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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

OA/ID Number: 13736
Folder ID Number: 13736-009

Folder Title: Texas Rally 11/5/90 [OA 8318] [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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[CRAFT.DOC]

People living here in the big state with the big ideas have the will to dream -- to take risks -- to think boldly and clearly. They deserve leadership that gives their dreams room to grow.

Wasn't long ago, they considered Texas a one-party state. Well, it's time to re-consider -- to consider anew the importance of two-party politics. If they can do it in Hungary, in Poland, in Czechoslovakia, in East Germany -- we can bring two-party politics back to Texas. \\\

We are the Party with the courage to be tough on crime. To provide real choice in child care. Real reform in education. Real discipline in government spending. And real opportunity for every working man and woman in this country.

Here in Texas, you've got three outstanding candidates that exemplify the best -- and they highlight the serious differences in philosophy between the two parties. When voters understand those differences, we win. And by electing leaders like Phil Gramm, Clayton Williams, and Rob Mosbacher, Texas wins -- and America wins. \\\

We're the party that's tough on crime, not soft on criminals. That's why I sent tough legislation to the Congress a

year and a half ago. To give police and prosecutors the tools they need to get violent criminals off the streets and put them away. \\\

That's where a key difference between the parties becomes clear. Because the other party wouldn't reform the exclusionary rule that lets the guilty go free. They wouldn't make reforms to prevent convicted criminals from making a travesty of the appeals process, abusing the courts with endless delays. And they blocked the death penalty for drug kingpins and terrorists.

Well, if America wants to get tough on crime, the answer is very clear -- when you go to the polls tomorrow, vote Republican.

\\\

But there are other key differences between parties. We're the Party that knows nothing is more precious than the well-being of our children. So why we called for a child care bill to put choice in the hands of America's families -- to empower parents. Some in Congress tried to build a bigger day-care bureaucracy at double the cost of our bill. Then the House outdid the Senate by tripling our request.

We turned that classic budget-busting bidding war around, and gave choice back to parents. We got a child care bill that puts dollars in the pockets of low-and middle-income parents. Because we know Americans don't want government-sponsored day-care centers to warehouse kids, designed by Washington's Democrats, and managed by Washington's bureaucrats. Americans

want choice in child care. And if America wants to preserve her freedom of choice, don't send the Democrats back. \\\

This Party understands that our ability to compete demands that our kids' education is nothing less than the best. That's why we sent up an Educational Excellence Act in April of 1989 -- for fundamental educational reform, to reward achievement, and to encourage accountability and choice.

But the Democrats have piled on 610 million dollars in costly, unrelated, superficial changes -- more than doubling the cost of our original request, with no guarantees of results.

We called for flexibility -- they called for a bigger bureaucracy. We called for fundamental reform -- they said, let's throw more money at the status quo. We said what matters is how we spend the people's money -- they said what matters is how much. We need real education reform -- and with more Republicans in Congress, what we need is what we'll get. \\\

For all Americans, we're the Party that wants a growth agenda -- expanding economic opportunities for working men and women. Business leaders like Rob Mosbacher and Clayton Williams know how it's done -- they've done it themselves. And it's one of this Party's prime principles. American working men and women deserve an economy where they can create, innovate, and prosper. We want to encourage enterprise of every kind, for every American, from rural farmers to inner city youth.

But the Democrats want to control and regulate every aspect of American life. It's not enough that the Democrat-controlled

Congress has gotten itself into x billion dollars of red ink -- now they want to manage your business, too. Well we say, not today, not now, not ever. Don't send the Democrats back. \\\

You all know what I've been going through with the Democrats in Congress -- and I'd mention Phil Gramm's key leadership in that battle. He's responsible for the law that continues to hold Congress' feet to the fire -- and we need more like him in Washington, D.C. \\\

We faced a challenge of enormous consequences: a federal budget deficit spiralling into the hundreds of billions of dollars. The Democratic philosophy of taxing and spending was coming home to roost.

I was elected to make tough decisions. To govern. And there are times when every President must compromise for the good of the country.

In the end, we held the Congress to a task that was unprecedented, long overdue, and absolutely necessary -- nearly \$350 billion in spending cuts, and almost \$500 billion in total deficit reduction.

We in this Party want to reign in the biggest, most entrenched special interest in America. Our 1988 Platform called for limiting terms for members of Congress. Republicans were the ones leading the call. Term limitation is an idea whose time has come, and I think it's time it comes to Capitol Hill. \\\

Other differences: We want to abolish the special interest PAC's. Democrats don't. Democrats want the taxpayer to underwrite the bill for their re-election. We don't.

We want ideas that work. I'll tell you what works: give me what 43 governors already have -- **the line-item-veto**. Give me what 49 states already have -- **a requirement for a balanced budget**. I like those ideas because I like what works. \\ Ideas that work for the good of **all Americans**.

Tomorrow, in every corner of the great state of Texas, get the people to the polls. Make sure this election moves Congress in the right direction. The Republican Party is the real Party of the people. Because we know what works for America -- and leaders like x, y, and z know what works for Texas. ///

[GULF:]

Over the last year, if anyone were to ask me what is the most meaningful and hopeful sign of change in the world, I'd point to the kind and quality of real cooperation now shared by the United States and the Soviet Union, as we work to face down aggression in the Persian Gulf.

Our two nations haven't shared such unity of purpose for forty-five years. But now, in the heat of crisis in the Middle East, we forge reason for real hope. Hope for a more peaceful,

more stable world order. Through uncommon cooperation, we have made peace our common cause. That is reason for celebration. \\\

Still, while that kind of cooperation is new, there's one thing we've been able to rely on. That's the commitment of American servicemen and women to contain aggression -- and the American people's support of our men and women in uniform.

We have never sought conflict -- nor do we hope to chart a course for other nations. But at the hands of injustice, in the face of aggression, ours is a once-reluctant fist now clenched resolutely. To preserve the peace, America will always stand for what's right. And America will always stand by her friends.

Together with allies old and new, we've seen a nearly unanimous condemnation of Iraq's injustices in the Persian Gulf region. We've been part of a remarkable, international commitment to peace. And from the beginning, we've been guided by four straightforward principles:

One -- we seek the unconditional and complete withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Two -- that nation's legitimate government must be restored. Three -- we are committed to the security and stability of the Persian Gulf. And four -- we are determined to protect the lives of American citizens abroad.

RECEPTION (Brief)

A "Welcome Home Reception"
Home from Houston

made in - proud, the way that Econ Summit in style
the state with the big soul, will to dream, to fake riches
think boldly & clearly

Texas Burger
& the Repentance of Calcutta III

When I was here back in May,

Phil...
L...
E...
a great team
for Texas

CRIME & DRUGS Williams drug free zone
ISCA REEF

Bus./econ. know-how Williams a bus. man an entrep. starts free zone.
*Best Camps for drug flows - followed by work camps, still 5 yds.
Controlled comprehensive plan for drug supply demand - and said
where will get it

Gramm - Key Leadership on Budget - "Common Sense Gramm-Course"
- resp. for lawmaking folks
all of Wash's feet to the fire
fore doggedness & devotion

governmental gridlock
from the failed liberal policies of yesterday
Don't send the Democrats back.

A picture of
A Congress scrambling, stumbling all over itself
to spend your money.

375K to renov. House beauty parlour, subsidized coiffes
An ag. bill wid. half a million to make a tourist attraction out of
Lawrence Welby - Park Barrel Polka 68K to send max transit officials
to study trans. systems @ King World. \$ Now, some may say that sounds like the only
way to fix it.

Of Hungary Czech, E. Euro can do it to Texas.
return of two party sys. Not in
body II

Voted a pay raise -- cynical: built a clause into the
ethics bill saying any repeal of pay raise would automatically
void the ethics reforms tied to it.

CHAISS,

WHILE THIS IS HEAVY ON DEAD CAT IN THE
LAST 3 PAGES, IT'S WRITTEN ON THE ASSUMPTION
THAT BY MONDAY POTUS MIGHT BE READY
TO HIT THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PARTIES ON
A WIDER RANGE OF ISSUES. *ML*

(Lange/Cawley)
October 31, 1990
6:30 p.m.
[TEXAS.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WELCOME HOME ELECTION EVE RECEPTION
WESTIN GALLERIA BALLROOM
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1990
6:00 P.M.

Thank you, Phil. Wendy Gramm, Claytie and Modesta Williams,
[Rob and Catherine Mosbacher], [Milo Hamilton]... and of course,
the enlightened leadership of the Texas Rangers. \\\

Let me tell you, after that season of discontent back in
Washington, it's great to be back home, here in Houston. \\\

I'm proud to be from this city that means so much to so
many. Two decades ago, Houston was the first word the world
heard from the moon -- and this fall, **Texas is where Republicans
are going to have the last word -- by electing Phil Gramm,
Clayton Williams, and Rob Mosbacher.** \\\

People living here in the big state with the big ideas
have the will to dream -- to take risks -- to think boldly and
clearly. They deserve leadership that gives their dreams room to
grow.

Wasn't long ago, they considered Texas a one-party state.
Well, it's time to re-consider -- to consider anew the importance
of two-party politics. If they can do it in Hungary, in Poland,
in Czechoslovakia, in East Germany -- we can bring two-party
politics back to Texas. \\\

And we'll do it, not just because that's the way democracy
is supposed to work -- but because it is simply, clearly, finally
time to make room for new and better ideas.

It's time to overturn the failed tax-and-spend tradition that's been wrecking the economy, and wreaking financial and social havoc on the American people. For too long, the Democrat-controlled Congress has behaved like an elite status quo -- **out of touch with what working Americans want.**

But tomorrow, Americans have an opportunity to transform Congress -- to make sure that it governs the way the framers intended. To make sure it represents not the **special interests**, but the **national interest**. To end the cycle of cynicism, and **ensure that Congress represents the will of the people.**

Tomorrow, all across this great nation of ours, Americans can overthrow the status quo -- by taking this piece of straightforward advice: **Don't send the Democrats back.** \\\

Here in Texas, you've got three outstanding candidates that exemplify the best -- and they highlight the serious differences in philosophy between the two parties. When voters understand those differences, we win. And **by electing leaders like Phil Gramm, Clayton Williams, and Rob Mosbacher, Texas wins -- and America wins.** \\\

We're the party that's tough on crime, not soft on criminals. That's why Clayton Williams is so determined to create crime- and drug-free communities here in Texas -- and why Phil Gramm has become a national leader to clamp down on drugs and crime. And it's why I sent tough legislation to the Congress a year and a half ago. To give police and prosecutors the tools

they need to get violent criminals off the streets and put them away. \\\

That's where a key difference between the parties becomes clear. Because when Congress finally got around to it, at the last minute of the last session, a mob of liberal Democrats was desperate to go home and campaign. **So the desperadoes pulled a hit-and-run on the crime bill, and hit the campaign trail.** \\\

They walked away without reforming the exclusionary rule that lets the guilty go free. Heisted our reforms to prevent convicted criminals from making a travesty of the appeals process, abusing the courts with endless delays. Larded up the bill with half-baked spending measures. And blocked the death penalty for drug kingpins and terrorists.

Well, if America wants to get tough on crime, the answer is very clear -- when you go to the polls tomorrow, don't send the Democrats back. \\\

But there are other key differences between parties. We're the Party that knows nothing is more precious than the well-being of our children. So why we called for a child care bill to put choice in the hands of America's families -- to empower parents. ^{Some in Congress} ~~But the Democrats in the Senate~~ tried to build a bigger day-care bureaucracy at double the cost of our bill. Then the House **outdid the Senate by tripling our request.**

We turned that classic budget-busting bidding war around, and gave choice back to parents. We got a child care bill that puts dollars in the pockets of low-and middle-income parents.

Because we know Americans don't want government-sponsored day-care centers to warehouse kids, **designed** by Washington's Democrats, and **managed** by Washington's bureaucrats. Americans want **choice** in child care. And if America wants to preserve her freedom of choice, **don't send the Democrats back.** \\\

This Party understands that our ability to compete demands that our kids' education is nothing less than the best. That's why we sent up an Educational Excellence Act in April of 1989 -- for fundamental educational reform, to reward achievement, and to encourage accountability and choice.

But the Democrats have piled on 610 million dollars in costly, unrelated, superficial changes -- more than **doubling** the cost of our original request, with no guarantees of results.

We called for flexibility -- they called for a bigger bureaucracy. We called for fundamental reform -- they said, let's throw more money at the status quo. We said what matters is how we spend the people's money -- they said what matters is how much. We **need real education reform** -- and with more Republicans in Congress, what we **need** is what we'll **get**. \\\

For all Americans, we're the Party that wants a growth agenda -- expanding economic opportunities for working men and women. Business leaders like Rob Mosbacher and Clayton Williams know how it's done -- they've done it themselves. And it's one of this Party's prime principles. American working men and women deserve an economy where they can create, innovate, and

prosper. We want to encourage enterprise of every kind, for every American, from rural farmers to inner city youth.

But the Democrats want to control and regulate every aspect of American life. It's not enough that the Democrat-controlled Congress has gotten itself into x billion dollars of red ink -- now they want to manage your business, too. Well we say, not today, not now, not ever. Don't send the Democrats back. \\\

You all know what I've been going through with the Democrats in Congress -- and I'd mention Phil Gramm's key leadership in that battle. He's responsible for the law that continues to hold Congress' feet to the fire -- and we need more like him in Washington, D.C. \\\

We faced a challenge of enormous consequences: a federal budget deficit spiralling into the hundreds of billions of dollars. The Democratic philosophy of taxing and spending was coming home to roost.

I was elected to make tough decisions. To govern. And there are times when every President must compromise for the good of the country.

So to get a budget agreement, after the Democrats stalled for six months, and risked stalling the economy -- to get real spending cuts, entitlement reform, and tough enforcement provisions -- we had to pay a ransom. That ransom was taxes. After all, the Democrats' chant has always been "tax and spend and damn the deficit". But we pushed hard to cut spending and

get this deficit down. ~~Because I will not leave America's children an avalanche of unpaid bills. ///~~

In the end, we held the Democrats to a task that was unprecedented, long overdue, and absolutely necessary -- nearly \$350 billion in spending cuts, and almost \$500 billion in total deficit reduction.

~~Still, I was disappointed -- but not surprised -- to hear a Democratic Leader say the Democrats will continue to demand higher taxes next year. Disappointed to hear the distortion of Republican motives, goals and accomplishments. Disappointed to hear the clumsy explanation of the Democrats' attempt to raise \$40 billion in new income taxes on working Americans and call it 'soaking the rich'. But they always trot out this refrain -- because they're always trying to raise taxes on hard working Americans. Well, we didn't let them get away with it this year, and we're not going to let them get away with it next year. ///~~

Americans can send a message to every Democratic Congressman or Senator who's been handing our children a heap of unpaid bills. To every Democrat who tried to raise income taxes on working America. To every Democrat who's part of this Democratic spending binge. America can say: **we're not going to send the Democrats back. //**

~~Because this is our country. And~~ we in this Party want to reign in the biggest, most entrenched special interest in America. Our 1988 Platform called for limiting terms for members of Congress. Republicans were the ones leading the call. **Term**

limitation is an idea whose time has come, and I think it's time it comes to Capitol Hill. \\\

We want to abolish the special interest PAC's. Democrats don't. Democrats want the taxpayer to underwrite the bill for their re-election. We don't. And with more Republicans on Capitol Hill, Uncle Sam won't foot the bill for Democratic campaigns.

You know, when you get out in the country, you see the ideas that work. I'll tell you what works: give me what 43 governors already have -- **the line-item-veto**. Give me what 49 states already have -- **a requirement for a balanced budget**. I like those ideas because I like what works. \\ Ideas that work for the good of **all Americans**.

We are the Party with the courage to be tough on crime. To provide real choice in child care. Real reform in education. Real discipline in government spending. And real opportunity for every working man and woman in this country.

Tomorrow, in every corner of the great state of Texas, get the people to the polls. Make sure this election moves Congress in the right direction. The Republican Party is the real Party of the people. Because we know what works for America -- and leaders like Phil Gramm, Clayton Williams, and Rob Mosbacher know what works for Texas. \\\

Thank you. And God bless the United States of America.

#

CRIME BILL - diff. in police

October 29, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
ALL SPEECHWRITERS
ALL RESEARCHERS

FROM: ED McNALLY

SUBJECT: SLAMMING THE DEMOCRATS FOR GUTTING THE CRIME BILL

In one of the most cowardly legislative acts on record, liberal Democrats in the conference committee mugged the President's Crime Bill in the last hours of the Congress. Run down by a mob of desperate Democrats fleeing home to their campaigns, it was a true hit and run.

It also marks the first time in almost a decade that a Congress has gone home without producing a serious crime bill.

The injuries proved fatal. The Crime Bill came in D.O.A. -- "Dead On Arrival" -- and missing most of its vital parts.

- o Gone are the President's habeas corpus reforms aimed at stopping convicted criminals from endlessly abusing the appeals process.
- o Gone are the President's reforms of the exclusionary rule -- a judge-made law that lets the guilty go free.
- o Most outrageous of all -- they cut the President's proposal for a real federal death penalty -- striking out even the death penalty for drug kingpins and terrorists.

For almost 10 years, Republican Presidents have been calling for the Congress to pass workable federal death penalty laws. The American people overwhelmingly support it. Both Houses overwhelmingly passed it. But once again, the Democrats choked -- and failed to send a federal death penalty law to the President's desk. It's bad news for America, and bad news for law enforcement -- and good news only for violent criminals.

This gives us an attack issue the President can and should use in every race. (And, unlike the budget, we can attack without apology or explanation.) The Democrats should be hit, and hit hard, on this in every remaining campaign speech. ("This was a strong anti-crime bill when it left this House," said Henry Hyde. "It left here as Arnold Schwarzenegger and came back as Woody Allen.")

Attached are some materials from Justice -- including language drafted for POTUS that we can use.

DRAFT**PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON CONGRESS'S FAILURE TO
ADOPT SERIOUS CRIMINAL LAW REFORMS IN THE CRIME BILL**

Almost a year and a half ago, I sent tough anti-crime legislation to the Congress -- legislation designed to give police and prosecutors the tools they need to take violent criminals off our streets and put them away for good.

My proposals included a federal death penalty for serious federal crimes, reform of the exclusionary rule to allow courts to consider all evidence gathered by the police while doing their jobs in good faith, and reform of a habeas corpus system that has made a travesty of state death penalty laws through repetitive hearings and endless delay.

For almost ten years Republican Presidents have been calling upon the Congress to pass workable federal death penalty laws. Congress has failed to act, and as the law now stands, the federal government is powerless to impose the death penalty even for the most coldblooded acts of murder, such as terrorist bombings of civilian airplanes or the use of mailbombs against federal judges. We need a workable federal death penalty to send a message to drug-dealers and terrorists that America will not stand by while these violent criminals prey on her citizens or her public officers.

Despite the fact that the American people overwhelmingly support the death penalty, and despite the fact that this year both House of Congress overwhelmingly passed federal death penalty bills, the Congress has again failed to send a federal death penalty law to the President's desk.

In one of the most cowardly legislative acts on record, liberal Democrats in the conference committee mugged the crime bill in the last hours of the Congress. They cut the federal death penalty passed by both Houses -- They lifted habeas corpus and exclusionary rule reform -- They heisted the death penalty for drug kingpins -- and, in a time of budgetary crisis, they larded the bill with half-baked spending measures. There is no beef left in this so-called crime bill, only pork.

There has been alot of rhetoric about civil rights in the last few weeks, but this Congress has done very little to protect what I regard as every American's first civil right -- the right to be free from fear in our homes, in our streets, and in our neighborhoods. The American people deserve better than a cynical pork barrel measure dressed up as a crime bill, and I intended to seek better next year.

DATE: 1/29/90
PAGE: 6A

The Philadelphia Inquirer

KNIGHT-RIDDER NEWSPAPERS

Congress passes weak crime bill

By David Hess
Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Worried about a voter backlash if it failed to produce a crime bill, a homeward-bound Congress passed an eviscerated version that dropped every contentious item in the bill — including expanding the death penalty to cover more than 30 federal crimes.

"It was either that or no bill at all," said Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D., Del.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, acknowledging that the original bill had been "emasculated."

To make the legislation more acceptable all around, conferees had erased the last traces of provisions sought by President Bush. Liberals took a dim view of the expanded death penalty; conservatives were cool to restrictions on assault weapons.

The compromise measure, approved earlier by the Senate by voice vote, was passed by the House late Saturday by 313-1. The lone dissenter was Rep. George W. Gekas (R., Pa.), who objected to the removal of the death-penalty provisions.

The heart of the substitute was a section cracking down on savings-and-loan villains, including imposing life imprisonment for S&L officials who conspire to steal millions.

The S&L section increases the power to seize the fruits of illegal profits amassed by thrift managers, including homes. It provides for hundreds of new federal prosecutors, FBI and Secret Service agents.

Congress approved new protections to make it easier for child-abuse victims to testify, banned trafficking in steroids, made child pornography a federal crime and increased funding for drug-education programs in schools.

It authorized \$220 million for new types of prison programs, including boot camps for nonviolent first offenders. And it bolstered procedures for cooperating with foreign governments in cracking down on international money-laundering operations.

Items dropped included:

- A provision permitting a "good faith" exception to the rule that prohibits prosecutors from using evidence seized illegally.
- A "racial justice" provision enabling minority defendants to avoid the death penalty by producing valid statistics showing that a disproportionate number of minorities had been sentenced to death in their state judicial districts.
- A provision restricting the number of appeals a death-row inmate could make and imposed a six-month deadline on the time for filing appeals.
- A ban on the manufacture and sale of assault weapons.

Republicans expressed disappointment about the loss of tough provisions.

"This was a strong anti-crime bill when it left this House," said Rep. Henry J. Hyde (R., Ill.). "It left here as Arnold Schwarzenegger and came back as Woody Allen."



Department of Justice

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1990

CONTACT (202) 514-2007

Attorney General Dick Thornburgh issued the following statement in response to Congressional conference deletion of key provisions from the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1990:

"The conferees' decision to drop use of the death penalty for federal crimes is welcome news only to violent criminals.

"To deny use of the ultimate sanction for such crimes as mail bombings, terrorism and assassination of the President would thwart the will of the American people, state and local prosecutors and the overwhelming membership of the House and the Senate.

"Striking the death penalty from this bill would be an enormous step backwards in the fight against violent crime and would leave the federal government without the authority to impose the death penalty which 36 states now have.

"Rejection of the death penalty along with the stripping of proposals which would control endless appeals by death row inmates and which would assist police in the gathering of evidence now takes the teeth out of this legislation.

"It is hard to comprehend at a time when citizen concern about crime is so high why some on Capitol Hill have such difficulty in passing a crime bill which is pro-law enforcement instead of pro-criminal. I will repeat that the first civil right of all Americans is the right to be safe in our homes, on our streets and in our communities."

Anti-Crime Proposals Excluded From The 1990 Crime Bill

1. All Death Penalty Provisions

Including the death penalty for assassinating the President, treason and drug kingpins who traffick in extremely large quantities of drugs, murdering judges, witnesses, jurors, federal law enforcement officers, diplomats, hostages, victims of kidnapping, and killing by genocide, bank robbery acts of terrorism and mail bombing.

2. Habeas Corpus Reform

3. Exclusionary Rule Reform

4. Anti-Public Corruption Provisions

5. Drug Testing of Federal Offenders

6. Penalty for Firearm Possession by Juveniles Who Are Convicted of Three Serious Drug Offenses

7. Increased Firearms and Explosives Penalties

8. Several Anti-Drug Trafficking Provisions

9. Expanded Asset Forfeiture Authority

10. Drug User Accountability Provisions



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Deputy Attorney General

The Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

October 27, 1990

Honorable Thomas S. Foley
Speaker
House of Representatives
1201 LHOB
Washington, D.C. 20515-4705

Dear Mr. Speaker:

The Department of Justice and the Nation's law enforcement community are shocked and dismayed at the evisceration of the crime bill since it left the House of Representatives three weeks ago.

Almost a year and a half ago, President Bush and Attorney General Thornburgh, with the support of state and local police and prosecutors, sent a comprehensive legislative proposal to the Congress to take violent criminals off our Nation's streets and put them away for good. This package contained a federal death penalty, exclusionary rule reform and habeas corpus reform. Subsequently, the Administration added a proposal providing for the death penalty for drug kingpins.

The House of Representatives, reflecting the will of the American people, passed each of these tough anti-crime measures by lopsided majorities. In addition, just this week, by a vote of almost three to one, this House instructed its conferees not to recede from the tough positions adopted by the House on federal death penalty, habeas corpus reform, the death penalty for drug kingpins, and exclusionary rule reform.

Unfortunately, the Conference Committee ignored the instructions of this body, and deleted the death penalty, habeas corpus and exclusionary rule provisions from the bill. No conference report was issued and a free standing measure was introduced in the Senate -- a measure containing none of the critical criminal law reforms proposed by the President and

passed by the House. In a word, there is little beef left in this crime bill, some pork, and a lot of bun.

Because of Congress's persistent failure to act, the United States is powerless to impose the death penalty against the most violent criminals who threaten American citizens and public officers. Particularly at a time when the world's most vicious terrorists are poised to strike at American citizens, Congress's failure to provide a death penalty for terrorist murder is inexcusable.

The Department of Justice urges the House of Representatives to pass and send to the Senate the President's federal death penalty proposal which passed the House as the Gekas Amendment by a wide margin less than a month ago.

Sincerely,



William P. Barr
Deputy Attorney General



Department of Justice

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1990

AG
202-514-2007
(TDD) 202-514-1888

In assessing the impact of law enforcement legislation passed by Congress on the Department of Justice Attorney General Dick Thornburgh issued the following statement:

"The work of the 101st Congress in the area of anti-crime legislation is a considerable disappointment. Beginning with the President's announcement of his anti-violent crime initiative on May 15, 1989, the Administration had high hopes that this was the Congress which would finally respond to the nation's need for a workable death penalty, and an end to continuous death row appeals and criminals going free on legal technicalities. These hopes were dashed with passage of the so-called 'comprehensive crime bill'.

"The best that can be said about this anti-crime package is in the area of white collar crime. It includes measures which will allow us to step up our efforts at prosecuting and punishing white collar criminals. Dishonest savings and loan president executives, corporations which defy anti-trust laws or dirty our air and those who think they can cheat the taxpayers out of debts owed to the government will feel the pain of these new arrows in our law enforcement quiver."

-more-

-2-

WHITE COLLAR CRIME PROVISIONS

Highlights of these new enforcement measures include possible life sentences for savings and loans kingpins along with fines up to \$10 million. The federal government will also be better able to protect assets from being transferred or lost through pre-judgement attachments procedures. Moreover, a permanent Office of Special Counsel for savings and loans prosecutions has also been authorized at the Department of Justice. Wire tap regulations have also been extended to include bank fraud violations.

Anti-trust fines and penalties have also been enhanced. Sherman Act maximum fines for corporations have been increased from \$1 million to \$10 million. The government will also now be able to collect triple damages for anti-trust violations. Treble damages will serve as an important deterrent to bid-rigging and price-fixing.

Under new federal laws sought for years by United States Attorneys and passed by Congress last weekend, the Department will now have uniform procedures for collecting the estimated \$90 billion owed to the taxpayers. Previously, our efforts were hampered by the requirement that we utilize often inconsistent state law to collect federal debts, allowing debtors to seek legal sanctuary in different states.

###

90-457

education high in prices

Apr 89
\$1 bill - front
back - red
\$25 red reform notes

\$250 mil

As asking \$60 mil

what for? Bank new categorical
grant program

- i.e. just throwing money

U.S. total spent: 384 bil this yr

not total spending
but fees

353 last yr

331 yr before

five called in District - they called for funding for January
(are next President?)
they gave us -

Houston, TX

WHEN: November 5th (day before election), 6:00 p.m.

WHERE: Westin Galleria in Houston. Large ballroom. Remember that Houston is POTUS' hometown.

WHAT: This will be a two-tiered event: first closed-press 100 clicks of the camera; then an open-press, ticketed but free "Election Eve Welcome Home Reception for the President." 1,500 supporters expected to attend the event. We are hoping for a "rally-like" atmosphere, but take care to avoid the word "rally" given the images it might conjure up with the press. The focus of campaign remarks should be on Senator Gramm. However, Clayton Williams, and possibly Rob Mosbacher will also be there and should be mentioned. The senator will introduce POTUS.

OTHER:

- 1) Political Affairs contact: Andy Foster x6510.
- 2) Crime continues to be one of the big issues in the Texas campaign. People are concerned with the overcrowded prisons and the revolving door releases, and Gramm is considered to be very strong on crime.
- 3) POTUS might want to mention how proud he is of the great job his hometown did in hosting the economic summit.
- 4) POTUS/Gramm anecdote: The senator was flying with the President on Air Force One when the latter was to give the keynote address at the Texas A & M graduation in May of 1989. The senator had on a maroon tie, perhaps with the "aTm" insignia on it. He told Bush there was no way he could go to Aggie land without a maroon tie, and so the two switched ties. Later that night, Sen. Gramm auctioned off the President's tie for \$100. Maybe you can use this with: "Some guys will give you the shirt of their backs--the senator here will throw in his tie for good measure." Or, while his opponent threw his hat into the ring, the senator, in a burst of sartorial insight, threw in his tie."
- 5) As Vice President, Bush was in Texas on January 23 (check), 1988 for the commissioning of the USS San Jacinto (AEGIS class cruiser). Senator Gramm introduced then Vice President Bush; and, I was told that it was a glowing, witty introduction--maybe something to check out. Also to note: the Battle of San Jacinto was where Texas won its independence in 1836.

- 6) The Houston Oilers are doing well, making their home city and state proud. Is there some joke which associates the name "Oilers" with the situation in the Gulf?
- 7) Texas is one of the few states in the running to host the 1992 RNC convention.
- 8) Up until quite recently, Texas has been a one-party state. This history is reflected in the hotly contested local County Commissioner's race (Harris County, which is incorporated into Houston). Republican candidate Jerry Eversol is running against Democrat Eleanor Tinsley. If he wins, it will be the first time ever that the county has had a Republican County Commissioner; moreover, it will mean a lot in terms of local expenditures.
- 9) Clayton Williams would be the second Republican Texas governor since Reconstruction; and Texas has never had a Republican Lieutenant Governor.
- 10) Nolan Ryan, former Astros pitcher, now pitches for the Rangers. At 44, he is the oldest baseball player (check), yet he's still setting record. We could check to see if he's at all active or on the record for the campaign, and then throw something in remarks about how Ryan's throwing a pitch in for Texas Republicans.
- 11) POTUS will be traveling from Waco, Texas.
- 12) Here are a few quotes I came by while researching the Mosbacher event:

"A republic of outlaws loosely allied with the United States, Texas survives, and survives quite well, by breaking the rules." (Pete Gent, North Dallas Forty, 1973)

"I have said that Texas is a state of mind, but I think it is more than that. It is a mystique closely approximating a religion." (John Steinbeck, Travels with Charley, 1962)

"Houston, the first word from the moon, is the last word in American cities. Big, strong, young, insufferably confident, Houston is rushing hell-bent into tomorrow without much thought about the day after.." (Lynn Ashby, Saturday Review, Sept. 4, 1976)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 16, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW H. CARD, JR.
JAMES W. CICCONI
DAVID F. DEMAREST, JR.

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Possible Speech Insert on Crime Bill

This afternoon we received an encouraging letter to the President from the National District Attorneys Association and two State Attorneys General urging him to veto any crime bill that includes the so-called "Racial Justice Act."

As we discussed on the phone, Andy, this letter may provide a useful hook for a speech insert on the crime bill clarifying our position on crime and pointing once again to congressional inaction on an important issue.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

Attachment

W

October 16, 1990

Speech Insert

Crime Bill

Congress should not adjourn before it completes action on tough and meaningful crime legislation the American people want. I want the Congress to send me a bill that includes a workable Federal death penalty, meaningful habeas corpus reform and reform of the exclusionary rule. In short, I want to sign -- and will only sign -- a crime bill that is tougher on criminals than it is on law enforcement.

Just today, I received a letter from the National District Attorneys Association urging me to veto any crime bill that includes the so-called "Racial Justice Act" -- what is really a quota system for the death penalty. As they said, this approach is "simplistic, vague and unworkable." And, I must add, it is unacceptable. The nation's prosecutors know what they need to make our neighborhood streets safe -- to take back our streets. It is time, beyond time, for us to give them those tools.

Bushwhacked Crime Bill

Several conservatives held an all-night C-SPAN telethon on the House floor this summer to embarrass the Democratic leadership into allowing a vote on a massive anti-crime package. When they aired an 800 number, a flood of viewers called to register outrage about the delays. House Speaker Thomas Foley called the session "total nonsense." Finally, there was a vote, the crime bill passed, and Members patted themselves on the back for a job well done.

It was all farce.

At first glance, it seemed Congress was finally serious about crime. The House and Senate voted to approve a federal death penalty for nearly two dozen crimes, including large-scale drug trafficking. Many Members who had never before voted for death penalties voted aye this time around. The vote in the House was an overwhelming 368 to 55.

But House liberals managed a last-minute ambush with a complex and cynical provision whose purpose was to sandbag the entire bill. The provision, mischievously entitled the "Racial Justice Act," would have mind-boggling results. It would invalidate the death penalties of everyone now on death row. It would also require that from now on all death penalty sentences include a strict racial quota for the criminal and the victim. In effect, it would abolish the death penalty wherever it exists in the U.S.

The House vote was 216 to 204 to include this anti-death-penalty provision in a bill that supposedly made the death-penalty option more available to juries. The bill would put an impossible burden on prosecutors to disprove a negative. They would have to show that any suggestion that race played a part in the death sentence was false. "The government may not rely on mere assertions that it did not intend to discriminate," the bill says. Instead, prosecutors would have to defend any racial disparity that a defense lawyer could think up.

All 2,400 inmates on death row would get to appeal their sentences under part of the bill calling for retroactive effect. No state will be able to prove retroactive compliance with a

statistical standard that they also wouldn't be able to meet prospectively if this bill becomes law.

This provision would be a statistical nightmare. The data battle would mean prosecutors would have to jump through every quota hoop imaginable to justify a death sentence.

It is no surprise that this is an entirely unworkable system. This was well understood by its Congressional backers, who hoped it would bury any chance for a crime bill. President Bush said all along he would veto a bill that included a race-based statistical test for the death penalty, and the Senate overwhelmingly voted against this provision. Normally if a bill loses big in the Senate and passes narrowly in the House, the House version would be dropped, but the word on Capitol Hill is not to expect any crime bill to reach the President.

This is probably just as well. President Bush originally asked for a bill that would reform the exclusionary rule to allow good-faith searches by the police, but Congress was not interested. The President wanted to speed up death-penalty appeals, which average seven years, but even without the race-based tests, the House bill would only delay carrying out the verdicts of juries. Attorney General Thornburgh now says we risk a "pro-criminal" law.

All of America is outraged about crime, with increasingly good reason. Congress could have reformed the exclusionary rule. It could have set out a model anti-loitering law for courts to uphold, which would help the police protect the residents of the poorest neighborhoods from the thugs who've made their streets unlivable. It could have strengthened federal enforcement of street-level crime itself. Instead, we have the fiasco of Congress playing games with numbers to kill this effort.

Law and order was a potent campaign issue even when the violent crime rate was a fraction of today's levels. The good news is that next month voters can express their view of the bystander role so far played by Congressional incumbents in what was supposed to be a war on crime.

TEXAS RECEPTION

On Stage w/ POTUS :

Senator Phil Gramm
& wife Wendy

Clayton Williams & wife Modesta

[Rob Mosbacher & wife Catherine TBD.]

[MC - Mico Hamilton TBD]

other names on ticket to be mentioned - TBD;
they will check w/ the Senator on
where he wants to draw the line.

TEXAS RECEPTION ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Contact: Alan Hill (214)

12 noon curbside arr

mix

75 @ reception

off stage arr.

... ..

in lore and in the same way as Alamo in Goliath. It carries with it the
rein of fortitude, courage, heroism, patriotism and victory. What a wonderful
tradition for a ship and its crew. This is the fourth ship to be honored with
this name. The first being in the Texas Navy in the 1830s with the third being
the aircraft carrier from which Vice President Bush flew and fought for our
country. There is no more fitting name for a ship that will take with it the
ride of all Texans as demonstrated by your presence here today. I welcome all
of you. I'm extremely pleased to be a part of the ceremony. May God's
blessing, fair winds and a following seas always be yours. Thank you very
much.

iii
Senator Phil Gramm, Texas

The commission today a mighty war ship. Part of the genius and the creativity
and the technology of America and our great free enterprise system is built
into this ship. Part of the craftsmanship of the most productive labor force
in the world help create a ship which no nation on earth can match. This ship
is special to us in Texas because it bears a proud and historic name, USS San
Jacinto. Like other ships of the AEGIS class, it is named after a great
battle. As all Texans and Americans know the battle of San Jacinto was a
historic battle, one of the most historic battles in history because it not
only set Texas free, but it set into place irreversible events that brought th
great southwest into the Union, that brought eleven states from Texas to
California in the Union as part of America. That fulfilled the dream of
summing up that battle, which occurred 150 years ago, a Texas, Thomas Russ,
then secretary of war for the Republic of Texas wrote and I read, "The unerring
aim and irresistible energy of the Texan army could not be withstood. It was
free men fighting against the dominions of tyranny and the outcome of the
conflict showed the inequality of such a contest. Free against the dominions o
tyranny, that was the conflict at San Jacinto, and that is the conflict today,
and that's what this ship is all about. This ship is our response to the
dominions of tyranny who threaten our freedom and the freedom of the world. I
is part of a defense modernization program that started seven years ago. In
1960 our ships couldn't sell or planes didn't fly because we didn't have spare
parts and mechanics. The average life of our new recruit was at the lowest level
since we started keeping records in 1911. The percentage of new inductees tha
were high school graduates was at a post war low. All of that has changed
under the leadership of Ronald Reagan and George Bush. We have built
America's nation defense. We have modernized the strategic tide. We have built
new and superior conventional weapons and we have recruited and retained the
finest young men and women who have ever worn the uniform of this country. A
they wear that uniform here in Houston this morning and all over the world with
a new pride and a new confidence and we're committed to keeping it that way.
We today are commissioning the third ship to bear the name USS San Jacinto.
The first ship was a ship that is colored in history with romance and intrigue.
It was the first of its kind, as this ship is. It is a steam powered (sic.)
--- warship, that traveled all over the world beginning in 1850. It carried
Towns and Harri to sign an ancient treaty which has been immortalized
in the King and I. It took Towns and Harri to Japan to sign a commercial
treaty that opened up one of the worlds great trading nations. It fought with
honor in the Civil War. Then there was the second San Jacinto. Established
first as a cruiser, but because the people in Houston raised so much money in
raising money through the sale of war bonds to build a new USS Houston. The
cruiser that was set out with a hull build in 1942 was converted into a
light-attack carrier for the Navy.

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P.02

to us and part of our history as Texans. Not just because it bore the name of the battle of San Jacinto. Not just because it flew the Texas flag in the battle, but because in particular of one young warrior who served on that ship. He joined the Navy the week he graduated from high school on his eighteenth birthday. When he was commissioned and got his wings in Corpus Christi he was the youngest naval aviator in the Navy. He flew 58 combat missions off the San Jacinto and in each of those missions, and in everything else he's done in his life, he showed that quite courage, we in Texas, and we in America always look to. When he launched during a Japanese attack on the fleet and his engine died on him, he didn't panic, he didn't break radio silence. He ditched his plane and he led his crew to safety. When he was on a bombing run over Chi-Chi Jim (sic.) his plane was hit, and flames leaped back over the wing and cockpit. He remembered that the first obligation of a leader is to achieve the mission and he stayed on his bombing run, and he dropped two tons of TNT on the target, and then he took his crippled plane to sea and he bailed out and he landed. And the Japanese seeing his bail out sent boats out to try to capture him. His fellow pilots hovered around him and flew mission after mission to fight the Japanese back. With blood streaming down his face and with a 34 caliber revolver in one hand and paddling away from shore on the other he was rescued by submarines. And we all know him and we're all proud of him. This ship is an important part of our effort to honor him today as our great warrior of the old SAN JACINTO. His name is George Bush, and he came home from that mission from the second SAN JACINTO and he married the girl whose name was painted on that avenger aircraft "Barbie". He came to Texas and he went into the oil business. He was successful and he went into Congress and he has served in many task and we have looked to him in difficult times for leadership. We look to him today and we honor him for the service he has earned our nation. He has made us proud as Texans and proud as American [and his name is George Bush and he is our great Vice President. It is my honor to present him to you today. George Bush.]

VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH

Thank you Senator Graham, and thank all of you for the warm welcome home. To Governor Clements and our Senator, members of the United States Congress, Captain Clark, all the other distinguished guests, officers and men of SAN JACINTO, I am honored to be here. When the Secretary of the Navy asked me, gave me this invitation to come to Houston and participate in this commission I accepted immediately. (And now looking around at the crew ready to bring SAN JACINTO to life and the community, this massive turn out. The community gathered to honor her. I feel a sense of enormous pride.) First I do feel the pride of a former Navy pilot. You know that this magnificent ship we are commissioning today is as Phil Graham so beautifully said, the third Naval vessel to bear this proud name. The first one was that frigate and the second was a aircraft carrier in World War II. We got five battle stars and a presidential citation. As Phil said I did fly off that carrier. In those days those CVL's those converted cruisers that were fast aircraft carriers they all looked the same. But I could always pick out SAN JACINTO. She was the one flying the Texas flag. (So today I speak as Vice President, I speak as a Texan and if I'm not presumptuous I speak for my former shipmates who served upon SAN JACINTO.) And many of them are here and I'd like to ask them to stand up. I think they are back here somewhere. Speaking for them, we share the Navy's pride in this beautiful new vessel of awesome capabilities. She's the tenth AEGIS ship she incorporates the unique combination of offensive and defensive systems. Within this hull she houses the worlds most advanced integrated anti-submarine warfare combat system. A deadly anti-submarine system.

Steph B.

TEXAS GOP FUNDRAISER / DALLAS, TEXAS
FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1990 / 6:30 P.M.

THANK YOU, PHIL. IT'S ALWAYS A PLEASURE TO HEAR YOUR INTRODUCTIONS -- YOU HAVE THE HEART OF OLD TEXAS IN YOU. ((AND, FOR AN OLD COLLEGE PROFESSOR, YOUR BREVITY WAS CERTAINLY AN APPRECIATED DEPARTURE FROM TRADITION.))

BOONE, THIS IS A GREAT PARTY YOU'RE THROWING FOR A GREAT PARTY! AND SO MANY FAMILIAR TEXAS FACES: BILL (CLEMENTS), FRED (MEYER), BOBBY (HOLT), TOM (LANDRY), CLAYTON (WILLIAMS), AND JOHN (TOWER), THIS GREAT STATEWIDE REPUBLICAN TICKET, AND A FELLOW OVER THERE (SON GEORGE). MANY WONDERFUL OLD FRIENDS FROM OVER SO MANY YEARS. BARBARA AND I REALIZED ON THE WAY DOWN HERE THAT IT WAS 42 YEARS AGO NEXT MONTH THAT WE MOVED TO TEXAS. ((OF COURSE, THAT WAS IN A '47 STUDEBAKER, AND TODAY IT WAS IN AIR FORCE ONE. A LITTLE MORE LEG ROOM NOW, BUT ALL THE SAME -- IT'S GREAT TO BE BACK HOME!))

TEXAS IS LARGER THAN LIFE IN OUR HEARTS. IT'S A PLACE OF FAMILY AND DUTY AND LOYALTY AND HONOR. BUT THEN, WHAT MORE COULD YOU EXPECT FROM A STATE WHOSE NAME MEANS "FRIEND"?

((I'D LOVE TO COME BACK HOME TO MY FRIENDS AGAIN NEXT OCTOBER, TO THROW OUT THE FIRST BALL AT THE OPENING GAME OF THE RANGERS-ASTROS WORLD SERIES. YOU KNOW, I ASKED GEORGE IF I COULD TRY OUT FOR THE CLUB. HE SAID, "SURE, DAD, YOU CAN COME DOWN AND THROW THE BALL AROUND. BUT DON'T GIVE UP YOUR DAY JOB."// THEN HE ADDED, KINDLY, "WHY DON'T YOU TRY OUT FOR THE OLD TIMERS' LEAGUE.") //

BUT THERE IS SOME SADNESS INVOLVED IN THIS HOMECOMING, TOO. WHEN WE WERE FLYING IN THIS AFTERNOON, BARBARA AND I SAW SEVERAL OF THE AREAS DEVASTATED BY THE FLOODING. WE WERE ASTOUNDED THAT WE COULD ONLY SEE THE TOPS OF TREES WHERE THE TRINITY HAS OVERFLOWED. TWO WEEKS AGO, I SIGNED AN EMERGENCY FEMA PROCLAMATION BRINGING FEDERAL DISASTER AID TO THE BELEAGUERED COUNTIES. AND MORE COUNTIES ARE BEING ADDED.

IN THIS TERRIBLE DISASTER, THE LOSSES HAVE BEEN HEAVY. BUT THE ONE THING THIS STATE WILL NEVER LOSE IS ITS SOUL. YES, TEXAS IS BIG, BUT NOT AS BIG AS THE GENEROUS HEARTS AND INDOMITABLE SPIRIT OF ITS PEOPLE. BUT, YOU KNOW, WHEN I HEAR THE CANDIDATES OF THE OTHER PARTY, SOMETIMES I WONDER IF THEY KNOW THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE AT ALL. KNOW HOW THEY THINK. KNOW HOW TO LISTEN TO THEIR VOICES. ((I REALIZED: YOU CAN EXPLAIN IT TO THEM, BUT YOU CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT FOR THEM.))

MORE THAN 40 YEARS AGO, AS A SALESMAN SELLING DRILLING BITS, I CRISSCROSSED WEST TEXAS IN MY CAR. FROM MULESHOE TO WINK TO NOTREES; FROM THE PANHANDLE TO FORT STOCKTON. I LEARNED A LOT ABOUT THE PEOPLE THEN. SHARED BARBECUES WITH THEM. SAW THEIR PAIN WHEN PAYCHECKS WEREN'T THERE.

LISTENING TO THE PULSE OF THE PEOPLE. THAT'S HOW YOU HEAR THE HEARTBEAT OF TEXAS.

AND THAT'S HOW TEXAS GETS INTO YOUR BLOOD.
STICKS TO YOU LIKE TUMBLEWEED TO A BARBED WIRE FENCE.
AND YOU KNOW, ONCE IT'S THERE, IT NEVER LEAVES. ((FOR
THOSE OF YOU WHO MIGHT BE WORRIED THAT WE'VE BEEN
SPENDING TOO MUCH TIME IN WASHINGTON, IN MAINE, AND IN
THE NORTHEAST IN GENERAL, LET ME TELL YOU THAT WE DO
GET HOMESICK, AND THAT CHICKEN-FRIED LOBSTER IS NO
SUBSTITUTE FOR THE REAL THING.)) //

COMING HOME AND SEEING WHAT THE TEXAS GOP IS
DOING MAKES ME PROUD. THIS IS THE PARTY OF INCLUSION.
OF IDEALISM. AND OF IDEAS. YOU BELIEVE THAT PROGRESS
IS NOT MEASURED IN MONEY SPENT AND BUREAUCRACIES BUILT,
BUT IN PEOPLE HELPED.

AND I'M PROUD OF THIS SLATE OF REPUBLICAN
CANDIDATES -- THE STRONGEST TEAM IN THE HISTORY OF THE
STATE. PROUD THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME THERE ARE
CANDIDATES FOR 15 STATE OFFICES AND THE U.S. SENATE.

THERE'S SENATOR PHIL GRAMM. PHIL SAYS HE'S RUNNING FOR REELECTION LIKE HE WAS RUNNING FOR SHERIFF IN EACH OF TEXAS' 254 COUNTIES. ((I BELIEVE HIM. BUT WHEN HE ASKED TO HOLD THE BUDGET TALKS AT HIGH NOON IN THE MIDDLE OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, I THOUGHT HE'D GONE TOO FAR.)) // THANK GOD THIS ABLE SENATOR IS SUCH A KEY PLAYER ON THE HIGH-LEVEL BUDGET NEGOTIATIONS.

AND CLAYTON WILLIAMS -- CLAYTIE -- THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.// WE RESPECT HIS RECORD OF SUCCESS IN CREATING JOBS IN HIS 32 YEARS IN BUSINESS. WE RESPECT HIS COMMITMENT TO FIGHTING THE INSIDIOUS POISON OF DRUGS. AND WE RESPECT THAT HE HAS BROADENED THE BASE OF OUR PARTY. CLAYTON WILLIAMS WILL BRING HIS OWN ENERGETIC STYLE TO THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE -- AND STAMP HIS BRAND OF LEADERSHIP ON THE TEXAS OF THE '90S. CLAYTIE -- I AM ALL FOR YOU -- 100% -- YOU MUST AND YOU WILL WIN!

AND THE REST OF THIS GREAT STATE AND LOCAL SLATE. MEN AND WOMEN WHO MAKE UP A COALITION THAT REFLECTS TEXAS -- ALL OF TEXAS -- AS IT REALLY IS AND AS IT WILL BE. A COALITION OF DIVERSE PEOPLE LIKE KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON, LOUIS STURNS, RICK PERRY. TONY GARZA, ROB MOSBACHER AND WES GILBREATH [GILL-BREATH]. WARREN HARDING AND BUSTER BROWN. YOU ARE TODAY'S TEXANS WITH THE LARGE AND GENEROUS SPIRIT OF YESTERDAY'S TEXANS. //

YOU KNOW, ON INAUGURATION DAY, I TALKED ABOUT A NEW BREEZE BLOWING. LET ME TELL YOU, STANDING BACK HERE IN TEXAS, I CAN FEEL IT. IT'S THE WARM GULF BREEZE OF A STATE WHERE PEOPLE ARE INDEPENDENT-MINDED AND OPEN -- AS BOLD AS ITS FRONTIERS. IT'S THE WIND OF A LAND WHERE RISK-TAKING COMES FROM THE STRENGTH OF YOUR BELIEFS, AND WHERE YOUR SPIRIT IS AS BIG AS THE TEXAS NIGHT SKY.

EACH OF YOU IN THE TEXAS GOP HAS HELPED TO OPEN THE WINDOW ON THE MUSTY DARKNESS OF OUTDATED BIG GOVERNMENT. YOU ARE BLOWING AWAY THE STUFFINESS OF IRRELEVANT LIBERALISM: BECAUSE YOUR NEW BREEZE CARRIES THE NEW IDEAS TEXAS NEEDS FOR THE '90S. IDEAS THAT ENCOURAGE INVESTMENT IN BUSINESS AND IN THE BUSINESS OF OUR CHILDREN -- EDUCATION.

IN WASHINGTON, WE SHARE YOUR BELIEF THAT EDUCATION IS THE ONLY PATH TO A BRIGHTER AMERICAN FUTURE. IT IS CRITICAL TO EVERYTHING WE ARE AND EVERYTHING WE CAN BECOME. THAT'S WHY WE'VE DECLARED A NEW ERA OF EDUCATION REFORM IN AMERICA. WE BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER WITH THE FIRST EDUCATION SUMMIT IN AMERICAN HISTORY, BRINGING TOGETHER THE NATION'S GOVERNORS, INCLUDING OUR OWN BILL CLEMENTS, TO TACKLE THIS CRISIS.

LAST WINTER, WE ANNOUNCED OUR GOALS TO MAKE AMERICAN EDUCATION NUMBER ONE. AMONG THEM: AMERICAN STUDENTS MUST BE FIRST IN MATH AND SCIENCE.// ALL CHILDREN MUST START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN, WITH HELP FROM PROGRAMS LIKE HEAD START. // THEY MUST DEMONSTRATE COMPETENCY IN CRUCIAL SUBJECT AREAS WHILE WE INCREASE THE PERCENTAGE OF GRADUATING HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO 90%. //

FINALLY, EVERY SCHOOL IN AMERICA MUST HAVE A DISCIPLINED ENVIRONMENT -- AND, MOST OF ALL, BE DRUG FREE. //

THE CURSE OF DRUGS THREATENS OUR COMMUNITIES, OUR SCHOOLS, OUR WORKPLACES AND, MOST IMPORTANTLY, OUR CHILDREN. THERE IS NO GREATER THREAT TODAY TO THE HEALTH OF THE AMERICAN FAMILY AND THE FUTURE OF OUR LAND. THE STRENGTH WE BRING TO WIN THE WAR ON DRUGS MUST BE OF HURRICANE FORCE. IT MUST ROAR WITH DETERMINATION FROM THE SMALLEST TOWN SQUARES TO THE CONCRETE CANYONS OF OUR CITIES.

OUR NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY IS CLEAR. THE RULES OF THE GAME HAVE CHANGED. AMERICA WILL NO LONGER TOLERATE DRUG USE. AND THOSE WHO VIOLATE THE LAW WILL PAY A HEAVY PRICE. WE WILL TAKE BACK THE STREETS OF OUR COUNTRY.

WE WILL STOP THE HORROR -- THE POLLUTION OF DRUGS DRIFTING ACROSS OUR BORDERS. WE HAVE DESIGNATED THE HOUSTON AREA AND THE SOUTHWEST BORDER HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS. THIS MEANS YOU WILL RECEIVE SPECIAL FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE TO DISRUPT AND DISMANTLE DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS.//

THE DRUG LEGISLATION PACKAGE THAT MY ADMINISTRATION SENT TO THE HILL THIS WEEK CONTAINS A NUMBER OF PROPOSALS THAT WILL HELP STOP DRUGS AND DRUG SMUGGLERS FROM BREACHING OUR BORDERS. WE HAVE CALLED FOR MORE BORDER PATROL AGENTS, EXTENDING GENERAL ARREST AUTHORITY TO THEM SO THEY CAN ENFORCE OUR DRUG LAWS AS THEY GUARD THE FRONTIER. WE ARE ALSO PROPOSING LEGISLATION THAT WILL PERMIT AUTHORITIES TO EXCLUDE from CRIMINAL ALIENS CONVICTED OF DRUG FELONIES.//

immigration?

This is why we need Dave Frohnmayer.

BUT TO WIN THE WAR ON DRUGS, WE MUST CONTINUE THE FIGHT BEING WAGED SO WELL BY BILL CLEMENTS. WE NEED THIS REPUBLICAN TEAM -- HEADED BY CLAYTON WILLIAMS -- IN AUSTIN, TO CONTINUE THIS COOPERATIVE BATTLE. AND, NEEDLESS TO SAY, I NEED PHIL IN WASHINGTON, WHERE HE IS A LEADER IN THE QUEST FOR DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES.

BUT I NEED PHIL IN WASHINGTON FOR SOMETHING ELSE, TOO: OUR STRUGGLE WITH THE BUDGET. IN THIS LAST DECADE, NOT ONCE, BUT TWICE, HIS VISION HAS CHANGED THE FISCAL FIRMAMENT OF THIS LAND. ON TUESDAY, WE CONVENED AN EXTRAORDINARY, ONGOING BIPARTISAN BUDGET SUMMIT. PHIL IS WORKING CLOSELY WITH ME AT THE TABLE, PROVIDING THE KIND OF SOUND FISCAL ADVICE HE'S KNOWN FOR.

EDUCATION. THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS. THE BUDGET DEFICIT. WE'RE MAKING PROGRESS -- AND, WITH OUR TEXAN REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP IN PLACE IN AUSTIN AND WASHINGTON, WE'RE GOING TO MAKE MORE.

WE'RE GOING TO WIN HERE AND ACROSS THE COUNTRY
IN 1990. WE HAVE TO WIN IN 1990. IF WE DON'T, ONCE
AGAIN THE OPPOSITION WILL GERRYMANDER FAIR
REPRESENTATION RIGHT OUT THE WINDOW AND INTO THIN AIR.
THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS KNOW THAT TODAY REPUBLICANS WILL
WIN IN A FAIR FIGHT BECAUSE THE TIMES ARE CHANGING.

WHEN I WAS RUNNING FOR THE SENATE HERE BACK IN
1964, MY FIRST SPEECH WAS ABOUT BUILDING A TWO-PARTY
SYSTEM IN TEXAS. BACK THEN, DURING ELECTIONS THEY
MIGHT AS WELL HAVE PUT UP A SIGN: PUBLIC OFFICE
AVAILABLE: NO REPUBLICANS NEED APPLY. WELL, TODAY
TEXAS VOTERS HAVE PUT UP A NEW SIGN. IT TELLS EVERYONE
-- PUBLIC OFFICE AVAILABLE: NO OUTDATED, BIG SPENDING,
BACKROOM SCHEMING, LIBERAL MEMBERS OF THE BACKSLAPPING,
BACKWARD-LOOKING DEMOCRATIC PARTY NEED APPLY. ///

THE NEXT SIX MONTHS ARE CRUCIAL TO TEXAS AND TO
THE UNITED STATES ITSELF. THE FUTURE IS AT STAKE. WE
MUST JOIN TOGETHER.

WE WILL TAKE THE REPUBLICAN MESSAGE TO EVERY FARM AND RANCH, TO EVERY TOWN AND CITY, TO EVERY TEXAN WILLING TO LISTEN IN THIS MAGNIFICENT STATE OF OURS. AND IF WE DO, ON ELECTION DAY THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS WILL LIFT THEIR FACES AND FEEL THE REPUBLICAN BREEZE OF CHANGE -- OF NEW IDEAS -- SWEEP OUR LAND.

AND THEN TOGETHER WE CAN FACE WHATEVER CHALLENGES THE FUTURE MAY BRING. BECAUSE IN TOGETHERNESS THERE IS STRENGTH. AND IN TEXAS TOGETHERNESS IS THE FINEST KIND OF STRENGTH OF ALL.

GOD BLESS THE GREAT STATE OF TEXAS AND GOD BLESS AMERICA.

#

May 12 / Administration of George Bush, 1989

a significant role in efforts to assess and respond to global climate change.

I expect that these efforts will lead to formal negotiations on the establishment of a framework convention on global climate. It is important that this process lead to international scientific consensus on the seriousness of the issue for the environment and for the world economy. At the same

time, we should ensure that the interests of developing countries are taken into account in this process.

The United States will host a meeting under the auspices of the Response Strategies Working Group this fall that is intended to advance our understanding and promote consensus. I look forward, personally to reviewing its results.

Remarks at the Texas A&M University Commencement Ceremony in College Station

May 12, 1989

Thank you, Governor. Thank you all very much for that welcome. Good luck, good luck to you. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, thank you all. Chairman McKenzie and Dr. Adkisson and Dr. Mobley, thank you for having me here. And to the Singing Cadets, thank you for that very special treat. And to my Secretary of Commerce, Bob Mosbacher, I'm delighted that he's with me today.

I want to pay my special respects to our Governor, Bill Clements; to your Congressman from this district, Joe Barton; and then, of course, to Senator Phil Gramm. He said he taught economics here and in Congress. It's hard to be humble. But nevertheless—[laughter]—the point is the guy's telling the truth, and we are grateful to him every day for his leadership up there in Washington, as we are for Joe Barton as well. So, we've got a good combination—Phil Gramm in the Senate and today Joe Barton in the United States Congress—a wonderful combination, with these Aggie values in the forefront.

I was brought here today by an Aggie, and I brought him here to this marvelous ceremony with me. He was mentioned by Congressman Barton, but I would like to ask the pilot of Air Force One, Lieutenant Colonel Dan Barr, to stand up so you can see another Aggie all suited up, up there. And you met my day-to-day inside Aggie, Fred McClure. We work every minute of the day on matters affecting the legislative interests of this country, but I won't reintro-

duce Fred. But I am delighted to be back among my fellow Texans and friends. And for those of you who are Democrats, there is no truth to the rumor that Phil Gramm and I are ready to take our elephant walk. [Applause]

My sincerest congratulations go to every graduate and to your parents. In this ceremony, we celebrate nothing less than the commencement of the rest, and the best, of your life. And when you look back at your days at Texas A&M, you will have a lot to be proud of: a university that is first in baseball and first in service to our nation. Many are the heroes whose names are called at muster. Many are those you remember in Silver Taps.

We are reminded that no generation can escape history. Parents, we share a fervent desire for our children and their children to know a better world, a safer world. And students, your parents and grandparents have lived through a world war and helped America to rebuild the world. They witnessed the drama of postwar nations divided by Soviet subversion and force, but sustained by an allied response most vividly seen in the Berlin airlift. And today I would like to use this joyous and solemn occasion to speak to you and to the rest of the country about our relations with the Soviet Union. It is fitting that these remarks be made here at Texas A&M University.

Wise men—Truman and Eisenhower, Vandenberg and Rayburn, Marshall, Acheson, and Kennan—crafted the strategy of

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containment. They believed that the Soviet Union, denied the easy course of expansion, would turn inward and address the contradictions of its inefficient, repressive, and inhumane system. And they were right—the Soviet Union is now publicly facing this hard reality. Containment worked. Containment worked because our democratic principles and institutions and values are sound and always have been. It worked because our alliances were, and are, strong and because the superiority of free societies and free markets over stagnant socialism is undeniable.

We are approaching the conclusion of an historic postwar struggle between two visions: one of tyranny and conflict and one of democracy and freedom. The review of U.S.-Soviet relations that my administration has just completed outlines a new path toward resolving this struggle. Our goal is bold, more ambitious than any of my predecessors could have thought possible. Our review indicates that 40 years of perseverance have brought us a precious opportunity, and now it is time to move beyond containment to a new policy for the 1990's—one that recognizes the full scope of change taking place around the world and in the Soviet Union itself. In sum, the United States now has as its goal much more than simply containing Soviet expansionism. We seek the integration of the Soviet Union into the community of nations. And as the Soviet Union itself moves toward greater openness and democratization, as they meet the challenge of responsible international behavior, we will match their steps with steps of our own. Ultimately, our objective is to welcome the Soviet Union back into the world order.

The Soviet Union says that it seeks to make peace with the world and criticizes its own postwar policies. These are words that we can only applaud, but a new relationship cannot simply be declared by Moscow or bestowed by others; it must be earned. It must be earned because promises are never enough. The Soviet Union has promised a more cooperative relationship before, only to reverse course and return to militarism. Soviet foreign policy has been almost seasonal: warmth before cold, thaw before freeze. We seek a friendship that knows no

season of suspicion, no chill of distrust.

We hope *perestroika* is pointing the Soviet Union to a break with the cycles of the past—a definitive break. Who would have thought that we would see the deliberations of the Central Committee on the front page of Pravda or dissident Andrei Sakharov seated near the councils of power? Who would have imagined a Soviet leader who canvasses the sidewalks of Moscow and also Washington, DC? These are hopeful, indeed, remarkable signs. And let no one doubt our sincere desire to see *perestroika*, this reform, continue and succeed. But the national security of America and our allies is not predicated on hope. It must be based on deeds, and we look for enduring, ingrained economic and political change.

While we hope to move beyond containment, we are only at the beginning of our new path. Many dangers and uncertainties are ahead. We must not forget that the Soviet Union has acquired awesome military capabilities. That was a fact of life for my predecessors, and that's always been a fact of life for our allies. And that is a fact of life for me today as President of the United States.

As we seek peace, we must also remain strong. The purpose of our military might is not to pressure a weak Soviet economy or to seek military superiority. It is to deter war. It is to defend ourselves and our allies and to do something more: to convince the Soviet Union that there can be no reward in pursuing expansionism, to convince the Soviet Union that reward lies in the pursuit of peace.

Western policies must encourage the evolution of the Soviet Union toward an open society. This task will test our strength. It will tax our patience, and it will require a sweeping vision. Let me share with you my vision: I see a Western Hemisphere of democratic, prosperous nations, no longer threatened by a Cuba or a Nicaragua armed by Moscow. I see a Soviet Union as it pulls away from ties to terrorist nations like Libya that threaten the legitimate security of their neighbors. I see a Soviet Union which respects China's integrity and returns the northern territories to Japan, a prelude

to the day when all the great nations of Asia will live in harmony.

But the fulfillment of this vision requires the Soviet Union to take positive steps, including: First, reduce Soviet forces. Although some small steps have already been taken, the Warsaw Pact still possesses more than 30,000 tanks, more than twice as much artillery, and hundreds of thousands more troops in Europe than NATO. They should cut their forces to less threatening levels, in proportion to their legitimate security needs.

Second, adhere to the Soviet obligation, promised in the final days of World War II, to support self-determination for all the nations of Eastern Europe and central Europe. And this requires specific abandonment of the Brezhnev doctrine. One day it should be possible to drive from Moscow to Munich without seeing a single guard tower or a strand of barbed wire. In short, tear down the Iron Curtain.

And third, work with the West in positive, practical—not merely rhetorical—steps toward diplomatic solution to these regional disputes around the world. I welcome the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, and the Angola agreement. But there is much more to be done around the world. We're ready. Let's roll up our sleeves and get to work.

And fourth, achieve a lasting political pluralism and respect for human rights. Dramatic events have already occurred in Moscow. We are impressed by limited, but freely contested elections. We are impressed by a greater toleration of dissent. We are impressed by a new frankness about the Stalin era. Mr. Gorbachev, don't stop now!

And fifth, join with us in addressing pressing global problems, including the international drug menace and dangers to the environment. We can build a better world for our children.

As the Soviet Union moves toward arms reduction and reform, it will find willing partners in the West. We seek verifiable, stabilizing arms control and arms reduction agreements with the Soviet Union and its allies. However, arms control is not an end in itself but a means of contributing to the security of America and the peace of the

world. I directed Secretary [of State] Baker to propose to the Soviets that we resume negotiations on strategic forces in June and, as you know, the Soviet Union has agreed.

Our basic approach is clear. In the strategic arms reductions talks, we wish to reduce the risk of nuclear war. And in the companion defense and space talks, our objective will be to preserve our options to deploy advanced defenses when they're ready. In nuclear testing, we will continue to seek the necessary verification improvements in existing treaties to permit them to be brought into force. And we're going to continue to seek a verifiable global ban on chemical weapons. We support NATO efforts to reduce the Soviet offensive threat in the negotiations on conventional forces in Europe. And as I've said, fundamental to all of these objectives is simple openness.

Make no mistake, a new breeze is blowing across the steppes and the cities of the Soviet Union. Why not, then, let this spirit of openness grow, let more barriers come down. Open emigration, open debate, open airwaves—let openness come to mean the publication and sale of banned books and newspapers in the Soviet Union. Let the 19,000 Soviet Jews who emigrated last year be followed by any number who wish to emigrate this year. And when people apply for exit visas, let there be no harassment against them. Let openness come to mean nothing less than the free exchange of people and books and ideas between East and West.

And let it come to mean one thing more. Thirty-four years ago, President Eisenhower met in Geneva with Soviet leaders who, after the death of Stalin, promised a new approach toward the West. He proposed a plan called Open Skies, which would allow unarmed aircraft from the United States and the Soviet Union to fly over the territory of the other country. This would open up military activities to regular scrutiny and, as President Eisenhower put it, "convince the world that we are lessening danger and relaxing tension." President Eisenhower's suggestion tested the Soviet readiness to open their society, and the Kremlin failed that test.

Now, let us again explore that proposal.

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Nomination of National Labor May 12, 1989

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but on a broader, more intrusive and radi-
cal basis—one which I hope would include
allies on both sides. We suggest that those
countries that wish to examine this proposal
meet soon to work out the necessary oper-
ational details, separately from other arms
control negotiations. Such surveillance
flights, complementing satellites, would pro-
vide regular scrutiny for both sides. Such
unprecedented territorial access would
show the world the true meaning of the
concept of openness. The very Soviet will-
ingness to embrace such a concept would
reveal their commitment to change.

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

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

In all seriousness, the policy I have just
described has everything to do with you.
Today you graduate. You're going to start

careers and families, and you will become
the leaders of America in the next century.
And what kind of world will you know?
Perhaps the world order of the future will
truly be a family of nations.

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

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

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

Note: The President spoke at 3:05 p.m. in G. Rollie White Coliseum. In his opening remarks, he referred to William McKenzie Perry Adkisson, and William H. Mobley, chairman of the board of regents, chancellor, and president of the university, respectively. The President also referred to Frederick D. McClure, Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs.

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

May 12, 1989

The President today nominated Jerry M.
Hunter to be General Counsel of the Na-
tional Labor Relations Board for a term of 4
years. He would succeed Rosemary M. Col-
lyer.

Since 1986 Mr. Hunter has served as the
director of the Missouri State Department
of Labor and Industrial Relations. Mr.
Hunter served as labor counsel for the Kell-
wood Co., St. Louis, MO. He served with

Washington Bureau of The Sun
 WASHINGTON — Maryland, is one of 13 Eastern states and regions, ranging from the Washington metropolitan area through Pennsylvania and New York to Maine, that will have to jointly coordinate air pollution controls if, as expected, the new Clean Air Act is passed by Congress this week and signed into law by President Bush.

A little-publicized section of the legislation would establish for the first time a legal link between pollution in areas as far apart as New York City and Maryland's Garrett County, or Baltimore and Kennebunkport, Maine.

The Northeast Ozone Transport Region, as it is called, would be coordinated by a 26-member commission consisting of two representatives

“It's going to create a new era of interstate cooperation in air pollution control.”

BILL BECKER
 Pollution control official

from each state or region under direction of the Environmental Protection Agency.

It would mean that the mid-Atlantic region, including each of Maryland's 23 counties and the Washington metro area, may come under increasing pressure from states to the north to impose tougher

See **CLEAN**, 2A, Col. 6

House finds urgent need: \$375,000 for beauty shop

By Dan Fesperman
 Washington Bureau of The Sun

WASHINGTON — In this year of higher taxes and national parsimony, there are some items Congress wants to buy for itself that have been deemed too vital to give up.

There's the renovation of the House of Representatives Beauty Parlor, for one, which would cost \$375,000.

There's the pilot program for video-conferencing, for another — a \$130,000 project that could turn into another advantage of incumbency. Some day it may allow lawmakers to appear on video screens in their home districts when they're too busy

to go home, as they are now, two weeks before Election Day.

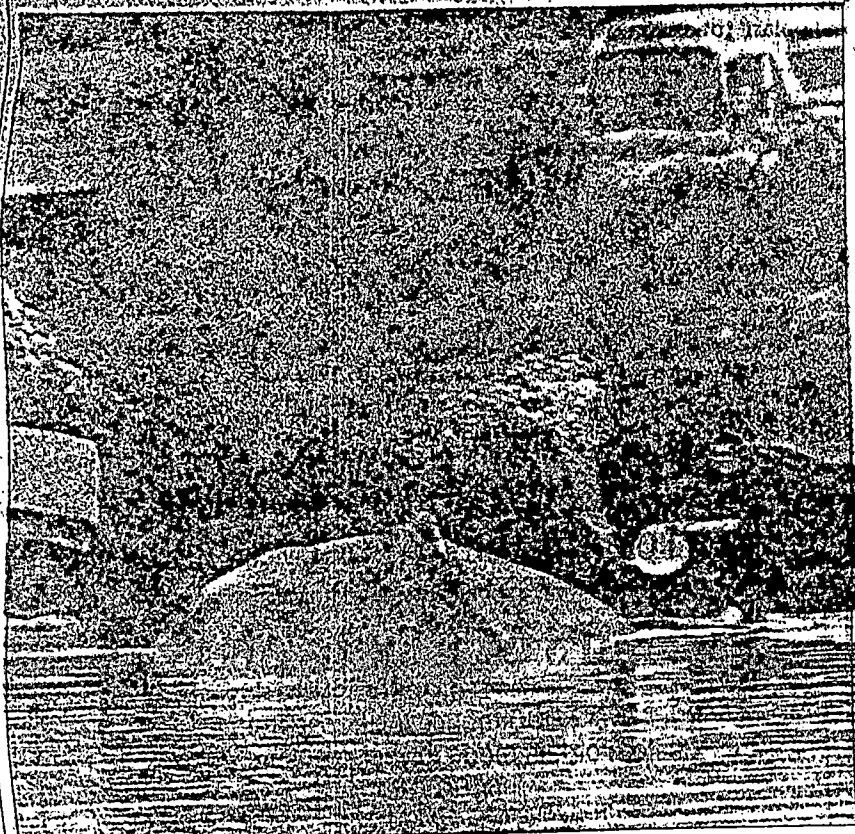
There's also, to name a few more:
 □ \$2 million to renovate the kitchen and members' dining area of the House restaurant in the Capitol.

□ \$25,000 to study where to put a gymnasium for congressional staff (members already have their own).

□ \$40,000 to replace trash cans.

And buried within the overall \$1.7 billion cost of keeping Congress running another year — up from last year's tab of \$1.54 billion — will be perhaps the steepest increase of all: the nearly \$30,000-per-member House pay raise — from \$96,600 to about \$125,000 — which glides into

See **CONGRESS**, 6A, Col. 1



Return of the wayward whale

A volunteer splashed Humphrey, beached on the mud flats of San Francisco Bay, yesterday before the 40-foot humpback whale broke free at high tide. Specialists hope noise will drive Humphrey, who

Dole leaving Cabinet, senior Bush aide says

By Karen Hosler
 Washington Bureau of The Sun

WASHINGTON — Labor Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole has told President Bush she plans to leave his Cabinet shortly to fill the long-vacant post of president of the American Red Cross, a senior White House official said last night.

Mrs. Dole, 54, had not intended to make her resignation official until after the midterm elections Nov. 6, the official said. But word began to filter out of the Labor Department yesterday that the announcement would be imminent.

Mrs. Dole would be the first member of the Bush Cabinet to step down since President Bush took office. She also would leave the official Cabinet without a female member, although Carla A. Hills, the U.S. trade representative, holds Cabinet rank.



ELIZABETH H. DOLE
 To head American Red Cross

IN GOVERNMENT

In tight budget, House nevertheless finds \$375,000 to renovate its beauty parlor

CONGRESS, from 1A

the new budget as a "permanent appropriation" passed last year and is not subject to challenge. Total cost: \$12.25 million.

The funding for the beauty shop, restaurant, gymnasium study, trash cans and pay raise were not approved separately. It was wrapped into the House legislative appropriations bill, which was passed on a roll call vote.

(As of yesterday evening, the Senate had not yet passed its own version of the legislative appropriations bill, and its action will add further expenses pertaining to the Senate only. Differences in the plans will be

worked out in a conference committee; generally, the two chambers leave each other's pet items alone.)

Part of the reason for the growth of the congressional budget, besides the pay raise, is inflation and leftover postage bills from last year. But there are also the little extras, like the beauty parlor renovation, one of the few items to spark any debate when the House approved its own appropriations last Sunday.

Representative Harris W. Fawell, R-Ill., set off more than an hour of debate on the matter when he offered an amendment to cut the money. It was a move that didn't seem to please House leaders.

In the subcommittee report on

legislative appropriations, the beauty parlor item (which was originally \$55,000 higher) had appeared only as "\$430,000 to remodel certain Cannon building space." (The beauty parlor is on the first floor of the Cannon House office building.) When Representative Fawell's amendment brought the item into the open, the subcommittee chairman, Representative Vic Fazio, D-Calif., said on the House floor, "I frankly wish this subject had not come up."

Mr. Fawell said yesterday that's because "when you question a perk, it's like taking candy from a baby."

In speaking to his colleagues, Mr. Fawell pointed out that operation of the beauty shop, a money loser the

past two years, had been subsidized by \$17,000 in government money those two years. The shop is not a private operation. Any profit at the end of the year goes to the general treasury.

Representative Mary Rose Oakar, D-Ohio, opposed the amendment, saying the House barbershop gets much greater subsidies (about \$110,000 last year) than does the beauty parlor. She said Mr. Fawell's proposal smacked of sexism.

Mr. Fawell, by now exasperated, said he didn't much like the barbershop either. "I think most taxpayers would say we could get our hair cut or our hair fixed just like most of the people in America do."

But the amendment failed, and dying with it was his proposal to ax the \$25,000 for studying the site of a staff gym as well. His request for a roll call vote died for lack of support.

The House did, however, kill a \$500,000 study on whether to buy modular furniture after hearing that a similar study two years ago had concluded that such furniture, while nice, would cost too much.

The lawmakers also imposed limits on how much free mail they can send to their constituents, a practice that has drawn criticism as a disguised form of campaigning.

And then there was the matter of the pay raise.

When Representative James A.

Trafcant Jr., D-Ohio, rose to oppose the pay raise as part of a rambling tirade against foreign aid and other spending increases, Mr. Fazio quickly set him straight.

"I appreciate the gentleman's concern about burden sharing or the lack of reduction in foreign aid, et cetera," Mr. Fazio said. "I just wanted to clarify, though: There is no pay raise for members of Congress in this bill."

He then pointed out that the raise was locked in, as part of the Ethics Bill that was passed last year. Built into that bill was a clause stating that any later repeal of the pay raise would automatically void the ethics reforms that accompanied it.

Federal offices, used to threat of closing, await word Oregon senator awakens to a new mood, no lead

By Susan Hansen
Washington Bureau of The Sun

WASHINGTON — As yet another government shutdown threat looms, a new mood of resignation has settled over the federal Office of Personnel Management.

Gone are the outrage, frustration and confusion of just three weeks and two near-government-shutdowns ago. Emotionally spent OPM employees this time are finding it more difficult to get worked up.

"People are rather numb at this stage of the game," OPM spokesman Richard McGowan said. "There's a what-will-be-will-be attitude."

Unlike earlier this month, when the OPM received a steady stream of calls from panicked federal workers, Mr. McGowan said the telephone has been relatively quiet. Now government agencies and employees know the shutdown contingency plans, he said, and are sitting tight to see what happens in Congress.

The question once again is whether budget negotiators can devise a plan that will pass the muster of both the president and Congress before midnight tonight, when the current federal spending resolution expires. If they cannot, congressional leaders are expected to try to pass a new short-term spending resolution

for the president's approval.

White House officials were giving no clues yesterday afternoon on whether the president would refuse — as he did earlier this month — to approve another short-term measure and force a government shutdown.

"Right now it's all a guessing game," Mr. McGowan said. He said the OPM expected to receive word from the Office of Management and Budget today about whether to begin instructing federal agencies to prepare to close shop.

As a result of the two close calls earlier this month, including the forced suspension of government operations during the Columbus Day

weekend, each federal agency's shutdown contingency plans are already in place.

One OMB official, who asked not to be identified, said the agency had not issued any specific instructions regarding the latest shutdown threat. But he said that even if a last-minute short-term spending measure failed tonight, federal workers should report to work tomorrow and be prepared to work at least three hours to begin closing down the government.

Meanwhile, OPM employees "are trying to be optimistic," Mr. McGowan said. "Right now, it's sit and wait and hope."

Oregon senator awakens to a new mood, no lead

OREGON, from 1A

someone new to Washington.

"There is an anti-incumbent mood, obviously, in Oregon like elsewhere in the country," Mr. Hatfield said in a telephone interview from Washington.

If that sentiment crests on Election Day, it could be particularly damaging for Republicans, who can't expect much help from President Bush, currently in political free fall himself as a result of the budget chaos in Washington.

That point was underscored last weekend at the senator's bustling headquarters in downtown Portland. A Hatfield campaign aide, on loan from Sen. Bob Packwood's staff, was loudly passing the word to Washington that, under the circumstances, a planned Bush visit to Oregon would be "political suicide" for Mr. Hatfield.

"We do not want George Bush in the state," said the aide. Mr. Bush has never been particularly popular in Oregon, which has become increasingly Democratic in recent years. In 1988 he lost the state to



MARK O. HATFIELD
Four-term senator

the combative new face he is showing Oregon voters reinforces a central theme of the campaign against him, that "24 years back to Wash-

THERE ARE
TWO THINGS YOU SHOULD

Remarks to the Texas State Legislature in Austin April 26, 1989

Thank you very, very much for that warm welcome. Mr. Speaker, thank you, sir, for presenting me to this esteemed body. And, Lieutenant Governor Hobby, my respects and thanks to you and to Bill Clements. It's a good thing it isn't his birthday. [Laughter] I'm not sure another plaid day in the Texas Legislature is in order. But a belated happy birthday, anyway.

I'm delighted to be back in Austin with so many friends. And I'll want to discuss a few issues facing Texas and all of America. But let me just say a few words about what it means to be a Texan. My credentials: I have my driver's license here, and I have my Texas hunting license here, and, somewhere, my voter registration slip. And it is true, I like Kennebunkport, but I am a Texan. And so, I just want to clear the air and say a few words about that.

You know, like the former kingdom of Hawaii, Texas is a nation that had to reconcile itself to being a State. But like Hawaii, we'll never reconcile ourselves to being ordinary. From the Pecos to the Pedernales, from the Rio Grande to the Red River, there is no place on Earth like Texas, nor is there another capitol in America quite like this one, built of this rose-tinged granite that blushes in the low sun. And this being Texas, we had to build a capitol that is exactly one foot taller than the one in Washington. And so, I hope it's not too much of a cliché to say that Texas stands tall in the heart of this President.

Perhaps for this reason, Larry McMurtry, who was at the White House the other day—he's one of my favorite writers—in "Lonesome Dove" he describes the mythic Texas and conjures that sense of the place we all know so well. And I'm inspired by a man of letters who can convincingly adopt the voice of the cowboys and the outlaws, men whose only schooling was in dodging bullets, whose only lessons were in how to run or rustle cattle.

But unlike Davy Crockett, I first set out for Texas not on horseback from Tennessee but from Connecticut in a red Studebaker

in June of 1948. And more than 40 years later, that trip is still a vivid memory: Highway 80, neon Pearl Beer signs appearing in the desert twilight—and see, I've got a note here—and stopping at a cafe—I'll admit it I didn't know if chicken-fried steak was a chicken fried like a steak or a steak that tasted like a chicken, but I've learned. [Laughter]

And still, Bar and I settled in Texas, as did many before us. We raised five kids and helped get into the business world—helped start a business. And in that span of 40 years, I've watched with pride as this State has grown into even greater glory. And in my lifetime, I've seen the oil wealth of west Texas help finance the building of great cities, the expansion of great universities and colleges—the origins of a Texas renaissance, if you will. The energy business helped make Texas what it is today: the third coast of the United States.

This Texas renaissance lasted for years, even decades. But you also know another more recent chapter of the Texas story: oil cheaper than some of this fancy mineral water, skylines of sometimes empty buildings, expensive homes to be had just for the monthly payments, and thousands of laid-off workers. Now, I'm no cowboy; I pitch horseshoes for a living, but I don't ride these broncos. I understand, though, that cowboys have a term for the most dangerous and cunning bronco of all, and they call it a sunfisher. And those broncos will rebel against a rider by adopting a motion not unlike the sunfish: a full-force leap into the air, back arched high, flank twisting the rider to the left, head and upper torso twisting the rider to the right in an attempt to tear him apart. And let me suggest that not so many months ago, the whole State of Texas, our State, felt like it had been on just such a ride. But strong men and women are challenged by adversity, and I believe Texas has proven that. And there may be a few more bumps and bruises ahead, but make no mistake: Texas is back—back in the saddle, strong in every way.

State unemployment at its lowest level in 4 years. The diversification of the economy in 1970 the energy sector nearly 25 percent of total. And last year it was 20 percent. And yet Texas gained the 208,000 jobs in 1987, with employment in electronics, space, programming leading the way. There are at work in Texas more than in our history. And Metroplex leads in development of technology; Houston in oil and chemical research; Austin, in other signs that Texas is a center of technology. Tarrant County as the site of the Supercollider. And we can enable us to study elementary particles like quarks and neutrinos—sounds like these grandkids of ours.

But as Tom Luce, National Research Institute said: "With a little more we can conclude that future high energy could conquer cancer or discover a new amount of information to answer questions giving us a glimpse of the universe together with understanding natural technologies and industry. Let me assure you construction of the Supercollider for the entire United States. And let me also say that the Texas house and the Texas people of this State, for having an early lead on this, let us work together and make it a reality early on.

Still, no matter how much tech that we become an energy industry is important, to the future of the State, to the future of the world, disturbing that need for our oil is imported from national security and economic America. And no

State unemployment has dipped to its lowest level in 4 years, signaling, I think, the diversification of the Texas economy. In 1970 the energy sector accounted for nearly 25 percent of State output—25 percent. And last year it accounted for 11.4 percent. And yet Texas has more than regained the 208,000 jobs it lost from 1986 to 1987, with employment in plastics and aviation, electronics, space, and computer programming leading the way. More people are at work in Texas today than ever before in our history. And the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex leads in defense and aviation and technology; Houston in space and biomedical research; Austin, microelectronics. Another sign that Texas is becoming a world center of technology is the selection of Ellis County as the site of the Superconducting Supercollider. And when built, the SSC will enable us to study elemental particles with names like quarks and mesons and neutrinos—sounds like a breakfast cereal that these grandkids of ours are into these days.

But as Tom Luce, chairman of the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission, said: "With a little imagination, you can conclude that future research in the field of high energy could some day help us conquer cancer or discover a way to boost the amount of information on a microchip or answer questions that eluded Einstein, giving us a glimpse of the forces that bind the universe together." The SSC is a key to understanding nature and to developing the technologies and industries of the 21st century. Let me assure you: I will back the construction of the SSC because it is good for the entire United States of America. And let me also salute you, the members of the Texas house and senate, and the voters of this State, for having the vision to take an early lead on this project. Texas got its act together and made an outstanding presentation early on.

Still, no matter how diversified and high tech that we become, a strong domestic energy industry is important, still important, to the future of this State and, in my view, to the future of all America. I find it disturbing that nearly 50 percent of America's oil is imported. This is not good for the national security of the United States of America. And now some are questioning

the future of America's energy production in the aftermath of the wreck of the *Exxon Valdez* off Alaska. I am as concerned as anyone, as all Americans are, by the environmental tragedy in Prince William Sound. We're using Federal resources intelligently to clean it up. We're working with industry to develop an improved plan in the event of a future spill. But shutting down our domestic energy production is no answer and would merely increase our dependence on foreign oil. We must, and we will, maintain a strong domestic energy industry.

To reduce our dependence on foreign oil, we must return to high levels of exploratory drilling. I propose to stimulate domestic drilling with tax credits and other incentives. We need more research—this isn't just a function of the Government, incidentally—but we need more research to learn how to recover more of our secondary and tertiary oil. And I want to do something else. Texas has a 65-year supply of one of the cleanest forms of energy known to man: natural gas. And I call on the United States Congress, at long last, to fully decontrol natural gas. And I believe that's going to happen soon.

We need a national energy policy that relies not only on oil but on other sources as well. I believe we can and must use safe nuclear power. I believe that coal has a bright future. And you know my confidence in natural gas. As we all become increasingly concerned about the need for clean air, we must look more to natural gas and to nuclear power. We must press forward with clean-coal technology, and we must produce more of our corn crop to produce ethanol; more of our natural gas to produce methanol. And the greater use of these alternate fuels will rapidly improve the air quality of our most heavily polluted cities. And I'm talking about Los Angeles, Denver; I'm talking about Houston, Texas, and other heavily impacted areas.

I know there are still a few dark clouds remaining on our economic horizon. I know that you're concerned about the continuing crisis in many of the savings and loan institutions. And I've asked for measures to restore these institutions to financial health.

And I've asked for \$37 million in 1989 funds for the Justice Department so that those who willfully abuse the trust of the small savers can expect to be pursued, tried, and, if guilty, put into prison. We must go after the white-collar criminal in this country as well as the others. The United States Senate has acted expeditiously on the savings and loan bill that I put forward—strong support on both sides of the aisle, Democrats and Republicans alike. And I now call on the House of Representatives to pass a responsible savings and loan bill as soon as possible.

Texas, like all America, faces many challenges. But I believe that by working together, as Republicans and Democrats, as Federal and as State officials, we can lick any problems down the path. Federalism works; federalism works because of your leadership and your initiative. The old dictum of the best government being that which is closest to the people applies here, right here in this chamber, right here in Austin, Texas—right here at the Capitol. True, some problems of the recent past linger on. Some areas of the State are recovering more slowly than others.

But the way is clear to a future as bright and promising as the blue Texas sky: a new reliance on a diversified economy and the technologies of the next century. And this is the secret of the Texas turn around, and its unfolding is a tribute not just to the entrepreneurial spirit of Texans themselves but to the leadership of Governor Clements, Senators Gramm and Bentsen, the congressional delegation, and the men and women of the Texas legislature. Texas is starting to feel like its old self again. And there's a feeling now that anything is possible. I'm not standing here trying to underestimate the problems of education or health or urban blight, but there is a new feeling abroad. Who knows, the Astros might win in the National League, and, yes, under enlightened new leadership—[laughter]—the Texas Rangers might even win in the American League. Good luck!

Seriously, as we face our future in the White House, Barbara and I take with us memories of people and places from a State

that has been home for most of our lives—all of my adult life, if you will. We remember those 12 years in west Texas. It's a dry heat. You don't feel it—[laughter]—my eye! We were there for 12 years. But the people—I feel their strength and fierce independence to this very day. And I remember driving the kids across Texas. We moved down from west Texas down to the gulf coast, slowing down to take in the fields of the blue bonnets and Indian paintbrush. I don't think you can drive through that country without thinking of yourself as a naturalist or an environmentalist, or at least counting your blessings. And I remember the people of Houston, many of them mature and skeptical, but who nonetheless listened to a very green young man and sent him to Congress in 1966. And I remember Lyndon Johnson at his ranch back in 1969, when I went over there—an elder Democrat, retired from the Presidency, giving neighborly advice to a young Republican, while his very special Lady Bird held out her hand in hospitality.

Barbara and I treasure these 41 years as Texans—the sights and sounds of our adult lifetime, the trust of many friends, and the love of a family. And all this and more we remember when we think of home.

You know, I've been thinking about it. Ann Richards was right. [Laughter] Why do you think that I said we could cancer conquer? [Laughter] Look, I kept putting that silver foot in my mouth—[laughter]—all along the way. But the bottom line is when they ask, "Where's George?", say he's in Austin, among friends. And I'm very proud to be back. Thank you all. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

Note: The President spoke at 4:35 p.m. in the house chamber of the State Capitol. He was introduced by Gib Lewis, speaker of the house of representatives. In his closing remarks, the President referred to State treasurer Ann Richards, who spoke at the 1988 Democratic national convention. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Miami, FL.

Statement on the April 26, 1989

Lucille Ball possesses but she also embodies treasure: the gift of the gentler impulses. She was not merely dienne; she was "Lucy." I want to extend my the family of Lucille

Remarks at the Miami, Florida April 27, 1989

And let me, at the respects to Governor M of Florida, who's with all of us here—and vitally interested, as in war against drugs. As respects to the Atto taking a very promising common fight. see—out of Alaska for mandant of the Co who is doing an o world away up there organization is doing the United States in interdiction. And s gushed group here.

"This scourge will words that Dick allu words with which I And it's the contin that brings me to M honored to be here am very grateful to whose head of the, a the DEA—and the forcement chiefs w/out the Americas, and observers from l a new tradition of in And I had a visit j Jack—just took a mi me in on his hopes

October 23, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARK LANGE

FROM: CAROLYN CAWLEY

RE: TEXAS RALLY

"Welcome Home Election Evening" Reception.

Do not call it a rally

Event: ~~Rally for the Texas Ticket~~ *Clayton Rob*
((Concentrating on Gramm, Williams, Mosbacher))
Phil

Date: Monday, November 5, 1990 - day before election day

Time: 6:00 p.m.

Location: Westin Galleria Ballroom

Attendees: 1500

Intro: Senator Phil Gramm

CRIMINAL RECORDS

FILED RECP.

Notes:

--Houston is POTUS' hometown; the event theme is "Welcome Home" for him.

--May put in a good word about how proud POTUS is of Houston as the host of the Economic Summit. Houstonians did a wonderful job, with record numbers of volunteers out in droves. Also, Houston is being considered as a site for the '92 Convention.

--HUMOR

- o Senator Gramm was flying on AF1 with POTUS in May of 1989 on the way to the Texas A&M Commencement speech. The Senator was sporting a maroon school tie and told POTUS he'd better get one before going to Aggie country; so they switched ties. Later on that evening, Gramm auctioned the President's tie for \$100. Talk about a guy giving you the shirt off his back!...
- o The Houston Oilers are doing very well.
- o Nolan Ryan is one of the oldest and record setting-est baseball players in the USA. Formerly with the Astros, he now pitches for the Rangers.

- o Could use that joke about the Texans (Dems) trying to weigh the pigs.
-

--TX has had virtually a 1-party system. If elected, Claytie will be only the 2nd Republican Governor since Reconstruction. TX has never had a Republican Lt. Governor.

--Crime is one of the biggest issues.

- o overcrowded prisons;
- o "revolving door" of convicts;
- o Gramm has a strong record on crime.

TELECOPIER COMMUNICATION

FROM

U . S . SENATOR PHIL GRAMM

TO: _____ *Casper and Cantley*
FROM: _____ *Carry West*

U.S. SENATOR PHIL GRAMM
370 RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

202/224-2934 PHONE

202/224-0419 FAX

DATE: _____ *10-26-90*

PAGES EXCLUDING COVER: _____ *3*

RE: _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

GENERAL ELECTION - (ELECCION GENERAL)
 TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS - (CONDADO DE TRAVIS, TEXAS)
 NOVEMBER 6, 1990 - (6 de noviembre de 1990)

Straight Party (Partido Completo)	Republican (<i>Republicano</i>) (Rep)	1
	Democrat (<i>Demócrata</i>) (Dem)	2
	Libertarian (<i>Libertariano</i>) (Lib)	3
United States Senator (Senador de los Estados Unidos)	Phil Gramm (Rep)	4
	Hugh Parmer (Dem)	5
	Gary Johnson (Lib)	6
United States Representative, District 10 (Representante de los Estados Unidos, Distrito Núm. 10)	David Bellharz (Rep)	7
	J. J. "Jake" Pickle (Dem)	8
	Jeff Davis (Lib)	9
Governor (Gobernador)	Clayton Williams (Rep)	10
	Ann W. Richards (Dem)	11
	Jeff Daiell (Lib)	12
Lieutenant Governor (Gobernador Teniente)	Rob Mosbacher (Rep)	13
	Bob Bullock (Dem)	14
	Tom Owens (Lib)	15
Attorney General (Procurador General)	J. E. "Buster" Brown (Rep)	16
	Dan Morales (Dem)	17
	Ray E. Dittmar (Lib)	18
Comptroller of Public Accounts (Contralor de Cuentas Públicas)	Warren G. Harding, Jr. (Rep)	19
	John Sharp (Dem)	20
	William E. "Bill" Grisham (Lib)	21
State Treasurer (Tesorero Estatal)	Kay Bailey Hutchison (Rep)	22
	Nikki Van Hightower (Dem)	23
	Suzanne Love (Lib)	24

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GENERAL ELECTION - (ELECCION GENERAL)
TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS - (CONDADO DE TRAVIS, TEXAS)
NOVEMBER 6, 1990 - (6 de noviembre de 1990)

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Commissioner of the General Land Office <i>(Comisionado de la Oficina General de Terrenos)</i>	Wes Gilbreath	(Rep)	27
	Garry Mauro	(Dem)	28
	Richard C. Donaldson	(Lib)	29
Commissioner of Agriculture <i>(Comisionado de Agricultura)</i>	Rick Perry	(Rep)	30
	Jim Hightower	(Dem)	31
	Karen A. Tegtmeyer	(Lib)	32
Railroad Commissioner <i>(Comisionado de Ferrocarriles)</i>	Beau Boulter	(Rep)	33
	Robert (Bob) Krueger	(Dem)	34
	C. W. Steinbrecher	(Lib)	35
Chief Justice, Supreme Court <i>(Juez Presidente, Corte Suprema)</i>	Tom Phillips	(Rep)	36
	Oscar H. Mauzy	(Dem)	37
Justice, Supreme Court, Place 1 <i>(Juez, Corte Suprema, Lugar Núm. 1)</i>	John Cornyn	(Rep)	38
	Gene Kelly	(Dem)	39
Justice, Supreme Court, Place 2 <i>(Juez, Corte Suprema, Lugar Núm. 2)</i>	Charles Ben Howell	(Rep)	40
	Bob Gammage	(Dem)	41
Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals, Place 1 <i>(Juez, Corte de Apelaciones Criminales, Lugar Núm. 1)</i>	Joseph A. (Joe) Devany	(Rep)	42
	Frank Maloney	(Dem)	43
Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals, Place 2 <i>(Juez, Corte de Apelaciones Criminales, Lugar Núm. 2)</i>	Oliver S. Kitzman	(Rep)	45
	Sam Houston Clinton	(Dem)	46
Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals, Place 3 <i>(Juez, Corte de Apelaciones Criminales, Lugar Núm. 3)</i>	Bill White	(Dem)	48
	Carol Caul	(Lib)	49

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GENERAL ELECTION - (ELECCION GENERAL)
TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS - (CONDADO DE TRAVIS, TEXAS)
NOVEMBER 8, 1990 - (6 de noviembre de 1990)

Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals, Place 4, Unexpired Term <i>(Juez, Corte de Apelaciones Criminales, Lugar Núm. 4, Término no Completado)</i>	David Berchelmann (Rep) 53
	Charles F. (Charlie) Baird (Dem) 54
Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals, Place 5, Unexpired Term <i>(Juez, Corte de Apelaciones Criminales, Lugar Núm. 5, Término no Completado)</i>	Louis E. Sturns (Rep) 57
	Morris L. Overstreet (Dem) 58

ADDITIONAL NOTES

-- Gramms Campaign theme (applicable to all the issues):

"Common Sense. Uncommon Courage."

- Rob Mostbacher was Gramms primary opponent in 1984.

Gramms press sec'y says that there are no real unifying issues for ^{all}₁₃ candidates. Rather, each has his own strong issues.

- Gramms - fiscal responsibility; crime/drugs
- Mostbacher - business/economic know-how
- Williams - crime/convicts; drugs

CRIME AND DRUGS

RE: Clayton Williams Drug Program (plan attached)

Synopsis of drug 25-Point Drug War Program:

The war on drugs, obviously, is a nationwide problem. William Bennett has said Clayton Williams' drug plan may possibly become the model program for all states.

* Clayton Williams is the one candidate who has presented a detailed plan to win the war on drugs in Texas. The plan attacks drugs on all fronts -- supply with increased penalties for drug users; demand with increased law enforcement to get the drug dealers off the streets and more prison space to keep them behind bars; education with expanded programs beginning in kindergarten and rehabilitaton.

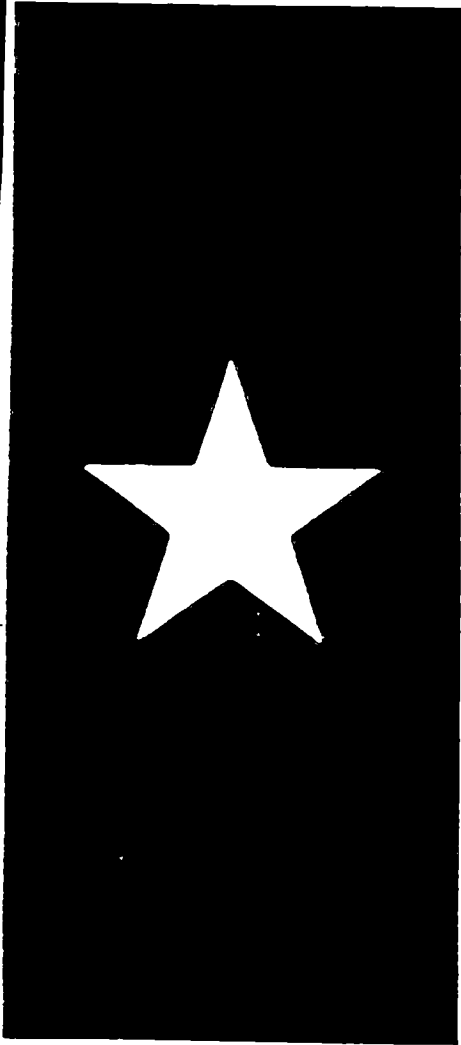
* The strongest selling point in Williams' drug plan: a 90-day boot camp for first-time felony offenders. Model camp in Florida has a 65 percent success rate. The boot camp is designed to "shock" offenders, they will be introduced to early morning exercise, military drill and the "joys of busting rocks."

* The boot camp will be followed by a work camp where these offenders will do a days work for a days pay. When they are released, their record will be cleared, they will have money in their pocket and they will have a job skill. The idea -- get these people back into the mainstream of society, make them a productive member of society.

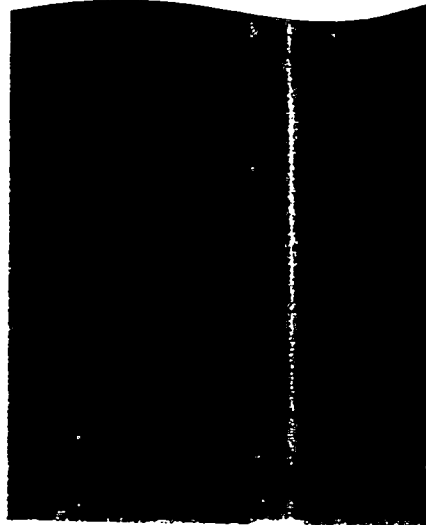
* In addition to outlining a specific plan to win the war on drugs in Texas, Williams has also identified seven cuts in our state government to fund his program. Over a four year period, the drug plan will cost our state \$1.5 billion; Williams has outlined \$1.6 billion in cuts. (See attached)

Liz: We have two very specific programs that our campaign has put together -- the drug program and an education program. The education program is designed to give two years free tuition to any deserving high school student at any state-funded institution of higher educaton. In Claytie terms, if these kids don't get an education, they have two roads -- crime or welfare and we will pay for them in the end. He believes we should give them the chance to go to college and become a productive member of society. However, in light of the present controversy in Texas over school finance, we would rather not get into this issue right now.

Clayton Williams



25



**POINT
DRUG
WAR**

As our next Governor, Clayton Williams is going to win the war against drugs and drug pushers — here's how:

Strengthen Law Enforcement

- 1** Double the number of state law enforcement officers and federal agents fighting drugs in Texas.
- 2** Provide more training for all peace, parole and probation officers on how to identify drug users.
- 3** Strengthen forfeiture laws so the assets of drug dealers can be seized to help pay court costs and fund law enforcement.
- 4** Expand Narcotics Control Program statewide — from the current 175 counties to all 254 counties.
- 5** Improve the state's anti-drug intelligence network so anti-drug agencies can share and gather information more efficiently.
- 6** Seek more federal resources for Texas — a higher percentage of drugs are smuggled across Texas borders into America, we need more federal resources to stop it.

Hold Users Accountable

- 7** Increase minimum sentences and fines for convicted drug users.
- 8** Establish special courts and add more judges and prosecutors to expedite drug-related cases.
- 9** Provide incentives for drug-free workplaces by requiring insurance companies to offer special discounts to drug-free businesses.
- 10** Suspend driver's licenses of convicted drug users and require counseling and testing before licenses can be restored.
- 11** Immediately suspend any student convicted using or selling drugs on a state-funded college or university.

Punish Drug Dealers and Users

- 12** Impose the death penalty on any drug pusher who sells drugs to a child if the child dies as a result of using those drugs.
- 13** Prioritize court schedules to keep repeat violent drug criminals behind bars.
- 14** Tighten bail restrictions to keep violent drug-related criminals locked up and off the street.

15 Send first-time felony offenders ages 16-24 to military-style boot camps for anti-drug counseling and lessons in discipline, hard work and self-respect.

16 Make drug criminals pay for their crimes by allowing their victims to collect civil damages.

17 Implement random drug testing for paroled drug offenders.

18 Double sentences for anyone convicted of a drug-related crime against a child.

Expand Rehabilitation Programs

19 Expand treatment centers aimed at teenagers and locate centers in drug-use problem areas.

20 Encourage school districts to establish student support groups and provide substance abuse counselors.

21 Target more federal funding for Drug-Free Youth Centers in inner city areas.

Save Our Children

22 Expand drug education in local schools to include all grades — kindergarten through 12.

23 Provide more counseling for elementary school children who are likely to become problem teenagers.

24 Appoint a Governor's Drug Liaison who will work with community-based programs designed to achieve drug-free neighborhoods.

25 Include in state mailings literature about the dangers of drugs and how to seek help for drug abuse.

Fight Drugs Without New Taxes

*To finance the war on drugs,
Clayton Williams will:*

- Cut state operational spending by 7 percent — except for education, law enforcement and health care.
- Impose an across-the-board hiring freeze in all areas except education and criminal justice.
- Repeal the state's prevailing wage law.
- Sell the state's 61 airplanes and 75 printshops to the private sector where the work can be done more efficiently — at substantial savings to taxpayers.

Clayton Williams

REPUBLICAN FOR GOVERNOR

Revenue to Pay for Clayton Williams War on Drugs

Estimated Revenue

<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Amount Saved per Biennium</u>
<p>1. <u>Freeze all hiring of new state employees</u> with the exceptions of personnel needed to fight the war on drugs and public education.</p> <p>In 1979 there were 167,635 employees (excluding employees in public education) on the state payroll.</p> <p>In 1988 there were 211,426 employees (excluding employees in public education) on the payroll.</p> <p>That is an increase of 43,791 in ten years. Excluding the 12,545 employees hired for activities related to criminal justice, that is an increase of 6,249 employees per biennium.</p> <p>The current average salary of a state employee is \$21,374 per year³. Private industry uses 20% to 33% override to determine cost of benefits. Using 20%, that adds \$4,274 for vacation, sick leave, insurance and employee benefits. That is an average of \$320,548,704 per biennium for new employee costs.</p>	\$320,548,704
<p>2. <u>Reduce all operational (non-salary items) budgets for state agencies by at least 7%</u>, except for agencies involved in the war on drugs or education. Implementation of the uniform state-wide accounting system will provide the necessary tool to identify areas where cuts can be made.</p>	\$235,610,910 ⁴
<p>3. <u>Repeal prevailing wage laws</u>. Texas spent at least \$4,071,072,651 on construction projects last biennium. The state's prevailing wage law raises the taxpayers' costs for these projects at least five percent. In the last decade nine other states have repealed their prevailing wage laws and reduced the burden on their taxpayers.⁵</p>	\$203,553,600 ⁶
<p>4. <u>Sell the state printing shops</u>. The state owns and operates 75 separate printing shops. Further we should require the state to cover 50% of their printing costs by charging a fee for the publications.⁷</p>	\$30,000,000
<p>5. <u>Sell 10% of state-owned vehicles</u>. The state owns over 21,000 automobiles. Force every agency (except criminal justice and school buses) to sell 10% of their vehicles.⁸</p>	\$15,000,000
<p>6. <u>Privatize the State Aircraft Pool</u>. The state owns and operates an air force of over 40 planes to transport bureaucrats and politicians. An efficiency-minded contractor, secured by competitive bids, should be able to operate a reduced fleet at a lower cost.⁹</p>	\$5,000,000
<p>7. <u>Privatize the state auditor's functions</u>. Auditing is a task best performed by the private sector. A private firm, chosen by competitive bid, could provide more reliable results.¹⁰</p>	\$2,000,000
<p><i>Increased enforcement and prosecution will yield additional revenue from fines and asset seizures. That revenue is not included.</i></p>	
TOTAL	\$811,713,214

Clayton Williams

FOR GOVERNOR

P.O. Box 1491
Austin, Texas 78767-1491
512/477-1994

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1990

CONTACT: WILLIAMS PRESS OFFICE
512/477-1994

WILLIAMS BACKS STRENGTHENING DEATH PENALTY

-- ASKS RICHARDS TO JOIN HIM IN EFFORT --

Austin, Tx. -- Saying that "Texans want firm and decisive steps taken to reduce the crime rate and to exact fair and swift justice of those individuals convicted of committing murder," GOP Gubernatorial candidate Clayton Williams said in a speech before the Texas Sheriff's Association that he supports efforts to streamline the method of filing appeals.

Williams asked Richards to join him in helping to strengthen death penalty laws.

"Courts have repeatedly ruled Texas' death penalty is legal," said Williams. "The problem is that our current system of multi-layered state and federal appeals offers all forms of delays."

Noting that the average stay on death row following conviction is eight years, Williams said that "these delays undermine public confidence in our judicial process and lead some to think that all appeals are frivolous -- which they are not."

Williams said he supports a reform measure encompassed in a recently passed U.S. Senate crime bill that limits inmates to one federal court appeal of the constitutionality of their sentence. "The reform," said Williams, "would prohibit the federal appeal from raising any issue outside those considered by the state court."

Williams noted he would work in a bi-partisan manner with the Texas congressional delegation to help strengthen the death penalty laws.

"One appeal, within a reasonable time frame, that focuses on the relevant issues as addressed by the state court, will facilitate the process, ensure fairness for all, and bring justice back into the system," Williams continued.

#####

Clayton Williams

FOR GOVERNOR

P.O. Box 1491
Austin, Texas 78767-1491
512/477-1994

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1990

CONTACT: WILLIAMS PRESS OFFICE
512/477-1994

WILLIAMS: VIOLENT CRIME AN "EQUAL OPPORTUNITY NIGHTMARE"

- TAKES RICHARDS TO TASK FOR DEATH ROW INMATE ENDORSEMENT -

Austin, Tx. - Saying that "violent crime is an equal opportunity nightmare," GOP gubernatorial candidate Clayton Williams told a meeting of the Texas Pharmaceutical Association that, as Governor, he would seek to ensure that "those convicted of sexual assault receive the maximum punishment allowed by law."

Williams, who during the GOP primary, issued a comprehensive anti-crime and drug plan, unveiled three new proposals aimed specifically at addressing sexual assault and aid to sexual assault victims.

Williams noted that currently, convicted sexual assault offenders can expect to serve only 3 1/2 months in prison.

In addition to calling for convicted sexual offenders to serve more time in prison, Williams proposed changing the law to provide those - who are victims of sexual assault - access to funds in the state's victim assistance program. He also called for expanded use of DNA "fingerprinting" technology to aid prosecutors in bringing sexual offenders to justice.

"Those who commit violence against a fellow citizen - whether it's a thug beating up an old man, or a thug sexually assaulting a young woman - are, in my mind, public enemy number one... and I'm going to lock them up," Williams said.

The GOP candidate, who stated his intent to double the prison capacity, chided Ann Richards for her statement during the Democrat primary saying: "I think it's an oversimplification to say what we need to do is build more prisons."

Williams also blasted Richards for her endorsement from Texas death-row inmates and said the endorsement, "gives the people of Texas reason to be concerned."

#####



Clayton Williams . . . his answers to questions on anti-crime proposals agree with those of his rival for governor, Ann Richards.

Williams says he backs tougher laws on rape

6-21-90
By Christy Hoppe A-1

Austin Bureau of The Dallas Morning News

AUSTIN — Three months after he joked about rape being like bad weather, Republican gubernatorial nominee Clayton Williams said Wednesday that he favors stricter laws on violence against women.

Mr. Williams' comments mark the first time he has detailed his views on legislation concerning sexual assault crimes since his rape remark unleashed a firestorm of protest.

He responded to six questions posed by *The Dallas Morning News* regarding recent anti-crime propos-

TEXAS ELECTIONS '90

The race for governor

als. His opponent, Democrat Ann Richards, answered the same questions in March, one day after they were submitted.

In his answers, Mr. Williams agreed with the stance taken by Ms. Richards on all six issues. He distanced himself from Republican Gov. Bill Clements, who vetoed three of the bills that the candidates say they favor.

The questions were submitted to Mr. Williams and Ms. Richards after Please see WILLIAMS on Page 11A.

Williams backs strict rape laws

Continued from Page 1A.

the Republican candidate was denounced for a joke he made that likened foul weather to rape. If it's inevitable, he said, "relax and enjoy it."

Also on Wednesday, Mr. Williams told the Dallas chapter of Commercial Real Estate Women that he has extended his 25-point anti-crime plan to include three points specific to sexual assault cases.

Speaking to about 500 people at the Hyatt Regency hotel in downtown Dallas, Mr. Williams said he wants sexual offenders to serve the maximum sentence allowed by law. He also said he wants to change state law to give sexual assault victims access to funds in the state victims' assistance program.

Finally, Mr. Williams said, he wants to use DNA fingerprinting to help prosecutors convict violent criminals. DNA fingerprinting allows identification of a suspect by comparing samples of body fluids or tissues found at a crime scene with those of the suspect.

"I've had the opportunity these last months to study violent crime more intensely, and I've studied it from a variety of different perspectives," Mr. Williams said. "Those who commit violence against a fellow citizen, whether it is a thug beating up an old man or a thug sexually assaulting a young woman, these thugs are, in my mind, public enemy Number 1."

Mr. Williams said he wants to double prison space in Texas to allow violent criminals to serve maximum sentences.

"Today, under current law, a sexual assault offender can expect to serve 3½ months for that violent crime," he said. "Why? Because our prisons are overcrowded and we have no place to put them."

Gordon Hensley, a spokesman for Mr. Williams, said earlier Wednesday that the candidate took three months to answer *The News'* questions on anti-crime proposals because that is when the issue fit into the campaign's strategy.

"In the past several weeks, Mr. Williams has outlined his views on economic development and outlined his views on education, and we are now in the process of outlining anti-crime issues," Mr. Hensley said. "We have our game plan, and we plan to stick to it."

Mr. Williams' joke — and his delay in responding to the questionnaire — drew criticism, especially from women's and victims' rights groups.

Mr. Williams, a Midland businessman, has apologized for the comment, which he said was insensitive.

Mr. Hensley said he does not believe that the Republican nominee is in trouble with women voters. He referred to recent independent polls showing that women support Mr. Williams and Ms. Richards almost equally.

"He's being consistent in his effort to portray violent crime as a very serious crime, and in that manner, he is addressing" issues that concern women voters, Mr. Hensley said.

"If women perceive this to be an issue that they support Clayton Williams on, which I'm sure they will, we're happy to have that support," he said. "Essentially he believes that violent crime is an equal opportunity nightmare and should be addressed as such."

The six measures the candidates were asked about are likely to be debated again, according to the sponsors of the measures.

Williams takes credible stance on violence against women



Republican gubernatorial nominee Clayton Williams ignited a firestorm of controversy three months ago when he made a joke comparing rape to bad weather. The comment angered women's groups and organizations that work with rape victims, and touched off a statewide debate about Williams' sensitivities.

Williams later apologized for the joke, saying it did not reflect his views toward women. But some of his critics remained unconvinced.

Now Williams has gone beyond an apology and says he supports stricter laws on violence against women. In answering a list of questions posed by the Dallas Morning News, Williams has gone on record as supporting measures his Democratic gubernatorial opponent, Ann Richards, has long backed.

Williams, like Richards, believes police and prosecutors should be prohibited from requiring sexual assault complainants to take a polygraph test. The two candidates also agree that expert testimony about battered women's syndrome should be allowed in murder cases; and that the use of deferred adjudication should be prohibited in cases of felony assault on a family member.

Gov. Bill Clements last year vetoed proposals which would have put these measures into place. Williams' stance has distanced him from Clements, a fellow Republican, and shown he is serious about repairing his image among some women's groups.

Beyond the measures mentioned above, Williams also endorses the idea of allowing judges to deny bail to those accused of sexual crimes, and backs the repeal of an exception in sexual assault cases that applies only to spousal rape. Richards backs these proposals as well.

Some may question Williams' sincerity in taking these viewpoints, since polls show something of a gender gap between him and Richards in wake of the rape comment controversy. But after all the criticism he endured after making his ill-advised joke, Williams does deserve some credit and praise for taking positions that clearly would provide women with a greater degree of protection from violent crimes.

November 29, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THML

FROM: STEPHANIE BLESSEY
SUBJECT: PHIL GRAMM ANECDOTES

Don White, Gramm's half-brother provided these stories.

"When Phil was a tike" he started a neighborhood army of about 5 or 6 kids. One day, the youngest of the group, five year old Henry Sheridan, ran to Mrs Gramm and cried that since he was the youngest, he was the only Private. All of the other boys were Corporals or Captains, so they bossed him around. They would say, "Private Sheridan, go climb that tree or do this and do that."

Mrs Gramm called in Colonel Gramm and told him that he must do something to remedy the situation. Phil said, "Yes Ma'm," turned around promoted Henry to 2nd Lieutenant and promoted himself to Major General.

Senator Gramm was also a Little League pitcher, but he wasn't very good. One game, when the umpire called "Ball One" Phil looked angry. The second pitch the umpire called "Ball Two" and Phil looked a little angrier. Finally when the umpire called "Ball Four" Phil threw his glove down and shouted, "You're a damn liar."

Senator Gramm failed the 3rd, 6th and 9th grades. When he failed the third the teacher called his mother in and said, "I don't want to shock you, but not everyone is cut out for higher education. Your son might want to try trade school."

GRAMM

smart bookwise
street smart
persistent
respected by all.

In less than a decade Gramm combined politically powerful ideas, good timing and boundless tenacity to enact two landmark laws that have shaped budget debates for the 1980s and beyond. No recent member has had so great an impact in so short a time. -- **Congressional Quarterly's Politics in America, 1990.**

Winning friends and respecting congressional folkways are not what have made Sen. Phil Gramm, R-Texas, influential... His pure doggedness has made him the exemplar of the rule that in the end, ideas count. He sparkles in a Senate that sometimes resembles a hundred blinking yellow lights. -- **National Journal, 1/28/89**

Phil Gramm, in Congress less than 10 years, has already changed the American fiscal firmament twice.

He is a breathtakingly bold politician who is out to change government and politics, and fast, and he has already had more success than anyone expected of an economics professor from A&M. -- **The Almanac of American Politics, 1988**

"Diplomacy is not his strength...", Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, has said of Gramm, "but his intelligence and hard work make up for it." -- **Current Biography Yearbook, 1986**

Respected even by foes for his intellectual prowess, he also gets high marks for being politically street smart. -- **Los Angeles Times, 2/28/89**

His friend Marvin Leath, a Democrat from Texas, warns colleagues: "If you're going to tangle with him, remember two things: one, he's smarter than you; two, he's meaner than a junkyard dog." -- **Readers Digest, 4/1/87**

...Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., is an unabashed admirer.

"The first thing you think of this big tall Texan is that he just got off his horse," Goldwater said of Gramm. "But I think he's one of the smartest, most intelligent men I've ever encountered in all my years in the Senate." -- **Fort Worth Star-Telegram, 6/16/85**

...The College Station Democrat-turned-Republican has his feet firmly planted in the Senate, able to win support on both sides of the political aisle. -- **Harte-Hanks Newspapers, 6/30/85**

Gramm, 46, ... has soared higher, faster than virtually anyone in the history of the Senate.

Gramm, like Dingell in the House, is admired by his allies, feared by his foes. -- **The Washingtonian Magazine, 3/89**

Probably one of the unfair things about Congress is all members make the same money. Some might deserve \$135,000 a year, like Sens. Sam Nunn or Phil Gramm, because they work harder and accomplish more. -- **Rosenberg Herald-Coaster, 1/13/89**

In Washington today, political talk starts and ends with Gramm-Rudman. Everything is driven by Gramm-Rudman. -- **Washington Post, 1/24/1986**

For the second time in a relatively brief political career, Phil Gramm -- mild-mannered economics professor from that favorite butt of college jokes, Texas A&M -- appeared to have many of his congressional

colleagues on the run. And they were running on an issue and at a time of his choosing. -- Washington Post, 10/10/85

House Speaker Thomas "Tip" O'Neill (D., Mass.) has vainly sought to stop Gramm's bill. "Senator Gramm ... is more responsible for the mess this nation is in than any other individual except Mr. Reagan," said O'Neill. "If the nation continues to follow Mr. Gramm, Lord only knows where we'll end up." But ten months later, O'Neill praised Gramm's law grudgingly: "There's no question the budget would have been higher without it." -- Readers Digest, 4/1/87

possible
lead-in
graph
economics

"Gramm is one of perhaps five Congressmen who have changed the way government operates over the last 20 years," says Representative Charles E. Schumer, a Brooklyn Democrat who opposed the budget-balancing bill. "He is like a laser, because he's able to focus light beams -- in this case, ideas -- in a concerted direction." -- The New York Times Magazine, 3/30/86

"I do not know of any new Senator who has come to the Senate who has engraved his name so indelibly upon the walls of this institution as has Senator Gramm." -- Congressional Record, 5/7/86, Barry Goldwater floor speech

As was true when he was in the House, Gramm's success in sponsoring some of the most controversial budget reduction proposals of the Reagan era resulted from an unusual combination of intellectual prowess and public relations brilliance. -- National Journal, 1/28/89

He out-hustled, out-argued and plain out-pestered a legion of more powerful and more veteran Republican lawmakers to pluck for his state a plum that is being called "the biggest thing since Lyndon brought the space center to Houston."

The day homeport selection was announced, no less an authority than Navy Secretary John Lehman appeared to corroborate that assessment, openly crediting Gramm with being more persistent on the homeport than all of the other Gulf Coast politicians put together. -- Houston Post, 0/00/85)

If one man must be singled out as having had the most impact on the decision, that man is Sen. Phil Gramm. This area owes Gramm a debt of gratitude. -- Corpus Christi Caller-Times, 7/3/85

Sen. Phil Gramm in particular deserves a major share of the credit for his efforts on behalf of Corpus Christi. Without Gramm's assistance, political clout available to other potential sites could not have been neutralized, and Corpus Christi would not today be celebrating. -- Corpus Christi Caller, 7/3/85

Sen. Phil Gramm Tuesday won a major victory in his campaign to change the way the Defense Department does business, delivering a shocking defeat to two of Washington's most powerful institutions -- organized labor and Sen. Edward Kennedy.

The Gramm-Kennedy battle apparently was a classic hare-and-tortoise case. While Kennedy was off last week touring military bases with his

aides, leaving the lobbying effort to the AFL-CIO, Gramm stayed in Washington rounding up votes and generating "grassroots" support from business groups. -- *Houston Post*, 6/5/85

Gramm's tortoise vs. hare strategy paid off. Yielding either to Gramm's arguments or pressure from conservative business groups, six senators switched positions to give the Texas Republican a surprise victory against labor's cherished Davis-Bacon Act, a spectacular triumph for a freshman.

It was Gramm's most impressive showing since he entered the Senate six months ago, enhancing his reputation as a hard-working rookie who plays the legislative system like an old pro. -- *Ft. Worth Star-Telegram*, 6/16/85

When it comes to paying attention to constituents, U.S. Senator Phil Gramm is hard to beat. -- *Nasvasota Examiner*, 6/29/89

Our thanks go to Sen. Phil Gramm for his part in effecting the release of the famed Russian refusenik, Dr. Alexandr Lerner, from the Soviet Union.

Texas is fortunate to have a senator like Phil Gramm, who shows this deep interest in human rights. -- *Jewish Herald Voice*, Houston, 1/21/88

The Gramms' lifestyle in the nation's capital more closely resembles that of a somewhat chaotic working-class family than a senator from the showiest state in the nation.

The Gramms are barely known on the Washington cocktail-and-gossip circuit. -- *Houston Post*, 3/31/85

He prefers to be at home with his children, often eating the McDonald's McDLT he favors, than attending a formal dinner party. -- *Dallas Morning News*, 6/1/86

Sen Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, noted she (Dr. Wendy Gramm) is the grand-daughter of Korean immigrants who came to his state at the turn of the century to work in the sugar fields.

"It's really kind of an average life," she says. "We have the same kind of conversations as other couples do: whether or not the meat's done; when's the PTA meeting." -- *USA Today*, 1/1/88

Phil "got his first economics degree from sitting around the kitchen table," says Phil's half-brother, Don. "We never had enough money ... You grew up with: 'If you didn't need it, you didn't buy it.'" -- *Dallas Morning News*, 6/1/86

Family man

SECRETARY ELIZABETH DOLE.
REMARKS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY
CLAYTON WILLIAMS FUNDRAISER
SEPTEMBER 26, 1990
HOUSTON, TEXAS

Thank you for that warm Texas welcome, and thank you, Clayton, for those kind words of introduction. What a pleasure it is to join a group who share a commitment to ensuring that Clayton Williams will be the next Governor of the great state of Texas. And how pleased I am to return to a state and a city where I don't need to bring along my interpreter!

I bring greetings today from a fellow who calls Houston his home, and for whom I am very privileged to serve--President George Bush. And aren't you proud of the outstanding leadership he is providing to America and the entire world?

Successful businessman, oilman, farmer, rancher, high-tech executive, award-winning teacher, husband, father, anti-drug crusader, Texan. Clayton Williams has been all this and more in his remarkable career.

It was a career that began at the age of 14, when Clayton ran his own farm, and first learned the challenges of running his own business, and first earned his reputation as a leader of common sense and an uncommon ability to solve problems.

Clayton's amazing story has been told in Texas and across the nation. How he took \$2,000 he saved selling insurance and waiting tables to form an oil and gas company. How he struggled for two years before hitting his first successful oil well. How that well would eventually lead to the largest individually-owned gas company in Texas. How he would eventually lead 26 companies, providing jobs and payrolls to thousands of Texans.

Now, Clayton wants to put that experience to work for all Texans...Experience that will serve him--and you--very well, indeed.

Clayton knows that government, like you and I, must learn to live within a budget. And he knows the pressures of meeting a payroll, the dangers of excessive government mandates, regulations, and red tape.

Clayton, I've always been inspired by the words of Winston Churchill, who I suspect might have become a Texan had he been born in the United States.

Churchill said, "Some see private enterprise as the

This could apply to all candidates

predatory target to be shot, others as a cow to be milked, but few are those who see it as the sturdy horse pulling the wagon."

Well, with Clayton Williams as Governor, you know that Texas will stand alongside its businessmen and women, helping them to pull the wagon, and helping them create more jobs.

Clayton has already outlined a six-point program which will expand international trade, and help Texas compete in our complex global market. He has already travelled to Mexico City and met with business leaders and government officials to discuss economic opportunities. And he will continue this "can-do" attitude as Governor, by negotiating a free-trade agreement with Mexico, and expanding direct air routes between Texas and international markets.

Clayton also will make Texas businesses more competitive by overhauling the workers compensation system, and revising the state's liability laws.

A healthy and attractive quality of life is very important to achieving a strong business climate. Across the nation and here in Texas, the biggest threat to this quality of life comes from drugs and drug traffickers.

I've had the privilege to campaign for a lot of outstanding Republican candidates over the years, and I can honestly say that I have never seen a candidate more committed to the fight against drugs...or with a such an innovative and thorough program...as Clayton Williams.

From doubling the number of state law enforcement officers fighting drugs to holding users accountable...From sending first time offenders to military-style boot camps for anti-drug counseling, to random drug testing for paroled drug offenders...From targeting more federal funding for Drug-Free Youth Centers in inner-cities to appointment of a Governor's Drug Liaison...In his typical straight-forward fashion, Clayton has announced just what he'll do in the war against drugs, how much it will cost, and where he'll get the money.

Jobs and crime are just two of the serious issues Clayton is discussing in this campaign. I understand, however, that rather than focusing on issues, some are spending much time speculating about the role of women in this race.

I'm here to tell you that women in the 1990's comprise a diverse group with varied interests. We're not a voting block. No candidate can put us in a single box and call us "hers." We're individuals. And we won't fall lock-step in line. If you have any doubts, just check with President Mondale and Vice President Ferraro.

Then, as now, the stature of women everywhere would be diminished if a candidate for major office were supported simply because she's a woman. Those who think women will vote for gender, underestimate the intelligence and insight of women voters everywhere. The idea that the election could be won on the basis of gender insults our electoral process. We are thinking women. No platitudes will buy us. No party will inherit us. No candidate will own us. We're too smart, too savvy. Like all voters, we don't want promises. We want results.

Both men and women want a governor who goes to bat for the small businessmen and women of Texas.

Both men and women want a governor who will fight for farmers and ranchers.

Both men and women want a governor who's not afraid to tackle the tough issues.

Both men and women want a governor who will lead the fight against crime and drugs.

That, ladies and gentlemen, is Clayton's record. And that's why each and every day, more and more Texans are moving to Clayton's corner. The press is reporting it. And you can feel it. Clayton has the momentum, and come November, the men and women of Texas will join forces to elect Clayton Williams as your next Governor.

I believe that nothing is more important than helping George Bush succeed, and the best way you can make that happen is to redouble your efforts on behalf of Clayton Williams.

And I know that when Clayton needs a little help up on Capitol Hill, he'll want to be able to put a call in to a newly-re-elected Senator Phil Gramm. We all know of the vision and leadership that Phil has provided to our country as we work to put our financial house in order. And we know that he deserves an overwhelming victory so he can keep right on working.

I have to admit, however, that I do have a personal reason in wanting to see Phil back in the United States Senate. You see, I've been married to the Majority Leader of the Senate, and I've been married to the Minority Leader of the Senate, and I can tell you that the difference is like night and day!

The difference would also be like night and day if Houston's Bill Archer was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, instead of serving as the ranking Republican.

Seriously, I firmly believe that nothing is more important to the future of America than helping George Bush succeed, and the best way to do that is to give him a Republican majority in the Senate and the House--And you can help by redoubling your efforts from now until November to ensure Phil's victory and the victory of the Houston area's outstanding trio of Republican Congressmen--Bill Archer, Joe Barton, and Jack Fields.

You're here because you care. Please give generously of your time and energy. Dig a little bit deeper for those contributions. Give, as they say, "til it hurts." Share your time and energy. Pull out all the stops for Clayton Williams. By doing so, you'll help ensure that Texas' best days are yet to come.

And as we prepare for Election Day 1990, and for the challenges of the new century which lies ahead, let us take heart from the words of a predecessor of President Bush, a man who, like Clayton Williams, stood tall in the saddle. Almost a hundred years ago, Teddy Roosevelt sized up the challenges of a new century, and said,

"We are face to face with our destiny, and we must meet it with a high and resolute courage. For ours is the life of action, of vigorous performance of duty. Let us live in the harness, striving mightily; Let us run the risk of wearing out, rather than rusting out."

My friends, under Clayton's leadership, we will run that risk. And in doing so, we will ensure that the best days for Texas and Texans are yet to come.

Thank you and God bless you.

Will have just celebrated
TR's birthday
on Oct. 27.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 29, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
RELEVANT SPEECHWRITERS
RELEVANT RESEARCHERS

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: DEAD CAT MATERIAL

EXAMPLES OF CONGRESSIONAL SELF-SPENDING

- 1) U.S. News notes that Congress has recently voted itself a pay raise that now puts them in the very tax bracket that--under the new budget--is set to decrease by 2%.
- 2) \$375,000 for a facelift for the House beauty parlor.
- 3) \$250,000 to study the best placement for T.V. lights on the Senate floor.

McNally suggests: "It's going to take more than a beauty parlor facelift and a change in lighting to hide the ugly truth from the American people..."
- 4) \$20 million dollars for Congress' own private art collection budgeted in a recent "urgent, dire, emergency" supplemental spending bill.

EXAMPLES OF CONGRESSIONAL SILLY-SPENDING

- 1) More pork tucked into last-minute legislation: Nineteen million dollars to study the methane emissions from the flatulence of cows and other barnyard animals (didn't know whether or not to put this one under self-spending or not).
- 2) ~~Congress wants \$10 million to study magnetic levitation~~
- 3) Lawmakers also want funds for a new program for World War II veterans to help them readjust to civilian life "45 years after the war."

- 4) In appropriations for Agriculture and Rural Development, the House added \$250,000 for research on methods to improve the texture of sweet potatoes--an idea proposed by an industry group.
- 5) Supplemental Appropriations (For FY 1990; Passed 5/25/90): By a vote of 246-160 (R 32-130; D 214-30), the House agreed to a Senate amendment to force a federal agency that is supposed to do ocean research to procure a fish farm in Arkansas.
- 6) Congressional appropriations would give The Corporation for Public Broadcasting (despite its propensity for supporting only politically left-of-center programming), \$259,565,000.
- 7) Three-quarters of a million dollars to buy an 80-ton ferry for Samoa budgeted in the recent "urgent, dire, emergency" supplemental spending bill.

DEMOCRAT/CONGRESS JOKES

- 1) The Democrat-controlled Congress is so screwed up--- last I heard it was getting obscene phone calls-- collect!!!
- 2) I don't want to be too tough on the Democrats, so in the spirit of conciliation I'll repeat the proposal of that great Republican Chauncey Depew, "We will make a bargain with the Democrats. If they stop telling lies about Republicans, we'll stop telling the truth about them."
- 3) Some naysayers claim there's no difference between the Democrats and the Republicans; as I see it the difference is very clear. The Democrats want bigger government, bigger social programs, and if their unwillingness to cut spending is any indication, bigger deficits...They seem to follow the thinking of the famous American entrepreneur who once said, "I like thinking big. If you're going to be thinking anyway, you might as well think big." Well, that man was Donald Trump...and we all know what happened to him.
- 4) The Democrats in Congress have been selling the country the Great American Rip-Off. Well, after election day there's going to be another American Rip-Off--that'll be the sound of hundreds of Democrat bumper stickers being removed.
- 5) "The Democratic Party is like a man riding backward in a carriage. It never sees a thing until it has gone by." (Attributed to Benjamin F. Butler, c. 1870)

- 6) Adapted from Will Rogers for Congress: "What the Congress needs is dirtier fingernails and cleaner minds."
- 7) Well, my friends, you can fool some of the people all of the time. They're the ones who vote the straight Democratic ticket.
- 8) I saw an interesting bumper sticker on the limousine of a congressional Democrat. It said: DRIVE CAREFULLY. WE NEED EVERY TAXPAYER WE CAN GET.
- 9) In Congress, a trouble shooter would need a machine gun.
- 10) They say you profit by your mistakes. In that case, the Democrats in Congress have had one helluva year!
- 11) A Democratic politician reminds me of Will Rogers. He never met a tax he didn't hike.
- 12) I can remember when the liberal Democrat's favorite exercise was jogging up the street. Now it's running down the government.

LINES/QUOTES

- 1) When it comes to fighting taxes, the Democrats are sworn pacifists. But when it comes to attacking your wallet, they're the toughest hawks around. *C. Sampson*
- 2) Congress reminds me of a butcher shop--the Republicans keep trimming off the fat; but the Democrats keep stuffing in the pork.
- 3) Come election day, America's going to wrap their voting returns in a road map.
- 4) A little history and a blow to the "House of Lords":
The people of this country are fed up, and they're fired with the same kind of American indignation that, over two centuries ago, prompted young rebels to dump 90,000 pounds of english tea into the Boston Harbor. That act later led John Adams to write: "The dye is cast: the people have passed the river and cutt (sic) away the bridge." On that day, our forebearers sent a clear message to the English monarchy. This November, 217 years later, another ruling dynasty is going to receive a strong message from the people of

America...and on that day they're going going to vote Republican!!"

- 5) "The selfishness of the members of Congress is incredible...They are just about driving me nuts."
(Dwight D. Eisenhower)
- 6) "When it comes down to the relations of any President with a Congress controlled by the opposite party, I just say this: it is no bed of roses." (ibid.)

October 29, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
ALL SPEECHWRITERS
ALL RESEARCHERS

FROM: ED McNALLY

SUBJECT: SACRED COW-ABUNGA & THE PORK-BARREL POLKA

Earlier today, you may have heard Mark Lange's classic phrase for what the Lawrence Welk museum represents -- Congress' "Pork Barrel Polka," dancing around the issues.

Attached are copies of articles from today's issues of Time and U.S. News and World Report, detailing some of Congress' last minute outrages -- some pork-barrel, some sacred cows.

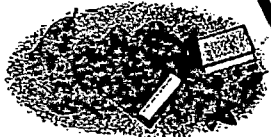
Two stand out in particular:

- o U.S. News' notes that Congress has recently voted itself a pay raise that now puts them in the very tax bracket that -- under the new budget -- is set to decrease by two percent.
- o The \$375,000 for a facelift of the House beauty parlor -- matched by \$250,000 to study the best placement for T.V. lights on the Senate floor -- rank up there with Lawrence Welk. ("These are cosmetic changes, all smoke and mirrors. But it's going to take more than a beauty parlor facelift and a change in lighting to hide the ugly truth from the American people...")

*Looks great
less filling*

CALENDAR

The \$15.5 billion publishing industry is counting on history this fall as it unleashes its new books. In past economic slumps, Americans kept buying books, and so far sales this year are up 15 percent over the same period last year. Simon & Schuster was so hot for Ronald Reagan's memoirs that it reportedly paid \$5 million for his speeches plus *An American Life: The Autobiography*, set for release November 5. Steven Spielberg created a \$2 million man by shelling out that sweet sum for movie rights to Michael Crichton's high-tech thriller *Jurassic Park*—available November 20. Bad news in the Persian Gulf is good for publishers. Sales of apocalyptic books at B. Dalton and Barnes & Noble are up nearly 50 percent since August. Religious and prophecy books have also been boosted.



DATA BASE

Total books sold (billions)
1989: 2.1 1988: 2.0 1982: 1.9
Percentage that were fiction
last year 10%
Average buys last year, by sex
Men: 10.6 each Women: 12.0
Average hardback price
Fiction: \$18.44 Nonfiction: \$32.46
Breakdown of fiction sold
Mystery books: 17% Romance: 15%
Science fiction: 9%
Occult: 4% Westerns: 3%
All other: 52%
Best-selling authors in 1989
(hardback)
 Danielle Steel 2.3 million
 Tom Clancy 1.6 million
 Stephen King 1.5 million
Time teenagers spend daily
Reading: 1 hour, 48 minutes
Watching TV: 3 hours, 11 minutes
Americans who say reading is
favorite evening pastime
1988: 10% 1938: 21%
Advance reportedly paid to Nancy
Reagan for My Turn, \$2 million

BY JO ANN TOOLEY

U.S. NEWS



On hold. "Keating Five" Senators Glenn and McCain

FOOLS ON THE HILL

In their haste to get out of Washington after one of their most embarrassing political seasons, the men and women of Capitol Hill did some good, like passing the first clean-air bill for 13 years (see page 28), and a whole lot that was not so good. Members were quick to protect their own, too. The Senate ethics committee conveniently delayed until after elections the most politically charged case it has ever had. Because the so-called Keating Five, five senators under investigation for their dealings with indicted S&L executive Charles Keating, will be kept on hold until after November 6, members of the ethics panel up for re-election can more easily duck questions about how far lawmakers should go to aid constituents like Keating. The committee also refused to release a report by its special counsel that reportedly clears the lone Republican, Arizona's John McCain, as well as Ohio's John Glenn.

More egregious is some of the last-minute pork lawmakers were tucking into several bills. Examples? Nineteen million dollars to study the methane emissions from the flatulence of cows and other barnyard animals, \$375,000 for a facelift for the House beauty parlor and an additional \$250,000 to study the best placement of television lighting on the Senate floor. The biggest beneficiaries of the congressional largess seem to be the members themselves. Having voted themselves raises, legislators will find they are in the very tax bracket now set to decrease by 2 percent. As a result of the cut, lawmakers could pick up a tidy \$1,000 in new tax breaks. With deep deficits and a looming recession, taxpayers will be paying for the pork and pay raises for some time to come. Probably until the ladies and gentlemen of the Congress come up with some more surprises.

America's Two-Party System:



DOWNHILL RUN: U.S.-ISRAELI RELATIONS

The killings at Jerusalem's Temple Mount are doing more damage to already strained U.S.-Israeli relations than was expected. A controversial Israeli report on the incident was published on the heels of a second U.S. vote in the United Nations Security Council supporting criticism of Israel for failing to cooperate with an international investigation of the shootings. Relations between Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and President Bush can hardly get more frosty. And as tensions between Arabs and Jews in Jerusalem worsen, with Israeli soldiers sealing off the city to all Arabs from the West Bank and Gaza, attacks by both sides show no sign of letting up. With no peace process under way, and no dialogue between the two sides, the violence could grow even worse, widening the gulf between Washington and Jerusalem still further.

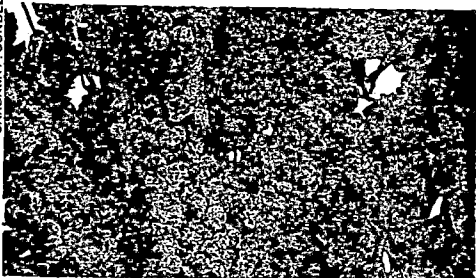
A Little Help for Some Friends

When big contributors need a tax break, Congress can oblige

When Congress took up its deficit-reduction package last week, few of the legislators knew precisely what they were voting for. Buried in the 1,000 or more pages were dozens of mysterious provisions inserted by key lawmakers during closed-door committee sessions. Known euphemistically as "rifle shots," they are lucrative tax breaks for legislators' home-state industries and

campaign contributors. They will cost the Treasury untold millions in lost revenue. In most cases, the provisions are so artfully worded that not even tax experts or congressional aides can determine for certain which companies or industries will benefit from them. Pending eventual publication of all the fine print, word leaked out on a handful of special favors for those who gave.

THE DEVIL IS IN THE DETAILS



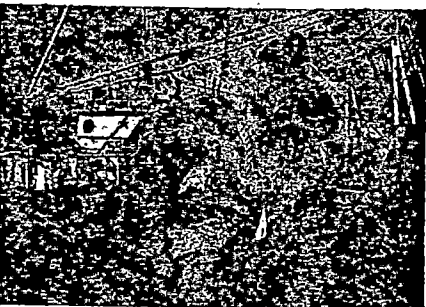
BARBARA F. GUNDLE



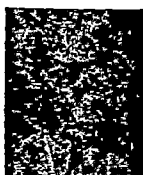
DANA WALKER

A VINTAGE DEAL

Republican Bob Packwood responded to pleas from the Oregon Winegrowers' Association to fight an 18¢-per-bottle tax increase on wine. Packwood delivered: vineyards that produce less than 150,000 gal. a year will be exempt from the increase, and those that turn out up to 250,000 gal. will be partly spared. Roughly 1,000 of the 1,400 wineries in the nation, including 80 in Oregon, will get the breaks. Packwood has received \$7,000 from the industry's political-action committees (PACs).



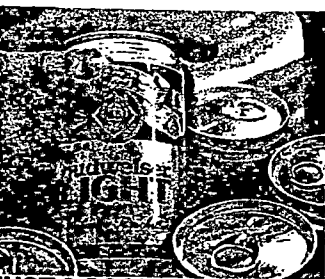
RICK FRIEDMAN—BLACK STAR



RICARDO WATSON

A NICE CATCH

Commercial fishing is important in Democratic Congressman Gerry Studds' Massachusetts district. Starting in 1988, owners of small fishing boats who pay crewmen with a share of the catch were required to withhold income tax and Social Security fees. Studds arranged to restore the crews' previous immunity from withholding, which means they may not fully pay their taxes. He has collected \$10,475 from fishing PACs.



TOM BRUNSON—PHOTODUPLICATION RESOURCES



TERRY ASHE

JUST A GOOD BUD-DY

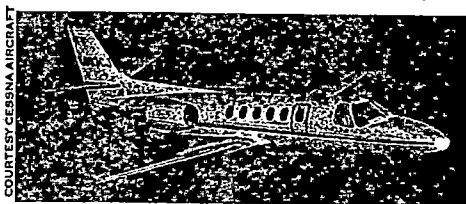
House Democratic leader Dick Gephardt is a defender of Joe Six-Pack, who would have been stung by a Republican proposal to raise the excise tax on beer to 32¢ a pack. But Gephardt has another reason to be one of the boys: Anheuser-Busch Co. headquarters are in his St. Louis district. Gephardt bellied up to the task of holding the beer tax to 16¢ per six-pack. He has received \$12,850 from beer industry PACs.



ASHE



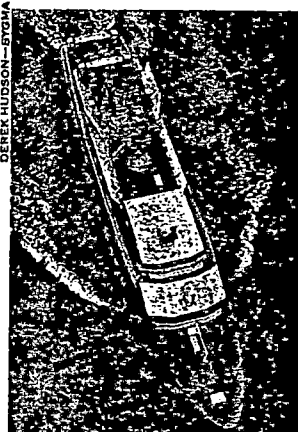
NOV HOFER



COURTESY CESSNA AIRCRAFT

FLYING WITH BOB

Senate Republican leader Bob Dole has two builders of small aircraft, Cessna and Beech, in his state of Kansas. They employ 12,300 people and contribute more than \$1 billion to the state's economy. Thus when a 10% tax on the purchase of all small planes was proposed, Dole took off. He got the surcharge limited to those costing more than \$250,000, which exempts virtually all of the ones built in his state. Dole has received at least \$4,250 from the two manufacturers. Dole also got special treatment for an old friend—Dwayne Andreas, president of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. ADM produces 70% of the country's ethanol, a gasoline substitute distilled from corn. The Senator protected an existing 60¢-per-gal. tax credit that goes to the firms that turn the ethanol into the gasohol used in cars. Andreas and ADM's PAC have contributed \$10,000 to Dole.



DEREK HUDSON—STYMA



ASHE



ASHE



ASHE

RIGGING THE YACHTS

A plan to slap a similar luxury tax on almost all yachts alarmed boat builders all the way from Maine to Texas. So they turned to many coastal-state legislators, including such congressional powers as Senate Democratic leader George Mitchell, top, and Texas' two Senators, Democrat Lloyd Bentsen, left, and Republican Phil Gramm, for assistance. The pressure on the lawmakers was highly effective; the additional tax will apply only to yachts with price tags higher than \$100,000.

Might be
good for humor and/or
graph on the budget.

I think the audience
would be very receptive —

- ① very partisan group and
- ② many from Texas.

THE PHILOSOPHERS: SANTAYANA

Probably my experimentalism goes deeper than any other "ism."

Letter to Jim Cork

To me, faith means not worrying.

The discipline that is identical with trained power is also identical with freedom. . . . Genuine freedom, in short, is intellectual; it rests in the trained power of thought.

Complete adaptation to environment means death. The essential point in all response is the desire to control environment.

This intelligence-testing business reminds me of the way they used to weigh hogs in Texas. They would get a long plank, put it over a cross-bar, and somehow tie the hog on one end of the plank. They'd search all around till they found a stone that would balance the weight of the hog and they'd put that on the other end of the plank. Then they'd guess the weight of the stone.

use on
dems

GEORGE SANTAYANA

A man's hatred of his own condition no more helps to improve it than hatred of other people tends to improve them.

The Life of Reason, "Reason in Common Sense," 1905

In Aristotle the conception of human nature is perfectly sound; everything ideal has a natural basis and everything natural an ideal development.

Ibid.

That life is worth living is the most necessary of assumptions, and, were it not assumed, the most impossible of conclusions.

Ibid.

Fanaticism consists in redoubling your effort when you have forgotten your aim.

Ibid.

The highest form of vanity is love of fame.

Ibid., "Reason in Society," 1905

6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Los Angeles Times

June 5, 1990, Tuesday, Southland Edition

Int'l Project

SECTION: Part A; Page 17; Column 1; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 503 words

HEADLINE: U.S. ASKS JAPAN TO PARTICIPATE IN \$8-BILLION SUPERCOLLIDER PROJECT

BYLINE: By SAM JAMESON, TIMES STAFF WRITER

US-Japan

DATELINE: TOKYO

BODY:

Japan has been asked to make participation in an \$8-billion superconducting supercollider "a symbol of the global partnership" that President Bush has offered Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, W. Henson Moore, deputy energy secretary, said Monday.

After holding formal talks with Japanese officials Monday, Moore added that the Bush Administration would be willing to raise the ceiling on foreign participation of one-third, or \$2.6 billion, of the projected cost of the massive project if Japan and other countries wanted to make a larger investment. The House has authorized the \$2.6-billion level of investment but the Senate has not yet acted.

"We in the U.S. government would prefer to receive that amount and are even willing to discuss a greater amount," he said.

"Due to the size of this project, it will not be possible to build it with U.S. funding only. It's too big for any one country. It needs to be an international project. . . ," Moore said.

The U.S. government is planning to finance up to \$5 billion of the cost and the state of Texas has shouldered a \$1-billion burden. A 54-mile underground tunnel is to be built around the small town of Waxahachie, Tex., near Dallas, in which streams of protons, guided by powerful superconducting magnets, will be shot at nearly the speed of light to collide against each other. This will enable physicists to learn more about the nature of matter and energy.

Moore said he has high hopes that Japan will join the project "because it wants to give meaning to the agreement between President Bush and Prime Minister Kaifu to make the U.S.-Japan relationship a global partnership." He added that the U.S. government also believes that Japanese participation would "give meaning and life to a global partnership."

The Energy Department official refused to disclose how much money he asked Japan to contribute but emphasized that the United States wants Japan to be a full partner in the project. Nor did he reveal how Japanese officials responded to his invitation.

The next step, if Japan decides to take it, "would be for the Japanese government to send a team of officials and scientists to the United States to

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go into more detail on how the project will look," he told a new conference shortly before leaving for Seoul. There, his team will invite the South Korean government to join the project.

"There are no limitations . . . at present" concerning what companies might build 8,150 of the 12,000 magnets that will go into the supercollider, he said. Japanese firms are reported to be interested in bidding to build the magnets, which will cost about \$1 billion.

Apart from considerations of cost, some Japanese political leaders are reportedly worried that if they decide to take part, American critics might complain about a giveaway of American technology. Others fear that a decision not to join will be attacked as a sign of a Japanese desire to benefit scientifically, once the projects' results are released, without bearing a monetary burden.

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The New York Times

October 26, 1990, Friday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 16; Column 4; National Desk

LENGTH: 390 words

HEADLINE: Soviets to Contribute \$200 Million to Plan On U.S. Accelerator

BYLINE: By MALCOLM W. BROWNE

BODY:

The Soviet Union has agreed in principle to contribute \$200 million for an instrument proposed for use with the Superconducting Supercollider particle accelerator, which is scheduled to be completed in Texas in the next decade.

The tentative Soviet commitment was announced Wednesday by the State University of New York at Stony Brook, which has directed the design of the instrument. The Soviet draft agreement is the largest foreign commitment to the supercollider so far, the university said.

The giant instrument involved is a detector to measure and analyze the shower of particles that emerge from collisions of high-energy protons accelerated by the Superconducting Supercollider. The detector, weighing up to 40,000 tons and costing about \$500 million, would be one of two detectors installed in the supercollider, a circular accelerator 54 miles in circumference that will be built near Waxahachie, Tex. The accelerator is expected to cost about \$8 billion.

Dr. Michael D. Marx of Stony Brook heads a detector consortium of scientists and engineers from the Grumman Corporation, the Brookhaven and Oak Ridge National Laboratories, the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory and other institutions associated with the project. He said he had obtained a signed draft agreement from the Soviet high-energy physics agency this month in a trip to the Soviet Union.

But the detector proposed by Dr. Marx's consortium has not yet been approved by the supercollider administration. Three proposals submitted by rival groups of physicists are under consideration, and only two will be chosen for financing.

One of the competing types was proposed by a consortium headed by Dr. Samuel Ting, a Nobel laureate in physics, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It would be similar in principle to a detector operating under Dr. Ting's direction at the Large Electron-Positron collider near Geneva, Switzerland, the largest existing accelerator in the world. The other competitor, a solenoid detector, was proposed by a consortium headed by Dr. George H. Trilling of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in California.

Dr. Roy F. Schwitters, director of the supercollider project, said Wednesday that all three detector proposals had been superbly prepared. The laboratory will select two of the proposals in mid-December.

*Int'l Project
US-USSR*

6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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October 21, 1990, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: OUTLOOK; PAGE C3; OUTPOSTS

LENGTH: 2067 words

HEADLINE: Science Priorities;
Mega-Science, Mega-Bucks;
Concentrating Funds on Splashy Projects Hurts U.S. Research

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: Robert L. Park

BODY:

THE NORMALLY brown prairie of Ellis County, Tex., is peaceful and green this fall following record rainfalls. One day soon, the bucolic tranquility will be interrupted by an army of heavy construction equipment as the largest public-works project in history gets underway -- a 53-mile circular tunnel, roughly the circumference of the Capital Beltway, fitted with 10,000 powerful superconducting magnets, each about 100 feet long. Like a double strand of beads on a necklace, the magnets form two rings. They will steer two beams of protons in opposite directions as they are accelerated to almost the speed of light -- and then made to collide head-on.

The "superconducting supercollider" (SSC) will take 10 years to build and it will cost about \$ 10 billion. Billions more will be spent operating it. Sixty of the world's most talented accelerator scientists are already in Texas ← and hundreds more around the country are laboring over the planning and design of the SSC. The goal is as audacious as the vast scale of the undertaking; it is nothing less than the discovery of the origin of all matter. ^{int'l} project

At the instant of creation, energy congealed into mass. Time has transformed that primordial matter into the substance of today's universe. Scientists at the gigantic accelerator beneath the Texas prairie will attempt to recreate the enormous energies that existed when the universe began and thereby create in the laboratory elementary particles that have been extinct for 13 billion years. This is "big science" at its biggest.

Meanwhile, in a cramped laboratory in the Physics Building at the University of Maryland, a graduate student using a "scanning tunneling microscope" (STM) views the intricate pattern of atoms on the surface of a silicon crystal. The incredible images of the STM, showing each individual atom on the crystal surface, would have been unimaginable just a few years ago. Yet the STM at Maryland was designed and built largely by graduate students, along with a low-energy electron-diffraction system and other tools of the surface-physics trade. The STM instrument itself is not much larger than a deck of cards. Together with its associated spectrometers, supporting vacuum equipment, electronics and computer, it fits into a laboratory the size of a small bedroom. It is being used at Maryland to understand the stability of semiconductor surfaces at the atomic level.

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The work is closely supervised by Ellen Williams, one of the most promising young experimental physicists in the country, who has already been recognized with an American Physical Society prize for her original contributions to the study of crystal surfaces. She manages a group of a half dozen graduate students, plus a post-doctoral researcher who provides theoretical analysis. Their work is concerned not with the origins of atoms, but with how atoms interact. The work is acknowledged by scientists around the world to be unique and important research, contributing to an understanding of crystal surfaces that could lead one day to electronic devices a thousand times smaller than the microcircuits of today.

Like hundreds of other "individual investigators," however, Williams's financial support, which comes mostly from the National Science Foundation (NSF), has declined in recent years, while costs have steadily risen. Unless she can find additional support, she will have to let the post-doctoral theoretician go -- a severe blow to the program. Much of her time is already spent writing proposals to funding agencies in a never-ending struggle to scrape together sufficient resources to keep the program alive. Her plight is typical of university scientists who work alone or in small groups. These are the practitioners of "small science." Two Cultures of Science As the nation's budget problems intensify, the competition for research funds has aggravated resentment between the dissimilar cultures of big and little science. The high-energy physicists who hope to participate in supercollider research are bewildered that their colleagues in other fields of physics do not share their excitement at the prospect of discovering the very "roots of the tree of knowledge," as a promotional brochure gushed.

Progress in high-energy physics is constrained by the energy to which sub-atomic particles can be accelerated; the energy must continue to rise or the field will stagnate. With each increase in energy, however, the size and cost of accelerators increase. As accelerator energies approach the energy of the big bang, the search for primordial matter will begin to narrow -- the universe was simpler in the beginning. The principal quarry of the SSC is the hypothesized "Higgs boson," a particle, it is believed, that became extinct a fraction of a second after the universe was created. To be assured of finding the Higgs, the SSC will reach energies 20 times higher than any previous accelerator. Its cost must rise even more. How much Americans are willing to pay for progress in fundamental science is being tested, and high-energy physicists react nervously to every new crisis in the federal budget.

Each piece of this enormously complex machine will be assigned to a team of scientists. Thousands of them will labor in relative obscurity. Their rewards are those of the crew of the Santa Maria; they are part of the greatest voyage of discovery of our time. It seems unthinkable that humankind would stop now with the goal almost in hand.

But in the small-science laboratories, researchers are offended that their high-energy colleagues would propose a project so huge that it must inevitably suck resources away from other fields. In their view, the unearthly energies of the supercollider only ensure that it will have little relevance to the problems of the world. It is small science, they point out, that addresses problems on the scale of human experience and fuels the engine of progress. From growth hormones to high-temperature superconductivity to the chemical reactions that devour the ozone, the discoveries that are changing our lives are made largely by individual scientists or small groups -- and their plight is

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increasingly desperate.

The prospects that even the most promising young university scientists will be funded are declining. And it is not just the young whose prospects are bleak. Bitter stories of distinguished scientists, even Nobel laureates, whose federal support has been cut or terminated, are exchanged at every scientific gathering. Little wonder that so few of America's youth are willing to endure the rigors of an education in science.

In contrast to high-energy physics, the budget crunch in "condensed matter physics," which includes Williams's surface studies, is due less to rising research costs than to the blossoming of new science. Indeed, despite its amazing ability to resolve individual atoms, the scanning tunneling microscope is far cheaper than the huge electron microscopes that were the most powerful microscopes a decade ago. But whole fields of research did not even exist in 1980 -- such as high-temperature superconductivity, which today involves the efforts of thousands of individual scientists around the world. They compete with surface physicists and other condensed-matter scientists for funding that has shown little growth beyond inflation.

Other branches of science are experiencing similar strains between "big" and "little" science. Biomedical researchers, for example, are divided over plans to map the complete human genome. It would be a spectacular achievement for the newly developed techniques of gene sequencing, but it will cost billions of dollars and divert thousands of scientists from other productive lines of research. The fundamental goal of understanding the human genome and its products, critics argue, could be reached more quickly by shifting funds from the human genome project to projects initiated by individual scientists. They believe it is irresponsible to devote so much to a single project, however worthy, when two out of three research proposals in the biomedical field are being rejected for lack of funds.

As in condensed-matter physics, the funding problems of individual researchers in the biomedical field are partly a product of success. New discoveries -- as well as new diseases -- have created whole new fields of research that compete for limited research dollars. AIDS research alone now commands an annual budget of \$ 800 million. Individual university researchers who choose not to work on AIDS or the human genome project may find their chances of being funded steadily shrinking.

Space scientists fear that the manned space station, whose cost estimate has swollen to a staggering \$ 38 billion, will divert funds from space science in the '90s, as the space shuttle program did a decade earlier. Indeed, scientists bristle at listing the space station among "big science" programs. It's not really a science program at all, they insist; it's an orbiting pork barrel, whose only purpose is to prop up the aerospace industry. Now President Bush has called for an expedition to the moon and to Mars, at a cost estimated to exceed a half-trillion dollars! Yet virtually all scientists contend there is little to be learned scientifically from sending humans to Mars that could not be learned faster and more reliably with robotic probes -- and at much lower cost. Setting Priorities Both Congress and the Bush administration have a strong preference for conspicuous new initiatives, such as supercolliders and space shuttles, that serve as visible symbols of the nation's commitment to science and technology. Such symbols are not without practical benefits. Our failure to interest our own children in science careers compels the United States to rely

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on importing foreign scientists and engineers to help run our technological enterprise. Foreign scientists are attracted here because the United States is seen as the center of the universe for science. Our vitality as a nation depends on remaining the center.

It would be tragic, however, if we were to retain the symbols of American leadership in science and yet fail to support the small-science activities that keep us competitive. But that is precisely what we seem to be doing. Congress is inclined to believe that it has done well by small science if the budget of the NSF grows faster than the cost of living. But, to compete with Japan and Germany, we must learn to match our investment in small science to the increasing technological sophistication it generates -- as they have done.

The president's science adviser, D. Allan Bromley, commented recently that individual researchers do not comprise a unified scientific constituency, as do the supporters of mega-science projects. "The time has come, I'm afraid, when these constituencies matter," he said. But in fact, it's not just the scientific constituency that matters. Sen. Bennett Johnston (D-La.), the powerful chairman of the Senate Energy Committee, supports the SSC in the expectation that the magnets will be built in his economically depressed state. When efforts were made to ease the financial burden by bringing in foreign partners, it was suggested that Japan might contribute some of the magnets. "Let Japan dig the ditch or string the wires or something," Johnston said. That, of course, would produce an outcry from the domestic construction industry. The concrete lobby calls the SSC "the big pour."

When Erich Bloch, former director of the NSF, stepped down at the end of his term, exhaustion from a futile six-year struggle to double the agency's budget revealed itself. "The awful truth," he said in an interview, "is that no scientific discipline will ever again be fully funded. We'd better realize this. Very clearly the system has outgrown the capability to support it."

He was wrong. If Congress and the administration were convinced of the need for significantly greater investment in science, they could find the necessary resources -- as they did for defense during the Cold War, as they are now doing for the crisis in the Middle East and as they will do for the S & L bailout. The alternative is to cede the future to other nations.

Robert Park, a professor of physics at the University of Maryland, is director of the Washington office of public affairs for the American Physical Society.

GRAPHIC: ILLUSTRATION, BIG SCIENCE: THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPERCOLLIDER (SSC).
PETER ALSBERG; PHOTO

TYPE: NATIONAL NEWS, ANALYSIS

SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT SPONSORED RESEARCH; RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT; PHYSICS;
BUDGET; TEXAS

NAMED-PERSONS: ROBERT L. PARK

ENHANCEMENT: SUPERCONDUCTOR SUPERCOLLIDER

9TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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October 12, 1990, Friday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

** benefits beyond*

SECTION: PERSPECTIVE; Pg. 19; ZONE: C

LENGTH: 638 words

HEADLINE: Don't decelerate the supercollider

BYLINE: By John K. Hulm; John K. Hulm is chief scientist emeritus at Westinghouse Electric Corp. and a member of the National Commission on Superconductivity

BODY:

A number of scientists and politicians have claimed that construction of the superconducting supercollider is both unnecessary and bad. An understanding of the facts, however, indicates quite the opposite. The supercollider is on the forefront of scientific research in high-energy physics. In the past this kind of research has repaid itself many times over in new knowledge, new technologies, new jobs, medical advances and economic returns.

Perhaps critics would be correct if gaining scientific information about the fundamental structure of matter were the only reason for building the huge accelerator. But these otherwise intelligent people - many of whom I know and for whom I have great respect - have never understood that the supercollider holds the potential for a new revolution in science and technology. The benefits of that I wouldn't even attempt to calculate.

The supercollider is to be 54 miles in circumference, the biggest instrument in the history of science. Housed in a tunnel 150 feet beneath the rolling prairie of northeast Texas, the huge accelerator will smash the particles together at stupendous energies and recreate conditions (on a microscopic scale) that existed during the first instant after the creation of the universe.

The case for financing the supercollider recognizes that it is far different from a synfuels plant or a river navigation project. Earlier this year, the House passed a bill that would provide the full \$318 million the Bush administration requested for the supercollider for the next fiscal year, and the Senate followed suit. The hardest part will be staying on course. Indeed, there already is some talk of stretching out construction.

Under the best circumstances the supercollider will take a decade to build, and we Americans are not that good at long-term commitments. If we are not careful, that aspect of our national character could damage U.S. leadership in high-energy physics, unraveling the fabric of a great national effort, playing into our foreign competitors' hands and leading to a bad end for U.S. science and technology.

Europe and Japan would dearly love to turn the tables on the United States and have us, not them, lose our competitive advantage in high-energy physics. That would allow them to pose as the uncontested leaders in this important area of science and chip away at one of the basic ingredients to our success in

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technological development.

It's a mistake to underestimate the supercollider's potential. The supercollider is close to indispensable if certain scientific gains are to be made in the search for elementary particles and forces. It will reveal worlds that otherwise would remain hidden from view.

There is also good reason to believe that the industrial production of superconducting magnets for the supercollider could open a window of opportunity for many new uses of superconductivity - from powerful and compact electric motors to high-speed computers to more sophisticated techniques in medical diagnosis and treatment. The collider will also be of critical importance to the many small, developing U.S. venture companies engaged in the fabrication of superconducting wires and cables and in supplying low-temperature equipment. If these companies fail, the Europeans and Japanese will have the market to themselves.

Most knowledgeable people on this subject agree that the supercollider is clearly our next step toward learning about the fundamental forces that govern the cosmos so that we may experience the unparalleled adventure of looking backward in time and using the enormous resources that such new knowledge would generate. It won't come easy, and costs and risks will be high. But the stakes are also high, with rewards that have the potential of being extraordinary.

ISSUE; UNITED STATES; SCIENCE; RESEARCH; TECHNOLOGY

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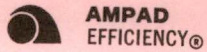
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