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White House Memo

Saving Face Means Having It in the Picture

By MAUREEN DOWD

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 15 — The most august corporate titan, the most diligent bureaucrat, the most self-assured lawmaker, all turn into panting dervishes at the prospect of getting into a picture with the President of the United States.

Some cultures feared that pictures would steal one's soul. But in the culture of power, the fear is that not being in the picture will steal your status.

Getting "face time," as insinuating your way into a photograph with the

President is known, is one of Washington's highest art forms. Proximity to the Chief Executive — in a motorcade, helicopter or meeting — conveys the appearance of access. And in politics, of course, appearance is often preferable to reality.

White House photographers and advance men, accustomed to watching the maniacal maneuvering to get into the shot, have developed their own code language for masters of the art.

"Velcroids" are officials who form a Velcro-like attachment to President Bush at an event in Washington or on the road, sticking to him everywhere

he goes in the hope of turning up next to him in newspapers or on television.

"Velcrosis" is the malady from which Velcroids suffer.

"Limo bait" is a time-honored trick used by local politicians when Mr. Bush visits their towns. A Velcroid will come up to Mr. Bush as he climbs into his limousine. He will begin telling the President something he needs to know about the scheduled event, hoping that Mr. Bush will invite him into the car to finish the conversation, since pictures taken with the President in his limousine are exception-

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Photocopy-Preservation

White House Memo

To Save Face, Have It in the Picture

Continued From Page 1

ally prestigious trophies.

The all-time champion in the art of photo proximity was Helmut (Hal) Sonnenfeldt, a senior staff official at the National Security Council in the Nixon and Ford Administrations. Officials who worked with him still speak of Mr. Sonnenfeldt with awe, noting that he was so deft at squeezing into pictures, and so willing to spend the time necessary until he could scurry into the shot at the last minute, that the Secret Service nicknamed him "the Ferret."

President Gerald R. Ford became so accustomed to having Mr. Sonnenfeldt in the background that when he was not present Mr. Ford would jokingly ask, "Where's Hal?"

Now a guest scholar at the Brookings Institution, Mr. Sonnenfeldt said that positioning can provide a career-boosting optical illusion. "If the cameras are at the end of the table for a picture down the line of a delegation meeting, the thing to do is lean forward," he said. "Then you cover the face of the three other people between

you and the President, usually more senior officials like the Secretary of State and the National Security Adviser, and it makes you appear to be sitting right next to the President. But you can't lean forward so far that you obscure the President."

Mr. Sonnenfeldt also suggested a tactic by which junior staff members could cadge a seat on Air Force One. The pictures of officials coming down the stairs of Air Force One with the President are highly coveted.

"You figure out some work that has to be done at the last minute," Mr. Sonnenfeldt said, "and then the argument can be made that the staff guy is needed on Air Force One for some last-minute speech writing or rewriting of the arrival statement."

A variation on the "limo bait" routine is often used by White House staff members, who rush up to the President with an important-looking piece of paper just as Mr. Bush arrives at the White House by car or helicopter, an event recorded by a battery of cameras.

During the Persian Gulf war, Richard N. Haass, a previously invisible aide at the National Security Council, became a familiar face around the

country when he rushed up to the President with a piece of paper as Mr. Bush got off his helicopter. Everyone wondered what this secret memo that appeared to spark the President's irritation could be. It turned out that Mr. Haass was simply making a dramatic delivery of the President's talking points for his news conference.

But trying to sneak into a picture can backfire. In the early 1960's, Ed Foreman, a newly elected Republican Congressman from the El Paso area, finagled his way into a group waiting to welcome Lyndon B. Johnson to Texas — even though it had been made clear that no Republicans were supposed to be there.

Johnson bounded down the steps of the plane. Just as the cameras began clicking, Johnson spread his arms in an expansive gesture of greeting — and held his hat in front of the Congressman's face. (Mr. Foreman lost the next election.)

In the Reagan Administration, the master of getting into pictures was Donald Regan, the confident chief of staff who reached his apogee at the Geneva summit in 1985. The sole photograph released by the White House, on Mr. Regan's orders, showed him leaning over the couch between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, as though he were counseling the American and Soviet leaders.

The two chairs behind the President's chair in the Cabinet Room are sought by mid-level White House aides who want to be seen smiling, knowingly behind the President as he meets with Congressional leaders.

Senator Patrick Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, confided to his fellow lawmakers that he went to the Senate floor early the night the President addressed a Joint Session of Congress after the Persian Gulf war, so that he could snag the prime picture spot: the chair directly behind the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The two Bush officials regarded as tops at getting the prime spot are Joseph Reed, the chief of protocol, and John H. Sununu, the chief of staff.

Wardrobe to the Test

In a dazzling display of sartorial mastery of the photo opportunity, Mr. Reed changed his clothes three times one day last October when several foreign leaders were visiting. He started, with the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, in a blue and white seersucker suit with a pink shirt and a blue and white striped tie. An hour later, for Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi Foreign Minister, Mr. Reed wore a blue suit with a blue shirt, and later that afternoon he changed back to the pink shirt with the blue suit.

Mr. Sununu's persistent technique for sidling into pictures was admirably described by another White House official this way: "He kind of puts his hands in his pockets and scrunches up like a gremlin, so that he doesn't take up much space. And he always positions himself right over the President's right shoulder."

The chief of staff's best choreography comes during Presidential press conferences in the White House briefing room. When Mr. Bush's handful of top aides come in to line up beside the podium, Mr. Sununu has an unerring sense of when to stop, usually the third person into the room, so that he is the face in the frame of the cut-away camera shooting the President's left profile.

Mr. Sununu and his aide, Andrew Card, also like to be the first to bound out to meet the President when he arrives by helicopter from Camp David, Md., a moment that is always played across the country.

Needing the Exposure

Of course, the importance of getting into the picture is known from the top down as well as the bottom up. During the war, the President tried to have Dan Quayle in the picture as often as possible, as a way of conveying confidence in his beleaguered Vice President.

Some officials, like Dr. D. Allan Bromley, the White House science adviser, become Velcroids by necessity. They spend so little time with the President that they try to use phototaking sessions as real meetings.

One White House junior official who is justifiably proud of his expertise at getting into pictures (he has been in Time magazine and on television behind a Presidential shoulder) put it this way: "The truly important thing is to look somber. You've got to resist the temptation to mouth, 'Hi, mom!' at the camera."



Paul Hoeselros/The New York Times, 1989

Slipping in from the side: Sununu (with Bush)



United Press International, 1975

Part of the scenery: Sonnenfeldt (with Ford and Cronkite)



Associated Press, 1985

On top of the action: Regan (with Reagan and Gorbachev)



Jose Lopez/The New York Times, 1990

For his eyes only: Haass (with Bush)



Jose Lopez/The New York Times, 1990

Leading player: Reed (with Bush and Gorbachev)

The Grand Rapids Press

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1991

**FINAL
EDITION**

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AP PHOTO

Army Maj. Mark Milia is greeted by his two daughters at Fort Stewart homecoming.

Melissa, parents reunite Sunday, meet Bush later

By Mary Radigan
 The Grand Rapids Press

Joan and Leo Rathbun have their bags packed and will leave Saturday to meet their daughter, Melissa Rathbun-Nealy, in Washington, D.C.

An Air Force jet is to land at Kent County International Airport to transport the Rathbuns to Andrews Air Force Base, where they will meet and stay with their daughter a few days.

Rathbun-Nealy and five other American prisoners of war from the Persian Gulf War

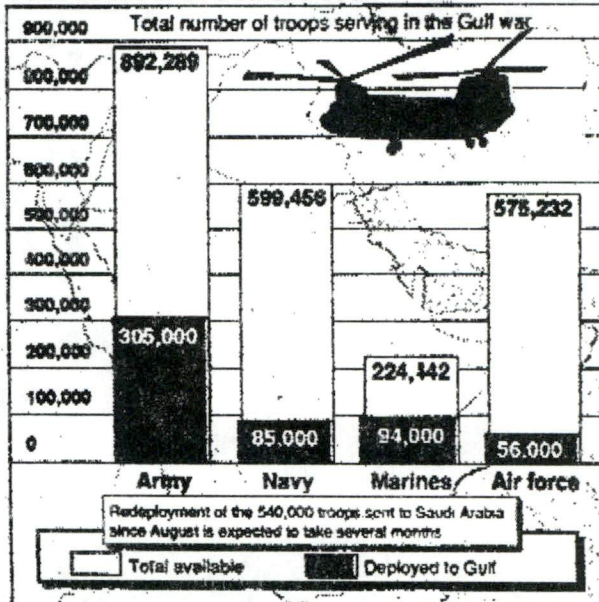
are to arrive at the base on Sunday, according to Lt. Col. J.G. Cole, chief of POW/MIA Affairs for the Department of the Army.

Several events are planned, including a meeting with President Bush, according to Leo Rathbun, who said he also hopes to spend a few quiet days with his daughter.

"Melissa can't come back with us right away because they want her in Washington from seven to 14 days," he added. "But then she'll be home with us for convalescent leave."

see MELISSA, A4

HEADING HOME FROM THE GULF



A homecoming: Thousands greet returning troops

The Associated Press

The first large group of American soldiers from the Gulf War returned home today to cheers and tears in a jubilant scene destined to be repeated in the days ahead.

Thousands of people greeted the 105 members of the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) who returned from Saudi Arabia to Hunter Army Airfield in Savannah, Ga. Then, at nearby Fort Stewart, the soldiers hugged and kissed loved ones they had not seen in seven months — or in some cases, ever.

Spec. Robert Teague met his 4-month-old son, Sean, for the first time. It didn't take the 23-year-old father long to spot his first child, he'd carried a picture of the baby around for the last three months. "There he is," Teague said as he pushed through the crowd. "He looks beautiful."

His wife, Wendy, told reporters as tears ran down her face: "I'm so

■ Brenda Schwarzkopf always knew Stormin' Norman was a hero. A5
 ■ Shoemaker, back in Grand Rapids, brings chunk of Saudi and praise for troops. C1
 ■ Hillsdale war victim is urged. C3
 ■ Group raises funds for Iraqi civilians. C3

relieved he's here. I don't know what to say."

Nearly 4,000 more U.S. soldiers were scheduled to return home today to bases in Texas, California, Maine, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Louisiana. More flights were scheduled throughout the weekend.

More than 200 members of the 82nd Airborne Division returned to U.S. soil this morning with a refueling stop at Bangor, Maine, and were welcomed by a high school band, a cheering crowd and a tree

see TROOPS, A4



Suspicion in anchorwoman's death aimed at one, police say

By Lydia Smigielski
 and Kelley Root
 The Grand Rapids Press

ship home as she attempted to remove her two children from the backseat of her Jeep Wagoneer. Investigators and prosecutors

He said seven empty shell casings were found in two areas nearby, although not that many shots were fired in the attack on the

A4 - THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1991 - THE GRAND RAPIDS PRESS □ □ □

WAR IN THE GULF

'I WANT TO STOP IT'

With Kuwait free and Iraqis crushed. Bush brings war to end

By Christopher Connell
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Bush listened to his top general describe the utter destruction of Saddam Hussein's army, checked with his field commander and then gave a simple order: "I want to stop it as soon as possible."

A few hours later, he did just that.

Barring some last desperate gesture of defiance by Baghdad, the Persian Gulf War was over.

Just four days — 100 hours — had elapsed since Bush unleashed the allied ground army on Iraqi forces already battered from 5½ weeks of unremitting punishment from the air.

Wednesday morning, Bush made his first call to the White House Situation Room at 5:08 a.m. for the latest word.

Kuwait City was already free.

By 10 a.m., when Bush addressed a conference on spurring the political and economic reforms in Eastern Europe, he confessed to the visitors that they had caught him "on an upbeat day."

An hour later, Bush drove to the W. Marriott Hotel to make a pitch for his domestic initiatives before 100 civic group leaders, lobbyists and others. The crowd gave him a hunderous ovation and clearly moved, he told them, "The war is almost over, and I think we owe America's forces a vote of thanks, and I think I heard it right now."

Even as the president spoke, his aides were rebuffing an Iraqi offer to comply with three of the 12 U.N. resolutions condemning its annexation of Kuwait. That "falls far short of what's necessary," said spokesman Martin Fitzwater.

Bush hurried back to the White House for a private lunch with Hispanic media executives and a 1:30 p.m. meeting in the Oval Office with British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd.

While he was occupied with visitors, commanding Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf was on television from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, describing in chilling detail the devastation wreaked upon Saddam's army.



President Bush tells the American people the war is over.

"Kuwait is liberated. Iraq's army is defeated. Our military objectives are met."

President Bush

astation wreaked upon Saddam's army.

"The gates are closed. There is no way out," said Schwarzkopf.

Bush caught "snippets" of that briefing on replays before gathering at 2:30 p.m. with his daily war council with Gen. Colin Powell, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, Secretary of State James A. Baker III, Vice President Dan Quayle, national security adviser Brent Scowcroft and chief of staff John Sununu, as well as Scowcroft's deputy, Robert Gates.

Powell, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, painted the same bleak picture that Schwarzkopf had of what until six weeks ago had been the world's fourth largest army.

"As Colin briefed... it became more and more clear that really the fighting was over and our military objectives had been met," Fitzwater said later. "The military backbone of Iraq was broken."

When it was evident that Saddam no longer was capable of waging war, the press secretary added, "the president said, 'I want to stop it as soon as possible.'"

But Bush, who has taken pains to avoid second-guessing his military chiefs, first wanted to make sure it was OK with Schwarzkopf.

General Powell called General Schwarzkopf on a direct line from the Oval Office to tell him of the president's plans and to make sure that it was militarily sound in terms of the timing," said Fitzwater.

"And General Schwarzkopf responded that it was fine with him."

Right after Powell finished talking with Schwarzkopf, the president said, "How soon can I do it?"

Fitzwater said Bush "wanted to be able to tell the American people at the earliest possible moment that their children, or their husbands or wives were out of harm's way and they were coming home as soon as possible."

"We talked about tomorrow, and (the president) said, 'What about tonight?'" Fitzwater said. "General Powell said, 'Well, I think that we can do that.'"

The war council broke up after an hour. Bush watched a tape of the full Schwarzkopf briefing, while Powell, Cheney and Scowcroft went immediately to the latter's office to weigh what to demand of Iraq in announcing the suspension of combat.

Richard Haass, a National Security Council aide, worked on Bush's speech. By nightfall, the White House speechwriting shop and a "committee of a hundred people" were also involved in the task, Fitzwater said.

At 6:10 p.m., Fitzwater startled the press corps by announcing that Bush would address the nation on the war at 9 p.m.

At 8:30 p.m., photographers were allowed briefly into the Rose Garden to glimpse the president through the glass doors of his office, practicing for his address.

At 9:02 p.m., Bush began the 7½-minute address with the words, "Kuwait is liberated. Iraq's army is defeated. Our military objectives are met." Two networks — NBC and CBS — missed the opening words because of the time lag as they switched back from anchor-men in the Gulf.

At midnight, Bush announced, "all United States and coalition forces will suspend offensive combat operations."

Afterward, a magazine photographer said, "Congratulations, Mr. President."

"Don't congratulate me," Bush said. "Congratulate the guys over there."

GRIEF

CONTINUED FROM A1

one who are going to watch the cross' welcome, and it will hurt all of us. I know that's selfish, but that as my brother."

Assigned to a forward artillery battery, Henry Sanders reportedly was asleep on the sand on Feb. 15 when he was run over by an allied tank.

Figures released by the military show 79 U.S. personnel killed in action, 52 non-combat deaths and another 105 deaths during Desert Shield before the start of combat.

Henry Sanders had been a career soldier, serving 22 years in the army. He did two tours of duty in Vietnam. A Florida native he lived in a base in Germany with his wife and two sons. His funeral was Saturday in Perry, Fla.

Donald Sanders, an insurance agent living in Kentwood for three years, understood his brother's reason for being in the war because

he also served 12 years in the military.

"I know he didn't die for democracy," said Donald Sanders. "He died for the citizens of Kuwait to return to their homeland. That's what was him. If that's what he was told to do, that's what he would do."

Pilot Jonathan Edwards, died while flying escort for a medical evacuation helicopter on Feb. 2. He was the first casualty of the war to be buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Accidents caused 14 U.S. helicopter crashes. The allies lost a total of 45 aircraft in combat and non-combat incidents.

Edwards' wife, Gayle Edwards, said she Wednesday she is "delighted it's done but I will be much more delighted when the prisoners of war are returned — people like Melissa Rathbun-Nealy and my husband's old flight instructor (Lt. Col. Clifford Acree)."

Acree, 39, is one of the captured Marine pilots who Iraq showed on television early in the war.

Gayle Edwards said she has spoken with parents of Melissa Rathbun-Nealy, and shares their pain.

"I'm sure they (Leo and Jan Rathbun of Newaygo) are on pins and needles. All we can do is have faith that she will be released unharmed," she said.

Baghdad radio announced early today that Iraq was prepared to release all prisoners of war soon under Red Cross supervision, the Associated Press reported. But Rathbun-Nealy's parents said they don't believe the war is over and refuse to get their hopes up.

"As far as I'm concerned everything still is in the air, and it's hard to think any differently than we have been," Leo Rathbun said Wednesday. "But (Bush) did mention the POWs right away and that did surprise me, because he's been ignoring them."

Rathbun said they had a hard time listening to Bush's speech because they have been besieged with phone calls since news of a possible cease-fire on Wednesday.

Joan and Leo Rathbun's greatest fear is that their daughter will be left out of any POW returns because Rathbun-Nealy has not been acknowledged as a POW by the U.S. government or Iraq.

Leo Rathbun said "I'll believe it when I see it," but added he and his wife, are hopeful. He said they want to see that the powers who "got all the diplomatic expertise together to start this war, now get together to bring all the prisoners home."

One of Rathbun-Nealy's best friends said she was stunned and then instantly afraid when she heard the war might be over. "I'm afraid everyone else will come home, and she won't, and that it will be just the POWs, and they'll forget her," said Kelly Shupe, 20.

Shupe said if the Iraqis don't release Rathbun-Nealy, "then (the allied forces) should start the fight all over again."

A Grand Rapids native, Rathbun-Nealy, 20, and her partner David

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Jobs tougher to find for 1989-90 GVSU g

By Chris Meehan
The Grand Rapids Press

The recession has made it harder for Grand Valley State University placement officials to find jobs for 1989-90 graduates, the school's placement director told the university's board of directors on Friday.

"The number of jobs available has declined. We've had a difficult year finding career positions for our graduates," said Thomas Seykora, director of cooperative education and placement.

Of the 1,110 graduates surveyed, about 93 percent had either found jobs or gone on to graduate school — about a one percent decline from the previous year, he said.

"The declining economy is putting a demand on us," Seykora said. "It is taking two to three times as many contacts to

place the same number of students."

Even the best students in some fields are finding a hard time landing jobs for which they are best suited, he added.

Graduates of the school's Division of Arts and Sciences found themselves scrambling for jobs even more intensely than others GVSU alumni. Only 41 percent of the 1989-90 graduates were working in fields directly related to their major.

About 73 percent of Johnson the graduates of the Division of Social Science were working in fields for which they studied. That compares with 76 percent in the previous year.



"The downward trend is continuing, although college-educated persons are still those who have the best chance of finding a job in this economy," he said.

Faring best among 1989-90 graduates were special education teachers, physical therapists and nurses, all of whom landed jobs.

"What are drying up are many of the white and blue collar jobs," said Seykora. Arend Lubbers, president of the school, asked how GVSU compares in placement with other public universities.

"There are no published comparisons, but we're right about in the ballpark with the others," he said.

Ferris State University officials said their graduates also are feeling the effects of the recession. About 90 percent of Ferris' 1989-90 graduates found jobs or continued on as students, said Robert Large,

career planning and placement director. That compares with last year.

Finding jobs for graduates even harder in the past year, said. "This year's job much more competitive than last year's."

"We're urging students in preparing and looking for jobs."

Ferris graduates in job hunt came from the Department of Technology department.

The highest reports for graduates were in plastics (\$31,069), plastics engineers (\$31,069) and engineering technology (\$31,069).



Evelyn Brandt and John Clark, a spokesman for the Grand Rapids Chamber of Commerce, speak in support of the governor's plan.



TAX PLAN

CONTINUED FROM A3

percent cut; letting that exemption rise with inflation; linking assessment increases to inflation; and providing additional tax credits to renters, the elderly and the handicapped.

Engler's plan looks good to Grand Rapids lawyer James Mitchell, who maintained that Michigan's tax burden has gotten out of hand.

"You get to a point where you

can't attract business anymore," Mitchell testified.

John Clark, a spokesman for the Grand Rapids Chamber of Commerce, supported Engler's plan, saying it would provide a "better economic environment" for the state.

Posthumus claimed the tax cut would generate more revenue for the state by stimulating business growth.

William Tuinstra, an electrician and president of the Kent and Ionia County Labor Council, disputed that.

"I see Reaganomics has reached Michigan," he said, saying he has "yet to taste the first drop" of trickle-down economics.

Tuinstra also said the tax cut would provide little relief to middle-class taxpayers. One analysis of the tax cut finds that a family with a \$70,000 home and \$35,000 in income would have its taxes cut \$266 in the third year of the tax cut.

"I'm sick and tired of having a bone thrown out once in a while," Tuinstra said.

Helen Lehman, executive director of the Creston Neighborhood

Association, said the tax cut would save her only 45 cents a day.

"My 45 cents a day is not worth screwing my brothers and sisters," said Lehman, who called Engler's executive order that specified elimination of the Neighborhood Builder's Alliance a "travesty."

The alliance, a 2-year-old agency run by the state, makes grants directly to urban and rural organizations for repairing homes, controlling crime and training.

"I will continue to get angry. I will continue to get very angry," Lehman said.

RIBBONS

CONTINUED FROM A1

ing from the Kent County Humane Society to security officers at Kent County International Airport, Orłowski said.

The pins, which cost \$3.25 each, are being paid for by individual police unions, according to local departments. The estimated \$1,500 profit (about 75 cents per pin) will be donated to area Persian Gulf support groups, Orłowski said.

"Our officers requested permission to wear them as an expression of their support for what's going on in the Gulf," said Grandville Police Chief Ken Madejczyk. "We've made it available as part of the uniform, and we have all our people wearing them."

The ribbons hold special meaning for the 20-member Grandville force. One of its officers, Sgt. Ro-

bert Skelone, is stationed in Saudi Arabia.

"I'm 100 percent behind it," said Walker Police Chief Walter Sprenger, whose department began wearing the ribbons this week. "If our department wants to show support for the troops that are over there, I think it's the right thing to do."

Skelone, 44, a former military officer stationed in Alaska during the Vietnam War, said it is important for the U.S. troops to know they are supported at home.

Craig Skelone, a graduate of Tri-County Area High School in Howard City who has a wife, Tracy, left his base in Germany for Saudi Arabia in late November. Craig is one of thousands of foot soldiers assigned to accompany armored divisions that may lead the push into Kuwait.

"He's on the front line moving right with the armor," Skelone said. "He's a well-trained soldier."

Creston kids probe meaning of 'black'

By Elena C. Revere
The Grand Rapids Press

In a matter-of-fact tone, Creston High School's student body president told his classmates Friday that to overcome racism, "We must understand other people and their histories."

"Black history is not about a class, but about people coming together, getting to know each other and moving on in society," 17-year-old Sidney J. Rhodes Jr. pointed out.

Rhodes addressed an audience of about 600 students, teachers and administrators at the school's auditorium.

To celebrate Black History Month, Rhodes organized a school event that included songs, poems, speakers and high energy dancers.

Speaker Eric Williams, an assistant principal at the Messiah Missionary Baptist Church, focused on problems encountered by blacks during and after slavery.

"Celebrating Black history gives us a chance to look back at a part of our nation's past and

future and make it into something proud of," Williams said.

He stressed the need for education to overcome the effects of racism. "Even though slavery ended, he said, 'Racism is black folk's problem, and that is not true. If it change in the near future, the much of a future.'"

After a group of seven students and hope, Liberian-born Williams explained some of the misconceptions about Africa.

"The first question people ask is 'What are we wearing in Africa?' Of course we wear clothes. Clothes with hands, not machines."

Balloh, 32, is working toward a degree in religious education at the first Church seminary. He has been in Grand Rapids for 13 months.

"I returned to Liberia in 1981, people, but decided to come back to America."

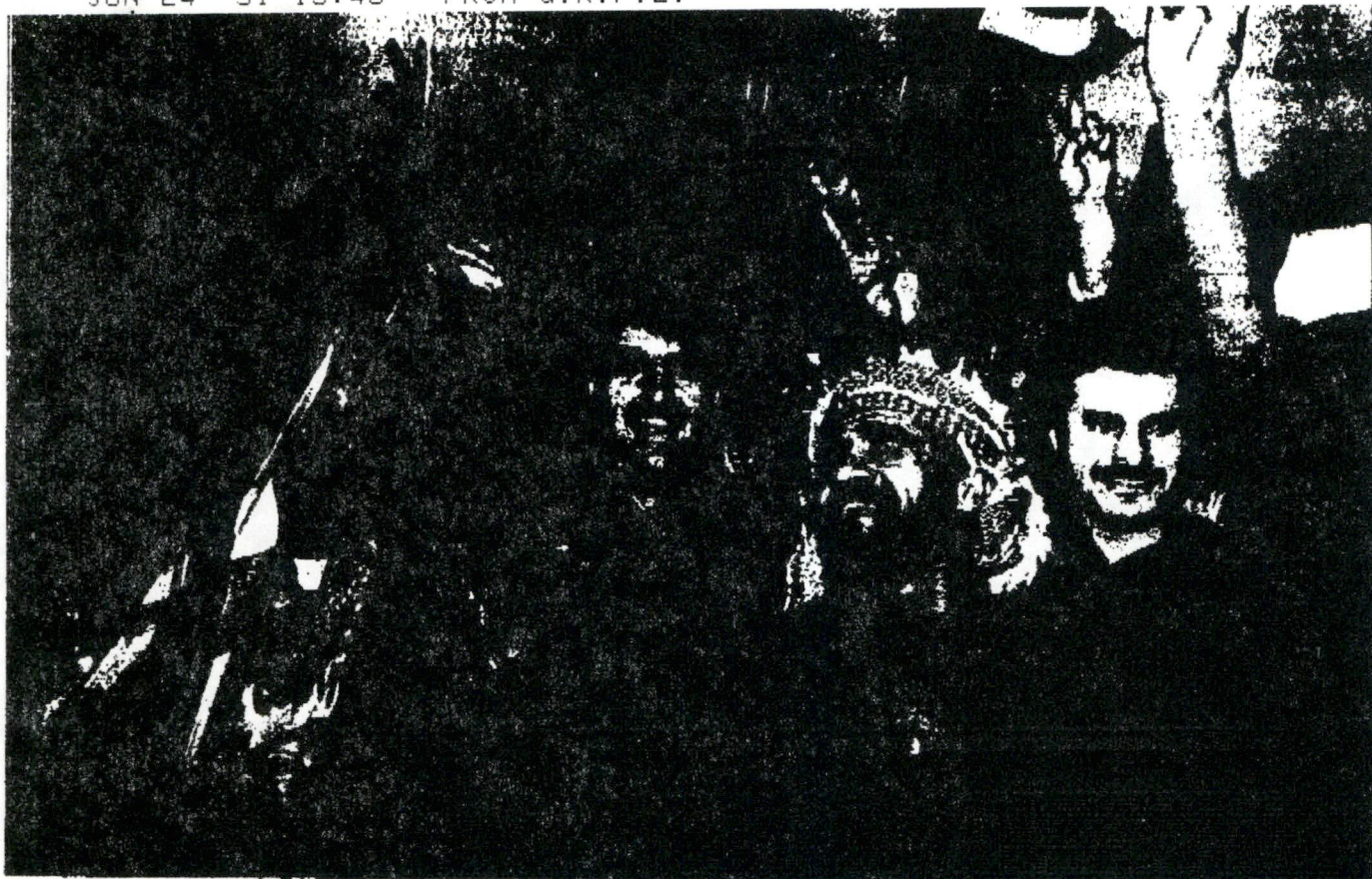
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A U.S. Special Forces soldier is mobbed by jubilant Kuwait City residents during the city's liberation. AP PHOTO

Kuwaitis here joyful yet nervous

By Kelley Root
The Grand Rapids Press

Nadiah Yacoub doesn't know if her house on the sea will be standing when she and her family returns to war-ravaged Kuwait.

But just learning if her loved ones are safe will be enough for Yacoub, 31, who has been staying with relatives in Holland since Iraqi troops seized control of her homeland.

"I tried today to telephone Kuwait, but they told me communications are not open," Yacoub said Wednesday night. "I will try every day because I want to know what's happening to my people there."

Yacoub and her husband, Basem, 36, are among several West Michigan residents with ties to Kuwait who were

cheered by the announcement of a ceasefire — but anxious about their country's condition and the fate of those left behind.

Aziz Tayfun, a former Kuwaiti resident staying with his in-laws in rural Ionia County, said watching television news footage of Kuwaitis celebrating in the streets was "like a dream."

"Everything they showed brings back memories," Tayfun said. "It's just extremely hard for me to describe. Even the highway leading to the Saudi border is the highway we used to take to go to the beach."

Yacoub said she is "excited, very pleased and happy" her country has been freed, but added she is worried about relatives there.

"We have not been able to talk to

them," she said. "There's been no communication since the occupation happened."

The Yacoub and their four children had planned only a month's vacation when they left the country in July to visit Yacoub's brother-in-law, a Zeeland physician. They have since rented their own house along Holland's Lakeshore Drive.

The Yacoub is not the only family to have a vacation turn into a more permanent arrangement.

Until Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, Tayfun, his wife, Angela, and their two children lived in an apartment near Kuwait University, where he taught civil engineering.

Angela and the children had left Ku-

see KUWAITIS, A4

INSIDE

- Peace at last: Kuwaitis rejoice. A5.
- What's next now that the fighting is over? A6.
- News from the battlefield. A7.
- Battle plans: The winning strategy. A8.
- Other stories on C3.



Victory doesn't end grief for three families

By Doug Guthrie, Mary Radigan and C.T. Revere
The Grand Rapids Press

While many savor victory in the Persian Gulf, the cost of freedom for Kuwait also can be measured by the casualties of U.S. military personnel.

It can be measured by the suffering of three local families.

"Not everybody is coming home. Not everybody will come home the same," said Donald Sanders of Kentwood, whose brother, 1st Sgt. Henry Sanders, died in an accidental death in the desert a week before the start of the ground war.

Henry Sanders, 41, will never be listed among the 79 U.S. soldiers

killed in action in the Persian Gulf War. Neither will Capt. Jonathan "Jack" Edwards, a 34-year-old Marine pilot from Grand Rapids killed when his helicopter crashed in a desert storm.

And the parents of Spec. Melissa Rathbun-Nealy, 20, agonize over the fate of their daughter, the only service woman missing and presumed captured by Iraq.

Donald Sanders, 32, said, "I think it's going to really hurt me bad when I start seeing the TV specials about all the soldiers coming home. My brother won't be part of it. I won't be able to watch that."

"There are a lot of families like

see GRIEF, A4



Group of captured Iraqi soldiers pause to pray in POW camp. AP PHOTO

Riegle 'gave appearance of being impropor'

"We knew they'd take good care of her, but she's grown and learned so much," said Layonne, who missed her daughter's third birthday last Monday. "At least we'll be together for Mother's Day."

Much of the homecoming was organized by Chief Warrant Officer Frank Gerke, who has operated the guard's family assistance office out of the armory since being recalled from retirement in Decem-

suffering from jet lag by then. It's a seven hour time change, and it takes a lot out of you."

The 180th and the National Guard's 1073rd Maintenance Co., of Greenville, are expected to leave Saudi Arabia within two weeks. The Traverse City-based Army Reserve 182nd Transportation Co. is expected to return in mid-June.

Meanwhile, the families of the members of Company A, 1st Bat-

whose parents are divorced.

Thousands of fliers bearing her picture have been circulated nationwide, with heavy concentrations in northern Lower Michigan and the Upper Peninsula.

Kleiber's mother, Nancy Ellis of Petoskey, in a prepared statement thanked the many people who have helped look for Heather.

Kleiber's body was found Saturday afternoon in a group of trees near a salmon weir on Medusa Creek, a small stream that flows into Lake Michigan at South Point. The site is about a half mile north of where McCleese's body was found.

It appeared as if the body had been covered with pine boughs. Police found undergarments on the body and a short distance away, Lasater said. A wrist watch which was still operating, was also found with the body, he said.

Jerry Fitzell, 56, a night watchman for a small firm, Tempo Tech Corp., which grows salmon fingerlings, found the body while walking near Medusa Creek.

The girl's body was scheduled to be released to her family today, Cohle said. Funeral arrangements are pending at Winchester Funeral Home in Charlevoix.

SUSPECT

CONTINUED FROM A1

half mile from where Wynkoop's other alleged victim was found a month ago.

"In the back of our minds, we expected this," said Anthony Kleiber Sr. the girl's grandfather. "We always expected foul play. Now we can go on with our lives."

It is believed Kleiber had been dead for several months, though initial autopsy results did not indicate how she died, said Kent County Forensic Pathologist Dr. Stephen Cohle, who helped identify Kleiber through dental records.

"It's probable she died in August," Cohle said, adding there were no bullet holes or stab wounds apparent on the body.

Charlevoix County Probate Judge Frederick Mulhauser, who since December has served as a one-man grand jury investigating Kleiber's disappearance, on Wednesday issued an indictment against Wynkoop based on Cohle's findings and statements received in the grand jury probe.

Wynkoop's attorney, Edwin Gregory of Charlevoix, could not be reached for comment.

Wynkoop already is charged with killing Katherine Elizabeth McCleese of Charlevoix. Her body was found April 5 in a shallow grave in woods between Fisherman's Island State Park and Medusa Cement Co. south of Charlevoix.

McCleese disappeared March 22 after attending an all-night party in Bay Shore north of Charlevoix, which was attended by more than 100 people. Wynkoop was linked to her disappearance based on items found in his vehicle, police have said.

McCleese was sexually assaulted and then strangled, said Sheriff George Lasater.

"He confessed, he told us where the body was and then he was arrested," Lasater said. "The body was found the next day."

Wynkoop was identified as a suspect in the Kleiber case shortly after he was charged with McCleese's death, said Lasater.

"They (Kleiber and Wynkoop) had been at a party together, and he was taking her to pick up her

The Grand Rapids Press

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ROMEN

C2 FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1991 THE GRAND RAPIDS PRESS

Blue Star flags of WWII to begin fluttering again to honor soldiers

BELDING

By Lori Hansen
The Grand Rapids Press

Blue Star flags — a World War II tradition used to identify families who have a member serving in the armed services — are being renewed for the Persian Gulf War.

The flag, a red border with a white center and blue star, was an idea generated during WWII, when a flag in a window indicated a fam-

ily member was serving in the war. "If they had two family members fighting over there, they would have two stars on their flag," said Denny Craycraft, post commander of the Belding VFW Post 4406.

"Operation Hometown" is being sponsored by the Belding post, along with the Ladies Auxiliary.

The flags — which measure about 6 inches by 11 inches — can be purchased for \$8, with \$3 from each sale going toward sending packages to area soldiers overseas. When a flag is purchased, the buy-

er can supply the name and address of an individual soldier, and a package containing necessary items will be sent.

The Pentagon has asked citizens to hold off sending care packages to keep supply lines free for vital war resources, but Craycraft said packages will not be ready for a month or more, at which time they hope the backlog will be eased.

About 125 have been sold, with about 175 flags available at VFW posts in Ionia, Greenville, Stanton, Sheridan, Belding and Grand Rap-



State cash with deficit

OTTAWA COUNTY

By Jon Brandt
The Grand Rapids Press

What was once a deficit proaching \$1.1 million has been cut to about \$150,000 — thank help from the state Department of Mental Health.

And, the debt could be eliminated with assistance from the Department of Social Services, officials say.

Ottawa County Human Services Director Larry Grinwis said Thursday that the department has

LEE

CONTINUED FROM C1

cause we wouldn't be sitting here if I had known that," he said. "... We didn't hit him, but sometimes I wish we had."

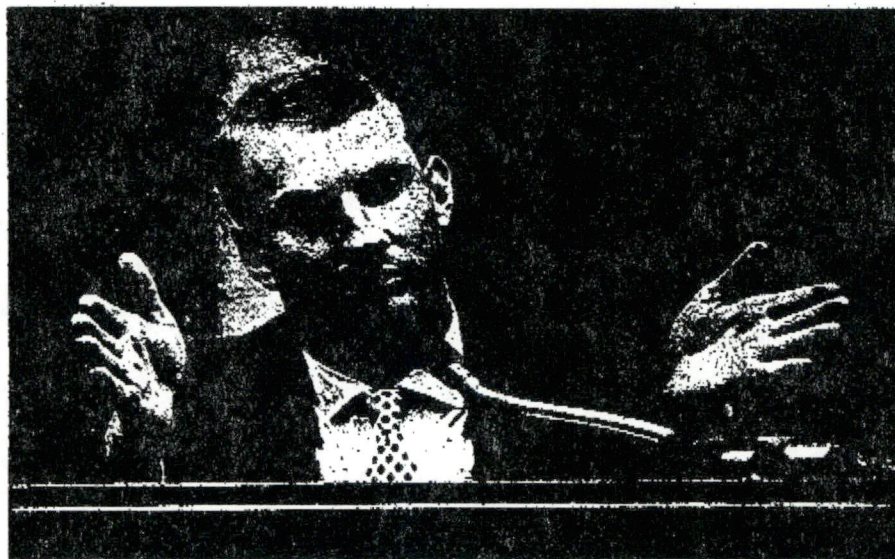
Vanderveen's body was found about 1 1/4 miles to the south near Regency Park Apartments, 2456 Normandy Drive SE, by a man walking his dog.

Three witnesses who lived in the apartments testified Thursday they saw a black car in the parking lot the morning Vanderveen was killed. Her body was behind a snow bank in the far corner of the lot.

Ben Tubergen had gone outside to warm his wife's car up and dust the snow off when he noticed a black car stuck in the snow, spinning its wheels.

"I started walking in that direction intending to give it a push but the car freed itself," Tubergen testified.

The car moved to a spot alongside the snow bank where Vanderveen's body was found later in the day, he said.



Jack Vos recalls seeing a small blonde girl in the back of the car that nearly struck his father's auto.

Job Corps student, 21, faces assault charge

The Grand Rapids Press

A 21-year-old Job Corps student was charged with armed robbery and assault with intent to murder Thursday in connection with the beating of a Chicken Coop restaurant employee.

Kevin Marvell Mallett, a Milwaukee native, has lived at the Job Corps Center at 110 Hall St. SE for about eight months, said Lt. Dale

Winters, Grand Rapids police spokesman.

Mallett was arrested at the center Wednesday night and is being held in the Kent County Jail on a \$100,000 bond.

The Job Corps program, which offers vocational training in such areas as carpentry, auto repair and welding, houses about 340 young people from a six-state area.

Its goal is to prepare disadvan-

tagged youths for full-time employment.

John Flenoy, 39, a counter worker at the Chicken Coop, 1156 S. Division Ave., was taken to Saint Mary's Hospital Tuesday night after Mallett allegedly beat him with a section of 2-by-4 during the robbery, police said.

Flenoy, who was hit several times in the head during the attack, was in fair condition at the hospital

Thursday.

Tuesday was the second night in a row Flenoy had been robbed. The incidents apparently were not related, and police continue to seek a suspect in the first robbery.

Police said Mallett entered the restaurant about 10 p.m. Tuesday and told Flenoy he had a .357 Magnum handgun in his waistband. Police said the suspect fled after taking money from the cash register.

BLUEPRINT

CONTINUED FROM C1

crime, drugs, poverty and homelessness, and little was heard of accomplishments of the black middle class, Gibson added. Yet 35 percent of black families earn more than \$30,000, 10 percent earn more than \$50,000 and there are 2.2 million black college graduates, he said.

"Here's a group of people who are poor, who are homeless, who pay taxes," he said. "They're saying, 'We're here. We want to make a greater contribution.'"

"The black middle class is desperately trying to be part of the mainstream," Gibson said. "We want to participate in the community."

When Gibson and Meijer Inc. triarch Fred Meijer started Project Blueprint, they found a reservoir of talented people who wanted to come more involved, but didn't know how, Gibson said.

Agencies also were receptive to the idea, he added. Many agencies didn't have adequate representation of minorities on their boards, but didn't know how to find qualified minority members. New members usually were recruited by existing members who most likely would bring in white people, he said.

"Project Blueprint has solved that problem," Gibson said. "It's a roster of individuals who have

Many medics continue to recap used needles

Grand Rapids Press News Service

ANN ARBOR — Despite the risk of acquiring AIDS through a needle stick accident, many doctors and nurses continue the unsafe practice of recapping needles after use, says a University of Michigan study.

Recapping continues, notes the U-M study, even though the federal Centers for Disease Control declared the practice unsafe in 1987.

A needle used in treating a patient with AIDS could be laden with virus particles, and the virus could be transmitted to a health care worker who was pricked while trying to put a cap over the used needle. Hepatitis

nurses at four large Michigan hospitals, 30 percent of respondents agreed at least somewhat with the statement, "I would recap a needle if I knew the patient had AIDS."

"They just don't seem to perceive recapping as risky behavior," said Marshall H. Becker, professor at the U-M School of Public Health, who conducted the study along with Nancy K. Janz, assistant researcher.

Physicians, the study found, were more likely to recap than nurses.

In their study at four Michigan hospitals, the U-M researchers also conducted unannounced counts of needles in disposal boxes placed in sur-

Child-care worker sentenced in sex case

The Grand Rapids Press

A child-care worker accused of sexually assaulting teen-age boys was sentenced Thursday to 1 1/2 to 10 years in prison.

Danny G. Vincent, 36, of Coopersville, pleaded guilty in November to assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct. He was sentenced by Kent Circuit Judge David Soet.

A former child-care worker at Bethany Christian Services, he originally was charged with sexually assaulting four teen-age boys at the residential program, 901 Eastern Ave. NE. The alleged victims ranged in age from 13 to 16, according to court records.

In exchange for Vincent's plea

first-degree criminal sexual conduct, punishable by up to life in prison, and three counts of second-degree criminal sexual conduct, 15-year felonies.

Vincent began work at Bethany on June 14, 1989, and left Sept. 3, 1989, because the job was temporary. Bethany officials have said.

Authorities were tipped off on Sept. 6, 1989, after a boy at the home, not an alleged victim, told an employee about the allegations.

Vincent turned himself in to police in October.

A child-welfare agency operated with donations from the Reformed Church in America and the Christian Reformed Church in North America. Bethany has provided temporary housing for children

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33

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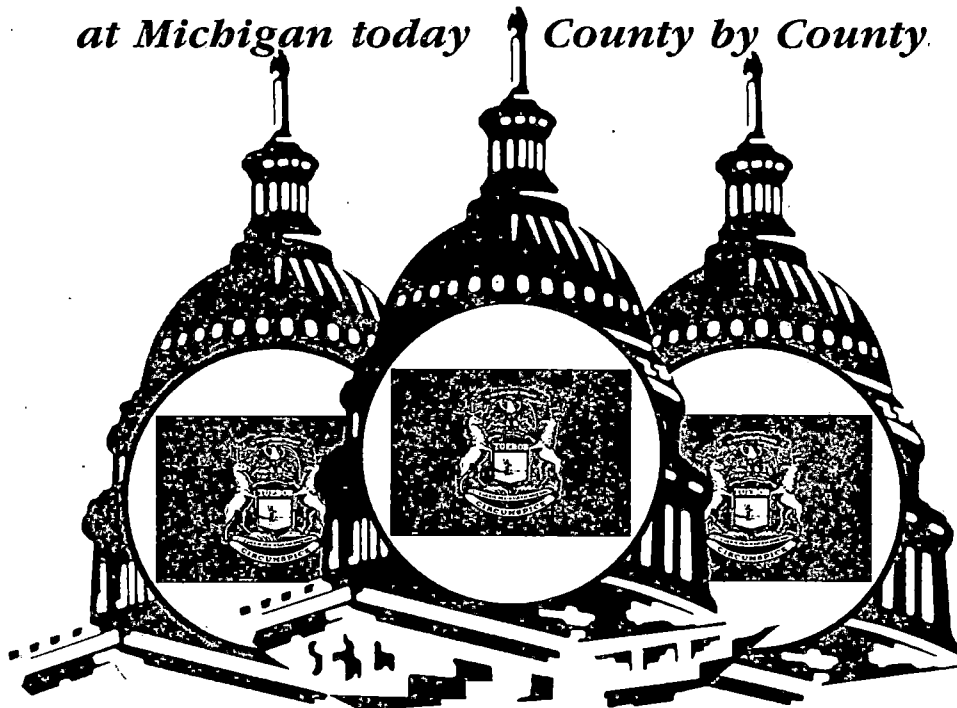
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More Than An Almanac

MICHIGAN FACTS

*A Comprehensive look
at Michigan today County by County.*



Flying the Colors

by
JOHN CLEMENTS

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DALLAS, TEXAS

hiking, swimming, boating and fishing. **SCENIC DRIVES** Woodlands, rivers and lakes make up the scenic beauty of this county. Beginning at South Boardman, follow U.S. 131 north along the edge of the Pere Marquette State Forest. Take State Route 72 east, traveling several miles before entering another section of the state forest. Go north on Bear Lake Road, passing Cub Lake, Bear Lake and some smaller lakes. Turning onto Manistee Lake Road (County Road 612), heading east will allow the sightseer to continue driving on paved roadway. Go north on Blue Lake Road for a tour of several lakes. Head west on Starvation Lake Road and south on Darragh Road (County Road 571). Continuing south, this road becomes County Road 612. One may either follow the county road when it makes a sharp turn to the west or continue straight on Sigma Road. If using the latter route, next take State Highway 72 west. Heading west on either County Road 612 or State Highway 72 leads to U.S. 131. Take this road south to return to the starting point. **BOATING/FISHING** Lakes/reservoirs (acreage): Abbot, Antrim Pond, Bass, Bear (317), Beeds, Big Blue (114), Big Twin (215), Bloom, Blue, Butler, Cranberry (13), Crawford, Cub (55), Darby, Deadman's, Eagle, East (91), Fife, Fine, Grass, Guernsey (31), Haynes, Indian (69), Ingersoll, Island, Johnson, Jones, Kettle, Kniss, Little Blue, Little Company, Little Log, Little Twin, Little Wheeler, Log, Long, Lost, Manistee, McNeil's Pond, Middle Black, Milk, Mud, North Blue, North Selkirk, Oxbow, Palmer, Papoose, Perch, Peter's, Pickerel (100), Placid, Price, Poplar, Post, Priest's, Rainbow, Selkirk, Sickie, Skegemog, Smith, South Black, South Crooked, Southwell's, Squaw, Starvation (134), Timber, Torch, Twentyeight, Twinlakes, Upper Black, Wheeler, Woodard. Major rivers: Boardman, Manistee, Rapid, Torch. Primary streams/creeks: Albright, Barker, Big Cannon, Black, Crofton, Failing, Little Cannon, Little Devil, Maple, Nelson, Pierson, Willow. **HUNTING** Small game season for ruffed grouse runs from mid-September to mid-November and from the beginning of December to the beginning of January, for ring-necked, male pheasant from late October to mid-November, for cottontail rabbit and varying hare from mid-September to the end of March, for gray and fox squirrel from mid-September to the beginning of January, for woodcock from mid-September to mid-November, and for opossum, porcupines, weasel, red squirrel, skunk, starlings, feral pigeons, English sparrows, ground squirrel, woodchuck and coot year-round. Waterfowl season for ducks, mergansers, coots and gallinules runs from early October to early November, for geese and Canada geese from early October to mid-November and from late November to early December, and for rails and common snipe from mid-September to mid-November. Big game hunting for bear with dogs runs for a week in late September and without dogs for a week in early October in much of the county. Deer hunting season with firearms, including centerfire rifles, runs from mid-November to the end of November for deer with antlers measuring at least three inches. Deer hunting season with muzzleloaders runs from early December to mid-December for deer with antlers measuring at least three inches. Deer hunting season with bow and arrow runs from the beginning of October to mid-November and from the beginning of December to the beginning of January. Antlerless deer may be taken by archers and holders of general or private land bonus licenses. Wild turkey hunting season runs from late April to late May. Furbearer season for bobcat runs from

the beginning of January to the beginning of February, for gray and red fox from mid-October to the beginning of March for residents and from mid-November to the beginning of March for non-residents, for raccoon from the beginning of October to the end of January for residents and from mid-November to the end of January for non-residents, and for coyote from mid-October to the beginning of March for residents and from mid-November to the beginning of March for non-residents. **MUSEUMS** Kalkaska: Kalkaska County Museum. **SPECIAL EVENTS** January: Cross-Country Day, Learn to Ski Free (countywide). April: National Trout Festival (Kalkaska). May: Michigan Week (countywide). June: Free Fishing Weekend, Log Cabin Day (countywide). August: Kalkaska County Fair (Kalkaska).

COMMUNITIES

COUNTY SEAT Kalkaska, P.O. Box 780 49646; County Clerk's Office (616) 358-3300. **INCORPORATED COMMUNITIES** (July 1, 1988, estimated population) and ZIP Code: Kalkaska (1,920) 49646. **TOWNSHIPS** (and July 1, 1988, estimated population) Bear Lake (430), Blue Lake (310), Boardman (1,030), Clearwater (1,920), Cold Springs (900), Excelsior (590), Garfield (510), Kalkaska (4,210), Oliver (280), Orange (880), Rapid River (640), Springfield (880). **UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES** and ZIP Code: Angling, Barker Creek 49690, Cotton, Crofton 49680, Darragh 49646, Deibert, Fletcher, Giddings, Houseman, Kerns Corner 49646, Leetsville 49659, Lodi 49646, O'neil 49646, Rapid City 49676, Sharon, Sigma, Smithville, South Boardman 49680, Spencer 49646, Taffeltown, Torch River, Westwood 49659. **FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL INFORMATION** Greater Kalkaska Area Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 291, Kalkaska, 49646, (616) 258-9103.

KENT (W20)

County Location Chart p. 58

THE LAND

The county is located in the west-central part of the Lower Peninsula, traversed by Interstates 96 and 196, and U.S. 131. The county contains 862 square miles and is the 16th largest in the state in size. Elevation ranges from about 590 feet to more than 1,060 feet. Approximately 37% of the land is in farms, and less than 1% is owned by the federal government. The county is located within the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Drift Plain major land resource area. The current surface features are, for the most part, the result of glacial action. The landscape is an undulating plain in which valleys have been cut. Glacial meltwater streams deposited outwash materials in the valleys. These streams were much larger than the rivers and streams in some of the valleys today. The county contains three major physiographic regions. The first consists of a number of outwash plains and lake plains in nearly level valleys having rather definite boundaries. The glacial drift is typically thinnest in these areas. In fact, the bedrock is within a few feet of the surface along the lower reaches of Buster and Plaster creeks, near Wyoming and Grandville. The second physiographic region occurs as hilly morainic belts rising from the nearly level valleys and bordering the county's several rivers and tributaries. These belts are characterized by ridges with smooth or rounded slopes,

COUNTIES

KENT (continued)

hummocks (low, rounded hills) and sharp, steep knobs. The third region is composed of a number of gently sloping-to-rolling till plains that are generally higher than the hilly morainic belts and outwash valley plains. Most of the county's best farmland is in one of these till plains. The county's highest point, Fisks's Knob, rises to more than 1,060 feet above sea level. The Grand River has an elevation of 617 feet where it enters the county and 592 feet where it leaves the county. The county has about 187 lakes and five major rivers. The Grand, Rogue, Flat, Thornapple and Coldwater rivers all pass through the county. In addition, the county contains some artificial lakes, many streams, creeks, wetlands and ponds. Bodies of water more than 40 acres in size total about 6,975 acres. Oak and hickory are the main types of woodlands, followed by maple and birch, and white, red and jack pine. The county's bedrock consists of the edges of the bowl-like formations that fill the Michigan Basin. The oldest rock is Marshall Sandstone, which underlies all of the county and is the uppermost bedrock in the southwestern part. Overlapping the Marshall Sandstone in the central and southeastern parts of the county is the Michigan Formation. This formation is primarily limestone, gypsum and dolomite interbedded with shale and sandstone. To the northeast, these rocks are progressively overlapped by Bayport Limestone, Parma Sandstone and finally by the coal-bearing Saginaw Formation in the most northeasterly part of the county. Overlying these rock formations is a mass of glacial drift. These drift deposits range from less than 10 feet to several hundred feet thick within the county. The drift ranges from coarse gravel to fine lake clay. The drift is the material from which many of the county's soils are formed. Well-drained loamy and sandy soils are dominant in much of the county, although some poor-draining soils are in the county's south-central area. **TIME ZONE** Eastern Standard Time, changing to Eastern Daylight Time from the first Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October. **CLIMATE** The county lies within the state's South West Lower climatological region with a quasi-marine climate having a gradual arrival of summer and winter. The average annual temperature is 48°F. Temperatures in January range from an average low of 15°F to an average high of 29°F and in July from an average low of 60°F to an average high of 83°F. Annual precipitation averages 34 inches, with an average relative humidity of 81% at 7 AM and 68% at 7 PM. Annual snowfall averages 51 inches. The growing season averages 148 days, with the last freeze usually occurring in late April and the first usually occurring in late September. During the year, the sun shines an average of 50% of the daylight hours. Prevailing winds are from the northwest during winter and from the southwest during summer.

THE PEOPLE

The 1988 estimated population was 484,626, an increase from 1980. The population increased 8% between 1970 and 1980, following an increase of 13% between 1960 and 1970. Between 1970 and 1980, the urban population grew by 6% while the rural population grew by 18%. In 1980, 30% of the population was under age 18 and 10% was over age 64. Between 1970 and 1980, the group with the greatest percentage increase was ages 25-29, and the group with the greatest percentage decrease

was ages 5-9. The 1980 census reported the population as 91% White, 7% Black, less than 1% American Indian/Alaskan Native and 1% Asian/Pacific Islander, with 2% of Spanish origin. The three largest single-ancestry groups reported were Dutch (16%), German (7%) and English (6%). **REGISTERED VOTERS** As of November 1988, the county had 318,992 registered voters, or 5.4% of the state total. For the 1988 general election, a 64.8% voter turnout was recorded, compared to a 42.3% turnout in 1986. In the 1988 general election, 131,910 voted Republican, 73,467 voted Democrat and 921 voted Libertarian. A total of 206,842 votes were cast.

THE ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE Corn, forage, fruit, and cattle and calf area. In 1987, farms occupied 37% of the land area, with 80% of the farmland under cultivation. In the state, the county ranked fifth in agricultural receipts, 61% of which was derived from crops. Primary crops: forages (hay, silage and green chop), wheat, oats and corn for grain or silage. Primary vegetables: cucumbers for pickles. Primary fruits/nuts: dwarf or standard apples, and tart or sweet cherries. Primary livestock and products: cattle and calves. Special crops: sweet corn, soybeans and dry beans. Current conservation concerns include prevention of soil and water erosion, and the promotion of quality woodland management. **BUSINESS/INDUSTRY** In 1987, the number of business establishments totaled 12,261. Retail sales during 1987, ranking fourth in the state, increased 56.7% from 1982. In 1989, approximately 5% of the wage and salary labor force employed in Kent and Ottawa counties worked in construction; 29% in manufacturing; 4% in transportation and utilities; 7% in wholesale trade; 19% in retail trade; 5% in finance, insurance and real estate; 21% in services; and 9% in state and local government. In 1980, about 5% of the employed county residents were self-employed and 5% were employed in other counties. The businesses and industries with the most employment were special trade contractors, department stores, restaurants, business services, hospitals, educational services and membership organizations; the wholesale trade of motor vehicles and automotive equipment, industrial machinery and equipment, and general line groceries; and the manufacture of metal office furniture, automotive stampings and machinery (except electrical). Non-farm personal income in 1987 totaled \$7,428,690,000. In December 1980, there were 37,251 retired workers who received an average monthly Social Security payment of \$366. **FINANCE** On June 30, 1988, the county had 18 commercial banks and 142 branches with total deposits of \$4,189,082,000. On September 30, 1989, the county had one savings and loan association with total assets of \$84,941,000, and seven savings and loan bank branches. The county also had one federal savings bank with total assets of \$413,590,350, and 15 federal savings bank branches. In December 1989, there were 53 credit unions with total assets of \$595,303,085. **CONSTRUCTION/HOUSING** The median value of homes occupied by owners in 1980 was \$38,900. In 1989, reported permits were issued for 2,971 new, privately owned housing units, a decrease of 586 from 1988. Of these units, 2,143 were single-family dwellings. Between 1970 and 1980, the number of housing units increased 25%. In 1980, approximately 33% of all housing units in the county were air-conditioned, and 88% were heated by gas, 2% by electricity and 9% by fuel oil or kerosene. Permits were issued

for 56 new, privately owned housing units in Grandville in 1989, a decrease from 127 in 1988, with all of the units single-family dwellings; permits were issued for 213 new, privately owned housing units in Kentwood in 1989, a decrease from 664 in 1988, with 205 of the units single-family dwellings; permits were issued for 27 new, privately owned housing units in Oakfield township in 1989, an increase from 12 in 1988, with 25 of the units single-family dwellings; permits were issued for nine new, privately owned housing units in Sparta village in 1989, a decrease from 83 in 1988, with seven of the units single-family dwellings and permits were issued for 21 new, privately owned housing units in Tyrone township in 1989, an increase from 10 in 1988, with all of the units single-family dwellings. **NATURAL RESOURCES** Gypsum, construction sand and gravel. The county had 461 oil wells, with 1986 crude oil production of 2,323 barrels. Commercial forestland totaled 122,600 acres in 1980, including 312,539,000 board feet of sawtimber. The county had four mills for wood products. Production in 1984 totaled 474 cords of pulpwood, 4,340,000 board feet of saw logs and 200,000 board feet of veneer logs. **TOURISM** Travel expenditures of \$415,638,000 in 1986, an increase of 59% from 1983, generated 9,147 jobs and \$82,030,000 in payroll. In 1990, there were 20 lodging places. Of those, 14 had facilities for large gatherings. **ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES** The county is wet. The county restricts the Sunday sale of alcoholic beverages for off-premise consumption. Locations that restrict the Sunday sale of alcoholic beverages, including wine and beer, are the village of Caledonia and city of Wyoming. **FEDERAL EXPENDITURES** The federal government had direct expenditures or obligations of \$1,144,046,000 in the county during fiscal year 1989, including \$200,991,000 by the U.S. Department of Defense. The federal government provided \$138,841,000 in grant awards, paid \$105,078,000 in salaries and wages, made direct payments to individuals totaling \$695,803,000 (including \$519,683,000 in retirement and disability payments), awarded \$191,523,000 in procurement contracts and spent \$12,800,000 in other expenditures or obligations. The federal government also provided \$3,254,000 in direct loans and \$243,065,000 in guaranteed loans and insurance.

COMMUNICATION

Newspapers: Daily—The Grand Rapids Press, avg. eve. circ. 141,424, avg. Sun. circ. 184,491. Weekly—South Advance (Byron Center/Kent), Cadence Newspaper (East Grand Rapids/Kent), Advance Suburban Life (East Grand Rapids/Kent) Northfield Advance (Grand Rapids), Central Advance (Grand Rapids), Kentwood Advance, Lowell Ledger, The Rockford Squire, North Kent Advance (Sparta/Rockford), Walker/Westside Advance (Walker/Grand Rapids), Wyoming Advance. Radio: WCSG-FM, WCUZ-AM, WCUZ-FM, WEHB-FM, WFUR-AM, WFUR-FM, WGNR-FM, WJFM-FM, WLAV-AM, WLAV-FM, WKTH-AM, WGRD-FM, WLHT-FM, WMAX-AM, WOOD-AM, WOOD-FM, WVGR-FM (Grand Rapids), WKWM-AM (Kentwood), WJPW-AM (Rockford), WYCE-FM, WYGR-AM (Wyoming). Television: WGvu-CH. 35, WOTV-CH. 8, WXMI-CH. 17, WZZM-CH.13 (Grand Rapids). Cable television is available. Local telephone service is provided by Michigan Bell Telephone.

TRANSPORTATION

Total public road mileage: 3,198. Interstate mileage: 48. State

highway mileage: 222. County road mileage: 1,845. Municipal road mileage: 1,131. In fiscal 1989, the county had 450,225 registered vehicles. In 1989, it had 23,850 reported traffic accidents, including 76 fatalities. Mass urban transit: one bus system with scheduled routes. Rural/small urban transit: one system served the county in 1989. Intercity bus service: three carriers serve the county. Motor freight: 189 carriers are based in the county. Passenger rail: Amtrak serves Grand Rapids. Rail freight: Central Michigan Railway, Conrail, CSX Transportation and Mid-Michigan Railroad. The county belongs to the West Michigan Regional Planning Commission, which handled 40,484 tons of rail freight in 1986. Aircraft: 511 registered in the county. Somerville Airport at Ada has a 3,050-foot unpaved runway. Food and lodging are available. Kent County International Airport at Grand Rapids has three runways. Aircraft repair, fuel, taxi, car rental, food and lodging are available. Wilderness Airpark at Kent City has a 2,615-foot unpaved runway. Lowell City Airport has three runways. Aircraft repair, fuel, courtesy car, taxi, food and lodging are available. Sparta Airport has a 3,215-foot lighted, paved runway. Aircraft repair, fuel, taxi, car rental, food and lodging are available.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

PUBLIC EDUCATION The county had 19 school districts, with 121 elementary, 17 middle, seven junior high, five junior-senior high and 27 senior high schools. Also in the county were 18 special education and vocational schools. There were 89,035 students enrolled in the county's public schools in 1989-90, including 8,432 in kindergarten and 704 in preschool programs. The county had 4,412 classroom teachers. In 1987-88, average general fund expenditures per pupil were \$3,996, and the average annual teacher salary was \$32,400. Of the 4,367 high school graduates in 1990, a total of 2,534 planned to attend college. In 1988-89, approximately 81% of the students were White, 13% Black, 2% Asian/Pacific Islander and less than 1% American Indian/Alaskan Native, with 4% of Hispanic origin. High School Sports Championships, 1988-89: Class B Girls' Basketball—South Christian, Grand Rapids. Class A Boys' Golf—Grandville. Class C Boys' Golf—Comstock Park. Class Lower Peninsula Open Girls' Gymnastics—Rockford. Class A Boys' Swimming—East Kentwood, Kentwood. Class B-C-D Girls' Swimming—East Grand Rapids, Grand Rapids. Class B Boys' Track—Northview, Grand Rapids. **NON-PUBLIC EDUCATION** In 1989-90, the county had 11,905 students enrolled in 43 elementary schools, 2,259 students enrolled in six K-9 schools, 573 students enrolled in seven K-12 schools, 193 students enrolled in one junior high school, 216 students enrolled in one junior-senior high school, 3,657 students enrolled in seven high schools and 75 students enrolled in one other school. **HIGHER EDUCATION** Aquinas College is located in Grand Rapids. Established in 1922, it is an independent institution affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church. In fall 1988, enrollment was 2,535, with in-state undergraduate tuition per school year of \$7,494. The highest degree offered is master's. Calvin College is located in Grand Rapids. Established in 1876, it is an independent institution affiliated with the Christian Reformed Church. In fall 1988, enrollment was 4,448, with in-state undergraduate tuition per school year of \$6,790. The highest degree offered is master's. Calvin Theological Seminary is located in Grand Rapids.

COUNTIES

KENT (continued)

Established in 1876, it is an independent institution affiliated with the Christian Reformed Church. In fall 1988, enrollment was 238, with in-state tuition per school year of \$3,240. The highest degree offered is master's. Davenport College of Business is located in Grand Rapids. It is an independent, non-profit institution. In fall 1988, enrollment was 5,339, with in-state undergraduate tuition per school year of \$6,426. The highest degree offered is bachelor's. Grace Bible College is located in Grand Rapids. Established in 1945, it is an independent, non-profit institution. In fall 1988, enrollment was 131, with in-state undergraduate tuition per school year of \$3,330. The highest degree offered is bachelor's. Grand Rapids Baptist College and Seminary is located in Grand Rapids. Established in 1941, it is an independent institution affiliated with the Baptist Church. In fall 1988, enrollment was 929, with in-state undergraduate tuition per school year of \$4,846. The highest degree offered is master's. Grand Rapids Junior College is located in Grand Rapids. Established in 1914, it is a local institution. In fall 1988, enrollment was 10,634, with in-state undergraduate tuition per school year of \$1,730. The highest degree offered is associate's. Jordan College is located in Cedar Springs. Established in 1967, it is an independent, non-profit institution. In fall 1988, enrollment was 2,271, with in-state undergraduate tuition per school year of \$4,240. The highest degree offered is bachelor's. Jordan College-Grand Rapids Branch is located in Grand Rapids. It is an independent institution. In fall 1988, enrollment was 449, with in-state undergraduate tuition per school year of \$4,240. The highest degree offered is associate's. Kendall College of Art and Design is located in Grand Rapids. Established in 1928, it is an independent, non-profit institution. In fall of 1988, enrollment was 744, with in-state undergraduate tuition per school year of \$7,905. The highest degree offered is bachelor's. Reformed Bible College is located in Grand Rapids. Established in 1939, it is an independent, non-profit institution. In fall 1988, enrollment was 188, with in-state undergraduate tuition per school year of \$4,320. The highest degree offered is bachelor's. **VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL INSTITUTES** Byron Center: Palma Aviation, Inc. Grand Rapids: American Travel Schools, Inc., Bartenders School of America, Blodgett Memorial Medical Center Medical Technology Program, Chic Schools, Inc., Grand Rapids Educational Center, Inc., Grand Rapids School of Bible and Music, ITT Technical Institute-Grand Rapids, Jordan College-Grand Rapids Campus, Michigan School of Modeling, Moormans Travel School, Northern Air School of Aeronautics, Pearson-Cook Company, Inc. Realty System, T.A.T. The Travel Agent Training School, Travel Careers Institute of Michigan, Unique School of Modeling, U.S. Brokers Institute, Westwood Educational, Inc. Grandville: Theological School of the Protestant Reformation. Sparta: Sparta Aviation Service, Inc. Wyoming: N.E.C.-N.I.T. Campus-Wyoming, Westbrook Beauty College Inc. **PUBLIC LIBRARIES** Cedar Springs Public Library: 19,257 volumes. Grand Rapids Public Library: 1,884,484 volumes, five branches/outlets. Kent County Library System (Grand Rapids): 579,520 volumes, 17 branches/outlets. Sparta Carnegie Township Library: 40,659 volumes. **CHILD CARE** As of 1990, the county had 177 child care facilities with a total licensed capacity of 7,262. **HEALTH CARE** There

were 1,021 physicians and 345 dentists in 1990. The county had five hospitals with a combined capacity of 2,001 beds. Of these hospitals, two had long-term care units, five had mental health services and one had home health services. Specialized hospitals included a hospital for diseases of the colon and rectum with 105 beds, a rehabilitation hospital with 80 beds and two psychiatric hospitals with a combined capacity of 326 beds. Mental health facilities: seven with a combined capacity of 42 beds. Substance abuse treatment programs: 36. Ambulance services: 11. The county had two adult day care centers. There were 25 licensed nursing homes with a combined capacity of 2,769 skilled and intermediate care beds. **CHURCHES** In 1980, there were 346 churches/synagogues with an estimated combined membership of 93,900 and 219,727 adherents. The largest denominations were Catholic, Christian Reformed and Reformed Church in America. **SOCIAL SERVICES** A total of \$17,241,479 in food stamps in fiscal 1989 was distributed to an average of 29,970 persons each month. Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) payments totaled \$40,429,050 in fiscal 1989, with an average of 22,398 persons receiving ADC each month. In addition, Medicaid payments totaled \$78,201,931 in fiscal 1989, with an average of 20,199 recipients each month. **FIRE PROTECTION** As of 1990, the county had five fully paid, 21 partly paid and four volunteer fire departments. **LAW ENFORCEMENT** In 1989, the county sheriff had 126 commissioned officers, and 11 police departments had a combined force of 468. Two state police posts had a combined total of 51 officers. **CRIME** A total of 3,031 violent crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault), 25,297 non-violent crimes (burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft) and 164 cases of arson were reported in 1989. **COURTS** The county had one Circuit Court and six judges, and five District Courts and 11 judges as of December 1988. In the Circuit Court, a total of 6,056 cases were pending on January 1, 1988, with 10,120 new cases filed and 10,289 cases disposed of during the year, leaving 6,177 cases pending on December 31, 1988. There were 4,963 criminal cases on the docket (326 capital and 4,637 non-capital cases) and 1,435 cases left pending. In the District Courts, 19,003 cases were pending on January 1, 1988, with 149,559 new cases filed and 143,561 cases disposed of during the year, leaving 25,001 cases pending on December 31, 1988. There were 20,313 criminal cases on the docket (4,710 felony and 15,603 misdemeanor cases) and 3,636 cases left pending. **JAILS** One county facility had a capacity of 739 as of March 29, 1990, and an inmate population of 589 as of October 16, 1989. **ATTORNEYS AT LAW** In February 1990, the county had 1,507 attorneys who were members of the state bar association. **UTILITIES** Of the permanent residences, 79% were connected to a public or privately owned water system and 79% were connected to a public sewer system in 1980. Natural gas is distributed in the county by Consumers Power Co. and Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. In January 1990, a typical residential gas bill for 100 therms was \$48.89, down from \$51.15 in January 1989. Electricity is distributed by Consumers Power Co., Lowell Light and Power Plant, and O&A Electric Co-op and is generated primarily by coal and uranium. On January 1, 1990, a typical residential electric bill for 1,000 kwh was \$73.37. **TAXES** In 1987, the county had 54 units with property taxing authority: 13 municipalities, 21 townships, 19 school districts and the county.

RECREATION/ENTERTAINMENT

PROFESSIONAL SPORTS Grand Rapids: men's basketball—Eastern Division, American Conference, Continental Basketball Association, Grand Rapids Hoops, Welsh Auditorium with a capacity of 3,651. **NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES** Ada Vicinity: Ada Covered Bridge. East Grand Rapids: John W. Blodgett Estate. Grand Rapids: Aldrich Building, Fine Arts Building, First (Park) Congregational Church, Goodspeed Brothers Building, Heartside Historic District, Heritage Hill Historic District, Ladies' Literary Club, Ledyard Block Historic District, Loraine Building, Michigan Trust Company Building, Augustus Paddock House, Abram W. Pike House, St. Cecilia Society Building, Sixth Street Bridge, Third Reformed Church, Turner House, U.S. Post Office, Villa Maria. Grand Rapids Vicinity: Norton Mound Group, Rood Building. Lowell: Graham House. Lowell Vicinity: Fallasburg Covered Bridge. **BOATING/FISHING** Lakes/reservoirs (acreage): Angel, Bailey, Banks, Bass (184), Baumhoff, Bella Vista, Big Crooked, Big Pine Island (223), Blodgett, Blue, Bostwick, Bowen, Braden, Brown, Buck, Byrne, Camp (154), Campau (190), Campbell (60), Carlson, Chain, Chapin, Chase, Church, Clarke, Clear (8), Cobb, Cowan, Cranberry, Crawford, Dean, Deer, Downs, Duck, Duitelmans, East, Echo, Emerald, Flat Iron, Freska, Friant, Frisk, Gavin, Giddings, Half Mile, Hanna, Hart, Harvard, Helena, High, Hopkins, Horseshoe, Hull, Indian Lakes, John Ball, Kettle, Ke-Wac-A-Wan, Krafts, Lally, Lamberton, Laraway, Lewis, Lime (36), Lincoln (411), Little Brower, Little Muskrat, Little Myers, Little Pine Island, Little Wabasis, Logan, Low, Lower, Maston, McCarthy, McClean, McEwen, McGee, McVean, Mead, Mid, Middle, Mirror, Morgan, Morse, Mud, Murray (320), Muskellunge, Muskrat, Myers, No Ko Mos, Olin, Orissa, Perch, Pine, Pine Island, Pratt (160), Quiggle, Ratigan, Reeds, Rexford, Riley, Ross, Round, Sand, Sand Bottom, Saul, Scalley, Scram, Shadow, Silver, Slayton, Smith, Soft Water, Spring (15), Squaw, Steel, Stocking, Stoners, Tamarack, Tek E Nink, Thames, Tooley, Tower, Truax, Twin, Upper, Wabasis (448), Waldon, Wallace, Ware, Wegal, West, Whit, Whitten, Wilson, Wolf, Wood, Woodbeck, Zeigenfuss. Major rivers: Cedar, Coldwater, Flat, Grand, River Rouge, Thornapple. Primary streams/creeks: Apost, Armstrong, Ball, Barkley, Bear, Bear Swamp, Beaver Dam, Becker, Black, Brandywine, Buck, Butternut, Cedar, Clark and Bunker, Coldwater, Coopers, Dicke, Dorr Byron Drain, Duck, Duke, Flat, Forest, Frost, Honey, Indian Mill, Intercounty, Mill, Nash, Plaster, Post, Pratt, Rouge, Rum, Scott, Seely, Sharp's, Stegman, Thompson, Tyler, Wabasis, Wadde, Walter. **HUNTING** Small game season for ruffed grouse runs from mid-September to mid-November and from the beginning of December to the beginning of January, for ring-necked, male pheasant from late October to mid-November, for cottontail rabbit and varying hare from mid-September to the end of March, for gray and fox squirrel from mid-September to the beginning of January, for woodcock from mid-September to mid-November, and for opossum, porcupines, weasel, red squirrel, skunk, starlings, feral pigeons, English sparrows, ground squirrel, woodchuck and crow year-round. Waterfowl season for ducks, mergansers, coots and gallinules runs from mid-October to early November and for a few days in late November, for Canada geese from mid-October to mid-

November and from late November to mid-December in the northern portion of the county, and from mid-October to mid-November, from late November to mid-December and from early January to early February in much of the southern portion of the county, for geese from mid-October to mid-November and from late November to mid-December in much of the county, and for rails and common snipe from mid-September to mid-November. Deer hunting season with firearms, excluding centerfire rifles, runs from mid-November to the end of November in much of the county for deer with antlers measuring at least three inches. Deer hunting season with firearms, including centerfire rifles, runs from mid-November to the end of November in a northern portion of the county for deer with antlers measuring at least three inches. Deer hunting season with muzzleloaders runs from early December to mid-December for deer with antlers measuring at least three inches. Deer hunting season with bow and arrow runs from the beginning of October to mid-November and from the beginning of December to the beginning of January. Antlerless deer may be taken by archers and holders of general or private land bonus licenses. Furbearer season for gray and red fox runs from the beginning of November to the beginning of March for residents and from mid-November to the beginning of March for non-residents, for raccoon from the beginning of October to the end of January for residents and from mid-November to the end of January for non-residents, and for coyote from mid-July to mid-April for residents and from mid-November to mid-April for non-residents. **MUSEUMS** Grand Rapids: Gerald R. Ford Library-Museum, Grand Rapids Art Museum, Public Museum of Grand Rapids, Voigt House. **PERFORMANCE FACILITIES** Grand Rapids: Fountain Street Church, Grand Center Auditorium, Grand Center-Devos Hall. **ORCHESTRAS** Grand Rapids: Grand Rapids Symphony Orchestra, Grand Rapids Youth Symphony, New World String Quartet. **OPERA** Grand Rapids: Opera Grand Rapids. **DANCE** Grand Rapids: Grand Rapids Civic Ballet. **COLLEGIATE FINE ARTS** Grand Rapids: Programs and events sponsored by Calvin College, Grand Rapids Baptist College and Grand Rapids Junior College. **ZOOS** Grand Rapids: Blandford Nature Center, John Ball Zoological Gardens. **PLANETARIUMS** Grand Rapids: Grand Rapids Public Museum Planetarium, Roger B. Chaffee Planetarium. **OBSERVATORIES** Grand Rapids: Calvin College Observatory. **OTHER** Grand Rapids: Blandford Nature Center, Festival of the Arts, Fish Ladder Sculpture. **SPECIAL EVENTS** January: Cross-Country Day, Learn to Ski Free (countywide). February: Autorama, Boat Show, Camper and RV Show (Grand Rapids). March: Sport and RV Show (Grand Rapids). April: Antique Fair, Children's Street Fair, Fiddlers Jamboree and Dance, Mid-Michigan Cat Fanciers Championship Cat Show (Grand Rapids). May: Michigan Week (countywide); Arts and Crafts Fair (Grand Rapids). June: Free Fishing Weekend, Log Cabin Day (countywide); Festival of the Arts, Junteenth, Three Fires Indian Powwow (Grand Rapids); Showboat Festival (Lowell); Summer Festival (Rockford). July: Dollhouses and Miniatures Show, Fourth of July Gala (Grand Rapids); Fourth of July Celebration (Grandville); Fourth of July Celebration (Sand Lake); Town and Country Fair (Sparta). August: Festa Italiana, Polish Harvest Festival (Grand Rapids); Kent County Youth Fair (Lowell); Summerfest (Wyoming). September: Celebration on

COUNTIES

KENT (continued)

the Grand (Grand Rapids); Fallasburg Fall Festival (Lowell); Elderberry Jubilee, Klein Pro-Rodeo Show (Sparta). September-October: Harvest Festival (Rockford). October: Red Flannel Festival (Cedar Springs); Heritage Hill Tour of Homes (Grand Rapids).

COMMUNITIES

COUNTY SEAT Grand Rapids, 300 Monroe Ave. N.W. 49503; County Clerk's Office (616) 774-3548.

INCORPORATED COMMUNITIES (July 1, 1988, estimated population) and ZIP Code: Caledonia (930) 49316, Casnovia (350 total: 190 in Kent County) 49318, Cedar Springs (3,070) 49319, East Grand Rapids (11,880) 49506, Grand Rapids—1980-81, 1960 and 1949 All-America City Awards and 1979-80 and 1953 All-America City Honorable Mentions (185,370) 49501, Grandville (14,870) 49418, Kent City (1,000) 49330, Kentwood (37,080) 49508, Lowell (4,250) 49331, Rockford (4,260) 49341, Sand Lake (540) 49343, Sparta (3,990) 49345, Walker (16,300) 49504, Wyoming (62,410) 49509.

TOWNSHIPS (and July 1, 1988, estimated population) Ada (7,710), Algoma (5,390), Alpine (9,330), Bowne (2,140), Byron (11,570), Caledonia (6,040), Cannon (6,320), Cascade (11,440), Courtland (4,110), Gaines (12,430), Grand Rapids (9,920), Grattan (2,790), Lowell (4,790), Nelson (3,290), Oakfield (3,550), Plainfield (23,920), Solon (3,640), Sparta (8,280), Spencer (2,660), Tyrone (3,650), Vergennes (2,170).

UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES and ZIP Code: Ada 49301, Alaska 49302, Alpine 49641, Alto 49302, Ballards 49345, Ballards Corners, Belmont 49306, Beverly 49509, Bostwick Lake 49341, Bowen, Bowne Center 49302, Bristol 49504, Burlingame 49509, Burton Heights, Byron Center 49315, Camp Lake 49345, Cannonsburg 49317, Carlisle 49508, Cascade 45506, Chauncey 49306, Comstock Park 49321, Corinth 49315, Cutlerville 49058, Dutton 49511, Eagle Mills, East Paris 49508, Eastern Heights 49508, Eastmont, Edgerton 49341, Elmdale 48815, Englishville 49345, Evans 49319, Fallasburg, Fisher 49509, Forest Hills 49506, Fox Station, Fruit Ridge Center, Fuller, Galewood 49509, Glenwood Forest 49508, Godwin 49509, Godwin Heights 49509, Gooding 49345, Grattan (Grattan Center) 48809, Harvard, Hills and Dales 49505, Holy Corners, Home Acres 49508, Hughart, Ivanrest 49418, Kelloggsville 49058, Kinney 49501, Labarge, Lamar 49509, Lisbon 49403, Madison Square, Malta, McCords 49302, Moseley, North Byron, North Dorr 49323, North Park (North Grand Rapids), Northgate 49505, Northville 49505, Oakfield Center 48838, Orlando Park 49505, Paris, Park 49504, Parnell 49301, Plainfield Heights 49505, Reeds Lake 49506, Rogers Heights 49509, Ross, Segwun, Seymour, Seymour Square 49510, Sheffield, Silver Lake 49341, Solon Center, Solvay, South Rockford (Childsdales), Southkent 49508, Standale 49501, Wentworth, West Carlisle, Westgate 49321, Whitneyville, Wilder Center, Wyoming Park 49509. **FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL INFORMATION** Cedar Springs Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 415, Cedar Springs, 49319, (616) 696-3260. Grand Rapids Area Chamber of Commerce, 17 Fountain St. N.W., Grand Rapids, 49503, (616) 459-7221. Lowell Area Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 224, Lowell, 49331, (616) 897-8545. Rockford Area Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 520,

Rockford, 49341, (616) 866-2000. Sand Lake Chamber of Commerce, Sand Lake, 49343. Wyoming Chamber of Commerce, 395 54th St. S.W., P.O. Box 9036, Wyoming, 49508, (616) 531-5990.

KEWEENAW (UP1)

County Location Chart p. 58

THE LAND

The county is located in the northwestern part of the Upper Peninsula, generally bordered on the west, north and east by Lake Superior and traversed by U.S. 41. The county contains 544 square miles and is the 62nd largest in the state in size. Elevation ranges from about 632 feet to about 1,490 feet. None of the land is in farms, and 38% is owned by the federal government. The county is located within the Superior Stony and Rocky Loamy Plains and Hills major land resource area. Glacial plains comprise the county. Topography is generally undulating to rolling, with some high hills. The county includes a mainland portion, although the state's largest island comprises much of the county's area. The island, Isle Royale, is some 50 miles northwest of the county's main section and is the northernmost part of the state. This Lake Superior island is so far from the Michigan mainland that it is actually much closer to Minnesota and Canada. About 10 miles wide and 25 miles long, Isle Royale is a forested national park. The island has its own smaller islands, plus bays and inland lakes. The county's mainland portion comprises the tip of the Keweenaw Peninsula. Several small bays indent the coastline. Interior lakes include Deer and Gratiot lakes, Lac La Belle and Lake Medora. Mainland rivers are the Gratiot, Montreal, Tobacco and Traverse. Most of the soils are well-drained or moderately well-drained. They have about equal accumulations of organic matter, iron and aluminum. Bedrock underlying the peninsula portion of the county includes Jacobsville Sandstone, Portage Lake Lava, Freda Sandstone, Nonesuch Shale and Copper Harbor Conglomerate. Similar types of bedrock underlie Isle Royale, although the island does not have Jacobsville Sandstone formations. On the mainland, maple-birch is by far the most common forest type. However, a few areas have patches of other types of woods, especially along the coasts. On Isle Royale, aspen-birch forestland predominates, with a major section of maple-birch woodlands on part of the island's western half. In addition, the island contains several swatches of spruce-fir forest, and a few of white, red and jack pine. **TIME ZONE** Eastern Standard Time, changing to Eastern Daylight Time from the first Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October. **CLIMATE** The county lies within the state's West Upper climatological region with a quasi-marine climate. The average annual temperature is 40°F. Temperatures in January range from an average low of 7°F to an average high of 20°F and in July from an average low of 54°F to an average high of 75°F. Annual precipitation averages 34 inches, with an average relative humidity of 76% at 7 AM and 72% at 7 PM. Annual snowfall averages 112 inches. The growing season averages 134 days, with the last freeze usually occurring in mid-May and the first usually occurring in late September. During the year, the sun shines an average of 51% of the daylight hours. Prevailing winds are from the northwest during winter and from the west during summer.

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German descent settled in 1857, river opposite an island known as Les Isles to the north in 1866, and the town was up around the railroad. The town was devastated on June 3, 1980, when a fire in one night destroyed hundreds of homes and killed four persons. The town was incorporated as a city in 1980. The population is 33,180.

VREY, Grand Island Public Library

ION, a city in western Colorado, a county, is situated at the confluence of the Colorado and Gunnison rivers (320 km) west of Denver. The town, which is known as the Grand Valley, grows alfalfa, corn, wheat, oats, barley, beans, tomatoes, cantaloupe, and there are large peach orchards in the area.

ion is a trading center for western Utah. It has uranium- and mining plants, electronic plants, and table-canning plants. Mesa College supported by local taxes, is a Colorado National Monument, which covers the canyons, is about 10 miles (16 km) from the city.

part of the Northern Ute Indian reservation was first called Ute. When the reservation was removed to Utah in 1880, while the Grand Junction was incorporated as a council-manager form of government. Population: 27,956.

See JURY.

ISLAND, mā-nan', in southwestern Nova Scotia, Canada, is situated in the Bay of Fundy, about 50 miles (80 km) south of St. John's. It is separated from the mainland by Grand Manan Channel, which is about 16 km wide. The island is in the county of Miramichi.

lumbering are the principal occupations. There are several small communities, of which is a popular summer resort. It was settled by British Loyalists following the American Revolution, and the United States and Canada disputed its possession until 1794.

gran-mâr', is a city in southern Louisiana, about 90 miles (144 km) north of New Orleans, on the St. Maurice River, 5 miles above its junction with the St. John River. The city has a large pulp and paper mill, manufactures textiles and clothing, and a hydroelectric plant in the river operates a hydroelectric power plant.

was settled in 1898. Its name (Grandmother) was derived from a legend that the Indians believed bore the profile of an elderly woman. Population: 442.

E is a city in northeastern Texas, about 15 miles (24 km) west of Dallas. Its principal industries are the manufacture of aircraft, trailers, steel, and a bottling plant. Population: 181,843.

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GRAND PRÉ, gran prâ, is a village in central Nova Scotia, Canada, on the Minas Basin about 55 miles (88 km) northwest of Halifax. It was a settlement of the Acadian French, who were expelled by the British in 1775 (see ACADIA). Their story was made famous by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in his poem *Evangeline*. Grand Pré National Historic Park commemorates the event. Grand Pré was resettled by immigrants from New England in 1760 and now is a farming community.

GRAND RAPIDS, a city in southwestern Michigan, the seat of Kent county, is situated on the Grand River, 25 miles (40 km) east of Lake Michigan. The intersection of Interstate 96—an east-west freeway—and U. S. Route 131—a north-south freeway—made Grand Rapids the first city in the nation to have a complete expressway system (completed 1964) unloading traffic in the center of the downtown business district.

The Economy. The city has a great diversification of industry. It has long been known as the primary center of the manufacture of quality furniture in the United States. It makes wood and metal furniture, church, school, theater, and toy seating, automobile bodies and parts, tires, hardware, store fixtures, conveyor equipment, extruded metals, carpet sweepers, and a variety of electronic products. Publishing and lithography are important, and the city is a major center of gypsum mining and wallboard production.

Grand Rapids is also the major wholesale center in western Michigan for agricultural products that include apples, peaches, celery, onions, and flower bulbs.

Points of Interest. There are a number of educational institutions, including Calvin College, affiliated with the Christian Reformed Church; Aquinas College, a Roman Catholic institution; the University of Michigan Extension Center for Western Michigan, Michigan State Center for Continuing Education, the Western Michigan University Extension Center, and Grand Rapids Junior College.

At one end of the central business district, the Vandenberg Center, named in honor of U. S. Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, includes an auditorium, a Hall of Justice, city and county buildings, and a sculpture by Alexander Calder.

The Cultural Center, at the other end of the business district, includes an art museum, the Public Museum, a furniture museum, a planetarium, and a central library. Grand Rapids has an extensive park system, including a zoo.

History and Government. The first settlement on the city's site was an Indian village at the "Rapids" of the Grand River. Most of these Indians were Ottawas, but Chippewas and Pottawatomies have been identified from relics in burial mounds. White traders bought furs from the Indians early in the 19th century, and in 1825 a mission was founded by the Baptists. In 1826, Louis Campau, a trader, spent the winter with the Indians and erected his own trading post the next year. The first permanent settlement was made in 1833 by emigrants from Herkimer county, New York, led by Samuel Dexter.

The village was incorporated in 1838, and the city was chartered in 1850. The city's government is by commission and manager. Population: 181,843.

DONALD W. KOHLSTEDT
Grand Rapids Public Library

GRAND PRÉ-GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

1111

GRAND REMONSTRANCE, an English document listing grievances against the government, adopted by the House of Commons on Nov. 22, 1641, and presented to King Charles I on December 1. It was drawn up by John Pym and other leaders in the Long Parliament opposed to the growing strength of the episcopacy and to numerous royal measures. After long and stormy debate it carried in the House of Commons by only 11 votes.

The document's 204 numbered sections contained a long statement of the King's errors. It demanded Parliamentary approval of royal ministers and army officers, and church reform by Parliament, working together with a synod of learned divines. King Charles ridiculed the document and was evasive. On Jan. 4, 1642, he acted against Pym and four others who had been instrumental in the passage of the Grand Remonstrance. He invaded the House of Commons in an unsuccessful attempt to arrest them, thus hastening the onset of the Civil War.

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK, tē'ton, in northwestern Wyoming, 7 miles (11 km) south of Yellowstone National Park, is in the Rocky Mountains. Established in 1929, it originally covered some 150 square miles (390 sq km) of the most rugged section of the Teton Mountains and the most beautiful of the piedmont lakes to the east. In 1950, largely as the result of efforts by conservationists and extensive land donations by the Rockefeller family, the northern portion of Jackson Hole, a valley that had been a national monument, was added to the park, bringing its size to almost 500 square miles (1,295 sq km).

Geology. The Teton Mountains include seven peaks more than 12,000 feet high. Grand Teton, the highest, rises 13,766 feet (4,195 meters). Together, the Teton massif and the valley of Jackson Hole represent a classic example of mountain formation by block faulting. In the not too distant geologic past (more recently than the formation of the rest of the Rocky Mountains), deep and powerful pressures, perhaps partly in response to violent volcanic activity in the Yellowstone region, caused a series of breaks or "faults" in the earth's crust. The most spectacular of these was the Teton Fault. East of this earth fracture, the land sank, forming Jackson Hole. To the west, the land rose, exposing some of the most ancient rock known in North America and creating the Teton Range. Ultimate vertical displacement along this fault may have exceeded 20,000 feet (6,000 meters), but erosion has worn the mountains down. The Tetons are young mountains, and occasional earthquakes prove that there is activity along the fault. There is evidence that the mountains have thrust upward over 200 feet (60 meters) since large glaciers occupied the Teton canyons about 9,000 years ago.

By modifying the original fault block, the glaciers helped mold the rugged beauty of the mountains, whose eastern rampart is a bristling array of spires rising more than 1 mile (1.6 km) above the valley floor, with no foothills to detract from the sudden transition. As the block was thrust upward, weathering and running water carved the fault scarp into individual mountains separated by steep, narrow, V-shaped gorges. Glaciers occupying these gorges during past ice ages shaped them into broad U-shaped canyons. The present character of the high peaks, with their towering pinnacles, jagged ridges,

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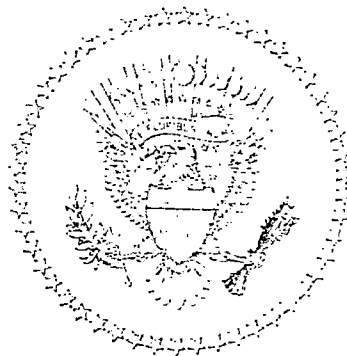
PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Gerald R. Ford

*Containing the Public Messages, Speeches, and
Statements of the President*

AUGUST 9 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

1974



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1975

HEW Secretary Weinberger to meet with congressional leaders immediately upon their return to initiate this process.

GERALD R. FORD

The White House,
October 29, 1974.

NOTE: On November 21, 1974, the Senate voted to override the President's veto of H.R. 14225. The bill, however, did not become law due to a question of whether or not it had been pocket vetoed by the President (see first paragraph, above).

The legislation was subsequently reintroduced as H.R. 17503, which was passed by the Congress on November 26 and signed by the President on December 7 as Public Law 93-516 (88 Stat. 1617).

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Remarks at a Rally in Grand Rapids, Michigan.
October 29, 1974

Well, thank you very, very much, Governor Milliken, Mayor Parks, Jack Root, every one of you for being here:

Nobody, nobody can accuse any of you of being fair weather friends. Thank you very much.

But let me say somewhat inadequately, there is no way in which I can personally express my gratitude, my appreciation, my indebtedness to all of you who are here in this difficult weather to say hello, to warmly welcome me. I am just overwhelmed, and words are inadequate to express everything that I feel deep down in my heart. Thank you very, very much.

There was a wonderful crowd at the airport, and we stopped at one of the crowds on the way in. I just cannot believe so many are here in these circumstances, and as I shook hands, either at the airport or on the way in or with those that I have had the privilege of saying hello to here tonight, I saw friends that I went to Madison School with, friends that I went to South High with, friends that I worked with in many, many civic projects—Democrats, Independents, Republicans, young and old. There is nothing I can say except thank you, every one of you, for being here.

And may I thank Althea Bennett here for the box of cookies which she has given me. As was indicated, I used to stop in at Petersen's Drug Store for an early breakfast, and she was there to help prepare it, and I used to enjoy those cookies very much then, and I am sure I will now.

But I must tell Althea I have a big appetite. It is a long trip back to Washington. They may all be gone before Betty sees a single one.

Now, let me talk about why I am here. I came back to Grand Rapids because on 13 different occasions in the past, over a period of 26 years, I campaigned in the Fifth Congressional District—which originally was Ottawa and Kent Counties and is now Kent and Ionia and four other counties—because I love people, because I love the communities. And whether it was Ottawa, Kent, Ionia, Clinton, Montcalm, et cetera, I love the communities and the people.

And as many of you know, I have taken “Jerry Ford’s Main Street” office to Byron Center, Standale, Caledonia, Alto, Rockford, Kent City, Sand Lake, Ionia, Belding, Wells, Portland, and everywhere else, and it was a great privilege for me to talk with you in the trailer.

It was a great privilege to go to your service club, to your farm bureau community meetings, to go to your churches, to your city hall, to meet you on the street, to go to the Lowell Showboat, the Sparta rodeo, the red flannel celebration—well, you name it, wherever you had five people I went there, because I like you. And I am back here today because I just could not stay away from this area one more time. I thank you again for the opportunities of the past.

As I have seen so many of you here today, and as I said a moment ago, Grand Rapids, Kent County, Ionia, Ottawa County, and the others—you are a good cross-section of America. You represent all segments of our society. We have some wonderful farms, we have some excellent businesses, we have some tremendously productive working people in this community. We have—I am prejudiced—but I think we have the best here, and all of you who are here represent the best in America.

As I have said to our good friend, Mayor Lyman Parks, Grand Rapids is big enough to have many of the problems of some of the major metropolitan areas. We have enough diversification in agriculture, so that I learned from firsthand experience the problems of the dairymen, the cattlemen, the applegrower, the other people that produce so that all of us can eat.

But the main thing that I loved about this area was we had some big city problems, but we were small enough so that you got to know people. You have got to love them. You have got to enjoy working for whatever the problem was. I do not know how many times I have walked down Cedar Springs behind about five bands in that Cedar Springs Red Flannel Parade, or how many times I have had the privilege of visiting one community or another.

It is a warmth, it is a friendliness, it is a look in the eye of people that makes you welcome. And the most important thing is that people in this area seem to want to work out the problems that they have, whether they are labor and management on the one hand or consumer and producer on the other.

I cannot help but make a comment, Lyman, about that Calder that you gave me. I was in Chicago a couple of days ago, and some of my friends over there were kidding me about Grand Rapids being a small town. And some of the commentators and writers were kidding me about, perhaps, the lack of culture in Grand Rapids. Well, I happen to think—if my memory is correct—we had a Calder in Grand Rapids before Chicago thought of it.

And then I have had some friends from various parts of the country tell me that, well, Grand Rapids was a little on the conservative side. Well, I cannot help but ask them in good conscience what they mean. Do they mean the people here have a healthy skepticism of quick and easy solutions? If that is a definition of conservatism, yes, we are skeptical. We are a little conservative about some of these superficial answers that some people try to sell us.

But if they mean that Grand Rapids and its environs are skeptical about new ideas, the answer is no. We are broadminded; we have a good outlook. And when a new idea comes along that is constructive, that is fair to everybody, we in Grand Rapids embrace it and make it work. And that is what we have done all my lifetime.

Let me reminisce a moment, if I might. Some of us in the audience here can remember when the old B. F. Keith Theater was down here on Lyon Street, and some of us can remember when the Regent Theater was right over there, just where the Federal Building was, I guess, and some of the other old broken-down business places that needed to be removed and this wonderful Vandenberg Center constructed.

And in honor of one of Grand Rapids' outstanding citizens, in my judgment, probably the outstanding Senator that I have known in Washington, we built this Vandenberg Center in honor and in tribute to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg.

And you know that Federal Building—I used to have an office right up there in the corner. I used to look down here, and I could see at various times of the day there would be periodic meetings and wonderful luncheon gatherings. Occasionally we had a demonstration or two, and sometimes in the moonlight I could look down and see a few friendly people holding hands. And what is wrong with that?

But the point is that this great Vandenberg Center with the Calder stabile is, in my opinion, a tribute to a great Senator. It is a tribute to a great people. It is the product of a community that had the vision and the foresight to do something for themselves in conjunction or in partnership with the Federal Government.

And that is the way Arthur Vandenberg believed; he was receptive to new ideas. He was a senior Senator in Washington when Betty and I first went to the Nation's Capital. He and his wonderful wife Hazel could not have been kinder, could not have been more receptive to two newcomers to the Nation's Capital. He gave me, in all honesty, the inspiration to take a look at the world as a whole. Arthur Vandenberg, some of you may recall—with former President Harry Truman—was the architect of a bipartisan foreign policy following World War II.

The two of them—a great Democratic President, Harry Truman, and a great Republican Senator, Senator Arthur Vandenberg—worked together hand-in-glove following World War II when the world was in devastation, when a good share of the world was on its back, and other nations—like our own—had serious problems.

But from those ashes, Harry Truman and Arthur Vandenberg put together a foreign policy that brought allies together, presented a common front against potential adversaries, helped underdeveloped nations grow and become a vital part of our world society. And that bipartisan foreign policy which I learned—and, fortunately, learned from one of the masters—I think, is the future of the world.

And we in Washington today, representing all of you—Democrats, Republicans, Independents—should march shoulder-to-shoulder to make sure that our country, our great United States of America, gives the leadership in consolidating friends and gives leadership in trying to make new contacts, broader contacts with potential adversaries. What we want to build is a world of peace so that your children and my children and their children can live in safety and security and a better world wherever they might live—Grand Rapids or elsewhere.

And I pledge to you, as President of the United States—and believe me, folks, my friends at home, I never thought for one minute when Betty and I left here in December of 1949, that I would be coming home to all of you as your President—but as President, I will pledge to you, as I have pledged to you in 13 previous elections, that I will do my best; I will be fair; I will be open; I will work; and I will continue the love and affection and the dedication that I have, that all of you have, for your community, for your friends, for your State, and for your Nation. This is what you can give and what I can give, and on behalf

of Betty and myself, I pledge you nothing but all I can do for all of you and many like you.

Thank you very, very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:35 p.m. at Calder Plaza. In his opening remarks, the President referred to Jackson Root, chairman of the Kent County Board of Commissioners.

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Remarks at a Reception for Republican Candidates in Grand Rapids. *October 29, 1974*

MAY I say just a word, and it will be very, very short, because it has been a long day, but a wonderful day, and there is no way that I can express in words or sentences or in paragraphs or a speech the appreciation that I have for all of the wonderful people who are here.

I look at so many of you, and I cannot help but be appreciative of what you have done for Betty and for me over the 13 past elections where, you know, without your support, I could not have been in the Congress and therefore could not have been in a position where I finally got where I am today.

But without all that you have done—and I don't mean financially, because I know how hard most of you have worked in the vineyards as precinct people, as party workers, as well as donors, and this kind of just deep feeling, whether you agreed with me on every issue—and as I look around the room, I see some people who have written some critical letters from time to time, but at least you had an open door then, and the truth is you will have an open door now.

So, on behalf of Betty—and I will say to you that she is deeply apologetic; that is not quite the right word—that she is not out here, but she is doing great, she is just coming along fine. She is giving me a few harsh words, and I know that is the fact that she is getting better and better. And I am being silenced more and more, and that is a sign that I am noticing that she is better and better.

So, on behalf of Betty and myself, I thank you all for coming.

Now, let me make one quick observation. I used to be, as an outside observer, as minority leader in the House of Representatives, going down to talk with Democratic Presidents and Republican Presidents. And I wondered how the office operated. Well, I am learning.

And as Harry Truman once said, "The buck stops here." And the trouble is that you have to say yes or no, you cannot say maybe. And the net result is that

you have to disappoint some and, hopefully, please a few others. But what I am pledged to do—to you and to millions of others—I am going to do it as I see best from the point of view of anybody and everybody.

I think most of you knew my working schedule when I was around Grand Rapids and the surrounding area. It started very early and ended very late. Well, it has not changed, and it is not going to change. I love it. I thrive on it. And the net result is that you can get a lot more work done in 12 and 14 hours than you can in 8, and we are going to keep working at it, and we are going to do the very best we know how. And we are going to call them as we see them.

There are some tough decisions, but I happen to believe, despite some of the comments, that we are making headway overseas. I have gotten not one but several reports from Henry Kissinger every day he has been gone. We are encouraged, whether it is in Moscow, whether it is in India. And I am confident that we are going to continue to make progress in the solution of the difficult problems in the Middle East, between Greece and Cyprus and Turkey.

I am confident we are going to strengthen and solidify the Western alliance. We are looking forward to the trip to Vladivostok to meet Mr. Brezhnev. We hope to have a successful—and I believe we will—meeting in Japan as well as South Korea.

All of this is aimed at peace, not only for this year but for a long, long time. And that is what our objective is.

Now, I am not going to stand here in front of so many of you and deny that we are having some troubles, economically, at home. I never tried to kid anybody when I was campaigning on 13 different occasions. I am going to tell you the truth. We have some problems at home, economically, both because the economy is a little soft on the one hand and inflation is a little high on the other.

But the program that I submitted to the Congress—if it is enacted, if it is implemented in its entirety—will get over both problems, will strengthen the economy, and will whip inflation. So, let's work for that kind of a program.

Now, if I could conclude with one political observation. I have known the Goebel family a long time. I first knew that family when Paul Goebel, Sr., was officiating high school games around Grand Rapids and I was a beginner in the football arena in this area.

I have to tell you a personal story. Paul, one time when he was officiating a game—this is Paul, Sr., who is about 5 inches taller than I—I must have made some infraction of the rules, and he grabbed me and said, "Ford, you did this." I did not argue with him.

But Paul Goebel, Sr., set a great example for his son, as my father did for me. As you know, my father, I think, was one of the great citizens of this community, our State, and the Nation.

And I think Paul Goebel, Sr., fits the same pattern and the same category, but he has got a great son in Paul, Jr. I hope and trust that Paul, Jr., will be elected to the Congress.

I know Paul. I have known him from his early youth. I have watched his political progress. I have seen what he can do and how he has made honest, conscientious, tough decisions.

I cannot imagine someone doing a finer job in this Congressional district than Paul Goebel, Jr., and I strongly urge you, from the depth of my conviction and dedication, urge you to maximize your efforts on behalf of Paul. He is the kind of guy I would like in Washington.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:40 p.m. in the ballroom at the Hospitality Inn.

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Remarks at Calvin College in Grand Rapids. *October 29, 1974*

Thanks, Bill Farr, Bob VanderLaan, Milt Zaagman, Pete, Marty, all of the other candidates at the State and local level, all of you who in all honesty overwhelm me as they did down at the Vandenberg plaza:

I have been in a good many States in recent weeks, and I am going to a couple more the latter part of this week and the first of next. And let me say that this is beyond—above and beyond the call of duty. I thank you. It is just wonderful to be here. I am deeply indebted to each and every one of you.

You know Bill Spoelhof, the great president of Calvin College. Bill and I started out as precinct workers together a long time ago. I was always scared to death that he would be a candidate for Congress. [*Applause*] Thank goodness he did not, after that reaction.

But Bill, I want to thank you for always making the Calvin facilities available. I have been here a number of times. As you know, I have always had a warm welcome, and this crowd tonight reminds me of a good Calvin-Hope basketball contest. Since I did not go to either one, I could be completely objective, pulling for both.

But I did see something that was on the chair as I sat down. It has been sort of a tradition of my campaign to put out these hot pads, or whatever they call them.

And they were always gobbled up by thoughtful women who wanted to be reminded what a good Congressman would do. And we always used to put on those hot pads, "Vote for some Congressman by the name of Ford who works for you in Congress." That is what we emphasized—work for you in Congress. And that is what Paul Goebel will do for you. He will work for you in Congress.

Well, I can see, as I look around this great crowd, some wonderful people from Ionia, from Montcalm, from Barry, from Eaton, from Clinton, as well as from Kent County. I love you, and it is just great to see you all.

Naturally, I am delighted to be back home. I just wish Betty were here. But she did ask me to extend to you, one and all, her gratitude for the many prayers, many thoughtful messages—all of which have been extremely helpful to her and to us during this difficult period.

I thank you very much on her behalf.

I think all these wonderful balloons—she is the best part of the family; I have always said that—but I got a big kick out of watching all these balloons come down from the ceiling at the start of the program. You might say this is the big difference between our position on our side of the aisle and their position on the other side of the aisle. We put hot air in the balloons, and they put it in their speeches. [*Laughter*]

You know, a few weeks ago the Ohio State University was thoughtful enough to ask me to—I said they were thoughtful enough to invite me to come and give a commencement address. And gee, they could not have been nicer. But it does create a bit of a problem, with this contest coming up in a couple of weeks between the Buckeyes and the Wolverines. I try to be nonpartisan as I go from one State to another, but it is particularly difficult to be nonpartisan when it comes to such basic matters as football.

Now, take this game between Ohio and Michigan in a couple of weeks. People keep asking me who I will be rooting for. Well, I think the late President Kennedy had a real good answer. He handled the problem extremely well. He was in Iowa, just before their big game with Notre Dame. And someone asked him the very same question, "Who will you be rooting for, Mr. President?"

And Jack Kennedy said, "I will be rooting for Iowa."

And then he added, after a tremendous cheer went up, "But I will be praying for Notre Dame." [*Laughter*]

So, come the Michigan-Ohio game, I will let you figure out who I will be rooting for and who I will be praying for.

Now, every 2 years for the last 25, for 13 campaigns, I have come back to our

Congressional district seeking your support and gratefully receiving it. I have never been disappointed. I have always been most appreciative.

I guess it is kind of a habit to come back, and on the 14th it just seemed to me, even if I could come back for just one day, it would be like coming home. Now, it does not mean I can go from Kent to Ionia to Montcalm to Eaton to Clinton to Barry Counties.

That would be quite a bit in the limited time available, but whether I am in all six counties or not, my heart, my soul, my conviction, my dedication is there for the purpose of electing Paul Goebel to Congress from the Fifth Congressional District.

I thought it was very wonderful for the Governor to come to Grand Rapids today to participate in our ceremonies down at Vandenberg Center and to thoughtfully introduce me.

I have known Bill Milliken for a long time. I knew him when he was a State senator. I knew him in his other responsibilities, and I watched him very carefully and extremely closely as Governor of our great State. And in the process, over the last month, I have had the opportunity of looking—and I say this to anybody who has any doubt whatsoever—I have had the privilege of looking at Governors from many States—Democrats, Republicans—and Bill Milliken by any standard—and I say this as strongly, as vigorously as I can—Bill Milliken by any standard is at the very top, and I hope he is reelected.

I guess I am prejudiced, but for good reasons. If Bill Milliken is going to do the job that he is expected to do as Governor of our great State, then Bill needs support in the State legislature.

You know the ones that have served you well, the ones who are seeking to serve you well. And I just hope that Bill gets the team that he deserves to do the best job for the great Wolverine State. Do your best, if you possibly can, for this great group of State legislative candidates.

You know, I have gotten a lot of advice lately from friends and foes and neutral observers. They said, "Mr. President, you ought to stay in Washington, surround yourself with that beautiful atmosphere at the White House, spend some time with your new dog, Liberty, and cogitate over these great decisions that are presented to you, and then let the voters out in the respective areas of this country make up their own minds."

Well, I respectfully disagree with that view. I happen to believe that a President of the United States who has conviction and dedication ought to go out and talk to the people and listen to them instead of sitting in the Oval Office at the time of a great campaign.

It is my deep belief, it is my honest conviction that we are doing right, both at home and abroad. We have some tough hurdles to cover, but as you look across the spectrum internationally or domestically and compare the role of our country with other countries, the problems of our country with other countries, the United States is doing well, and we should be darned proud to be Americans and to participate in our society.

In the last 3 months since I became President, I have traveled almost 17,000 miles, met literally hundreds and thousands of citizens in many, many States, and I think it is the most refreshing, the most helpful experience, because there are, literally, unbelievably great numbers of wonderful people who have some thoughts and ideas and suggestions and contributions to make.

I think their help and assistance is just as vital as what I can get sitting in the White House looking at a lot of memorandums and papers that come from a fine staff or come from others.

This group here has got the power, the genius, the drive, the help, and I am darned fortunate to be here and to see you all and to get the message that you are giving me, which is the message that you gave me in 13 previous elections—integrity, dedication, work, objectivity, and a love for America as much as you have it, and I hope I do, and I believe I do.

I am here tonight for a particular purpose, but I must express my gratitude to the local officials, Jack Root of the county, Lyman Parks of the city, and their respective associates for the unbelievable reception down at the Vandenberg Center and in the Calder [Plaza] area.

You know, the weather was a little bad, but I think it is fair to say that they were not good weather friends. They were there because we had a rapport. And I did not ask that group because it is a nonpartisan group, but I am here to ask every one of you to help in any way you can—and this is a message from Betty as well as from me—to elect Paul Goebel on November 5 so I can have the good help that I need from the Fifth District in Washington, D.C.

I said a moment ago I have traveled almost 17,000 miles, 16 States. My hope is that to some extent I can be beneficial, helpful in electing a Congress that will help me in the battle we are undertaking to lick inflation and to strengthen our economy.

What I want is a Congress that will help me make sure—and let me emphasize this very specifically, very categorically—I want a Congress that will help me make certain and positive that your paycheck buys as much on the day you cash it as on the day that you earned it. That is our program.

If I know anything about the people of this district, whether you are in

business or on the production line or on a farm or in the service or in a service organization, the people of this district understand the sound fundamentals of how to run a business, a church, a school, a PTA, or the Government.

I want to, if I might, address a few observations and comments to what I believe, and I hope you believe, is public enemy number one—inflation. With your help and with the election of a cooperative Congress, I am confident that we can whip inflation, and this button, WIN, means Whip Inflation Now. And we can with a good program, which I have submitted to the Congress, and with the cooperation of 213 million Americans, we can do it, but we need the Congress, and we need the help of all of you.

And as I look around here, I see a great many people who have the WIN button on them, and if you don't have one, write us, and the White House will see that you get it as long as you enlist in that army to Whip Inflation Now.

But let me make this observation: When I talk about a cooperative Congress, I am talking about a Congress that will be conscientious about how they handle your tax dollars.

In the Congress, from 25 years experience, I could pick out the big spenders and the savers, and the record clearly shows that in the Congress of the United States, the majority of the big spenders are on the Democratic side of the aisle.

The majority of the savers are on our side of the aisle. It is just that simple.

Now, I admit there are a few crossovers on one issue, or perhaps on the overall. But I am talking to you very pragmatically, that this district has consistently had a Congressman who is in the category of a saver, not a spender. And if you want to restore that reputation, you darn well better vote for Paul Goebel in the next election.

Now, I have been reading newspapers and listening to some of the commentators recently, and I have noticed that everybody is predicting the worst possible results from the Republican point of view. They say we are going to be clobbered, we are going to be wiped out, there is going to be a catastrophic defeat for the Republican Party, we are going to have a terrible time in this election.

Well, I respect those who want to vote for a legislative dictatorship. I don't agree with it, because the balance in our Government is predicated on what our forefathers wrote in the Constitution and what we have adopted by practice over the last 200 years, of a balance between the executive, the legislative, and the judicial branches, so that no part of our Government, no individual could control the destinies, the fate of people in this great land.

And this system of checks and balances, this finely tuned system of balance

between our three coordinate branches of Government has given us more freedom, more opportunity, and more blessings than any people in the history of mankind. And we have got to keep that balance.

But you can destroy that balance. You can destroy that balance if the opposition were to gain a net of 50 in the House or 7 or 8 in the Senate. It would put a stranglehold on the legislative process, because it would mean the inevitable election of those of the most liberal persuasion in the Democratic Party.

I am not condemning all Democrats, because some of them have been extremely helpful, and particularly the Democratic leadership in the House and the Senate. But their troops run wild. They are like a commander who tells them to do what is right, and then they scatter all over the ballpark.

And so, what I am saying to you is what we really need is competition in the Congress, not an overwhelming majority in the ranks of one political party, because if you get that kind of 2-to-1, 3-to-1, 4-to-1 strength in one political party, inevitably you have this legislative dictatorship which destroys that very fundamental concept that has made it so great for all of us in America, a balance.

So, a veto-proof Congress is not what we want. I have got a better idea, this forecast: We want an inflation-proof Congress, not a veto-proof Congress. And Paul Goebel will give us that result.

Now, if you get a veto-proof Congress, if you get a legislative dictatorship, as I have indicated, the whole system of checks and balances go out the window.

Now, some of my good Democratic friends have a different idea of checks and balances—a little different from mine. They write the checks even though there are never any balances.

And from your own personal experience, you know where that could lead. But let me make this observation, if I can. I am told that there is a great degree of apathy in America, and yet when I go to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, they had 10,000 in an auditorium like this and 5,000 people who could not get in. When I went to Lincoln, Nebraska, they had 5,000 or 6,000 at an airport rally. We have been to other communities where the crowds have been good. We have had a few disappointments, but we have had good reception.

Tonight is the best, and I thank you for it.

But do you realize that all of you here tonight can directly affect this election come November 5? You have it within your own grasp. You have it by your own vote and how you can persuade, how you can help, by just what this group does here tonight.

On the other hand, if some of you sit it out, this election can be lost. I do not think you are going to be the kind of a villain who won't participate.

I don't think you are going to be apathetic or you would not be here tonight, but there are many of your neighbors and your friends who, according to the statisticians, are not going to participate.

Let me give you something that is terribly disturbing—it ought to scare you as it does me. Take the national percentage of votes cast in the Congressional off-year elections, like the one that is coming up next week: Based on a total number of eligible voters, only 46.3 percent cast their ballots in 1962, only 45.6 percent took the time to do so in 1966, and the percentage of eligibles who voted in the last off-year election, 1970, was even lower—43.8.

Now, in this last special election that was held in February, about 35 percent in this district went to the polls. According to the statisticians, the computer projection, only 42 percent of your fellow Americans are going to vote in this election in all 50 States on November 5.

I made a speech earlier this week at the Arlington Cemetery. I made a speech there because it was Veterans Day. We were paying tribute to and memorializing the hundreds and hundreds who have been buried in that wonderful cemetery. It gave me an inspiration to say to you that if they could give their lives to give you the right to vote, you ought to exercise that right to vote.

I cannot imagine an election that is more important to this district, to this State, than what will take place and transpire right here in the Fifth District next week.

Paul Goebel I have known since he was just a lad. His dad knew me when I was back at South High—an inspired if not very competent football player. But I have known the Goebel family a long time, and they are strong and they are tall, and they are the kind of people who are dedicated to public service. Paul, Jr.'s, father was; Paul, Jr., himself is.

And I have seen nothing but the finest in that family, and young Paul, he epitomizes all the great characteristics of that family.

And therefore, on the basis of quality as a person and experience in business and government, you have a great candidate. You have the kind of candidate that will do a job for all of you and for our State and for our country.

I know that he will stand up when the going is tough in the House of Representatives. And I know the trials and the tribulations that a Member of Congress goes through when he has to decide what is good and what is bad—and it is not always black or white; it is a little gray here and there.

But Paul has the brains and the conscience and the understanding to sift out the good from the bad and to give you a right answer. And therefore, without hesitation, reservation, or qualification, I can tell you I have already voted for Paul by absentee voter's ballot.

I am not going to try and vote again. Once is enough to show my support for a darned good Congressional candidate.

Now, let me add one final word, if I may. There are some people on the dais here who, to some extent, began politics about the same time I did or had an interest in it.

We are sort of—that generation that came along after World War II—most of us came back from some military service. Most of us saw the mistakes that our country made in the twenties and the thirties when we thought, mistakenly, that the Atlantic Ocean on one side and the Pacific on the other would be an adequate protection, and that we as a nation could close our eyes, close our ears, and not pay attention to the problems in the rest of the world and let them fight it out, whatever they wanted to do.

That was the mistake of the twenties and the thirties, and the consequence was, between Hitler and Mussolini and others, we got involved in a contest between freedom on the one hand and the effort on the part of some to subjugate people on the other.

Whether it was in Hitler's Germany or Mussolini's Italy or elsewhere, the issue was clear-cut, and 16 million Americans went to war in the Pacific or in the Atlantic. And you know, most of us came back convinced that this was a globe and we had to live together and work together, to find peace together, to build together, to help one another in one way or another.

As I said down at Calder, the one that convinced me that this approach was right—the approach of cooperation—was Arthur Vandenberg, a great Senator from our city and from our State.

And Arthur Vandenberg convinced me that if we were going to solve the problems of the Mediterranean, we had to support Harry Truman's program of Greek-Turkey aid; that we had to help a Democratic President even though both Senator Vandenberg and I were Republicans, by helping the rehabilitation, the reconstruction of Western Europe, including the Netherlands.

And he convinced me that we on the other side of the political aisle had to help a Democratic President build a sufficiently strong defense program, not for aggression, but for the maintenance of peace. So, Arthur Vandenberg was a great, great leader for our country and a great inspiration to me.

He taught me how to work with Democrats. He taught me the right approach as far as foreign policy was concerned. And the net result was we have had, relatively speaking, in Western Europe and many other parts of the world, a policy that was basically bipartisan—some variations, some deviations—and all of us, in my judgment, have been better off. It has led to peace in Europe. It has led to the détente that was initiated in the last 5 years. It has led to the achievements of a new approach to our relations with the People's Republic of China.

This bipartisanship under the leadership of our party has given to us, I think, the most solid foundation for peace over a long period of time.

Now, this last session of the Congress was very difficult. The Democratic leadership and the Republican leadership have worked with me, a Republican President. But unfortunately, too many of the troops have gone off in a hundred different directions.

And the consequence is, we have not had the support to find the proper answer to help the Greeks and Turks resolve their problems in Cyprus. There has not been the kind of support which we need to keep a sound policy in Southeast Asia. There has not been the kind of support that I think is needed to help us find the difficult key to the problems of the Middle East. And they are tough, and they are treacherous, and they are explosive.

Now, what I am saying is we have got some tough problems overseas, and Paul Goebel—because I know him, I have talked to him, and because I have looked at the record of his opponent—in my judgment is the best man to help me keep the peace and strengthen the peace in the months ahead. And I hope you will support him.

Well, it has just been wonderful to be here. I love every one of you. You have put up with me in the past. You have been kind to me when you thought I was wrong. You supported me much too often, for which I am grateful. But I hope and trust that in the months ahead, whatever I do will justify your faith, because I promise you, as I did the day I was sworn in, that I will do everything I can to make America strong and good, and do everything I can to make America for the best of all.

Thank you very, very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:02 p.m. at Knollcrest Fieldhouse. In his opening remarks, the President referred to William S. Farr, Jr., chairman of the Fifth District Republican Committee; Robert Van-

derLaan, Republican candidate for State senator; and State Senator Milton Zaagman, who was running for reelection.

Iraq will be their last meal.

It was the first time an Iranian leader has openly backed the revolt in Iraq, inspired by the allied rout in the Gulf War.

Addressing worshippers gathered at Tehran University for Friday prayers and a sermon, Rafsanjani said Iran would cooperate with Iraq only if Saddam's Arab Baath Socialist Party surrenders "to the will of the people."

The rebellion which has raged since the weekend in southern and central Iraq has been blamed primarily on Shiite Muslims.

Shiites make up 55 percent of Iraq's 17 million population. They have long historical ties with Iran's predominantly Shiite population of 55 million people, but Iranian officials have denied any involvement in the unrest.

Saddam and his main government aides are Sunni Muslims.

Iran and Iraq fought an eight-year war which ended in 1988 with a United Nations-sponsored ceasefire.

A grim homecoming apparently awaits Iraqi POWs, whose repatriation is to begin Monday. The uprising against Saddam Hussein was said to have spread to his capital, and the government said anyone involved is a "traitor" who will pay dearly.

Meanwhile, post-war diplomacy was stepped up with the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker III in Saudi Arabia.

Baker, on the first leg of a 10-day trip, is sounding out Saudi Arabia on how it stands on prospects for peace between the Arabs and

permanent peace between Israel and Arabs.

Israel.

Baker is also taking up with King Fahd and the foreign minister, Prince Saud, an eight-nation Arab plan for a permanent security force in the Persian Gulf.

The outline is set, but not the operational details.

The idea is to guard against the kind of threat to Western oil interests posed by Iraq's conquest of Kuwait last August.

Baker said he hoped to inspire some "confidence-building" measures between Israel and the Arab states.

But he declined to identify them, or to give any inkling whether the Bush administration has devised a new approach to reach its double goal: talks between Arab nations and Israel and a dialogue between Israel and Palestinian Arabs.

Baker offered to meet with Palestinians while he is in Israel next week.

"If they want to meet with us we are prepared to meet with them," Baker said.

But he has not requested any meetings, a senior U.S. official said.

Arabs in Israel.

In another mark of rejuvenated Middle East efforts, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar

was expected in the next few days.

Iraq acknowledged today it was holding 40 missing foreign journalists and said it would turn them over to the Red Cross in Baghdad later in the day.

The Baghdad government earlier had refused to say it was holding any missing journalists, though accounts from correspondents and other reports had indicated they might be in Iraqi custody.

Baghdad Radio today quoted an unidentified government spokesman as saying the 40 foreign reporters disappeared "during illegal presence in Basra," Iraq's second-largest city in the south where a revolt against Saddam Hussein's rule began over the weekend.

The radio said the journalists were taken from Basra to Baghdad on Thursday in preparation for their transfer to representatives of the International Committee of Red Cross.

It said the group included 11 Americans, 17 French nationals, two Britons, three Italians, two Norwegians, a Spaniard, two Brazilians, an Irishman and an Uruguayan.

Two Frenchwomen and an Italian female reporter were in the group.

Earlier today, two missing journalists from CBS surfaced near the Iraq-Kuwait border.

Timothy Dickey, a technician, and Chris Everson, a cameraman, were found wandering in the Iraqi desert by U.S. Army units. Iraqi gunmen had stolen their four-wheel drive vehicle and equipment earlier in the week.

around anymore. You see, when you sew leather, you work with two needles and linen thread," he says, demonstrating how the needles are pushed through from either side simultaneously.

Employees say his eye was so good Vrana's hand-sewn stitches looked like they had been done on a machine. He didn't wear glasses until recently.

In a neat row on the back of the work bench are small hand tools for scoring leather, marking stitching holes, and finishing edges. Below and behind the bench are drawers full of tools that tell part of Vrana's history. The rest of his story involves his wife Eva, who died in 1970, and his close-knit family, which included four sisters.

ventory from the Western part of the business to Larry DeVries, owner of The Tack Room, 3808 S. Division Ave. The building and the auto upholstery part of the business also will be sold. Vrana has told his niece, Ruth Rich.

Instead of dozing at his desk down at the shop, Vrana will stretch out for a real nap in his apartment at Villa Maria, a West Side retirement community. He's not sure yet what else he'll do to fill his days.

But a picture from a Western calendar is taped to his apartment door, the only hint of the life's work of this man, who just wants to be remembered as an honest tradesman.

DEATH

CONTINUED FROM A1

ty the murder weapon was found.

Authorities are investigating a harassing letter and at least four nuisance phone calls King received several months before the shooting. She reported the incidents to police in late October.

Since the slaying, King's children have been staying with King's mother, Freda Newton, in the Detroit suburb of Sterling Heights.

Newton said Thursday she was granted temporary custody of the children by a Macomb County judge. Looking after them has helped her cope with Diane's death, she said.

"If I didn't have my grandchildren, I would have had problems," she said. "They take up most of my time."

She said Diane's husband wanted to take the children, but "I didn't think he was ready to take care of them," she said. "I felt he had to get his life together."

She said Bradford, a former Pontiac police officer who teaches criminal justice at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo, talks to the children by telephone.

Newton said she's disappointed by the slow pace of the investigation but added she wants any charges — when and if they are brought — to be thorough.

"It's in somebody else's hands now," she said. "Rushing things is not going to bring her back. It's definitely going to take time... what we're looking for is a complete conviction — we don't want a maybe."

King anchored morning news briefs that aired during "Good Morning America" at the ABC-TV affiliate.

King, a 1983 graduate of Wayne State University in Detroit, was an investigative reporter at WJCT-TV in Grand Junction, Colo., before joining WUHQ. She was active in local Native American groups and took pride in her heritage, friends and relatives said.

TROOPS

CONTINUED FROM A1

lobster roll breakfast.

"No sand!" exclaimed one soldier at Bangor International Airport. Another, Kevin Tillman of Rockford, Ill., borrowed a saxophone from the band and played a solo of the national anthem. The crowd sang along.

About 540,000 U.S. troops were sent to Saudi Arabia since August, and re-deploying them is expected to take several months.

"I can't tell you how good it feels. I'm from the Vietnam era, and that says it all. These guys are heroes," said Sgt. Maj. Gerald Jones, who helped prepare for the homecoming.

A band played and the crowd cheered wildly as the plane touched down.

The troops, some carrying small

American flags, filed out of the plane slowly. One soldier kissed the ground.

The soldiers then were bused to Fort Stewart, about 40 miles away.

As the four buses pulled up, about 500 people clapped, yelled and chanted "U.S.A! U.S.A!" Many waved flags and banners.

Tears flowed and the excitement grew as the soldiers joined a formation on a field several hundred yards away and marched toward the crowd.

Some soldiers broke into a trot as they marched closer and closer to the family and friends straining to greet them.

Finally, they were home, rushing into the arms of wives, husbands, mothers, fathers, children, lovers and friends.

"I think it's wonderful. We're so proud of him," Beverly Jodel, 57, of Wisconsin, said tearfully as she

hugged her son, Sgt. John Jodel.

But for some the sight was bittersweet. They wandered through the crowd, calling out names, unable to find the one soldier they came to see.

George and Gail Cullis, of Vineland, N.J., searched in vain for their son, 2nd Lt. Jeff Cullis. Later they learned he was not on the plane.

The members of the 24th had flown for more than 24 hours — with stops in Germany and New Jersey — before landing near Savannah.

At Dover Air Force Base in Delaware, Air Force Sgt. Brian Mann had to dig into three ice chests before he found what he wanted. "Here it is, man. I've got the coldest one," he said, lifting a beer and popping the top.

"All we talked about for seven months was beer and women," said Mann.

MELISSA

CONTINUED FROM A1

Joan Rathbun said she is so anxious she's having a hard time concentrating on work as school secretary at Velma Matson Upper Elementary School in Newaygo.

"I don't even know why I'm here," she said.

Leo Rathbun's been canceling doctor's appointments, making arrangements for the care of family pets and the house and answering two phones, which still continue to ring all day, he said.

Rathbun said his daughter called them Thursday morning in good spirits, but feeling guilty about POWs released Tuesday who had been roughed up during their captivity.

"The other prisoners were treated so badly and she feels she was treated like a princess," Rathbun added. "She's embarrassed about it."

Rathbun said his daughter also met U.S. Army General Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of U.S. troops during Operation Desert

Storm.

"Melissa went to shake his hand and Schwarzkopf said, 'I'll have none of that,' and gave her a great big bear hug," Rathbun said, laughing. "She really like that."

Rathbun-Nealy told her father she also received a basket of flowers from Italy's president after becoming good friends with two Italian POWs released with her.

All released POWs are on board the USS Mercy hospital ship in the Persian Gulf.

"She also told me her mother has to get hair done, buy a new dress and wear a girdle when she meets the president," Rathbun said laughing.

"And I guess I'll have to wear a suit and tie," he added.

The Rathbuns have been flying high since Monday, when they caught the first glimpse of their daughter on television and finally talked to her after she had been missing more than a month.

Rathbun-Nealy, 20, of Grand Rapids, and her partner David Lockett, 23, of Bessemer, Ala., were in the first group of allied POWs released.

The two were wounded and captured Jan. 30 by the Iraqis and held as prisoners in Baghdad after they became lost on a transport mission.

Rathbun-Nealy was the first female declared missing in the war.

In her phone call home on Monday, Rathbun-Nealy said bullet wounds to her right arm were healed and she was treated well by the Iraqis.

While being transported through Basra to Baghdad, Rathbun-Nealy said bombing raids forced her and her captors to flee their vehicles, leaving a severely injured Lockett behind with wounds in his chest and abdomen.

"They left David on the truck because he couldn't walk, and I made them get him out of there," she told her parents. "They had guns, and they could have shot me, but I didn't care."

Rathbun-Nealy said she hasn't been able to stop talking since her release because she hadn't seen an American since she was separated from Lockett on Feb. 1.

"I just can't shut up and everyone's tired of listening to me," she said.

BUDGET

CONTINUED FROM A1

Engler said his budget departs from past policy, but insisted it reflects the need to derive the most from limited funds. He said there is pain in his budget, but basic human needs will be met.

"For those who say government has disappeared in Michigan, not so," Engler said. "The numbers would indicate that is clearly not the case."

"(This budget) pits the disabled against college students and poor children against the elderly. That kind of budget is not progress," said Pat Sorenson, senior research associate with the Michigan League for Human Services, an advocacy group for the poor.

Legislative compromise on Engler's budget will be hard to achieve since the plan contains many cuts Democrats fought when they were presented last month as solutions to the 1991 budget deficit. The 1991 plan remains \$800 million in the red because of the partisan stalemate.

State Budget Director Patricia Woodworth presented Engler's budget in a jam-packed joint session of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees.

The budget earmarks \$525 million for the first year of Engler's proposed 20 percent cut in school property taxes. He plans to cut school taxes by 10 percent and 5 percent in the next two budget years.

The budget was based on assumptions that inflation will run at less than 5 percent and unemployment will rise to above 8 percent through the end of 1992. It also assumes the Legislature will reject 4 percent pay increases for state

workers.

Engler's budget tackles some politically thorny issues head on, among them:

• Asking the Legislature to reject scheduled 4 percent pay increases for the state's 66,000 employees. That would save about \$67 million. Failure to do that will mean 2,900 layoffs.

• Ending General Assistance, the state-funded welfare program, for single adults. That would end state aid to 105,000 people, but continue it for about 10,000 people with disabilities and 10,000 families with an average of three members each. The program now costs about \$165 million a year.

• Including part of the income and assets of adult children in determining whether their elderly parents are eligible for state aid for nursing home bills.

Engler said that aimed to stop the elderly from protecting assets by shifting them to their children. It also would include part of the parents' assets and income to see if an adult child in need of long-term care qualifies for state aid. That would save about \$21 million.

• Starting a "earnfare" requirement that would encourage parents to keep their children in school. Welfare parents would lose the part of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children grant that goes to support a truant teen.

Savings only would be about \$1 million, but the goal is to encourage families to help their children break the cycle of poverty. For other families, parents wouldn't be able to claim a personal exemption for a teen-ager on their income taxes if the student didn't meet the same basic level of attendance.

• Eliminate the Detroit Equity Package, which provided \$42 million this year to support Detroit cultural institutions.

The Grand Rapids Press

35c

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1991

Two planes crash at L.A. air

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A USAir Boeing 737 airliner coming in for a landing Friday struck an outbound commuter plane and caught fire at Los Angeles International Airport, killing at least five people and injuring 25, officials said.

An FBI spokesman said that there was no evidence of terrorism in the crash.

"There's no indication of any foul play," said agent Fred Reagan of the Los Angeles FBI office. "No threats were involved. We believe this was accidental."

The airliner collided with a Sky West commuter plane. Federal Aviation Administration spokeswoman Elly Brekke said, adding that they crashed on the ground.

Scores of people survived the crash and at least five were confirmed dead, said Bob Dambacher, a spokes-

5 dead, 25 hurt, 29 missing; FBI doubts terrorism.

man for the Los Angeles County coroner's office.

Three hours after the crash, USAir spokeswoman Agnes Huff said 29 people from the two planes were unaccounted for, while 72 people were accounted for. Those accounted for included the dead, she said.

"Something exploded. The airplane started jiggling. I saw flames," USAir survivor Chun Hong, a doctor from Canton, Ohio, said. "Everybody became panicked. I jumped over a seat when I saw it was impossible to go out the front."

"Someone had opened an emergency exit in the rear," he said. "The airplane was broken completely in half. It was smashed into two pieces."

"We saw a flash," said Gretchen Emig, a witness.

"We could see people jumping out."

Black smoke and bright orange flames poured out of the jetliner's windows and the runway was flooded with firefighting foam. The commuter plane, with 12 people aboard, was not visible in TV broadcasts and there were unconfirmed reports it was trapped underneath the USAir jet.

"The plane came in without its landing gear," Roger Boatright, who works near the airport, told CBS Radio. "We saw it fly over our building and me and my boss were talking about it not having its landing gear down. And the next thing you know there was like a

bright flash, and the smoke."

The flaming 737 slid near the runway, with "It ran into a building," witness Rodney Bin away from the wreck.

Witness Glen Berg balcony with a telescope. "I saw three passengers ... one guy pavement ... two of he said."

Later, he said, "th out of there I couldn

Kin fear for woman MIA, a GR native

By Susan Collins Thomas
The Grand Rapids Press

When Joan and Leo Rathbun learned a female soldier was missing in action in Saudi Arabia, one thought kept fear at bay:

Of the hundreds of thousands of soldiers in the Persian Gulf, that missing one just couldn't be their 20-year-old daughter, Melissa A. Rathbun-Nealy.

A visit Thursday evening to their Newaygo home from an Army captain swept that emotional refuge away. Capt. James Holliday told them their only child, a feisty, high-spirited young woman, had disappeared that afternoon, reportedly the first female soldier listed by the allies as missing in action.

"Her parents are really distraught," said Roy Forbes, a friend of the family who has known Nealy since she was 9. "They are having a hard time coping with it. Right now they are just wondering where she is, what she is doing."

Although Nealy's parents declined an interview, they relayed information through a close friend, Joe Schmitt of Grand Blanc.

Schmitt said the parents learned a search mission had been organized to find their daughter, an Army specialist with the 233rd transportation company, and a male soldier. The two had been in a jeep that was found abandoned on a desert highway near Khafji, a Saudi city near the Kuwait border.

The doors to the jeep were open and the soldiers and the ammunition were missing. However, their gas masks and duffel bags with the chemical protection, garments were still there.

Schmitt said the fact that Nealy is the first woman listed as an MIA means little to the Rathbuns.

"They're very educated and very



Melissa A. Rathbun-Nealy.
Friends say she is a "spitfire."

patriotic, but right now their focus is just on Melissa," he said.

He added that the Rathbuns asked for prayers not only for their daughter, but for everyone involved in the Persian Gulf conflict.

"They feel very bonded with the families of all war victims, whether they be Iraqi or American," said Rick Kamel, a friend of the parents. "The grief Joan and her husband feel is the same grief they know is felt by Iraqi families and allied families as well as U.S. families."

The Rathbuns said they last heard from their daughter when she called them on Sunday.

"She was in great spirits," Schmitt said. "She knew exactly why she was there. She's very strong and proud of what she's doing."

Friends of Nealy repeatedly de-

see MIA, A2



Soldiers aboard the frigate USS Curts guard Iraqi sailors taken prisoner when their ships were sunk in Persian Gulf.

Iraqi, allied forces fence in Kh

The Associated Press

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — Iraqi and U.S.-led forces probed and parried Friday in Saudi Arabia's battle-hot Khafji corner, the winding down of skirmishes in which Marines and Iraqis sometimes battled just yards from each other in the frigid desert.

The hard-hit Iraqi intruders withdrew from the town of Khafji on Thursday in what American commanders called a thorough defeat for Baghdad. Over 500 Iraqi prisoners were reported taken.

Sketchy reports Friday said Iraqi mechanized units were on the move again across the border in Kuwait, raising concerns about a new assault. But U.S. military spokesmen, dismissing those re-

INSIDE

■ Civilians fear Kuwait will be the scene of the war's climactic battle. A3.

■ Deaths from "friendly fire" are common in the battles of modern warfare. A5.

■ A combat artist finds his pen mightier than the sword as he works in the gulf. A4.

■ What does God think of war and peace? Some Kelloggsville Christian students contemplated that question this week. B1.



ports, said they saw no "pattern" signaling an offensive. Iraqi positions at the Saudi-Kuwait frontier were struck again and again Friday in hundreds of sorties by Desert Storm bombers.

WAR IN THE GULF

MIA

CONTINUED FROM A1

scribed her as outgoing, assertive, a "spitfire" who tackled tasks with great determination.

The daughter of two Grand Rapids Public Schools teachers, she grew up in Grand Rapids' inner city because her parents despised the idea of segregated neighborhoods, said Ann Jarchow, chorus director of the Grand Rapids Chapter of the Sweet Adelines, of which Joan Rathbun is a former member.

"It was a pretty tough neighborhood and Melissa was the only white kid on the block," Jarchow added. "It didn't matter that often she was the minority, and she had friends of all races and was totally unbiased in her dealings with people."

In 1988, Nealy graduated from Creston High School. Shortly after that, she joined the Army, despite her friends' attempts to discourage her.

"She was very smart. She could have gone to college, but she wanted to do something different. There

was something inside her that made her want to go," said Rochelle Wright, a classmate of Nealy's who posed beside her in the yearbook photograph of the school's acappella choir.

"Before she left, we got together and we kissed her and hugged and wished her good luck."

While in the service, Nealy was married, but later divorced.

Schmitt said Nealy was eager to become involved in a transportation company because she thought working with engineering and mechanics would be a good start on a career. Her company was sent to Saudi Arabia in October.

Nealy called Wright when she learned he was to be assigned there. It was the last time the friends spoke to each other. Wright has mailed several letters to Nealy in Saudi Arabia, but has not received a reply.

"She never thought it would come to war. She was even talking about maybe signing up for another four years," said Wright, 20, now living in White Cloud.

"She always was a tough girl. It was her attitude.

She always stood her ground. I know she's a strong person, but maybe not strong enough to handle what they could do to her. I just hope they're not harming her."

Jarchow said Nealy's attitude caused her frustration in Saudi Arabia, where women soldiers have been very restricted in dress and activities because of Saudi customs.

"Melissa wanted to play racquetball and wasn't allowed to walk in the front door," Jarchow said. "She was forced to sneak in the back and wait until all the men were finished before she could play."

"After the upbringing she had, Melissa said she just couldn't understand the attitude and was very irritated about how women are treated there," Jarchow added. "I just know that if she is a POW, Melissa will be a fighter and won't give up."

A few weeks ago, her parents learned she had moved up to the front lines, where she was a transport driver for the tanks, said Forbes, a friend of the family.

"If one (a tank) is broken down or hit, they have to

go out there and get them," he said.

Despite her strong-willed temperament, Nealy also was "big-hearted toward her friends" and had a deep appreciation for music, friends said. Her father, an accomplished concert pianist, and her mother, a member of the Sweet Adelines choir, helped instill that in her, Forbes said.

In high school, she and Wright sang in the school's acappella choir and traded audio tapes of themselves singing their favorite songs.

She was a strong supporter of her mother's involvement in Sweet Adelines. Although Rathbun quit the chorus last year when the family moved to Newaygo, both she and her daughter attended a multi-state regional competition last May, which the Grand Rapids chapter won for the first time in its history.

"Melissa was joking that we won the contest because her mother wasn't in it," Jarchow said.

— Press reporters Mary Radigan and Doug Guthrie contributed to this story.

GULF

CONTINUED FROM A1

were machine-gunning pedestrians in Iraq. Captured pilots should be treated as "war criminals," the radio declared.

Forty-four Americans and others are listed as prisoners or as missing in action, many of them pilots.

Captured Iraqi sailors have told an interrogator they were ordered to flee to Iran with their ships and wait until the end of the war.

"They got a special order that they should leave the area immediately to go to Bandar Khomeini port which is in Iran to save all their boats," said a Kuwait naval officer who identified himself as Maj. Ibrahim.

Ibrahim, a liaison officer to the U.S. Navy, interrogated 33 Iraqi sailors whose ships had been sunk over the past two days. He was told the special order to flee to Iran came to ship captains by special messenger.

The story from the prisoners held on the USS Curtis, a missile frigate, seemed to indicate Iraq was doing with its navy what it did with much of its air force — sending it to Iran for storage during the war.

He said the sailors were told to stay in Iran until the war ended.

Some 70 Iraqi ships have been attacked or sunk by naval planes and helicopters, most of them over the past week as the ships came streaming out of their ports.

Naval officers had been puzzled by the sudden movement of Iraq's tiny navy.

In London, Vice President Quayle refused Friday to rule out U.S. use of nuclear weapons in the Persian Gulf war, and said he expected that the Iraqis would fire chemical weapons.

spondent Salah Nasrawi reported several houses destroyed by what Iraqi officials said were two Tomahawk low-flying cruise missiles launched by U.S. warships in the Persian Gulf.

Local Iraqis were enraged. "Is this Western civilization?" a woman screamed to reporters outside her collapsed home.

A British TV report from Baghdad said one or two incoming missiles were shot down by ground defenses and crashed into a residential suburb.

Allied commanders say they target only military and other strategic targets, but acknowledge that civilian casualties are inevitable. The Iraqis have reported more than 300 civilian deaths in the 15-day-old air war.

In the fighting west of Khafji, the U.S. command said, allied forces destroyed 61 Iraqi tanks and armored personnel carriers, but it gave no Iraqi casualty figures. In the Khafji battle, 15 Saudi and 30 Iraqi soldiers were killed, the Saudi military reported.

Some Saudi and U.S. officers said Friday that Iraqi mechanized brigades were on the move again within Kuwait. But Pentagon operations chief Lt. Gen. Thomas Kelly said later in Washington the movement was "in all directions, north, south, east and west. ... We didn't see any real pattern to it."

Some Iraqi units could have been moving to other defensive positions and some may have been returning from the Khafji fighting, he said.

But front-line troops clearly were not letting down their guard.

"The Iraqis are on the move north of the border and we are ready for anything," said Army Lt. Col. Jack Petri, a liaison with the Saudis at Khafji.

The battle over Khafji, an aban-

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WEEK
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1/2 OFF

Others are 30% to 60% off

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ALL THREE FLOORS

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day, largely due to strong support in Grand Rapids.

When the new Community College Board of Trustees holds its first meeting on Feb. 26, it will tackle a variety of tasks, including naming the revamped institution, which on July 1 officially ceases to be known as Grand Rapids Junior College.

The board also will take up the transfer of property from the Grand Rapids Public School District to the college and the 1991-92 budget.

But on Tuesday night such concerns were mostly set aside as supporters of the community college

proposal celebrated a victory some of them doubted would occur.

"I think it says a whole lot about this community that at these times they would come out and catapult (JC) into the 21st Century," JC President Richard Calkins told a group of supporters gathered at the Kent Intermediate School District headquarters.

With relatively light turnout, 64.4 percent of those who cast ballots, 20,887 to 13,821, approved a proposal to expand JC's boundaries to include all 20 school sys-

tems in the KISD.

A second proposal — to establish a 1.9-mill levy to support the college — won 17,542 to 13,821, with 55.9 percent of the votes.

JC President Richard Calkins said he was surprised at the margin of victory for both measures — especially with the nation at war and in a recession.

Major support for both measures came from Grand Rapids residents, who made up 42.2 percent of the vote. Eight of 10 ballots cast were in favor of creating the com-

wyoming.

The millage question did even worse.

of the community college. 51.

winning only in East Grand Rapids, Gudwin Heights and Kentwood.

For non-Grand Rapids residents of the KISD, the millage will mean increased tax bills — \$76 more for the owner of an \$80,000 home. Because Grand Rapids Public School millage will be rolled back 1.9 mills, tax bills for Grand Rapids residents will not change.

For students who live in the KISD but not Grand Rapids, redi-

see VOTE, A4

arines ove into osition r assault Kuwait

ciated Press

HRAN, Saudi Arabia — A U.S. amphibious assault force was put into place today in the Persian Gulf as allied commanders say any war to retake Kuwait will probably not begin until Iraqi forces take even a small step out of the air.

Throughout the night and morning, allied air wings pressed on with a mission-to-minute campaign. One

raid scored a possible hit on an Iraqi mobile Scud missile launcher, the U.S. command in Saudi Arabia said today.

Iraq has used the mobile launchers to lob

attacks into Israel and Saudi Arabia, while in Damascus, Syria, the government and state-run media issued total silence today on reports from Saudi Arabia that Syrian troops fought Iraqi troops for the first time in the Persian Gulf War.

Marine officers said Tuesday Iraqi troops overran a Syrian position, fired artillery at another in a push Monday night into the sector along the border in northern Saudi Arabia.

JCS Missouri was in action overruling targets along the Kuwaiti command said. The battle-16-inch guns — blasting for the first time in three days — destroyed a site, artillery and a surface-to-air position. A dug-in Iraqi military position was hit, but the command said it knew how much damage was

H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of Operation Desert Storm, said his greatest fear in the war is that Iraqis are

able of the most heinous acts. "They have demonstrated that they absolutely no value on human life," Schwarzkopf said in an interview on Tuesday on "CBS This Morning." "It's sort of the mad dog syndrome," he said. "In a mad dog there is no fear."

Baghdad government said the allied forces had launched 263 air raids and missile attacks overnight, including some on oil fields. But official radio said: "The soundbells did not achieve any of their objectives."

Day renewed its claims that allied

see IRAQ, A6



PRESS PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY

Sweet Adelines Alvare Sidor, left, and Ann Jarchow, in background, present a yellow ribbon to Joan Rathbun.

Friends and strangers offer support as MIA's family struggles with fears

NEWAYGO

To Mrs. Clark & her 5th grade class:
Hi! How are you doing? I'm doing O.K. I'm kind of sad because it's so close to Christmas. But I'm doing as well as I can. I really want to thank you all for all of the gifts you have sent over here. I'm sorry I didn't write sooner but things are kind of busy over here.

— From a letter written by Army Spec. Melissa Rathbun-Nealy to a Newaygo elementary school class

By Mary Radigan
The Grand Rapids Press

Joan Rathbun gently fingered the Dec. 21 letter written by her daughter, Army Specialist Melissa Rathbun-Nealy, 20, the first woman soldier reported missing in the Persian Gulf War.

The Grand Rapids native has been a pen pal of teacher Judy Clark's students at Velma Matson Upper Elementary School in Newaygo since she was assigned to Saudi Arabia with the 233rd Transportation Company in October. Joan Rathbun works full time as the



Melissa Rathbun-Nealy poses with her parents.

school secretary there. "Can anyone read this without crying?" Rathbun said to her friends from the Grand Rapids Chapter of the Sweet Adelines visiting her Newaygo home on Tuesday.

Chorus members presented Rathbun and her husband, Leo, a gigantic yellow ribbon filled with messages of love and prayer for the family still waiting for

see MIA, A4

on their minds.

Gathering Tuesday at the home of Irene Wiersma, 1330 Logan St. SE, 10 neighbors who knew Melissa before her family moved from the street to Newaygo in 1989 put their heads together to decide how best to convey their message.

"It's real important that as a block we do something as long as Melissa's an MIA (missing in action)," said T. Rainbow Millman, 1316 Logan St.

Rathbun-Nealy, 20, the first woman soldier reported missing in the Persian Gulf War, and her partner, Army specialist David Lockett, 23, have been missing since their two-truck convoy came under small arms fire as it tried to deliver supplies to the front lines near the Kuwait border.

For former neighbors of Rathbun-Nealy, coming to agreement on a common course for showing they care about her didn't come easy. About half the group has serious differences with the U.S. government about the war against Iraq.

"If (George) Bush hadn't got us into this war, Melissa wouldn't be in the pickle she's in," said Sheldon Herman, of 1334 Logan St. SE. "I won't do anything that shows I'm supporting this war."

Does displaying a yellow ribbon

low ribbon and, instead, would fashion origami peace cranes made with yellow paper.

Vivian Baines, of 1339 Logan St. SE, added that she was no champion of the war, but stressed that Melissa's status made a difference. "It's hit our front doors," she said.

So, neighbors agreed to indicate individual support with whatever symbol seems appropriate. Residents will be encouraged to place a candle in a front window, use yellow ribbons or, if they prefer, a paper peace crane.

Tony Lomonaco, a member of the Vietnam Veterans of America who's been active in the Prisoner of War Committee of Michigan, had some suggestions, too.

His organization plans to make available prisoner-of-war flags, bumper stickers, cloth patches and decals. He also promised identification bracelets bearing Melissa's name.

Millman told her neighbors it would take a dollar donation and a few days to get the block decked out.

"Melissa was born and raised here and thinks of the 1300-block as home," said Millman. "When she comes home, I hope she will have a vision of how we loved and supported her during her time of need."

MIA

CONTINUED FROM A1

word of their only child, missing since Thursday near the Kuwait border. They also brought a tape, recorded by the chorus the night before, containing "The Lord's Prayer" and "Bridge Over Troubled Water."

Joan Rathbun had been a member of the chorus for 10 years until the family moved to Newaygo from 1320 Logan St. SE in late 1989.

The group listened to the words penned by Rathbun-Nealy, urging the students to stay in school and take education seriously, "even though it seems boring at times."

Rathbun-Nealy said she wished she had studied harder while a student at Creston High School, from which she graduated in 1988.

"DON'T DROP OUT! ... You, the children of today, are the key to tomorrow. Just please, don't let school become a chore. Your education is what is going to guide you through life ... You guys & girls take care and God-Bless you all. Love Always, Your Friend, Melissa."

"I read that letter and it makes me think about how much wisdom you gain when you're facing death," said Joan Rathbun.

Creston High School is assembling a display to honor its former student, according to Fatima Nieves, a school counselor for the Upward Bound program.

Rathbun-Nealy and her partner, Army specialist David Lockett, 23, have been missing since their two-truck convoy came under

The Rathbuns have been told by the military that Rathbun-Nealy's truck became stuck in the sand as it tried to turn around and the two decided to stay with their vehicle while the others went for help.

Because they know their daughter as a feisty, independent woman, they do not believe she would do that and feel they are not getting the whole story from the Army.

"I don't believe for a minute that Melissa would stay with that truck while under fire," said her father, Leo Rathbun. "I think the others got scared and left them there."

Joan Rathbun is hoping her daughter is hiding until it's safe to venture out of the war zone.

Joan Rathbun said she and her husband had been joking about their daughter's chances out of the 500,000 troops stationed in Saudi

Arabia to be the one female missing when they first heard about the incident last week. They talked about how a family knows something is wrong when someone in uniform shows up at a home.

A few hours later, she heard a knock on the door and a voice saying something to her husband.

"I heard Leo scream," she said. "I saw the uniform. I knew."

The Rathbuns have had no contact with the family of David Lockett, nor with their daughter's former husband, Anthony Nealy, who also is in Saudi Arabia, they said.

The couple met and married in 1989 while they were stationed in Fort Bliss, Texas, but the marriage lasted less than a year after Anthony Nealy was transferred to a German base, Leo Rathbun said.

They have never met him. The Rathbuns have been comforted by family and friends and the support of communities in the area and across the world, Leo Rathbun said. A local American Legion post, No. 381, supplied the Rathbuns "enough food to feed the entire Iraqi army," said Rathbun, a veteran of the Korean War.

The Rathbuns are former members of Catholic religious orders and retired schoolteachers. Joan Rathbun, 56, was a Dominican nun for eight years, while Leo Rathbun, 59, was a brother in the Order of the Holy Cross. The Rathbuns met after they left their orders and married in 1966.

After their daughter was born in 1970, the Rathbuns raised her on Logan Street, an integrated neighborhood which gave Rathbun-Nealy a strong intolerance to racial prejudice, said family and friends. She grew up in that neighborhood and did not want to leave the only home she ever knew," said her father. "She was not happy at all when we moved up here."

T. Rainbow Millman, Rathbun's next-door neighbor on Logan Street, said the neighborhood decided to do something positive for the woman who once was the family's babysitter.

Neighbors plan to decorate the street in yellow ribbons and are having missing-in-action bracelets made in honor of Rathbun-Nealy.

"We all loved her and she always was a healthy, well-balanced kid," Millman said. "I decided to do something besides crying for Melissa, because I know she will make it through this."



Community college supporters at the Kent Intermediate School District headquarters on Knapp Street NE cheer

VOTE

CONTINUED FROM A1

tricting means they will pay the lower \$41-a-credit resident tuition rate. Currently they are required to pay \$61 a credit.

Officials gave much of the credit for the successful election to a low-key but tightly focused campaign. Members of the Citizens for JC Committee made daily calls to a list of KISD residents who regularly vote in school elections.

In addition they made hundreds of small group presentations to solidify support among JC students, alumni, education professionals and business people.

Ben Emdin, co-chairman of the

committee, said committee volunteers called 20,000 registered voters Tuesday to encourage them to visit the polling places.

"I thought we'd win, but I didn't think we'd win by this margin," said Emdin.

Tuesday's election was the second time the community college issue has been placed before voters. In a 1973 election, KISD voters rejected the concept by a 3-to-1 ratio.

The current redistricting effort stems back to August 1988 when the Grand Rapids Board of Education decided to separate operations of JC from the primary and secondary school operations. Since then, the school board has met once a month as the JC Board of Trustees.

The effort began in earnest in

September 1989 when the board directed Calkins to appoint a committee of 50 citizens to study redistricting and recommend whether the issue should be placed to a public vote. In May, committee members recommended a special election to seek redistricting and a 1.9-mill levy.

JC officials said redistricting is needed so that the college can meet the needs of its growing enrollment, which has increased from 8,978 students seven years ago to 12,153 in the current semester.

The May report recommended using some of the money generated by the 1.9-mill levy to help fund capital improvements — including a 500-space parking lot, a new \$12 million, 65,000-square-foot build-

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DEANIE

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again.

The disappearance has baffled investigators from the start. Extensive searches, public appeals for information and interviews have failed to yield any significant clues to Deanie's whereabouts.

Deanie's mother said she has learned not to get her hopes up every time the phone rings — but she can never forget.

"I pay attention when I see young girls walking down the street at midnight by themselves," said Mary Peters, 44. "My heart goes out to the parents whose chil-

dren are missing.

"There's no answer. You can't bury this incident because there's no body. There's no end."

Kleinheksel said tips trickle in occasionally. But he said he thinks about the pretty, dark-haired teenager — who once aspired to be a model — almost weekly.

"It's very frustrating," he said. "I wish we could come to disposition, find something, at least for the family. I've never had a case like this before."

Kleinheksel sends out Deanie's dental X-rays each time an unidentified body is discovered anywhere in the United States.

Deanie's disappearance also is being investigated by the National

Center for Missing and Exploited Children, based in Arlington, Va. Charles Pickett, who is handling her case, said he holds hope she could turn up alive.

"I'm upbeat about it," he said. "The case will stay active until we identify what happened to this child."

Angela Franklin, 25, a Grand Rapids mother of three who was a close friend of Deanie at the time of her disappearance, said she thinks of Deanie often and monitors the progress of the case.

She added she keeps press clippings in a photo album and calls Kleinheksel every few months.

"I can picture her clearly — I can hear her voice," Franklin said.

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