**Originally Processed With FOIA(s):**
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# FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.**

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

**OA/ID Number:** 13794
**Folder ID Number:** 13794-001

**Folder Title:**
Portsmouth [NH] Rotary 1/15/92 [OA 7566]

| Stack: | Row: | Section: | Shelf: | Position: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| G | 26 | 22 | 2 | 5 |

# TRANSFER SHEET
# BUSH PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT

COLLECTION Bush Presidential Records
Office of Speechwriting

ACC.NO: 93-01

The following material was withdrawn from this segment of the collection and trasferred to the XXXX AUDIOVISUAL COLLECTION
_____ BOOK COLLECTION _____ MUSEUM COLLECTION
OTHER (SPECIFY: _____)

DESCRIPTION:

One photograph; Yoken's Restau rant in Portsmouth, NH

| SERIES | BOX NO. |
|---|---|
| Speech File - Backup | 7 |
| FILE FOLDER TITLE: Portsmouth [NH] Rotary 1/15/92 [OA 7566] | |
| TRANSFERRED BY: Sam McClure | DATE OF TRANSFER: 7/5/96 |
| RECEIVED BY: Mary Finch | DATE RECEIVED |

THAR SHE BLOWS!
YOKEN'S

LYNN LAWSON (POLITICAL) STATE OFFICE
(GROUND ZERO)

PORTSMOUTH ROTARY CLUB:

BILL HOLT, PRESIDENT - O- 603-436-7066
H- 603-436-7037

DON REEVES O- 603-436-0169
H- 603-436-7236

CLIFF TAYLOR [INTRODUCING POTUS]
PAST PRESIDENT 603-436-8353

DALE SMITH (WAS PRESIDENT IN 88)
603-436-2430

Photocopy-Preservation

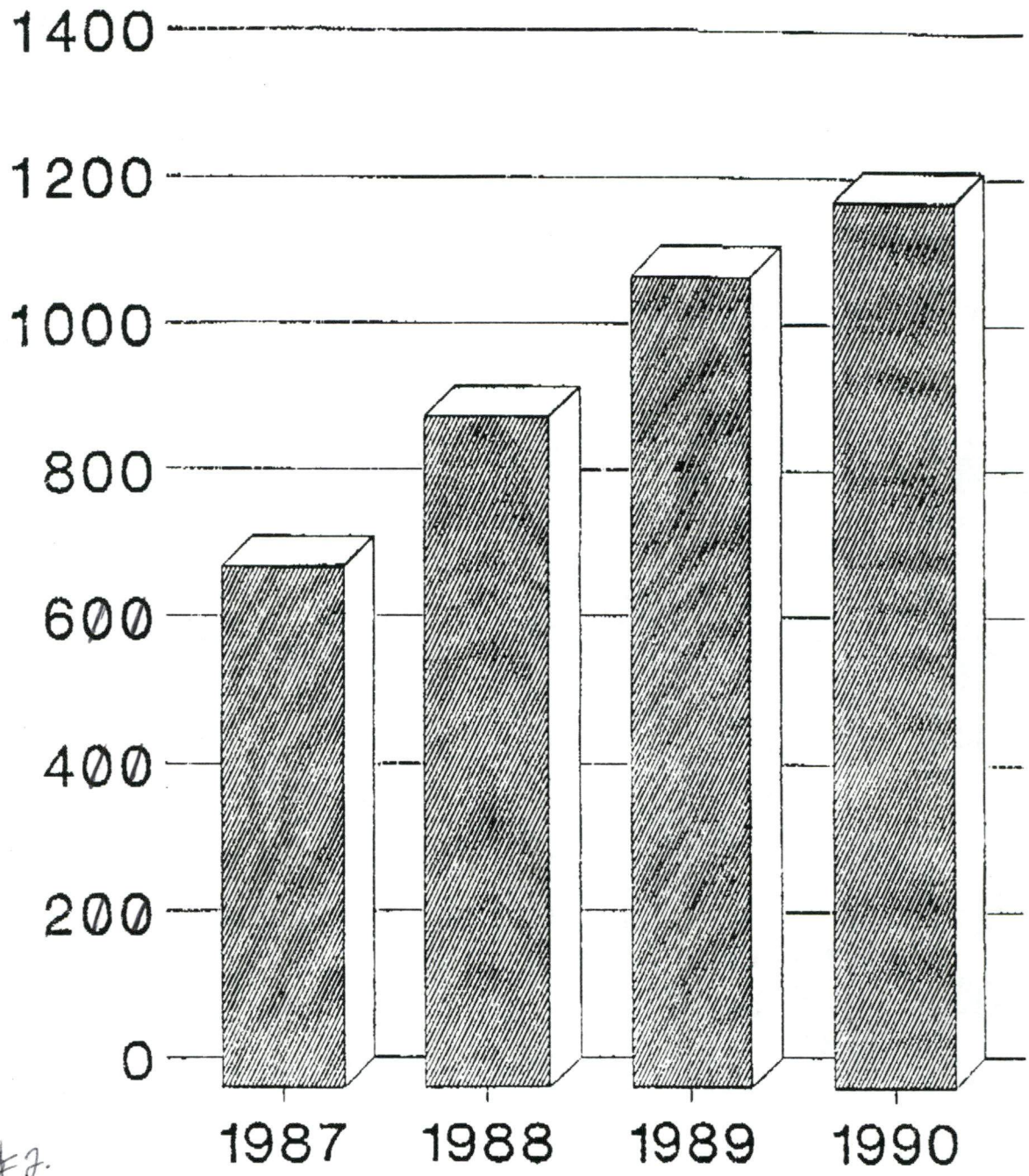
Dale Smith -- not on thur
603-436-2430 (Furniture)

(Easter weekend 86, 87, 88)
- Please -

NEW HAMPSHIRE
STATE PORT AUTHORITY
603-436-8500

(603) 436-8224

# GRANITE STATE EXPORTS
## (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

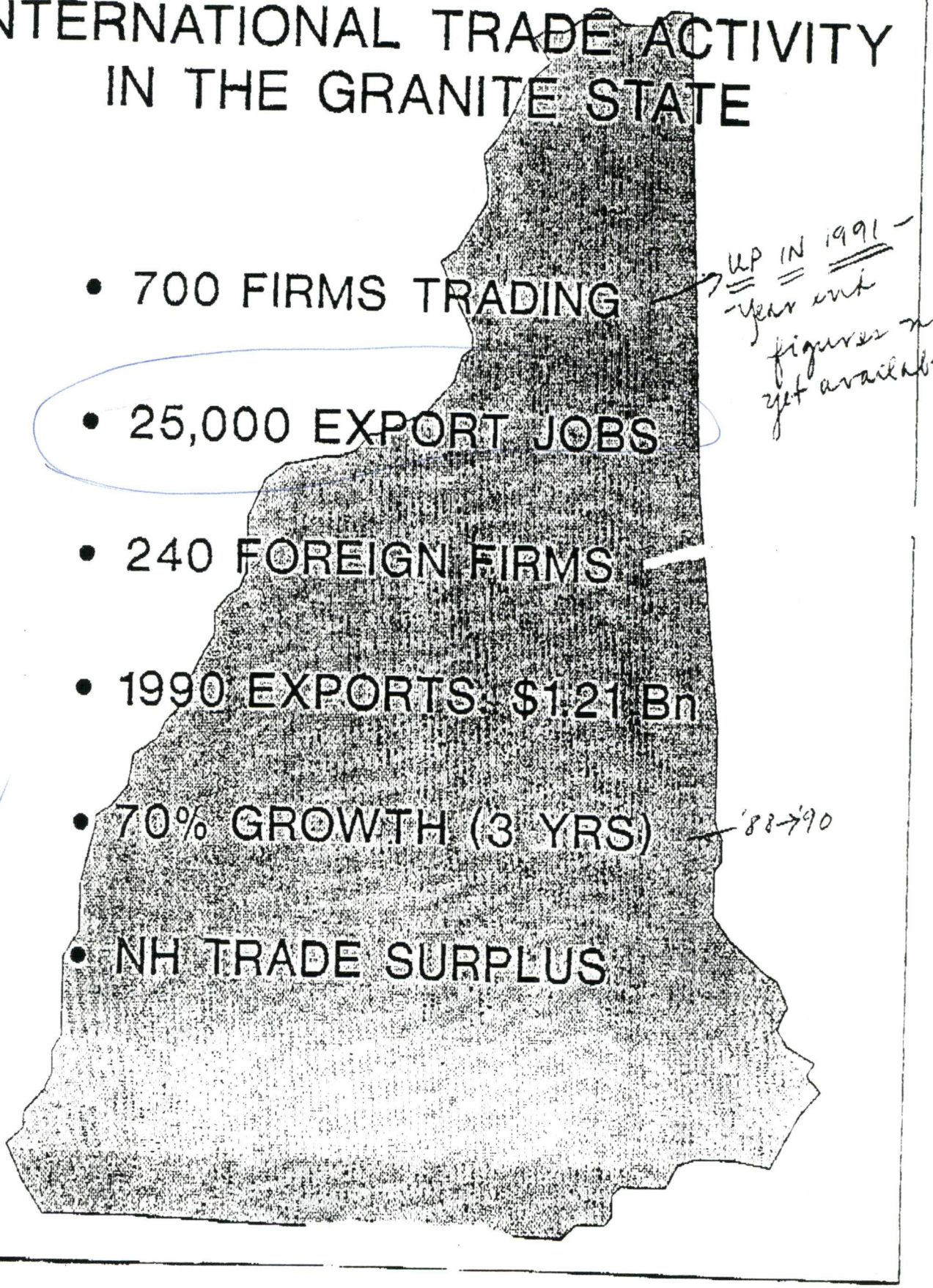



SOURCE:US COMMERCE DEPT(BEA788)

x66230
12 days

#7.
Suite 370.

# INTERNATIONAL TRADE ACTIVITY IN THE GRANITE STATE



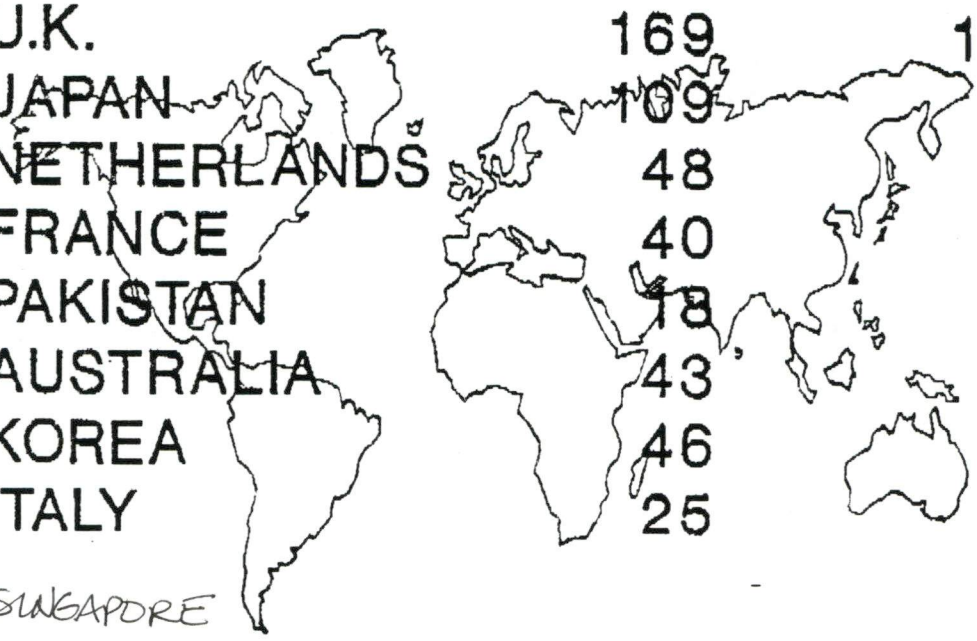
- 700 FIRMS TRADING
- 25,000 EXPORT JOBS
- 240 FOREIGN FIRMS
- 1990 EXPORTS: $1.21 Bn
- 70% GROWTH (3 YRS)
- NH TRADE SURPLUS

UP IN 1991 — year end figures not yet available

'88→'90

# NEW HAMPSHIRE'S EXPORTS
## (TOP 10 MARKETS - $Mn)

| DESTINATION | 1989 | 1990 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| • CANADA | 237 | 325 | ← |
| • GERMANY | 46 | 116 | |
| • U.K. | 169 | 108 | |
| • JAPAN | 109 | 98 | ← |
| • NETHERLANDS | 48 | 73 | |
| • FRANCE | 40 | 62 | |
| • PAKISTAN | 18 | 35 | |
| • AUSTRALIA | 43 | 31 | ← |
| • KOREA | 46 | 28 | ← |
| • ITALY | 25 | 27 | |
| #16 → SINGAPORE MARKET | | 19 | ← |
| WORLD TOTAL | 1,106 | 1,210 | |
| NO. OF MARKETS (1990) | | 107 | |

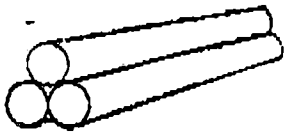


ASIA TRIP:
JAPAN → 98
AUSTRALIA → 31
KOREA → 28
SINGAPORE → 19

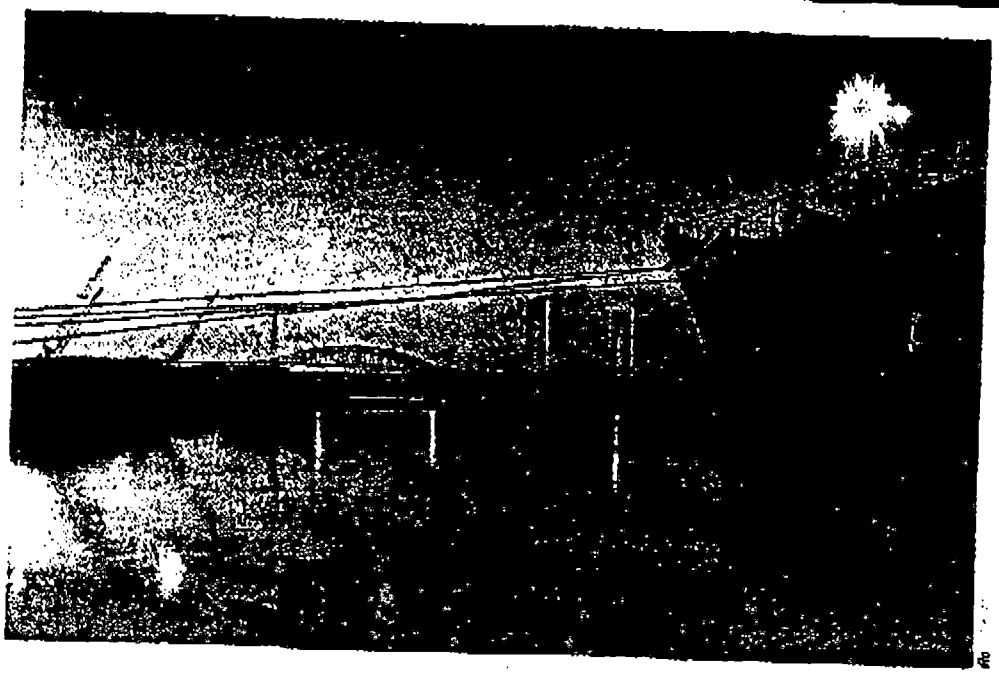
SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS(NHX8990)

# NEW HAMPSHIRE'S EXPORTS
## TOP 10 CATEGORIES 1990

| CATEGORY | ($M) |
|---|---|
| • MACHINERY (NON ELECTRICAL) | 489 |
| • ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT | 165 |
| • FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS | 76 |
| • SCIENTIFIC/OPTICAL/PROFL | 70 |
| • CHEMICALS/ALLIED PRODUCTS | 55 |
| • LEATHER/PRODUCTS | 43 |
| • TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT | 35 |
| • LUMBER/WOOD PRODUCTS | 34 |
| • SCRAP/WASTE | 28 |
| • STONE/CLAY/GLASS/CONCRETE | 25 |
| * SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION (NSPF) | 63 |



EXPTOP10



# PORT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

*"What is past is prologue."*

*—Shakespeare*

## PORT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE OVERVIEW

The Port of New Hampshire is the hub of a thriving maritime community in northern New England, U.S.A. Located on the Piscataqua River in southeastern New Hampshire, Portsmouth Harbor is the only deep water, ice-free port in the State of New Hampshire. It is also one of the nation's oldest, having served as a gateway for marine shipping in the region for over 300 years.

The river serves as the border between the states of New Hampshire and Maine and is approximately 50 miles (31 km) north of Boston, Massachusetts. Surrounded by a network of U. S. and Interstate Highways (just 1/2 mile away), the Port of NH provides an ideal intermodal link with other major U. S. cargo centers outside of New England.

Internationally, the Port boasts the quickest transit time from the North Atlantic coast to Europe, the region's second largest trading partner. In fact, the NHPA's correspondent European office is conveniently situated in Brittany on the Atlantic coast of France (at a distance of 2868 mi. or 1782 km) as a conduit to what will become the world's largest single market in 1992—the European Community.

Halifax, Nova Scotia lies 359 mi. (233 km) to the north of Portsmouth with Montreal only 294 mi. (184 km) away. Both cities have acted as co-load centers for New Hampshire's air, surface and maritime traffic for many years. Canada remains our leading international market today.

The Asian, Far Eastern and Latin American markets are all accessible intermodally from Portsmouth as well—

by road, on-site rail at the Port, or nearby air facilities, with typical connections to JFK, NY in one hour, Miami International in 3.5 hours, and West Coast destinations in 5-6 hours.

## PORT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE ACTIVITY — INCL. all eleven sites

While the Port of New Hampshire is serviced by ten facilities, the predominant shipping activity (71 percent) is fuel-related products including aviation fuel, gasoline, heating oil, coal, and liquid propane gas (LPG). Sprague Energy, originally a fuel oil and coal terminal, now provides dry bulk terminal services for normal conveyor transportable materials, including coal, gypsum and salt. Public Service Company of New Hampshire (PSNH) receives fuel coal and oil at its Schiller Pier which is located in Portsmouth and services both Schiller Station and the adjacent Newington Power Station and a Mobil oil distribution depot from its facility. Other Port activities include gypsum rock for two wallboard plants, road salt, lobster boats and marine underwater cable plants.

The private terminals operating on the Piscataqua River in the Port of New Hampshire are providing the required shipping services of a market economy. These services are an integral part of the overall matrix of services required for the region. In addition, the NH Port Authority handles scrap metal, containers, general cargo in palletized, neo-bulk, break-bulk, etc., and is the sole gateway providing these international services on the New Hampshire seacoast. In all, public and private terminals account for almost four million tons of cargo per year.

Other commercial non-industrial users of the Port include two tour boat operators, military vessels, environmental research vessels and boat charters.

The Port of New Hampshire also plays an important role in the operation of national defense installations and suppliers. Portsmouth Harbor is the home of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, which is an important submarine repair and overhaul facility. The Navy is dependent on river access for its submarines. Pease Air Facility, located nearby in Newington, receives its jet fuel supplies via one of the private petroleum terminals on the Piscataqua River. Finally, Simplex Wire and Cable, a private industrial firm which operates a specialty terminal, is a major supplier of undersea marine cable, much of which is used for defense purposes.

The last major-dependent activity within the Port is commercial fishing, including lobstering. Approximately 80 percent of the finfish and 40 percent of the lobsters landed in the state, are landed in the Port of New Hampshire. Well over 100 fishermen, crew members and lobstermen fish from the New Hampshire side of the river on a full-time basis. Much of the fishing activity, excluding lobstering, that occurs within the Port area is accommodated at the other state-owned terminal, the State Fish Pier at Pierce Island, not to be confused with the State Port Authority at 555 Market Street. While a half dozen lobster boats on the Piscataqua River utilize the State Fish Pier, the majority of vessels land their catch at the private docks or at take out locations connected with the retail/wholesale outlets.

## CURRENT IMPORT/EXPORT ACTIVITY

A review of the most recent Waterborne Commerce of the United States Report by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lists Portsmouth Harbor freight traffic in 1988 at 3,483,903 tons.

**IMPORT/EXPORT TONNAGE PORT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE**

| Year | Tons | Passengers |
|---|---|---|
| 1983 | 2,299,509 | —— |
| 1984 | 2,668,007 | —— |
| 1985 | 2,780,051 | —— |
| 1986 | 3,487,098 | 128,880 |
| 1987 | 3,501,620 | 157,450 |
| 1988 | 3,483,903 | 153,000 |

The New Hampshire Port Authority Summary for 1990 shows total freight shipped at 4,804,997 tons. This represents an increase of 1.3 million tons compared to 1988.

**PORT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE ACTIVITY 1990 - UPDATED**

| Month | Export Tonnage | Import Tonnage |
|---|---|---|
| January | 50,300 | 555,505 |
| February | 750 | 448,198 |
| March | 25,450 | 362,768 |
| April | 14,050 | 297,055 |
| May | 81,600 | 362,548 |
| June | 10,000 | 404,050 |
| July | 3,475 | 474,845 |
| August | 38,000 | 324,061 |
| September | 44,150 | 277,889 |
| October | 12,750 | 275,720 |
| November | 39,180 | 327,966 |
| December | 43,422 | 333,269 |
| TOTAL | 363,127 | 4,441,870 |

Total Import/Export Tonnage through Port of New Hampshire on Vessels Requiring State Licensed Pilots (Excludes Barge Traffic Not Requiring Pilots) 4,804,997 Tons

Dry-bulk materials accounted for 601,937 tons and were handled by the private terminals. In addition, petroleum products also handled by private terminals amounted to 2,592,885 tons. Miscellaneous cargoes

range from fresh fruits, lumber, wines and liquors, manufactured products, and metal, accounting for 48,201 tons handled by NHPA. The remaining 240,880 tons handled by the NHPA terminal was scrap metal and steel.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PORT AUTHORITY FACILITY (only)

Within the Port of New Hampshire, the State of New Hampshire owns the NHSPA property which is located on 11.1 acres of land along the Piscataqua River. The NHPA Terminal (10.0 acres) includes two warehouses, a scale house/office, an extensive paved area, five to six acres used for material, short-term storage and marshalling and a 600-foot-long, deep water pier. Additionally, the Isles of Shoals Steamship Company operates its cruise operations on the other 1.1 acres.

The NHPA was formed in 1957 as part of a port revitalization project. A 300-foot pier was constructed, then expanded another 300 feet later in 1972. Today the 600-foot pier accommodates vessels up to 700 feet long. The terminal operations are contracted out to a private company which employs ILA union labor to ensure that cargo is handled efficiently and safely.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers maintains a 35-foot deep federal channel in the Piscataqua River up to the entrance to Little Bay. To ensure continued use of the river for shipping, the ACE recently completed a dredging project in the river to both widen the channel and to increase navigation safety immediately across from the New Hampshire State Port Authority. Ease of waterborne access to and from the NHPA for both delivering and receiving cargo is now a major incentive to steamship and barge lines worldwide.

The NH Port Authority is an autonomous state agency overseen by a board of directors appointed by the Governor. The day-to-day operations of the NHPA are conducted by the Port Director and staff located at the terminal site. The NHPA has a broad mission related to the development and management of the state's tidal waters including:

- Harbor Management
- Port Development
- Port Marketing and Trade Development
- Foreign Trade Zone Operation

## NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PORT AUTHORITY OPERATIONS

The primary use of the NHPA is bulk, breakbulk and containerized general cargo, with scrap metal the number one export. On the average, over 280,000 tons of scrap metal moves through the Port each year.

The NHPA terminal has consistently met the growing demand for increased shipments from New Hampshire and regional import/export markets. In 1980, the Port's

terminal cargo tonnage was 187,068 and has increased to 353,402 tons in 1991.

The last four years of NHPA shipping activity is summarized below:

**SHIP MANIFEST SUMMARY**
**NEW HAMPSHIRE PORT AUTHORITY ACTIVITY**
**COMPARATIVE 1987-1990**

| Cargo Activity | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scrap Metal (Tons) | 258,000 | 267,000 | 270,925 | 283,058 |
| Containers (TEU) | 39,240 | 61,410 | 67,980 | 67,444 |
| | (1,308) | (2,047) | (2,266) | (2,248) |
| Coiled Steel (Tons) | 14,099 | 10,050 | 11,862 | 2,900 |
| Total Tonnage | 311,339 | 338,460 | 350,767 | 353,402 |

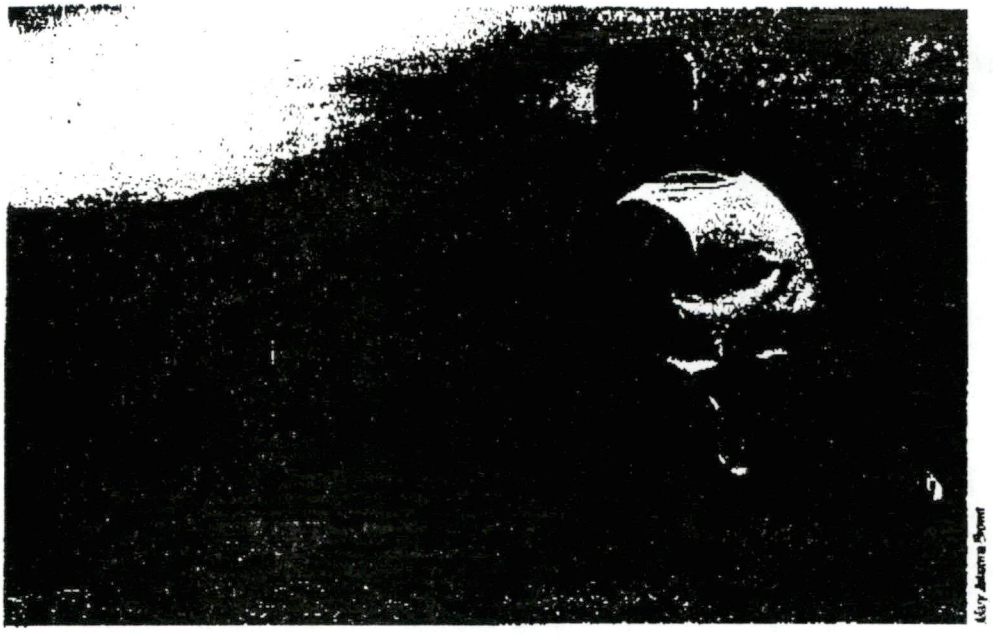
## PORT FEES

### DOCKAGE

The term "dockage" shall be held to mean the privilege of berthing or making fast to the wharf or pier and shall be charged against the vessel, its owners or operators in accordance with the rates and charges hereafter specified.

### RATES

(A) A dockage charge of sixteen ($.16) cents per net register ton per calendar day, or fraction thereof, with a



# INTERNATIONAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT

*"I am a citizen, not of Athens or Greece, but of the world."*

*—Socrates*

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT

The U.S. Department of Commerce estimates that in 1986, over 15,500 manufacturing jobs throughout the New Hampshire economy were dependent on exports. Another 10,500 trade, business services and transportation-related jobs reflected substantial growth in international trade activity as well.

In 1988, the state's exports (to 103 countries) totalled $913.3 million. And, in two more years, exports increased by 70 percent, a rate unique throughout the New England region.

In response, the New Hampshire State Port Authority unveiled a major marketing initiative in 1990 to:

- increase awareness of the Port's value-added line of services worldwide, and
- build strategic relationships which would complement the Port's long-term commitment to meeting a growing demand, affecting economic growth in the state, and establishing a global presence for New Hampshire by opening doors to yet untapped markets.

Currently, the Port Authority's primary international activity is scrap metal. Shipments over the years have grown from 15,000 tons in 1975 to almost 300,000 tons per year today. A model program for recycling in the United States, this operation meets existing demands to export scrap metal out of the region's waste stream in addition to meeting the demands for scrap metal in overseas markets. Other bulk commodities

(recyclable or otherwise) make up the Port's major niche in northern New England.

Accountability to the needs of general cargo port users takes on equal priority at the NH State Port Authority. And, as state studies for port expansion (additional acreage and berthing) continue, interim seacoast intermodal services provide an efficient network for movement of containers and less-than-containerload freight to and from Portsmouth and around the world. Competitive rates, weekly schedules and access to increased lane segments add up to service to and from virtually every major market worldwide. Referrals for freight forwarding, customs brokerage and auxiliary services are available at the NHPA, (603)436-8500.

International Trade Development at the Port of NH is an extremely important element. A full line of trade services is available to companies wishing to open markets overseas as well as those already engaged in international operations.

The Port's Export Management Program offers individualized, confidential assistance with marketing, research, communications, logistical, regulatory and documentary aspects of trading overseas.

It also features an array of international trade and policy educational workshops, in conjunction with the NH International Trade Association

Most notably in 1990, the Port's International Trade Development unit hosted representatives and dignitaries from over 45 countries, involving them directly in special event educational forums and in the business community of the region. The port salutes the many business professionals and academic leaders who have participated at these events and joined us in opening the doors of opportunity at New Hampshire's gateway to potential partners worldwide.

Among these visiting delegations, the Port of NH has worked very closely with Jetro (Japanese External Trade Organization), which now has representation in the New England market. Portsmouth enjoys special ties with the Japanese trade community that dates back to the signing in 1905 of the Treaty of Portsmouth, ending the Russo-Japanese War. President Theodore Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel Prize for his efforts at this seaport peace conference.

The Port of New Hampshire also expanded its world network during 1990 with the inauguration of its Sister Port Program. First, a Sister Port Memorandum of Cooperation was implemented with each of the following foreign ports:

- The Port of Gdansk/Gdynia, Poland
- The Port of Bratislava, Czechoslovakia
- The Port of Keelung, Taiwan
- The Port of Galway, Ireland

for the purpose of opening communications between our regions and to exchange port technology, marketing expertise and trade leads.

Then in September 1990, the Port of NH entered into a Sister Port Agreement with the Port of Brest, France. Under this agreement, our two ports maintain an American-European correspondent office relationship. As Europe has been the Port of NH's leading trading partner for many years, both the Port of NH and the Port of Brest are now well positioned as gateways between what will become the world's two largest markets in 1992.

The Portsmouth-Brest alliance has already yielded a highly successful level of business exchanges, including transatlantic travel programs, an Agreement of Cooperation between our two university systems (May 1991), and ongoing international trade management assistance to hundreds of firms, stateside and overseas. (See Chapter 4: Correspondent Office—Brest, France, page 49.)

The Port of NH welcomes inquiries on trade development for any foreign market and looks forward to ushering in a new era of infrastructure growth to match its commitment to potential trading partners worldwide. For further information call (603) 436-8500.

## FOREIGN TRADE ZONE PROGRAM

A foreign trade zone is a site within the United States considered by the government to be outside U. S. Customs territory. Foreign or domestic merchandise may enter this enclave without a formal customs entry of the payment of customs duties or government excise taxes, and without a thorough examination.

If the final product is exported from the United States, no U.S. Customs duty or excise tax is levied. If the final product is imported into the United States, U. S. Customs and excise taxes are due only at the time of transfer from the foreign trade zone and formal entry into the United States. These are assessed on the product itself or its imported parts, whichever is lower.

Typically, duty on imported items can be deferred, or reduced if entered into a zone for one of the following reasons:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Storage | Manipulating | Testing |
| Re-exporting | Cleaning | Processing |
| Sampling | Assembling | Relabeling |
| Manufacturing | Repackaging | Salvaging |
| Displaying | Destroying | Repairing |

The FTZ program is controlled by the Foreign Trade Zone Board, Washington, D.C. and U.S. Customs and is administered by Zone Grantees across the United States. There are four designated areas in New Hampshire authorized as Foreign Trade Zones. They

It is a pleasure to join the Port of NH in a salute to international trade and cooperation.

Since the signing of our Sister Port Agreement on September 27, 1990, our two regions have cultivated a rich exchange of transportation technology, business and academic expertise.

Brittany is the foremost agro-industrial region of France and its port authority is a reflection of the region's importance. Situated at the crossroads of major international maritime and aviation traffic, and having one of the most beautiful coasts in the world, the Port of Brest is a natural partner for the Port of NH.

Congratulations to the Port of NH on the first anniversary of our Sister Port program.

J. Kuhn
President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Brest

are administered by the N.H. Port Authority (Zone Grantee).

The Customs Service is responsible for the transfer of merchandise into and out of a zone, and for matters involving the collection of revenue. The Office of Regulations and Rulings at Customs Headquarters provides legal interpretations of the applicable statute, Customs regulations and procedures.

The District Director of Customs in whose district a zone is located is in charge of the zone as the local representative of the Foreign Trade Zones Board. He controls the admission of merchandise into the zone, the handling and disposition of merchandise in the zone and the removal of merchandise from the zone. Foreign Trade Zone No. 81 is in the Portland, Maine Customs District.

The Zone program can be accessed by all businesses, whether within zone boundaries or not. In order to activate space within the FTZ, first contact the NHPA.

## FTZ SITES IN NH

### FTZ NO. 81 INCLUDES:

### SITE NO. 1 - PORT AUTHORITY TERMINAL (10 ACRES), PORTSMOUTH

- Space Available: 50,000-square-feet in transit sheds available for short term lease.
- Contact: The Port Authority (603)436-8500.

### SITE NO. 2 - PORTSMOUTH INDUSTRIAL PARK (50 ACRES), PORTSMOUTH

- Located on U.S. Route 1 within two miles of Interstate 95 connecting Maine to Florida. One hour to Boston, six hours to New York and five minutes to Port Authority Terminal.
- Rail: 1760 ft. frontage on the B&M
- Municipal water and sewer
- Greenbelt theme in park.
- Design criteria applied by City to maintain continuity and covenants.

### SITE NO. 3 - CROSBY ROAD INDUSTRIAL PARK (75 ACRES), DOVER

- Located on Spaulding Turnpike with direct access to U.S. Route 1 and I-95. One hour to Boston, six hours to New York and 20 minutes to Port Authority Terminal.
- Rail: B&M
- Municipal water and sewer.
- Protective covenants.

### SITE NO. 4 - FORMER GRENIER AIR BASE (1400 ACRES), MANCHESTER

- Located near several major highways which connect Manchester to surrounding states.
- Rail: B&M.
- Airport: Manchester Airport, the largest in New Hampshire, with a 7,000-foot N-S runway. Full ILS. Regular daily flights to major U.S. cities.
- Municipal water and sewer.


FLEET BANK'S
INTERNATIONAL BANKING SERVICES

Fleet Bank's International Banking Group services the diverse financial needs of importers and exporters who require full service international monetary assistance. Working with a worldwide network of foreign correspondent banks, Fleet Bank can immediately expedite international financial transactions, executing in hours what normally might take days.

Fleet Bank's International Banking services include:

■ Domestic and International Letters of Credit ■ Drafts and Transfers
■ Foreign Exchange Transactions ■ Collections ■ Foreign Currency
■ Foreign Currency Travelers' Checks

For more information on Fleet Bank's International Banking Services, call 603/594-5000.

Fleet Bank

One Indian Head Plaza, Nashua, NH 03061 USA

603/594-5000 Telex: 953080 FLEETBANK

and DC10 aircraft.

• Maintenance hangar space occupies 860 square meters and private freight hangar area of 180 square meters completes the facility.

• Handling services include traffic, check-in, technical and ramp service, including two loaders specializing in heavy lift. Rescue and firefighting services are maintained as well.

Guipavas Airport will continue to play a major part in the unfolding of CCI Brest's aggressive plans in the world market in the years to come.

## PORT TRADE DEVELOPMENT

As a result of our Sister Port Agreement (1990), the Port of Brest works directly with the Port of New Hampshire in the development of trade between the two regions.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Brest and The New Hampshire State Port Authority direct a full-service trade consultancy between New England and France (and on to neighboring markets—i.e., the European Community, the Mediterranean, Eastern Europe, Canada and continental U.S.A.)

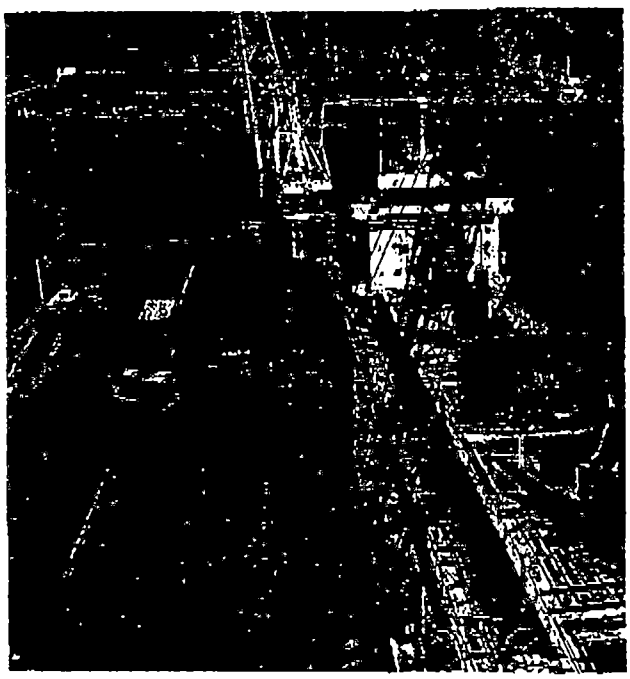
The program offers individualized assistance to firms already importing/exporting and those wishing to do so. Activities range from market research to logistical/regulatory support to organization of collective assignments abroad.

It is believed the development, adaptation and promotion of firms dealing in international trade is an educational process. As such, the Sister Port Agreement includes an official Memorandum of Cooperation and Exchange between our two university systems. As of May 1991, the University of New Hampshire's Whittemore School of Business and the Sup de Co Graduate Business School of Brest (Brittany) now regularly exchanges faculty and students.

In addition, Brest's International Center for Language Studies offers an array of opportunities for professionals worldwide to pursue advanced studies in international language skills.

For further information on Trade Development and Education, please contact the New Hampshire State Port Authority office: Tel. (603)436-8500; FAX (603)436-2780; or write to 555 Market Street, P.O. Box 506, Portsmouth, NH 03801.

## AIRPORT AND PORT SPECIFICATIONS



### PORT OF BREST

PORT FACILITIES (Wharf frontage overall length: 1816 m.)

WAREHOUSES:

- Refrigerated storage: 125,000 m2 between + 2° and - 4°
- Frozen storage: 21,000 m3 at -30°
- For food farming bulk cargoes: 19,200 m2 for 70,000 t
- Cargill Sojo France Silo: 38,000 t
- Chamber of commerce public silos: 8 x 4,000 t silos
- Phosphate warehouses: 2,400 m2
- Miscellaneous bulk cargoes and other goods: 4,450 m2
- Railroad loading station, national network
- Expressway connections to the North (Paris and Rennes) and South (Nantes).

OVERALL PORT TRAFFIC: 1,595,000 t
INCLUDING FOOD/FARMING BULK CARGOES: 450,000 t
HYDROCARBONS: 670,000 t
MISCELLANEOUS: 475,000 t
EXPORTS REPRESENT 64.52 % OF OVERALL PORT TRAFFIC
Comprising frozen poultry and meat, soya oil, potatoes, wood, cement, fruit, wine, and petroleum.

### BREST GUIPAVAS AIRPORT

MORE THAN 500,000 PASSENGERS IN 1991

- 6 return flights daily Brest/Paris
- 2 return flights daily Brest/Lyon
- 2 return flights daily Brest/London G.B. (weekdays only)
- 1 return flight Brest/Nice via Marseille
- 1 return flight Brest/Bordeaux
- 1 return flight daily Brest/Toulouse
- 1 return flight daily Brest/Lille
- 2 or 6 return flights daily Brest/Ouessant Island
- Summer season flights to Cork, Ireland
- Liaison services for Airbus A300 and A320
- Charter flights to: the Balkans, Tunisia, Morocco, Turkey, Greece, the Canaries.

# New Hampshire International Trade Association

McConnell Hall • Room 108 • University of NH • Durham, NH 03824
603-862-2200 Fax: 603-862-4468

Affiliations
NH Small Business Development Center
U.S. Small Business Administration
University System of NH
US Economic Development Administration
NH Department of Economic Development

FYI - Our monthly export seminars have sold out in 1990-91. Over 1000 in attendance at last count!

December 17, 1991

Arlene Cohn
Director of Port Marketing and
International Development
555 Market Street
PO Box 506
Portsmouth, NH 03801

Dear Arlene:

On behalf of the New Hampshire International Trade Association, I thank you for your support in making this a dynamic year for educating New Hampshire on International trade. Looking back to this year, we have worked together to host seven Basic of Exporting seminars, an Export School and a Trade Expo.

Arlene, the Port Authority has been critical in meeting the needs of the some 800 attendees. Your in depth presentations on shipping and documentation has illustrated the potential for NH businesses to export and that the Port of New Hampshire is ready to meet these needs. Our efforts through these seminars has not only created an awareness to international trade, but a demand for an active New Hampshire Port.

On a last note, the seminars are in full swing for 1992, events are planned for February, March and April. Mark your calendar and lets make 1992 just as much of a success as 1991.

Sincerely,

Michael DeLucia
President, NHITA

# Global Connections

01/06/1992 14:28 GOVERNOR'S OFFICE 603 271 2130 P.15

10

as of 1990

New Hampshire's Primary Export Products

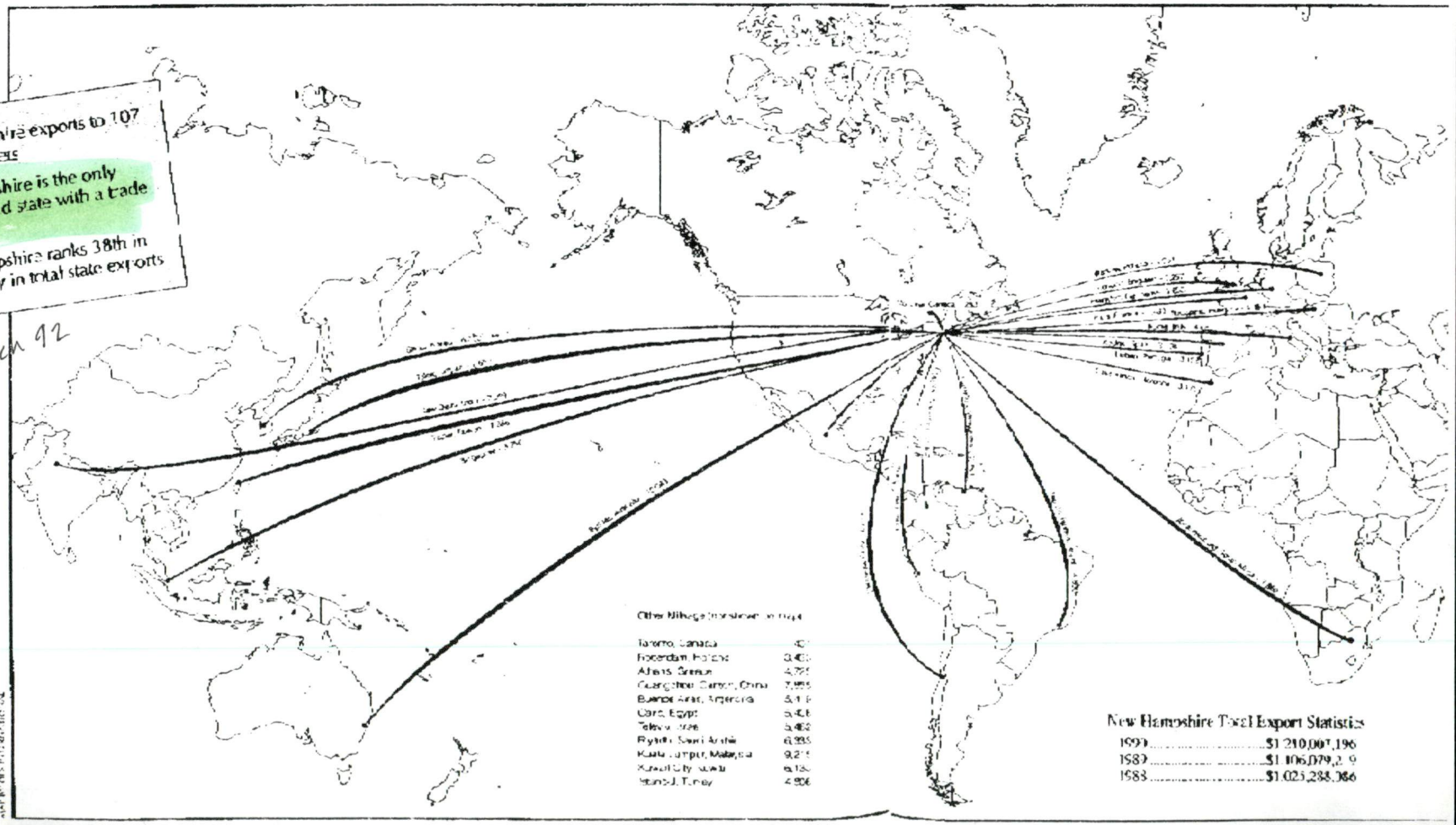
The most regularly exported products from New Hampshire include Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment, Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments, Photographic, Medical and Optical goods, Paper and Allied Products, Transportation Equipment, Fabricated Metal Products, Chemical and Allied Products, Rubber and Misc. Plastics Products, Leather and Leather Products, Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products, Textile Mill Products, Apparel and Other Finished Products made from Fabrics and Similar Materials, Agricultural Production-Livestock and Animal Specialties, Lumber and Wood Products, Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries, Food and Kindred Products, Scrap and Waste, Furniture and Fixtures, Petroleum Refining and Related Products

## New Hampshire's Major Export Markets

| | 1990 | 1989 | 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | $325,148,656 | 237,428,654 | 177,455,842 |
| Germany | $116,257,345 | 45,918,492 | 37,243,509 |
| United Kingdom | $108,866,648 | 169,425,687 | 182,595,854 |
| Japan | $ 96,338,373 | 109,302,710 | 90,218,764 |
| Netherlands | $ 77,843,155 | 47,608,873 | 38,696,018 |
| France | $ 55,539,958 | 39,779,332 | 32,335,523 |
| Pakistan | $ 35,738,106 | 18,147,964 | 5,997,658 |
| Australia | $ 33,244,342 | 43,459,174 | 56,195,390 |
| Korea, Republic of | $ 28,440,982 | 46,369,243 | 38,738,871 |
| Italy | $ 26,664,087 | 28,917,559 | 27,062,954 |
| China (Taiwan) | $ 23,871,419 | 29,592,642 | 26,126,255 |
| Mexico | $ 23,378,873 | 18,316,344 | 5,997,698 |
| Switzerland | $ 21,329,942 | 23,091,760 | 19,319,571 |
| Brazil | $ 20,851,647 | 13,686,547 | 15,727,061 |
| Dominican Republic | $ 18,559,130 | 28,017,553 | 27,062,598 |
| Singapore | $ 18,548,914 | 18,961,906 | 28,317,745 |
| Sweden | $ 14,850,850 | 11,741,013 | 20,897,422 |
| Spain | $ 14,841,537 | 21,206,777 | 11,396,316 |
| Turkey | $ 13,169,225 | 8,115,368 | 25,584,216 |
| Belgium | $ 12,459,944 | 15,149,683 | 15,671,688 |

- New Hampshire exports to 107 foreign markets
- New Hampshire is the only New England state with a trade surplus
- New Hampshire ranks 38th in the country in total state exports

91 Figures out in March 92



## The International Market

CANADA: The U.S. - Canada Free Trade Agreement, passed in 1988, has made it easier for small businesses to enter the Canadian market and gain valuable experience before competing in more distant and less familiar areas. Canada's proximity, coupled with its accessibility for small business exports, has made it New Hampshire's largest trading partner and a primary focus of the state's current international trade program. State-sponsored activities to help New Hampshire companies market their products and services include trade shows, trade delegations, advertising, and the New Hampshire/Canada Trade Council.

EUROPE: By 1992, the European community will lessen trade barriers among its twelve member states, creating a "Single" market of 344 million consumers with a gross domestic product of $4 trillion. To tap into this enormous market, New Hampshire has targeted Europe in its trade development efforts. The Port of New Hampshire shares a Sister Port Agreement with Brest, France that is designed to increase the flow of trade and facilitate the development of business ties between New Hampshire and France. France activities call for an array of marketing efforts in Europe to promote New Hampshire products and services and assist companies in penetrating the market.

EASTERN EUROPE AND THE SOVIET UNION: The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union has created interesting new opportunities for investment and exportation in these areas. New Hampshire has recognized the potential of these formerly closed markets and has begun to forge relations with Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia. In April 1991 the State of New Hampshire signed agreements with the Gdansk Region of Poland and with the Republic of Slovakia to establish an exchange in the areas of trade, economic development, culture, science and education. The objective of the agreements was to establish channels of communication to facilitate the development of ties with New Hampshire businesses, organizations, and institutions in the exchange areas.

JAPAN: The difficulty in surmounting Japan's trade barriers to tap into its massive markets is notorious. Less well known is Japan's recent commitment to a number of market opening initiatives including: opening up the government procurement process to foreign firms; reducing the time period for processing patents to two years by 1995; shortening customs clearance procedures for imported products to a maximum of 24 hours, upgrading Japan's import infrastructure; continuing an import promotion program; eliminating tariffs on certain products; and offering government sponsored assistance to U.S. exporters to facilitate market entry. The State of New Hampshire is currently working with the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) to bring these export assistance programs to New Hampshire businesses.

THE PACIFIC BASIN: The Pacific Basin countries currently enjoy the fastest rate of economic growth in the world, due, in relatively open markets and unhampered investment climates. The Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Singapore are rapidly industrializing and China looms as a huge market.

The State of New Hampshire works closely with the government-sponsored organizations of these markets, particularly Taiwan, to assist New Hampshire businesses in accessing these markets



TOTAL P.15

51

[redacted]
7/15/92
cc: speech writers

DEE - JAY'S SUPER PET
APPLE TREE MALL
LONDONDERRY, NH 03053

JANUARY 30, 1992

PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
THE WHITE HOUSE
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR PRESIDENT BUSH:

FIRST I WOULD LIKE TO LET YOU KNOW THAT I INTEND TO VOTE FOR YOU IN THE N.H. PRIMARY ON FEB. 18. I DO NOT FEEL THAT YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SHAPE THE ECONOMY IS IN TODAY.

AS BAD AS THE ECONOMY IS IN NH, MY WIFE DORA AND MYSELF OPENED DEE-JAY'S SUPER PET APRIL 1, 1991. THIS HAS BEEN A LIFE-LONG AMBITION FOR BOTH OF US. IT IS NOT YOUR TYPICAL PET STORE. IT IS A "SUPERMARKET" FOR PETS; FOOD AND SUPPLIES ONLY DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR SHOPPING "WITH YOUR PET." REGULAR "PEOPLE" SUPERMARKETS DON'T SELL PEOPLE, SO WHY SHOULD A PET SUPERMARKET SELL PETS?! DESPITE THE ECONOMY, WE HAVE DONE A LOT BETTER THAN WE PROJECTED!

I REALIZE YOUR TIME IS VERY LIMITED BUT FROM READING THE LOCAL NEWSPAPERS I UNDERSTAND THAT YOU WILL BE AT PINKERTON ACADEMY ON SATURDAY FEBRUARY 15 IN DERRY, N.H. OUR STORE IS ONLY 4 MILES WEST OF DERRY IN LONDONDERRY, N.H. MY WIFE AND I WOULD FEEL PRIVILEDGED IF YOU COULD FIND A FEW MINUTES IN YOUR SCHEDULE TO VISIT OUR STORE.

SINCERELY,

JOHN + DORA ANTONELLIS
603-432-6291

J — the "New Hamster" joke would be great at this place!

SW

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Portsmouth, New Hampshire)

For Immediate Release January 15, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE ROTARY CLUB

Yoken's Restaurant
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

7:37 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much for that welcome back. Thank you, Cliff. Thanks to you and Bill and Don Reeves and so many others. Captain Mark, thank you, sir, for that lovely blessing. And you have a wonderful way here of making a person feel at home. I can't pronounce the name of the river; I've been crossing it for 66 years. But nevertheless -- (laughter.)

I would like to remind people that it's been many, many times they've gone across that river. And there's something about the air here. A hurricane that is designed to hit Portsmouth knocks the hell out of my house in Kennebunkport -- (laughter) -- and I would like to speak to the Rotarian meteorologist as soon as this is over.

But thanks for the warm welcome. Hugh Gregg asked me to deliver his speech tonight. (Laughter.) For those of you who will remember four years ago, he delivered my speech four years ago. But you've heard once again the story of my last visit here, and you wondered, well, was it the broccoli that did it? And I appreciate Harry out here working it out, and it is great to see so many friendly and familiar faces -- neighbors and friends that I've gotten to know over the years.

Captain Mark, you were very nice to mention Barbara Bush, who believes in your work very much; has taken a leadership role in that cause, that wonderful cause that she do the Lord's work. And I'm very sorry that she's not here. And if you really want to make my day, please don't ask why she didn't come. Everybody is talking about where's Barbara, we miss her very, very much. (Laughter.)

And I told her I didn't need her, I was not going to throw up. (Laughter and applause.) You guys, you talk about -- hey, look, it was the 24-hour flu. How many people here have had the flu, and I bet none of you have done it quite so dramatically. (Laughter.) And I'd like a loan because it cost a lot to dry-clean a suit over there in Japan. (Laughter.) And the Prime Minister had a nice expensive one. (Laughter.)

Now, it's been a -- used to have a nice expensive one. (Laughter.) Sorry.

No, it's been a great day and an exciting day. One horrible disappointment; I was not able to stop by and see Evelyn Marconi at Gino's Coffee Shop. She is a longtime supporter of flag and country, and I'm sorry, we missed her there. Glad that she's all decked out and here with us tonight. Bill, thank you again, sir, for arranging all this. And I'd say to you and the committee, on relatively short notice, given -- I think you heard about it probably the day before Christmas, and then that period between then and New

Year's, obviously, there's other pursuits -- and then this thing has just been a wonderful, warm response here.

May I salute the Governor, of course -- Judd Gregg, my campaign manager here, my friend of longstanding, a quality governor, a decent guy -- and I am so proud to have his support and the support, of course, of my dear friend, Hugh Gregg as well. (Applause.)

I'm glad that Bob Smith is at my side. He came in and took over for another friend and supporter, Gordon Humphrey, who is with us tonight. He is doing a superb job for you all, for this great state. Regardless of party, he's in there strong for the principles you believe in, in the United States Senate. I'm glad he's here. And, of course, Bill Zeliff, with whom I campaigned when he was first elected, doing a superb job in the Congress. So you have a great delegation.

And I might also mention two other New Hampshirites not with us, both leaders, one in the Senate now -- Warren Rudman, a strong supporter; and of course, my friend, Governor John Sununu, who served this country with great distinction and this state with great distinction. So I'm proud to have the support of these leaders. (Applause.)

I think you've got to hand it to Yoken's. (Applause.) And the incomparable Harry McLeod. (Applause.) Who would have held a reservation for four years? (Laughter.) Hey, listen -- I hope with this crowd I don't have to tell you that I haven't just today discovered New Hampshire. This is, Judd reminds me, the fourth time that I've had a meal at Yoken's. And that ain't discovery time. I mean, that's good eating time. And I know it when I see it, and I like it. And I'm glad to be back on the seacoast.

Cliff Taylor pointed it out, and he said, well, a lot has happened in those intervening four years between the time I stood you up and the time I got invited back. Let me just put it in a rather broad, ideological perspective. Our world was locked back then, less than four years ago, in an enormous struggle, in an ideological struggle, in what you might call a nuclear standoff between superpowers. And I think about the problems we face in this state, the problems we face in the nation about the economy.

But let's not lose sight of our blessings. I happen to think that it's a good thing that my grandchildren and this little guy over here can grow up in a world with less fear of nuclear weapons. And I am very, very proud of my predecessors in this great office for President who have brought this about, and I'm proud of the record of our administration in help bringing about the changes that we enjoy in this world today. We have a lot to be grateful for. And world peace is one of them. (Applause.)

You know, four years ago the world was literally under siege. And today, look anywhere. Look to our south; look over in Eastern Europe; look at the Commonwealth, meaning what used to be the Soviet Union, and you'll see that freedom is on the march. And the Berlin Wall and the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union itself all vanquished. Not by force. Not by force, but by history's most powerful idea: the love of freedom.

Today, the Cold War is over and a great victory for this nation, our principled United States of America, the nation we cherish and a triumph to people everywhere who look to us and will continue to look to us as the Land of Liberty, the Land of the Free. And believe me -- (applause) -- everywhere you go in the world they see that it is only the United States that is the leader for freedom and democracy and market economies and, indeed, for peace.

I can't help but note on this evening that one year ago, one year ago today, our commitment to liberty, our commitment to international law was put to the test. Saddam Hussein, who never in my view felt that we would use force -- I think he thought that the Vietnam Syndrome was with us forever. He miscalculated twice. One, he didn't think we'd use force; and secondly, he felt if we did use force he could have some kind of a standoff with the men and women of the U.S. military. And he was wrong on both counts. (Applause.) He mistook a voice of protest and a handful of editorials and a couple of speeches in the Congress for the United States lacking the will. And he was dead wrong. Aggression was set back and our country came together with a pride that we hadn't had since the end of World War II, and I am very grateful for that. (Applause.)

I don't know a single American, regardless of party or philosophy, liberal or conservative, who doesn't, in his heart of heart, or her heart of heart, celebrate the changes that have taken place. And, really, the hope -- the hope they bring to the entire world.

But I also know that it is very tough to focus on what's happening thousands of miles away when things are tough here at home and when the company -- work force shut down. And Bill and I were talking about this today, about the hardship for some of the families in this state. Something else: the fear that some have -- some that have jobs. They lack the confidence they'll have them tomorrow. The worry that families have on the economic front. It's very hard when you have these concerns and these worries to take a look at the big picture and say, well, we ought to be very thankful for a world at peace. And I understand that.

And hard times have come to this state. And a guy at a luncheon today -- I sat next to some of the workers at one of the plants and he said -- he asked me a question that you might expect would be an easy one. And it wasn't, it was a tough one really. But he said if you could leave one message from your visits here in New Hampshire today what would it be? And I thought about it. Should I tell him it's for fighting crime, or should I tell him about world peace, or should I tell him about our education program?

And what I told him, and what I hope has happened today, is that I told him we care. We care. We are not -- privileged as I am to be President, Barbara and I are not isolated from the feelings of people in this state that are hurting. And that, I think, is an important message. Friends have to know and I think it's important to the people that are hurting that their President knows and the President cares and in this case the President is going to do something about it. (Applause.)

Now, we're getting back into the swing of the political season. And you're hearing a lot of people jumping all over me. I know where New Hampshire is. I know what the values of the families are in New Hampshire, and I hope we're practicing them in the White House as a family. I understand what joins the people of this state together.

And you're going to hear all kinds of cheap promises coming out of deep left field, past the running track, up against the fence in the left field, offering a quick fix to a troubled economy. And my appeal to you today is resist it. Do not listen to those that want to enlarge the deficit and in the name of that try to make this economy recover.

I have offered growth incentives, growth proposals for three straight years and now we're going to take those, build on them, look into that lense and tell the American people two weeks from now this is what it's going to take to get this economy going. How we're going to stimulate investment, how we are going to

stimulate savings, how we are going to keep this federal deficit under control as best we can, and how we can do it without this tax and spend philosophy you're hearing about every single day in this state. (Applause.)

I vowed I would come over here tonight and be calm, but I'll tell you something -- I'm a little sick and tired of being the punching bag for a lot of lightweights around this country yelling at me day in and day out. (Applause.) And I'm sick of it. If they want a fight they're going to have one. (Applause.) I mean it.

If they want to do something for the middle class, rich against poor and all that, pass the incentives that I'm talking about. It will get this country and this state back to work. That's my challenge to them and that's going to be the challenge to the entire nation. I'm going to try and work my heart out to do my level best. And I hope I've dispelled with the idea that we don't care because we certainly do.

You hear a lot about the talk of the domestic agenda. We've got a good one. We've got a child care bill and it passed finally that says hey, let the parents choose. Let's keep the families strong. Let's not mandate all these benefits from Washington, D.C. whether it's a health program or a child care program. Let's strengthen the family by giving them the opportunity to decide what's the best way to deal with these kids.

We have a new education program, transcends party lines. We got together with the Democratic and Republican governors, we adopted the strategy; six education goals -- not to be dictated from Washington -- six education goals. Starts from be ready to learn -- that means Head Start and that was one Washington can help -- ends up with you're never too old to learn. That means old guys like me learning to use a computer and some of you other old guys around here going over to the library maybe and reading a book. It wouldn't hurt any of us. (Laughter.)

But it means you go math and science, volunteer test to let your kids know how they're doing. It's a wonderful new program and it revolutionizes the schools and it does it without setting a lot of mandates from these subcommittee -- tired subcommittee chairmen in Washington, D.C. that haven't had a new thought in the 50 years they've been sitting there. (Applause.)

I'm getting a little tired of this. I hate to unload on you again. Last time. (Laughter.) I heard two of the Democrats get up the other day and they said, heck with holding the line on the budget deficit. Forget about it. We're going to propose spending $50 billion more federal money -- if you haven't discovered it -- that's your money. Comes right out of your pocket whether you're working or not around here. Federal money -- $50 billion. Forget the one constraint we have and that is the caps on spending that are in that budget agreement, just forget it, and then we'll spend our way back to prosperity. That is not going to solve the economic problems of this country.

What is: carefully defined incentives to increase investment, to increase research and development, to build so we can be competitive in the educational field so that people can save, use some incentives to save, use incentives to build some strength under a person's home. A home is one's castle. And one of the reasons there's lack of confidence families see the value of their homes going down. I saw mine blown away up here, but nevertheless -- (Laughter.) No, they see the values going down and there are things we can do on that. And so let's do what will help not do what sounds good for garnering votes in a hotly contested primary on the Democratic side of the agenda.

Then there's another point. Sorry I came to this one because I will get wound up. I'm talking about protection. I'm talking about the siren's call from the extreme right and the extreme left in the political spectrum saying, look, people are hurting and what we're going to do about it is go back to isolation and protection. You want a recipe for disaster that is it. (Applause.) We will shrink this economy, we will throw 35,000 people more out of work in New Hampshire, and we will be cutting off our nose to spite our face.

The answer is to expand markets. And what our trip to Asia was about was not managing trade. You get a lot of egghead, academicians, writing this guy's deserted the free trade. That's not the case. All I'm saying is look, and I saw it today in the workers I saw, we can compete with anyone but we need fair access to the other guy's market. And I am not going to stay home and keep from fighting to opening these markets. I'm going to keep on doing it until we are successful. (Applause.)

And for those that want us to pull back into some isolationism a la the 1930s take a look at world history. You don't have to be a rocket scientist to see what that led to. The United States, as long as I am President, is going to stay involved and continue to lead around the world. (Applause.)

What I really want to do is try to take the leadership that I think and hope we demonstrated in Desert Storm that lifted the spirits of this country and brought this country together unlike any time since the end of World War II, brought it together, and take that now and apply that to the domestic economy to get the support from the American people for incentives that will give us that vibrance and that feeling of optimism that we, the American people, pride ourselves on.

And I believe we can do it. And one of the reasons I do is I think there are some sound things in place now. Yes, there are some people hurting. Unemployment is too high. Inflation is pretty good. Interest rates are down. Inventory is not bad. The market is saying, hey, things are going to be looking better. And I'm always one who likes to see the glass half full and not so pessimistic and half empty. And that's the way I am. (Applause.)

No, I've listened to what the people of this state have to say one way and another. And today it was an excellent visit back to this state that I believe I understand, whose heartbeat I feel. And I would just encourage you all to avoid the quick-fix bumpersticker slogan that tells you there is some easy way. There isn't an easy way, but there is a sound, sensible, economic approach. And I believe that what I have suggested and will continue to work for is the answer.

You've got to stimulate investment to create jobs. You've got to stop that slide on real estate values so that you increase home sales. You've got to give Americans confidence that the cost of health care, providing for the kids' education and raising a family are affordable. And I will be unveiling a national health care program, but, believe me, it is not going to have a lot of mandates or turn to some foreign country for an example. We have the best quality health care in the world, and I don't want to diminish that. What I want to do is make it more affordable for everybody. (Applause.)

And then we've got to be able to compete. Whatever it is, whatever the fix is, it must make us more competitive in the global economy. And fifth and finally, and maybe the most important, you've got to control the most unproductive end of our society, and that is government spending. We have got to keep the caps on and

enforce them on wasteful government spending. And I need more people like these congressmen to help me do just exactly that. (Applause.)

And in conclusion, let me say this: just a couple of confessions to friends. And this will go to the Democrats who may have been smart enough to join Rotary, too. (Laughter.) This is a nonpartisan -- no, but I really mean this one from the heart in the sense that some things, at least the way I look at this -- and again, I'm concerned in this country about the decline in family. And I don't want to be preachy or lecturing, but Barbara and I talk about this a great deal.

And I -- in the first place, I'm pretty proud of her. When she hugs a baby or teaches somebody to read, why -- (applause) -- she's saying something. But what I will continue to try to do as President is to look at the legislation and say does this help, or does this diminish family? The longer I'm in this job -- and I say this to you as a friend -- the more convinced I am -- Cap, maybe you understand this -- that family and faith are terribly important ingredients for being President of the United States. I believe it. I feel it very strongly.

Obviously, I believe in the separation of church and state, but I understand from having been tested by a little fire what Lincoln meant when he talked about spending some time on his knees. We are one nation, under God. We are a strong, free nation that believes in certain principles. Barbara and I have tried very hard to live up to those kinds of principles and those kinds of values.

Now, I need your help to continue in that effort to help make things better for the people of New Hampshire and the people all the way across this state. And whether you vote for me or not, may I thank you for this unforgettably warm reception. I'll never, never forget it.

May God bless you all. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

MODERATOR: Mr. President, I know you're a little pressed for time, but we normally end with a couple of questions.

THE PRESIDENT: Does that mean two?

MODERATOR: If I limit it to two?

THE PRESIDENT: Sure.

MODERATOR: A couple of questions?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MODERATOR: We have a microphone set up somewhere up front here. Yes, right there. Step right up to the microphone, Bob.

Q Mr. President, welcome to the southside of the Piscataqua River. This question, we are in a political year and a recession year. How can we get both parties together to solve the recession problem?

THE PRESIDENT: In the State of the Union message -- frankly, it's tough. You put your finger on why. We're in a competitive political year. All kind of weird dances going on out there. And that's the way it always has been and probably always will be.

But I think the economic problems are serious enough, and I think the answers are clear enough that what I will try to do as President is say in the State of the Union message, look, here's

what I think it will take. Now, let's lay it aside for just long enough to pass a program. And then if you guys got one you think is better, come on we'll talk about that and debate it and negotiate it. And if I've got some additions that I think would help but can't put into this first go-round and get done, why, we'll debate all that. We'll go back to our political posturing and yelling at each other and making outrageous claims about each other.

But the American people deserve that politics be put aside right after that State of the Union message to get something done that's going to stimulate this economy and help the families in this country. (Applause.) And I'm going to try it. And I'll give it my level-best shot, and I hope you'll find that there will be some cooperation. Things can happen in the Congress if they make up their mind they want to move. I know Bob Smith will tell you that and I know Warren would and I know Bill Zellif would tell you that.

So this idea that you have to have endless subcommittee hearings and have to defer and bow to some other committee that has jurisdiction, the American people are a little bit tired of that. And they want congressional action and I will do my level-best to see that they get it.

Who's got the last one?

Q Mr. President, lower interest rates are great to get the economy going again. If I could refinance my home at eight percent it would save me almost $300 a month. Unfortunately, like many New Hampshire homeowners our property values have dropped and because of that banks won't approve our refinancing because we don't have the 20 percent equity that we need.

Now, as a country we've given loan guarantees to Israel, Russia and other countries around the world. What do you think about the possibility of giving loan guarantees to middle class Americans like myself so that banks could then approve our loans, we could refinance at a lower rate and then put that mortgage money back into the economy at little or no cost to the government? (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: We have government financed loans that I hope are of some help. I will be making proposals in this State of the Union, again, that I hope will do what you're talking about, put some value under the person's largest asset and that is the home. And there are ways to do that. One of them is through the IRA system, for example. So listen carefully and see if what I propose won't be a long step.

Whether we can do what you're asking or not, I've said I want to hold the line on spending and keep it within the caps. I'd have to, to be honest with you, know exactly what the total cost that would be if that was applied nationwide. I think we're talking about jillions of dollars. But I think there are ways to put value under a person's major asset. And you're right, the decline and the pessimism has come because real estate has been so slow.

Now if we're honest with each other, I think you'd admit and I certainly will, that some of the lenders in the real estate business, whether it's S&Ls or banks, made loans that they might not ought to have made under more prudent, cautious times. And we got away from our standards. So I think that there's plenty of blame to go around on all this and one result of that has been some excesses in the regulatory field.

And some of the bankers and some of those savings and loan people are saying wait a minute, these regulators come in and scare the heck out of me and my loans and they pull back. So we're trying to do a better job on the regulation front. Not to be reckless, not to be accused of going back into some S&L crisis again,

but try to have reasonable balance. On the one hand protecting the financial institutions, seeing that they're safely and prudently run; and, secondly, on protecting the rights or the well-being of the borrower, the guy that needs to do what you're talking about, to refinance or whatever it is.

So we're making a little progress. I'm not satisfied we've gone far enough. But where I agree with you is let's get some value under a man and woman's major asset. And that major asset is a person's home. You talk about strengthening the family, home ownership. That's one of the things we're working hard to get through instead of these massive government projects, home ownership. That's a good way to strengthen it and what you're suggesting makes a good deal of sense in terms of strengthening the family and in strengthening the assets.

So, listen, that's two. I'm heading back to D.C. to see my dog and my wife. Thank you all very, very much.

(Presentation of gifts.)

THE PRESIDENT: Thanks so much. May I make one correction here? First, thank you very much for this picture of the Harbor Light and Nubble Light, and that means a lot. And I, as you know, love this coastline. But I said I was going home to see my wife -- my dog and my wife. (Laughter.) May I, with your permission, may I change the order. I just don't want to have any misunderstanding. (Laughter.)

Thank you very, very much.

END 8:10 P.M. EST

McGroarty/Bunton
January 14, 1992
12:30 pm
[NHPORT]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PORTSMOUTH ROTARY CLUB
YOKEN'S RESTAURANT
PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE
JANUARY 15, 1991 2
~~7:00 P.M.~~
7:45 P.M. POTUS speaks

Yoken's

Thank you, Cliff {Taylor, past-president of Portsmouth Rotary}. / That's right -- Hugh Gregg couldn't make it tonight. // You've heard once again the story of my last visit here. For four years, you've wondered: was it the broccoli? //

add Bill Hott per Advance

It's great to see so many familiar faces. [Introductory acknowledgements: Senator Smith. ~~Cong. Zeliff.~~ Exec. Counselor of N.H. Ruth Griffen. The Governors Gregg -- ~~& Hugh~~ and Judd.] Judd's wife Kathy

I am pleased to be here tonight. I know the Rotarian rule: You miss a meeting -- you have to make it up. // And you've got to hand it to Yokens. Who else would hold a reservation for four years? //

As Cliff Taylor pointed out, plenty has happened in those four years. / Four years ago, our world was locked in ideological struggle and nuclear stalemate. Four years ago, freedom was under siege. Today, freedom is on the march. The Berlin Wall / the Warsaw Pact -- the Soviet Bloc and even the Soviet Union itself: all vanquished not by force, but by history's most powerful idea -- the love of freedom. / Today the Cold War is over: a great victory for this nation and the principles we cherish -- a triumph for people everywhere who look to America as the land of liberty. //

more concrete? catalyst?

One year ago today, our love of liberty was put to the test. Saddam Hussein watched the last hours of the UN deadline slip away. He counted on the Western world to waste itself in empty indignation. He counted on the U.S. and its allies to succumb to doubt, division and disarray. He didn't count on Desert Storm. // Today, Kuwait is free / our hostages have come home / and the prospects of peace in the Middle East stand higher than ever before. All because America took action. //

I don't know a single American who doesn't celebrate these changes, and the hope they bring to all the world. But I also know it's tough to focus on what's happening thousands of miles away, when times are tough here at home -- when the company you've worked for has shut down, when you're out of work, or worried your job might be next. / {ADD REFERENCE TO EARLIER STOPS OR "MAN ON THE STREET" QUOTE.} I know: Hard times have come to New Hampshire. //

Right now, candidates are criss-crossing this state, each one out-promising the other. // You've heard it all -- and some of it, you've heard before. The same old shop-worn message of class warfare: Rich against poor -- the "haves" against the "have nots." You've got to wonder: ~~Where's the middle?~~ Where's Middle America -- middle class families like yours? I'm talking about the people who pay their taxes, and their bills -- and are tired of politicians who think they can tax and spend and damn the deficit. People like you -- who send their kids to school to learn -- not to subject them to some sort of government-knows-

best social engineering. For the life of me, I can't understand what's **wrong with letting parents choose their children's schools**. / I'm talking about people who side with the victims of crime against the criminals. Honest, decent people -- people who have learned the hard way that when government steps in, it's far more likely to hurt than help. //

The people of this state know what's real, and they know what works. When someone tries to sell you the old government-knows-best line -- I say: New Hampshire **knows better**. //

The same goes for those now beating the drum for a new protectionism. The simple truth is, protectionism isn't a prescription for prosperity. Boil away all the tough talk, all the patriotic posturing, and protectionism is nothing more than a smokescreen for a country running scared. // The America I know is a country ready to take on the world -- ready to rise to new levels, not run for cover. We've got to open up new markets to American products -- not lock the doors, pull down the shades and tell the world to go away. Never in this nation's long history has America turned its back on a challenge -- and we won't start now. **A proud** America will never be **protectionist**. //

Take a look around -- at the new realities of global trade. New Hampshire businesses reap more than $1.2 billion dollars a year from exports. This state sells $325 million dollars a year to Canada. But it doesn't stop there. Companies across this state sell $176 million more in the countries I just came from: Korea, Singapore, Australia and Japan. / Just a few hours ago I

Dawn Wivell (603) 271-2391 OED NH

Advance Schedule

was at CableTron Systems -- one of America's great entrepreneurial success stories. Cabletron's secret to growth -- even in the midst of these difficult times -- comes from the aggressive way they've fought their way to the top of the international market. That's good for New Hampshire -- and good for America.

So when talk turns to the economy, don't let anyone sell you bumpersticker logic in place of straight talk. Ask the hard questions. Don't settle for Brand X. Any growth package worth the name should pass the following tests:

First, does it make economic sense? A real growth package has to work in the real world. Start with what I call the "stork test": where do jobs come from? Jobs don't just appear out of thin air -- or with the stroke of a politician's pen. Jobs come from people who start with a dream, add hard work and a willingness to take risks. A real growth package rewards risk-takers. We've got to make it easier for investors to invest -- easier for people to turn their bright ideas into goods and services people want and need. //

Second, you've got to ask: does it make America more competitive? A real growth package helps establish a sound economic environment for the future. It promotes innovation -- the pioneering products that help America prosper. It advances education -- the key to a workforce that places a premium on intelligence. It opens markets to American exports -- and creates jobs right here at home. //

Third, does it help people keep their house in order? What does it do for the American Family. A good growth package should preserve basic assets -- like the value of your home. For most people, their home is more than a roof over their head -- it's the largest investment they've ever made, the inheritance they plan to pass on to their children. A real growth package will help families protect this investment. It will include incentives that help you save for your kids' education -- provide for your family's health, and put something away for your own retirement.

We all know no American family could afford to run its affairs the way the federal government does. That's why the fourth test has to be: does it help put government's house in order?

A good growth package won't add to the deficit. We can and ought to cut government spending. But you know what's happening down in Washington. You hear the same old Capitol Hill crowd talking about another $50 billion dollars in federal spending: $50 billion dollars the government doesn't have -- money we borrow from the future to build more boondoggles and bureaucracy. / This year, federal spending will top $1.4 trillion. I say: Americans are entitled to ask what they're getting for their $1.4 trillion's worth. //

So it all boils down to this: a real growth package helps make American industry competitive / helps American families plan for the future / and helps create American jobs.

Jan 3 1992 UPI "Senators Propose Economic Recovery Plan" by Alan Fram

Sea coast institution
before '68

—

Cliff Taylor — early 50's

Original family that
owned ©

McLeod's relating to
the town's

New Eng.
#1 dinner
in the 50's
claim to fame

Yuppie community

Market Sq. days

—

June

Vendors / crafts /
ethnic food

Prescott Arts
festival plays
on the water

9 JANUARY 1992

MEMO SMEMO FOR DAN MC GROARTY

FROM: J. BUNTON

SUBJECT: PORTSMOUTH ROTARY CLUB
PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE
JANUARY 15, 1992
6:20 P.M., YOKEN'S RESTAURANT

CLUB PRESIDNET: BILL HOLT

AUDIENCE: 600 ish according to political, Holt said 700-800. Portsmouth members and their spouses. Women rotarians in this club. 7-8 other area Rotary Clubs have been invited.

POTUS to be introduced by Cliff Taylor [past president]. Will comment..."it took four years to get from the shipyard to Yokens and on the way you became President...New Hampshire air will do it every time."

Potus called from AF2 - said hoped he could make it up to them, sorry had to miss.

"600 people dressed to the nines" waiting for POTUS

It is customary for Rotarians to make-up meetings they miss...

ACKS: Sens. Rudman and Smith, Cong. Zellick, Executive Counselor Ruth Griffen (Lt. Gov. level), Gov Gregg and Mrs. Gregg.

MENU: roast sirloin of beef, ambrosia, ceasar salad, mousse, green beans, new potatoes

Rotary will present a gift [don't know whatr yet]

MTG. AGENDA: pledge, national anthem, grace, eat, convene mtg., POTUS, Q&A, Dismiss.

People with out of town guests usually stand and get introduced.

CLUB PHILANTHROPY:
National recognition for pilot recycling program,

International project with YMCA in Portsmouth and Carrickfergus YMCA, 10 miles from Belfast, Northern Ireland program started in 86 called "Friends Forever". Select group of promising teens completely remove them from their history-burdened home environments to spend 2 weeks in America SEE POEM ATTACHED written by one of the kids. POTUS met the first 3 groups at PEASE, when he was VPOTUS.

EASTER WEEKEND 1986, 1987, 1988
ACCORDING TO BILL HOLT

Have planted oodles of trees. Goal was one per Rotarian -- they planted something like 15 -- a small forrest

Large donors to community YMCA {800 man hours for small addition}, Cross Roads homeless shelter, and Visiting Nurses Association.

220 members in the Portsmouth Club....women too.

club chartered in 1923

club usually meets Thursdys at noon at Yokens.

PORTSMOUTH ROTARY CLUB

01/09/1992 12:28 FROM WM. HOLT ASSOC. TO 12024566218 P.01

attention: Jeannie Buxton
3 pages
From: Bill Holt Portsmouth Rotary.
Sorry for the delay. U was trying to get a fax-able photo. (maybe later.)

Bob Raiche originated Friends Forever in Portsmouth, New Hampshire in 1986, working through the Seacoast Family YMCA in Portsmouth and the Carrickfergus YMCA, ten miles outside of Belfast, Northern Ireland. The Friends Forever approach, which in 1989 earned the recognition and endorsement of both the British government and the prestigious American Ireland Fund, has been extraordinarily effective because of several unique characteristics:

**• Selection of Future Community Leaders**
A carefully selected group of promising teens (hopefully the community leaders of tomorrow and a deliberate mix of Catholic and Protestant) are completely removed from their history-burdened home environments to spend two full weeks in America, quite literally side by side, day and night...through thick and thin.

**• The "Life Raft" Principle**
With nowhere to escape when tensions develop (the simulated life raft) and with some expert group supervision, the kids soon learn to relate to and to judge one another as individuals, not as Catholics or Protestants...and they find that the good they share far outweighs their superficial sectarian differences.

**• American Ideals Made Real**
Most of the kids arrive here with a ready admiration for the American ideals of tolerance but are unable to envision the principles at work. Here they soon realize that American families are fundamentally the same as their own, and they get to see, every day for two weeks, that the ideals of tolerance and equality can succeed in a society where the majority believes in them and also stands up for them.

**• "Perpetuation"**
The fundamental attitude changes and steadfast friendships forged in America are later perpetuated back home in Northern Ireland with activities designed to include all past participants and which have proven to draw in (and change) parents and friends as well.

In March of 1988, the civilized world bore horrified witness to one more incident from Northern Ireland's "Troubles". News helicopters hovering overhead captured graphic footage of the confrontation that occurred when two young British corporals made a wrong turn in their car and found themselves in the midst of an IRA funeral crowd. The two doomed soldiers, dragged from their car by the crowd, were savagely beaten before being hauled away to a hidden location and shot to death. These unforgettable scenes were rebroadcast around the globe.

In nearby Carrickfergus, 14-year-old Karyn Woods, already selected and awaiting her departure for America with the third Friends Forever group, was repelled and terrified by the brutal images on her TV screen. Distraught, tears streaming down her face, young Karyn gave vent to her terrible emotions in the only way available to her. Snatching up a nearby bit of paper, she scrawled the following words:

*I am afraid.*
*Afraid of the land that I live in,*
*That I was born in.*
*The ground I tread each day*
*Resounds with shots,*
*With screams;*
*It is saturated with tears,*
*Tears that have never*
*ceased flowing.*
*I have never known peace.*
*Life has been full of murders;*
*Then those condemnations.*
*The people with power*
*who condemn*
*Don't do anything –*
*Just condemn.*
*And us with no power,*
*Who want to fix it,*
*Cannot.*

*What good is condemnation?*
*Tell me, what will it do?*
*How many innocent lives*
*will it save?*
*How many terrorists*
*will it catch?*

*Is there any hope?*
*Prejudice is ruling here.*
*Can we not all be one,*
*Protestant and Catholic alike?*
*All human.*
*To solve it, we will have talks,*
*about talks,*
*about talks.*
*I need a future.*

Immediately upon completing the final line, Karyn crumpled the sheet into a ball, hurled it into the trash, and cried herself to sleep. The following day, unknown to her, Karyn's mother recovered the discarded poem and secretly delivered it to the Friends Forever chaperone, thus enabling it to come to America. Bob Raiche later revealed it to Karyn and persuaded her to recite it as part of a program for the Portsmouth Rotary Club. "No Hope For Tomorrow", as Karyn subsequently titled her poem, depicts the effects of strife in Northern Ireland in terms of the theft of children's hopes, and is thus a most eloquent portrayal of the need for the Friends Forever program.

***Does Friend***
***experience of***
***lasting impre***

Compelling
found in the f
written one ye
the kids in the

*Imagine a coun*
*A country with*
*So short, it is a*
*insignificant.*
*Imagine then*
*That same cou*
*With a great pr*
*A union of race*
*All intertwined;*
*A huge expans*
*Dotted with citi*
*Towering skysc*
*With purple mo*
*And grand lake*
*Jelly-beans, eve*
*And burgers lik*
*never tasted*
*Imagine this co*
*Futuristic and a*
*And you imagi*

The Friends
and while only
has been clear
impressions a
learning that t
Americans car
Northern Irela
letting the hur
joining hands

**• Benefits fo**
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trying to live
experience th

***nds Forever have the desired effect? Can an of only two weeks' duration hope to create ressions and truly change peoples lives?***

ng evidence of the program's success can be following poem, from Karyn Woods again, year ***after*** her Friends Forever experience, for he 1989 group:

**Land of Your Dreams**

| | |
|---|---|
| *untry.* | *America, land of your dreams,* |
| *th a brief history,* | *The Beautiful.* |
| *almost* | *There you find yourself* |
| *nt.* | *Surrounded by that* |
| ! | *American spirit.* |
| *untry,* | *A sense of excitement* |
| *pride in itself;* | *and ambition.* |
| *ces* | *Everyone looking ahead.* |
| *ed;* | *Ready for change,* |
| *nse* | *Ready to accept.* |
| *ities,* | |
| *scrapers;* | *And when you leave* |
| *nountains* | *Take a spark of that fire,* |
| *kes.* | *A hint of that spirit.* |
| *very flavor,* | *Bring it back with you,* |
| *like you've* | *Let it blaze.* |
| *ed before!* | *Let it burn down the barriers.* |
| *country,* | *Bring us some of that future* |
| *l alive,* | *And treasure some for yourself.* |
| *gine America.* | |

ds Forever experience is undeniably intense, nly a few will have Karyn's gift of expression, it ear with every group that very enduring are made. A sense of hope is born out of t the "American spirit" isn't a dream that only an have; that families from both "sides" in land can also look forward with hope by urts of the past stay buried in the past, and ls for their children's futures.

**for Americans**

exposed to the program, from teenagers to ens, realize enormous benefits as well. Well not-surprising increases in international ing is an enormously heightened appre- ich for many approaches rededication, for les and ideals that make America special d worldwide. From the self-scrutiny that sults from comparisons between our that of Northern Ireland also comes a rstanding of some of our imperfections in e our own ideals. The Friends Forever thus makes us better Americans.

**Taken from several school yearbooks**
**1989/1990**
**County Antrim**
**Northern Ireland**

## No Hope For Tomorrow

Karyn Woods (age 14)

I am afraid.
Afraid of the land that I live in,
That I was born in.
The ground I tread each day
Resounds with shots,
With screams;
It is saturated with tears,
Tears that have never ceased flowing.
I have never known peace.
Life has been full of murders;
Then those condemnations.
The people with power who condemn
Don't do anything -
Just condemn.
And us with no power,
Who want to fix it, cannot.
What good is condemnation?
Tell me, what will it do?
How many innocent lives will it save?
How many terrorists will it catch?
Is there any hope?
Prejudice is ruling here.
Can we not all be one,
Protestant and Catholic alike,
All human?
To solve it, we will have talks,
about talks, about talks.

I need a future.

## My Hometown

Belfast bright and cheery,
Belfast dull and dreary;
It makes me glad, sometimes sad,
But it is my hometown.
Because I see clearly the parts I love dearly,
I turn a blind eye, or look to the sky,
in my hometown.
Men on the dole, just left with their souls,
No money; it's not funny, in my hometown.
Shops that have been blasted
in Trouble that has lasted,
Years too long.
It's all wrong for my hometown.
But it isn't all gloom, or full of doom,
Belfast is swell, and most things are well
In my hometown.

**Sarah** (age 16)

I see
that which I am trained to see:
Ugliness in difference;
Weakness in humility;
Safety in subtlety;
Dependence in love.
Danger in truth;
Success in silence;
Survival in ruthlessness;
Nothing in trust.
If this is sight,
would that I were blind.

## IS THIS PEACE?

Julia (Age 16)

Heavy footsteps on pavement,
darkness surrounding the man
who holds the cold steel.
His victim turns 'round....
a moment of horror.
Then screams, drowned
in a flood of bullets.
The world is fading as the ground comes
to catch his lifeless body.
An accident? The wrong person?
Another family without a father,
Another wife without a husband.

Is *this* peace?
We've never known anything else.

Nothing changes; the rain still falls.
We are still here, still building the walls
that separate not only the streets
but the *hearts* of the people.
Bricks and mortar divide;
the bomb and bullet survive,
As do the death and the heartbreak.
But something stronger still survives:
The hope that someday all this will end.

Adrian ( Age 16)

01/09/1992 12:30 FROM WM. HOLT ASSOC. TO 12024566218 P.02

# *After* Friends Forever

## Land of Your Dreams

Karyn Woods
March 1989*
*(One year *after*
the Friends Forever experience.)

Imagine a country.
A country with a brief history,
So short, it is almost insignificant.
Imagine then
That same country,
With a great pride in itself;
A union of races
All intertwined;
A huge expanse
Dotted with cities,
Towering skyscrapers;
With purple mountains
And grand lakes.
Jelly-beans, every flavour,
And burgers
like you've never tasted before.
Imagine this country,
Futuristic and alive,
And you imagine America.
America, land of your dreams,
The Beautiful.
There you find yourself
Surrounded by that American spirit.
A sense of excitement and ambition.
Everyone looking ahead.
Ready for change,
Ready to accept.

And when you leave
Take a spark of that fire,
A hint of that spirit.
Bring it back with you,
Let it blaze.
Let it burn down the barriers.
Bring us some of that future
And treasure some for yourself.

**Alistair Black** (age 16)
May 1991
2 months after
Friends Forever trip

"America, how I miss it,
The beautiful free land.
There always was someone there to
give a helping hand.
Everyone was so friendly,
we never felt alone.
The good times we were having
were all too soon to end,
but we all knew one thing:
We'd be "forever friends."
Tearful eyes at the airport
when we had to say goodbye;
no one could really help it -
even the boys had to cry.
What a brilliant holiday -
Something special
happened here.
Together we know
we can put an end
to Ireland's war, pain, & fear."

**Sandra Dempsey** (age 15)
1991 group

"It is comforting that people thousands of miles across the Atlantic care enough about us to help us lose prejudice and learn that we are truly all the same, and that we can successfully help Ireland's future. Friends Forever taught me a ***lot***. I had thought Northern Ireland had no hope, and wasn't the place to have a family of my own in. As the Troubles have been here since before I was born, I just accepted them as the normal way of life. Friends Forever showed me that it isn't "idealistic" to help Ireland, but ***realistic,*** with people like you to help things develop between young people, who are Ireland's future.

We won't give up, if you won't."

01/09/1992 12:31 FROM WM. HOLT ASSOC. TO 12024566218 P.03

945 P01 JAN 09 '92 16:53

+6034270075

WILSON GOULD

119 Summer Street
Portsmouth, NH
03801-4380
Fax: (603) 427-0075

# FAX COVER SHEET

Date: 1-9-92 Time: 4100 pm

To: Jeanie Bunton
Individual Name Company Name

RE: news releases from

Message: Portsmouth Rotary

Hope this is helpful.

Our environmental projects were terrific successes.

Please call if you need more info

From: Judy Wilson
Individual Name

Number of pages (including cover sheet) 7

If all pages are not received, please call us immediately!

**Judy Wilson** (603) 436-1991
**Rebecca Gould** (603) 431-8227
**Colleen Shea** (603) 431-3449

April 25, 1991

PHOTO RELEASE

Contact: John Hebert
436-8680

PORTSMOUTH ROTARY HELPS FUND LANDSCAPING OF PORTSMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL

Portsmouth -- To celebrate Rotary International's Year of the Tree and Earth Day, the Portsmouth Rotary Club is supporting a volunteer effort to landscape Portsmouth High School and its athletic fields. The Rotary Club contributed $2000 to the program, which was matched by the Joint Building Committee of the School Department and the City of Portsmouth.

Area businesses and individuals have donated trees, shrubs, and labor. Rotary volunteers and Portsmouth High School students plan to plant some 2000 trees and shrubs on May 18, 1991.

Rotary's interest in the program is enhanced by its long range educational component; the planned arboretum will provide an outdoor living laboratory for botany studies -- as well as add year-round beauty and improve the functional use of athletic areas surrounding the high school.

Shown here (left to right) are Rotarian John Hebert, Joint Building Committee member Sue Thorensen, and Rotarian Butch Ricci.

Anyone interested in helping with the May 18 planting or contributing trees, ground cover, or plants, please contact Patty at 431-5080.

- END -

PHOTO RELEASE

**For Immediate Release...**

December 18, 1991

Contact: Judy Wilson
436-1991

**FAMILY SERVICES ASSOCIATION RECEIVES $5000 CONTRIBUTION**

**FROM PORTSMOUTH ROTARY CLUB**

Portsmouth, NH -- Shown here in front of a special collection truck on behalf of Family Services Association are (left to right) Carol Hanscom, Family Services Director; Bill Thomson, Piscataqua Savings Bank parking lot attendant; and William Holt, President of the Portsmouth Rotary Club. Family Services Association needed to rebuild its supply of Christmas donations to benefit needy families following a devastating fire. The Portsmouth Rotary Club contributed $5000 to Family Services.

- END -

He Profits Most — Who Serves Best

# Rotary Club of Portsmouth

P. O. Box 905
Portsmouth, N. H. 03801

No. 1391 District 779
Portsmouth, N. H.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE...

March 5, 1991

Contact: John Hebert
436-8680

**PORTSMOUTH ROTARY CLUB COMPLETES RECYCLING SUNDAY PROGRAM**

Portsmouth, NH -- March 3, 1991 marked the last Recycling Sunday Program for the Portsmouth Rotary Club. The volunteer-run collection program concluded this month, soon to be replaced by a curbside recycling program run by the City of Portsmouth.

The Portsmouth Rotary Club, in cooperation with BFI Waste Systems, the Portsmouth Herald and WHEB Radio, has organized the recycling program the first Sunday of every month since April 1990. While that initial effort collected 3 tons of recyclable trash, programs in recent months have netted over 50 tons of aluminum cans, glass and plastic products, newspapers, cardboard, and car oil.

Manned soley by volunteers, the first Sunday Recycling program has received several awards, including the Mayor's Award for Community Service and the Community Group Award from the New Hampshire Resource and Recovery Association. The program has been recognized by Rotary International as exemplifying community involvement in environmental protection.

- END -

He Profits Most — Who Serves Best

Rotary Club of Portsmouth
No. 1391 District 779
Portsmouth, N. H.

P. O. Box 905
Portsmouth, N. H. 03801

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE...

April 5, 1991

Contact: Warren Wilder, President
436-1555

**PORTSMOUTH ROTARY HONORS CLUB MEMBERS HEBERT AND RICCI FOR WORK ON RECYCLING SUNDAY PROGRAM**

Portsmouth, NH -- Rotarians Butch Ricci and John Hebert were recently recognized as "Portsmouth Rotarians of the Year" by the Portsmouth Rotary Club for their work as coordinators of the Recycling Sunday Program.

Recycling Sunday, a volunteer-run trash and recyclable collection program concluded in March, soon to be replaced by a curbside recycling program run by the City of Portsmouth.

In presenting the award to Hebert and Ricci, club member and District Governor Nominee (Rotary District 778) Mort Schmidt cited their "tireless commitment to a program that entailed endless hours working outdoors, getting good and dirty, and cajoling other volunteers -- all for the good of the environment. Their efforts exemplify the Rotary ideal of service."

The Portsmouth Rotary Club, in cooperation with BFI Waste Systems, the Portsmouth Herald and WHEB Radio, organized the recycling program the first Sunday of every month, starting

- MORE -

in April 1990. While that initial effort collected 3 tons of recyclable trash, programs in recent months netted well over 50 tons of aluminum cans, glass and plastic products, newspapers, cardboard, and car oil.

Manned solely by volunteers, the Portsmouth Rotary Club's Recycling Sunday program has received several awards, including the Mayor's Award for Community Service and the Community Group Award from the New Hampshire Resource and Recovery Association. The program has been recognized by Rotary International as exemplifying community involvement in environmental protection.

John Hebert is employed at Shearson, Lehman, Hutton Inc. in Portsmouth. Butch Ricci works at Ricci Construction Company of Portsmouth.

- END -

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE...

February 1, 1991

Contact: Judy Wilson
436-1991

PORTSMOUTH ROTARY SCHEDULES ITS ANNUAL AUCTION FOR FEB. 24

Portsmouth, NH -- The Rotary Club of Portsmouth will hold its fourth annual Channel 12 television auction on Sunday, February 24, 1991 beginning at noon. The auction will be held at the Seacoast Family YMCA in cooperation with Continental Cablevision.

Over 200 members of the Portsmouth Rotary Club are involved in this special fund-raising event, which continues throughout Sunday into the evening hours. Viewers will be able to call in their bids for thousands of dollars worth of merchandise and gift certificates donated to the auction by area businesses and citizens.

Some of the items include

A preview of auction items will be held at the Seacoast Family YMCA on Saturday, February 23 between 11:00 AM - 2:00 PM. The preview is open to the public.

All proceeds from the Rotary TV Auction support local charities and scholarships; last year's auction raised over $ for community programs, according to Rotary Auction Chair Bill Holt. "This year's Rotary Auction slogan is 'Bargains that Better Your Community' because we want everyone who participates in the auction to be aware of the positive impact of this fun event," says Holt.

- MORE -

January 8, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR RESEARCHERS/WRITERS

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY DMcG

SUBJECT: UPDATE ON N.H. TRIP, JAN. 15

Based on Bob Simon's advance report and discussions with Dave Carney, I pass along this info re five N.H. speeches:

1) At the old NCO restaurant on Pease AFB(?) A roundtable with community leaders chosen by Gov. Gregg. 8-10 mins. Approx. 8:30 a.m.

2) Exeter Town Hall -- 600 people, standing. 4-5 min. Brief Remarks.

3) CableTron System -- mfgr. of computer circuit-board/major export success story. 5 mins. Brief Remarks.

(FYI**
Dover/Davidson Rubber. Mfgr. of armrests for cars. Subsidiary of Textron, whose CEO is travelling w/POTUS in Asia. Tour, lunch -- no remarks.)

4) Liberty Mutual Insurance Co -- 300 people, claims processors. Short pitch on health care (market-based alternative), previewing State of the Union. Brief Remarks -- 4-5 mins.

5) Portsmouth Rotary Club -- after the evening news. 8-10 mins. POTUS now plans to speak, depart before dinner.

*** POTUS will also do several spontaneous "meet and greets" along motorcade route between events.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SPEECHWRITERS
RESEARCHERS

FROM: BOB SIMON BS

SUBJECT: NEW HAMPSHIRE SPEECHES

I. Pease AFB -- President will meet with business leaders from around N.H. invited by Gov. Judd Gregg. The President will speak for 8-10 minutes inside a hanger.

II. Exeter Town Hall -- The town hall is your classic brick auditorium with a stage and balcony. We will put 600 Bush supporters (disguised as regular townfolk) in there to listen to whatever the President has to say. They do not want this to be a Bush-Quayle rally, but rather, the President talking to New Hampshirites about the economy, etc. The crowd will be standing. 5 minutes of brief remarks.

III. Davidson Interior Trim, Dover, NH -- This industrial plant makes arm rests and other padded interiors for Ford, GM, and Chrysler. The President will tour the plant and eat with the workers in the cafeteria. No remarks.

IV. Liberty Mutual -- This Boston-based insurance company moved part of its headquarters to Dover three years ago. 50% of their business is workers' comp. The building was large, red-brick mill, but was gutted and turned into offices. Bush was campaigning in Dover in 1987 and spoke near the mill during construction. About 1000 people work there processing insurance claims. It is a typical office with lots of computers and cubicles. The President will give whatever length remarks we want to about 300 workers in the cafeteria. The company would like us to address health care, but we don't have to. Robert Laszewski, Exec. VP of Liberty Mutual has been very active in health care reform with Sen. Rockefeller and the Pepper Commission. Talk to Hanns Kuttner in OPD about him. (He'll be there.) For info on Liberty Mutual, call Bob Goodman in Dover at 603-749-2600 x31000 or PR person Diane Turner in Boston at 617-574-5752. "America believes in liberty -- Liberty Mutual Insurance."

V. Cabletron, Rochester, NH -- Started by the two owners in their garage in 1983, this big fast-growing company is a leader in making networking hardware and software that is sold worldwide. (I have a big research folder on this one.) They

have four plants in the US and will announce during the President's visit that they're building two more (one in Merrimack, NH, I think). The President will tour the plant, see how circuit boards are made, and then speak to a couple hundred employees in a cafeteria that's in one corner of the plant. Brief remarks -- 5 minutes.

VI. Portsmouth Rotary Club -- Meets at Yoken's restaurant. About 800 guests. I'm now told the President will speak before dinner and leave. The room has a low ceiling and is a little cheesy looking. The gift shop on the other side of the restaurant is actually bigger than the restaurant (in other words, huge, I mean, really huge, filled with every kind of souvenir you could imagine.) When he was VP, Bush was to speak to this group, but canceled at literally the last minute when Reagan called him and told him to come back to preside over the Senate. (Former Gov. Hugh Gregg was the last minute sub speaker). Ever since, they've been lobbying to get him back, particularly since Portsmouth is where he lands on the way to KBP. Bush called the dinner from Air Force II on his way back to DC and apologized, although he didn't specifically promise to come back. Bill Holt is the current president of the club. Dale Smith was president back then, and Don Reeves was the program director. The town was hurt somewhat when Pease AFB was closed last year and 8,000 personnel left town. The base is like a ghost town. It used to have nuclear bombers.

**DRAFT OUTLINE SCHEDULE FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE**
**SUBJECT TO CHANGE**

Wednesday, January 15, 1992

7:00 am — MARINE ONE departs White House en route Andrews Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 10 Minutes)

7:10 am — MARINE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

7:20 am (E.S.T.) — AIR FORCE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Pease Air Force Base.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 15 Minutes)
(Time Change: None)

8:35 am (E.S.T.) — AIR FORCE ONE arrives Pease Air Force Base.

8:45 am — MOTORCADE departs Ramp Area en route Henly Hangar.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

8:50 am — MOTORCADE arrives Henly Hangar.

* ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION WITH COMMUNITY LEADERS
(8:55 am - 9:40 am)
- Pool Coverage
- Brief Remarks

9:45 am — MOTORCADE departs Henley Hangar, Pease Air Force Base en route Town Hall, Exeter.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

10:15 am — MOTORCADE arrives Town Hall, Exeter.

* TOWN HALL MEETING/RECEPTION
(10:15 am - 10:45 am)
- Open Press
- Brief Remarks
- Receiving Line/Ropeline???

10:50 am MOTORCADE departs Town Hall, Exeter en route Davidson Interior Trim Plant, Dover.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

11:20 am MOTORCADE arrives Davidson Interior Trim Plant, Dover.

* BRIEFING/TOUR WITH MANAGEMENT
(11:25 am - 11:35 am)
- Closed Press

* LUNCH WITH EMPLOYEES
(11:40 am - 11:55 am)
- Expanded Pool

* TOUR OF PLANT
(12:00 - 12:10 pm)
- Expanded Pool

12:15 pm MOTORCADE departs Davidson Interior Trim en route Liberty Mutual.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

12:30 pm MOTORCADE arrives Liberty Mutual.

* MEETING WITH MANAGEMENT
(12:35 pm - 12:40 pm)
- Closed Press

* ADDRESS LIBERTY MUTUAL EMPLOYEES
(12:45 pm - 1:00 pm)
- Open Press
- Brief Remarks

1:05 pm MOTORCADE departs Liberty Mutual, Dover en route Cabletron, Rochester.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

1:35 pm MOTORCADE arrives Cabletron, Rochester.

* CABLETRON TOUR
(1:40 pm - 2:00 pm)
- Pool Coverage

* BRIEF REMARKS IN COFFEE BREAK ROOM
(2:05 pm - 2:20 pm)
- Open Press
- Brief Remarks
- Gift Presentation

2:25 pm MOTORCADE departs Cabletron, Rochester en route Sheraton Hotel, Portsmouth.

(Drive Time: 35 Minutes)

3:00 pm MOTORCADE arrives Sheraton Hotel, Portsmouth.

* BRIEFING TIME
(3:05 pm - 3:25 pm)

* INTERVIEWS
(3:30 pm - 4:30 pm)

* PRIVATE TIME
(4:35 pm - 5:55 pm)

6:05 pm MOTORCADE departs Portsmouth en route Yokens Restaurant.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

6:15 pm MOTORCADE arrives Yokens Restaurant.

* ADDRESS ROTARY CLUB DINNER
(6:20 pm - 7:00 pm)
- Open Press
- Remarks

| | |
|---|---|
| 7:05 pm | MOTORCADE departs Yokens Restaurant en route Pease Air Force Base.<br><br>(Drive Time: 10 Minutes) |
| 7:15 pm | MOTORCADE arrives Pease Air Force Base. |
| 7:20 pm (E.S.T.) | AIR FORCE ONE departs Pease Air Force Base en route Andrews Air Force Base.<br><br>(Flying Time: 1 Hour 20 Minutes)<br>(Time Change: None) |
| 8:40 pm (E.S.T.) | AIR FORCE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base. |
| 8:45 pm | MARINE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route White House.<br><br>(Flying Time: 10 Minutes) |
| 8:55 pm | MARINE ONE arrives White House. |

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1-7-92

Elect 16th in NH on
10th + spmt. camp events
11th
14th + debate
15th + town mtg.
February

Emily Meade said:

Tie vote SDI → as VP on defense issue

9/17/88 ⇒ his 7th and last vote

Rotary Day

Senate Feb. 10, 88 → support in Manchester on 16th

Contra-aid Feb 4

whitefire Bicentennial Celebration

came Rocketing back

only 7 tie votes (votes)

last vote was on

1st Feb 5 Nashua Rotary
12th Chamber of Commerce

no tie

Portsmouth rally was scheduled for

Portsmouth 6:30 - 7 at Square

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2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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December 29, 1991, Sunday, City Edition

SECTION: NEW HAMPSHIRE WEEKLY; Pg. 2

LENGTH: 1021 words

HEADLINE: Bush and Quayle plan visits to state;
NEW HAMPSHIRE WEEKLY / POLITICAL DIARY

BYLINE: By Laura A. Kiernan

KEYWORD: NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITIC

BODY:

President George Bush will be in New Hampshire on Jan. 15 and will spend the day in the Seacoast area, according to former Gov. Hugh Gregg, who is running the Bush reelection quarters in Manchester. The president's schedule was still being arranged last week, but Bush will speak at 6 p.m. to a group of rotary clubs at Yoken's Restaurant in Portsmouth.

Meanwhile, Vice President Dan Quayle is scheduled to make a campaign swing through New Hampshire Jan. 8 and 9 during which he will be "all over the place," Gregg said. Quayle will appear at a breakfast in Littleton on Jan. 9, and that evening he will be the main attraction at the Chamber of Commerce in Laconia.

And there's more. Quayle will be returning on Feb. 1 for the Rockingham and Strafford counties Republicans' Lincoln Day dinner.

P.S. Don't look for any Bush-Quayle offices beyond the one on Bridge Street in Manchester. Gregg says the campaign season is too short to be setting up shop elsewhere.

Sununu reminisces on cable program

A very-happy-to-be-home former White House Chief of Staff John Sununu was the guest last week on the Concord-based cable television show "State of the State" hosted by Republican Tom Rath and Democrat Ned Helms. After eight years, it was the last appearance as co-host for Helms, who is about to launch his bid for the 1992 Democratic nomination for governor. The show with Sununu was taped for airing on Friday at 8 p.m. in the Concord area.

Sununu, reminisced with Rath and Helms about heavy decision-making in Washington and historic trips abroad, and after the show, offered a piece of advice to Helms' wife Sally about the upcoming campaign. Said Sununu, "The last three to four weeks are always chaos."

Helms' replacement will be State House bureau chief Donn Tibbits of the Union Leader of Manchester.

Record-long list of president wannabes

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(c) 1991, The Boston Globe, December 29, 1991

Attention voters: According to the secretary of state's office, voters can expect a record-long list of names on the ballot for the Feb. 18 presidential primary.

A total of 62 candidates have paid the $ 1,000 filing fee this year: 36 Democrats, 25 Republicans and one Libertarian. And the names won't be listed in alphabetical order, or even in the order in which they registered to run for president. Instead the order of the names will rotate on ballots all around the state, but each candidates name will appear on the top of the ballot at least once, somewhere in New Hampshire.

As of Sept. 1, there were 210,106 Republicans, 150,360 Democrats and 119 Libertarians registered to vote in the primary, as well as 150,650 Independants, according to the secretary of state's office.

Ex-Cuomo aide denies being in loop

It turns out that during all the will-he-or-won't-he hubbub about New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, an ex-Cuomo advance man from Albany, Chris Walsh, was sitting across the street from the State House practicing law at Orr & Reno.

Now, it may seem strange, Walsh said, but he had no contact with anybody in Albany during all the back and forth, but for a "25-second" conversation with John Marino, the Cuomo point man in New York, who, as usual, said he didn't know what was going on. Walsh, who worked for Cuomo's office 1984-1987, said he did talk to Joe Grandmaison of Rye who was going to be Cuomo's main person here.

What now? "I think all the wind's out of my sails," said Walsh.

Buchanan offers his choice for VP

In an interview published in last week's edition of The Northern Beacon out of Lancaster, GOP presidential candidate Pat Buchanan said that if he got the party's nomination, his first choice for vice president would be Richard Cheney. During the interview with Gene Ehlert, Buchanan also mentioned Bill Armstrong, a former US senator from Colorado who was also a good buddy in Washington of former US Sen. Gordon Humphrey of New Hampshire.

Describing Buchanan's swing through the North Country a week ago, Ehlert said the candidate was "appropriately attired in a crew-neck sweater, boots and a leprechaun-like stocking cap." The article also said a "throng" of 50 people jammed into the Lancaster Fruit and Deli to meet the former talk-show commentator. Throng is a relative term in the North Country, says Ehlert.

Voters choose Bush in poll for media

New Hampshire voters agree the economy is bad, but that doesn't mean they wouldn't vote for President George Bush over the Democratic candidates if the general election were held today, according to a poll conducted for The Concord Monitor and other media outlets by the Washington-based company Political/Media Research Inc.

The poll of 827 registered voters found that 83 percent of them believed New Hampshire's economic condition was the worst in the country and 60 percent would give Bush just a "fair" or a "poor" overall job performance rating. But, Bush

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still would get 50 percent of the vote, according to the poll results, which were published early last week.

Head-to-head with the president, the strongest candidate among the Democrats was former Massachusetts Sen. Paul Tsongas, who got 33 percent of the vote compared to 50 percent for Bush, the poll said. Sen. Bob Kerrey (D-Nebraska) and Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton each got 32 percent when paired against Bush, who got 50 percent of the vote if he ran against Clinton and 52 percent against Kerrey. Sen. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) who has been in New Hampshire campaigning since the summer, nevertheless didn't fair too well in the name-recognition category. According to the Monitor poll, only 25 percent of the likely Democratic voters polled recognized Harkin's name.

On the Republican side, Bush led his GOP rival Buchanan 58 percent to 30 percent, but 12 percent of the 332 likely Republican voters polled said they didn't know who they would vote for on Feb. 18. For the Democrats, Tsongas got 25 percent of the vote; Clinton got 17 percent; Kerrey had 14 percent; Harkin had 8 percent; former California Gov. Jerry Brown had 6 percent and Virginia Gov. Douglas Wilder had 1 percent. But, a whopping 29 percent of the Democratic voters were undecided.

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1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1988

February 15, 1988, Monday, BC cycle

SECTION: General News

LENGTH: 112 words

HEADLINE: Republican candidates' scheduled

KEYWORD:
Rep-Cand-skeds

BODY:
Vice President George Bush: Sen. Robert Dole:

New Hampshire. Pete du Pont:

7:30 a.m. Hookset (N.H.) Rotary Club; 12 p.m. The Vault, Manchester; (afternoon) visits polls, (evening) primary night events, headquarters, MaNchester. Rep. Jack Kemp:

campaigning, Manchester, N.H.; (evening) primary night events, Clarion, Nashua. Pat Robertson:

Visits polls, Manchester, N.H., Derry, Bedford, Goffstown, Sandown, Candia; 7 p.m. primary night events, Highway Hotel, Concord.

For more details: Bush (A. Glenn) 202-842-1988; Dole (D. Nelson) 202-223-9400; Du Pont (A. Brackbill) 302-594-3000; Kemp (C. Mark) 703-247-1936; Robertson (S. Hatch) 804-523-4676.

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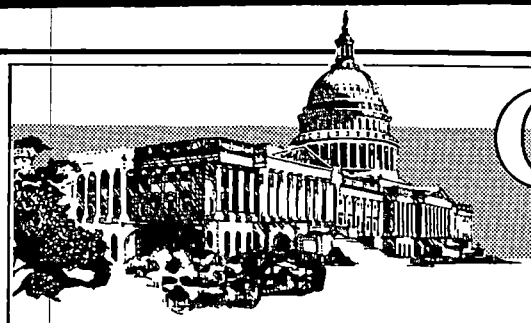


# CAPITOL BOXSCORE

## Congress in Brief

### ✓The Week's Highlights

Congress dealt a major blow to President Reagan's top foreign policy priority Feb. 3, when the House narrowly rejected his request (H J Res 444) for additional aid to the Nicaraguan contras. That killed the proposal, despite the Senate's 51-48 approval of it the next day. *(p. 235)*

In other action during the week, the Senate unanimously confirmed the nomination of Anthony M. Kennedy to the Supreme Court. *(p. 255)*

The Senate also approved a measure (S 908) to create additional inspectors general within the executive branch, and it cleared a bill (HR 3884) rescinding $8 million provided in the fiscal 1988 omnibus funding bill to build schools in France for North African Jews. *(pp. 258, 242)*

The House passed a measure (HR 3875) to provide new job protections for thousands of federal employees. *(p. 258)*

### ✓The Week Ahead

The Senate will be in recess until Feb. 15, as it takes off its first week under its new schedule of working three weeks on and one week off. *(p. 242)*

The House plans to be in session only one day, Feb. 9, when it may consider minor legislation under suspension of the rules. It will then recess until Feb. 16 for Presidents' Day.

## Inside Congress

### ✓Mavroules to Chair Armed Services Subcommittee

Nicholas Mavroules, D-Mass., has been named chairman of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Readiness, filling a vacancy created by the Jan. 23 death of Dan Daniel, D-Va.

The chairmanship was filled at a Feb. 3 meeting of Armed Services Democrats, who also named Marvin Leath of Texas to replace Daniel as head of an informal panel on Morale, Welfare and Recreation.

The Democratic Steering and Policy Committee, a leadership panel that makes committee assignments, is expected to decide later this month who will fill the seat on Armed Services left open by Daniel's death. H. Martin Lancaster, D-N.C., is lobbying for the slot, according to a leadership aide. Others who have expressed interest are Joseph P. Kennedy II, D-Mass., and James Bilbray, D-Nev.

Steering and Policy also will make committee assignments soon for the newest House member, Bob Clement, D-Tenn., who won a Jan. 19 special election to succeed Democrat Bill Boner, now mayor of Nashville. *(pp. 158, 211)*

## Labor

### ✓Senate OKs Two International Labor Pacts

The Senate Feb. 1 approved ratification of two conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO), marking the first time in 35 years that the United States has done so. Still, the United States, one of 10 nations in the ILO's governing executive council, has now accepted only nine of the organization's 162 conventions.

Senators voted 81-2 in support of Convention No. 144 (Treaty Doc 99-20), calling for governments to work with organized labor and business in implementing international labor standards. *(Vote 13, p. 278)*

The second pact, Convention No. 147 (Treaty Doc. 99-21), was approved 84-0. It sets minimum living and working standards for merchant seamen. *(Vote 14, p. 278)*

The 150-nation ILO, which sets and monitors worldwide labor standards, was formed in 1919 as a semiautonomous part of the League of Nations. Although the United States did not join the league, it did join the ILO in 1934. In 1948, the ILO became part of the United Nations.

The United States quit the ILO in 1977, charging it had grown increasingly politicized and complacent toward violations committed by communist governments. After several reforms by the ILO, the United States rejoined in 1980.

## Government Operations

### ✓Special Prosecutor Appeals Court Ruling

Independent Counsel Alexia Morrison, who is investigating perjury allegations against former Justice Department official Theodore Olson, asked the Supreme Court Feb. 1 to reverse a decision that undercut her authority to continue the inquiry.

Morrison also asked the high court to expedite its procedures so that the appeal could be considered before the court term ends in late June or early July.

Morrison is investigating Olson under the 1978 Ethics in Government Act (PL 97-409), but he challenged the law as a violation of the separation of powers doctrine. Morrison was appointed at the attorney general's request by a special three-judge panel. Critics of the law say this impermissibly allows the judiciary to become involved in prosecutions, which are an executive branch function.

On Jan. 22, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia held in a 2-1 decision that the law was unconstitutional. The ruling forced a halt to Morrison's proceedings.

In a related matter, a federal judge Feb. 2 postponed the sentencing of former White House aide Michael K. Deaver, who had been convicted of perjury charges in an investigation by another independent counsel, Whitney North Seymour. U.S. District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson said he was postponing the sentencing to give the Supreme Court time to review the appeals court decision. *(p. 164)*

## Politics

### ✓Dole Confronts Bush Over Campaign Tactics

Bitter presidential politics came to the Senate floor Feb. 4, when Sen. Robert Dole confronted Vice President George Bush with complaints about campaign tactics the Kansas Republican called "lowdown, nasty, mean politics."

An angry Dole, who himself was dogged by a "hatchet man"

**100th Congress, 2nd Session**

| | House | Senate |
|---|---|---|
| Democrats | 257 | 54 |
| Republicans | 177 | 46 |
| Vacancies | 1 * | 0 |

** Rep. Dan Daniel, D-Va., died Jan. 23, 1988.*

reputation during his unsuccessful 1976 vice-presidential bid, asked Bush to disavow charges by his Iowa campaign chairman that the senator's record was marked by "cronyism" and "mean-spiritedness."

The two leading rivals for the GOP presidential nomination, taking a detour from the Iowa campaign trail less than a week before the precinct caucuses there, were on the Senate floor for a close vote on President Reagan's request for aid to the Nicaraguan contras. *(p. 235)*

Twice when floor debate had broken for roll-call votes, Dole approached Bush, who was presiding, and exchanged words about statements by George W. Wittgraf, Bush's Iowa campaign chairman, who had referred to Dole as the "man who virtually brought down the Republican national ticket in 1976."

Wittgraf also referred to a staff investigation by the House Small Business Committee, released Feb. 2, that found "appearences of impropriety" in a federal food-service contract awarded to a former Dole aide. However, Committee Chairman John J. LaFalce, D-N.Y., said Feb. 4 that he had "seen nothing to indicate any improper activity on the part of the senator."

Dole denied allegations that he had personally intervened to help the former aide secure the contract, and his campaign tried to discredit the charge by disclosing that it came from a former Small Business Administration official who has contributed to the Bush campaign.

After the Bush-Dole exchange on the Senate floor, which was out of the hearing of reporters, Bush's office said the Wittgraf statement was in response to "increasingly personal attacks on the vice president" by Dole. Bush campaign manager Lee Atwater said he and the vice president had not seen or authorized the statement before it was released, but that they stood behind Wittgraf. "I can certainly see why he felt compelled to act as he did," said Atwater. *(p. 155)*

### ✓Robertson Scores in Hawaii, Blocked in Kansas

Pat Robertson's "invisible army" appeared in force at the Hawaii precinct caucuses Feb. 4, giving him a landslide victory in the opening round of the state's delegate-selection process.

According to a non-binding GOP straw vote conducted by the state party, Robertson was the favorite of 81.3 percent of nearly 1,700 delegates and alternates elected to the May 6-8 state convention. Virtually all the rest were divided between Kansas Sen. Robert Dole (9.1 percent) and Vice President George Bush (8.7 percent). The state convention will elect Hawaii's 20 national convention delegates.

Dole and Bush had monopolized support within Hawaii's small GOP establishment, but Robertson overwhelmed them with an 11th-hour registration drive that brought thousands of new voters into the Republican Party in the weeks before the caucuses. *(p. 206)*

In Kansas, though, the pro-Dole GOP hierarchy had better luck at staving off a Robertson foray. The former televangelist tested Dole by running slates of delegates in various parts of his home state in the Feb. 1-7 county caucuses. But a state party tally Feb. 5 showed that with most caucuses completed, Dole had won 98 percent of the district-state convention delegates. The Feb. 20 district conventions and March 5 state convention will choose Kansas' 34 national convention delegates.

### ✓North Carolina Contests Shaping Up

All 11 of North Carolina's House incumbents will be seeking re-election this year, and while the state may not have as many hot House battles as in 1986 — when seven of the 11 seats were won with less than 60 percent of the vote — a few contests are likely to be interesting. The state's filing deadline for congressional races passed Feb. 1.

In the 4th District (Raleigh, Chapel Hill), freshman Democratic Rep. David E. Price, who defeated GOP Rep. Bill Cobey in 1986, will face Republican Tom Fetzer. He is a businessman and former longtime official at the National Congressional Club, Sen. Jesse Helms' political organization that represents the conservative wing of the North Carolina GOP. While Fetzer, who also served as an aide to former Sen. John P. East, will have no primary opponent, some prominent district Republicans are grumbling about putting up a club-affiliated challenger.

In the 5th District, Democrat Stephen L. Neal will face Lyons Gray, who lost the 1986 GOP primary to fundamentalist Christian broadcast executive Stuart Epperson. Gray, the owner of an industrial roofing company, comes from an affluent Winston-Salem family long influential in business and civic affairs. Neal, who was first elected in 1974, has only once carried the 5th with more than 54 percent of the vote.

For two members, 1988 is the first election year in which they will not be challenged by a former House member seeking his old seat. In the 6th District (Greensboro), two-term Republican Rep. Howard Coble, who defeated Democratic Rep. Robin Britt in 1984 and then thwarted Britt's 1986 comeback try, will face former state Rep. Tom Gilmore, Democratic chairman in Guilford County (Greensboro). The 11th District (Asheville) has its first new match-up since 1980. Democrat James McClure Clarke will face former state Rep. Charles H. Taylor. GOP Rep. Bill Hendon first won the seat in 1980, lost it to Clarke in 1982, won it back in 1984, then lost it again to Clarke in 1986.

Two Democrats — 2nd District Rep. Tim Valentine and 3rd District freshman H. Martin Lancaster — will be unopposed in both the May 3 primary and the November general election.

## Trade

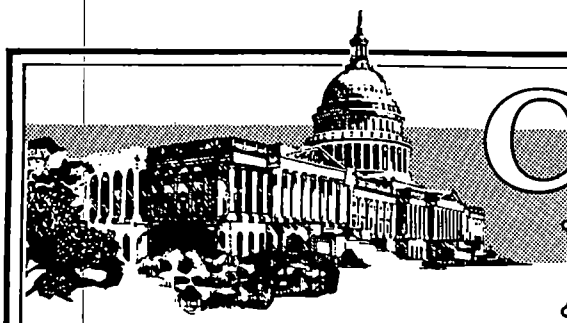
### ✓Conference on Trade Bill About to Resume

Congressional leaders agreed Feb. 3 to resume conference negotiations the week of Feb. 15 on the core of the massive omnibus trade bill (HR 3), which passed both houses last year.

Conference work on the multi-part trade bill had been sidelined after the Oct. 19, 1987, stock market crash. Now, however, House Ways and Means Chairman Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., and Senate Finance Chairman Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, say completing the measure is their highest priority.

House Speaker Jim Wright, D-Texas, wants conferees to finish by March 23, with floor action the following week. But conferees in 17 subgroups must bridge sharp differences on a number of issues in addition to core proposals limiting access to U.S. markets for uncooperative trading partners.

On Feb. 3 a subgroup of House conferees met on one difficult set of issues: loosening export controls on many items, and a Senate-passed ban on imports from a Norwegian firm and Toshiba Corp. of Japan. The Norwegian firm and a Toshiba subsidiary violated existing export controls by selling sophisticated metal-milling equipment used in making submarine propellers to the Soviet Union. *(1987 Weekly Report p. 2913)*



# CAPITOL BOXSCORE

## Congress in Brief

### What's Ahead

After a week in which the Senate was in recess and the House met only Feb. 8 and 9 to consider minor business, Congress returns the week of Feb. 15 to receive President Reagan's fiscal 1989 budget late in the week. The House Budget Committee plans to begin hearings Feb. 17; the Senate Budget Committee has scheduled a Feb. 19 hearing.

On the floor, the Senate will convene Feb. 15 for the annual reading of Washington's Farewell Address. Legislative business resumes Feb. 16, when the Senate may take up legislation (S 2) to overhaul campaign finance law. *(p. 298)*

The Senate also could consider HR 2631, authorizing funds for the Bureau of the Mint, and legislation (S 675) reauthorizing the Endangered Species Act. *(1987 Weekly Report p. 2816)*

The House will meet Feb. 16 to consider several bills under suspension of the rules, including HR 3923, which would make technical corrections in a 1987 commercial-fishing law (HR 2598 — PL 100-239). *(1987 Weekly Report p. 3208)*

The House may vote midweek on a motion to instruct conferees on an education bill (HR 5) to accept a Senate amendment to ban "dial-a-porn" telephone services. *(p. 312)*

Also on the House schedule is a bill (HR 1054) to allow military personnel to sue the federal government for medical malpractice in government facilities. *(1987 Weekly Report p. 1078)*

## Politics

### Haig Drops Out of '88 Race, Endorses Dole

Asserting that "Bob Dole is head and shoulders above George Bush as a potential president," former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Feb. 12 ended his campaign for the Republican nomination for president and endorsed the Senate minority leader from Kansas.

Speaking at a press conference in Manchester, N.H., less than a week before the Feb. 16 New Hampshire presidential primary, Haig called Dole the "candidate best qualified to lead this nation into the '90s." He had criticized Vice President Bush throughout the campaign.

Haig, who said he had been "the darkest of the dark horses" in his bid for his party's nomination, stopped campaigning in Iowa before the Feb. 8 caucuses in order to concentrate on New Hampshire's primary. Haig received 0.3 percent of the GOP straw poll in Iowa, earning seventh place among the six major Republican candidates, behind "No Preference." *(p. 287)*

### Senate, House Fields Set in West Virginia

The Feb. 6 filing date for West Virginia congressional candidates brought primary and general election challengers to the Senate majority leader and left two House members unopposed.

Democratic Sen. Robert C. Byrd has his path toward renomination to a sixth term obstructed by Bobbie Myers, a former member of the state Board of Education. Myers, who runs a trucking company, sought the Democratic nomination for governor in 1972 and got 10 percent of the vote, placing third in a three-candidate field.

Two Republicans will vie for the chance to oppose Byrd: freshman state Sen. Jay Wolfe and computer programmer Barney Lumbert. Until 10 minutes before the filing deadline, Wolfe had been running for governor on a "right-to-work" platform. Neither challenger poses a serious threat to Byrd, but their efforts may require the 70-year-old senator to mount a more visible campaign.

Democratic Reps. Alan B. Mollohan (1st District) and Harley O. Staggers Jr. (2nd District) will have no one challenging them in either the primary or general election. In the 3rd District, Democratic Rep. Bob Wise will have token opposition from conservative Union Carbide chemist Paul Hart. In the 4th District, Democratic Rep. Nick J. Rahall II is not expected to have much difficulty with his foe in the primary, former state Sen. Ted T. Stacy. On the Republican side, longtime party activist Marianne Brewster is running a long-shot campaign.

### Rep. McCollum to Skip Senate Race

GOP Rep. Bill McCollum of Florida ended months of speculation about his Senate ambitions on Feb. 11, announcing that he would seek re-election to the House rather than fight for the Senate seat being vacated by Democratic Sen. Lawton Chiles. McCollum, 43, who began exploring the contest after Chiles announced his retirement in December, was considered a potentially strong contender, but was publicly urged by some party leaders in Florida and in Washington not to force a primary fight with GOP Rep. Connie Mack. Mack, who entered the contest when Chiles was still expected to seek re-election, is favored to become the Republican nominee. McCollum is not expected to encounter any difficulty winning another House term in the 5th District. *(1987 Weekly Report p. 3042)*

## Law/Judiciary

### Nofziger Convicted of Illegal Lobbying

Former White House political director Lyn Nofziger was convicted in a Washington, D.C., federal court Feb. 11 of three counts of illegally lobbying under the 1978 Ethics in Government Act. He was acquitted on a fourth charge.

Nofziger and his lawyers said after the verdict that they would appeal, and Nofziger said he would eventually be vindicated. He said the law under which he was convicted was a "lousy" one and likened what he was accused of doing to "running a stop sign."

The 1978 law, revised in 1982 (PL 97-409), prohibits former high government officials, for a year after leaving, from lobbying their former agencies on any matter of "direct and substantial interest" to those agencies.

Nofziger was convicted of illegally lobbying the White House, a few months after he left it in 1982, on behalf of Wedtech Corp., a bankrupt New York defense contractor, as well as the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and Fairchild Republic Corp. Nofziger was acquitted on another charge involving Wedtech.

Nofziger is the second former White House aide to be convicted recently in connection with lobbying activities. Michael K. Deaver was convicted in December of lying about his alleged illegal lobbying activities. *(Weekly Report p. 164)*

**2. Procedural Motion.** Boucher, D-Va., motion to approve the House *Journal* of Monday, Feb. 1. Motion agreed to 265-105: R 52-99; D 213-6 (ND 142-6, SD 71-0), Feb. 2, 1988.

**3. HR 3875. Civil Service Due Process/Passage.** Schroeder, D-Colo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to grant appeal rights to "excepted-service" employees of the federal government who become the subject of adverse personnel actions. Passed 365-21: R 137-21; D 228-0 (ND 158-0, SD 70-0), Feb. 2, 1988. A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (258 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules. A "nay" was a vote supporting the president's position. *(Story, p. 258)*

**4. HR 3884. Overseas Schools Construction Rescission/Passage.** Obey, D-Wis., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to rescind $8 million provided in the fiscal 1988 continuing resolution (PL 100-202) for construction of schools in France for North African Jews. Motion agreed to 384-1: R 157-0; D 227-1 (ND 155-0, SD 72-1), Feb. 2, 1988. A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (257 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position. *(Story, p. 242)*

**5. Procedural Motion.** Berman, D-Calif., motion to approve the House *Journal* of Tuesday, Feb. 2. Motion agreed to 275-118: R 48-112; D 227-6 (ND 152-6, SD 75-0), Feb. 3, 1988.

**7. H J Res 444. Contra Aid/Passage.** Passage of the joint resolution to approve President Reagan's request of $36.25 million for continued military and non-military aid to the Nicaraguan contra guerrillas. Rejected 211-219: R 164-12; D 47-207 (ND 6-166, SD 41-41), Feb. 3, 1988. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position. *(Story, p. 235)*

[1] *Rep. Bill Clement, D-Tenn., was sworn in Jan. 25, 1988. He replaced Bill Boner, D-Tenn., who resigned Oct. 5, 1987, to become mayor of Nashville. The first vote for which Clement was eligible was CQ vote 2.*

[2] *Rep. Dan Daniel, D-Va., died Jan. 24, 1988. The last vote for which he was eligible was 1987 CQ vote 511.*

## KEY

Y Voted for (yea).
\# Paired for.
\+ Announced for.
N Voted against (nay).
X Paired against.
\- Announced against.
P Voted "present."
C Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

Democrats *Republicans*

| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ALABAMA** | | | | | |
| 1 *Callahan* | Y | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 2 *Dickinson* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 3 Nichols | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 4 Bevill | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 5 Flippo | Y | Y | Y | ? | Y |
| 6 Erdreich | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 7 Harris | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **ALASKA** | | | | | |
| AL *Young* | N | Y | Y | ? | Y |
| **ARIZONA** | | | | | |
| 1 *Rhodes* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 2 Udall | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 3 *Stump* | N | N | Y | N | Y |
| 4 *Kyl* | N | N | Y | N | Y |
| 5 *Kolbe* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| **ARKANSAS** | | | | | |
| 1 Alexander | Y | ? | Y | Y | N |
| 2 Robinson | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 3 *Hammerschmidt* | Y | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 4 Anthony | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| **CALIFORNIA** | | | | | |
| 1 Bosco | ? | ? | ? | Y | N |
| 2 *Herger* | N | Y | Y | ? | Y |
| 3 Matsui | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 4 Fazio | ? | ? | ? | Y | N |
| 5 Pelosi | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 6 Boxer | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 7 Miller | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 8 Dellums | Y | Y | Y | ? | N |
| 9 Stark | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 10 Edwards | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 11 Lantos | ? | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 12 *Konnyu* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 13 Mineta | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 14 *Shumway* | N | N | Y | Y | Y |
| 15 Coelho | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 16 Panetta | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 17 *Pashayan* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 18 Lehman | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 19 *Lagomarsino* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 20 *Thomas* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 21 *Gallegly* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 22 *Moorhead* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 23 Beilenson | ? | ? | ? | ? | N |
| 24 Waxman | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 25 Roybal | ? | Y | Y | P | N |
| 26 Berman | ? | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 27 Levine | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 28 Dixon | Y | Y | Y | ? | N |
| 29 Hawkins | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 30 Martinez | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 31 Dymally | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 32 Anderson | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 33 *Dreier* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 34 Torres | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 35 *Lewis* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 36 Brown | ? | ? | ? | Y | N |
| 37 *McCandless* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 38 *Dornan* | ? | ? | ? | N | Y |
| 39 *Dannemeyer* | ? | ? | ? | N | Y |
| 40 *Badham* | ? | ? | ? | ? | Y |
| 41 *Lowery* | ? | ? | + | N | Y |
| 42 *Lungren* | Y | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 43 *Packard* | Y | Y | Y | ? | Y |
| 44 Bates | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 45 *Hunter* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| **COLORADO** | | | | | |
| 1 Schroeder | N | Y | Y | N | N |
| 2 Skaggs | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 3 Campbell | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 4 *Brown* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 5 *Hefley* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 6 *Schaefer* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| **CONNECTICUT** | | | | | |
| 1 Kennelly | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 2 Gejdenson | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 3 Morrison | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 4 *Shays* | N | Y | Y | N | N |
| 5 *Rowland* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 6 *Johnson* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **DELAWARE** | | | | | |
| AL Carper | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| **FLORIDA** | | | | | |
| 1 Hutto | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 2 Grant | Y | ? | Y | Y | Y |
| 3 Bennett | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 4 Chappell | Y | Y | Y | ? | Y |
| 5 *McCollum* | ? | ? | ? | N | Y |
| 6 MacKay | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 7 Gibbons | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 8 *Young* | N | Y | Y | ? | Y |
| 9 *Bilirakis* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 10 *Ireland* | N | Y | ? | ? | Y |
| 11 Nelson | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 12 *Lewis* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 13 *Mack* | N | ? | Y | N | Y |
| 14 Mica | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 15 *Shaw* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 16 Smith | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 17 Lehman | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 18 Pepper | Y | ? | Y | ? | Y |
| 19 Fascell | Y | Y | ? | Y | Y |
| **GEORGIA** | | | | | |
| 1 Thomas | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 2 Hatcher | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 3 Ray | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 4 *Swindall* | ? | ? | ? | ? | Y |
| 5 Lewis | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 6 *Gingrich* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 7 Darden | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 8 Rowland | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 9 Jenkins | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 10 Barnard | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **HAWAII** | | | | | |
| 1 *Saiki* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 2 Akaka | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| **IDAHO** | | | | | |
| 1 *Craig* | N | N | Y | N | Y |
| 2 Stallings | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| **ILLINOIS** | | | | | |
| 1 Hayes | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 2 Savage | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 3 Russo | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 4 *Davis* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 5 Lipinski | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 6 *Hyde* | N | Y | Y | ? | Y |
| 7 Collins | Y | ? | ? | Y | N |
| 8 Rostenkowski | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 9 Yates | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 10 *Porter* | ? | Y | Y | ? | Y |
| 11 Annunzio | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 12 *Crane* | ? | N | Y | ? | Y |
| 13 *Fawell* | N | N | Y | N | Y |
| 14 *Hastert* | N | N | Y | N | Y |
| 15 *Madigan* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 16 *Martin* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 17 Evans | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 18 *Michel* | N | N | Y | N | Y |
| 19 Bruce | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 20 Durbin | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 21 Price | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 22 Gray | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| **INDIANA** | | | | | |
| 1 Visclosky | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 2 Sharp | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| 3 *Hiler* | N | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 4 *Coats* | Y | Y | Y | N | Y |
| 5 Jontz | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |

ND - Northern Democrats SD - Southern Democrats



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# Senate Votes 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18

| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ALABAMA** | | | | | | |
| Heflin | Y | Y | ? | Y | Y | Y |
| Shelby | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **ALASKA** | | | | | | |
| *Murkowski* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| *Stevens* | Y | Y | ? | Y | Y | Y |
| **ARIZONA** | | | | | | |
| DeConcini | ? | ? | Y | Y | Y | N |
| *McCain* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **ARKANSAS** | | | | | | |
| Bumpers | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| Pryor | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| **CALIFORNIA** | | | | | | |
| Cranston | ? | ? | Y | Y | N | N |
| *Wilson* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **COLORADO** | | | | | | |
| Wirth | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| *Armstrong* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **CONNECTICUT** | | | | | | |
| Dodd | ? | ? | Y | Y | N | N |
| *Weicker* | Y | Y | Y | Y | - | N |
| **DELAWARE** | | | | | | |
| Biden | Y | Y | ? | + | ? | ? |
| *Roth* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **FLORIDA** | | | | | | |
| Chiles | ? | ? | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Graham | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **GEORGIA** | | | | | | |
| Fowler | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| Nunn | ? | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **HAWAII** | | | | | | |
| Inouye | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| Matsunaga | Y | Y | ? | Y | N | N |
| **IDAHO** | | | | | | |
| *McClure* | ? | ? | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| *Symms* | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **ILLINOIS** | | | | | | |
| Dixon | + | + | Y | Y | N | N |
| Simon | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? | N |
| **INDIANA** | | | | | | |
| *Lugar* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| *Quayle* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **IOWA** | | | | | | |
| Harkin | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| *Grassley* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **KANSAS** | | | | | | |
| *Dole* | ? | ? | ? | Y | Y | Y |
| *Kassebaum* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **KENTUCKY** | | | | | | |
| Ford | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| *McConnell* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **LOUISIANA** | | | | | | |
| Breaux | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Johnston | Y | Y | ? | Y | Y | Y |
| **MAINE** | | | | | | |
| Mitchell | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| *Cohen* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **MARYLAND** | | | | | | |
| Mikulski | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| Sarbanes | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| **MASSACHUSETTS** | | | | | | |
| Kennedy | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| Kerry | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| **MICHIGAN** | | | | | | |
| Levin | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| Riegle | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| **MINNESOTA** | | | | | | |
| *Boschwitz* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| *Durenberger* | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| **MISSISSIPPI** | | | | | | |
| Stennis | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| *Cochran* | ? | ? | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **MISSOURI** | | | | | | |
| *Bond* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| *Danforth* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **MONTANA** | | | | | | |
| Baucus | ? | ? | Y | Y | N | N |
| Melcher | Y | Y | ? | Y | N | N |
| **NEBRASKA** | | | | | | |
| Exon | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| *Karnes* | ? | ? | ? | Y | Y | Y |
| **NEVADA** | | | | | | |
| Reid | Y | Y | ? | Y | N | N |
| *Hecht* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE** | | | | | | |
| *Humphrey* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| *Rudman* | ? | ? | ? | Y | Y | Y |
| **NEW JERSEY** | | | | | | |
| Bradley | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| Lautenberg | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| **NEW MEXICO** | | | | | | |
| Bingaman | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| *Domenici* | ? | ? | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **NEW YORK** | | | | | | |
| Moynihan | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| *D'Amato* | Y | Y | ? | Y | Y | Y |
| **NORTH CAROLINA** | | | | | | |
| Sanford | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| *Helms* | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **NORTH DAKOTA** | | | | | | |
| Burdick | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| Conrad | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| **OHIO** | | | | | | |
| Glenn | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| Metzenbaum | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| **OKLAHOMA** | | | | | | |
| Boren | ? | ? | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| *Nickles* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **OREGON** | | | | | | |
| *Hatfield* | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| *Packwood* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | | | | | | |
| *Heinz* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| *Specter* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N |
| **RHODE ISLAND** | | | | | | |
| Pell | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| *Chafee* | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| **SOUTH CAROLINA** | | | | | | |
| Hollings | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| *Thurmond* | Y | Y | ? | Y | Y | Y |
| **SOUTH DAKOTA** | | | | | | |
| Daschle | Y | Y | ? | Y | N | N |
| *Pressler* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **TENNESSEE** | | | | | | |
| Gore | ? | ? | + | + | N | N |
| Sasser | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| **TEXAS** | | | | | | |
| Bentsen | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| *Gramm* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **UTAH** | | | | | | |
| *Garn* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| *Hatch* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **VERMONT** | | | | | | |
| Leahy | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| *Stafford* | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| **VIRGINIA** | | | | | | |
| *Trible* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| *Warner* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **WASHINGTON** | | | | | | |
| Adams | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| *Evans* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **WEST VIRGINIA** | | | | | | |
| Byrd | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| Rockefeller | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| **WISCONSIN** | | | | | | |
| Proxmire | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N |
| *Kasten* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **WYOMING** | | | | | | |
| *Simpson* | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| *Wallop* | ? | ? | Y | Y | Y | Y |

## KEY

- Y Voted for (yea).
- # Paired for.
- \+ Announced for.
- N Voted against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- \- Announced against.
- P Voted "present."
- C Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
- ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

Democrats *Republicans*

ND - Northern Democrats SD - Southern Democrats (Southern states - Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., N.C., Okla., S.C., Tenn., Texas, Va.)

**13. Treaty Doc 99-20. International Labor Standards (ILO Convention No. 144).** Adoption of the resolution of ratification of the treaty to approve International Labor Organization Convention No. 144, which called for discussions among organized labor, business and government to promote implementation of international labor standards. Adopted 81-2: R 37-2; D 44-0 (ND 30-0, SD 14-0), Feb. 1, 1988. A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (56 in this case) is required for adoption of resolutions of ratification. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position. *(Story, p. 280)*

**14. Treaty Doc 99-21. Minimum Standards in Merchant Ships (ILO Convention No. 147).** Adoption of the resolution of ratification of the treaty to approve International Labor Organization Convention No. 147, which set minimum working and living standards for merchant seamen. Adopted 84-0: R 39-0; D 45-0 (ND 30-0, SD 15-0), Feb. 1, 1988. A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (56 in this case) is required for adoption of resolutions of ratification. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position. *(Story, p. 280)*

**15. S 908. Inspector General Act/Passage.** Passage of the bill to establish inspector general offices within the Treasury Department, the Office of Personnel Management, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and to require 33 other federal entities to establish and maintain internal units to audit and investigate their programs and personnel. Passed 85-0: R 40-0; D 45-0 (ND 30-0, SD 15-0), Feb. 2, 1988. *(Story, p. 258)*

**16. Kennedy Nomination.** Confirmation of President Reagan's nomination of Anthony M. Kennedy of California to be an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Confirmed 97-0: R 46-0; D 51-0 (ND 34-0, SD 17-0), Feb. 3, 1988. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position. *(Story, p. 255)*

**17. S J Res 243. Contra Aid/Procedural Motion.** Byrd, D-W.Va., motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution to approve President Reagan's request for $36.25 million in continued military and non-military aid to the Nicaraguan contra guerrillas. Motion agreed to 54-43: R 41-4; D 13-39 (ND 2-32, SD 11-7), Feb. 4, 1988. (The Senate later passed the joint resolution *(see vote 18, below).*) *(Story, p. 235)*

**18. S J Res 243. Contra Aid/Passage.** Passage of the joint resolution to approve President Reagan's request for $36.25 million in continued military and non-military aid for the Nicaraguan contra guerrillas. Passed 51-48: R 39-7; D 12-41 (ND 1-34, SD 11-7), Feb. 4, 1988. A "yea" was a vote supporting the president's position. The House previously had rejected the president's contra-aid request. *(Story, p. 235; House vote 7, p. 276)*



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# Contra-Aid Denial Shifts Burden to Democrats

The House Democratic leadership has taken charge, at least temporarily, of the foreign policy issue dearest to President Reagan. But control entails responsibility, and the Democrats face tremendous pressure to produce a politically acceptable alternative to the policy they rejected.

Speaker Jim Wright, D-Texas, promised that the House would vote by the end of February on a package of "truly humanitarian" aid to anti-government rebels in Nicaragua to replace the military aid that Reagan had wanted. Wright has asked Republicans and the administration to help develop the new aid package. It is unclear whether contra supporters will accept that offer or seek to continue the fight for military aid.

The one certainty is that the contra-aid issue will not disappear. "We'll have another 10 votes on contra aid [this year]," said House Majority Whip Tony Coelho, D-Calif., admitting he was exaggerating slightly. "This thing is not over with."

**House Democratic leaders — Speaker Jim Wright, Texas, top; Majority Leader Thomas S. Foley, Wash., middle; and Majority Whip Tony Coelho, Calif., bottom — must now oversee development of a politically acceptable aid package for the contra rebels in Nicaragua.**

The House on Feb. 3 killed Reagan's effort (H J Res 444) to continue U.S. military aid to the contras, who are battling to overthrow the leftist Sandinista government. The 211-219 vote was one of the harshest rebukes ever to the president, who has made contra aid the most urgent priority of his last year in office. *(Vote 7, p. 276)*

The political impact of the action was muted only slightly the next day, when the Senate voted 51-48 in favor of Reagan's request (S J Res 243). The Senate vote was entirely symbolic, since approval by both chambers was necessary for the president's request to become law. Reagan had asked for $36.25 million in continued military and non-military aid through the summer; hidden costs would have put the actual price at about $60 million. *(Vote 18, p. 278; Weekly Report p. 198)*

*—By John Felton*

The House vote marked the second time in little more than a year that Congress wrested control of a major foreign policy issue from Reagan. In October 1986, Congress overrode Reagan's veto to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. In both cases, Congress rejected a policy that the president had been unable to sell to the public. *(1986 Almanac p. 359)*

The immediate result of the House action is that the CIA must halt its support of the contras on Feb. 29. Most importantly, the agency will have to stop delivering military and non-military supplies to contra camps in Honduras and Nicaragua. However, the agency can continue providing the guerrillas with intelligence information and "advice," such as alerting the contras to potential military actions by Nicaraguan forces.

Congressional and administration sources said tons of weapons, food and other items purchased for the contras have yet to be delivered, and the CIA probably cannot get all those supplies to the guerrillas before the cutoff date. What will happen to goods not delivered by Feb. 29 remains unclear.

The administration has promised that any steps taken to aid the contras, in the wake of the aid cutoff, will be aboveboard. White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said Feb. 4 that the administration will be "up front and out in front" in its efforts to promote the contras.

The administration would not object to private contributions to the contras, Fitzwater said, but it "absolutely" would not seek secret support for the guerrillas from other countries.

When Congress last suspended contra aid, in 1985, the White House staff created a covert network that delivered arms and other supplies to the

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contras, using private contributions and money diverted from secret sales of missiles to Iran. Some experts charged that Lt. Col. Oliver L. North's operation violated legal restrictions on U.S. aid to the contras, and the issue was a focus of last summer's hearings by the Iran-contra committees. *(Weekly Report p. 202)*

In addition to prompting the cutoff of military aid, the House vote ended the president's power to get immediate congressional action on any contra-aid request.

Under the current governmentwide spending bill (PL 100-202), Congress was required to vote on Reagan's contra-aid requests on Feb. 3-4. If Congress had approved that request, Reagan could have sought additional aid this summer and Congress would have been required to vote on it. But the spending law also stipulated that, if Reagan lost on either of the Feb. 3-4 votes, he could no longer get what are called "expedited procedures" for congressional action on any later request.

Reagan could ask for contra aid under normal legislative rules, but he would encounter routine delays.

**Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, right, has made some concessions to his opponents under a peace plan authored by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias.**

## The War Continues

Whatever its ultimate impact on U.S. policy, the House vote against continued military aid to the contras did not mean an end to the civil war in Nicaragua. Leaders of both the contras and the Sandinista government pledged to continue battling one another, even as they were attempting to negotiate a cease-fire.

In a somber speech Feb. 4, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said: "The war continues. There should be no rejoicing in Managua."

And contra military commander Enrique Bermudez said the rebels had decided "to continue the struggle."

Representatives of the warring sides were scheduled to meet Feb. 10 in Guatemala to resume direct negotiations toward a cease-fire. Those talks could provide the first test of the central question in Washington's debate over contra aid: Will cutting off aid to the contras encourage the Sandinistas to make further concessions to their opponents or will it embolden them to consolidate their power by reversing their recent political concessions?

The House Democratic leadership is betting on the first answer, and Wright immediately called on the Sandinistas to be "responsible."

The Reagan administration, while saying publicly it hopes Democrats are right, is assuming that the Sandinistas once again will show their dictatorial stripes, thus improving the climate for a potential resumption of contra aid.

House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, R-Ill., graphically outlined the political risks that the Democrats now face. Turning to the Democrats, in the closing moments of the House debate, Michel asked: "Who among you is smart enough to predict the path Daniel Ortega will take you on?"

Without saying so directly, Michel was reminding the Democrats that Ortega, in 1985, flew to Moscow to seek assistance from the Soviet government immediately after a House vote against contra aid. The embarrassment among Democrats set off a chain reaction that a year later led to congressional approval of the biggest contra-aid package ever — $100 million.

## Democratic Alternative

A week before the House vote, Wright and his fellow leaders took what turned out to be the decisive step ensuring defeat of Reagan's request.

In response to demands by about 15 moderate Democrats, the leadership agreed to allow a House vote on an alternative proposal containing nonmilitary aid for the contras. Dave McCurdy, D-Okla., and his colleagues said the alternative was needed to show that Congress did not want to "walk away" from Nicaragua or the contras.

Wright pledged that the alternative would reach the House floor by the end of February. An aide said the date might slip if more time is needed to draft the plan. Wright named a task force — headed by David E. Bonior, D-Mich., and including Lee H. Hamilton, D-Ind., and David R. Obey, D-Wis., among others — to develop a proposal. Wright refused to call it a "Democratic" plan but said he was seeking a "consensus package" incorporating Republican and White House views.

Wright told the House Feb. 3 that the new aid package would provide "truly humanitarian" aid — which he later defined as food, clothing, shelter and medicine — and means for the "effective delivery" of it.

Jim Slattery, D-Kan., one of the most vocal backers of the alternative, said it would show that "we are not abandoning the contras. We are simply giving them a rest."

Republicans seemed unenthusiastic about the prospect of a humanitarian-aid-only package. Michel called it an "ineffective, watered-down palliative to satisfy our conscience."

But some Republicans expressed eagerness to work with the Democrats on a new aid plan. Paul B. Henry, Mich., one of the 12 Republicans to vote against Reagan's request, said he was interested in a long-term proposal that addressed economic and political issues in Central America, as well as the short-term needs of the contras. But any new plan must have "shared ownership, and thus shared responsibility," he said.

Democrats acknowledged that they face enormous challenges in developing a new proposal for U.S. involvement in Central America. Even if the plan wins broad support in the House, it will be subject to filibusters and amendments in the Senate — including amendments to restore military aid.

The major issues facing the Democrats include:

- **Conditions.** Some Democrats have said that any further aid should be withheld until there is a cease-fire in Nicaragua. But the administration is likely to balk at such a condition because it gives the Sandinistas an incentive to refuse to agree to a cease-fire.

Negotiations between the Sandinistas and the contras on a cease-fire also may take several months. The government wants to force the contras into several cease-fire zones, while the contras want to retain freedom to move around the country.

- **Amount and duration.** There seems to be broad agreement among



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the Democrats on continuing the "current" level of non-military aid to the contras. Since last October, Congress has provided the contras with about $3 million per month for humanitarian supplies. Reagan's request would have allowed less than $2 million per month for narrowly defined humanitarian aid, such as food and clothing, and more than $6 million per month for "logistical" and "lethal" aid such as transportation and weapons.

One question will be how long to provide the aid. Slattery said he favored continuing the humanitarian aid through the rest of the year, for a total of about $30 million. Several staunch anti-contra Democrats are demanding aid be limited to two months.

• **Delivery.** This may be the most contentious issue facing negotiators on an alternative package. House Democratic leaders said they were adamantly opposed to any scheme that would allow the CIA to continue its covert resupply of the contras. The administration contends that the CIA is the only agency capable of delivering supplies to guerrillas inside Nicaragua.

Wright said his "personal preference" was for a neutral agency to deliver any further aid to the contras. But he acknowledged that some agencies may not have the logistical capability to deliver supplies to guerrilla forces deep inside a war-torn country. Some agencies are barred by their charters from providing supplies to combatants.

One possibility would allow the CIA to continue delivering the supplies, but with a neutral party, such as the Organization of American States, having the right to inspect all shipments to ensure no military supplies are included.

• **Renewing Military Aid.** Slattery said he would support a provision allowing Reagan to obtain expedited congressional action on a new military-aid package in an emergency.

While offering some political cover to Democrats, such a proposal would spark controversy, because eliminating Reagan's access to guaranteed congressional action on contra aid was one of the main goals of the House leadership in the Feb. 3 vote.

• **Economic Aid.** Many Democrats in Congress support expanded economic and development aid to Central America as an alternative to U.S. involvement in the war in Nicaragua. But any proposal for increased regional aid could face two problems: budget limits and the question of whether Nicaragua should be eligible.

Slattery has proposed a $200 million economic-aid package for the region, on top of the regular U.S. outlay of $440 million. He acknowledged, however, that it would be difficult to find that much money at a time of overall budget cuts.

Another issue is whether Nicaragua could be a potential recipient of such aid. Reagan cut off U.S. aid to Nicaragua in 1981 and in 1985 followed with stiff economic sanctions.

Some Democrats have suggested that Nicaragua should be eligible for U.S. economic assistance if the Sandinistas carry out the political reforms they promised under a regional peace agreement signed last August. Any such proposal almost certainly would encounter stiff opposition from conservatives. *(1987 Weekly Report p. 1892)*

Slattery said he would suggest that any economic-aid package be separated from continued contra aid, with the two issues voted on independently, though possibly on the same day.

## Losing Control

Two of the key factors in Reagan's loss may have been that he had little control over events in Central America, and that he refused to volunteer more control over policy to Congress.

Most members who voted against contra aid said they did so because of the "peace process," the series of negotiations and political concessions in Central America since the signing of the peace accord last Aug. 7. The Sandinistas in recent months have opened up the political system to internal opponents and reversed their longstanding refusal to negotiate with the contras.

While putting diplomatic pressure on the Sandinistas to make even further concessions, the Reagan administration has found itself with only marginal influence over the Central American peace plan. Costa Rican President Oscar Arias developed the plan and pushed his fellow presidents to sign it. Arias and his three pro-U.S. colleagues from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras have been largely responsible for pressuring the Sandinistas to carry out the political reforms they promised.

House leaders maintained that further military aid to the contras would wreck the peace accord by giving the Sandinistas an excuse to reverse their reforms. That argument seemed to carry weight with many wavering members.

"Yesterday's vote was the White House not understanding the power of peace," Coelho said. "People smell it, they feel it, and they voted for it."

In a last-minute attempt to counter that sentiment, Reagan offered to give Congress the final say over spending $3.6 million in what he called "lethal aid," such as guns and bullets.

Reagan said he was making a major concession of his own political power in hopes of keeping the contras alive. But Democrats, reading the fine print, insisted that his offer was so late and hedged with conditions that it would have no impact on members who were seriously undecided.

It turned out that the Democrats were right. Reagan's offer added a final incentive for members who wanted a reason to support contra aid, but it offered nothing for those inclined to vote against the president.

In his original proposal, Reagan had said the lethal aid would not be delivered to the contras until after March 31, and then only if a cease-fire was not in place in Nicaragua and the

**Democratic Reps. Lee H. Hamilton, Ind., left, David E. Bonior, Mich., and David R. Obey, Wis., are among those appointed by Speaker Jim Wright, D-Texas, to a House task force to develop an alternative contra-aid plan .**

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Sandinistas had not taken "good faith" steps to comply with the Central American peace plan.

Reagan modified his proposal on Feb. 2 in a speech appealing for public support of the contras. But Reagan had trouble getting his message through; only one of the major television networks, Cable News Network, carried the speech live.

Reagan said he would not release the lethal money if both houses of Congress passed a "sense of the Congress" resolution stating that Nicaragua "is in compliance" with a Jan. 16 declaration of the five Central American presidents. That declaration called on each country to make all the political reforms outlined in the peace agreement signed last Aug. 7.

Reagan added a condition that substantially weakened his offer: Congress would have to pass its resolution within 10 days of the president's determination that military aid should be resumed. Even if the House passed such a resolution quickly, a simple filibuster in the Senate would block its adoption, thus freeing the president to send the arms.

Reagan made his offer official in a Feb. 3 letter to congressional leaders. "I believe that this arrangement will afford Congress and the executive branch the opportunity to address jointly the central question of Sandinista compliance" with the peace agreement, Reagan said.

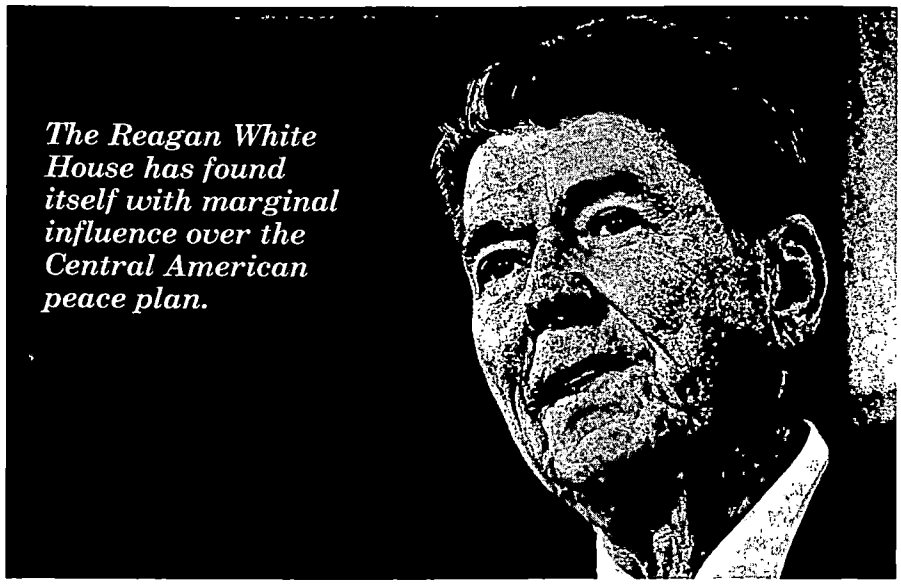
The offer reassured some members. Rep. Owen B. Pickett, D-Va., who had been undecided, agreed to support the aid request because of the offer of a second vote. Even so, he said of the compromise: "I was not entirely happy with it."

Sen. Nancy Landon Kassebaum, R-Kan., who had been threatening to bolt the administration, also said Reagan had made a "good-faith effort" to involve Congress. She voted with the president.

Democrats said Reagan was acting out of desperation, hoping to shore up sagging support, especially among nervous Republicans. Bonior called it "a non-binding procedural gimmick ... a cynical ploy to win additional votes."

And Sen. Bill Bradley, D-N.J., said Reagan was suggesting that "if Congress voted for Daniel Ortega, he wouldn't send lethal aid."

The Reagan offer had another inherent problem that made it unattractive to many Republicans as well as Democrats: It required yet another congressional vote on military aid in a matter of weeks. That meant members, at the start of an election year, would have to expose themselves again to intense lobbying and political pressure.



*The Reagan White House has found itself with marginal influence over the Central American peace plan.*

## Political Maneuvering

Because it is such a divisive issue, contra aid always is closely fought in the House and vote margins there are razor thin. In the days before the vote, both Democrats and administration officials said Reagan's request was in deep trouble for two reasons: It contained military aid and it appeared to violate the terms of the Central American peace agreement, which called for a halt to all outside aid for insurgent groups in the region.

The political struggle centered around some 30-40 House members, some of whom refused to commit themselves until the last minute.

The administration was most concerned about Republican defections. About 10 House Republicans always have opposed military aid, and administration officials feared that as many as 10 more would defect — enough to ensure defeat when coupled with some 200 Democratic opponents.

Reagan and other officials lobbied the Republicans heavily, calling them to the White House for briefings and turning to party stalwarts such as former President Gerald R. Ford for help. Eventually, only 12 Republicans bolted the party, just one more than had voted against contra aid in June 1986.

If the Republicans succeeded in keeping Republican defections to a minimum, the House leadership was just as successful at holding onto wavering Democrats. Wright and his aides figured they could lose no more than 50 conservative and Southern Democrats. The offer of an alternative aid plan enabled the leadership to retain the votes of about 15 Democrats who wanted to continue providing the contras with non-military aid but who objected to arms and ammunition.

In the end, 47 Democrats sided with Reagan, nearly all of them longtime supporters of contra aid.

The Feb. 3-4 votes produced several significant switches of position among members who had been committed on the issue. Two of the most remarkable were in the Senate, where Democrats Bradley and Alan J. Dixon, Ill., dropped their support of military aid.

Bradley announced his change of position in a harshly worded speech blaming Reagan for squandering support for his policy. "Ronald Reagan didn't care enough to figure out his goal and persuade the American people he is right," Bradley said, noting that Reagan has given conflicting explanations of his contra-aid policy.

In the House, Tom Ridge, R-Pa., backed Reagan on contra aid for the first time in recent years, saying he accepted the president's call for continued pressure on the Sandinistas. But Daniel A. Mica, D-Fla., a candidate for his party's senatorial nomination, cast his first-ever vote against contra aid. He said arming the contras would damage the peace negotiations.

Reports of vote-trading abounded. Rep. Roy Dyson, D-Md., a contra backer, tried to use his vote to save a naval facility back home. The White House balked, and Dyson voted "no." ▮



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FEB 2, 1988

Reagan televised speech on Contra Aid. ($36.25 million)

FEB 3, 1988

House rejects Contra Aid request by 211 – 219.

FEB 4, 1988

SENATE approves request for Contra Aid by 51 - 48 w/ VP Bush presiding.

(over)

- Bush was probably brought back to help persuade the 30-40 Congressmen who were undecided on 2/3 and to preside over the Senate on 2/4.

- 2/3 was Wednesday ∴ he had to miss Rotary Club meeting in Portsmouth, NH.

hpt to make the announcement good news/bad news

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dale Smith was pres.
M. Potts canceled

Don Reeves program dir

Meets reg. on Thurs.
pot on Weds - by request
usually have lunch mtgs

Potts did make remarks from
Airborne Thurs

Bill Holt
1-9-92 10A

SJACKS

INTRODUCING POTUS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

A DIRECTOR EMMITS and / PAST PRESIDENT PORTSMOUTH ROTARY CLUB

CLIFF TAYLOR (MENU)
436-8353

MTG AGENDA

PLEDGE
NAT'L ANTH
GRACE
EAT
CONVENE MTG (RING BELL)
TURN OVER TO POTUS
REMARKS
Q & A
DISMISS

GIFT TO POTUS - DON'T KNOW WHAT YET

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2 IDENTICAL ROTARY BANNERS

↔

OUT OF TOWNERS - DO INTROS
WILL NOT OTHER THAN HEAD
TABLE
PEOPLE W/ GUESTS USUALLY
STAND

---

PITC →
→ NAT'L RECOGNITION 4 PILOT
RECYCLING PROGRAM

---

INTERNATIONAL PROJ W/ YMCA
"FRIENDS FOREVER"
VISIT EASTER WEEKEND

IRELAND
FIRST 3
GROUPS MET
W/ VP
BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MAJ. FUNDRAISER

LOT ENVIRONMENTALLY
PLANTED "DODGES OF
TREES"
PLANT 1 MEC / MPS
GOAL 1 PLANTED 15

Lg. contrib
YMCA — const Sm. add
800 man-hrs. w/ vol. labor

Cross Roads homeless shelter

Visit Nurses Assoc.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

220 MBRS —

audience 700-800

most bring spouses

[Norway met Thurs - Noon.]

7-8 other Rotary Clubs
20-25 mile radius

— one of first clubs to permit female mbrs. on Board of Directors

— 1929 Rockville chartered

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Usually met @ Yokens

Harry MacLeod - owner of Yokens

Generous to comm. / Fan of Pres.

honorary mbr. of clubs

Lions, Kiwanis

By far largest service org. — even district (39 clubs)

Unusually large

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DALE JENKINS

MARRIOTT PORTSMOUTH

CARNEY 6623

SUSAN DAWSON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THAT SHE BLOWS ON SIGN - OUT FRONT

- ~~MENU~~
- ~~COX - TREATMENT~~
- ~~AGENDA~~
- ~~REPUBLICAN DO GOODS~~
- ~~PHILANTHROPY~~

600 ISH
800

Audience makeup
wives?
women mbrs.?

John Lawson 6570

- going back up to Ports → on 1-9-92

Portsmouth Rotary - Willis H -
Bill Holt - H 603-436-7006
Don Reeves (H) 603-436-7037
(W) 603-436-7236
Cliff Taylor 603-436-0169

Mtg @ Yokens Restaurant
Mtgs Mon.

3 extra room - expansion
low ceilings
regional other Rotarys
Coming
Kittery, Maine

Campaign dir.
Hugh Gregg - gov. back 58/58
Judd Gregg - Gov. NH

Came to get Rotated

CLIFF TAYLOR
1-9-92
10:30

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MENU-

- Roast Sirloin of Beef
- Fruit Cup Ambrosia
- Caesar Salad
- Choice of Mousse

green beans
new potatoes

Cliff Taylor - (has the film)
"600 people dressed to the 9s"
11:15-30 anticipated POTUS -
found out want to leave on route
to DC 15 minutes but arrive

- Hugh Gregg broke news

dress rehearsal

didn't want Gregg to read VP's
speech

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

talked via hook-up from AF 2

---

Call from Powis to get back
said @ time
hoped he could make @ up

- backup 4 4 yrs to make up

[Kpost →]

Make up meetings that you
miss

(See how they Run (Gregg Book)

(4 yrs to get from Shipyard
to Helens— b/c Powis on way
out air & doc @ em tm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mayor of Portsmouth - a dem.
(is a Rotary

Sons Redman, Smith &
Amy Zelof & 6 there

Exec. Counselor Ruth Griffen

Gov. & Mrs. Gregg

YOKEN'S RESTAURANT

Big room

Chicken Wings

NH Coins, cards

$00 pt

Comm.

Eat / Speak w/ dir. ⇒

unpublished # [redacted] (603) [redacted]

Pres. Bill HOLT

4 yrs ago cancel Senate vote

on Contra-aid (didn't have

(603-772-9508)

Dale Smith (was pres

~~603-436-4095~~

Don Reeves prog. dir

To _____

Date _____ Time _____

# WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M _____

of _____

Phone _____

Area Code Number Extension

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TELEPHONED | | PLEASE CALL | |
| CALLED TO SEE YOU | | WILL CALL AGAIN | |
| WANTS TO SEE YOU | | URGENT | |

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Operator

AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-021 CARBONLESS

Hyde Park
Dinner for Mr. Spaatz

POTUS called from
AF 2

To _____

Date _____ Time _____

# WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M _____

of _____

Phone _____

Area Code Number Extension

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TELEPHONED | | PLEASE CALL | |
| CALLED TO SEE YOU | | WILL CALL AGAIN | |
| WANTS TO SEE YOU | | URGENT | |

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Operator

AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-021 CARBONLESS