlements they consider fair and reasonable.

But large salary awards that far outstrip increases in the cost of living have made the system a heavy burden on local governments and taxpayers. High arbitration awards, combined with slower growth in state aid and local tax bases, have resulted in hikes in municipal tax rates, repeated rejections of town budgets and cuts in municipal services. Most important of all, the system has jeopardized the quality of our children's education, as costly awards force layoffs of teachers and staff and cutbacks in programs and supplies.

The three-member arbitration panels have tended to side with teachers' unions on financial issues and with municipalities on non-financial issues. Arbitrators have granted teachers' salary requests 75% of the time over the last five years, leading to strong allegations of bias in the system and demands for reform. The average teacher salary in Connecticut has leaped from 14th highest in the U.S. in 1985 to 2nd highest in 1990 at \$40,768, but salary awards continue to double the inflation rate, even as towns find their financial resources stretched increasingly thin.

### *The Rowland Plan*

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John Rowland believes that the binding arbitration system needs to be retained, but that changes are needed to bring more equity to the system. Legislation passed this year made some improvements, but more reforms are needed. He has developed the following proposals that he believes are fair to both teachers and taxpayers:

- The neutral third member of the arbitration panel, which includes a union advocate and a school board advocate, should be hired from the independent American Arbitration Association, rather than from a list compiled by the state Education Department and approved by the governor.
- Require that arbitrators demonstrate in their written decisions that they have given priority consideration to prevailing labor market conditions in both the public and private sectors and to a municipality's ability to pay. Draft specific language to guide arbitrators in determining a town's ability to pay, including such criteria as local property wealth, per capita income, cost of living and recent settlements in the public and private sectors.
- Limit contract settlements under binding arbitration to one year rather than multiple years. This will restrain the upward spiral of salary increases and encourage teachers' unions and boards of education to negotiate to settlement and avoid going to arbitration.

# ROWLAND

## GOVERNOR

### Welfare Reform

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More than \$610 million is spent each year on the basic welfare programs in Connecticut that serve upward of 50,000 families. Counting Food Stamps, Medicaid, General Assistance, Energy Assistance and the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, roughly eight cents of every dollar in state spending goes to welfare payments.

There are two main issues concerning Connecticut welfare programs: the state does not do enough to help people get off welfare and the Democrat administration remains unable to properly administer the various public assistance programs.

Connecticut, like all states, is in the process of operating welfare-to-work programs as a way of helping people get off the public dole. Yet because of cumbersome regulations, only about 30 percent of Connecticut's welfare population participate in the education or training programs at any given time. In effect, the state picks the best clients to participate in the programs, ignoring the tougher cases so the administration can boast about its success in placing welfare families in unsubsidized jobs.

Regarding welfare program administration, the state's AFDC, Medicaid and Food Stamp programs have had chronically high "error rates" over the years. These errors (which are payments made to families not legally eligible for benefits or overpayments to eligible families) have added up to \$260 million through the O'Neill administration's tenure.

### *The Rowland Agenda*

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John Rowland comes to the welfare reform issue with a national reputation for involvement in the issue. As Congressman, he sponsored the Reagan administration's major AFDC reform proposal in 1987. Entitled the "GROW" bill for "Greater Opportunities through Work," the proposal required that a high percentage of eligible welfare families participate in the established education, work or training programs.

John Rowland will implement a program requiring the participation of at least 80% of all AFDC families in welfare-to-work activities. Families who refuse to participate will be removed from the welfare rolls.

He will end high "error rates" through enhanced anti-fraud activities, including a statewide implementation of the 1983 Rowland-sponsored bank account cross match law to assure that scarce social service funds go only to the truly needy.

John Rowland intends to reduce the state's welfare caseload by one-half, or about 20,000 families through enhanced job training, education and work programs and anti-fraud efforts.

# ROWLAND

## GOVERNOR

### Illiteracy

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More than 320,000 people are functionally illiterate, unable to fill out a job application, order a meal from a menu or read from a newspaper. They lack basic skills beyond a fifth-grade level and are unable to use reading, writing, speaking and computational skills in everyday life situations.

In Connecticut, 15 percent of the state's workforce and one-third of the mothers receiving welfare are considered to be functionally illiterate. These people are not prepared to meet the needs of the changing marketplace, which requires a quality workforce to be competitive.

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### *The Rowland Agenda*

John Rowland believes illiteracy is a state disgrace. He has pledged to eliminate illiteracy in Connecticut by the year 2000 by taking the following actions:

- Coordinating all state programs that authorize or oversee basic literacy skills under a single agency to eliminate fragmentation and lack of coordination.
- Restoring to an adequate level state funding of the Adult Education Grant Program. The Democrat administration this year signed into law legislation to alter the formula for determining the grants payable to municipalities, effectively reducing the state's annual funding from \$8.42 million to \$7.02 million.
- Guaranteeing each state resident access to adult literacy training by providing more technical and financial resources to towns.
- Accepting the recommendation of the Coalition for Literacy to fully support the operation of a regional literacy coalition in each of the nine Service Delivery Areas created under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).
- Encouraging private businesses to commit to improving workplace literacy. Companies may provide in-kind assistance to volunteer literacy programs. This could include space in which to hold classes and donations of computers and printing.
- Expanding the Neighborhood Assistance Program to allow for tax credits to businesses that establish and operate literacy training programs for their employees or that contribute financial or other resources to publicly sponsored or non-profit literacy programs within the state.
- Sponsoring a 43-part series of basic literacy skills programs on Connecticut Public Television which will be purchased from Kentucky Educational Television.

# ROWLAND

## GOVERNOR

### Transportation

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Connecticut's transportation system is decades old and more fit for a 19th Century farm economy than a state about to enter the 21st Century. The problems differ by region. For some it is parking, others highway traffic and poorly maintained roads, and still others, a severe lack of mass transit alternatives.

Clearly, we need to maintain the established infrastructure. But in order to address the problems of congestion, air pollution and energy consumption inherent in the current system we must expand mass transit. When Connecticut's infrastructure repair program is completed, more than half the state's roads will still be inadequate for the current traffic volume. The more convenient mass transit alternatives are, the more commuters will begin to rely on them instead of their cars.

The \$7.5 billion, 10-year repair program for the state's roads and bridges began after the tragic collapse of the Mianus River bridge in 1983. We can't continue to substitute crisis management for sound planning when transportation is so vital to the way we work, live and do business in this state.

### *The Rowland Agenda*

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John Rowland believes that meeting the transportation challenges of the 1990's requires strong leadership from the Governor's office. He intends to take the following actions:

- Implement tax incentives for companies to offer car and van pooling for their employees.
- Protect the Special Transportation Fund from being used for non-transportation purposes.
- Ensure that New York pays its proportional share of running the Metro-North train system.
- Continue the last four years of the 10-year highway renovation plan, while better implementing the building schedules around the state to provide for less traffic disruption.
- Work closely with developers to encourage them to build housing and businesses along existing transportation routes.
- Push for rail service in the Greater Hartford area, which population growth has made more feasible in recent years.
- Use abandoned rail spurs in smaller regions such as Greater Waterbury, Greater Norwalk and Greater New London for development of commuter rail systems.
- Encourage rehabilitation of local roads, which now are ignored by the current infrastructure repair plan.
- Seek increased number of buses during rush hours so commuters will be able to rely on mass transportation. The more reliable and convenient the transportation, the better the chance it will be used instead of individual cars.

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LENGTH: 1530 words

HEADLINE: PREPARING FOR THE WORST;  
The Stuff Wars Are Made Of

BODY:

In the last week the United States crossed a threshold in confronting Iraq over its Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait. It became more than a nation responding firmly to an international crisis; in its collective consciousness and in cold fact, it began preparing for war.

The signs were numerous. In characterizing the Americans and other foreigners held by Iraq as hostages, President Bush in effect accused President Saddam Hussein of direct hostile action against the United States. While declaring peaceful and defensive intentions, Mr. Bush repeatedly evoked memories of America and its allies justly confronting threats in the past as he argued for resolve now.

The American and foreign military buildup in Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf hit full stride, and Mr. Bush called up the reserves, the first time they have been called since the Vietnam war.

The costs of this effort, many billions of dollars even without the mammoth expenditures that would be required in a war, will weigh heavily on a Federal Treasury already battered by seemingly uncontainable deficits and on a national economy tilted toward recession. The Dow Jones industrial average lost nearly 4.5 percent of its value in one week as investors feared the worst.

The charts and pictures on this page and on page 3 illustrate the magnitude and complexity of the mobilization, and give some hint of its costs. Experts caution that even the best cost estimates are speculative, in large part a reflection of the uncertainty of the days, weeks and months ahead.

ALIGNED AGAINST IRAQ

The United States has been joined in the operation against Iraq by many countries from the West, Middle East and Asia. Full data on troop strength, equipment and deployments have not been released but many details are known. Iraq has about 170,000 troops in Kuwait and on the border with Saudi Arabia, of a force that has been estimated as high as 1 million but is probably less. Iraq also has 500 planes and 5,500 tanks but a weak navy.)

Country:

Troops:

Ships:

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Warplanes:

Country: U.S.

Troops: More than 110,000 committed to region including 40,000 now in Saudi Arabia, 35,000 on ships

Ships: About 45 warships, including 4 aircraft carriers, 1 battleship, 2 hospital ships and 2 submarines

Warplanes: At least 300 on ships, 180 in Saudi Arabia

Country: SAUDI ARABIA

Troops: Troops: 38,000, National Guard: 56,000, Navy: 7,200, Air Force: 16,500

Ships: 8 warships

Warplanes: 180; 36 flown from Kuwait

Country: AUSTRALIA

Ships: 2 warships

Country: BANGLADESH

Troops: 5,000 likely

Country: BELGIUM

Ships: 2 mine hunters, 1 supply ship

Country: BRITAIN

Ships: 4 warships, 3 minesweepers

Warplanes: 36 in three countries

Country: CANADA

Ships: 3 ships

Country: EGYPT

Troops: 5,000

Country: FRANCE

Troops: 8,500\*

Ships: 4 warships, 1 aircraft carrier, 2 support ships

Country: GREECE

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Ships: warships promised

Country: GULF STATES

Troops: 10,000

Country: ITALY

Ships: 2 frigates

Country: MOROCCO

Troops: 1,000

Country: NETHERLANDS

Ships: 2 frigates

Country: PAKISTAN

Troops: 5,000

Country: SOVIET UNION

Ships: 2 warships

Country: SPAIN

Ships: 3 ships

Country: SYRIA

Troops: 1,200

Country: TURKEY

Troops: 70,000 on border

Country: WEST GERMANY (deployed to eastern Mediterranean)

Ships: 3 minehunters, 2 minesweepers, 1 supply ship \$

\*Includes 3,500 troops on 4 warships, plus troops from Djibouti and the Indian Ocean.

(Sources: Reuters; Associated Press; Defense Department; Center for Defense Information.)

#### MOVING MOUNTAINS

The American military's principal action in the Persian Gulf crisis so far has been transporting thousands of troops and huge amounts of materiel from many points in the United States and elsewhere. Some highlights: