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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Jackson, Mississippi)

For Immediate Release March 6, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

Louisiana State University
Pete Maravich Stadium
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

12:55 P.M. CST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. So pleased to be introduced by your Congressman and my Chairman, Richard Baker; doing a great job up there in Washington. And I want to salute two other great Congressmen: Bob Livingston and Jim McCrery. What a job they're doing for the people of Louisiana. (Applause.) And we brought back to Louisiana with us another Louisiana's sons and Secretary of State Fox McKeithen right here, whose dad used to be Governor. (Applause.) And also Henson Moore, my Deputy Chief of Staff, who represented Baton Rouge in the Congress. (Applause.) He now serves as our Deputy Chief of Staff there in the White House. And Chancellor Davis, thank you, sir, for letting us come to this beautiful campus, and thank all of you for the warm welcome.

Let me just say, when I saw the tiger descending, it is great to be back in Tiger Territory. (Applause.) And let me be very clear why I am here: Four more years -- that's what we want. (Applause.) And I'm so pleased to see two that were in the White House not so long ago -- Coach Brown and Shaquille, the "Shaq Attack" O'Neal. (Applause.) Shaq didn't think I'd come down for his birthday, did he? (Laughter.) Right?

And I wonder if I have any Deke fraternity brothers out here. (Applause.) As I was driving -- now, wait just a minute -- as I was driving past the fraternity house, I heard him shouting: Four more years! And that's brotherhood for you, I thought. And then, Barbara said what they were really saying was: Four more beers! (Laughter and applause.)

I think my fraternity -- I think the Dekes get a bad rap. Some would compare to them to Animal House, you know. They ought to take a look at what happens up on Capitol Hill. (Applause.)

Let me just comment about what we're doing. We're in a battle for our future: I'm determined that America should leave young people like you the best possible legacy. We want America to lead the world in good jobs with productive work. And we want to remain a force for world peace and freedom. And we are fighting to protect our most basic institution -- the American family. (Applause.)

And that's why, really, I would say to all of you -- no matter who you are for in this process -- that's why this year of decision is so important for our country. In next Tuesday's primary election, and November's general election, you will hold the future of this country -- your future -- in your hands. And I'm asking you to get out the vote and create a resounding mandate for transforming America. Let us nominate men and women, and elect men and women, who share our values. And we've got much more to do to get America on the right track. And so I'm asking you for four more years as your President to finish the job. (Applause.)

MORE

Somehow I think Louisianans understand this, but this country was built on faith and family and freedom. And we must renew those sources of our strength. And we must allow common sense to prevail.

For example, in our welfare system, restore the connection between welfare and work. Americans aren't cold hearted -- we are a caring people, and we support help for those families in need. But we want to see government at every level work together, for example, to track down the dead-beat fathers -- the ones who cannot be bothered to pay child support. (Applause.) But more important, we've got to break the cycle of dependency that destroys dignity and passes down poverty from one generation to the next. That's wrong. That's cruel. And we've got to keep working to change it. (Applause.) And so we're encouraging states to innovate with workfare and with plans that help people break welfare dependency and begin learning and work skills.

So anyway, we're going to continue to fight for the parents' rights. We're going to fight for the parents' rights to choose their children's schools. School choice -- (Applause.) We've got a great education program to help revolutionize the schools, school choice is at the heart of America 2000, our strategy to literally revolutionize American education. (Applause.)

And let's get our priorities right: There's something wrong, our kids cannot participate in voluntary prayer in the classroom, and we need to change that. (Applause.) I will admit that they need it, but both the House of Representatives and the Senate open their sessions with a prayer. And Congress needs it, I will admit, but I think it ought to be true for voluntary prayer in the classrooms. (Applause.)

Parents -- not some bureaucrat in Washington, D.C. -- really knows what is best for their children. And that's why I worked to win a child care bill that provides parents the right to choose who provides the care. We know America is first as long as we put the family first. So everything I do is going to be shaped at strengthening the American family. (Applause.)

As Bob and Jim and Richard know, for three years I've had to fight the liberal leadership of the Congress. And I will continue to stand for principle no matter how daunting the odds. We've fought, and we've put judges, for example, on the bench who know their rule is to interpret the law, not to legislate from the federal bench. And I'll use the veto when I have to, to stand for principle, to stand up for these values. Sometimes even my friends said I was flirting with defeat by casting a veto instead of cutting a deal. But we've never lost a veto fight -- and I'll never hesitate to use the veto when principle is at stake. That's the only way we can change the direction of the Congress. (Applause.)

The liberal leadership of the Congress is once again on a collision course with my veto. You remember I asked the Congress to pass tax cuts and incentives to get this stagnant economy moving, to get real estate up and running, to reward those that go out and take the risks -- the risk-takers who create good jobs. And it's time to quit punishing people who create jobs. And I so I say cut the tax on capital gains and start a lot of new businesses. (Applause.)

But instead of passing my plan, the spenders who control the congress had other ideas. And they pushed through one of their own. And here's what's in it for people who work for a living: a tiny temporary tax cut -- 25 cents a day -- a quarter-a-day for each man, woman and child in America. But here's the catch: you can keep

that quarter -- in exchange for $100 billion in new taxes. Now, they call that "new revenue" -- I call it: your money.

And if you feel the way I do, tell the Congress to keep the change -- and keep their hands off the taxpayers' wallets. (Applause.) And just so I am clear with the Congress on this, let me say right here in Louisiana, but beamed to Washington, D.C.: If the liberals send me their scheme, I'll send it back the minute it reaches my desk. I will veto it. I will slam dunk it faster than LSU can say "cha-ching." (Applause.)

Remember: I've set a deadline -- March 20th. And I've said to the Congress: pass our plan, get our economy moving, do something now for the american people. And let me say this: Let's just set -- it's tough this time of year, right before a primary election. But let's set the politics aside long enough to take these few selective steps to stimulate the economy, and then we can put the politics in place for the fall. But let's stimulate the American economy and get people back to work. (Applause.)

But we will fight -- I like a good fight -- and we will fight as we must -- and we will win. And in the world today, if we want to succeed economically at home -- we must -- we have got to lead economically abroad. Each day, more and more American jobs are tied to trade. Remember this one: Every billion dollars more in manufactured exports means 20,000 new jobs -- and each extra billion dollars in agricultural exports means thousands more jobs on Louisiana farms and in louisiana agribusiness.

But my opponents are peddling protectionism -- a retreat from economic reality. And you can cut through all the patriotic posturing -- all the tough talk about "fighting back" and bashing somebody by shutting out foreign goods. But look closely. That's not the American flag they are waving -- it is the white flag of surrender -- and that is not the America that you and I know. (Applause.) And clearly, when you look around the world, it is not the way of the future for young Americans.

America doesn't cut and run -- we compete. And never in our long history have we turned our backs on a challenge -- and we simply are not going to start that now.

I put my faith in your talent to compete: level the playing field, and Americans will outthink, outproduce and outperform anyone, anywhere, anytime. (Applause.)

As I said earlier, we're strong because we value faith, family, and freedom. We're the world's greatest power -- the world's greatest power because whenever our values are threatened, we fight to defend them. We need to keep our defenses strong. In my State of the Union message, I proposed some far-reaching, but still very responsible cuts to bring our Armed Forces into line with the new realities of the world. I base my recommendations to Congress; on the unanimous opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; of their able Chairman, Colin Powell; of our Defense Secretary. And we send this program up that will keep our defense strong, but still make cuts in defense; because of what's happened around the world we can do that. But the liberals, true to form, want to put down the scalpel and pick up a meat axe. We cannot let that happen. We must keep America strong -- and I'll do that, and you can count on it. Who knows where the next threat comes from? (Applause.)

For those of you studying government, you know this: As President, I have a constitutional responsibility for the national security of this country. And as long as I am President of the United States, I guarantee you we are going to have defenses strong enough to meet our responsibilities. We were ready when Iraq's brutal dictator invaded Kuwait, and we will be ready when we face the

next crisis. We must not cut into the muscle of our defense. (Applause.)

We must let the world know this: Whatever the challenge -- and we're facing some right now if you look around the world -- whatever the challenge, America will stay strong. America is in it to win.

Think back to just about one year ago today -- the calm after Desert Storm. Ask any one of the proud sons and daughters of Louisiana -- more than 250 from right here at L.S.U. -- ask any one of those young people from this campus who became liberators of Kuwait: and they'll tell you, military strength doesn't mean a thing without the moral support right here at home. (Applause.)

And, yes, there are some revisionists out there trying to rewrite history now. And, of course, there were those who didn't support us back then. There were those who second-guess us now. But not here -- not across this state of Louisiana. When I drew that line in the sand -- you stood with me. And never would this country tuck tail and let aggression stand. America did what was right and good and just -- and we prevailed. And we are today the envy of the world, people looking to us to defend freedom and democracy wherever it may be. (Applause.)

And now we've got to bring that same victorious spirit, that same America together spirit to the fight the problems we face today. And so let my opponents sound retreat -- run from the new realities, seek refuge in a world of protectionism, high taxes, big government. Let them drone on about what's wrong in America: we know what is right about this country. (Applause.)

The spirit of Desert Storm brought us together -- Americans of every color and creed. And I'm asking you young people to do all you can to keep this country united. Make it a land of harmony for years to come. And that means: right now -- every one of us -- I don't care -- South, North, East or West -- every one of us must stand up and say no to the politics of prejudice and hate and anti-Semitism and bigotry. They have no place in America. (Applause.)

Let me close with just a few words from the heart. Barbara and I are blessed -- we are blessed to -- and I might say I think the First Lady is doing a first-class job if that's all right. (Applause.) No, but I know she feels this way, and I do -- we are blessed to serve this great nation of ours at a moment when so many of the old fears have been driven away. When so many new hopes stand within our reach. Every day -- and this is the gospel truth -- we still say our prayers. But every day, I thank God that young people like you will be able to follow your dreams without the nightmare of nuclear holocaust hanging over us as it did just a few years ago. (Applause.) And since the day I took the Oath of Office I made it my duty to try -- to try hard always to do what is right for this country. And I've given it my level-best -- and I am not done yet.

You and I have more work ahead before we've finished our mission. It's a battle for our future: it's about jobs for your future, it's about the family, it's about world peace.

Together, I believe we have made a great beginning to renew the miracle of American enterprise -- and to strengthen our values of family and faith and freedom. Now we're approaching an hour of decision -- now it gets into the political trenches. Next week. So don't wait until November. I'm asking you to vote on Tuesday -- in the Republican Primary.

And give me your vote in this important election next Tuesday. Help me win four more years to lead the fight for the values we share. Thank you, and may God bless the United States of

America, the freest, the fairest, the most decent country on the face of the Earth. Thank you all. (Applause.)

END 1:13 P.M. CST

LSUNOT

--"Creating Opportunity for tommorrow's leaders"

--it's been said that "A politician thinks of the next election; a statesman thinks of the next generation."

--first you've got to make a roux

--some kind of anecdote, allegory about the donkey, it's stubborness and stupidity....but an elephant never forgets.

--Do I have any Deke brothers here? (joke about Animal House....Some would compare them to Animal House. But they haven't visited Capitol Hill yet)

--the America gone wrong theme?

--When there's a tough decision to be made, there's always two options. You can do the easy thing. Or, you can do the right thing. Lose face, but face God.

--when I drove by the Deke house I heard, "four more years, four more years," and I thought what brotherhood, what loyalty. But, as usual, Barbara brought me back to reality. She said what they were really saying was "four more beers."

--When he was in college he was already married, Barbara and he had their first child in college, Barbara worked in the school co-op

--played baseball at Yale

--my first job out of college was pushing a broom

--Bonesman vs. bonehead

--it's been said that "where there is an open mind, there will always be a fronteir."

--when someone told me we'd be having this event in the Deaf Dome, I thought they were talking about Capitol Hill.

--I'm very grateful to this state. Back in '88, Louisiana voters gave me the largest victory margin in the country. Come November, the Bush-Quayle victory is going to have a special sound, a special ring. You know it -- Chi Ching.

--Dale writes to me almost weekly to tell me how to run the country. Dale, you know I appreciate it. But couldn't you drop the Democrats a line once in a while.

--I think some of you are familiar with David Letterman. Fortunatley, he's one talk show host who's <u>not</u> running for President this year.

--The pundits go on wailing and whining about the past. Congress is hemming and hawing about the present. But most of us, and certainly most of <u>you</u>, are thinking about the future. What's life going to be like for <u>you</u> four years down the road.

*JOBS --growth
--quotas

*HOME --tax credits
--cap gains

*FAMILY --values

--It's been said that opportunity doesn't always knock at the door. Sometimes it's leaning up against the wall, waiting to be noticed.

--When I see Congress cooking up legislation they know I will veto -- it makes me angry. When I see my opponents twisting the facts and distorting my record -- it makes me angry. And when I see politicians more cncerned about the next election than they are about the next generation -- it makes me very, very angry indeed.

--tax you guys back to the Stone Age.

--The Democrats' tax plan would seem to tell people: Dream, but not too greatly. Succeed, but not too well. Go on, get up, and go to work. But when the day's over, we'll divvy up the bacon.

--The American Dream was never meant to be choreographed by Capitol Hill.

--The American Dream? Dream on.

--<u>Next generation vs. next election</u>: There's a creeping cynicism in modern politics that says: if it can't vote, don't fix it. The future doesn't vote. Kids don't send PAC donations.

--roll with the good times and roll over the bad.

--"remote-control Congress"

--the economy doesn't run on pork and it doesn't run on hot air.

--<u>tolerance</u>: the politics of hate...the simple art of living together...Christian values. The American flag isn't black or white. It's red, white, and blue....The blood of the fallen. The sweat of the soldiers. The tears of the loved ones. These

sacrifices were not given in shades of black and white. They came in the colors of red, white, and blue.

--reinventing the American Revolution, the only permanent revolution, every generation fights another battle in its victory...with your votes, with your choices and your struggles

--reach out and tax somebody

--the battle for the better bumper sticker

--freeloaders at a free lunch -- the picnics over.

--swinging on America's pursestrings, while our economy's been swinging in the breeze.

--hit and run tactics

--tiptoe through the taxes

--nickle dime tax policies

--An country saying "lead me." A Congress saying "feed me."

--"Too legit too quit."

*****March 6th is THE BEGINNING OF NATIONAL PROCRASTINATION WEEK!!!!

--let me use an analogy. You take a test. The grades come out. Some A's, some B's, and so on. Now if Congress looked at these results the way they look at the economy, this is what they'd do: they'd tax the A's back to a B. They'd subsidize the F's up to a D. They'd get everybody grouped around a C-range. Not bad? Well what happens at the next test? If you were going to work hard to improve a bad grade, you think, why bother? You've got a subsidy. If you got a good grade and thought about hitting the books again, why bother? We've got a system that punishes success. Think about what happens when you apply that kind of philosophy to the economy.

--ISOLATIONISM: if the Tigers lost a game -- God forbid -- what would they do? Sulk in the locker room? Say, "we're not going to play that team anymore." I don't think so. They'd hit the courts, and pound the ball, and swear they'd beat that team next go 'round.

--principled pragmatism

[will have the Tiger Drop]

→ 7,000 seats ←

"The Mothwater"

"[Dale Brown

(Grossman)
March 2, 1992
Draft One
LSU

Virgil Cox

member of the LSU Marching Band - "the Tiger Band"

(next yr is the 100 anniversary)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
PETE MARAVICH STADIUM
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
MARCH 6, 1992

B.R. staff office

[Acknowledgements] It's great to be back in Tiger territory. \\ I'll tell you -- you know why I'm here -- four more years. There's Shaquille (the Shaq Attack) O'Neal. You didn't think I'd come down for your birthday did you? \\ Do I have any Deke brothers out there? As I was driving past their frat house I heard them shouting "Four More Years." That's brotherhood for you, I thought. \ Then Barbara told me that what they were really saying was "Four More Beers." \\ But the Dekes get a bad rap. Some would compare them to Animal House. \ They should see what happens up on Capitol Hill. \\

Garry Ballard

Delta Kappa Epsilon on Dalrymple Drive, Garry Ballard

Baton Rouge staff office x2000

It's good to get out of Washington, D.C. Too many cynics -- who say: if it can't vote, don't fix it. The future doesn't vote. But you do and I need your support. I think most Americans, I think most of you here today, care very deeply about the future. Where is it taking us? We started out on the right foot -- so how did our country end up on the wrong track, and how do we get back home?

Part of the way home is found in the values we all carry within us: our belief in family and faith, community and country; in hard work and humble worship; the willingness to sacrifice for our country in times of war and to help others in times of peace. Let me take this opportunity to thank Louisiana's sons and

Garry Ballard (504) 388-8654
LSU PR

daughters who served in Desert Storm -- more than 250 from right here at LSU -- you were magnificent and your country thanks you. All across America, we're focused more and more on the big issues -- the important issues -- jobs, family, peace. This is how we set a course for the future.

We know we're on the wrong track when the home of the brave has become the land of the lawsuit. That's why I sent a bill to Congress to reduce the number of frivolous lawsuits. ((Unfortunately, I had sent it to a bunch of lawyers on Capitol Hill)). When you're as likely to serve your neighbor a subpoena as a cup of coffee, something's gone wrong. When doctors won't deliver babies and dads won't coach Little League for fear of lawsuits -- something's wrong. And America won't find its way out of this mess until we spend more time helping one another than we do suing one another.

We've got to reform our health care system. Right now, the quality of American health care is the best in the entire world -- bar none. The problem, is access. Too many Americans with families do not have health insurance coverage. And you know how even a short stay in the hospital can rip a hole right through the family's budget.

Well, all Americans deserve quality health care and a sense of well-being. But socialized medicine is not the answer. And I will fight against those plans. \\ We have a good, specific plan. And my plan focuses on opening up access to health care insurance for all Americans, rich and poor. And if we wanted

long lines and revolving door health care, we'd put our doctors to work at the Department of Motor Vehicles. The last thing we want is the government playing doctor. And if you listen to the campaign promises from the other side, you'll know exactly what I mean. \ I will continue to fight for health care for all, and I will fight against those astronomically expensive schemes to socialize American health care.

The same people who say put the government in charge of health care tell us not to reform welfare. Well, they are wrong. \ We have got to reform the welfare system.

Americans are a giving and generous people -- always have been, always will be. People are willing to support benefits for families in need. But they want to see some link between welfare and work. Tax dollars should not foot the bill for deadbeat dads -- but help to make families whole. \ Welfare was meant to be a way station toward self-sufficiency, not a way \ of life.

An America on the right track means understanding that to succeed economically at home, we have got to lead economically abroad. Right here in Louisiana [export figures, export-supported jobs, etc.] So let's cut through all the tough-guy talk, all the patriotic bluff about fighting competition by closing shop. Do we really want to play that game? I'll close my markets and you'll close yours? Who do you think gets hurt? Easy -- we all do. Our economy does. The workers of Louisiana do.

My opponents are peddling protectionism -- pure and simple -- a retreat from economic reality into a dangerous pre-World II isolationism. Look closely, and you'll see that that's not the American flag they're waving, it's the white flag of surrender. That's not the America you and I know. Our America will not cut and run. \\

Think about it this way. The Tigers don't lose many games. But say they were getting a tough fight from one team -- what would they do? Sulk in the locker room? Refuse to play that team anymore? I don't think so. They'd get out there and fight -- and fight to win. \ The bottom line is that we compete. Never in our long history have we turned our backs on a challenge, and we're not about to start now. I put my money on the American worker -- with a level playing field, the American worker will outthink, outproduce, outperform anyone, anywhere, anytime.

Unfortunately, election year hype puts a premium on fantasy over fact, and soundbites over sound policy. Nowhere is this more tragic, then when it comes to the economy. We've got to get this economy moving, we've got to create jobs -- and I don't care if this doesn't fit the Democrats' political designs. It's got to be done -- because it's the right thing to do. \\

That's why, in my State of the Union address, I laid out a two-part plan to spark economic recovery, to create jobs -- a seven-point, short-term plan to stimulate the economy as early as

this spring. And then a longer-term plan to keep America growing tomorrow and into the next century.

And because I knew I couldn't wait for Congress to act, I set a deadline for action. But the House Democrats didn't like my plan. My plan didn't raise taxes. It didn't raise the deficit. So the Democrats went on and created a plan that did. \ True to its form, their plan offers a tiny temporary tax cut the size of a bandaid -- then chops off an arm and a leg in new taxes. Worst of all, it will cost us jobs. So let me cut to the chase. If that plan reaches my desk, I'll slam dunk it faster than you can say..."Chi-ching." [LSU lingo for "score," finality of action]\\

My plan contains an investment tax allowance to create incentives for American businesses to buy new equipment and then hire more workers, to bolster sagging real estate markets. This plan will give the first-time homebuyer a $5,000 tax credit to help them with that down payment. And let me say to these opponents of mine: you're not going to light a fire under this economy by stoking the fires of class warfare. Quit punishing the people who create jobs and <u>cut the capital gains tax</u>.

There's been a lot of talk about my deadline for action on my plan. Some have said the deadline is unfair. Some have said the deadline is too short. I have said -- and I say now -- the deadline is March 20. But I suppose Congress does have it's reasons to ignore the deadline. After all, it <u>is</u> "National Procrastination Week," and Congress is doing its civic best to

honor the occasion. You've all heard of David Letterman. \ No, he's one talk show host who's not running for President this year. You've heard him do his "Top Ten Lists." I heard that on his list for "Why Congress Can't Act by March 20th," should be an entry on how they're too busy trying to break LSU's hokey pokey record. Or that they really do want term limits. Maybe you can come up with some of your own.

You've been a great crowd. You've got the right message. And if you want to send that message to Washington, and send this President back for four more years, send for Louisiana Republicans to Congress. Thank you very much. God bless you all, and God bless the United States of America.

MARCH 8

International Women's Day

This day, the eighth of March, has been observed for years as International Women's Day, not to indicate that women are any more international than men but to emphasize the continuing struggle to obtain and protect rights for women around the world. Although the struggle is worldwide, some parts of the earth, like the United States, are way ahead of the others. There may still be some distant places where the women can't talk until the men let them. In this country some men contend that their problem is getting a word in edgewise. For a public speaker, however, the problem is not getting a word in edgewise but rather getting the right words out. With your indulgence I will proceed to that assignment.

Stamp Act

Britain's House of Lords has little or no power today, but back in 1765 on this day it possessed a good deal more authority, which it did not use wisely. This was the day when the House of Lords passed the Stamp Act. As many of you know, the Stamp Act imposed all kinds of taxes on the American colonies, supposedly to pay for their defense. It was this ill-considered piece of legislation that led to the outcry in America against "taxation without representation" and ultimately to the American Revolution. Today one of the most intolerable impositions on the public is of a different kind—not just a government that loots your pocketbook but a public speaker who taxes your patience. Instead, I shall try today to catch your fancy.

Troops in Vietnam

This was the day when the die was cast. In 1965 on this day, the first U.S. land fighting force of 3,500 Marines landed at Danang in Vietnam, and all too soon we were knee deep in the most frustrating war in our history. This was not the pure beginning of our involvement; advisers and small units had been dispatched to Vietnam long before. But this was the beginning of real fighting commitment. It is, I think, a day to remember—not a happy memory, but a significant one. One of the things it tells us is that nations, like individual human beings, can find themselves getting deeper and deeper into something, with the best of motives, that ends up being far more of an impossible situation than we ever anticipated. That has turned out to be true not just of military actions but of things like government entitlement programs, installment purchases, and many other things. Today I would like to put up some caution signs to prevent us from getting deeper and deeper into some future traps.

Fingerprints

On this day in 1911, in New York City, a man named Caesar Cella committed a burglary. We know this because his fingerprints were introduced as evidence at his trial, and he was convicted. This was the first use of fingerprints for criminal identification in the United States. I wonder where crime fighting would be today without the use of fingerprints. I know, as I stand here, I face the fact that my words, inevitably, can't be half as distinctive as my fingerprints. But my fingerprints can't tell you what I think or how I feel about things that concern us all. For that, this platform is a welcome opportunity, and I thank you for your attention.

MARCH 9

FDR's 100 Days

Today is the anniversary of the commencement of the so-called "100 days" of 1933. On this day the 73rd Congress met in a special session convened by the brand new President, Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the period of 100 days, that Congress produced some of the most important legislation this country had seen. Designed to reverse the growing crisis of a raging economic depression, the new laws included the establishment of a Civilian Conservation Corps with up to 250,000 jobs for young males in conservation work, the establishment of parity prices and subsidies for farm products, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the first meaningful regulation of newly issued securities on the stock exchanges, and homeowners' refinancing, as well as a new farm credit act. Congress has very rarely, if ever, produced a higher ratio of action to talk. With all the legislation, there wasn't much time for talk. The situation here today, at least in this room, is very different. We have no legislative power, but I have not merely an opportunity but indeed an invitation to talk. And I accept, with thanks.

Lincoln Takes the Plunge

On this day in 1832, an announcement was distributed in New Salem, Illinois, and the surrounding area. A young man newly arrived in New Salem, 23 years old, declared his candidacy for the Illinois State Assembly. His name, as you may have guessed, was Abraham Lincoln, and he was doomed to momentary disappointment. He lost the election. In later years, of course, he was more successful. Lincoln had set his sights on public office. How wonderful for the nation that he did not let a defeat the first time out destroy his long-range ambition! And how important it is today for each and every one of us to stick to our hopes and dreams for the future in the face of momentary discouragement.

1850 Tomas Masaryk, first president of Czechoslovakia, born
Daniel Webster made his antisecession speech in the Senate
1870 First male and female Grand Jury impaneled (Wyoming)
1872 Piet Mondrian, Dutch artist, born
1875 Maurice Ravel, French composer, born
1876 Telephone patent granted to Alexander Graham Bell
1889 Ben Ames Williams, novelist, born
1907 Wild prairie rose became the North Dakota state flower
1908 Semblance of peace restored in Nevada gold-miners' strike
1912 Discovery of the South Pole announced by Amundsen
1913 Dynamite explosion killed 55 in Baltimore
1926 First successful radio-telephone call made between New York and London
1927 Tange, Japan, rocked by an earthquake
1936 German troops began to occupy the Rhineland
1938 Spanish insurgents killed 1,000 in Barcelona air raids
1945 U.S. forces crossed the Rhine at Remagen Bridge
1949 First homes at Levittown, Long Island housing development, went on sale
1950 Coplon and Gubicher were found guilty of espionage
1957 Suez Canal opened after four months of closure by Egypt
1962 OSO I satellite launched
1965 Queen Louise of Sweden died
1970 Total eclipse of the sun
1962, 1973, 1984, 2057, 2068 Ash Wednesday
1905, 1916, 2000, 2079 Shrove Tuesday

March 8th

Feast of St. Senan of Scattery
648 AD St. Felix of Dunwich died (Feast Day)
690 St. Julian of Toledo died (Feast Day)
1144 Pope Celestine II died
1198 Philip elected King of Germany
1550 St. John of God, patron of the mortally sick, died (Feast Day)
1556 Charter granted for founding Holy Trinity College at Oxford, England
1618 Johann Kepler discovered the third law of planetary motion
1702 King William III of England died and Anne, his sister-in-law, was proclaimed Queen
1766 Hirosaki, Japan, shaken by an earthquake
1787 Karl von Grafe, "Father of plastic surgery," born
1801 British forces landed in Egypt
1841 Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., Supreme Court Justice, born
1844 King Charles XIV of Sweden, born Jean-Baptist Bernadotte of France, died
1845 Commodore Perry's treaty with Japan ratified by the U.S.
1849 Thomas Swing was appointed first U.S. Secretary of Interior
1853 Isaac Winslow filed for a patent on canning corn
1858 Ruggiero Leoncavallo, opera composer, born
1862 Confederates defeated at Pea Ridge, Arkansas
Confederate ironclad Merrimac sank the Union's Cumberland and Congress
1865 A canal began to connect Amsterdam with the North Sea
1869 Hector Berlioz, composer, died
University of Deseret organized (Salt Lake City, Utah)
1894 New York state passed a dog-licensing law
1895 The constitutional convention of Utah finished its job
1896 Volunteers of America held its first public meeting
1901 Dust storms began in Algeria that were to deposit almost 2 million tons on Europe
1909 South Dakota adopted its state flag
1916 Germany declared war on Portugal
1917 Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, inventor, died
1920 Switzerland and Cuba joined the League of Nations
1921 Dato, Premier of Spain, assassinated in Madrid
1930 William Howard Taft, 27th U.S. President, died
1931 Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes spoke to the nation via radio
1942 Japanese landed on New Guinea
1950 First shipment of planes under the NATO agreement landed in France
1954 Japan signed a mutual trade pact with the U.S.
1957 Ghana entered the United Nations
1958 U.S. Navy was without a battleship, the last having been added to a "mothball" fleet
1965 First U.S. ground combat unit landed in Viet Nam
1970 Last day of the World Championship Gold-Panning Contest at Rosamond, California
Start of the two-day Chingay Procession, the gathering of the Chinese clans, in Malaysia

Festival of Teahouses (Okinawa)
1971 Harold Lloyd, comedian of early films, died
1972 Airship (Zeppelin) Europe had its maiden voyage
1905, 1916, 2000, 2079 Ash Wednesday
2011, 2095 Shrove Tuesday

March 9th

Feast of St. Gregory of Nyssa
1152 AD Frederick I ("Barbarosa") crowned King of Germany
1440 St. Frances of Rome died (Feast Day)
1451 Amerigo Vespucci, explorer, born
1463 St. Katherine of Bologua died
1629 Czar Alexis Mikhailovich of Russia born
1661 Jules Mazarin, French cardinal-statesman, died
1793 Imprisonment for debt abolished in France
1796 Napoleon married Josephine
1857 St. Dominic Savio died (Feast Day)
1862 Battle of the "ironclads," the Monitor and the Merrimac
1882 First U.S. patent issued for false teeth
1885 North Carolina state flag adopted
Bread treated with carbon dioxide patented
1888 William I, Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, died
1899 Congress voted $50 million for defense in the Spanish-American war
1902 Edward Durrell Stone, architect, born
1904 Maryland state flag adopted
1911 Utah state flag adopted
1913 Alan Ladd, actor, born
1916 Pancho Villa raided Columbus, New Mexico (Mexican Revolution)
1918 Mickey Spillane, mystery writer, born
1922 New Jersey became the last state to ratify the Prohibition Amendment
1923 A meteorite fell near Ashdon, England
1932 Henry Pu Yi became the ruler of Manchuria as a Japanese puppet state
1933 President granted money control powers by Congress
1944 U.S.S. Leopold torpedoed in the Atlantic
1955 Matthew Henson, black member of Peary's Arctic expedition, died
1961 Russia sent the first dog into space in Sputnik 9
1963 Dynamite plant explosion at Madderfontain, South Africa
1970 Islamic New Year 1390
2011, 2095 Ash Wednesday
1943, 2038 Shrove Tuesday

March 10th

New Hampshire Primary Election Day
241 BC Carthaginian fleet defeated off the Aegates Islands by the Romans in the First Punic War
320 AD The Forty Martyrs were killed (Feast Day)
1040 Harold I, King of England, died
1302 Dante, author, threatened with burning should he return to Florence, Italy
1410 Wire invented
1452 Ferdinand, King of Spain, born
1496 Columbus left Hispaniola to return to Spain
1503 Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor, born
1527 Baber, by victory at Kanwaha, became ruler of Northern India
1617 Peace of Stolbova signed by Russia, Poland, and Sweden
1628 Marcello Malpighi, discoverer of capillary circulation, born
1629 King Charles I of England dissolved Parliament, not to recall it for 11 years
1640 Gardiner's Island, first English settlement in New York, founded
1643 End of the first fair at Irbit, Russia
1776 Louise, Queen of Prussia, born
1779 The Potato War over Bavarian succession ended
1785 Thomas Jefferson appointed to replace aging Benjamin Franklin as U.S. Minister to England
1812 Lord Byron's Childe Harold's Pilgrimage first published
1813 The Order of the Iron Cross founded in Prussia
1817 Blanketeers marched on London
1826 King John II of Portugal died
1844 King Edward VII of England married Alexandra of Denmark
1845 Alexander III, Czar of Russia, born
1858 Dr. Livingstone left England for Africa, again
1864 Maximilian II, King of Bavaria, died
1867 Lillian D. Wald, founder of the Henry Street Settlement House, born
1871 Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks incorporated
1876 "Mr. Watson, come here please; I want you." (first telephone use)
Anna Hyatt Huntington, sculptor, born
1880 First Salvation Army Mission to the U.S. landed in New York
1889 King John of Abyssinia killed battling the dervishes
1896 A hat-tipping device patented in the U.S.

——MARCH 7——

Burbank Day—Honors birthday of horticulturist Luther Burbank.

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1876—Telephone patent granted to Alexander Graham Bell.
1926—Transatlantic radio-telephone service began between New York and London.
1936—Adolf Hitler ordered German troops into Rhineland in defiance of treaties.
1945—United States Ninth Armored Division captured bridge across Rhine at Remagen, Germany, speeding World War II victory.

The day's birthdays:

Horticulturist Luther Burbank 1849, Lancaster, Mass.; composer Maurice Ravel 1875, Ciboure, France; statesman Thomas Masaryk 1850, Hodonin, Czechoslovakia; actress Anna Magnani, Rome.

Quotation of the day:

"We have a great, popular, constitutional government, guarded by law and by judicature, and defended by the affections of the whole people."—Daniel Webster, March 7, 1850

——MARCH 8——

St. John of God, Spanish patron saint of nurses for the sick, d. at Granada 1550 A.D.

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1894—New York State passed first dog licensing law.
1917—Riots in St. Petersburg, Russia began country's revolution against the monarchy.
1952—Arnold Schuster, who spotted Willie Sutton for the police, was shot and killed in Brooklyn. Never solved.
1971—Joe Frazier defeated Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay) in world's highest-priced heavyweight championship bout, New York.

The day's birthdays:

Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes 1841, Boston; composer Ruggiero Leoncavallo 1848, Naples; economist Stuart Chase 1888, Somersworth, N.H.

Quotation of the day:

"Expedience and justice frequently are not even on speaking terms."—Arthur H. Vandenberg, March 8, 1945
"The First Amendment has erected a wall between Church and State which must be kept high and impregnable."—Hugo L. Black, March 8, 1948

——MARCH 9——

Amerigo Vespucci Day—Birthday of explorer after whom America was named.

Zodiac sign for the day: Pisces, the fish.
Zodiac birthstone for the day: Amethyst.

The day in history:

1861—Confederate currency authorized.
1862—In first battle between ironclads, *Monitor* and *Merrimac* (original name of Confederate ship *Virginia*) met in Civil War off Hampton Roads, Va.
1916—Pancho Villa's Mexican irregulars raided Columbus, N.M., killing 15.
1945—United States B-29 bombers staged massive fire raids on Tokyo in World War II.

The day's birthdays:

Explorer Amerigo Vespucci 1451, Florence; entertainer Eddie Foy 1854, New York City; statesman V.A. Molotov 1890, Kukarka, Russia; philanthropist-politician Leland Stanford 1824, Watervliet, N.Y.; composer Samuel Barber 1910, West Chester, Penna.; writer Mickey Spillane 1918, Brooklyn, N.Y.; conductor Thomas Schippers 1930, Kalamazoo, Mich.; astronaut Yuri Gagarin 1934, Smolensk, Russia; architect Edward D. Stone 1902, Fayetteville, Ark.

Quotation of the day:

"Music and woman I cannot but give way to, whatever my business is."—Samuel Pepys, March 9, 1666

spectacular at beach. Sponsor: Ocean Beach Kiwanis Club, Ocean Beach Recreation Council, San Diego Recreation Dept, 4726 Santa Monica Ave, San Diego, CA 92107. Phone: (619) 531-1527.

ER 39'S TULIPMANIA. Mar 7-22. Pier 39, San Francisco, CA. More than 35,000 multi-colored tulips in daring color combinations will be on display. The 1992 festival features tulips from as far away as Holland, Europe and Holland, Michigan. Free guided landscaping tours daily. Info from: Alicia Vargas, PR Dir, Pier 39, PO Box 193730, San Francisco, CA 94119.

EMAGEN BRIDGE CAPTURE: ANNIVERSARY. Mar 7. On this date in 1945, a small advance force of the US 1st Army captured the Ludendorff railway bridge across the Rhine River at Remagen (between Bonn and Coblenz)—the only bridge across the Rhine that had not been blown up by the German defenders—thus acquiring the first bridgehead onto the east bank and the beginning of the Allied advance into Germany, a turning point in World War II.

T. LOUIS VARIETY CLUB TELETHON AND DINNER WITH THE STARS. Mar 7-8. Adam's Mark Hotel, St. Louis, MO. A 19-hour telethon to raise funds for disabled and disadvantaged children in the greater St. Louis area. Aired on KMOV Channel 4 (CBS). Info from: Therese Shelton, St. Louis Variety Club, 13075 Manchester Rd, St. Louis, MO 63131. Phone: (314) 821-8184.

CHOHARIE COLONIAL HERITAGE ASSOCIATION ANTIQUE SHOW AND SALE. Mar 7-8. (Also Sept 19-20.) Schoharie, NY. Info from: Schoharie Colonial Heritage Assn, Ruth Anne Keese, Mgr, Schoharie, NY 12157. Phone: (518) 295-7505.

OUTH CAROLINA STATE PRIMARY ELECTION. Mar 7. Info from: Republican Natl Committee, 310 First St SE, Washington, DC 20003. Telephone: (202) 863-8500. Dates were tentative at time book was published. Info also from: Office of the Secretary, Democratic Natl Committee, 430 S Capitol St, Washington, DC 20003. Phone: (202) 863-8000.

PRING CRAFT AND GIFT SHOW. Mar 7-8. Wisconsin State Fair Park, Milwaukee, WI. Show combined with commercial gift exhibitors and craftsmen. Info from: Dennis R. Hill, Dir, 3233 S Villa Circle, Milwaukee, WI 53227. Phone: (414) 321-2100.

US HOT ROD ASSOCIATION TRUCK PULL. Mar 7-8. Rockford, IL. Spring Nationals with drivers and supercharged machines. Monster machines and special vehicle exhibition. Info from: Bonnie Heimbach, Rockford Area Conv and Visitors Bureau, Memorial Hall, 211 N Main St, Rockford, IL 61101. Phone: (800) 521-0849.

WYOMING DEMOCRATIC STATE CAUCUS. Mar 7. Dates were tentative at time book was published. Info from: Office of the Secretary, Democratic Natl Committee, 430 S Capitol St, Washington, DC 20003. Phone: (202) 863-8000.

YELLOWSTONE ART CENTER'S 24TH ANNUAL AUCTION. Mar 7. Billings, MT. Nationally advertised contemporary art auction (regional/national work). Info from: Donna M Forbes, Dir, Yellowstone Art Ctr, 401 N 27th St, Billings, MT 59101. Phone: (406) 256-6804.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Anthony Armstrong-Jones (Lord Snowdon), 62, photographer, born at London, England, Mar 7, 1930.

Joseph Carter, 32, professional baseball player, born at Oklahoma City, OK, Mar 7, 1960.

Michael Eisner, 50, corporation executive, born at Mt. Kisco, NY, Mar 7, 1942.

Janet Guthrie, 54, auto racer, born at Iowa City, IA, Mar 7, 1938.

Franco Harris, 42, former football player, born at Ft. Dix, NJ, Mar 7, 1950.

Ivan Lendl, 32, tennis player, born at Ostrava, Czechoslovakia, Mar 7, 1960.

Daniel J. Travanti, 52, actor, born at Kenosha, WI, Mar 7, 1940.

James D. Watkins, 65, Secretary of Energy, born at Alhambra, CA, Mar 7, 1927.

Peter Wolf, 46, singer, born at Boston, MA, Mar 7, 1946.

MARCH 8 — SUNDAY

68th Day — Remaining, 298

AYH INTERNATIONAL BICYCLE TOUR. Mar 8. Chula Vista, CA. Cycle 36 miles through the south bay area of San Diego, and through Tijuana, Mexico. Tour starts and ends in Chula Vista. Sponsor: San Diego Council, American Youth Hostel, Inc, Teri Elmore, Program Mgr, 335 W Beech St, San Diego, CA 92101.

BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE: ANNIVERSARY. Mar 8. On March 7, 1862, Federal troops were surprised by General Earl Van Dorn's Confederate troops at Pea Ridge, AR. Several attempts by the rebels to rout the Union forces proved unsuccessful. Van Dorn's forces included three regiments of Native American troops. During the next day's fighting General Samule Custis's federal troops continued to hold out as Van Dorn retreated and were ordered to leave the state. The Battle of Pea Ridge was the most significant of the Trans-Mississippi western area.

CAXTON'S "MIRROR OF THE WORLD" TRANSLATION: ANNIVERSARY. Mar 8. William Caxton, England's first printer, completed the translation from French into English of *The Mirror of the World*, a popular account of astronomy and other sciences, on Mar 8, 1481. In print soon afterward, *Mirror of the World* became the first illustrated book printed in England.

DAYTONA 200 BY ARAI MOTORCYCLE ROAD RACE. Mar 8. Daytona International Speedway, Daytona Beach, FL. 50th annual race. Info from: Daytona Intl Speedway, Larry Balewski, PR, Box 2801, Daytona Beach, FL 32115-2801. Phone: (904) 254-6782.

GIRL SCOUT SUNDAY. Mar 8. Girl Scouts worship together in the church of their choice. Sponsor: Girl Scouts of the USA, Sonja Lewis, Media Services, 830 Third Ave, New York, NY 10022.

GIRL SCOUT WEEK. Mar 8-14. To observe the anniversary of the founding of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America, the largest voluntary organization for girls and women in the world, which began on Mar 12, 1912. Special observances include: Girl Scout Sabbath, Mar 7, and Girl Scout Sunday, Mar 8, when Girl Scouts gather to attend religious services together; Girl Scout birthday, Mar 12. Sponsor: Girl Scouts of the USA, Sonja Lewis, Media Services, 830 Third Ave, New York, NY 10022.

HONDA GOLF CLASSIC. Mar 8-15. Eagle Trace, Coral Springs, FL. PGA golf event. Info from: Greater Fort Lauderdale Conv/Visitors Bureau, 200 E Las Olas Blvd, Ste 1500, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33394.

HORTON BAY WINTER OLYMPICS. Mar 8. Horton Bay, MI. Unique series of unusual athletic competitions including a frozen fish tossing contest, ice bowling, golf obstacle course, bobbing for apples (through the ice on Lake Charlevoix) and a shovel pulling contest. Annually, the first Sunday in March. Info from: Boyne County Conv and Visitors Bureau, Peter Fitzsimons, PO Box 694, Petoskey, MI 49770.

INTERNATIONAL (WORKING) WOMEN'S DAY. Mar 8. A day to honor women, especially working women. Said to commemorate an 1857 march and demonstration in New York, NY, by female garment and textile workers. Believed to have been first proclaimed for this date at an international conference of women held in Helsinki, Finland, in 1910, "that henceforth March 8 should be declared International Women's Day." The 50th anniversary observance, at Peking, China, in 1960, cited Clara Zetkin (1857–1933) as "initiator of Women's Day on March 8." This is perhaps the most widely observed holiday of recent origin and is unusual among holidays originating in the US in having been widely adopted and observed in other nations, including socialist countries. In the USSR and the People's Republic of China it is a national holiday, and flowers or gifts are presented to women workers.

KENOSHA COIN CLUB SHOW. Mar 8. Kenosha, WI. Info from: Kenosha Area Tourism Corp, 800 55th St, Kenosha, WI 53140. Phone: (414) 654-7307.

MOSBY CAPTURES STOUGHTON: ANNIVERSARY. Mar 8. In a daring raid with his commando-style raiders, Colonel John Mosby captured Union General E. H. Stoughton from his headquarters in Fairfax County Courthouse in Virginia on Mar 8, 1863. Mosby's irregular forces patrolled a northern area of Virginia that became known as Mosby's Confederacy. Supported by the local populace and reviled by his Northern enemies, Mosby's Rangers were one of the most successful of the Southern irregular forces.

PHILADELPHIA FLOWER SHOW "HORIZONS FOR DISCOVERY." Mar 8–15. Philadelphia Civic Center, Philadelphia, PA. To inspire and educate the public of the merits of gardening. Info from: The Pennsylvania Horticultural Soc, Lisa Stephano, PR Coord, 325 Walnut St, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2777. Phone: (215) 625-8253.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC REVOLUTION DAY. Mar 8. Official public holiday commemorating assumption of power by Revolutionary National Council, Mar 8, 1963.

UNITED NATIONS: INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY. Mar 8. An international day observed by the organizations of the United Nations system. Info from: United Nations, Dept of Public Info, New York, NY 10017.

UNIVERSAL WOMEN'S WEEK. Mar 8–14. To remind ourselves and others of the value of women of all ages and classes, of their rights and dignity, and to honor outstanding women in the fields of government, business, industry, science, health, education, social work and the cultural arts by election to Universal Hall of Fame. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for complete information. Sponsor: Intl Society of Friendship and Good Will, Dr. Stanley Drake, Pres, Box 2637, Gastonia, NC 28053-2637. Phone: (704) 864-7906.

VAN BUREN, HANNAH HOES: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Mar 8. Wife of Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the US. Born at Kinderhook, NY, Mar 8, 1783. Died Feb 5, 1819.

March 1992

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Cyd Charisse (Tula Finklea), 69, actress, born at Amarillo, TX, Mar 8, 1923.

Susan Clark, 52, actress, born at Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, Mar 8, 1940.

Mickey Dolenz, 47, singer, actor, born at Los Angeles, CA, Mar 8, 1945.

Charlie Pride, 54, singer, born at Sledge, MS, Mar 8, 1938.

Lynn Redgrave, 49, actress, born at London, England, Mar 8, 1943.

Jim Rice, 39, former professional baseball player, born at Anderson, SC, Mar 8, 1953.

Carole Bayer Sager, 45, singer, songwriter, born at New York, NY, Mar 8, 1947.

Raynoma (Mayberry Liles) Gordy Singleton, 55, co-founder of Motown, born at Detroit, MI, Mar 8, 1937.

Claire Trevor, 83, actress, born at New York, NY, Mar 8, 1909.

MARCH 9 — MONDAY

69th Day — Remaining, 297

ADAMS, RICHARD C.: DEATH ANNIVERSARY. Mar 9. Richard C. Adams, inspired by the shortage of paint brushes during World War II, invented the paint roller in 1940, while working in his basement. Adams died at La Mesa, CA, on Mar 9, 1988.

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS CONVENTION WITH HALL OF FAME INDUCTION CEREMONIES. Mar 9–14. Corpus Christi, TX. Local, state and national bowling leaders gather to decide the rules of the game in a democratic setting. The week features board of directors meetings, special seminars, dinners honoring top leaders, Hall of Fame induction ceremonies and workshops. Info from: American Bowling Congress Conv, 5301 S 76th St, Greendale, WI 53129-0500. Phone: (414) 421-6400.

BANG CLANG DAY. Mar 9. Los Angeles, CA. Commemorates first Ironclad naval battle, the Battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac. Celebrants wearing iron kettles stand chest-deep in suitable bodies of water, fire cap pistols and hit each other's kettles with ball-peen hammers. Sponsor: Los Angeles Absolute, Total Nihilists, Unaffiliated, 555 N Rossmore Ave, Apt 105, Los Angeles, CA 90004-2442.

BATTLE OF HAMPTON ROADS: ANNIVERSARY. Mar 9. In a Civil War battle that changed the face of naval warfare, two ironclad vessels, the CSS *MERRIMAC* and the USS *MONITOR* engaged in an exchange of fire for two hours on Mar 9, 1862. Neither vessel suffered much damage and injuries forced both commanders to pull back without a clear victory. On the previous day, the heavily armored *MERRIMAC* had succeeded in severely damaging three Union vessels prior to the arrival of the *MONITOR*.

BELIZE: BARON BLISS DAY. Mar 9. Official public holiday in Belize. Celebrated in honor of Sir Henry Edward Ernest Victor Bliss, a great benefactor of Belize.

CANADA: COMMONWEALTH DAY. Mar 9. Second Monday in March is observed as Commonwealth Day but is not a public holiday.

CYPRUS: GREEN MONDAY. Mar 9. Green, or Clean, Monday is the first Monday of Lent. Lunch in the fields, with bread, olives and uncooked vegetables and no meat or dairy products.

annually in San Antonio during the last part of April. State, county, and municipal officials, military personnel, schoolchildren, and members of patriotic, civic, and professional organizations go in solemn pilgrimage to hear the names of the heroes recited and to place flowers in front of the former mission chapel.

MARCH 7

Luther Burbank's Birthday

California observes Arbor Day on the anniversary of the birth of Luther Burbank. Since 1886, Arbor Day had been celebrated with the planting of trees on various dates, but in 1909 the state legislature passed a bill providing that March 7 of each year, "being the anniversary of the birthday of Luther Burbank . . . [be] set apart and designated Bird and Arbor Day." And since 1915 the day has been known as Conservation, Bird, and Arbor Day. According to the statute that designated it as such, the day is observed "not as a holiday, but by including in the school work of the day suitable exercises having for their object instruction as to the economic value of birds and trees, and the promotion of a spirit of protection toward them, and as to the . . . value of natural resources, and the desirability of their conservation."

Luther Burbank was still alive when he was thus honored. He is also honored in California by the Luther Burbank Rose Festival in Santa Rosa. This three-day celebration, full of art and flower shows, music, sports, dances, and various special events, is highlighted by a Rose Festival parade. Occurring annually in mid-May, it succeeds an earlier Rose Carnival at which Burbank himself was a frequent honored guest. Today's reinstituted festivities have been held annually since 1950 under the auspices of the Santa Rosa Junior Chamber of Commerce. (The predecessor celebration took place intermittently in the years between 1894 and 1926, when it was abandoned because of Burbank's death that year. It was held once afterwards, in 1932.)

Burbank was born on a farm in Lancaster, Massachusetts, on March 7, 1849. He was educated until he reached the age of 15 in public schools and then at the Lancaster Academy — as well as by his own reading in the local library, including the works of Charles Darwin. He began market gardening in a small way as a youth and then, at 21, bought land near Lunenburg, Massachusetts, and began his life work of plant breeding. Within three years he had developed a new variety of potato now known as the Burbank potato. Shortly after that, in 1875, he migrated to Santa Rosa, California, where he established his nursery and greenhouse.

For the rest of his life he lived and worked there, experimenting with the production of new varieties of flowers, fruits, and vegetables. Their improvement through plant breeding, which utilized the methods of selection and hybridization, as well as grafting, has helped farmers use their land more productively and contributed greatly to the economy of the state and nation. Burbank produced new forms of tomatoes, corn, squash, beans, peas, artichokes, asparagus, corn, chives and rhubarb, among other innovations. He worked intensively with plums, prunes, and berries and introduced, for example, the famous Shasta daisy, a number of new strains of roses, and various lilies. In all, during more than 50 years of work Burbank developed over 800 new strains and varieties of fruits, flowers, and forage plants — including a spineless cactus — through experimentation with countless numbers of seedlings. Since his purpose was a practical rather than a theoretical one, he did not keep systematic records of his experiments, and many details of his work have not been available to scientists interested in heredity. His work, however, stimulated worldwide interest in the field of plant breeding.

Burbank's birthplace and garden office buildings can be seen in Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Michigan, Henry Ford's collection of historic buildings and museum of Americana. Burbank's grave and California home, now the Luther Burbank Memorial House and Gardens, are today owned and maintained by the Santa Rosa Junior College. The gardens are open to the public.

The plant breeder's work is described in his writings, which include *New Creations* (1893–1901), a series of catalogs describing new plant varieties; the 12-volume *Luther Burbank: His Methods and Discoveries;* the eight-volume *How Plants Are Trained to Work for Man;* and, with Wilbur Hall, *The Harvest of the Years* and *Partner of Nature.* The tireless Burbank died on April 11, 1926. At the time, he was working on more than 3,000 experiments, and he was growing thousands of botanical species, many of them native to other countries.

MARCH 8

Simon Cameron's Birthday

Simon Cameron, the first powerful state "boss" in American politics, was born March 8, 1799, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the state he

later controlled. Orphaned at the age of nine and receiving little schooling, he was thrown on his own resources early in life.

His early years were spent in newspaper publishing, a trade that brought him into contact with the worlds of both business and politics. Becoming an apprentice in a printing office in Harrisburg, he worked there until he was 22, when he went to Doylestown to edit a Democratic newspaper. A year later he returned to Harrisburg as a partner in the ownership of a newspaper, worked a short while in Washington, D.C., also in the newspaper business, and then returned again to Harrisburg as owner of the Harrisburg *Republican*.

Thus, by the age of 25, Cameron was well established in business and he was by this time also beginning to be influential in the state Democratic party. Ownership of the newspaper gave him influence in state and national politics, and he became an associate of James Buchanan, later to be elected President. In 1826 Cameron was appointed state printer, a profitable post that provided the means for branching out into the many business interests that together with shrewd investments later brought him a great fortune.

As soon as he had accumulated enough capital, he pursued his fortune in banking, canal and railroad construction, iron and steel manufacturing, and eventually ownership of railroads. He began buying small local railroads and later united them into a network known as the Northern Central line.

Meanwhile, Cameron's political strength and ambitions increased. He promoted the nomination of Andrew Jackson for the presidency in 1828 and the election of James Buchanan to the Senate in 1834. In 1845 Cameron himself was elected to replace Buchanan in the Senate when Buchanan left to enter President James Polk's cabinet. Originally a regular Democrat, Cameron was by this time well on his way to becoming one of the most powerful political bosses in the country, a status he retained thenceforth. However, he had maneuvered his election to the Senate through means that brought him the enmity of Buchanan (who had had another candidate in mind) and the regular Democratic party members. Cameron was supported in that election by a coalition of Whigs, Native Americans, and Protectionist Democrats. His next two attempts at reelection to the Senate were unsuccessful, but he succeeded on his third try, in 1857, as the candidate of the new Republican party.

In 1860 Cameron was unsuccessful as a Republican presidential candidate and gave his support to Lincoln in return for a promise made by Lincoln's managers for a cabinet post. Lincoln kept the promise, appointing Cameron as secretary of war, but with considerable reluctance. The President's misgivings proved justified when corruption in the awarding of army contracts and appointments aroused the nation. Cameron had run the war office with the same favoritism that characterized his tactics in Pennsylvania.

Largely to ease him out of the cabinet, Lincoln sent him to Russia as the American minister. While there, Cameron succeeded in getting Russia's support for the Union side during the US Civil War. Within a year, though, he resigned and returned to the United States to campaign, unsuccessfully, for a seat in the Senate — in the same year that the House of Representatives passed a resolution of censure against him. Still undaunted, he tried again in 1867 and won a seat, which he held until he resigned 10 years later — so that he could relinquish his seat to his son, James Donald ("Don") Cameron.

Don Cameron kept the seat in the Senate for many years and was secretary of war under Ulysses S. Grant. He also assumed control of the Republican machine in Pennsylvania, which he ran for two decades in succession to his father. Following the younger Cameron, the state political dynasty was controlled successively by Matthew Stanley Quay, Boies Penrose, William S. Vare, and Joseph R. Grundy, each selected by his predecessor. This Republican machine was so powerful that it dominated Pennsylvania politics until 1936, when Franklin D. Roosevelt carried the state in a presidential election.

Simon Cameron spent the latter period of his life in retirement. He died at 90, on June 26, 1889. Attributed to him is a famous cynical definition of an honest politician as "one who, when he is bought, will stay bought."

Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr.'s Birthday

Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., the celebrated American jurist and son of the distinguished American writer and physician of the same name (see August 29), was born in Boston on March 8, 1841. A member of a very well-known family of clergymen, lawyers, and judges, he inherited their Puritan sense of responsibility along with his father's wit and charm. His father's friends were such men as Ralph Waldo Emerson, James Russell Lowell, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The son, growing up among these Boston Brahmins while his father became famous as a poet and as author of *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*, early showed a critical and independent spirit as well as an interest in philosophy and art; among his friends were Charles Francis,

Henry and Brooks Adams, Henry and William James, and Charles Sanders Peirce.

Holmes received the best education available, at a dame school, Public Latin School in Boston (directed by his future father-in-law), and at Harvard College. Just after his graduation from Harvard in 1861 he was commissioned in the Massachusetts 20th Volunteers, one of the most heroic divisions fighting for the Union in the Civil War. On the staff of General H. G. Wright, Holmes fought in some of the bloodiest battles of the war – Ball's Bluff, Antietam, and Fredericksburg – and was wounded three times.

He was the subject of his father's essay "The Captain." Much influenced by having such great responsibility early in life, Holmes met the challenge with a characteristic realism. Upon returning to Boston a hero, he shocked social sentimentalists who talked of warfare in glorious terms by calling war an "organized bore."

After completing studies at the Harvard Law School in 1866, Holmes made the first of many trips to England, where he developed lifelong friendships. Though a primary interest in these years was philosophy, he decided on law as his career, and, after being admitted to the bar in 1867, he began practicing in Boston. Within the next few years he became a master of his profession. In addition to his association with a Boston law firm, he began lecturing as an instructor on constitutional law at Harvard Law School and contributed to, and from 1870 to 1873 edited, the *American Law Review*. He also edited the 12th edition of Kent's *Commentaries*, then the most comprehensive work on law, which appeared in 1873. Meanwhile, in 1872, Holmes was married to Fanny Bowditch Dixwell, a Bostonian of great charm.

In 1880 Holmes delivered a series of lectures at Boston's Lowell Institute, which were published the following year in the book that made him famous: *The Common Law*. This book has become a classic in its field, for it so reoriented legal inquiry that its ideas have become part of basic juristic thought. Holmes's approach to this study of the law is the essence of the book; it is summarized in the opening sentence – "The life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience." Holmes was examining the very foundations of the law, and in so doing he substituted a critical attitude for one of unquestioning reverence. The orthodox view of the common law, that body of American law inherited from the (unwritten) English common law, was that it embodied a perfect legal system and that legal opinions were to be achieved through a series of logical deductions based on hallowed precedent.

But Holmes the philosopher was not orthodox. He questioned the sources and sanctions of the law. He considered what is appropriate lawmaking by courts and what should be left to legislation. He recognized the unconscious ingredients of adjudication and sought to distinguish between these and conscious considerations. He saw the law as a response to historic needs and distinguished between the immediate impetus for the formation of individual laws and the later application of the structure of those laws. The law as a whole, he held, was comprehensible only in terms of the needs of the society it regulated. It could not be understood simply as a collection of rules erected on a foundation of logic.

As a result of the international acclaim for this book, Holmes was offered the newly created Weld Chair at the Harvard Law School in 1882. Within another year he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts. He accepted this appointment, preferring the service and conflict of the court to the ivory tower of the scholar, even though he distinguished himself as a scholar and philosopher. He was associated with the Massachusetts court for 20 years, serving for the last 3 as its chief justice. His work there left almost 1,300 opinions, which, if considered as a whole would make up the most comprehensive and philosophic body of law for any period of American history.

In 1902 Justice Holmes was appointed an associate justice of the US Supreme Court by President Theodore Roosevelt. Holmes held the post for 30 years, earning his place in judicial history as one of the Court's greatest members, unsurpassed in the depth of his perception and the originality of its exposition. It is the work of the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution, and when the decision of the nine members of the Court is not unanimous, both the dissenting and majority opinions are studied. During his years with the Court, Justice Holmes delivered so many dissenting opinions that he came to be known as the Great Dissenter, but his dissents have been highly influential, serving as precedents for many of today's legal decisions.

Holmes joined the Court at a time when vigorous legislative activity reflected a drastically changing society that was becoming increasingly powerful through technological development. He studied the claims of contesting structures of power with detachment, unaffected by personal prejudice or political interest. He viewed the law as an expression of overlapping social policies and thought the judicial function was that of accommodating conflicting needs.

He was considered the leader of the liberal wing of the Court because he usually ruled to permit social legislation (although he was not

sympathetic to all views considered liberal in his day). A strong advocate of judicial restraint, he firmly believed that the will of the electorate, or its elected representatives, should not be thwarted lightly.

Many of Holmes's opinions are important because the issues contained a germ of a wider theory that had a bearing on the interpretation of the Constitution. He criticized the Sherman Antitrust Act, for example, in the *Northern Securities* case (1904), but his conception of the nature of commerce paved the way for an increasingly broad interpretation of the commerce clause. In the case of *Schenck* v. *US* (1919), a case governing interpretation of the First Amendment's language on freedom of speech, he ruled that "the question in every case is whether . . . words are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger"—a now famous declaration. In the same year he made an eloquent plea, in the *Abrams* case, for "free trade in ideas."

Many of Holmes's most important opinions were written in the last years of his life. He resigned from the Supreme Court in 1932 at the age of 90 and died three years later, on March 6, 1935. Buried at Arlington National Cemetery, he left the bulk of his estate to the nation. In addition to *The Common Law*, his published works include *Speeches* (1891, revised in 1913 and 1938), *Collected Legal Papers* (1920), *Dissenting Opinions of Mr. Justice Holmes* (1929), *Representative Opinions of Mr. Justice Holmes* (1931), *Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes: His Book Notices and Uncollected Letters and Papers* (1936), and two volumes of letters (1941 and 1953).

MARCH 9

Edwin Forrest's Birthday

Edwin Forrest was the first American actor to win international acclaim. Born in Philadelphia on March 9, 1806, of Scottish and German parentage, Forrest made his debut in Philadelphia when he was only 14, playing in *Douglas* by John Home. He gained subsequent experience by touring the frontier circuit for several years, and then playing supporting roles with the English actor Edmund Kean. When Forrest was 20 he scored a brilliant success while making his New York debut in Shakespeare's *Othello*. The performance established him as one of the great tragedians of his century.

In the next decade he became the leading American actor, playing various Shakespearean tragic roles and commissioning tragedies by American playwrights to provide vehicles for his vigorous style of acting. In 1836, he appeared at the Drury Lane Theatre in London in a specially written play, *The Gladiator*, by Robert M. Bird, which won for its author a cash prize offered by Forrest, and provided the actor with one of his most successful roles – that of Spartacus.

Forrest's success in England and in the United States was so great that he amassed a large fortune. He built a castle, which he called Fonthill, on the Hudson River. Later, however, he sold the castle and bought an estate in the northern part of Philadelphia, which he called Spring Brook and to which he transferred his large library and art collection.

It was when he was in London in 1845 that a long-running feud began between Forrest and the English Shakespearean actor William Charles Macready. The feud aroused the anti-British feelings that years later caused the Astor Place riot of 1849 while Macready was appearing in New York City; in that riot 22 people were killed and 36 were injured. However, neither this disaster, nor a sensational divorce suit Forrest brought against his wife, the former Catherine Sinclair, diminished the actor's popularity. He continued to play to large audiences until his final performance, as Richelieu in Bulwer-Lytton's *Richelieu, or The Conspiracy*, in 1871.

It was only a year after his retirement that Forrest died, at his Philadelphia mansion, on December 12, 1872, of a stroke. He left the greater part of his estate to found the Edwin Forrest Home for Retired Actors in Philadelphia. Members of the home commemorate their benefactor's birth by laying a wreath at his crypt annually on March 9. Forrest is buried at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, which is preserved as a historic site in Philadelphia. He is also honored by the annual Shakespearean performances held at the home on April 23, Shakespeare's birthday. In 1976, the 200th anniversary year of American independence, a special bicentennial birthday salute was staged in Philadelphia's Independence Square at noon on Forrest's March 9 birthday.

MARCH 10

Albany Becomes the Capital of New York

Following the defeat of British General John Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777 (see October 17), Albany was the seat of government of New York

SAVE YOUR VISION WEEK. Mar 1-7. To remind Americans that vision is one of the most vital of all human needs and its protection is of great significance to the health and welfare of every individual. Annually, the first full week in March. Sponsor: American Optometric Assn, 243 N Lindbergh Blvd, St. Louis, MO 63141. Phone: (314) 991-4100.

SHROVETIDE. Mar 1-3. The three days before Ash Wednesday: Shrove Sunday, Monday and Tuesday—a time for confession and for festivity before the beginning of Lent.

SPRINGFEST. Mar 1-31. Hilton Head Island, SC. A month-long island-wide celebration heralding the coming of spring. Info from: Hilton Head Island Chamber of Commerce, PO Box 5647, Hilton Head Is, SC 29938. Phone: (803) 785-3673.

SURFSIDE SALUTES CANADA WEEK. Mar 1-7. Surfside, FL. A salute to Canada in appreciation for decades of patronage each winter season. Sports competitions and entertainment. Sponsor: Surfside Tourist Bd, 9301 Collins Ave, Surfside, FL 33154. Phone: (308) 864-0722.

SWITZERLAND: CHALANDRA MARZ. Mar 1. Engadine. Springtime traditional event when costumed young people, ringing bells and cracking whips, drive away the demons of winter.

WALES: ST. DAVID'S DAY. Mar 1. Celebrates patron saint of Wales. Welsh tradition calls for the wearing of a leek on this day.

YOUTH ART MONTH. Mar 1-31. To emphasize the value and importance of participation in art in the development of all children and youth. Sponsor: Council for Art Education, Inc, 715 Boylston St, Boston, MA 02116. Phone: (617) 266-6800.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Catherine Bach, 38, actress, born at Warren, OH, Mar 1, 1954.
Harry Belafonte, 65, singer, born at New York, NY, Mar 1, 1927.
Robert Heron Bork, 65, US Court of Appeals circuit judge, born at Pittsburg, PA, Mar 1, 1927.
John B. Breaux, 48, US Senator (D, Louisiana), born at Crowley, LA, Mar 1, 1944.
Harry Caray, 73, sports announcer, born at St. Louis, MO, Mar 1, 1919.
Robert Conrad, 57, actor, born at Chicago, IL, Mar 1, 1935.
Roger Daltry, 48, singer, born at London, England, Mar 1, 1944.
Ralph Waldo Ellison, 78, author, born at Oklahoma City, OK, Mar 1, 1914.
Ron Howard, 38, actor, director, producer, born at Duncan, OK, Mar 1, 1954.
Judith Rossner, 57, novelist, born at New York, NY, Mar 1, 1935.
Pete Rozelle, 66, former commissioner of the National Football League, born at South Gate, CA, Mar 1, 1926.
Dinah Shore (Frances Rose Shore), 75, singer, TV personality, born at Winchester, TN, Mar 1, 1917.
Deke Slayton, 68, former astronaut, born at Sparta, WI, Mar 1, 1924.
Alan Thicke, 45, actor, born at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, Canada, Mar 1, 1947.
Richard (Purdy) Wilbur, 71, Poet Laureate of the US, born at New York, NY, Mar 1, 1921.

March 1992

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

MARCH 2 — MONDAY

62nd Day — Remaining, 304

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION JAMES E. SULLIVAN MEMORIAL AWARD DINNER. Mar 2. Indianapolis, IN. This award is presented annually to the outstanding amateur athlete in the United States. Info from: Dir of Mktg and Dvmt, Indiana Sports Corp, 201 S Capitol Ave, Ste 1200, Indianapolis, IN 46225. Phone: (317) 237-5000.

BATTLE OF WAYNESBOROUGH: ANNIVERSARY. Mar 2. Union troops under the command of General George Armstrong Custer defeated Rebel forces at Waynesborough, VA, on Mar 2, 1865. With the rout of Confederate General Jubal Early's forces, the Battle of Waynesborough brought an end to the Union's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.

CARNIVAL. Mar 2-3. Period of festivities, feasts, foolishness and gaiety immediately before Lent begins on Ash Wednesday. Ordinarily Carnival includes only Fasching (the Feast of Fools), being the Monday and Tuesday immediately preceding Ash Wednesday. The period of carnival may also be extended to include the preceding three days, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, or even longer periods in some areas.

DENMARK: STREET URCHINS' CARNIVAL. Mar 2. Observed on Shrove Monday.

FASCHING. Mar 2-3. In Germany and Austria, Fasching, also called Fasnacht, Fasnet or Feast of Fools, is a Shrovetide festival with processions of masked figures, both beautiful and grotesque. Always the two days (Rose Monday and Shrove Tuesday) between Fasching Sunday and Ash Wednesday.

HOUSTON, SAM: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Mar 2. American soldier and politician. Born in Rockbridge County, VA, on Mar 2, 1793. Best remembered for his role in Texas history. In earlier years Houston was congressman (1823-1827) and governor (1827-1829) of Tennessee. He resigned his office as governor of Tennessee in 1829 and rejoined the Cherokee Indians (with whom he had lived for several years as a teenage runaway), who accepted him as a member of their tribe. Houston went to Texas in 1832 and became commander of the Texan army in the War for Texan Independence. The independence was won when Houston routed the much larger Mexican forces led by Santa Anna, on Apr 21, 1836, at the Battle of San Jacinto. After Texas's admission to the Union, Houston served as US senator and later as governor of the state. He was deposed in 1861 when he refused to swear allegiance to the Confederacy. Houston, the only person to have been elected governor of two different states, failed to serve his full term of office in either. The city of Houston, TX, was named for him. He died on July 26, 1863, at Huntsville, TX.

ICELAND: BUN DAY. Mar 2. Children invade homes in the morning with colorful sticks and receive gifts of whipped cream buns (on the Monday before Shrove Tuesday).

INDIA: SHIVARATRI. Mar 2. According to legend, it was on this night Lord Shiva, the great Hindu god of destruction, danced the Tandav, his celestial dance. Fasts and prayers mark the day; pilgrims throng Shiva shrines where special celebrations are held. Info from: Govt of India Tourist Office, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, North Mezzanine, New York, NY 10112. Phone: (212) 586-4901.

NATIONAL OUTPLACEMENT WEEK. Mar 2-6. To increase the business community's awareness of the role that outplacement consulting firms play in assisting people to adapt to new jobs and lifestyles. Sponsor: The Association of Outplacement Consulting Firms, Inc, Jeanne O'Donnell, Exec Dir, 364 Parsippany Rd, Parsippany, NJ 07054. Phone: (201) 692-0250.

NATIONAL PROCRASTINATION WEEK. Mar 2-8. To promote the benefits of relaxing through putting off till tomorrow everything that needn't be done today. Sponsor: Procrastinators' Club of America Inc, Les Waas, Pres, PO Box 712, Bryn Athyn, PA 19009. Phone: (215) 546-3861.

((Grady))

STATEMENT OF VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM HEARINGS

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

AUGUST 8, 1988

DRAFT

Good morning. I am happy to be in New Orleans this morning to help you kick off these proceedings; to begin the process of outlining a Republican vision for the future of America.

This process will continue throughout the fall; but it will be highlighted during these next two weeks, as we gather here in New Orleans not only to nominate a candidate for President but to make our case to the American people.

For these next two weeks, the eyes of America will be upon us; and I'm proud to say that we welcome the attention, we welcome the scrutiny, and we welcome the chance to state in clear terms -- without hiding behind rhetoric or disguising in false words -- what we as Republicans believe.

I have to confess: I had originally intended to come before you to make a presentation about drugs -- because I believe that drugs are an urgent domestic priority, an insidious danger, lurking in our schools and neighborhoods, that threaten to snuff out the candle of opportunity which

President Reagan and I have worked so hard to re-light during these last eight years.

I have put forward several specific proposals to staunch the flow of drugs into this country, and to curb demand here at home. I've proposed tougher sentences for pushers, including the death penalty for kingpins who deal drugs. I've proposed involving the military in the drug eradication effort abroad, and beefing up the Coast Guard's ability to patrol our waters.

I have unveiled ideas to increase available prison space to make our tougher sentences possible, and I've proposed education and rehabilitation programs to prevent users from ever getting started, and to cure those unfortunate ones who do.

But as I thought about the problem in depth, I realized that at its core the drug problem is a problem of values. More planes, boats, and helicopters will help us stop the drug problem, and better education and tougher sentences will contribute as well. But the most important weapons in the war on drugs are the least tangible: self-discipline, courage, character, support from one's family, faith in God and in one's self.

The answer, in a word, is values. If we want to stop our kids from putting drugs in their veins, we must first put good ideas in their heads and moral character in their hearts.

All of us in society must help in changing and building values. "Zero tolerance" is more than a tactic -- it's an attitude.

As I prepared for this appearance, something else happened as well. The Democratic Party met in Atlanta. There, they declared that "this election is about competence, not ideology."

They tried to convince America that ideas don't matter. And they showed America that the values of honesty, conviction, and trust don't rate high for them.

For four days, the Democrats worked hard to disown their past and disguise their future. They spoke in glittering generalities and comfortable code words, but said nothing specific about how they would govern.

They couldn't. Their true intentions -- to raise taxes, to weaken our defenses, to unleash a flood of budget busting spending -- not only don't make good television, they don't make good government. America's been down that

road, and the result was double digit inflation, interest rates over 20%, and a decline of American influence around the world.

Now that America is back -- churning out jobs at twice the rate of any industrialized power -- who would want to risk a reckless reversal of course? The answer, of course, is no one.

So the Democrats had no choice. They had to wrap their liberalism in more conservative clothing.

But don't be fooled. These are the same wolves who've devoured every tax dollar in sight.

The New York Times reported that 67% of the delegates to the Democratic convention wanted a tax increase; but that 65% thought the platform should not mention it. This is the smoking gun on the Democrat's campaign of concealment.

The Democratic platform was the centerpiece of that campaign. Time magazine labelled it "a model of vagueness." A better name might have been "document of deceit."

The true Democratic platform was revealed last month not in Atlanta, but in Boston. There, in response to an increasingly severe budget crunch, the Governor signed a tax

increase of $180 million. In time of crisis, the Governor once again turned to raising taxes as a first resort. Vague rhetoric to the contrary notwithstanding, taxes are the addiction of the national Democratic party. They suffer from chronic spending abuse and taxpayer dependency. As Governor Mondale

Harry Truman was reported to have once said: "If you can't convince them, confuse them."

As the Democrats in Atlanta continued their long march away from Truman's policies, at least they adopted his words. While sympathetic onlookers applauded, they tried to make a virtue out of public deception.

My own values are different: I believe that misleading the public is nothing to cheer; that political manipulation is no crowning achievement.

I have come before you this morning because I believe we should pursue a completely different course with our platform, and with our convention.

I have come before you because we Republicans are proud, and not ashamed, of what we stand for. I believe we should make our principles, and our policies, crystal clear to the American people.

Our campaign will be different -- because ideas do matter. We are poised at the edge of a new era, and the American people deserve to know where we will lead them. I ask you to make the platform -- and I will make my campaign -- a plan for the future, a statement of solutions, not an exercise in evasion.

In 1980 and again in 1984, we promised to reduce taxes, to cut interest rates and inflation, to promote economic growth, to slow the increase of Federal spending, and to restore America's place in the world.

That is exactly what we Republicans have delivered.

Our vision of hope was based on a simple premise, stated best in the 1984 platform: "From freedom comes opportunity; from opportunity comes growth; from growth comes progress."

This morning, I ask you to join me in laying out a new blueprint for freedom, a new roadmap for opportunity in the 1990s.

This election represents a very clear choice about what that blueprint will look like. It is a choice not only

batwean two candidates, but between two Parties, two philosophies, two entire sets of values.

The Democrats have tried to blur that distinction; our task is to make it clear. Our values in the Republican Party are traditional American values: not only faith, family and community; not only respect for the flag and the pride to salute it in our schools; but values like freedom from excessive taxation; not spending more than you take in; and keeping America strong.

Our Republican policies have ignited a record breaking explosion of economic growth. Over 17 million jobs have created in just the last six years, the largest expansion in peacetime history, and today, more people are at work -- at higher average real incomes -- than at any time in American history. The Republican legacy in these last eight years had been -- literally -- "good jobs at good wages."

But that was yesterday and now, our concern ~~this morning~~ is tommorrow. The past is useful as a guide to the future, so this morning it is fair to ask: do we want to build on the foundation that Ronald Reagan's policies have laid, or do we want to risk our renewed growth and strength ~~on a new and untried leader~~ by returning to old failed and shop-worn ideas of the Great Society with ~~some very old ideas~~? Does America really want to tempt recession at home and aggression abroad

by re-opening the door to the monster of liberalism that smothered our economy and frightened our allies?

We now have the chance to write the next chapter in the continuing story of American economic leadership by pursuing the low-tax and high opportunity policies that have spurred our growth. Let's seize it.

When the voters go to the polls this November, they should have as clear a picture of the candidates, of the Parties, and of the philosophies behind them as possible.

Over the course of the past year, I've travelled all over America. I've spent time in the kitchens of New Hampshire, on the farms of Illinois, in the classrooms of Los Angeles. As I've met with Americans, I've laid out some specific policy proposals for how I would lead this country as President.

So this morning, let me tell you what I'm for.

I'm for economic opportunity. The tax cuts we enacted in 1981 have unleashed 68 months of economic growth. My opponent thinks they were a disaster; I don't. So at every stop, I have made an iron clad commitment that I will repeat here now: I will not raise your taxes, period.

In Atlanta, I proposed to create jobs by cutting them further. I proposed to cut the maximum rate on capital gains to 15% -- not to help the rich, but to help launch the new small businesses that are the source of most of America's new jobs.

I believe that the way to cut the Federal deficit is by reining in spending, not by rounding up more taxes. So in , I proposed a flexible budget freeze that combines the ability to address our priorities with the discipline to meet our obligation to future generations.

America's workforce is changing. In Albuquerque, I proposed to help low income families balance the demands of work and family by proposing a comprehensive child care plan. The plan includes a Children's Tax Credit for America's families -- one that does not discriminate against families which choose a neighbor, relative, church or synagogue to help care for their kids, and one which doesn't discriminate against families where one parent cares for children at home.

Two years ago, I went to Canada to help negotiate the Free Trade agreement with Prime Minister Mulroney. This reflects the approach I've outlined on trade: let's knock

down barriers, not build them up. And as we pursue free trade, let's pursue fair trade as well.

In Hackensack, New Jersey, I detailed my approach to combatting the problem of drugs, one that combines tougher enforcement, prevention, interdiction, and perhaps the most important ingredient of all: leadership.

In Seattle, I outlined my approach to the problems that confront our environment -- an approach that includes faster action to clean up toxic waste, expanded parks and greenways, and international cooperation to stop problems like acid rain and ozone depletion.

On the New Jersey shore, I proposed an end to the ocean dumping of sewage sludge; and more aggressive enforcement of laws to prevent the illegal dumping of medical wastes in the ocean.

And back in Washington, D.C. I unveiled a plan to help us compete in this changing world by investing in the minds of our children.

All of these proposals spring from a fundamental set of beliefs about what can make this country great. Yes, they're Republican beliefs. But it runs deeper than that. Above all, they're American values.

You see, I'm for a strong and growing America.

I'm for an America where every person has the chance to go as far as their God-given ability will take them.

I'm for an America with it's eyes fixed on the future. That;'s why I've proposed to create tax-free College Savings Bonds to help families save for college.

I'm for an America where values like faith and respect are honored -- and where every child should have the right to say a voluntary prayer at the beginning of the school day.

I'm for a safe America -- one where the yound and old alike can walk the streets of their neighborhood without fear. So I'm for a tough approach to crime. I'm for the death penalty for awful violent crimes. And I'm for the death penalty for drug kingpins who peddle poison to our young people.

I'm for an America where honesty counts -- and I've spelled out in detail my plan for making sure that all government employees -- whether they work in the White House, the agencies, or the Congress -- are held to the highest ethical standards.

I suppose there is no area in which the kind of America I'm for and the kind the Democrats would deliver is more different than one they're afraid to talk about. Their nominee spoke for 50 minutes in Atlanta and failed to mention the most important issue of our time: how to make the world a safer place in the 1990's.

In Chicago and Corpus Christi last week, I laid out my vision for meeting the challenges presented by a changing and complex world. I outlined a realistic approach to relations with the Soviets, and proposed to combine modernization of our forces with real progress toward strategic arms reductions.

I proposed to develop and deploy a strategic defense system as soon as possible. I called for new steps to halt the spread of chemical and nuclear weapons -- and the ballistic missiles that deliver these weapons of terror -- to unstable regimes, I suggested a framework for approaching some of the world's more troublesome hotspots, and proposed an international war on drugs. Perhaps most importantly, I stated clearly that we should support those brave men and women who are carrying on the struggle for freedom around the world.

My opponent has been silent at best and unsteady at worst on all of these issues. At first, he favored a

nuclear freeze that would have made our arms reduction progress with the Soviets impossible. Last week, he said that he now opposed it. Such vacillation may be riskless in a campaign, but in a dangerous world, it could prove to be disastrous.

was then and now he's for reduction

Except for opposition to virtually every weapons system that would ensure our security, my opponent's policies are invisible. The candidate who opposes the stealth bomber favors instead stealth policies -- they can be neither seen nor heard.

The Governor of Massachusetts has trumpeted in his campaign the fact that he has never been to continental Europe. But I believe that ignorance in the defense of liberty is unacceptable for the potential leader of the free world. America needs steady, experienced leadership for the 1990s.

My fellow Republicans, that is the difference between the two candidates, and between the two Parties. On the one hand, you have a solid record and a clear plan. On the other, you have a retreat from past responsibility and a hope that no one will ask what the future may hold.

Four years ago, we declared ourselves the Party of Hope and promised a new dawn of the American spirit.

Today, with that hope in full flower, we can see the American spirit rising and exercising its contagious influence all over the world.

Now is not the time for full retreat; it is the time for renewed optimism and bold, forceful action. Your task this week is to lay out our vision for a future of hope and opportunity for all the world to see.

Let's be proud of the ideas we have, of the values we hold, and of the country we love.

Thank you very much.

#

GUMBO
magazine

Volume 3, Issue 2, Winter 1992 *Free*

Sex
a wrap up

also inside

- Dale Brown – LSU's zaniest coach
- A murdered man in St. Charles Parish
- Russia – hot tea and friendly people

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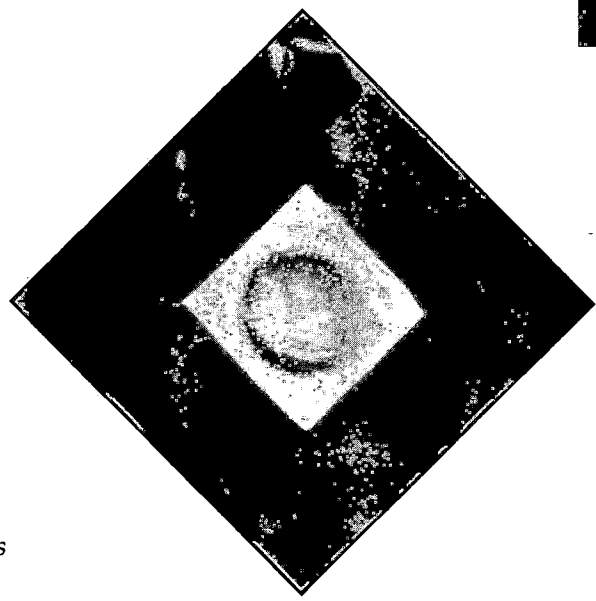

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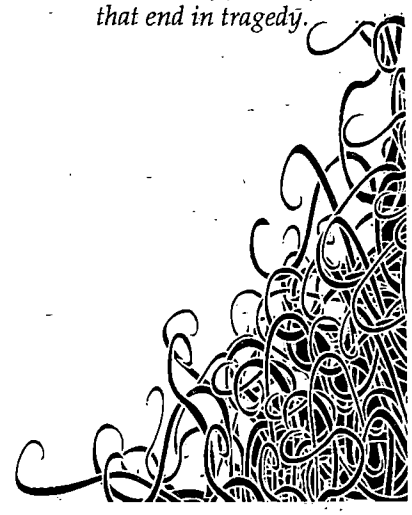

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Life on the Edges of Campus

*LSU is diverse, like it or not. **Warning: these pictures are not for the shy or squeamish.***

EDITOR'S note

We hear sometimes that people are put off a bit and confused a little by this modest publication many of you may be reading for the first time today. The magazine has printed its three issues a year, for about three years now and lots of people still don't know anything about us.

What we try to do is bring you a product that characterizes life at LSU in a slightly more memorable form than the Reveille does and a slightly less imposing form than the yearbook does.

We're essentially just another arm of Student Media, trying to put out a magazine you will want to read, keep and show to your friends.

And I think we have done just that this time around. From a story about sex itself to a profile of the strangest coach in LSU history, this magazine should have something for everyone; I hope you'll find yours. If anywhere, it may be in our photoessay, "Life on the edge of campus."

In the past, when noticed at all, magazine staffs have been criticized for swinging a student body's publication too far to the Left, and well, that's too bad, because the contents of each of the Gumbo magazines I've read have been decidedly non-political, perhaps occassionally social, but never militant or preachy.

Lots of people make the assumption that if a publication even mentions AIDS, African-Americans and the environment, it turns automatically into a revolutionary journal that serves only the campus' liberal whackos. That simply is not true. Many of us may be liberal, but we're certainly not raving lunatics.

Regardless, putting this magazine together has been a lot of fun, and I hope that shows in the spirit of it s layout, art and writing. There's some funny stuff here, but also a serious side.

And that really is what LSU is about – we pass a great time. We know good food, loud music, solid athletics and fun people. But there's also something here that is desperately wrong.

The athletic program has had a number of problems with violence within their department this year, that same athletic department takes a front seat to our University's academic life, the state consistently underfunds this and every other institution of higher learning in this state and residential housing is slowly but surely dying.

And Student Media tries to bring all of it to you the best way we can. Sometimes we're good, but we often miss the mark.

Luckily, I don't think that is the case with this book. But if you think we've done a bad job, take me up on a challenge.

If you don't like our magazine, steal it and get involved. A lot of people criticize the Reveille and the rest of Student Media for not representing campus properly and fail to realize they can do something about how things happen in the murky basement of Hodges Hall.

Lead a revolt. Take back your magazine or your newspaper or your radio station or your yearbook. We would all profit from the experience.

Martin Johnson, Winter 1992 editor

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Volume 3 , Issue 2, Winter 1992

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Keeping the Faith

story by eimear o'connell
photographs by tanya albert and todd houghton

Religious activity, like it or not, has always been an important part of life at LSU, and religious groups have always played an active role on campus.

Almost every student, believer or not, has at one time or another been accosted by a preacher in front of the Union, seen someone wear an ornate cross or Star of David or been invited to worship on or off campus.

In spite of this religious activity, John Whittaker, director of the Religious Studies program says, he thinks most students here are woefully undereducated about their own faiths.

"Ask the average Roman Catholic what Vatican II is," Whittaker challenged. "I think most people don't know the history of their church."

And Whittaker said that most students won't study the history and doctrines of their faiths because they don't think it is necessary.

"The great majority of LSU students don't think of religion as something to be learned about," Whittaker said. "It's surprising — you sometimes hear about students going into the seminary, but they have never had one religious studies class. There's a conception that professional ministry doesn't involve much learning."

Whittaker said enrollment for the more than 40 classes offered by religious studies has been low — but that may be changing. A recent religious studies newsletter suggested enrollment in these classes is increasing.

And that is good news for Whittaker, who said religious scholars are fighting years of theological ignorance.

"At one time, the church thought it was dangerous for lay people to become educated because they might doubt their faith," he said.

Whittaker said the religious studies program questions the idea that ordinary people don't need to know anything to be religious, that their job isn't to question but to agree with what ministers and priests tell them.

He also stressed the need for people to understand the long history of religions and the beliefs that have been developed for centuries. Whittaker said, however, that religious studies professors do not take a religious position and are careful to remain neutral.

"We're not teaching to spread the word about a religion," he said, "but to teach information about the religious tradition.

"Our first responsibility is not to make known our biases, but to enable students to learn about religion in a form in which they feel no pressure and can freely discuss ideas."

Whittaker said students in a religious studies class need to be open to possibilities and ready to learn.

"We're trying to become educated at the University," Whittaker said. "I don't know why people think religion is a field they don't need to become educated in."

At the same time that religious studies enrollments are increasing, many students are turning to more conventional religious environments.

Campus ministries provide that community for students.

LSU has what it calls a "liaison relationship" with the various congregational organizations on campus.

When students mark a religious preference on their application to the University, student services sorts these names and provides them to student ministries.

Although students names are provided to these religious groups, the Vice Chancellor of Student Services, Norman Moore, said that LSU does not have an official stand on religion itself.

He said that giving the names to congregations is just a way the University tries to help students feel more at home.

Whittaker said the religious studies department itself has no connection with campus religious centers, but that the ministries contribute funds for printing of the religious studies newsletter and help distribute it.

"I am very grateful to all of them for their support," he said. He said his only criticism of the groups is the scope of their teaching.

"From my point of view as a professor, I sometimes wish that campus religious centers would pay more attention to intellectual issues," Whittaker said.

Gumbo magazine talked with a sampling of religious organizations on campus to see what most of them offer students.

• **Hillel**, the organization for Jewish students, is small but active, according to its adviser, Donald Kraft.

"Our purpose is to provide a Jewish atmosphere," Kraft said, "for students who want to take part in it."

Hillel is connected to several local synagogues. The organization has occasional Friday night sabbath services, weekly lunch meetings at the Union and hosts the Israel booth at the International Exposition each year.

The group also holds meetings with speakers and provides transportation to religious services.

Louis Goldman, executive director of the Jewish Federation of Greater Baton Rouge, said Hillel at LSU attempts to bridge students with the Jewish community in Baton Rouge.

Hillel meets, eats.
photo by todd houghton

"We are a social and intellectual organization," Goldman said. "We provide opportunities to meet and interact with new and/or existing friends."

• **The Baptist Student Union's** mission is to be a lighthouse for the campus where people can share God's love, said Jim Simon, outreach coordinator at the BSU.

The BSU is operated by Baptist churches and while its director is Baptist, "anyone is welcome, all denominations — we all get along," Simon said.

"We offer comfort, encouragement and overall friendship in a Christian atmosphere," he said. "We're all people going through the same thing, the same struggles."

Baptist churches in Baton Rouge provide funds for this organization, with most local support coming from the Judson Baptist Association.

The BSU offers a free weekly lunch for students, as well as a weekly worship, "Tuesday Night Together," which often includes concerts, speakers and discussions. Simon calls it "creative worship."

Another weekly lunch, costing $1, incorporates a Bible study. "There is a scripture reading at this time, and we discuss what it means to us and how to make it come alive," Simon said.

Small "family groups" meet to discuss certain topics throughout the week. And the BSU organizes freshmen care groups, where upperclassmen lead a Bible study.

"People have to study, so sometimes it's hard to fit the BSU into their schedule. We try to provide encouragement because school is tough," he said. "We'd like to attract those that don't go to church or have no religious purpose. If they are interested in seeing our love, they might get interested in seeing what God has to offer."

Simon said the BSU stresses Christian living — reading the Bible and meditating on God's word — but doesn't make an issue, for instance, of knowing the Ten Commandments or memorizing every book of the Bible.

Richard Cross, a junior whose sophomore physics class prevents him from attending the BSU as much as he would like, said he was satisfied with it.

"The BSU is about dealing with the campus and personal growth," he said. "The history isn't as exciting as the Christian living aspect."

• The campus is currently home of two organized Catholic groups, which have clashed at times during the last year.

The **Catholic Student Union** is comprised mostly of Catholic students but also "open to anybody and everybody," said Sister Judy Couturie, one of the five campus ministers who organize the CSU's activities.

But there is also a group of fundamentalist Catholics, Catholicism on Campus, who split away from the CSU because of their differing views. Couturie stressed that the CSU was the official Catholic presence on campus, not COC, which is not recognized by the bishop.

Students have the choice to participate in up to three clubs at the CSU. The Newman Club is a social organization. The group organizes participation in intramural sports and other campus activities.

Basic leadership training is the first step students go through to become part of another club, the Basic Leadership Team.

Couturie explained that the Basic Leadership Team does "outreach on campus," such as setting up tables at the Union, promoting activities for the center and sponsoring Bible groups.

"We're not teaching to spread the word about religion but to teach information about religious tradition" ***– John Whittaker***

Fernando Figueroa, a graduate student in the BLT, agreed that the club stresses "lots of history, such as the significance of sacraments and symbols, why the mass is in a certain order and what makes Catholicism unique from other religions." He compared their meetings to a catechism class.

"(The CSU) reinforces my personal relationship with God but being with a lot of people who share that same spirituality helps me keep on track...it's somewhere I can go," Figueroa said.

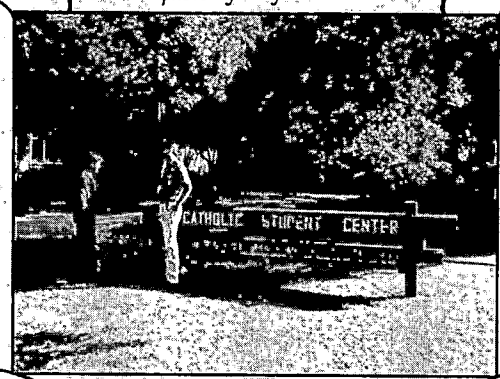
Faith, Peace and Justice is another organization in charge of social works, collecting food for the poor, visiting nursing homes and hospitals, serving dinner at soup kitchens and sponsoring forums on justice issues.

Couturie said the three groups are in constant communication.

COC President John Zmirak said his organization is more conservative than the CSU, stressing that he was speaking for himself and not the entire group.

"We're more interested in traditional values and base things on papal doctrines," he said.

Students gather at the CSU.
photo by tanya albert



Zmirak said the COC is only a lay organization, not an alternate chapel — it holds no religious services — but he said they are interested in letting people know what's really going on in the church.

"We don't need the bishop's permission to have meetings," Zmirak said. "It's not like we're setting up a Catholic church."

• **Living Waters** is a non-denominational organization tied to Christian Life Church in Baton Rouge, said Vice President Phil Wooten.

The club, with 200-250 members, has weekly meetings at Christian Life and meets often in front of the Union to "praise, worship and preach."

The student group has several religious outreach programs, including a traveling mime team that recently performed on Chimes Street and got a good response because "people had never seen (the Gospel) presented that way before."

Living Waters also sponsors a dorm ministry and yearly summer mission trips to places like the Soviet Union, South America and Central America. Wooten helped build an orphanage in Honduras, and he helped rebuild a church in Nicaragua.

The group has weekend Bible studies and a "street ministry team" that goes to the Tigerland bars to "preach and witness," Wooten said.

•The main objective of the **Muslim Student Association** is to "know new students and try to bring them to the Mosque to share in activities," said President Emad Abuelrub. The Mosque is located in a one-story house across from the side of the LSU Natatorium.

Abuelrub explained that people of Islamic faith pray five times a day and fast one month a year (from sunrise to sunset). These services are available in the Mosque on campus.

"Some don't come," he said. "They get involved in their study."

The MSA, part of the Baton Rouge Islamic Center, has sports and a picnic at Highland Park on Sundays, parties "once in a while" for special occasions and lectures varying from topics about Islam to scientific talks.

"We who came from the East know much more about religions because we have Christians, Jews and Muslims," he said.

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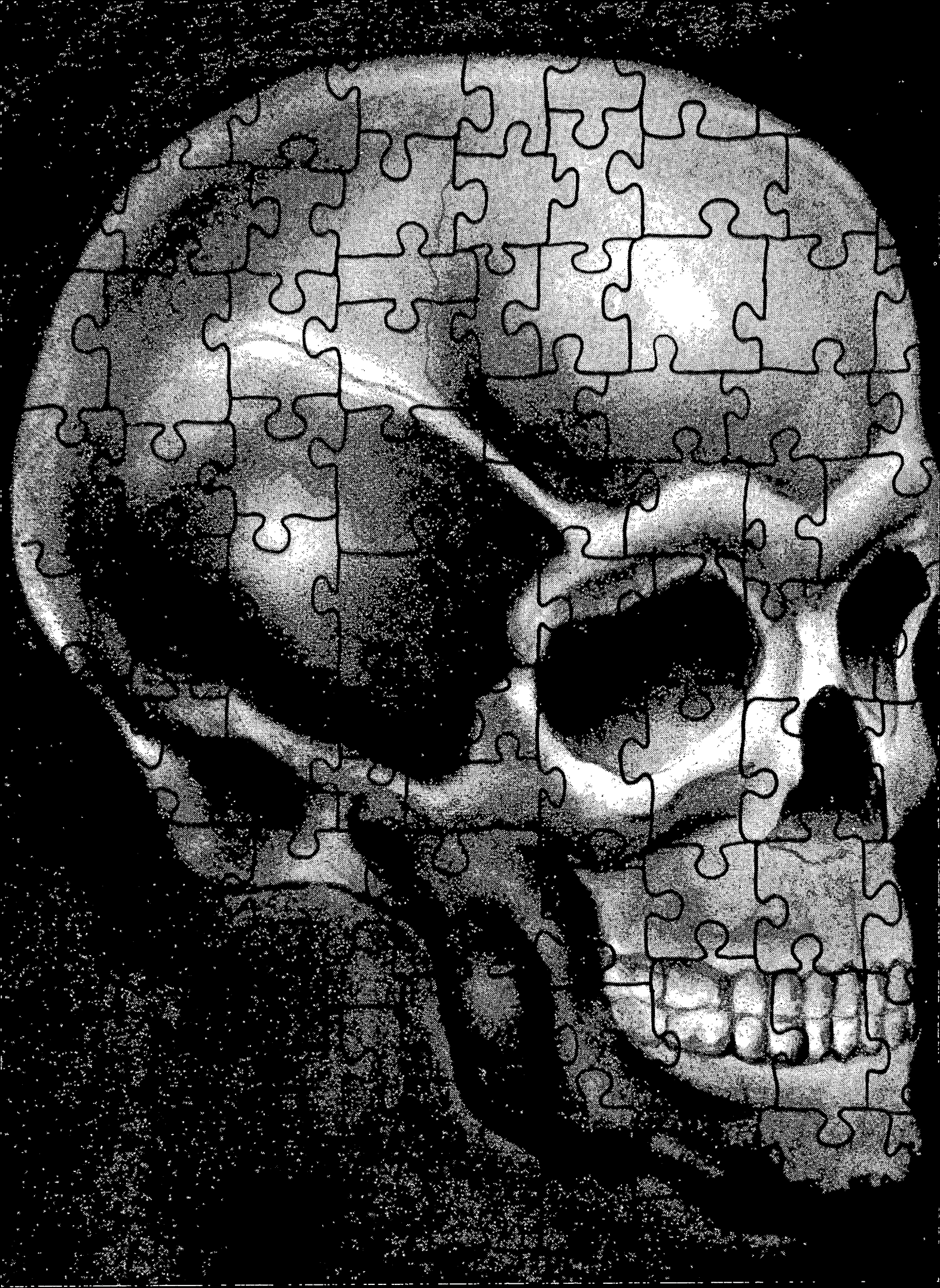
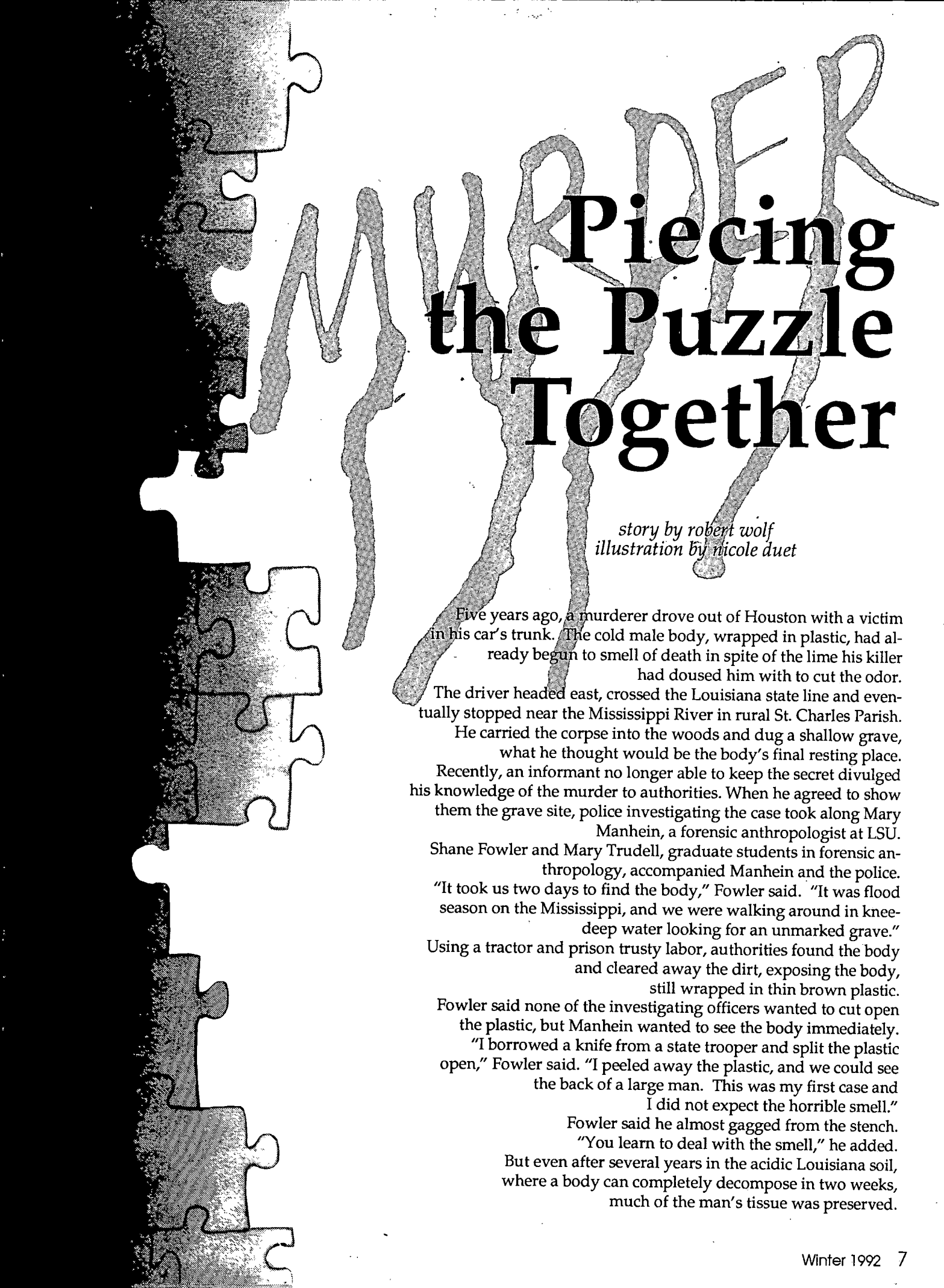




Piecing the Puzzle Together

story by robert wolf
illustration by nicole duet

Five years ago, a murderer drove out of Houston with a victim in his car's trunk. The cold male body, wrapped in plastic, had already begun to smell of death in spite of the lime his killer had doused him with to cut the odor.

The driver headed east, crossed the Louisiana state line and eventually stopped near the Mississippi River in rural St. Charles Parish. He carried the corpse into the woods and dug a shallow grave, what he thought would be the body's final resting place.

Recently, an informant no longer able to keep the secret divulged his knowledge of the murder to authorities. When he agreed to show them the grave site, police investigating the case took along Mary Manhein, a forensic anthropologist at LSU.

Shane Fowler and Mary Trudell, graduate students in forensic anthropology, accompanied Manhein and the police.

"It took us two days to find the body," Fowler said. "It was flood season on the Mississippi, and we were walking around in knee-deep water looking for an unmarked grave."

Using a tractor and prison trusty labor, authorities found the body and cleared away the dirt, exposing the body, still wrapped in thin brown plastic.

Fowler said none of the investigating officers wanted to cut open the plastic, but Manhein wanted to see the body immediately.

"I borrowed a knife from a state trooper and split the plastic open," Fowler said. "I peeled away the plastic, and we could see the back of a large man. This was my first case and I did not expect the horrible smell."

Fowler said he almost gagged from the stench.

"You learn to deal with the smell," he added.

But even after several years in the acidic Louisiana soil, where a body can completely decompose in two weeks, much of the man's tissue was preserved.

"The moist environment, lime and plastic bag prevented the forces of nature from breaking down the bodily tissues," said Manhein. "The killer unwittingly preserved the evidence that led to his conviction. Any effort to hide the body usually retards decomposition."

She said enough tissue remained on the victim's hand to get his fingerprints.

In this case, Manhein provided law enforcement officials with enough information to identify the body. At the murder trial in Houston, she testified as an expert witness. The killer was convicted and sentenced, in large part due to Manhein's work.

Manhein and her associates at the LSU forensic anthropology lab are often called on by state and local law enforcement to help solve the most difficult murder cases. They help identify suicides, missing persons and victims of murder and mass disasters, sometimes using a single body part to reveal an identity.

"There is not always a complete skeleton to work with," said Manhein. "Many times we get just a skull or a hand and we have to identify the person from that little bit of evidence."

Pat Lane, a forensic scientist with the Louisiana State Police Crime Lab, said the LSU forensic anthropology lab provides local and state law enforcement with important links in the investigation process.

"Forensic anthropologists build a profile of an unidentifiable body or skeletal remains," Lane said. "With amazing accuracy, the LSU forensics can determine a person's age, race, sex, weight and height. The profile of the remains gives us a general picture of the victim. We then go back over the records and see if anyone missing fits that description."

Identifying a murder victim can also provide clues to the scene of the crime, Lane said.

"Finding out the identity of a murder victim allows us to backtrack to a home, vehicle or crime scene," said Lane. "From there we can look for evidence and work our way back to a suspect."

Lane has testified at numerous court cases. He said he usually has to get the evidence accepted and then explain the process through which he arrived at his conclusion.

The LSU forensics lab gets about 25 cases a year with at least a 50 percent record of positive identification. The remains that are identified are typically returned to the authorities for evidence. The individuals not identified remain at the lab.

Each set of remains brought to the forensics lab is inventoried to catalog anything missing from the body. The remains are then x-rayed to find any metal fragments, such as bullets, that might be lodged in the bones. Manhein said the x-ray will also detect metal plates or pins used in surgery. She said this is important in proving identification if medical records are available.

Except for x-ray machines, forensic anthropologists use little high-tech equipment to find clues.

"We rely mainly on observations, measurements and common sense," said Trudell. "The skeleton is carefully measured and the numbers are plugged into a discriminant formula to get a probability of race or sex. The rest is subject to interpretation based on experience and previous knowledge."

Anthropologists look for several indicators to determine a body's identity.

- Bones help determine age. The older a person, the more brittle the bones become. Bones of younger people are more resilient and flexible.
- The hip bone is the best determinant of sex when the soft tissues of the body are gone, Fowler said. A woman's pelvis is wider than a man's. The difference in the shape of the pelvis is because the female carries and gives birth to a baby.
- The skull is the best indicator in determining the race of an individual.

"Each race has a slightly different head shape," said Manhein. "We measure many different angles of the skull and plug those numbers into a formula. The person's major ethnic origin can usually be determined from the measurements. We look for black, caucasoid or mongoloid features."

In South Louisiana, identifying a victim's race can be a little more tricky. Louisiana's Creole and mulatto people can have the properties of both races.

"South Louisiana is full of mixed races," said Trudell. "This can really make our job complicated because an individual can have the physical properties of several races." Trudell said Louisiana has plenty of people who do not fit any one racial category.

The size and length of the skeleton gives some idea of the size of the person.

At the request of law enforcement agencies, the forensic anthropology lab will also do a facial reconstruction of a victim. These life-like reconstructions of a person's face are made by taking the skull and using clay to fill in the missing flesh. The idea is to reconstruct the person's face and find someone who would recognize them.

"We use erasers cut to certain lengths to chart the depth of a person's flesh on their face," said Fowler. "Then, according to clinical charts, we place the markers on the appropriate spot on the face. Usually someone with an art background fills in the clay."

Scientists rebuilding a person's head take into account that victims profile especially their race, age and sex. The facial reconstructions have no hair, eyebrows or eyelashes, which makes them fairly expressionless.

Manhein has one facial reconstruction done on a woman known as the "witch of Zachary." The woman, who was buried in an above-ground tomb on the edge of town in 1859, still has quite a reputation among the locals.

She had been removed from her tomb so many times that the Zachary Cemetery board had to put iron bars on her grave to keep people from stealing her body. Although her grave robbers are kids with a morbid curiousity, the disturbance of her body has caused quite a stir.

"This woman was probably not a witch," said Manhein. "She was supposedly married to the nephew of Zachary Taylor, and her grave is the only one above ground on the edge of town. A lot of folklore has developed around this woman." Manhein said they did a facial reconstruction just to get an idea of what the woman may have looked like.

The reconstruction is so unsettling

that the graduate students in the lab keep it hidden in a cabinet.

After a basic profile of the person has been determined, the skeleton is examined for clues to the time of death. The condition of the bone is also a good indicator as to the time of death.

"The resiliency of the bone tissue gives us a good clue as to the length of time the bone has been exposed to the elements," said Manhein. "We look to see if the bone still has oil and fat deposits. If it does, it is rather recent. If the bones are dried out, they have been exposed for a longer time."

To determine the time since death, forensic entomologists examine insects on the victim's body. Lamar Meek, an LSU forensic entomologist, often lends his expertise in solving crimes.

"A large number of insects shows up to break down the body shortly after a person dies," said Meek. "We collect the bugs present, identify them and backtrack to the time of death.

"There are successive waves of bugs that are attracted to the body shortly after death," said Meek. "While these waves overlap somewhat, they provide a good time line as to the time of death."

Meek said flies show up first, then certain types of beetles. They are followed by wasps, ants, then different flies and more beetles.

When only a skeleton is left, teeth can be some of the best clues to a person's identity. They last much longer than bone and their condition can reveal much about a person's lifestyle.

Vincent Lagatutta, a local dentist and a forensic odeontologist, often consults with the LSU forensics lab to solve cases. Forensic odeontology is the study of teeth after death.

"I do what's called a dental autopsy by looking at the teeth and charting what I have," said Lagatutta. "From the teeth I can tell a person's age, race, socioeconomic status, and determine any trauma that may have resulted."

Lagatutta said the condition of a person's teeth, such as the amount of dental care they have received, indicates the person's socioeconomic level. He also said people of different races have slightly different teeth patterns.

"I also use old dental records to check the identity of a person," Lagatutta said. "The police might have a hunch on who the body is and they will give me dental records to compare the teeth to."

After determining a general profile of the person, forensic anthropologists look for evidence of trauma to the body. Manhein said trauma to a body severe enough to kill a person often shows up somewhere on the bones. These are sometimes the best clues to the cause of a person's death.

Manhein explained that they look for three classes of trauma when examining a skeleton.

"Ante-mortem trauma is trauma that happened before death such as a broken arm that has healed," said Manhein.

"Post-mortem trauma is trauma that has happened to the body after death such as animal scavengers that may have chewed on the bones. The key to what we are looking for is perimortem trauma which is trauma that may be responsible for how the person died."

"If a person is stabbed deep enough to cause death, the knife will usually wind up clipping a bone or taking off a piece (of bone)," said Manhein. "Or if a person is beaten, he may try to block a blow with his arm, resulting in a fracture."

In developing a profile from such spartan remains, forensic anthropologists develop keen eyes.

"In some cases we can determine if a person was right-handed or left-handed," said Fowler. "Bone growth adjusts to the level of stress it receives so the dominant side is bigger."

The three-room LSU forensics lab, in the Howe-Russell Geology annex, is the most complete in the state. The first room is filled with boxes of remains removed from a massive Indian burial in Canada. The bones are being studied and cataloged. Once the studies are complete, the bones will be returned to Canada for reburial.

Several large tables sit in the middle of the second room and the walls are lined with cabinets and counters brimming with books, records and anthropological tools. Cabinets lining the walls contain bones from unsolved cases, many of which are still under investigation.

In the middle of the table sits aluminum trays of bones, some human, some animal. Manhein picks up two identical-looking bones to demonstrate the difficulties involved in her work.

"One of these bones belongs to the leg of a person and one of these bones belongs to the leg of a deer," she said. "At a first look, they look like the same bone. Only the trained eye can tell them apart."

Manhein said the lab gets several cases a year that are animal bones.

The third room is where some of the less glamorous work takes place. In this room, bones are cleaned and x-rayed.

Manhein said there is a very human side to her job. Once she investigated a case where a young woman's body was found under a pile of rocks on the banks on the Mississippi River in Port Allen. Manhein took the case personally.

"She was never identified, and I know someone, somewhere, loves her and is hoping she is still alive," Manhein said. "Thoughts of that young woman haunt me from time to time."

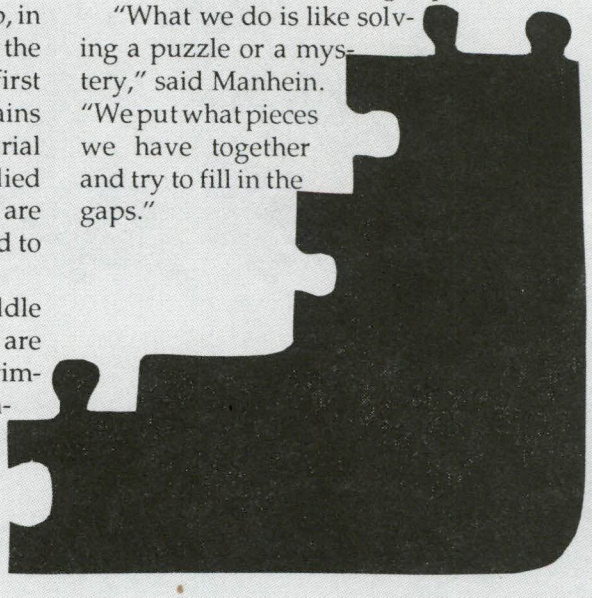
The forensic anthropology lab also works with historic and prehistoric cemeteries.

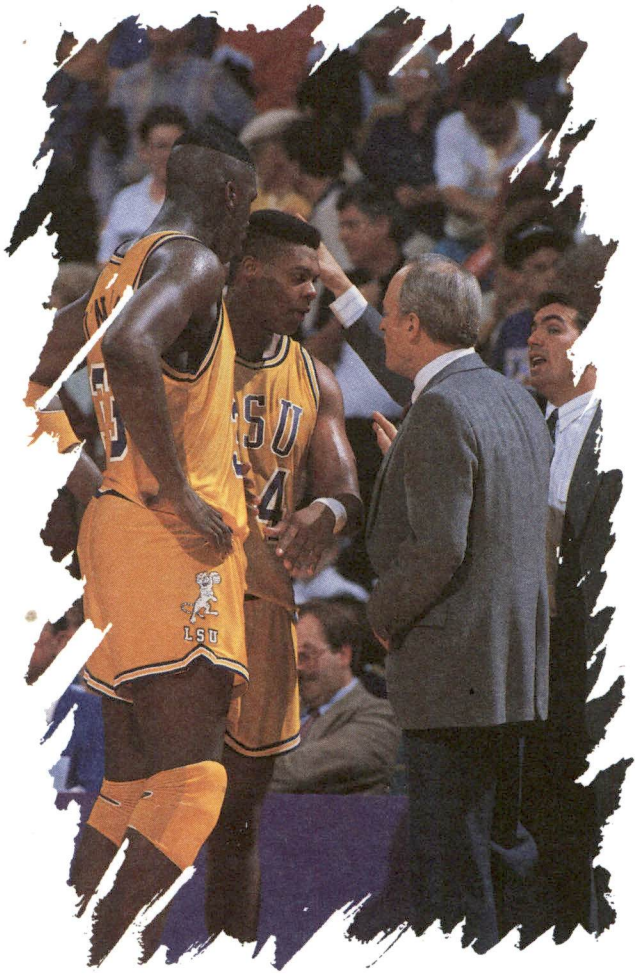
"The first burial I ever worked on was over 3,000 years old. It felt funny digging it up, but the burial was eroding away," Manhein said. "I look at it as preserving the past for the future."

Later, Manhein was instrumental in getting a law passed that preserved the sanctity of unmarked burial plots. The law made it a crime to excavate a burial site in Louisiana without a permit.

To the people who work in the lab, the challenge of identifying people keeps them motivated and in high spirits.

"What we do is like solving a puzzle or a mystery," said Manhein. "We put what pieces we have together and try to fill in the gaps."

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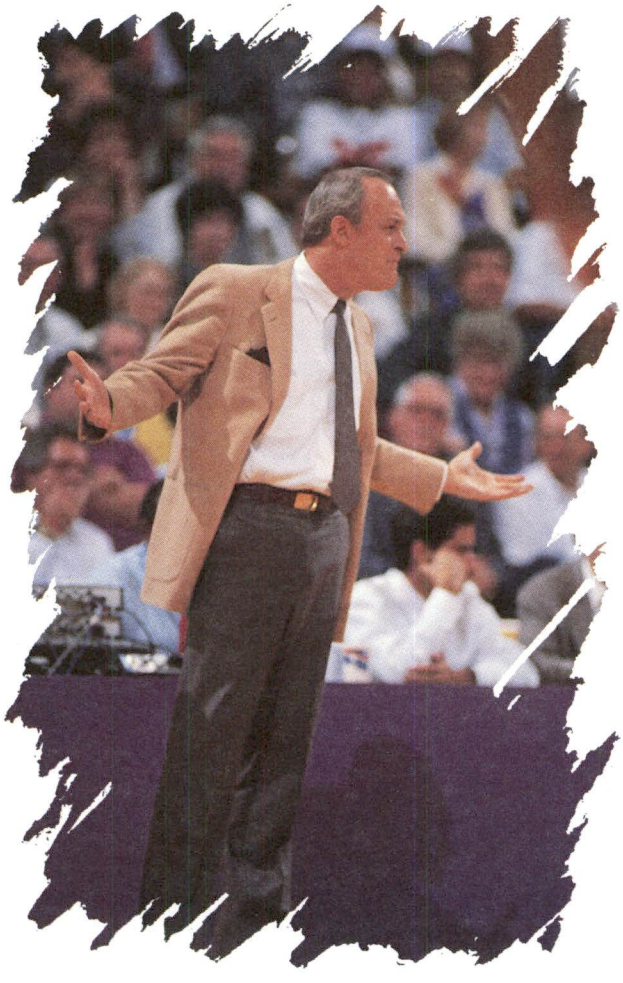
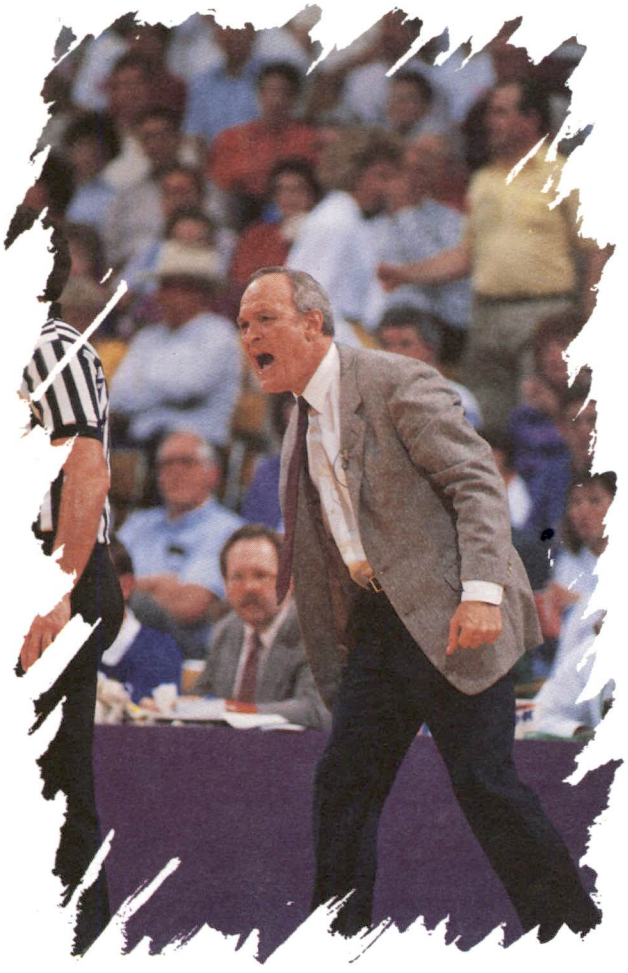


Dale Brown: Crazy Days at LSU

story by mike ritter
photographs by brad messina



In an otherwise normal state, Dale Brown, 56, might be a local wacky weatherman or a town lunatic. But in Louisiana, where Jimmy Swaggart and Edwin Edwards run free, Brown has been thriving for the past 20 years as a basketball coach.

With more catch phrases, slogans, hot air and prophecies than the L. Ron Hubbard library, Brown could capture the attention of a cypress stump and probably teach it to dribble a basketball. And then explain to that stump just exactly what the meaning of life is.

No matter what he says at the beginning of each basketball season, you get the feeling that Brown is still on a search. No matter how wacky, he is not one of those characters in a Walker Percy novel who is so bored with life that all they have to do is drink gin and make out with their secretary.

Thankfully, he also is not a member of the Cliche Coaches Clique — the scores of coaches whose speeches consist of "We have to win them one day at a time."

Brown, from childhood to the Final Four, has never been at ease. And he's spent his life wondering why– out loud.

Growing up in Minot, South Dakota, Brown wanted to be an FBI agent. His desperate upbringing in a single-parent home left him with an insatiable desire to escape.

"I've always wanted to right wrong. There was always this voice from within that wanted to solve a mystery, figure out why people were in the circumstances that they were in," Brown said many years later.

Brown's mother, who he describes as the most pathologically honest person he's ever known, was constantly ill and suffered further tragedy time and time again. Three days after Brown's birth, his father skipped town.

"I think I was inspired by my mother and the things that happened to her. We didn't have money, and I saw her being whipped down by welfare workers and landladies. I was going to make sure that it didn't happen to me," Brown said.

Sometimes Brown got away from his own feelings of "anger, depression, rejection and self-worthlessness" by wadding up some socks and shooting them at the holes in between hot-water pipes in the basement. A gifted athlete, Brown's self-determination began to have a vehicle as he grew older — sports.

He first played basketball in the fifth grade. By the time he was a senior in high school, Brown had devloped into a solid rebounder who could pile up points in the paint. At 6'-3", he became South Dakota's leading scorer, lettering in three sports at Minot State while driving a taxi to help support his mother.

"It (sports) was definitely a tool for me, a way to get back at the world," Brown said. "Maybe I didn't have a father, but there were other people who influenced my life. God sort of picks out orphans and gives them spirits to guide them."

Brown has graduated from orphan to guardian angel — his orphans are the budding college basketball players that have come to him from every part of the world to play for "Daddy Dale."

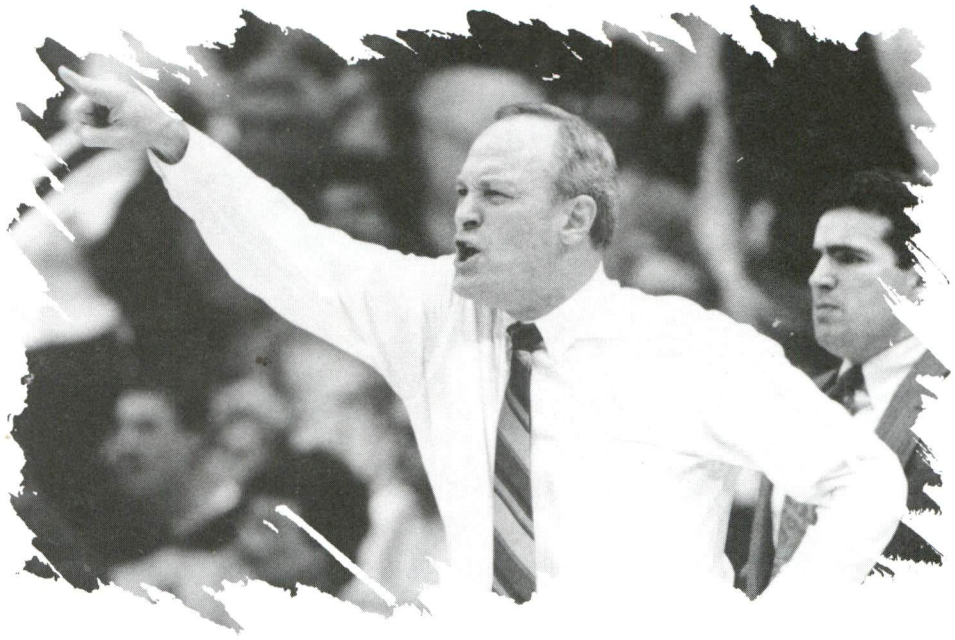
His zealous quest (Brown prefers to call it "spiritualism") is a genuine attempt to bring something unique to his players. Team activities have ranged from a trip to the Louisiana State Penetentiary in Angola to the dreary one-stoplight towns that he himself stumped to spread the program's gospel upon his arrival at a football-mad LSU.

How many teams get special instruction from former NBA legends Kareem Abdul-Jabaar and Bill Walton? This year, Brown plans to bring in Julius Erving and Magic Johnson — obviously to talk about more than basketball.

But while trying to teach lessons of life, Brown still must deliver wins. Sometimes, even winning isn't enough.

There are many who doubt Brown's coaching abilities even though he has compiled a 360-212 career record, making him the second-winningest coach in Southeastern Conference history–not to mention two trips to the Final Four and four SEC championships.

He was already called a pure motivating coach who could assemble and inspire a motley crew of players before



1989, when LSU gathered what might have been the most talented group of players in the nation. A stellar recruiting class expected to make numerous trips to the Final Four, the team flopped, exiting the NCAA Tournament two straight years.

"I really think that Dale is better off when he has a less-than-stellar team that he can mold," former North Carolina State coach Jim Valvano said. "He is a master at motivating a lesser team. I think he's a little uncomfortable with a great team."

Brown argued that few teams have won 43 games in the last two seasons, adding that LSU is one of six teams in the nation that has reached the NCAA Tournament eight consecutive years.

"We have a gold-medal mentality in this country," Brown said. "No one remembers who won the silver or the bronze."

Before and after Pete Maravich momentarily sparked the basketball program, it wasn't unusual for LSU to lose to the Washington Generals. Under Brown, LSU's basketball program has outshined its gridiron neighbors in national ranking and television exposure in recent years.

Today, more people identify with Shaquille O'Neal's vibrating dunks and Chris Jackson than LSU's football program that has struggled through three losing seasons.

This year's edition of the purple-and-gold roller coaster is set to receive more national attention than Louisiana's other media export, David Duke. With consensus Player of the Year Shaquille O'Neal returning, pirogue prognosticators from Bunkie to Bossier City are asking themselves, "Can this guy really coach a team with talent?"

"Anybody who asks that question probably doesn't know your first basic in bounds play," Brown said. Many would challenge Brown on that one. The Tigers aren't exactly known as an X's and O's squad, and he isn't known as a master of the fundamentals of the game.

Brown's one strategic legacy to the game may be the Freak Defense, a change-as-you-play defense that Brown used with some of his weaker teams to neutralize opponents and prevent them from doing what LSU never does — run an offense.

When the camera zooms in on Brown's huddle during the time out, you will not see him diagramming the swinging gate. He is more likely to just reassure and say "We're going to win," or "I have a feeling he's going to miss."

But, so what?

What Dale Brown does every time his team wins a big game is make a mockery of the pretentious tags of "genius" that are given to coaches like North Carolina's Dean Smith and Indi-

ana's Bobby Knight. Brown proves that it is the players on the court who win games, not coaches.

Two years ago, he announced that he would no longer discourse on the vast array of subjects other than roundball that the media was so often accustomed to. Even God scoffed at that promise. But Brown said that he has changed.

"I'll still be emotional, the emotional leader on the court, what I'm talking about is all the other stuff. I've started to look at things in more of a mature way, no longer feel the need to fight the windmills," he said.

Brown is past the oral rage that caused him to spend thirty minutes of a post-game press conference lambasting corruption in the Kentucky basketball program after the Wildcats had routed LSU in Lexington in 1977.

When a local reporter at the same press conference asked Brown if his program was without guilt, he retorted, "Do you masturbate?"

One of his favorite targets was the NCAA rules and investigations committee, a group he once referred to as "Gestapo bastards." Brown publicly blasted the organization and almost had to pay for it.

The NCAA spent nearly four years investigating Brown's program. They found a local restauranteur had spotted some players a few steak dinners. Brown was somewhat of a maverick, being one of the first coaches to call for reforms, especially for financially-troubled athletes.

His suggestion that athletes should be paid ("We need to get the pimps away from the players") proved especially poignant after Tulane's John "Hot Rod" Williams was accused of point-shaving in 1984. At the time, Brown's bashing seemed like rhetoric, but the NCAA has since leaned closer and closer to legitimate reform.

On the other hand, he has found himself caught between good intentions and constant pressures to win. He

continued on page 44

MORE CRAZY DAYS...

compiled by erik spanberg and andre maillho

Among Dale Brown's sidetrips during his two decades as LSU's basketball coach:

- swam naked in the Tigris-Euphrates River after milling about the Babylonian desert with traveling mate Jim Talbot, a local businessman

- coached the Iraqi national basketball team and left the country the day the Iran-Iraq war started

- called the NCAA investigative and rules committees "Gestapo bastards"

- climbed halfway up the Matterhorn in Switzerland

- recruited players from the Soviet Union, Netherlands, Israel, Yugoslavia, Argentina and Dominican Republic

- attempted to set a new land-speed record by boat, traveling the Mississippi from Minnesota to New Orleans

- met All-American Shaquille O'Neal at a U.S. military base in West Germany, asking the 13-year-old what unit he was in

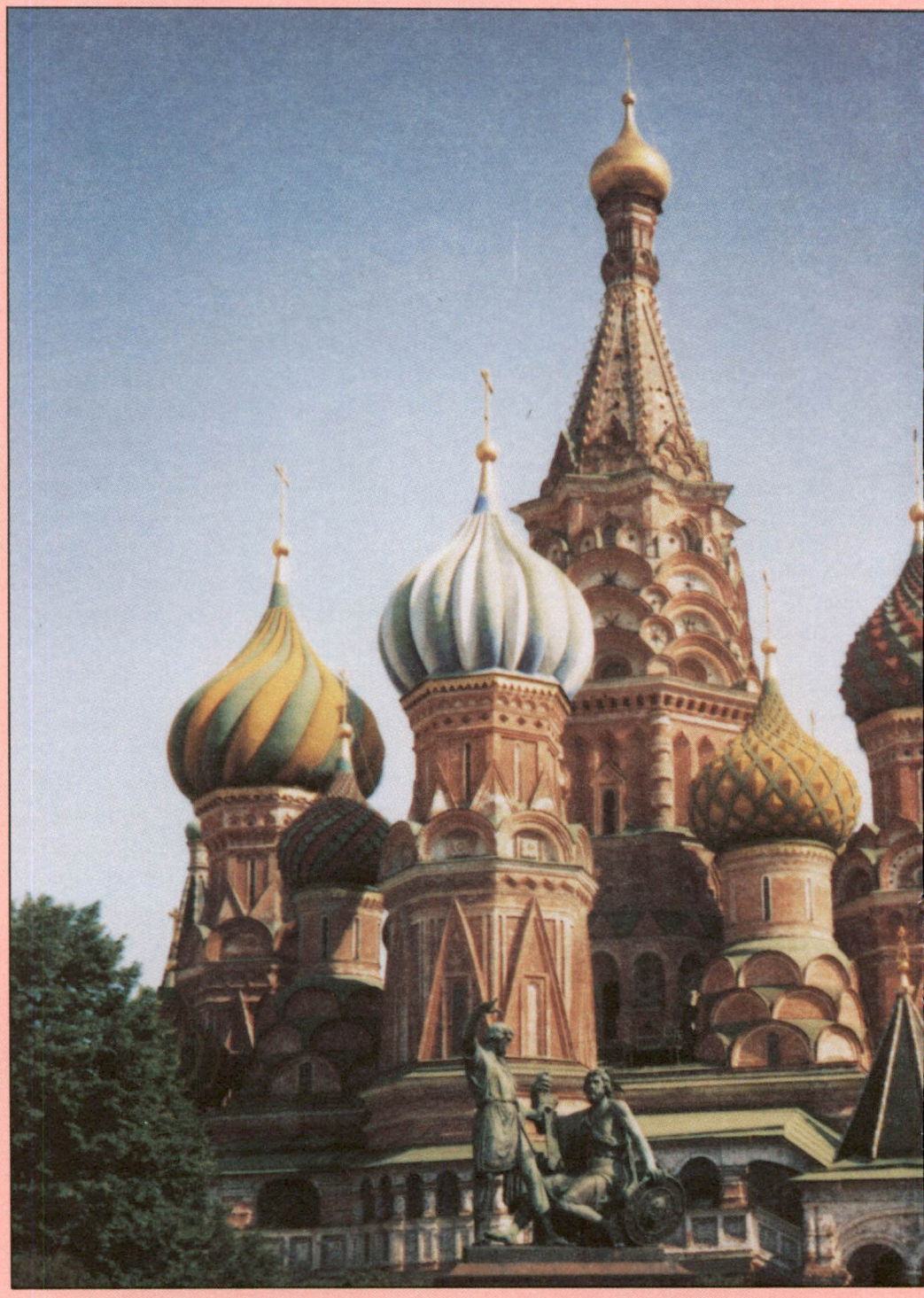
- promised to win several national championships after landing O'Neal, Stanley Roberts, Chris Jackson and Maurice Williamson within two years; after being eliminated in the second round of the 1990 NCAA Tourney, said, "There's too much of an emphasis on the gold medal in this country"

- used LSU-Notre Dame Superdome game proceeds to aid homeless

- berated the media at former football coach Mike Archer's resignation press conference – "You know what you did," Brown told the media

- caught his first fish, a 5-pound rainbow trout, at the age of 55 in Great Falls, Montana

- in Metz, France, on a frigid evening, gave a poverty-stricken youth the shoes and socks off his feet



From Russia With Love

by rebecca powell

June, 1991 – The Soviet Union was still intact and the statues of Lenin still stood in every city's central square. Gorbachev hadn't yet been over thrown or reinstated when my sister and I went to Russia this summer as part of a student exchange program. We had no idea of the changes that were still to come.

I was an ignorant American– I didn't know the language or the politics. All I knew about the Soviet Union came from a few classic Russian novels. I knew that things were changing, but I had no idea in what ways or to what degree. But I went, and I learned from the best possible source– the people themselves.

Historic St Basil's Cathedral in Moscow's Red Square.

It was raining when our flight landed at Moscow, and all we saw from the buses as we drove to the train station was cold concrete buildings and overgrown grass. We found our compartments and settled in; by morning, we would be in Kiev, the capital city of the Ukraine. The trains were noisy and rocked incessantly. Some of the older people traveling with us told us trains in America were like that in the '40s.

The next morning, train attendants brought us hot tea in glasses like Sean Connery drank out of in "The Hunt for Red October." By the end of the trip, I had fallen in love with that tea. It followed every meal. The meals themselves, however, took some getting used to.

The meat and potatoes were greasy; cucumbers were served too often. There were few vegetables and few desserts, little variety and even less seasoning. We supplemented our meals with bread or fresh fruit we bought at the open-air markets in each city. That bread was homemade and wonderful.

When we returned to Moscow at the end of the trip, we were thankful to visit McDonald's and see its murals of convertibles, beaches and '50s drive-ins. Two hamburgers, fries and two Cokes cost 25 rubles, less than one U.S. dollar.

This food, however, was expensive to the Soviets. We were told that the average monthly salary of a Soviet worker was only around 200 rubles. Still, they waited in incredibly long lines for American food. Militia men watched over the crowds, which stretched around three sides of a city block.

The Governor's Drug Free Program and the Soviet Association, "Peace to the Children of the World," sponsored our trip.

The Soviet Union, like the United States, is facing a massive drug and alcohol problem. For Soviets, alcohol is an accepted part of the culture. The whole nation is still in the denial stage - it is a new concept,

above
This is the Soviet Statue of Liberty–Motherland, with open arms and flowing robes. Many cities in the Soviet states have statues just like this one, dedicated to their homeland.

left
The travelers bought fresh fruit and bread at these open-air markets as they went from town to town. That bread was homemade and wonderful.

even to the experts, that alcohol can be abused and that alcoholism is a disease. Few are aware of the risks involved. And as for drugs, the Soviet market is smaller because of the general state of the Soviet economy, but experts predict the Soviet Union faces a crisis in the years to come.

Our group traveled for two weeks on a boat down the Dneiper River, sharing our information about drug abuse. The theme of the trip was "We're in the Same Boat Together."

The Soviet students on the boat with us were about 14 years old. While we knew hardly any Russian, the Soviets spoke excellent English. Getting to know each other was awkward at first. We talked about the normal things - school, music, hobbies, movies.

"You like Rim?" one young Soviet asked my sister.

"You mean R.E.M.?," she said.

"Yeah."

Another boy from Moscow, Dennis, learned a popular rap by Hammer with the help of one of the American girls. We were surprised that they knew such current music; other things from our culture, however, have taken longer to arrive. "Star Wars," part one, was released in the Soviet Union only last year.

I learned a lot about their country from Dennis and his friend Basil. As we leaft Kiev, Basil pointed to a huge statue of a woman on the bank of the river. She reminded me of our Statue of Liberty with her stature and flowing robes. Basil told me it was a statue to the Motherland. I noticed more of these statues in other cities. Despite economic hardships, most of the Soviet people we met expressed a love for their mother country.

When we got to know them better, we asked the boys what they thought about us. Dennis told us we were "very free inside." We asked him to explain. As an example, he mentioned the meetings we had on deck with both the Soviets and Americans present. We would sit cross-legged on the floor, and after a moment, the Soviet kids would join us. Dennis explained that normally they would have either sat in chairs or stood up - they wouldn't usually have sat cross-legged on the floor. It just wasn't done; they were usually more formal.

At each city the boat docked, we were welcomed with great ceremony. After speeches by city officials, girls in traditional dress would offer us bread as a sign of friendship. Then we visited with these new hosts. A lot of older people, some of whom had never seen Americans, always came to meet us. Perhaps they expected us to look different, as we had expected them to. But they only smiled and handed us bouquets of flowers from their gardens.

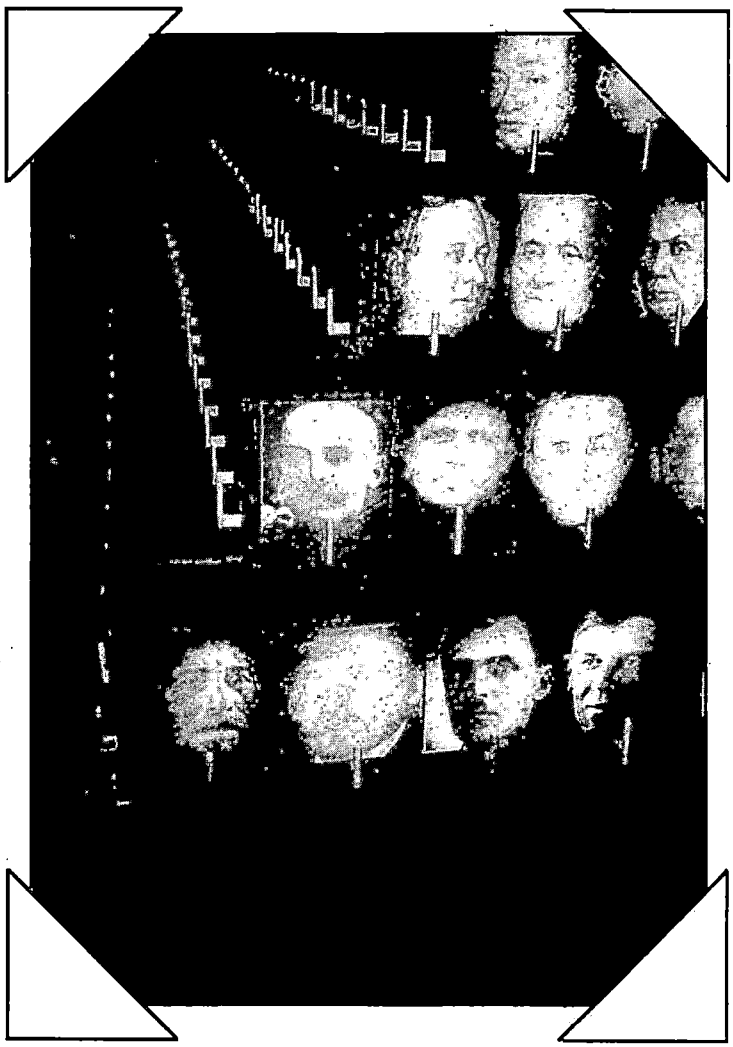
It was so odd; these old men, veterans of WWII, grinned as we pinned American flags next to their military ribbons from the war. They shook our hands and welcomed us. These men had lived to see a war where our two countries were allies, a cold war where we were forced to be enemies and now peace.

I had misunderstood so many things about the Soviet people. I was under the impression that everywhere I went, I would see soldiers who did not smile, carrying machine guns. We did see soldiers at many of the places we went, but they were young and very thin, and they weren't carrying guns. They looked like they were far from home, and more often than not, returned our smiles.

At first, I misunderstood most of the memorials we saw. I thought they were to commemorate this war or that. There were so many of them - there have been so many wars - I thought that they were celebrating power as a nation.

But once we went to the memorials and I saw them up close, I realized that the monuments weren't glorifying their conquests, they were really remembering their people - fathers, brothers, husbands and sons who had died.

There are other things that now, more than ever, the people are trying not to



During his reign, Soviet leader Stalin executed many of his country people for their political beliefs. This museum at Dnepropetrosk is devoted to these dissenters. The photos glow, lit from behind, and votive candles burn in front of each of their faces.

forget. For many years, knowledge of these things was kept from them and lies were told. But recent generations are uncovering and preserving the truth of their history.

We saw many of their museums of history, but one room in the museum at Dnepropetrosk stands out.

The room was quiet, shrine-like, when I wandered in. A black and white pyramid of photographs rose before me, illuminated by eerie red light. Electric lights shined in front of each photo on the pyramid like votive candles. More red light glared off the stark black and white walls were the people's stores were recorded.

The people in the photographs were political dissidents persecuted under Stalin. They were executed by his order. Some of their writings and photos of some of their families stood vigil from the walls as I walked around the room. I noticed blank places on the pyramid, for those whose names and faces were not known. I could feel that the room was a sacred place, a place for healing.

And the people of the Soviet Union need a lot of healing. To me, they seemed to be reaching out for something while they struggled to regain hold of their past. One Sunday on the boat, the Americans celebrated a non-denominational worship service. We welcomed anyone who wished to attend. A number of Soviets attended and even participated. It was a simple service, with guitar-accompanied songs and Bible readings, but it meant something important to the Soviets. They were crying as they left. They talked to us about it afterwards, thanking us for letting them share such an incredible experience.

We visited beautiful churches in Kiev and Moscow and even inside the Kremlin. They were magnificently decorated, and, despite hundreds of years of history those walls held, they felt peaceful. But they no longer belong to the people. They are museums now, not places of worship.

The Soviets seemed to be hungering for something to hold on to, something stable. I was just walking in the park one day, and a woman named Natalia started a conversation with me. (Many times people, sighting us as Americans from our clothes, approached us on subways or other public places to practice their English.) So I was listening to Natalia, and she told me that she meditates. She described some of the exercises she had developed for herself and showed me her journal. But she was curious about prayer and asked me about it. She wanted to know how I prayed, how it made me feel, if it helped in my life. Although, I was a little taken aback, I answered her as best I could.

There were many little surprises. One afternoon I heard street corner musicians in Moscow playing "Do You Know What It Means to Miss New Orleans?" And at the time, I had never missed Louisiana and jazz music more.

The entire journey was an incredible experience. I do hope to return some day. I grew to admire aspects of their culture that before I wasn't aware of. The fact that they name the main streets in their cities after their poets, novelists, composers, and artists impressed me.

Still, I was glad to get home; it was quite a 4th of July. We came back with a greater appreciation for the little things –air conditioning, ice, Coke, and fast-moving lines.

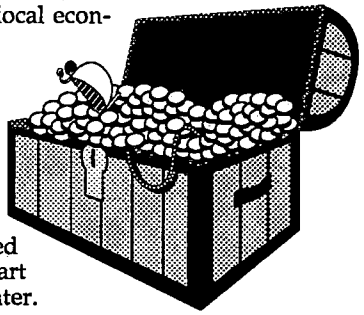
I was lucky to get to see changes that have occurred in the Soviet Union over the past few years. I'm less ignorant than I was. I hope the changes that have occurred in the weeks since I've returned mean that more people will be allowed to go to the USSR, speak to the people, and understand for themselves.

One day, the group stumbled upon this jazz band playing on a street corner in Moscow. Ironically enough, they were playing, "Do You Know What it Means to Miss New Orleans?"

You may not know...

• The University conducted an economic impact study which showed that our Baton Rouge campus contributed $672.6 million to the local economy last year.

The athletic department brought $65 million to the city's economy.

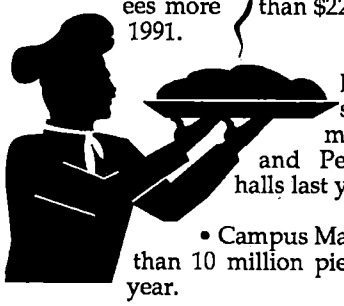


• LSU received $1 million to start a Civil War center.

• The average ACT score for students in the most recent class of freshmen was 23.1.

• LSU awarded 4,002 degrees last year.

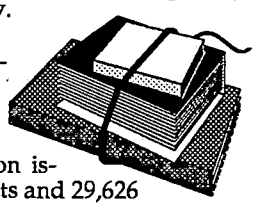
• The Office of Accounting Services paid LSU's 11,829 full-time and 19,037 part-time employees more than $226, in fiscal 1990-1991.



• Residence Food Services served a million meals in Highland and Pentagon Dining halls last year.

• Campus Mail handled more than 10 million pieces of mail last year.

• Also in the last year, LSU Police issued 560 traffic tickets, investigated 480 traffic accidents, made 265 criminal arrests and 247 disciplinary referrals to the University.

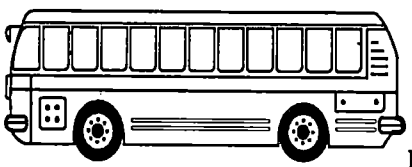


• As of 1991, the LSU Library had 2,460,219 books.

• The Office of Parking, Traffic and Transportation issued 64,537 parking tickets and 29,626 parking permits last year.

• More than 1,100 students joined LSU's 40 Greek organizations last year. And Greeks donated more than $50,000 and 40,000 hours to worthy causes.

• By 1990, the size of LSU's faculty and staff had shrunken from its high in 1983 – 4,788 – to 4,403.

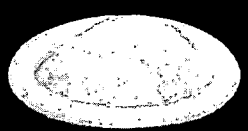


• 11,000 faculty, staff and students use campus buses each day.

• KLSU 91.1FM has a 10-mile broadcast radius.

– Information comes from a report recently compiled by LSU Public Relations.

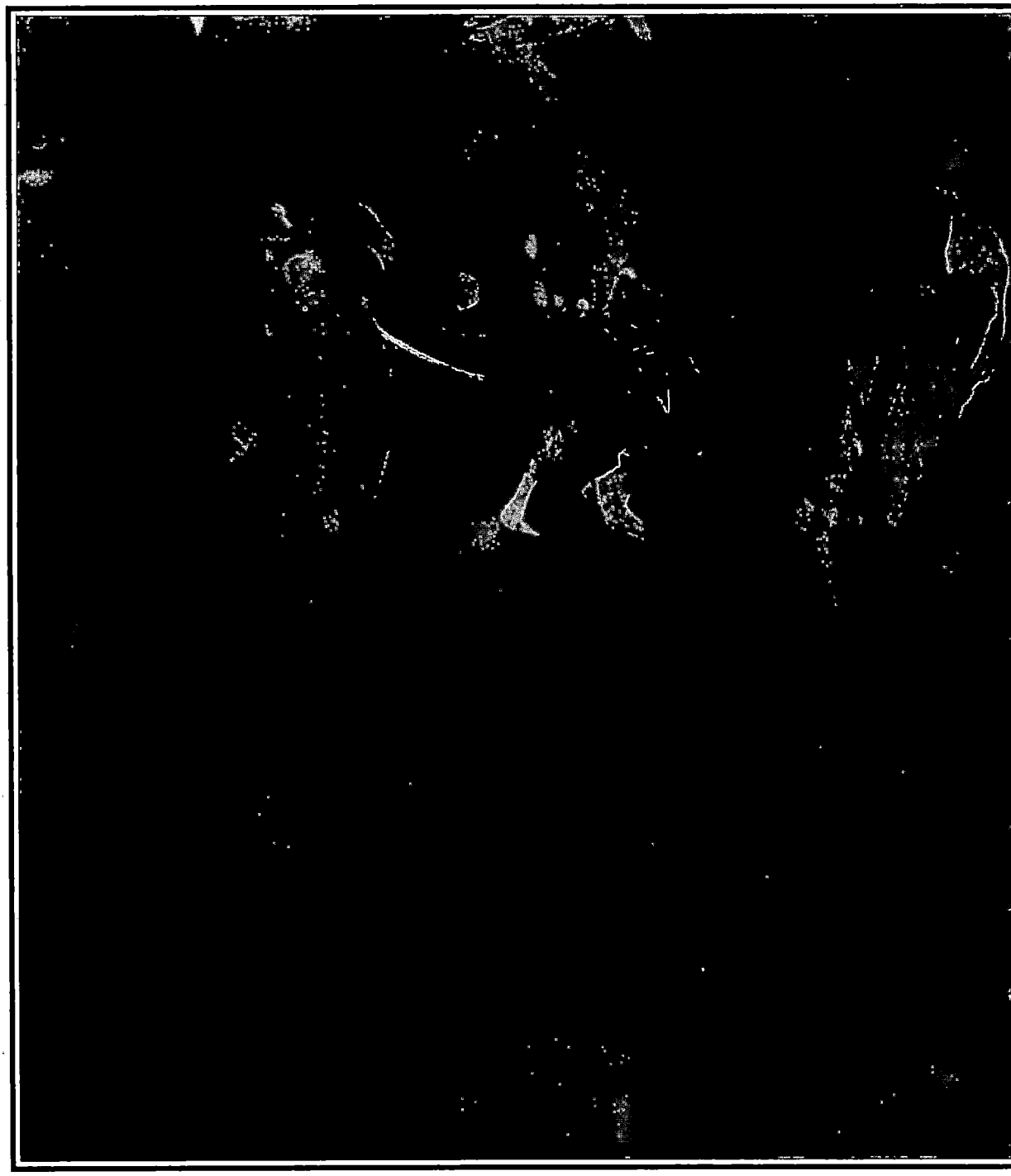
latex

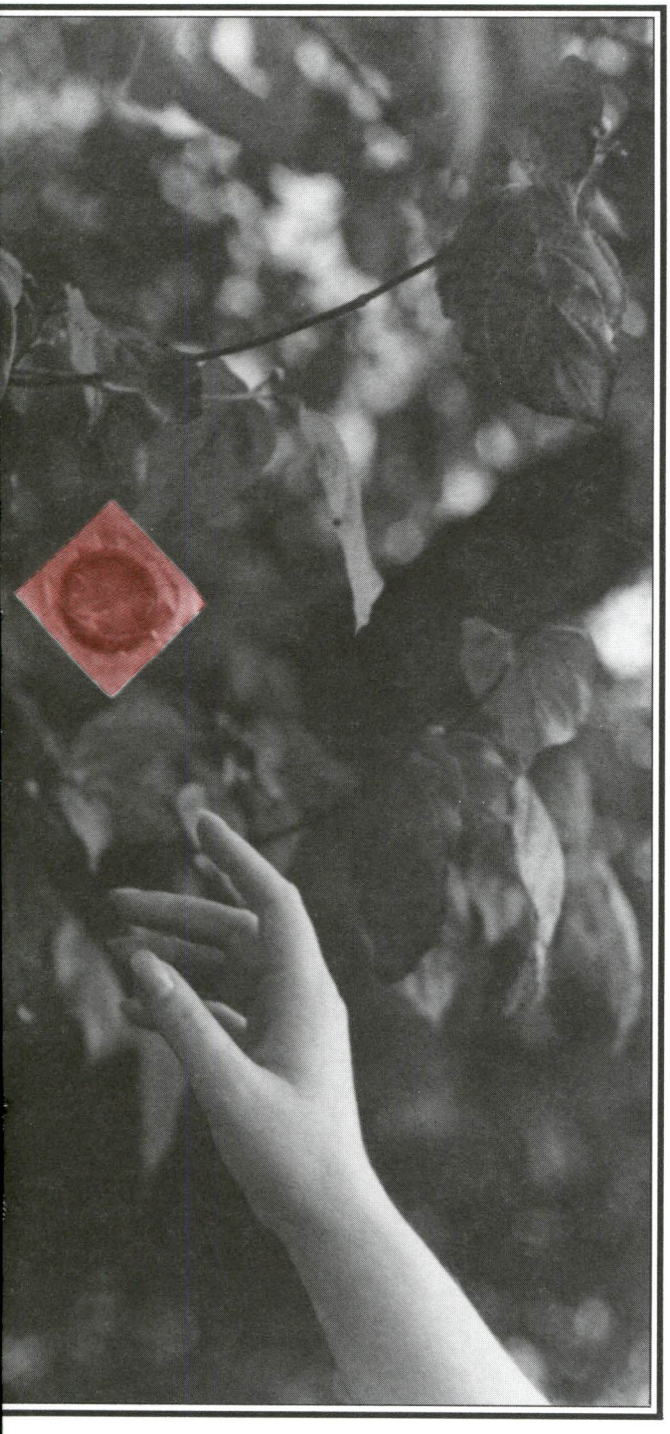


or no sex

NOT MUCH OF A CHOICE

With increasing numbers of people becomig infected with socially communicable diseases, the staff of the Gumbo Magazine strongly suggests the use of condoms. While not being the most comfortable or convenient of practices. PRACTICING WITHOUT a condom COULD KILL YOU!





Decades of Sex at LSU

story by ronlyn a. domingue
photographs by christopher carroll

Condom. Norplant. HIV. AIDS. STD. Safe sex. This is the language of a decade that has experienced a new openness about sexuality. Sex is no longer the wedding night's dirty little secret. It's everywhere, from middle school locker rooms to prime-time TV.

Despite warnings from parents, churches and even friends, more young people are sexually active today than ever before, and they are having sex at an earlier age.

Most young adults have sex at least once during their teen-age years. By the time they are 19, 78 percent of American men have had sex, compared to 66 percent of women, according to statistics from the U.S. Census and the National Survey of Family Growth.

It has been argued that all of this sex is a sign that America's moral fiber is collapsing. Others would say it's an inevitable trend in people's attitudes. Regardless, young adults today have much to consider: to do it, or not to do it....

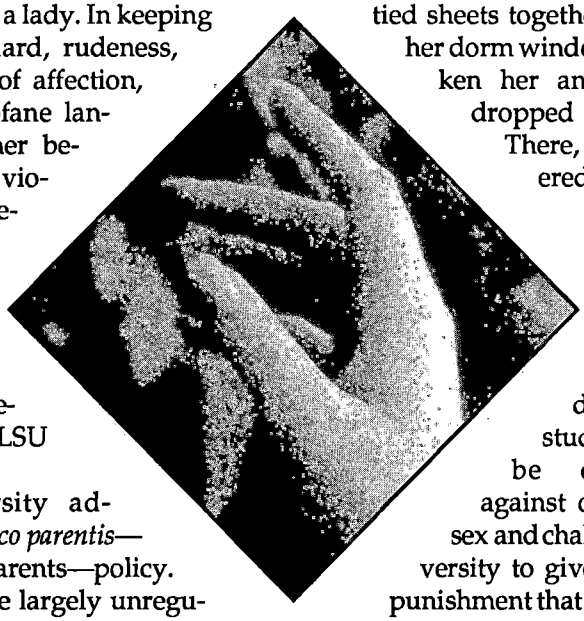
LSU is watching you

The University's policies have changed considerably since the 1960s.

In 1963, LSU women students got a booklet called "Socially Speaking"—a how-to guide for social success. The booklet contained tips such as a clothing guide to appropriate dress for classes, dates and other events, clues on how to avoid social blunders such as using the wrong fork at dinner parties and hints on topics to talk about on dates.

The "L Book" of university regulations from 1967-69 gave women clear instructions about their behavior:

"It is expected that the behavior and appearance of an LSU coed shall at all times reflect the gentility, refinement and decorum of a lady. In keeping with this standard, rudeness, public display of affection, vulgar and profane language, and other behavior which violates the proprieties of ladylike demeanor and socially acceptable standards of conduct are unbecoming to an LSU student."



The University adhered to an *in loco parentis*—in place of the parents—policy. While men were largely unregulated, women were given a strict set of rules. They had curfews, set according to their year in school, and rules for signing in and out of their dorms. They also had specific quiet hours and rules for having guests or spending the night or weekend outside of their dorms.

Marcia Willis, a first-year LSU student in 1971, said female dorm residents at that time had to sign in and out with their dorm mother and get permission to go home for the weekend.

"It was kind of ridiculous, because I was old enough to vote but I had to let them know where I was going," she said.

The double standard was already beginning to break down, however, Willis said. She said the catalyst for change was an incident in 1969 that had become legend by the time she entered LSU in 1971.

She said the University tried to punish a female student caught outside her dorm after curfew. The woman had tied sheets together to get out of her dorm window but had broken her ankle when she dropped to the ground. There, she was discovered by LSU police. Willis said the woman found a section in the student code of conduct that said students would not be discriminated against on the basis of sex and challenged the University to give her the same punishment that would be given a man in the same situation.

To show support, Willis said, women students began staging mass "stay-outs" – they would stay out of their dorms until after curfew and then all sign in late.

But still, the University stood by its *in loco parentis* policy, Willis said. "They told us they had a responsibility to our parents to protect us."

Gradually, however, the *in loco parentis* policy crumbled, and today students have much different rules. Students are allowed to establish their own visiting hours in each dorm. Signing in and out of dorms is optional, although overnight guests are still supposed to be registered with the dorm.

Lisa Cowling, a resident in Graham Hall, said male visitors there are given passes to go to female residents' rooms, and dorm assistants check to make sure male guests leave by the end of visiting hours. She charged that a double standard still exists, however.

"A woman can go in or out of a guy's dorm from any entrance any time of day or night," Cowling said. "No one seems to care."

Freshman Kevin LeCount, who lives in West Laville Hall, an all-male dorm, said that if his residence hall has a female visitation policy, it isn't posted or enforced.

"I wouldn't be surprised if a female were living next door," LeCount said.

The rules are different

Societal expectations have also changed in the past decades. Willis said that in 1971, couples who wanted to use contraceptives often had an embarrassing time getting them. Condoms were

Contraceptive options

• **Condoms.** When used properly, condoms can prevent pregnancies and the spread of STDs, including AIDS. They are cheap and available almost anywhere.

• **Intrauterine devices (IUDs).** Widely available since the early 1960s, IUDs are small, T- or coil-shaped devices that are placed into a woman's uterus to prevent pregnancy.

• **Spermicide capsules, jellies and foams.** These products kill sperm to prevent pregnancies. Some medical professionals suggest that nonoxynol-9, a sperm-killing agent, may also prevent STDs, but no concrete evidence backs this up.

sold under the counter, so a person had to ask for them. If a woman wanted to buy a diaphragm or to have birth control pills prescribed, Willis said, she would be asked many pointed questions about why she wanted such items.

"The idea was that if you were a 'good girl,' why would you ask for The Pill unless you were married?" Willis said.

Couples lived together in 1971, she said, but not as openly as today. "Living together sort of went along with the hippie lifestyle. But they were hippies as long as their parents didn't know they were living together," she said. "If mom and dad were coming to visit, the boyfriend and everything of his—his shoes, his clothes out of the closet—had to go."

In 1990, by contrast, many students live together openly, and the U.S. census form had a "romantic partner" option under the marital status heading.

Sex in the media

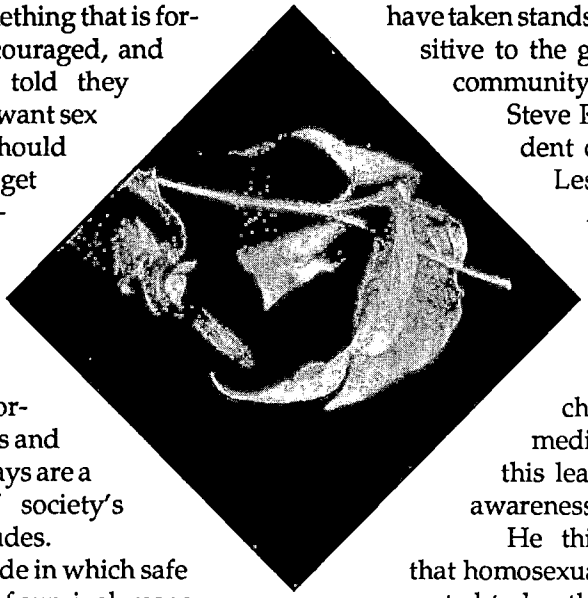
In the 1950s, sex on TV was clean—so clean that actors portraying a married couple never slept in a double bed, only twin beds.

Today, television portrays sex between unmarried people more often than between married people, said Esther McGuire, graduate assistant in sociology.

McGuire also said that 2.81 references are made to sex each hour of prime-time network television.

"Young adults are getting mixed messages about sexuality," McGuire said. "There isn't much information about the risks and options, but there are many references to sex."

She said women are confronted with sex as something that is forbidden yet encouraged, and that men are told they should always want sex and that they should be aggressive to get it. The media reflect change as well as causing it and McGuire said the sexual portrayals in shows and movies these days are a recognition of society's change in attitudes.



But in a decade in which safe sex is a matter of survival, responsible sexual behavior may not be stressed in the media enough.

Some shows do make an effort to address sexual issues facing young adults. ABC's "Doogie Howser, M.D.," for example, has stressed the importance of using condoms. But media people are uncertain about how to portray such methods to adults, McGuire said.

Craig Benoit, an LSU Wellness Program student health advocate, said he thinks the media should be more responsible in the messages they send.

The media have "a responsibility not necessarily to pass out information, but to at least convey information correctly and without ambiguity," he said.

The AIDS epidemic has confronted the media world with the gay issue. Portrayals of gay men or lesbians have often been stereotypical representations, and positive portrayals of them have become an issue over the last few years. Some media officials, such as those at Fox, Inc., and MCA/Universal, Inc., have taken stands to be more sensitive to the gay and lesbian community.

Steve Ransome, president of the Gay and Lesbian Student Alliance at LSU, said he is pleased that there are more gay and lesbian characters in the media, and he thinks this leads to a greater awareness of diversity.

He thinks, however, that homosexuality is no more accepted today than it was 20 or even 10 years ago. He attributes this lack of acceptance to the rise in religious fundamentalism and the AIDS scare.

It is not only in television and movies that sexual attitudes have changed – music has changed as well. In the 1950s, Ed Sullivan banned Elvis' pelvis. And the Beatles' "I Want to Hold Your Hand" of the 1960s was only subtly sexual.

In the 1990s, rap and rock songs by groups from 2 Live Crew to Van Halen can be blatant in their sexual references, if not bordering on obscene. Critics often say these lyrics promote irresponsible sexual attitudes and are degrading to women.

Willis, who now has children of her own who are 14 and 18, said she thinks the music her children listen to is "obnoxious and disgusting," but she doesn't stop them from listening to it.

- **Sponges.** This product is shaped like a circle that is placed in a woman's vagina against her cervix. It contains a sperm-killing substance.

- **Diaphragms.** Developed in the 1880s, diaphragms are flattened, cup-like rubber devices that fit inside a woman's vagina against her cervix. Since the 1950s, spermicides have been used with diaphragms.

- **The Pill.** Depending on the prescription, oral contraceptives can prevent implantation of a fertilized egg or stop ovulation completely.

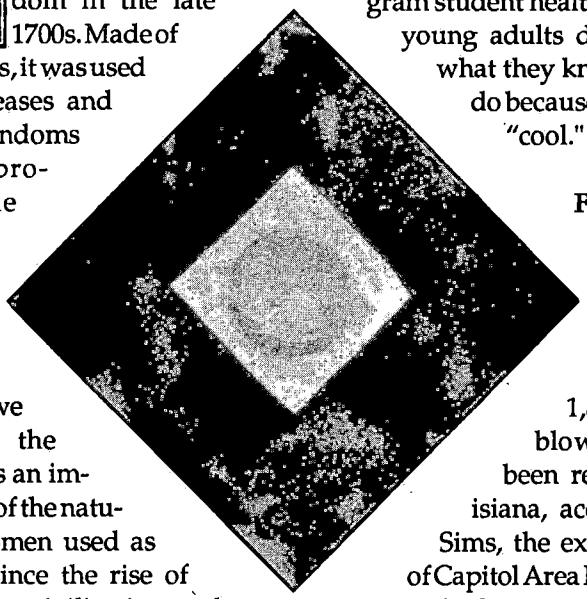
- **Norplant.** Recently approved in the U.S., this device is a group of small, hormone-filled tubes surgically placed under the skin of a woman's arm. Norplant can work up to five years, but it's expensive – costing about $500.

"I don't think listening to that music will make my daughter want to go out and have sex because what I listened to didn't make me want to do it," she said.

Alternative messages in today's music world include those from two all-woman rap groups. Salt-N-Pepa released "Let's Talk About Sex," and "Do You Really Want Me?" which suggest discussing whether to have sex and waiting to have sex until both partners are ready. BWP (Bitches With Problems) released "No Means No," which addresses the myth that when a woman says no to sex, she really means yes.

Contraception

Casanova popularized the condom in the late 1700s. Made of animal intestines, it was used to prevent diseases and pregnancy. Condoms were mass-produced in the 1840s after the invention of vulcanized rubber.



The contraceptive sponge we can buy over the counter today is an improved version of the natural sponges women used as contraception since the rise of ancient Egyptian civilization and perhaps before.

Contraceptives are widely available today, but not all sexually active people use them.

Only about half of young adults today use protection, said Dr. Phyllis C. Gilmore, a physician at the Student Health Center.

Many young adults have the "it can't happen to me" attitude about pregnancy or AIDS, she said.

Also, Gilmore said decisions about sex are affected by the degree of closeness in a relationship. People in monogamous relationships tend to use contraception more often, she said, while people who have multiple partners may not even address the issue.

In addition, some young adults don't use contraception because they can't afford it or don't think they have access to it, she said.

Jose Mendoza, LSU Wellness Program student health advocate, says young adults don't always do what they know they should do because they want to be "cool."

From sex to sickness – AIDS

Between 1982 and September 1991, almost 1,800 cases of full-blown AIDS have been reported in Louisiana, according to Sara Sims, the executive director of Capitol Area HIV/AIDS Services, also known as Friends for Life. Of these reported cases, homosexual and bisexual men accounted for 71 percent. Heterosexual contact, blood transfusions and other transmission accounted for 11 percent. Drug users accounted for the remainder.

In the United States as a whole, almost 193,000 cases of full-blown AIDS were reported among adults and adolescents between June 1981 and September 1991. Men, including gay, heterosexual, and intravenous drug users, accounted for 90 percent of the cases, according to the National AIDS Hotline.

Women accounted for only 10 percent, but Sims said the number of heterosexual women getting AIDS has increased dramatically, especially among women of color, during the last 10 years. The number of gay men getting AIDS has decreased, she said.

Linda Rome, coordinator of the LSU Wellness Program, said the Student Health Center does not release statistics on the number of HIV-positive or AIDS cases on campus.

"We're a big university, so what holds true across the nation holds true here," she said. "National research indicates that for a campus our size, there would be 36 to 44 HIV-positive cases, and two or three people would actually have AIDS."

Two years ago, the medical community thought a person could have HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) and not show symptoms for five to seven years. Now, we know a person can have latent HIV for as long as 12 years, Sims said.

Sims said that means a person could have had sex without a condom or used intravenous drugs in 1981, when AIDS

From sex to sickness— other STDs

College students need to worry about other STDs besides AIDS.

At LSU last fall, there were more than 300 new STD cases, including chlamydia, condyloma, syphilis, gonorrhea and hepatitis B, Rome said.

"The numbers (of STD cases) have been about the same for the last three or four years," Rome said. "They are just very high."

Chlamydia: If left untreated, a person may develop a discharge, pelvic pain in women, genital pain in men, and eventually sterility. Drugs can be prescribed to cure a chlamydia infection.

Condyloma, or genital warts: These are

was first identified in the United States, and be carrying the HIV virus today with no symptoms.

"Some experts say 45 to 50 percent of the people who have HIV will get full-blown AIDS. We simply don't know," she said. "For those people who are carriers, they could be HIV-positive and asymptomatic, HIV-positive with symptoms, or get AIDS which has several diseases associated with it."

Various forms of cancer, pneumonia and "wasting" (dehydration through diarrhea and vomiting) are associated with AIDS, Sims said.

Education, or Beyond where babies come from

Benoit said he thinks the most serious problem is that people think they know about these issues and they really don't.

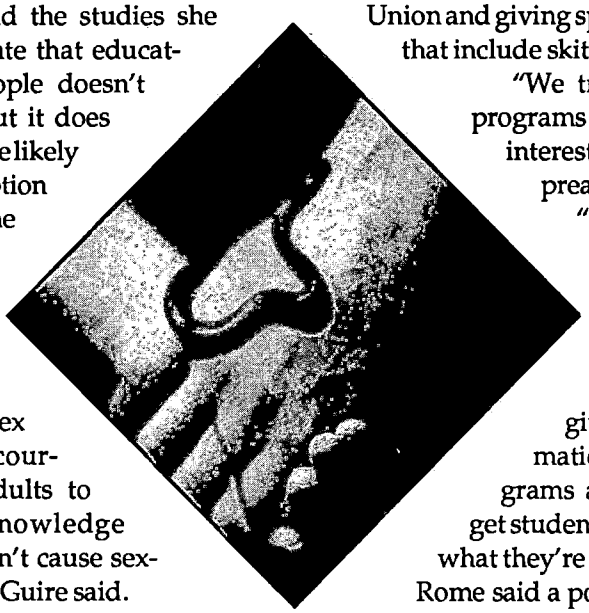
He said he has dealt with several students, male and female, who thought a woman couldn't get pregnant the first time she had sex.

Mendoza agreed. "They (many college students) didn't know some methods of safer sex; they didn't know you could get an STD from pre-ejaculatory fluid or even how you get an STD," he said.

First-year students usually know least about sex, Rome said. As students spend more time in school and perhaps become sexually active, they learn more about contraception and STDs, she said.

But do these young adults know what they need to know in order to protect themselves from unwanted pregnancies and diseases?

McGuire said the studies she has read indicate that educating young people doesn't prevent sex, but it does make them more likely to use contraception and it reduces the number of new STD cases.



She disagrees with the argument that sex education encourages young adults to have sex. Knowledge about sex doesn't cause sexual activity, McGuire said.

Rome said sex education should be incorporated in some form, perhaps in health classes, throughout the time a child is in school.

"By the time students are old enough to have sex and know about diseases, they should know how to protect themselves," she said.

Although many students may be sexually active by the time they get to college, it's not too late for them to be educated on sexual issues.

LSU's Wellness Program is designed to help young adults learn more about sexual issues, from STDs to date rape, and about other health concerns.

Student health advocates are representatives for the program. They are all students. Benoit considers this an edge over other methods of getting information out to students because he thinks students are receptive to their peers.

The student health advocates get their messages out through tabling at the Union and giving special programs that include skits.

"We try to make the programs humorous and interesting. We don't preach," Benoit said. "People are getting information from a new angle."

In addition to giving out information, these programs are designed to get students to think about what they're doing.

Rome said a portion of several programs involves getting people to consider their values.

"If I give a presentation on condom usage, I ask the question 'what do you have to know before you use a condom?'" she said. "I'll get responses such as, you have to know how to put one on. That's correct, but what it really comes down to is how you feel about having sex."

"Knowledge about sex dosen't cause sexual activity"–Esther Mc Guire.

People must question if they want to have sex at this time, if it's OK for them to have several partners, or if they want to stay virgins until they get married, she said.

These are hard choices, but ones that students make every day and night at LSU.

caused by the human papillomavirus, or HPV, Gilmore said. Although genital warts may seem a minor problem, HPV can be deadly, she said.

HPV is suspected of causing cervical cancer. A woman who starts having sex early in life and who has several partners runs a much greater risk of getting the virus, she said.

The risk is not limited to women. Men can get genital cancer from HPV, Gilmore said.

HPV detected early can be treated successfully, she said, but left untreated, it can be fatal.

Other STDS, such as syphilis or gonorrhea: These can be treated with various drugs. Medicines for STDs are available only through a doctor.

Gilmore said the Student Health Center provides many services to help students who have STDs.

The Darkside of Dating

story by laura pevehouse
illustration by nicole duet

Tommy and Beth's names have been changed to protect their privacy.

Tommy hit Beth to help her become a better person. At least that's what he told her.

For two years, they dated steadily. She never dared argue with him, for she knew Tommy would become violent. But what hurt more than Tommy's blows was the emotional abuse he used to keep her tied to him.

"He would tell me that no one else would want me, that I wasn't pretty and that he was the only person that would put up with me," Beth said. Their relationship did not start out violent. But after he hit her to force her to go to the movies with him, physical and verbal abuse became a powerful tool for Tommy.

Statistics show that one-fifth of all college dating relationships are violent, according to Barbara Davidson, community trainer for the Battered Women's Program of Baton Rouge.

Many cases go unreported, she said. And most abusers hide their violent tendencies from people outside the relationship. Many victims excuse or cover for them because they fear the abuser and what other people will say.

"There really aren't a lot of statistics to support what we think is going on," Nancy Mathews, associate director of Student Health at LSU, said about abuse on the campus. She said, however, that LSU staff members in counseling roles hear of the problem frequently.

The dean of students, the Wellness Program, LSU Mental Health and LSU police all hear of battering in dating relationships, Mathews said.

Mathews said violence is a learned behavior and is more common today than 10 years ago. She said an increase in violence on television and in the home may contribute to the high amount of dating violence today.

A person who grows up in an abusive home will not necessarily become an abuser, however, Davidson said.

"It's real typical that violence will escalate in a relationship," Davidson said. She explained that it could begin by simply throwing objects at the wall. Such actions are attempts to intimidate and control through fear. A display of violence when arguing, even though not directed toward the partner, is a warning that such behavior could eventually change into abuse.

Identifying a date as a potential abuser is not always easy. "Most batterers have good points, too," Davidson said. Many of the victims she counsels say they had no clues beforehand that their partner would be an abuser.

Many violent people, however, do exhibit certain characteristics, Mathews said. "The first hint, the strongest hint, is when anybody hits anybody," she said. "This is not love. It is control and domination."

Beth said the main reason she left Tommy was because another guy asked her out. The fact that someone else was interested in her showed Beth that Tommy had lied to her and that she could find another man.

In addition, Beth saw a friend also involved in an abusive dating relationship.

When a woman finds herself in an abusive situation, she needs to know it is not her fault and seek help, Davidson said.

"Seeking help is not a weak thing to do," Mathews said. "It really takes strength."

The best thing a friend can do, she said, is "talk strongly to the victim," urging them to seek help.

Leaving is often presented as the best solution to an abusive relationship, but leaving is not always easy.

College students often cannot get away, Davidson said, because they must remain on campus where they may have the same classes as their abuser.

In cases of severe battering it may be even more dangerous for the victim to leave her abuser than to stay, Davidson said, because threats against the life of the victim or her family's life may be carried out.

For women students who fear their abusers, the dean of students' office can act as an intermediary. The staff there can help the victim by recommending counseling and discussing such options as issuing a restraining order against the abuser.

Another resource on campus is the Mental Health Service, which provides three types of counseling. Individual therapy is available for the victim and for the abuser also. There is also group therapy for survivors of sexual abuse and for children of dysfunctional families.

The third type of counseling is couple therapy, which attempts to "retrain" the relationship.

The Battered Women's Program provides a safe haven and counseling. The program emphasizes giving options instead of advice, Davidson said.

Women need to remember that battery is a crime, Mathews said. Ultimately it is up to the victim to have the strength to press charges against her abuser.

Warning signs to look for

- Difficulty in discussing problems calmly and rationally
- A view of women as inferior or submissive
- Problems with alcohol or drugs
- Constant criticism of the female partner
- Isolation of the female from her family and friends
- Tendency to disregard the woman's feelings
- Expectations of perfectionism
- Extreme jealousy and possessiveness.

—compiled from a booklet on preventing sexual violations distributed by Bowling Green State University and from "The Battered Woman's Survival Guide," by Jan B. Statman.

LIFE
ON THE

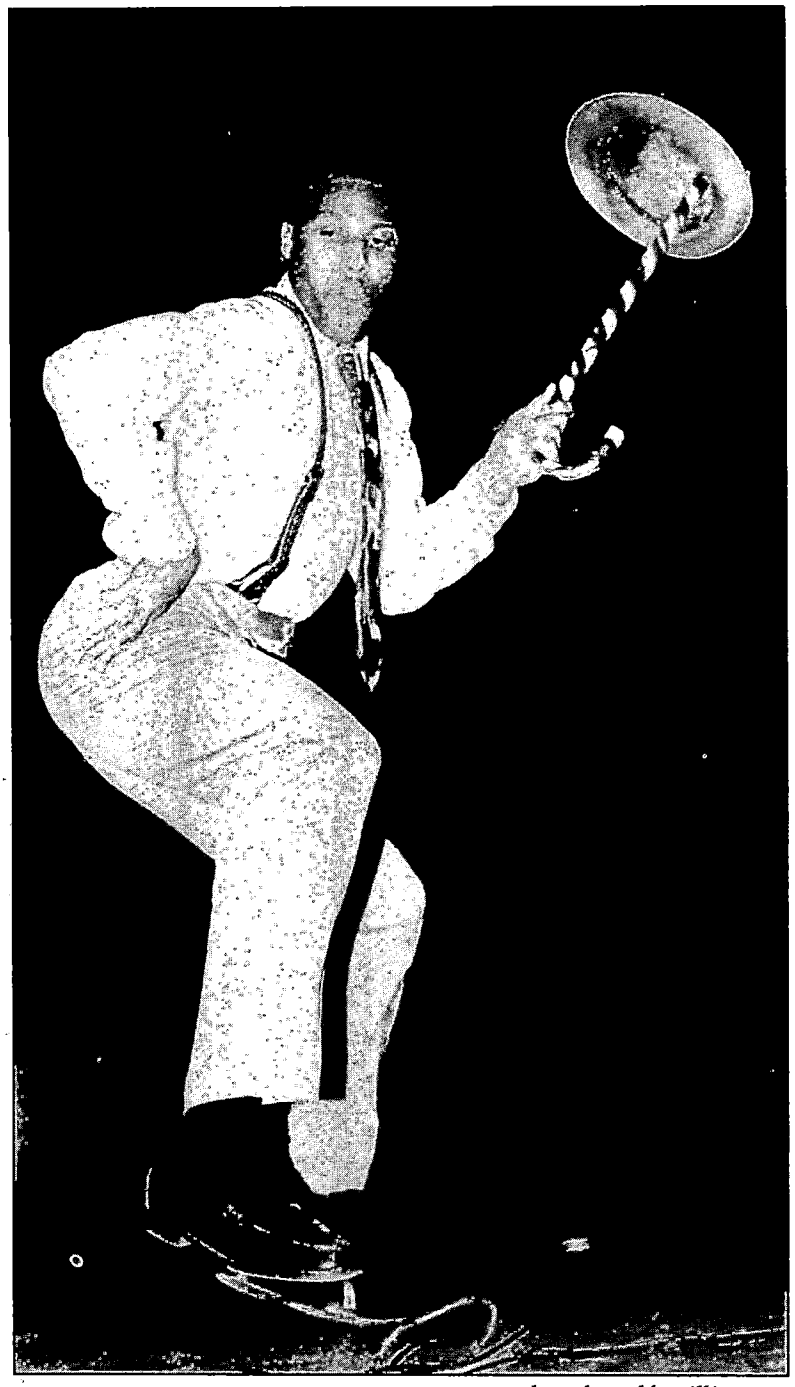
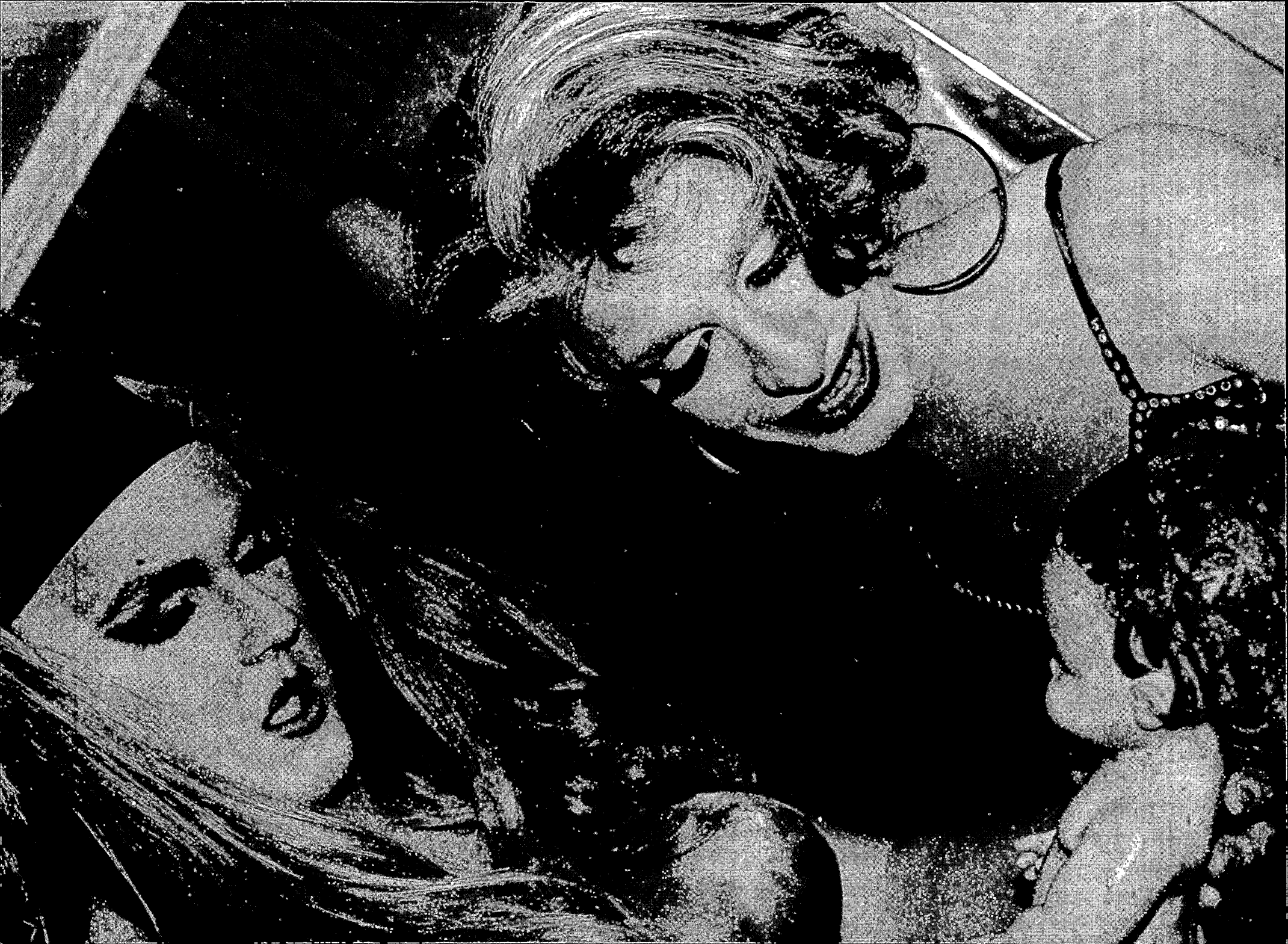


photo by robb williamson

(above) **In step.**
A Greek struts his stuff at a Black Greek Council Show in Nov. 1991.

EDGE OF CAMPUS

(left) **Sex, Lies and *a Camera?***
Just another night at the Bayou, a local hangout.
photo by christopher carroll



(opposite page) **All dressed up...**
Jeff Roberson (left) and Cody King examine a prop from their stage show, "Knocked Up." Roberson, an LSU student, performs in drag as Varla Merman, the "illegitimate daughter of Ethel Merman," at night clubs in Baton Rouge, New Orleans and sometimes New York. In this show, Roberson's character gets pregnant and gives birth on top of a bar.
photo by dusti johnston

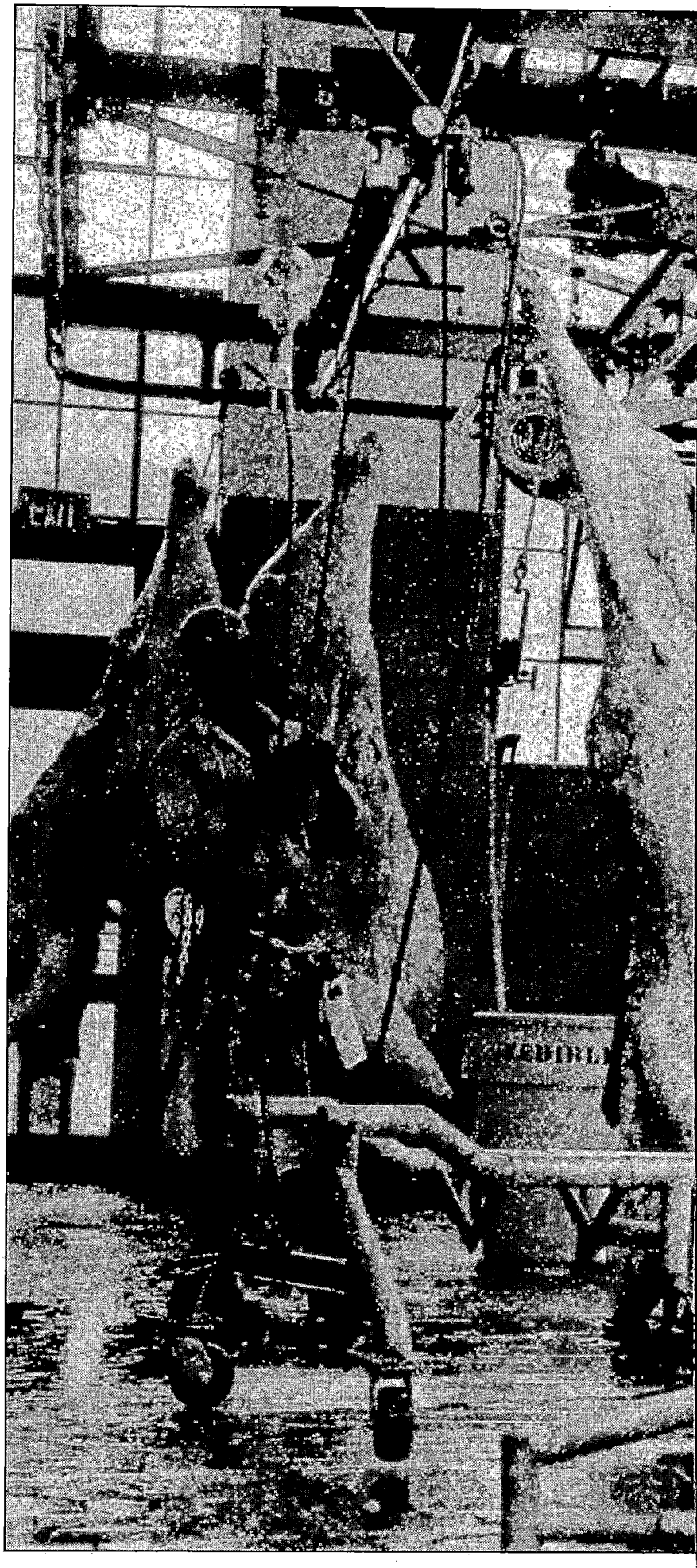
photo by robb williamson

photo by todd houghton

(above) **A boy and his iguana.**

(left) **Johnny got his gun.**
Members of the Louisiana National Guard's Special Reaction Team storm a building to rescue hostages in a simulation involving local police, FBI and emergency units. The special team is made up mostly of college students from state universities.

DEATH



(right) **Raw meat.**
LSU students and employees regularly conduct slaughters in a building just up the road from A.P. Tureaud Hall. Workers bleed the steers, inspect the meat and store it.
photo by todd houghton

'TIL DEATH WE PART

A trilogy of love obsessions

by: wayne schexnayder

ONE

By the light of the moon I saw her.

Her hair, flowing like the rivers of the world, rippled in the wind as the faint lights cast by the night encircled her head like a halo. She stopped for a moment, caught in the halls of her thoughts, barely aware that I watched.

The small wrought-iron gate creaked as she opened it to enter the courtyard. Our eyes met. She turned towards the table. My heart beat stronger. Was it the smell of her perfume or the wine that made me light-headed? I readied myself for the first words, not knowing exactly what to say.

My mind raced to the dreams I had of her. The nights filled with her sensitive kisses, her skin, her eyes. How many times had I dreamt of her?

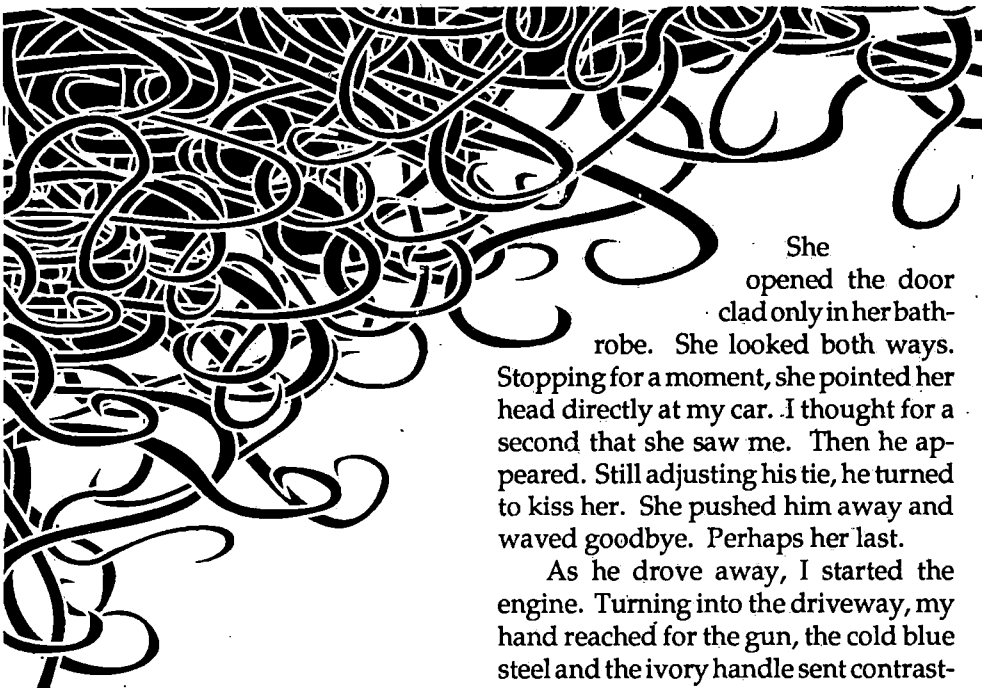
Slowly I looked up from my glass. My heart pounding in my throat, I felt faint. As graceful as an apparition in the night, she weaved through the glass-covered tables and came closer to mine. My arm flinched to greet her.

She fell.

Her eyes flew wide as she tripped on the careless foot of an unseen patron. Her hands desperately reached for something to grab. From nowhere it appeared. An umbrella unwittingly positioned in the path of her plunging body. It pierced her eye and sliced into the depths of her brain. Her body flinched.

I glanced at the waiter, his face paralyzed in a state of shock. I reached for my glass, swallowed the last of the wine, and grabbed my hat.

As I left the restaurant, I heard the sirens, a faint noise growing louder as I walked down the street.



TWO

Thoughts of her invaded my mind: her betrayal, her carelessness, the desire long gone in a relationship that was over before it began.

What was I thinking? How many times had I lied to myself, had she lied to me? I gave her everything I had: my car, my money, my heart. She wrecked my car, spent my money, broke my heart.

The sunlight glaring through the windshield bounced off the dash and momentarily blinded me. The flash of light triggered my memory.

I had thought she might have been unfaithful, but how quickly my thoughts had become reality.

Without her knowing I had taken the day off. I waited in my car, just down the street; just far enough to see who comes and goes. Then I caught her.

It happened just as I wished it wouldn't. An old model car. Who was it? He knocked once. She let him in.

The time dragged. Their rendezvous seemed to last hours. The air trapped in the car became stagnant. I had nearly run out of cigarettes when he finally left the house.

She opened the door clad only in her bathrobe. She looked both ways. Stopping for a moment, she pointed her head directly at my car. I thought for a second that she saw me. Then he appeared. Still adjusting his tie, he turned to kiss her. She pushed him away and waved goodbye. Perhaps her last.

As he drove away, I started the engine. Turning into the driveway, my hand reached for the gun, the cold blue steel and the ivory handle sent contrasting sensations to my brain. The car coughed once, gasping again before it died.

The smell of fresh-cut grass filled my nostrils as I jumped out of the car. A three-bedroom, two-bath, two-car garage slice of suburbia. The topic of conversation in every grocery store magazine.

As I entered the house I could hear the water running in the bathroom, all the doors between us were open. I walked to the back.

Stopping at the bathroom door, I turned, putting my back against the wall. Beads of sweat formed on my brow. I slowly slid to the floor, glancing at my weapon. The sheer power of one skillfully fired bullet could end my problems, sever the ties that bind.

A click. The tub gurgled as the drain swallowed the water. As the splashes from the room signaled her exit from the tub, I rose to my feet. I pulled the hammer back slowly — the spring creaked slightly until it snapped into place. With both hands I raised the gun to chest-level and turned to enter the bathroom.

• • •

Speed-bumps echoed through the car as it veered from its path. I reached for a cigarette. Inhaling deeply, I tossed the match out the window.

My concentration returned to the road that led me away, towards anywhere, nowhere, somewhere different.

THREE

Crossing my arms on the edge of the bed, I moved my head forward and placed my chin on my hands. She looked so peaceful lying there, her hair spread over the pillow. Her perfume still lingered.

We had a good time last night. She spoke with my friends so easily. I thought that I had finally met the right one, the one you think you're destined to be with, the one you could grow old with.

The day she started at the office I saw the boss showing her around. She moved so gracefully. She dressed with sheer elegance.

I couldn't understand why a woman with so much class needed to work. Her beauty was distracting, and eventually I was consumed by my desires to be with her.

Months went by before I built up the courage to ask her out. Every day I told myself I would. I cursed myself in the bathroom mirror at work. Why can't I bring myself to ask her?

I knew she didn't have a boyfriend, others had asked her. She told them she just hadn't found the right one. Maybe it would be me?

Then my neighbors had a party. They invited me, but told me I had to bring a date. This time I had to ask her. I couldn't back down again. I would hate myself forever.

I checked my hair in the bathroom, brushed my teeth and straightened my clothes. As I walked to her desk I felt a lump rise in my throat, my mouth went dry. I said hello, stumbling over the few words I could get out of my mouth. I babbled incessantly for a minute or two about work and finally got to the point.

She said yes with no hesitation in her voice. I walked away in a daze. I never imagined it would be that easy.

My heart was stunned, my body a little numb. I felt as if I had just won the Superbowl, walked away with the heavyweight boxing title, or inherited a billion dollars. I was the happiest man alive.

The week went by quickly. My boss commented on my improved attitude. I knew my neighbors would be jealous. I was the king and nothing could bother me. Each day I rehearsed what I would say to her, plotted each minute of the night she would be mine.

I picked her up early. We went to a Chinese restaurant where I ate frequently. I tipped the maitre d' handsomely and he brought us to a small booth in the back of the restaurant.

She was gorgeous. The light from the candle between us flickered beams of light on her jet-black hair. It was straight out of a fantasy. We laughed and talked forever. I couldn't imagine how I had lived without this woman.

We entered the party fashionably late. All of my friends turned their heads to see her. I was high with excitement. The night flew by. When we made our exit, I felt great, my head buzzing slightly from the champagne.

The conversation dwindled during the ride to her apartment. I didn't know what to say. I wanted to spend the night with her. I had fantasized a million times what it would be like to make love to her. I had to tell her how I felt. The blood rushing to my head and the lump in my throat made it difficult to talk. As the car slowed to a stop in front of her apartment, I turned to speak.

Then it came. She opened her mouth and in so many words cut away my flesh, exposing my heart to the cold air of the night. She thought it was nice that I was enchanted with her. She had seen the way I looked at her at the office. She thanked me for a wonderful evening, and then proceeded to tell me that I shouldn't ask her out again. It just wasn't right. Her life was different. It had no place for the relationship that I wanted. She said that she enjoyed herself at the party, thanked me again, and said that it wasn't necessary to walk her in.

I didn't know what to do. I sat in the car for what seemed like hours. I contemplated my actions and what had happened. My fantasy had exploded in my face. In a mild state of shock I turned the engine over and drove down the street.

Why had she led me on like that if she knew my intentions? I didn't believe her. How could I have been so wrong, been so stupid to believe that she liked me, that there was a chance for love?

I had to see her, to watch her, to smell her perfumed body in the room. I braked slowly at the end of the street.

I had to see her again. I had to ask her why.

As I drove up I noticed that the lights were out in her apartment. Quietly I closed the door of my car and walked to her building. It was locked.

I looked at the window in her apartment. It appeared to be slightly open to let the cool breezes of the evening in. Ever so gently I raised the window and climbed in, careful not to make any noise.

She just looked so peaceful lying there with her hair spread over the pillow. I must have been sitting by the bed for half an hour when I decided it was too late to ask questions.

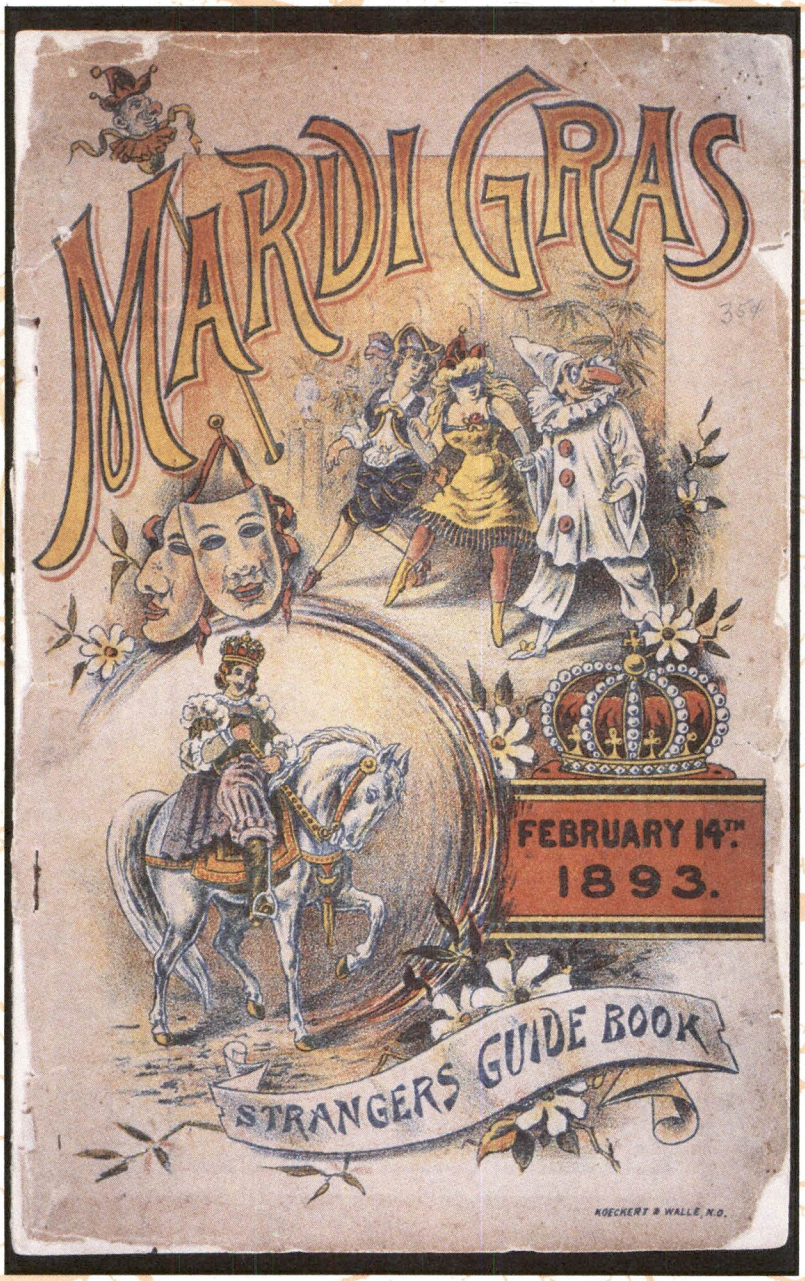
As I crossed the room to leave, I noticed a nightgown on her floor. Touching the material to my face, a shiver went through my body. A piece of her. A small reminder of the feelings I held deep inside.

Driving down the street, the shadows from the street lamps crawled slowly through my car. The cool air bit at my face through the open window. I pulled the car off the street, stopping under a light in the parking lot of a gas station.

I began to ponder that which I had done. What a fool I had been. There was no way out. I had tried and failed. The hopelessness swelled in my mind, desperate thoughts of an exit running tandem with the images of the woman I had fallen for. How would I face the next day at the office? I could not bear the thought.

I pulled a small pocket knife out of the glove compartment. The blade was difficult to open, the spring rigid from disuse. I pointed the tip at my arm, drawing a line from my hand. The flesh gave easily, a red line grew wider and brighter as I pulled the blade across my wrist. Blood began to bubble from my arm. With each heartbeat the flow quickened.

Placing the knife on the passenger seat, I touched the blood as it ran down my arm. The warmness greeted my fingertips. I reached for her nightgown. Gently I brushed it against my face. The images of her face flooded my mind. Never shall we meet again. Goodbye my love.

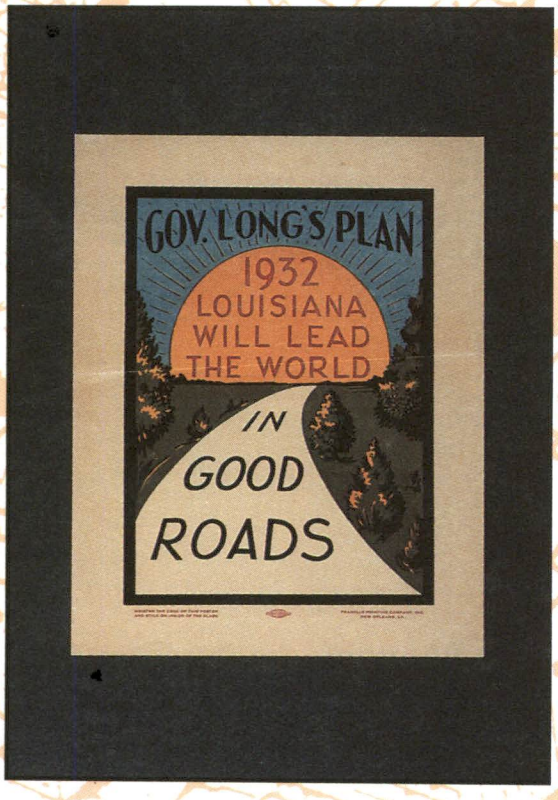


Written for people unfamiliar with Mardi Gras, this 1893 pamphlet includes information about the history of Mardi Gras, crewes and places to visit.

"Humming Birds" by John Gould (1804-1881) is one of many ornately illustrated natural history plates in the E. A. McIlhenny Natural History Collection.

Hill Memorial Library: LSU's Treasure Chest

by brenda murray
photographs courtesy of hill memorial library



This automobile sticker from Huey Long's campaign in 1932 is in the Seymour Weiss Collection.

From politics to poker, Chaucer to chess, an eclectic hodgepodge of silent treaures lies virtually undiscovered on the LSU campus.

Hill Memorial Library is nothing like most university libraries, and it is nothing like any other LSU building.

Instead of crude cement steps, brute bricks and pale green shatterproof glass, the building is graced with two elegant marble staircases, glorious ceilings and high-arched windows.

There are no fluorescent lights, instead, small reading lamps are placed on each spacious reading table in Hill's main South Reading Room.

There is no graffiti on those wide tables, instead, they are polished and clean.

There are no dirty linoleum floors, instead, visitors find wall-to-wall mauve-colored carpeting.

Since 1985, Hill Library has housed the University's Special Collections, a vast wealth of rare and unusual materials the library has accumulated.

So precious are the treasures it holds, visitors to Hill are greeted by a guard who takes their name and the reason for their visit. And everyone using the library must wear numbered visitor badges.

The downstairs gallery is used to display many of the original designs of several Louisiana plantation homes and their elaborate floral arrangements.

Up the stairs, visitors find another gallery with artwork showing Louisana's rich natural history.

To the left of these displays lies the South Reading Room where visitors can use materials from the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collection, just part of Hill's broad Special Collections.

Assistant Dean Robert Martin said this special collection has been called the largest accumulation of history and culture of this region in existence.

The LLMVC contains Louisiana state documents, backfiles of almost every Louisiana newspaper on microfilm and historical photographs.

Martin's favorite item, a map of Louisiana drawn in 1816 by William Darby, is available for viewing, along with a copy of the Louisiana Ordinance of Secession from 1861.

Huey, Harry and Andrei Codrescu.

Of course, the LLMVC contains volumes of material on Louisiana government.

The collection is home to such valuable documents as the coroner's inquest from the assassination of Huey P. Long in 1936, as well as the watch Long bodyguard Murphy Rodin was wearing during the shootout.

It was struck by a bullet and the impact reportedly caused the watch to stop at the exact time of the murder.

The library also houses Huey Long's papers from his early career, 38 years of Senate work from Russell Long as well as Buddy Roemer's Congressional papers.

Material from governors as far back as the mid-19th century are also included in the collection.

Other items in the collection include the papers of many plantation owners, the book collection and writings of Pulitzer-prize winner T. Harry Williams, and the letters of regional authors such as Grace King and Andrei Codrescu.

Not just hot sauce.

Across the hall to the north stands the reading room where visitors can find the literature and materials of the Rare Books Collections.

The most prestigious part of this collection is the E.A. McIlhenny Natural History Collection.

In 1971, the LSU Libraries acquired Edward Avery McIlhenny's natural history library.

McIlhenny, who served as president of the prominent Tabasco corporation of southwest Louisiana, was also an acclaimed naturalist and conservationist.

When the McIlhenny collection was brought to the University, other books in the Special Collections pertaining to natural history were added to this collection.

One of the most important works to be added was the elephant folio of "Audubon's Birds of America," a giant book of the naturalist's prints.

During the 1820s and 1830s, ornithologist John James Audubon began composing this book of life-sized drawings of American birds. Audubon studied birds in their natural habitats across the United States.

This finished product, which took 15 years to complete, consists of 400 plates in four volumes.

The McIlhenny collection also features numerous works of art including porcelain sculptures and original oils and watercolors by natural history artists from the past and present.

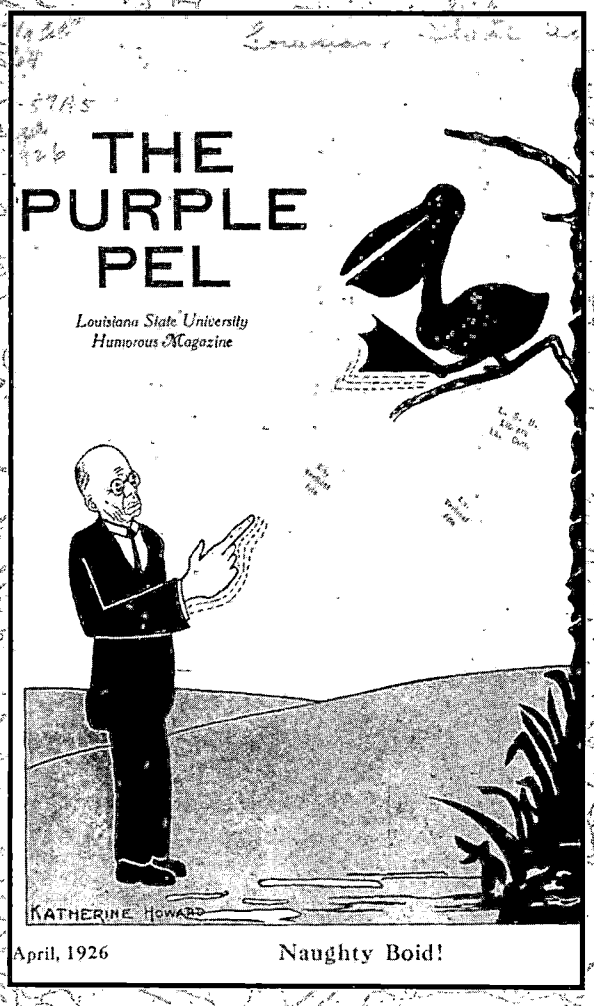
One item of particular interest is original watercolors of the native flora of Louisiana by botanical artist Margaret Stones.

Chancellor Paul W. Murrill commissioned the artwork in 1976 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the university. The project spanned 14 years and includes 220 drawings.

Rare books and poker.

The Rare Books Collection embraces works ranging from a first edition of 19th-century author Jonathan Swift's novel "Tale of a Tub" and a collection of books designed by noted typographer Bruce Rogers to a rare copy of the works of Geoffrey Chaucer printed at England's Kelmscott Press.

Hill Memorial has over 1,300 items from the William T. Johnson family dating from 1793-1937. The collection includes personal papers, diaries, commercial records and music of a Natchez freed slave. In 1835, Johnson married Ann Battles, a former slave who was freed in 1822, and they had several children. The date of the picture is unknown.



April, 1926 Naughty Boid!

"The Purple Pel," published by Theta Sigma Sigma in the 1920's, was LSU's humorous magazine. Throughout the magazines, there are poems, jokes, short essays, cartoons and direct references to students and faculty. Many of the illustrations depict the flapper culture that was popular at this time.

The Rare Books Collection also holds several smaller groups of books.

The Oliver P. Carriere Collection of Poker and Hoyle contains most of the early works of Edmund P. Hoyle and a vast array of literature on poker.

Carriere's collection documents the history and development of the game as well as the social and legal questions associated with it.

The Judge Warren L. Jones Lincoln Collection contains a vast array of literature documenting the life of Abraham Lincoln.

The collection complements the other Civil War memorabilia housed in the library and contains books, journals and artifacts.

Wait, there's more.

Hill Library also houses the Special Collections' Preservation Department.

The LSU Libraries has sponsored the Louisiana Newspaper Microfilming Program for more than 40 years, a program responsible for preservings many state papers on microfilm.

The department also takes care of preserving the photographs housed in the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collection.

Hill, take 3.

Martin calls this the "third incarnation" of Hill Library.

The building was constructed in 1925 when the University moved to its new campus.

It took its name from the library John Hill built on the old campus as a memorial to his son, who died in 1902.

"The library was quite instrumental in helping LSU get going as a university," George Hill, John Hill's great-grandson, said. "It was a major addition to the facility."

Besides being the main library for the campus, the new Hill Library also housed the department of arts and sciences.

In 1958, Middleton Library was completed and Hill Library was remodeled to accommodate the architecture and psychology departments as well as LSU Press.

And in 1983, the University decided to turn Hill into the home for the rapidly growing Special Collections, which had been stored in Middleton.

Volume one, number one of "Courier de la Louisiane" appeared on Oct. 14, 1807. This weekly newspaper also had an English masthead. Hill Memorial has many copies on microfilm and some originals.

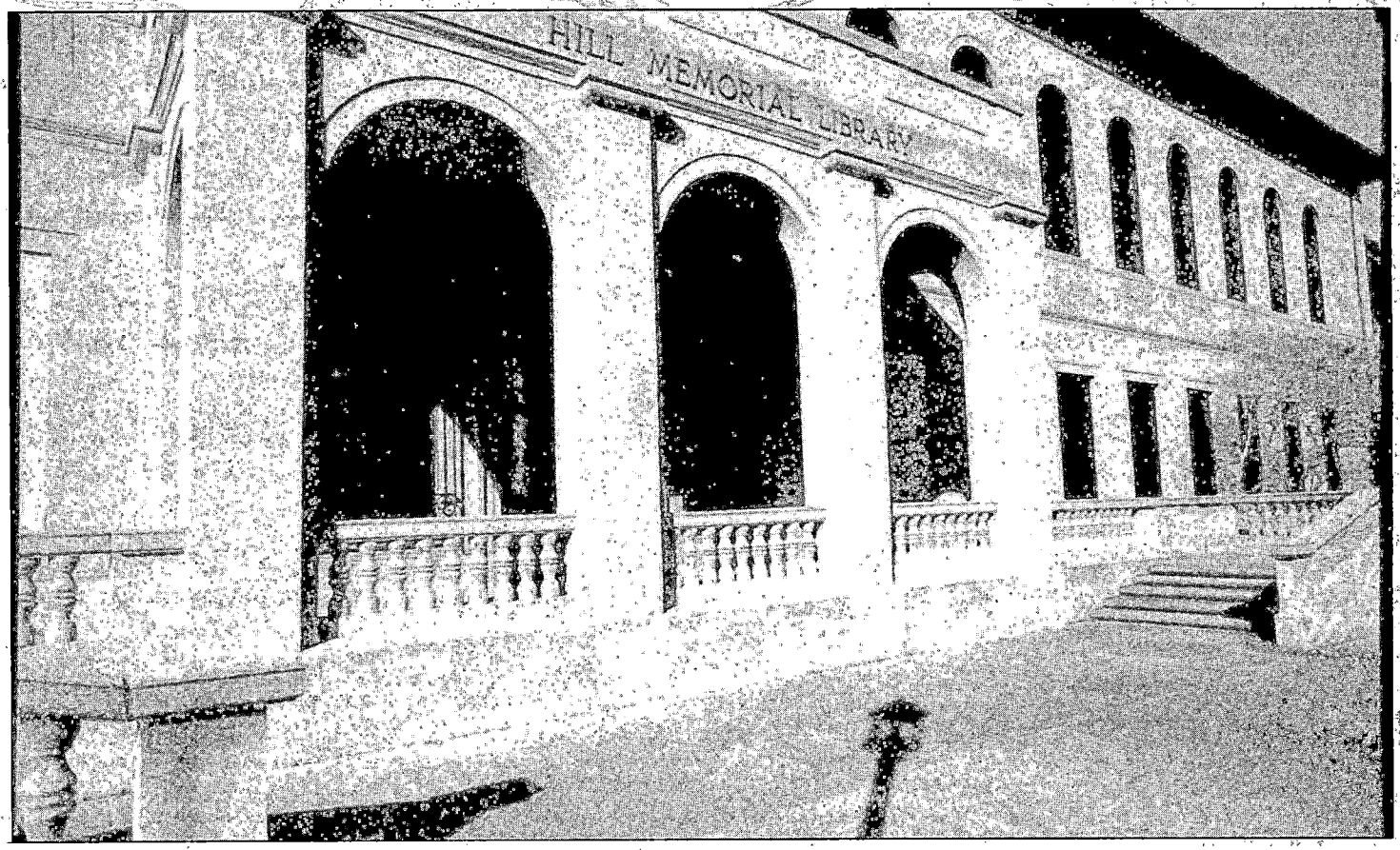


photo by tanya albert

Hill Memorial Library has been the home of the University's Special Collections since 1985.

These renovations were completed in 1985 and the collection moved to its current residence.

Contrary to LSU history books, the name of the library was never changed to Hill Memorial Building, Martin said.

"When the library moved to Middleton in 1958 and Hill was turned over to non-library purposes, someone chipped the word 'library' off the facade of the building, but the name was never officially changed," he said.

Between 1983 and 1985, when the library was renovated, staffers went through a lot of trouble to put the word "library" back on the portico, Martin said. The new bronze letters were purchased by Kappa Delta sorority.

The collection is mainly funded by donations from Friends of the LSU Libraries and others, Martin said. The money is used to purchase rare books and materials, but many of the items have been given to the library.

The library tries to avoid using state funds and tax money to purchase resources for the collection, he said.

Putting the word on the street.

Although this wealth of information is available for all LSU students, Martin said he feels that not enough students take advantage of the collections.

"We are the laboratory for research in a wide range of disciplines," Martin said. "Students and faculty should make use more of these rich resources."

He said the library does offer orientations for student groups to help them get used to using Hill Library.

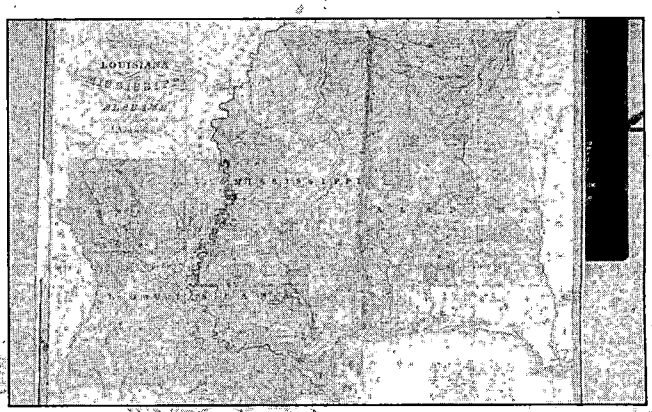
Martin call the tours "orientations," because the programs offer more than a general overview of the library.

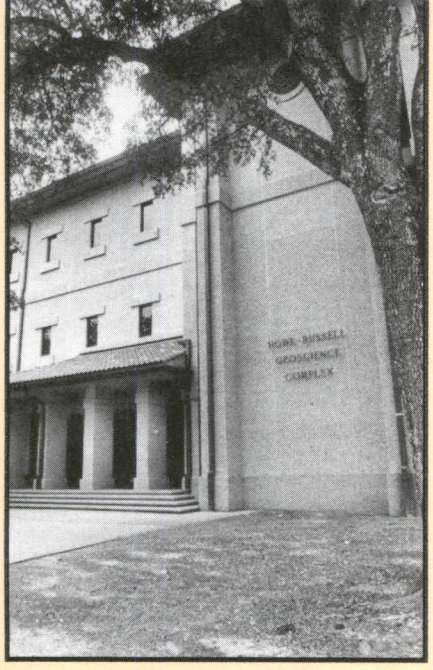
"We try to put more substance into the program," he explained. "We custom-tailor the orientations to graduate and undergraduate courses. The orientations are done with some frequency."

The library tries as much as possible to drum up awareness of the library among students, especially undergraduates, Martin said.

Until that interest is more widespread, however, most of Hill's treasures will remain unseen, undiscovered and under appreciated.

Samuel Augustus Mitchell (1792-1868) drew this map of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, and it was copyrighted in 1834.





left Howe-Russell Geoscience Complex
right East and West Laville Dormitories

Other Buildings at LSU

photographs courtesy of lsu public relations

• East & West Laville Dormitories.

Germaine Laville received her education degree from LSU in 1942. Two years later, she was dead.

The year after she graduated, Laville enlisted in the Marine Corps Women's Reserve and met her doom trying to rescue a fellow Marine from a burning building on a base in Cherry Point, North Caroline.

LSU honored this heroic alumna by naming two residence halls after her – East and West Laville, which were then women's dorms. Women still live in East Hall, but West Laville became a men's dorm in 1970.

Laville's niece, Mary Scharfenberg, currently lives in East Laville Hall and said she is proud to live in the dorm named after her aunt.

"She's definitely a hero in my book," Scharfenberg said. "Although I never met her, I know she would be proud of me living in the dorm, just like she would have been of her sister, my mother, who also lived here."

Jeremy White, a residential assistant in the west wing, said he enjoyed reading about Laville. "All the residents should learn about the great person for which these dorms were named," White said. "It would make them appreciate these buildings more."

– by Brian Williams

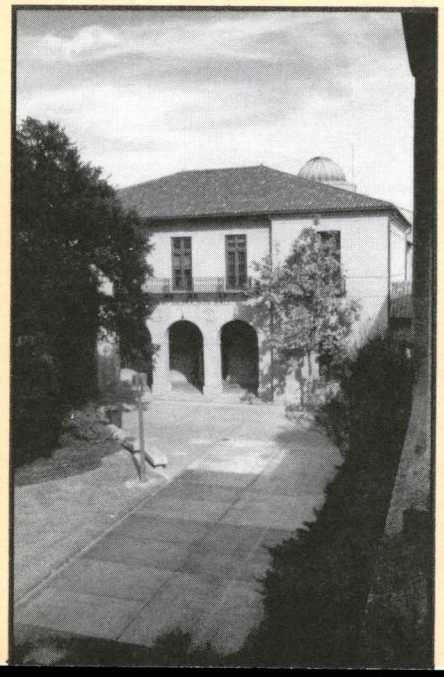
• Nicholson Hall.

Built in 1937 under Gov. Richard Leche and LSU president James Monroe Smith, the building was named for Col. J. W. Nicholson, a former president of LSU (1883-1884 and 1887-1896,) and housed the physics, astronomy and mathematics departments.

In 1939, a refractor telescope was added to the building, and enclosed in a solid-brass, rotating dome, astronomy instructor Arlo Landolt said. Retired astronomy instructor Ray Grenchik said he remembers when that dome used to leak during the '70s.

"When we'd get a severe rain storm, that thing would really leak. Water would get in our offices," Grenchik said. He said faculty member made their own drainage system inside the building.

In 1959, LSU finished an annex to Nicholson. This new part of the building joins the old only on the third floor and in the basement.



Nicholson Hall

Physics professor Richard Huggett said he and other members of the physics department were afraid "The math people would move in on us" if the buildings were connected at the second floor, the home of the mathematics department in the old building.

The third floor houses a planetarium, 30 feet in diameter, that seats about 100 people. Huggett said that for years this planetarium was the only one in Louisiana and hosted regular star shows for visiting school children. When a larger one was built downtown, the planetarium's popularity waned.

– by Eric Parsons

• Howe-Russell Geoscience Complex.

Henry Van Wagener Howe was already a famous geologist when he began his career at LSU in 1922. His job was to help rebuild the University's geology department. By 1931, he had done just that, as well as restoring the Louisiana Geologic Survey and founding the Shreveport Geological Society.

Richard Russell came to LSU in 1928, at Howe's request, to develop the geography program. Russell went on to help start the Coastal Studies Institute.

Now the Howe-Russell Geoscience Complex is the home of three different disciplines – geography, geology and anthropology. Its two main buildings are joined by a walkway.

The garden-like atrium at the center of the newest building in the complex was built in honor of former Chancellor James Wharton. It contains a variety of plants and shrubs in a temperature-controlled environment.

The complex also is the home of the Dinotrek exhibit – a collection of artifacts and models.

– by Nicole Batten

keeping the faith

continued from page 5

"We help Muslims practice their religion here because there's no other way to make it available," Abuelrub said. "People can learn from these sessions (in the Mosque). Some Muslims don't know how to pray, and many Americans come to see the Mosque — some convert."

The Islamic Center has a school on weekends for children to learn about Islam. During the summer it met every day.

"We let people know what Islam is and how to practice it," Abuelrub said.

Graduate student Jehad Naser said the MSA studies the history of other religions, as well as politics.

"The Koran discusses other religions in full detail and therefore all Muslims would know other religions' histories and their beliefs," Naser said.

dale brown: crazy days at lsu

continued from page 13

blasted the NCAA's Prop 48, a rule that forced entering freshmen to sit out a year if they did not meet certain standardized test scores.

Brown's own teams have received a lot of criticism for being riddled with players who didn't graduate or left the school early. USA Today and The Times-Picayune have reported the LSU basketball team's graduation rate at less than 20 percent.

Brown said that 52 of 87 lettermen have graduated at LSU or another college, totalling 60 percent.

"I've said it before and I'll say it again, I refuse to go over to that dormitory and wake players up to go to class. That's not my job," Brown said. He said there is no reason why a player who stays at LSU for four years shouldn't graduate.

But despite his efforts to call for reform, Sports Illustrated's Armen Keteyian and Alexander Wolff called Brown "part of the problem" in their 1989 book "Raw Recruits." The book said that Brown signed a $300,000 contract with L.A. Gear.

"I resent the implication in the book that because other colleges had offered (former LSU star) John Williams tons of money, that somehow he couldn't have come to LSU without getting a car and all this other stuff," Brown said.

Williams left LSU for the NBA draft after two seasons.

"The people who influenced him to go pro know who they are. It's a tragedy," Brown says. "Here was a guy who wasn't ready for the pros, and didn't want to go to the pros."

As he heads out of the L-Club up to the floor of the Assembly Center he gives one last thought on the new kinder, gentler Brown that is content without a national championship or the Holy Grail.

"Oh, I'm not saying I've lost my fighting spirit. I'm still going to stand up for things. They haven't invented an elephant gun big enough yet to put me down."

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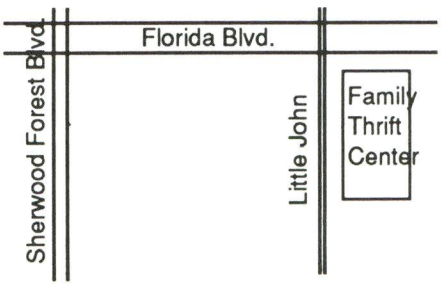

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Crime Story

story by mary cummings

In most American cities, a prominent figure arrested for rape would be cause for a local media circus for days – unless that rape occurred on a college campus and the prominent figure was a basketball player.

Then, as was the case at Southwest Missouri State University in 1988, such information could be swept under the rug of the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act and never seen again.

Several universities have locked away crime reports under the auspices of the federal act designed to protect the privacy of student records. Some schools fear losing federal funds; others just want to protect their images.

But what started as a local problem – students versus their university – hit the national scene when Traci Bauer, then the editor of The Southwest Standard, filed a suit in January 1990 against Southwest Missouri State for access to police records.

Since then, student journalists nationwide have fought for better access to details of crimes committed on their campuses, including the names of students arrested for those crimes. Under most state open records laws, this information should be available to the public.

Yet in several states, including Louisiana, a crime committed across the street from a college campus would be in the public record, but the same crime committed on campus could be covered up if a student is arrested.

LEFT HAND.

Left thumb.	Left index.	Left middle.	Left ring.	Left little.

Nine Louisiana college newspapers interviewed by Gumbo Magazine in October and November 1991 reported varying access to campus crime records. Southeastern Louisiana University could not get crime reports from their campus police at all. Four schools – University of New Orleans, Nicholls State University, Louisiana Tech and Tulane – had limited access, ranging from copies of police reports without identifying information to police selecting reports and reading the information over the phone to student reporters.

LSU, Southern University, Northwestern State University and the University of Southwestern Louisiana newspapers reported complete access to police records, although students at the Northwestern paper said Fall 1991 was the first semester they had full access.

A number of universities contend that campus police records are protected under the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act passed by Congress in 1974 to protect student records.

Many university officials have said the law, usually called the Buckley Amendment, not only gives guidelines for what information can be revealed, but also threatens to take away federal funds if such guidelines are violated. One section seems to say that campus police information should be relayed only to other police departments.

"Because the language is vague and confusing, campuses are using it as reason to deny access to police reports that are public under most state laws," said Mark Goodman of the Student Press Law Center in Washington, D.C.

To add to the confusion, the U.S. Department of Education sent letters to LSU and 11 other universities in February 1991, warning them they could lose federal funding if they continued to release campus crime records without student consent. As of November, however, no university had lost funds for releasing those records.

LSU Police Chief Randy Watts said the University isn't worried about losing funds because of the outcome of the Bauer case in Missouri. In March 1991, a federal judge ruled that universities could release campus crime reports if they are kept separate from students' academic records.

"As long as we comply with the separation of reports, we're in compliance with federal law," he said.

No access

But Chief Paul Marek of Southeastern University Police said the ruling doesn't apply here.

"That's just one judge in one district," Marek said. "Who's to say a judge down here wouldn't (rule) differently?"

Marek said the university is worried that it could lose its federal funding if it disobeys the Department of Education.

"All you have to have is one person whose name is in the paper complain (to the Department of Education), and things happen," he said. "It hasn't happened yet, but that doesn't mean it won't happen tomorrow."

Michelle Morris, editor of *The Lion's Roar*, said her staff began having problems getting access last February when the newspaper printed the name of a crime victim.

"The victim called the police chief and bawled him out, so after that, the police just gave us information sheets," she said. When Morris pressed for more access, the police stopped all crime information except for crime statistics required by federal law.

Marek said he spoke to the Department of Education about how to interpret the Buckley Amendment last fall.

"They said 'the law is the law until it's changed,'" he said. "When they tell you that, where does that leave you?"

Morris wrote a letter to the state attorney general's office about the discrepancy between the federal law and the Louisiana open records law.

The attorney general's office said the open records law and several cases indicated campus police records should be available to the public, but referred Morris to the Department of Education for advice about its stance on the federal law.

After Morris received the letter, Dean of Students Leonard Garrett told her that police won't release detailed reports until they are required to by federal law.

...the Buckley Amendment not only gives guidelines for what information can be revealed but also threatens to take away federal funds if such guidelines are violated.

"I really don't think they're (the administration) going to do anything unless they're forced," Morris said. She

RIGHT HAND.

Right thumb.	Right index.	Right middle.	Right ring.	Right little.

said she will sue for access if she can find a lawyer to represent her for free.

In the meantime, Marek said the police will alert students of crime trends through electronic billboards, the campus radio station and the newspaper.

"We're not dumb enough to just ignore it," he said.

Limited access

At UNO, the newspaper staff has found its administration almost as cautious as Southeastern's.

Jane Amanda Hawxhurst, editor of *The Driftwood*, said the newspaper received its first crime reports in October after a semester of talks with the UNO administration. The administration agreed to give reports with descriptions of the crimes but the identifying information - names, addresses and ages - of the arrested students would be deleted.

"I'd like to have the full reports, but I accept this as a place to start," Hawxhurst said.

Hawxhurst said the reports they received did not include assault reports, which was the primary reason she had wanted the reports.

The fight for access at UNO began last spring, when a basketball player allegedly beat up a student in a dorm, she said.

UNO administrators balked at releasing the information because of the letter sent to LSU and 11 other universities by the Department of Education.

"Honestly, because of that letter, we (UNO) chose to interpret the law more narrowly," said Julia Thornton, general counsel and director of governmental affairs for UNO.

"We have a certain amount of latitude in interpreting the law because there is no specific case in Louisiana that would apply to this (situation)," Thornton said.

Currently, state and federal law require Louisiana universities to gather and release crime statistics every year.

But Goodman said students need to know about crime as soon as possible in order to protect themselves.

"It's only of limited value to know that three rapes occurred on campus last year or last month," he said.

Hawxhurst said she realizes the UNO administration is trying to do its best in uncertain times.

"The administration hasn't been totally helpful or totally against it," she said. "They just want to cover their asses."

Full access

At LSU, *The Daily Reveille* traditionally has had limited access to police reports. In 1988, the state open records law was amended to clarify what information should be released as part of the public record.

"There was temporary confusion (after the amendment was passed), but we were able to clarify what was required by the 1988 act, and to our knowledge, there have been no problems since," said Lloyd Lunceford, media lawyer for *The Daily Reveille*.

According to Chief Watts, LSU Police has supported publishing crime information since he's been chief.

Watts said he believes releasing crime information helps protect students.

"By putting the information out and making it public, people become aware of crime," he said.

Although the public has access to the police blotter, the Reveille receives a weekly press release containing descriptions of the major crimes.

Fall editor Matt Bordelon said the policy is a holdover from the spring semester. "I'd like to send a different reporter each day to examine the blotter, so we could have more current crime stories," Bordelon said.

But staff turnover has made that plan difficult to implement, he said.

What's next

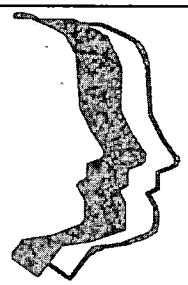
Last fall, the Department of Education reversed its course and sponsored several bills in Congress that would make campus crime reports public record. As this article went to press, four bills with amendments to eliminate the conflict between state public record laws and the Buckley Amendment were under consideration by Congress.

In the meantime, most universities are content to sit and wait until the matter has been decided once and for all.

But Traci Bauer, now news editor of *The Southwest Standard*, encourages students to pressure their administrations for access to crime records.

"If people don't have access, they're not able to function in a democracy as they should," she said. "They have a right to know if there are rapes on campus, if cars are being stolen or if someone has the master key to their dorms."

ARTIST & WRITER



profiles

artists

Tanya Albert
is a junior in graphic design, minoring in photography. Tanya hopes to write and illustrate a book one day.

Christopher Carroll
is a junior in graphic design and is minoring in photography. After graduation, Christopher would like to work for a small design group and visit the African Rift Lakes.

Nicole Duet
is majoring in graphic design and advertising. Nicole's plans include working for an advertising firm as an art director.

Todd Houghton
works for the Gumbo yearbook, as well as the magazine. He is a third-semester engineering student who plans to study in Africa next year.

Dusti Johnston
is a news/editorial senior. She is also features editor for the Daily Reveille.

Robb Williamson
is a sergeant in the National Guard. He plans to go to graduate school at Harvard, taking pictures on the side.

Richard Valadie
is a junior in graphic design. He says he's interested in finding gainful employment.

writers

Mary Cummings
is a senior in news/editorial journalism. Last summer, she received a Dow Jones Newspaper Fund internship and worked at USA Today as a copy editor.

Ronlyn A. Domingue
is a senior in news/editorial journalism. Unwilling to abandon activism, she plans to freelance for political magazines and write fiction.

Brenda Murray,
a junior in news/editorial journalism, is a staff writer for the Daily Reveille and public relations chairperson for Circle K, a service club. She hopes to pursue a career in journalism.

Eimear O'Connell
is majoring in news/editorial journalism and history. She hopes to attend Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland, next year and would like to pursue a career in magazine writing.

Laura Pevehouse,
also a senior in news/editorial serves on the college advisory board of an upcoming Cosmopolitan magazine publication, Life after College.

Rebecca Powell,
a junior in English, plans to earn a Ph.D. in literature. She wants to publish fiction some day, perfect speaking Italian and return to Europe.

Mike Ritter,
23, wrote "Saturday Night's All Right for Fighting" for our fall issue. A native of Luling, La., Ritter is a journalism major who plans to live in the Pelican Republic forever.

Robert Wolf
is a news/editorial senior and is minoring in history. From Covington, La., Wolf would like to get a master's degree in creative writing and work for National Geographic some day.

Nicole Batten, Eric Parsons & Brian Williams
were in Phil Ward's media writing class together last fall.

Andre Maillho & Erik Spanberg
spent several semesters as sports co-conspirators at the Reveille. Erik graduated, but Andre is still here, covering Tiger athletics.

Wayne "Gonzo" Schexnayder
is a career student at LSU. Gonzo is back on campus, taking a few more classes and considering his options in the world.

and
Martin Johnson
graduated from LSU in December. He plans to continue studying politics and writing. He also plans to go to graduate school, but not right now.

Get involved at the UNION

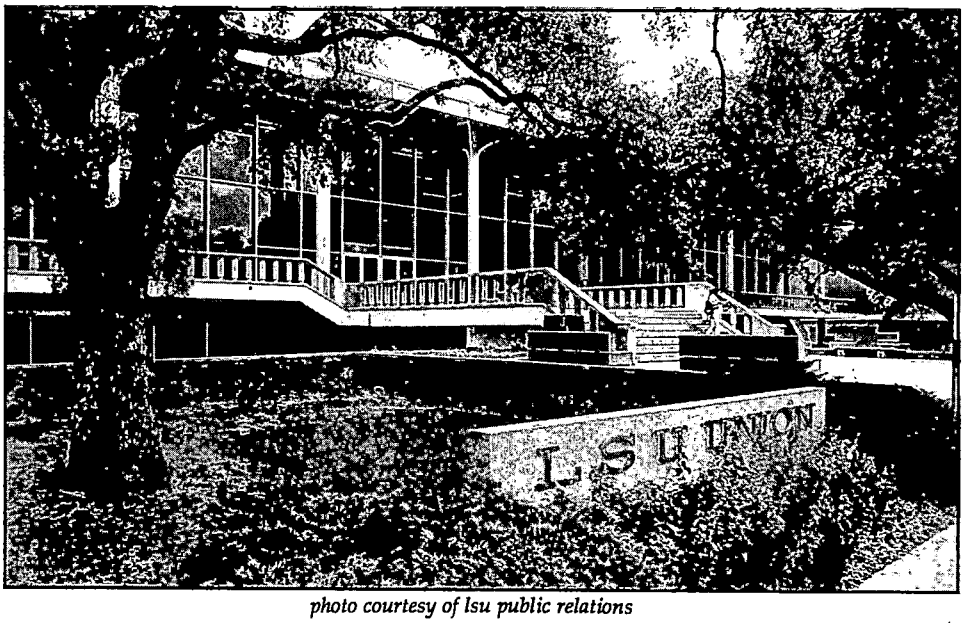


photo courtesy of lsu public relations

The Union Program Council Committees coordinate concerts, lectures, films, talent shows and other lively arts events. They also sponsor trips, produce major art exhibits and provide outlets for talent in fashion modeling and for skills in sports.

The committee chairs, along with members selected by the LSU Governing Board, form the Program Council, which is funded by student fees.

Any student is eligible for membership on any committee.

Members of the **Art Advisory Board** learn about the management of galleries and museums, the installation of an art show and fundraising techniques.

The **Black Culture Committee** plans programs which explore the issues blacks face today as well as the rich heritage of blacks in America.

The **Fashion Committee** puts on several seasonal and holiday fashion shows, as well as programs like *Bride's World.*

Members of the **Films Committee** select the films that show at the Union Colonnade Theater, usually picking recent box offices hits, classic movies and documentaries.

The **Ideas and Issues Committee** hosts the Perspectives Speakers Series, Coffee 2051 lectures, the Gathering of Poets and other programs each year.

Students involved with the **International Committee** explore cultures from around the world, broadening their horizons and working together.

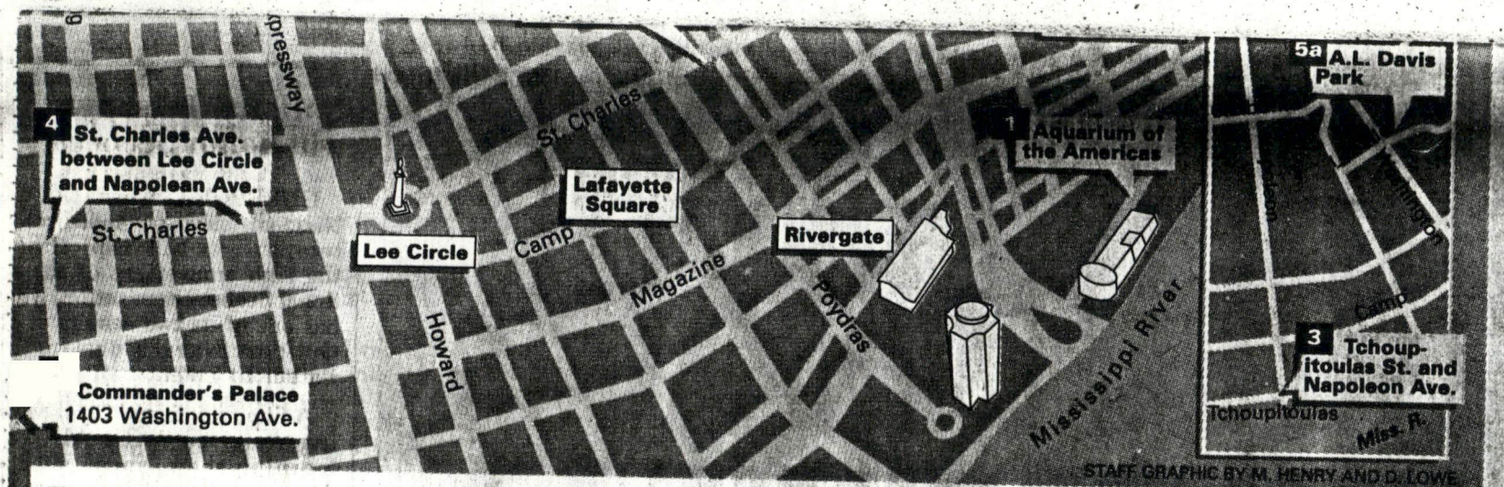
The **Lively Arts Committee** was responsible for bringing the Phantom of the Opera, the Hubbard Street Dance Company and the Royal Lichtenstein Circus to LSU. Members advertise and help produce these events.

Pop Entertainment brings mimes, hypnotists, comedians, steel bands, as well as blues and jazz artists to campus.

The **Recreation Committee** organizes horseback riding, canoeing, hiking, whitewater rafting and skiing adventures. Members study first aid, outdoor living techniques and leadership skills.

Please stop by Room 304 in the Union or call 388-5118 for more details about any or all of the fun and exciting groups at LSU.

GUMBO
magazine



STAFF GRAPHIC BY M. HENRY AND D. LOWE

There is a dizzying array of things to see and do on Mardi Gras in New Orleans, and therein lies the dilemma. Here are some suggestions gleaned from seasoned Carnival stalwarts.

1 Around 7 a.m., go to the Aquarium of the Americas at the foot of Canal Street and watch the king and queen of Zulu disembark from the Cotton Blossom in full regalia for their limousine ride Uptown to the parade's starting point at Jackson and Claiborne avenues.

At 7:30 a.m. or so, Pete Fountain's Half-Fast Walking Club will stumble out of Commander's Palace, 1403 Washington Ave., for its annual Mardi Gras trek to the French Quarter. The 180-member club, including two dozen jazz musicians dressed in chartreuse satin, has marched since 1961. They will march to St. Charles Avenue, tossing doubloons and cups along the way.

3 Any time after 8 a.m., roam along Tchoupitoulas Street near Napoleon Avenue and watch children and their parents, dressed as anything from bunny rabbits to red devils, as they wait to board truck floats that follow the Rex parade.

4 From 8 a.m. on, the St. Charles Avenue neutral ground between Lee Circle and Napoleon Avenue is the best spot to watch an endless stream of maskers strolling in both directions.

5a & **5b** At noon and into the late afternoon, tribes of Mardi Gras Indians will display some of their dazzling costumes and music. The best spots to find the Indians are around A.L. Davis Park at the corner of Washington Avenue and LaSalle Street and along North Claiborne Avenue beneath Interstate 10 between Canal Street and St. Bernard Avenue.

6 Around noon, Rex toasts his queen at the Inter-Continental Hotel, 444 St. Charles Ave.

7 By 2 p.m., make it to 614 Canal St. for the Mardi Gras Mask-A-Thon, a magnet for some of the day's most creative costumes. The contest takes place in front of the Meridien Hotel. Awards are given at 3 p.m.

8 The most famous Mardi Gras costume contest begins at noon at the corner of St. Ann and Burgundy streets. Here, lavishly dressed and coifed men are queens for a day, as the strip club barkers say. Awards are bestowed several hours later. Beware: crowds are dense and intense.

9 Any time after 1 p.m., the lawn at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 400 Royal St., makes a splendid lounging spot. There are portable toilets, plenty of pungent magnolia trees and the confluence of Quarter denizens and their more wholesome Uptown brethren.

AIDS drug program wins 1-year reprieve from government

By JOHN POPE
Staff writer

New Orleans' AIDS Clinical Trials Unit, the drug-testing center that had been scheduled to lose its money and close, has won a reprieve from the federal government through the end of the year.

The New Orleans center, part of a national system that provides early access to promising AIDS drugs, was one of eight that the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases had planned to close, even though it was opening seven others.

The money was scheduled to stop Saturday.

But after intense lobbying from researchers, members of Congress and people infected with the AIDS virus, the institute "is committed to finding the resources and redirecting funds from existing programs in order to extend funding through Dec. 31, 1992," NIAID director Anthony S. Fauci said in a letter to Rep. William Jefferson, D-La., who will make the official announcement today at a news conference in New Orleans.

"I think it's the correct decision," Jefferson said. "On all the objective standards on which productivity can be judged, they deserve to be continued. . . . To phase them out to give others a chance to participate is a policy that doesn't make much sense."

> *"The real work that needs to be done to keep us alive is to have the Congress understand what the necessities are for carrying the work."*
>
> **DR. NEWTON E. HYSLOP, AIDS unit director**

Although the reprieve is designed to let centers enroll people for new drug tests, no one knows how much money each center will get, said Dr. Newton E. Hyslop, the New Orleans unit's director.

Because this testing system is financed on a year-to-year basis and because Congress has not approved the budget for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, there is no way to tell what may happen Jan. 1, NIAID spokeswoman Pat

See AIDS, next page

Honduran sends pencils, aid home

CONTINUED . . .

Juveniles

From B-1

violent offenses — from others who may be accused of nothing more than skipping school.

"The feeling was that these children (in the parish detention home) were being contaminated by those serious offenders," said Jefferson Juvenile Judge Nancy Amato Konrad, who chaired the Children's Code Project. "These are kids accused of serious crimes. They are no longer considered juveniles under the law to us."

Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff Charles Foti said they never were.

Foti said he has always transferred teen-agers charged as adults to Orleans Parish Prison. In his prison, Foti houses 23 such juveniles and 21 who have been convicted.

Officials in Caddo and East Baton Rouge parishes have been doing the same thing.

"This is nothing new," Foti said. "These are not juveniles any more under the law."

Although the Children's Code was adopted overwhelmingly by the Legislature, at least one member of the committee that drew up the code objected to housing juveniles, regardless of the charges against them, with adults.

"I don't want to minimize what the juvenile has done or might have done," Scheckman said. "They should be separated because of their age. If they are found guilty, they will be sent to an adult facility anyway. If they get off, and if they were brutalized while they were inside, we will have to deal with that as a society."

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> **STEVE SCHECKMAN, New Orleans lawyer**

A few law enforcement officials suggested that some juveniles charged with violent offenses pose more of a threat to an adult jail population — which also houses "low-level" offenders such as bad-check writers and people who fail to pay child support — than the adults do.

"These kids have nothing to be afraid of," said one jail official, who didn't want to be identified. "They are the ones you should be afraid of."

With the exception of Jefferson Parish, officials in most other parishes appear to have taken a middle course when it comes to housing juveniles in adult facilities.

Foti has a special section designated for juveniles indicted in serious offenses, although he said from time to time some end up in the general population. East Baton Rouge and Caddo parish juveniles are segregated from the general adult population, even though the law doesn't require it.

"It's just an added precaution," said Sgt. Pauline Burkett of the Baton Rouge City Police Department. "Suppose a kid is found not guilty. From his perspective, even though he's an adult under the law, it's best if he was never locked up with the adults."

AIDS

From B-1

Randall said.

Hyslop said he is relieved by NIAID's decision but aware that it amounts only to a 10-month reprieve.

"The real work that needs to be done to keep us alive is to have the Congress understand what the necessities are for carrying the work," he said. "The only answers to therapeutic aspects (of the epidemic) will be at the AIDS Clinical Trial Units."

The 5-year-old New Orleans center, which the medical schools of Louisiana State and Tulane universities operate, is testing new therapies on 135 people, Hyslop said.

Work at the nationwide system of testing centers has led to such advances as the approval of ddI, an anti-viral drug, and endorsement of the early use of AZT to ward off the incurable illness.

About 2,000 cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome have been reported in the New Orleans area, and health experts believe about 10 times as many people are infected with the AIDS virus.

Honduras

From B-1

"Already, 70 percent of the population is poor."

To reach the children who have left school, the government is offering a $5 per month scholarship

New Orleans is the only city outside Honduras where the project has been started, she said.

The goal is to gather 500,000 school bags. Each will be stuffed with one T-shirt, one pair of jeans, one pair of sneakers, one eraser, one box of crayons, two notebooks and two pencils.

METRO NEWS

4 N.O. men sh

By KEVIN BELL
Staff writer

Three New Orleans men were shot to death in separate incidents Sunday and a man was killed by police officers in the Desire public housing complex after he allegedly pulled a gun on them.

Kendrick Duncan, 20, 7911 Olive St., was killed and Yosvani Gonzales, 20, also of New Orleans, was wounded Sunday night in Gentilly, police said.

Duncan and Gonzales were standing near their car in the 4800 block of St. Anthony Avenue shortly before 8 p.m. A car occupied by several people pulled up, and shots were fired from the car, police said.

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Law puts some juveniles with older inmates

15- and 16-year-olds tried as adults affected by code

By BILL WALSH
West Bank bureau

Until recently, Kernell Singleton, 16, booked last year in the shooting death of Johnny Nelson Jr. of Marrero, was incarcerated in the relative comfort of juvenile detention in Jefferson Parish.

Amid the private cells, carpeted floors and sun-lit hallways of the L. Robert Rivarde Juvenile Detention Home in Harvey, Singleton mingled with teen-age bicycle thieves, truants and runaways.

But now this juvenile, charged as an adult, is locked up like one. He has been shipped to the maximum security correctional center in Gretna.

Since January, nine other Jefferson juveniles have gone the same route.

The practice is new in Jefferson, but in other parishes, such as Orleans and Baton Rouge, officials have for years been purging their detention homes of juveniles charged as adults. But even in those parishes, juveniles were segregated from adults when they got to the parish jails.

In still other parishes, 16-year-old suspects charged as adults were sent to jail while 15-year-olds, also charged as adults, were permitted to remain in detention.

"Everyone was doing something different with these juveniles," New Orleans lawyer Steve Scheckman said. "We needed a clear standard for housing these kids. Now there is one."

The Children's Code, an enormous compilation and clarification of state laws pertaining to juveniles, mandated that as of Jan. 1, juveniles charged as adults must be housed in adult facilities. It also stated that those teenagers can be mixed in the general population and not segregated.

The code applies to juveniles who are 15 and 16 when they are tried as adults. It encompasses crimes of first- and second-degree murder, aggravated rape, aggravated kidnapping, armed robbery and aggravated burglary.

Of the 10 juveniles in the Jefferson Parish Correctional Center, five are being held on murder charges and five for armed robbery.

They include Talisha Statum, 16, accused of being an accessory to the 1990 murder of a Gretna man who was shot repeatedly while in his living room. According to court records, Statum was paid $300 by one of the other suspects for her part in the crime.

By clarifying the laws about housing juvenile offenders, authorities hoped to isolate youngsters such as Singleton and Statum — charged with serious,

See JUVENILES, next page

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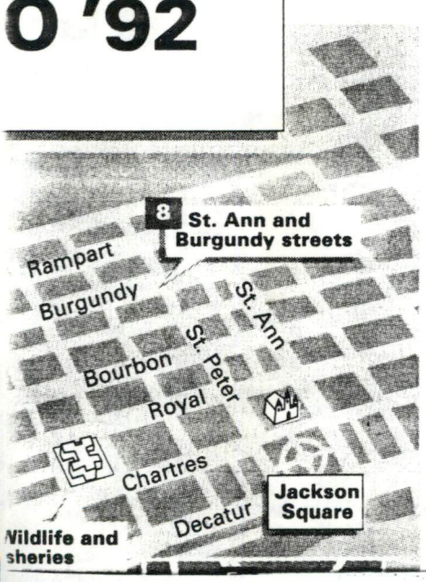

STATE NEWS

Red snapper review

DEATHS

Ramon Miles Allen

CONTINUED . . .

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The 5-year-old New Orleans

METRO NEWS

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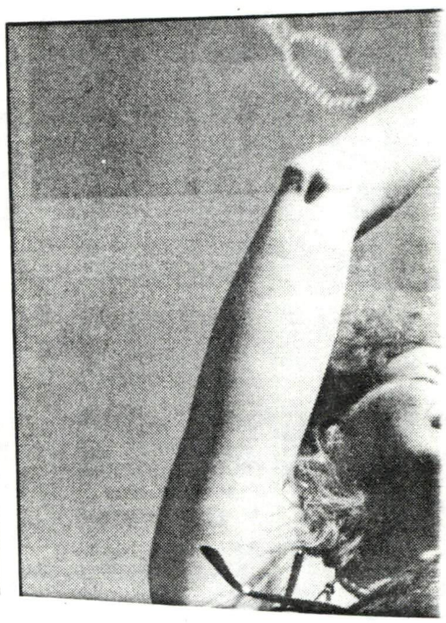

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Leap Year may come only every four years, but Mardi Gras is an annual happening that Taylor and Bernard say they won't cut short for any reason. Even a honeymoon.

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on the basis of creativity, originality, beauty, color and design, and each received a ribbon. Everyone who submitted a project received a certificate.

"I think it's really nice," said Denise Jones, the mother of two Phillips students, Jamal and Jwanika. "This gives the kids a chance to see what they can do once they put their minds to it."

Dye bomb impedes bank robbe

By ROBERT RHODEN
East Jefferson bureau

A man wearing a black ski mask robbed a Metairie bank Friday morning but dropped part of his loot in the parking lot when a package of red dye in the stack of money exploded, authorities said.

The robber entered the Secor Bank at 5055 Veterans Memorial Blvd. at 9:20 a.m., pointed a blue-steel revolver with a four-inch barrel at a teller and demanded $20, $50 and $100 bills, Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office spokesman Capt. John Fortunato said. The teller gave him a stack of money with a hidden dye bomb and the robber stuffed it into the windbreaker jacket he was wearing, he said.

The man left the bank and was running across the parking lot when the dye bomb exploded. Money flew out of the man's jacket and scattered in the parking lot and onto Veterans Boulevard, Fortunato said. The robber was not wearing a shirt beneath his jacket and the dye probably stained his chest and may have burned him, he said.

Dye bombs are often
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The suspect apparently
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Hall and Wilbert and identified them as the burglars, Fortunato said.

The two confessed to the Belmont Street burglary and the other crimes after their arrest and a follow-up investigation by Prescott, Buckley and Sgt. Bruce Sanders of the detective bureau, Fortunato said.

The suspects smashed the side windows of cars, broke the steering columns to expose the ignition systems and then started the motors, Fortunato said. They took some of the cars to isolated areas, where they removed tires and other parts which they later sold, he said.

Other cars were sold intact, Fortunato said.

Cut endangers state schools, education board tells Edwards

By PETER NICHOLAS
and JACK WARDLAW
Capital bureau

BATON ROUGE — The state's top school board said Friday that imposing the $16 million in cuts the Edwards administration requested to help balance the state budget would force the closing of vo-tech schools and the Louisiana School for the Deaf.

But Gov. Edwards said that wouldn't happen.

The state Board of Elementary and Secondary Education held an emergency session Friday to discuss the administration's request, but took no action. An obviously irked Raymond Laborde, Edwards' commissioner of administration, said after the meeting that the administration may have to settle for a fraction of what it asked.

Meanwhile, Edwards said no decisions have been made on where to make the $63 million in cuts needed for the state to end the fiscal year June 30 with a balanced budget.

"People should not panic," Edwards said. "We aren't going to close the vo-tech schools. We certainly aren't going to close the deaf school."

Because of lower-than-expected oil prices and lagging sales tax collections, revenues the Legislature expected when it approved the budget for the 1991-92 fiscal year last summer fell short, and the Edwards administration must slash spending by $63 million during the next four months to meet the constitutional mandate for a balanced budget.

"It's not my budget," Edwards was quick to point out when reporters questioned him Friday. "It's the budget produced by Buddy Roemer and passed by the Legislature."

At Friday's meeting, Laborde urged BESE to cut $5.2 million from the Department of Education's administrative costs, $6.5 million from vocational education programs, $2.3 million from nonpublic school programs, and $1.8 million from three schools for handicapped students.

Acting state Superintendent of Education Raymond Arveson said there is only $3 million in the Education Department's budget that could be cut without jeopardizing students.

For example, the cut in vocational education would end the school year 50 days early for the approximately 17,700 full- and part-time vocational students across the state, said C.R. Bell, acting assistant superintendent for vocational education. The

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chairwoman of the St. Bernard Citizens for Environmental Quality, who attended the meeting.

Nevle said the group wants to check out the principal players' environmental backgrounds, but they haven't been able to because Gilbert doesn't have commitments.

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School Board votes in new vice pres

Some board members com-

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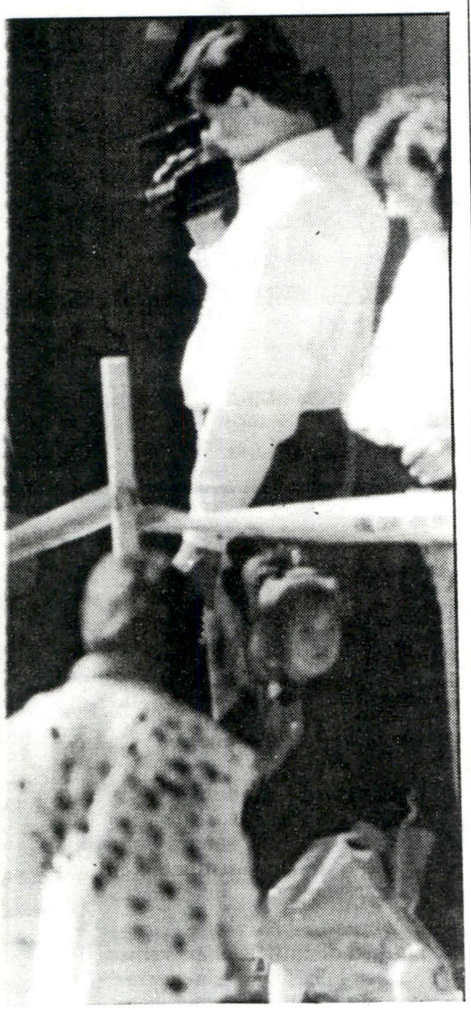

Board members paid too well, critics charge

By JOE DARBY
West Bank bureau

The Jefferson Parish Planning Advisory Board meets more than 70 times a year but considers an average of only two cases per meeting, records show.

With the board's members receiving $75 for each meeting they attend, that results in about a $30,000-per-year outlay by the parish, prompting critics to question whether the frequent sessions better serve the public or the members' pocketbooks.

Parish President Mike Yenni has asked the Parish Council to abolish the per diem payments, but the council, which appoints planning board members, has refused.

Members of planning commissions in New Orleans and Kenner have more responsibilities and handle far more cases, but their members are not paid.

Jefferson's Planning Advisory Board meets six times a month. It holds separate public hearings on both sides of the river to hear requests for subdivision and zoning changes, plus two general meetings.

Joe Tosh, who was chairman of the Planning Advisory Board from late 1989 until last week, said that while the caseload may be relatively light, some cases may take hours to hear.

Yenni asked the council to abolish per diem payments for the Planning Advisory Board, the Zoning Appeals Board, the Personnel Board and the Board of Standards and Appeals. But council members showed no interest in ending the payments, saying that community leaders who sit on the boards deserve compensation.

Staff members of the New Orleans City Planning Commission said that body meets every other week and usually has about 20 items on its agenda. Donald "Doc" Terranova, principal planner for Kenner, said the Kenner Planning Commission meets once a month and averages six to eight items.

In addition to hearing requests for resubdivisions and zoning changes, those commissions deal with planning for major projects and capital budget items.

The Jefferson board, on the other hand, is involved in planning on a parcel-by-parcel basis, as each case comes before it, and not with budgeting or major projects, planning director Phil Biondillo said.

The board's budget, which is separate from that of the Planning Department, has grown 316 percent in the past 10 years, from $33,600 to $139,936.

Statistics from the Planning Department show that the Planning Advisory Board averaged only 1.73 cases per meeting during the past four years. The Zoning Appeals Board averaged nine cases per public hearing last year.

Tosh questioned the accuracy of those figures.

The amount paid to Planning Advisory Board members in per diem compensation has dropped slightly in the past three years, from $34,875 in 1989 to $29,850 in 1991.

16-year-old held in friend's death

A suspect was booked Thursday in a shooting death a week ago following an argument between teen-age friends, New Orleans police said.

Virgil Lewis, 1116 Piety St., murder. The suspect, whose name was withheld because he is a juvenile, was already being held in the Youth Study Center when he was rebooked in Lewis' death. He was arrested on an unrelated

Thieves

From B-1

Investigators have verified 36 of the auto thefts and the case is still under investigation, Fortunato said. More arrests may be made, he said.

The men were arrested after an investigation of a Feb. 21 residential burglary at 2513 Belmont St. in Metairie by Deputy Brady Buckley and Sgt. Michael Prescott. The officers responded to a report of a burglary in progress at that address and chased two suspects before losing them, Fortunato said.

The officers continued their investigation the following day and found a witness who knows Hall and Wilbert and identified them as the burglars, Fortunato said.

The two confessed to the Belmont Street burglary and the other crimes after their arrest and a follow-up investigation by Prescott, Buckley and Sgt. Bruce Sanders of the detective bureau, Fortunato said.

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Smelter plans are unclear

By KAREN TURNI
St. Bernard/Plaquemines bureau

Officials from a Virginia company proposing to bring a smelting operation to Chalmette weren't specific Friday about how they would get the $500 million needed for the venture.

Britt R. Gilbert, president of Virginia Iron Corp., met with St. Bernard residents and elected officials at the Parish Government Complex to allay concerns before the company applies for permits this summer.

Audience members questioned Gilbert after his presentation about the venture he's proposing at the old Kaiser Aluminum site. The most vocal concerns were about byproducts and emissions from the plant, which would produce methanol for reformulated gasoline and produce iron as a byproduct for the steel industry.

Gilbert said that because the process uses the methanol and carbon dioxide burned off, the only emissions from the plant would occur during an electrical shortage or outage. At that point, a flare would burn for about 10 minutes and emit, among other substances, small amounts of hydrogen sulfide, a hazardous material.

"There's not enough information to make an educational comment," said Pam Nevle, chairwoman of the St. Bernard Citizens for Environmental Quality, who attended the meeting.

Nevle said the group wants to check out the principal players' environmental backgrounds, but they haven't been able to because Gilbert doesn't have commitments.

"It's just an idea that this one gentleman has put up. So far, he has no principal people signed on the dotted line — no one you can check on to see how they run their business."

Gilbert said this project is based on new, environmentally safe technology developed in Germany about 10 years ago.

It is being used only in one plant — in Pretoria, South Africa. He wants to locate in Chalmette because he could sell the methanol to Gulf Coast oil refineries and export the iron to Europe from the Port of New Orleans.

The plant would provide about 800 to 1,000 skilled labor jobs. Gilbert, who taught high school math and worked in the heavy construction industry before buying a hydroelectric plant in the late 1970s, said he is just the developer. His idea is to bring together companies to run the plant.

Instead of traditional steel making with coke ovens and blast furnaces, Gilbert's plant would convert the raw materials to iron while trapping the methanol byproduct.

The plant, the main portion of which will be two 240-foot towers, would generate $300 million a year from selling its iron and $130 million by selling its methanol.

Cut endan education

By PETER NICHOLAS and JACK WARDLAW
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School Bo

By RONETTE KING
St. Tammany bureau

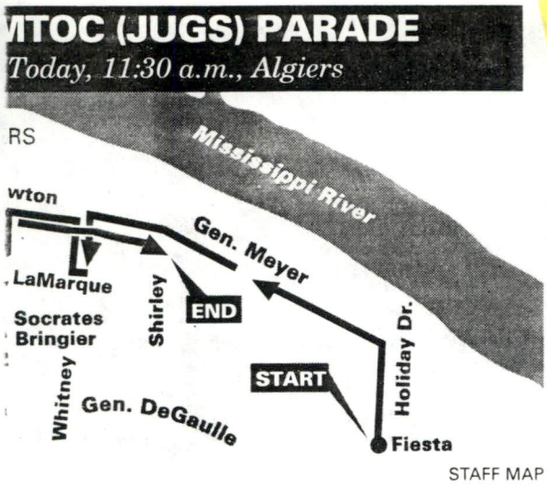
In a surprise move afte observers left the meeting, the S Tammany Parish School Boar Thursday ousted Robert Lehma from the vice president's seat.

Board President A.R. "Smitty Smith held onto his positio when 11 board members voted keep him in the seat he has he since October.

The special board meeting h been called to approve a la purchase for the new Hon Island Elementary School and discuss strategy for collecti bargaining. The board approv the land purchase and went in executive session to discuss uni negotiations for about two hou

At that point a handful teachers, parents and St. Ta many Federation of Teach representatives left after bo members said no other busin would be discussed in open s sion. When the board returne open session, board mem Virgle Ward asked to open agenda to hold an election of cers.

Over the protests of bo members Betty Verzwyvelt, I Beisenherz, Patti Young Lehman, the board voted to ceed with the election.



STAFF MAP

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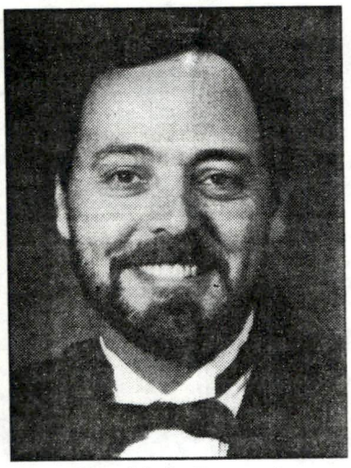
Naikia Michelle Lewis
Queen of NOMTOC



David A. Dussel
King of Isis

Hispanic festival expected to draw its biggest crowd

Downtown carnival set for July

By **JOAN TREADWAY**
Staff writer

The fourth downtown festival designed to showcase New Orleans' Hispanic heritage through food and entertainment is scheduled July 9-12, organizers have announced.

Carnaval Latino will be held at the Spanish Plaza on the Mississippi River and is expected to attract 300,000 people. The expected figure is double last year's crowd, said Lilliam Zayas-Pope, a liaison for Mayor Sidney Barthelemy to his International Council and to the New Orleans Hispanic Heritage Foundation, which puts on the festival.

The event will attract Hispanics and others, said Zayas-Pope, who is of Cuban heritage. "Last year, I asked, 'How many gringos are here?' and there were a lot of hands raised," she said.

But the heavy attendance by people of Latin American origins gives credence to estimates that there are about 100,000 Hispanics in the metropolitan area. The figure comes from local Latin leaders and is far higher than U.S. census counts of local Hispanics, she said.

The festival is being marketed in other Southern states, said Jennifer B. Rivas, a public information specialist for the mayor's office. Those attending will stay in hotels and help boost the local economy, she said.

Many will come from Latin America to participate, Zayas-Pope said, often traveling in family groups of six or seven people, including cousins.

Exact plans are being worked out, she said, but there will be about 25 booths with food from ethnic restaurants, and another 15 stalls for arts and crafts exhibits.

There also will be a golf tournament, a bicycle race, several parties and a parade through the French Quarter, Zayas-Pope said.

The Mayor's International Council came up with the concept of the festival and produced the first one, she said. It was decided later that a non-profit corporation — the Hispanic Heritage Foundation — should be created, so that donations toward the event could be gathered more easily, she said.

The festival makes enough money to bring in top Hispanic bands and entertainers, she said. Proceeds from the events that carry a fee go toward paying the bills.

Additionally, some of the money is used for special foundation projects, she said. Last year's festival financed scholarships for two Nicaraguan boys.

It is hoped that the Carnaval will eventually be self-supporting, she said.

Parent demands

The Times-Picayune

Computers *C-2*
Religion *C-7*
Weather *C-8*

MONEY

THE BOTTOM LINE

From staff and wire reports

B&W division sold

New Orleans-based McDermott International has concluded the sale of its Babcock & Wilcox welded tubular products division to J.H. Roberts Industries Inc. of Des Plaines, Ill.

Mortgage rates up

WASHINGTON — Thirty-year, fixed-rate mortgages moved up .01 percent this week to 8.83 percent, their highest level since last October, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. said. Rates bottomed at 8.23 percent in the week ending Jan. 10.

L'Express Airlines grounded for good

By KIM CHATELAIN
East Jefferson bureau

Following a procession of failed regional airlines, New Orleans-based L'Express Airlines abandoned its effort to pull out of a financial dive Friday and shut down its operation.

The airline has been grounded since Feb. 15 when its seven planes were repossessed by the company that makes them.

L'Express provided service to Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Monroe, Alexandria, Lafayette, Lake Charles, Houston, Birmingham, Ala., and Mobile, Ala.

But local travel agents said the shutdown will have a minimal impact on business travelers. The new USAir Express airline is providing non-stop service to Shreveport, but travelers may have to go through Dallas to get to some other destinations that were served by L'Express, agents said.

L'Express officials had expressed hope that they could reach an agreement with Beech Aircraft Corp. of Wichita, Kan., for the return of its fleet of 15-passenger turbo-prop planes. Such an agreement would have allowed the airline to resume service. But negotiations came to an end Thursday without an accord, Beech officials said.

L'Express issued a one-sentence press release Friday morning saying it had ceased operations. Efforts to reach L'Express officials for further comment were unsuccessful.

Mike Potts, manager of public relations for Beech, said six of the seven Beech airplanes that were used by L'Express have been flown back to Wichita. The other plane is still in New Orleans awaiting repairs, he said.

"We regret that L'Express was not able to come up with the money to keep going," Potts said.

L'Express owes Beech $218,000 in back payments for December, January and February, Beech officials said.

The 3-year-old airline filed for Chapter 11 protection from its creditors in January 1991, citing a seasonal year-end slump and rising fuel costs.

Bankruptcy papers filed in 1991 showed L'Express had $23.3 million in assets and $27.7 million in debts. About $23 million of that debt was secured from Beech, which sold L'Express its planes.

L'Express follows a line of New Orleans commuter airlines that have fallen victim to the turbulent industry. Its predecessors are Pride Air, Royale Airlines and Air New Orleans.

Edwards touts

By ELIZABETH MULLENER
Staff writer

The Dracula teeth are down one aisle. The rhinestone tiaras are up another. And in between there are shelves and shelves of rubber snakes, angel wings, parrot noses, fishnet tights, witch's hats and fake bosoms. Not to mention glitter and sequins and feathers and beads.

The place is the Mardi Gras Center on Chartres Street in the French Quarter, and as a lazy midweek afternoon wears on, the tourists amble in to gawk at the merchandise and to get a closer look at the celebration that has made New Orleans famous.

But what does it all mean?

"Mardi Gras?" said Darwin Plung of Hastings, Minn. "It's a French term. It means 'party time.' "

Ruth Seman of Chicago has another idea.

"Mardi. Hmmmmm. Gras. Mardi Gras," she pondered. And then the lightbulb went on.

" 'Be happy!' " she said triumphantly. "It means 'be happy.' "

Well, all right, now that's straight. And just exactly when is Mardi Gras?

"It starts March 3rd and it lasts two weeks," said Chuck Borders of Colorado Springs, Colo. "It's a celebration of Lent, and Lent is the day before Passover or something."

Or something. Let's go back to Seman.

"It occurs once a year on Ash Wednesday," she said. "That's all I know."

What about Pete Bragg of Cleveland? Maybe he

See CARNIVAL, next page

Shangri-La, Chalmette	7 p.m.
Thursday	
Minerva, Eastern N.O.	6:30 p.m.
Aquila, Metairie	7 p.m.
Thor, Metairie	Follows Aquila
Friday	
Diana, Metairie	6 p.m.
Hermes, Uptown	6:30 p.m.
Nefertari, Algiers	6:30 p.m.
Amor, Chalmette	6:45 p.m.
Orpheus, Mandeville	7 p.m.

Today's parade maps, B-4

By PETER NICHOLAS
Capital bureau

BATON ROUGE — The president of the state's chief education board leveled a blistering attack on a proposed teacher evaluation plan Tuesday, saying the state would be better off junking the program and using the money to raise teacher pay.

John Bertrand, head of the state Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, said the proposal drafted by a team of state educators discards former Gov. Roemer's evaluation plan and erects a new one.

The new evaluation program wouldn't be fully instituted until the 1994-95 school year, about seven years after Roemer's Children First Act promised a comprehensive teacher evaluation system, Bertrand said. It also would cost nearly $29 million through 1995, most of that in salaries for the evaluators.

"We're not building on what we had before; we're building a new vehicle," Bertrand said after

See TEACHERS, next page

Man who revived N.O. airport to quit

By KIM CHATELAIN
East Jefferson bureau

New Orleans Aviation Director David Blackshear is headed to a smaller airport offering a much bigger paycheck.

Blackshear, who has been credited with injecting life into the laggard New Orleans International Airport and hauling in millions in federal grants, will resign in April to run the Richmond International Airport.

Sources in Richmond, Va., said Blackshear, who makes $68,000 a year in New Orleans, will pull in just over $100,000 to run an airport with less than one-third the business of the one he has run for the past three years. In 1991, Richmond's airport reported 888,061 aircraft boardings compared to about 3.3 million for New Orleans' airport.

New Orleans Aviation Board Chairman Joe Knecht said either Edward Levell Jr. or Kevin Dolliole, both deputy aviation directors under Blackshear, probably will be appointed interim director within the next month.

Knecht said Blackshear was being courted by several airports around the country that were looking for directors. Blackshear had expressed some dissatisfaction with his salary, Knecht said.

A 2-year-old Aviation Board study showed that directors of airports comparable to New Orleans' made about $100,000 a year.

Blackshear could not be reached for comment Tuesday.

The Capital Region Airport Commission, which operates Richmond Airport, agreed to hire Blackshear as its executive director Tuesday. A commission search committee screened 215 applicants before deciding on Blackshear.

"He very clearly stood head and shoulders above the other 214," said airport Commissioner Melvin Shaffer, a member of the 14-member search committee. "We feel sorry for New Orleans."

> *"He took what had become a stagnant operation and injected it with hard work and vitality."*
>
> **JOHN NAMMACK, airport consultant**

Although a history of political patronage and a lack of direction created a tarnished legacy for the airport, local officials agreed New Orleans International made great strides toward respectability under Blackshear, known for his no-nonsense style, disarmingly blunt remarks and 16-hour work days.

Blackshear helped create a master plan for the airport and brought huge grants that will help move the airport into the

See AIRPORT, next page

Board hears 5th remap plan

By JAMES HODGE
Staff writer

With an issue as hot as reapportionment on the table, the discussion at the Orleans Parish School Board meeting Tuesday night was proceeding coolly.

There was hardly a question, let alone a debate, on any of the four redistricting plans presented by a special citizens reapportionment committee.

Acting board President Paul Sens started to put the issue to bed early, saying the board would study the plans and vote March 9 on which one to send to the Justice Department.

Then Gary Clark asked to speak.

Identifying himself as a political science professor at Dillard University, Clark said he had come up with a plan of his own, one that would better serve the school system.

The plan had one feature bound to polarize the board. It redrew the predominantly white 4th District in Algiers in a way that would give it a black majority, jeopardizing the seat now held by Avra O'Dwyer, who is white. The effect was achieved by adding a substantial portion of Central City to the Algiers district.

Under the Clark plan, four of

See BOARD, next page

Refinancing lets city crews prune trees

By DAWN RUTH
Staff writer

Sometimes patience is rewarded.

Take for example Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Wild's yearlong wait to get the city to trim the lovely old oak tree in front of their Gentilly home.

Last March, the Wilds wrote a letter to the Parkway and Park Commission asking that the low branches hanging from the tree at their curb be trimmed away from their rooftop, where the scraping constantly reminded them that it could break in a high wind and ruin their roof.

The commission agreed that it needed a trim, but said the work order would go to the bottom of a waiting list of about 3,000.

"We waited and in due course these fellows showed up this morning," Wild said Tuesday.

What the Wilds didn't know is they could have waited much longer. In the past six months, with the help of the $1.8 million the commission received from the city's bond-refinancing program, the waiting list has been cut in half.

See TREES, next page

Parkway and Park Commission worker Wayne Cloud trims a large oak tree along Charlton Street Tuesday.

STAFF PHOTO BY G.E. ARNOLD

Trees

From B-1

As many as nine contractors and city tree-trimming crews are working daily — sometimes on weekends — removing dead trees and cutting branches away from rooftops, traffic signs and street lights.

By this summer, urban forester Bob Richards hopes to respond to complaints within 60 days. Getting totally caught up is out of the question, Richards said. The commission receives as many as 50 complaints a week.

The backlog resulted from several years of budget cuts. For months at a time, Richards didn't have the money to hire private contractors to help with the work.

"But the trees didn't know that," he said. "They kept growing."

So did the waiting list. And as it grew, people got angry — in and out of City Hall.

But when voters agreed last summer to refinance half the city's debt to reduce annual debt payments and free up city revenue for city improvements, the Parkway and Park Commission got the $1.8 million budget increase. This year, $400,000 went to tree work.

Airport

From B-1

next century, officials said.

"He took what had become a stagnant operation and injected it with hard work and vitality," airport consultant John Nammack said. "He was a wizard at getting federal funds."

State Rep. Quentin Dastugue, R-Jefferson, author of the state transportation trust fund, said supporters probably could not have sold the public on voting for the fund in October 1989 had Blackshear not been at the helm of the airport. The trust fund is putting $75 million into the airport during the next five years.

"When we started, the biggest negative about the fund was that money was going to the airport, which people at one time thought little about," Dastugue said. "I think the thing that helped push it though was Blackshear's integrity and his reputation. Blackshear has been the glue that's held the airport together."

Neil Wagoner, state transportation secretary under former Gov. Buddy Roemer, agreed.

"He brought a stabilizing influence to that airport," Wagoner said. "He was out front on the trust fund and that helped us get it done."

The trust fund created state matching money that allowed the airport, under Blackshear's direction, to land an $82 million grant from the Federal Aviation Administration. The grant — the largest ever awarded to the airport — will be used for a myriad of airfield improvements.

Shaffer said the Richmond airport search committee visited the New Orleans airport and thoroughly checked Blackshear's background. "We couldn't find even the slightest bit of negative on this guy," he said.

Blackshear, a Bastrop, La., native and a former Air Force pilot, became acting aviation director in 1988 and was given the permanent job a year later.

New Orleans City Councilman Lambert Boissiere Jr. said Blackshear's departure shouldn't stop the airport's momentum.

"I don't feel like his leaving will affect the direction of the airport," Boissiere said. "We've got some capable assistant directors who can step forward."

Knecht said he is not sure when a permanent replacement will be named, but he suggested that finding one may take time.

"It's absolutely Richmond's gain and our loss," Knecht said. "We got the diamond in the rough and they got the polished gem."

BLACKSHEAR HISTORY

1971 – Serves as personal pilot to gubernatorial candidate Edwin Edwards
1972 – Named state aeronautics administrator
1976 – Appointed Louisiana's assistant secretary of aviation
1984 – Becomes an administrator in the state Department of Transportation
1988 (May) – Joins New Orleans International Airport staff as deputy director
1988 (July) – Named acting aviation director after Director James Chubbuck is fired
1989 (August) – Named aviation director
1989-90 – Long-range plan for airport calling for new runways, air cargo facility and other improvements is developed
1991 (August) – Final stage of parking garage opens, boosting number of covered parking spaces to 3,000
1991 (October) – Airport lands $82.5 million federal grant, largest in airport's history
1992 – East-west runway extension for jumbo jets to serve Europe nears completion

STAFF GRAPHIC BY EMMETT MAYER III

Lottery

From B-1

to watch the lottery numbers being drawn. Bryan was out at a party that night, and missed the excitement.

putting his $200 piece of the big win in a savings account.

Mrs. Reeves, a former Florida lottery player, said she always knew she would win one day.

"I kept saying all it takes is one ticket," said Mrs. Reeves, a secretary for Sea-Land shipping

They'll split the initial check for $128,097.97 and the $92,250 annual checks that will come for the next 19 years. The sisters formed the King-Reeves Partnership to collect the annual payouts every Feb. 15 through the year 2011.

They both plan to keep playing

knows what Mardi Gras i about.

"It's a Southern tradition said. "We thought Mardi was just in New Orleans, bu found out since we came that it's everywhere. It's all Mississippi, too. Or was it bama? It's in many states. T must be thousands of parade

How many?

"Probably hundreds," sai wife, Carol.

"Or more," he said.

"Or more," she agreed.

"There's one big parade King Whoever-he-is," Bo said. "It lasts about a day. A day parade. On Fat Tue When everybody eats a That's why it's fat."

Got it. And how many p turn out for this occasion?

"I would say several hu people participate," Mary E of Chicago said.

"I'd say 5 million," Anna Gibbons said.

Now back to those pa Where do they take place?

"Bourbon Street," said Westerlund of Minneapo know Mardi Gras is a big p and it goes down Bourbon S It's maybe a mile long. I be mile."

And who rides on the floa

"The mayor," Barnes "And some local businessm ride in it if they'd let me."

So what about those that are plastered all over — purple, green and gold?

"The yellow means pow green means hope and the means justice," said Carol I

"Green is faith, purple alty and gold is wealth, Linda Ryan of Ottawa, Ont

Wait a minute. There se be some sort of mix-up Maybe Plung can set t straight.

"It's the colors of the I flag," he said. And that that.

Any ideas about the cost

"The costumes are fab Barnes said. "Big bouffant and different themes abou tations."

Plantations, right. Kind "Gone With the Wind," hu

Not according to Bo "The women wear long, gowns," he said. "Flashy princess gowns. It's a f thing. Kind of like a bu brides, but rowdier."

Rowdier? How much ro

"Well, I hope ther nudity," said Mary Bragit Cleveland. "That would s erything. I personally do stuff like that. I think they a lot of nerve doing son like that. That's not tradit least it shouldn't be."

Well, maybe Mardi Gr isn't for everyone.

"We're from Minnesota want to leave before Mar starts because we heard it little bit wild," Plung said way they talk, it's just nut crazy. Hugging, kissing, dr Just raising holy Cain, tha

No Spotlight

percent after American Airlines decided to impose the hike only on excursion fares. So, tickets aimed at leisure travelers will rise 2 percent beginning Friday, but most business travelers will not face the increase.

■

Cable system active

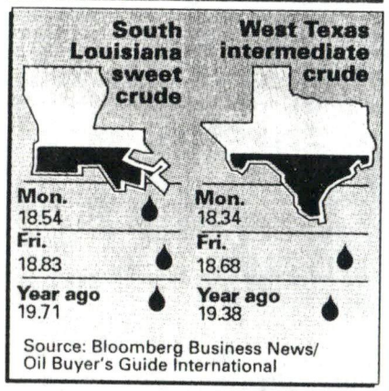
MANAHAWKIN, N.J. — A new $450 million transatlantic fiber optic cable capable of handling twice as many calls as older links was activated Monday, AT&T said.

■

GM to expand plant

ANDERSON, Ind. — Delco Remy Division of General Motors Corp. will invest $36.4 million and add 75 jobs to produce a new line of generators in a plant next to one on GM's list of closings.

Spot oil prices



Source: Bloomberg Business News/ Oil Buyer's Guide International

Market indicators

Dow Jones +7.60 Close: 3275.27	**Dollar vs. Yen** +0.82 One $= ¥129.68 (late NY)
Gold (Comex) -1.60 Close: 351.40	**30 yr. T-Bonds** +0.11 Close: 7.90%

sippi in 1977, arrives at Avondale for a major overhaul in 1988. STAFF PHOTO BY MATT ROSE

Locater gets N.O. education

By CHARLEY BLAINE
Business/financial editor

For the past several weeks, Robert Ady and his company have been getting an education on New Orleans.

It began Feb. 21 in Chicago at Ady's office at PHH Fantus Corp. headquarters. That's when a delegation of New Orleans and Louisiana businessmen and government officials made a three-hour presentation about the business opportunities here.

Fantus, one of the top players in the field of corporate site selection, is hired to find sites for companies seeking to add new facilities. Its clients have included Apple Computer, Toyota, Nissan, Mitsubishi and Moody's Investors Service.

Ady's education continued Monday in New Orleans. He began his day at an 8 a.m. meeting with directors of the Chamber of Commerce. That was followed by a meeting with local government officials.

Then, he went on a helicopter tour of the area.

Today, he'll party with the rest of the city.

The education won't be over then. In April, a delegation of business and government officials will make a second presentation on New Orleans at a Fantus office in Florham Park, N.J.

Ady's conclusion so far: Reports of New Orleans' death have been greatly exaggerated.

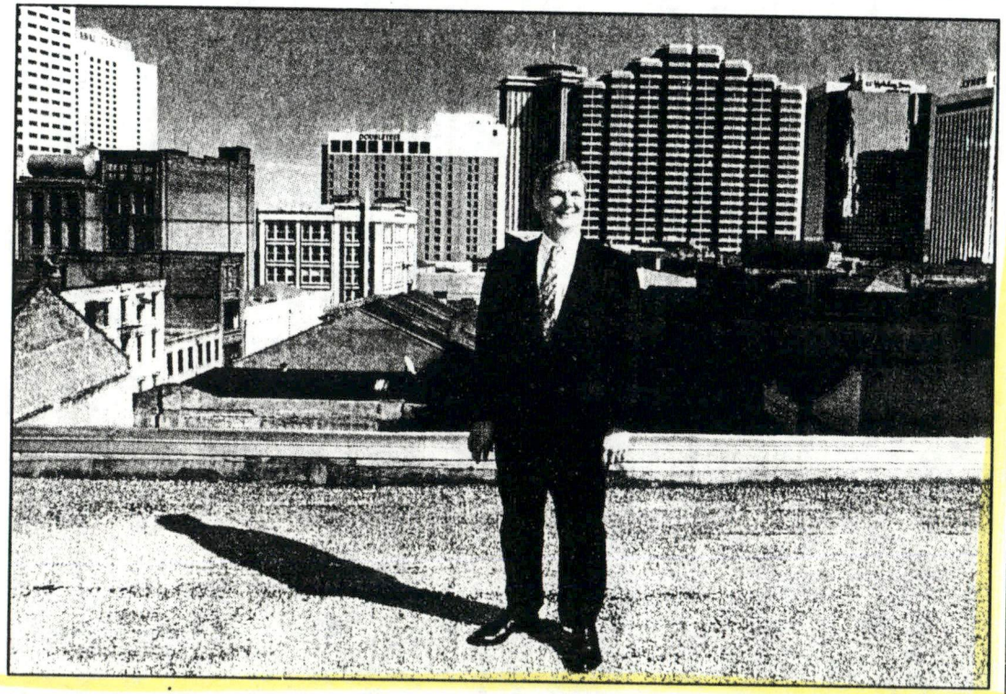
He found there has been a lot of job recovery since the 1986 oil bust. Problems with the business climate are getting tackled, and necessity has retooled much of the local economy so that it is less dependent on the oil and gas industry than before, he said.

New Orleans offers several attractions for business: cheap labor, cheap leasing rates on offices, low cost of living and low taxes, he said. Its crime problems are like those in any other big city,

See ADY, D-5

RIGHT: Robert Ady of PHH Fantus Corp. says recent reports of New Orleans' death have been greatly exaggerated.

STAFF PHOTO BY ELIOT KAMENITZ



indication that something was

MONEY$

Advice on yo personal fina

REITS can rights to in

By JOHN GIN

Question: I believe there are real estate market due to the cu However, I don't want to tie up period of time. Are there any investments that won't tie up my **Answer:** What you want are all real estate without all the negati animal. What we are talking a investment trust, or REIT (pr short.

The REIT was created to ad

TODAY'S TAX TIP
By Gary Klott

■ OUT-OF-TOWN PROP

Real estate investors who ow rental property — be it a cond high-rise in Manhattan — can made to look after their investr

But be prepared to prove the of the trip was to inspect or wo property, not to vacation there your property is in a resort area gate prospective income-produc however, are not deductible. Co repeatedly that an existing inte erty is needed for the costs to b

n real estate:
e lack of liq-
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nds, a REIT
e properties,
oth. Assum-
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siderable capital gains by speculating in REITs that ultimately emerged from financial trouble. Of course, at other times, they also have suffered losses.

More conservative REIT investors focus on financially healthy REITs that emphasize long-term stock appreciation generated by higher rents on properties. These gains come to investors as dividend increases stemming from higher rents on properties owned by the REIT, rising market values of those properties or greater overall enthusiasm among investors for REIT shares.

Still others are mainly interthe cake.

There are three forms of REITs:

▶ Mortgage REITs are basically lenders and put a minimum of 75 percent of their invested assets in mortgages secured by real estate. Earnings are derived from the interest charged on the money they lend.

▶ Equity REITs, as the name suggests, put at least 75 percent of their assets in property ownership — commercial, industrial or residential. If the value of the property goes up, the REIT shares usually do too. Over time, these have been the most stable REITs.

[illegible] the form of investing in a certain region or a certain type of property such as health-care facilities.

One local REIT is Sizeler Property Investors of Kenner. Its shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange. Sizeler primarily invests in hotels and shopping center. On Monday, Sizeler closed at $10¾, unchanged from Friday.

■

Question: I recently inherited some utility stocks from my father. These stocks represent my first "real investment" except for CDs and Money Market accounts. Do you think keeping these stocks is the right thing to do?

money-market investments and bank accounts. Utility stocks can provide provide attractive returns, as well as some growth potential. These stocks also can act as a defense and a stabilizer in an investment portfolio.

Utility stocks are defensive because they tend to maintain yields when interest rates fall, like last year. These stocks can act as an inflation hedge because they tend to rise in price as inflation rises. This feature may make them more attractive than bonds, which do not tend to keep pace with inflation.

Utility stocks are stabilizers because they don't fluctuate in value as much as other investments. This means they may not [illegible] strongly in a dramatic downturn.

You may also look into the possibility of reinvesting your dividends to buy more shares of the stock instead of taking the dividend directly. Either way utility stocks are a good long-term investment in one's portfolio.

John Gin is a certified financial planner in the New Orleans-area office of a national financial services firm. He and Jay Goldinger, an investment specialist in Los Angeles, alternate writing Money Watch. If you have a question about money, credit or investments, you can write directly to Jay Goldinger, c/o Money Watch, P.O. Box 4092, Beverly Hills, Calif. 90213. Or to John Gin, c/o Money Watch, The Times-Picayune, 3800 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La. 70140. If you want a reply, enclose a telephone number and a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

risk for city, consultant says

/or

ument leaders asked corporate
bert Ady if gambling will help

short answer, the president
l Fantus Corp. gave attendees
ay morning.
t-term benefit in jobs created,

oblems with the proposal to
convention center into a ca-

al there would be just one ca-

ity like New Orleans into a
urt other efforts at diversifi-

Moreover, it's wrong to assume New Orleans would turn into Las Vegas overnight. Here's why:

▶ Las Vegas has been in the gambling business since 1932 and knows how it works.

▶ Las Vegas is in a perfect position to capture companies fleeing high labor, real estate and tax costs in California, one of the hottest business trends of 1992.

▶ There aren't that many communities in the Far West bidding for corporate relocations. Within 500 miles of New Orleans are such cities as Dallas, Houston, Memphis, Jackson, Miss., Atlanta, Birmingham and Mobile.

"You have a great opportunity to present a balanced picture in your economy," he said. "Gambling will tip it in favor of tourism, and it may take years for business to decide you know how to manage it all."

Ady

From D-1

Ady said.

In fact, New Orleans would be a great place to locate "back shops" — the billing and bookkeeping functions of big companies, Ady said.

The problem is that corporate America is ignorant of New Orleans, he said.

Partly, Ady said, the blame can be placed on corporate America, which concluded that New Orleans was dead after the financial debacle of the 1984 world's fair.

Partly, too, the problem is local. The Feb. 21 presentation was the first made by a group of New Orleanians to Fantus in the 30 years that Ady has been with the company.

He liked this thought: the state's four biggest banking companies — First Commerce, Hibernia, Premier and Whitney — are still independent, if a little battered in some cases. The same can't be said in Texas or Oklahoma.

A key to successful economic development is teamwork — business, government and education, he said. "When I don't see the representatives of all the groups at a big meeting, I wonder why."

A second key is to look at New Orleans as a region.

So, Ady was encouraged when the meeting with government leaders attracted Mayor Sidney Barthelemy; Mike Yenni, president of Jefferson Parish; Luke Petrovich, of Plaquemines Parish; Chris Tregre, of St. Charles; Arnold Labat, of St. John; and Dale Hymel, of St. James.

Maybe the political relationship is edgy, he said, but getting most of the political players together in the same room is important. "You need flexibility," he said. If a site doesn't work in one community in a region, maybe it will work somewhere else.

Ady is well aware that New Orleanians love to trash themselves. Stop doing it, he advised.

"Atlanta has just as many problems as you do, maybe more," he said. "But they always present themselves positively, as a team."

Agnelli bid cleared

BRUSSELS, Belgium — The European Community Commission has cleared a bid by the Agnelli Group of Italy for Exor of France as part of its efforts to take over the mineral water bottler, Source Perrier.

— The Associated Press

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company official said Feb. 20.

Mortimer's memo said the man-hour overruns were "causing us to have an extremely tight cash flow." Analysts Callan and Sanger both said the latest development will give Avondale new troubles under its credit agreements with banks.

Several contract possibilities might bring good news for Avondale, Callan said:

question for the Navy: How many shipyards does it want to preserve on the Gulf Coast? he said. "The Navy justified the transfer of two (T-AO) tankers to Tampa (Shipyards Inc.) on industrial-base grounds, even though (the cost) was higher than at Avondale for the work," he said. (Tampa's unfinished ships came from the defunct Pennsylvania Shipbuilding yard near

Marine Log

Arrivals

Monday

Departures

Monday

(Grossman)
September 19, 1991
Draft One
ROEMER

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ROEMER FUNDRAISER
SHERATON NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1991

Thank you, Buddy, for that wonderful introduction. It's always great to be back in New Orleans. Ever since the '88 Convention, this town has reminded me of winning. \\ I have a feeling that come October 19th, it's going to remind me once again. \\ I'm glad to see Congressman McCrery, Congressman Livingston. I wish representatives of the state GOP could have been here, but then again, I remember Claude Pepper's old line: "One has the right to be wrong in a democracy." \\

I'm proud to be here to show my support for Buddy Roemer -- a man who will be the first Republican governor to be re-elected in Louisiana. \\ After all, Buddy and I share a lot in common: We both can be a little stubborn at times \ we both don't always get along with the legislature \ we're both Republicans \ of course, I went to a better school than he did.* \\ ((*president went to Yale, Roemer to Harvard))

But most of all, I support Buddy as a man who values conviction above convenience, a man who puts the people before the politicians. Buddy was elected in tough times to do tough work -- now he stands ready to finish the job. I believe he spoke for for most Louisianans when he said, "Change and progress do not come easily...there have been battles won and battles lost...[but] we will not go back. We will not turn back the

clock. Our children's future can't endure it; our conscience won't allow it."

But Buddy doesn't just talk the talk, he walks the walk. And already he's leading Louisiana towards a brighter future -- strengthening government ethics, the environment, economic development, and education. His work on the "four E's," as he calls them, is already scoring him "A's."

Buddy's pledged to "take politics out of the back rooms and bring it on the front porches." Three years ago he authored and signed a campaign reform act -- giving Louisiana one of America's toughest campaign reform laws. Buddy has brought a new sense of responsibility to state government: annually balancing the budget and rooting out corruption. And when it comes to eliminating unnecessary bureaucracy, he shares the strategy of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs Colin Powell -- "First you cut it off, then you kill it."

In the area of the environment, Buddy's combined conservative pragmatism with conservationist priorities. He's taken the Department of Environmental Quality from lapdog to watchdog. Let the old guard support the idea of making Louisiana an environmental sewer. Buddy believes in protecting the environment and encouraging economic growth. \\

This brings me to the third "E" -- the economy -- where Buddy's shown he's serious about putting the Bayou state back in business. Louisiana has rolled though some pretty tough times. Some saying "laissez les bon temps rouler." But as everybody knows \\ first you've got to make a roux. \\ Over the past four

years, Louisiana's unemployment has plummeted, over 100,000 jobs have been created, the economy has diversified, and the bond rating has improved. ((I've heard Buddy's even succeeded in attracting foreign investors. \\ The Japanese plan to invest in getting him a coat and tie \\)).

But Buddy knows that you can't have a developed economy without developed minds -- thus the fourth "E," education. It's been said that "a politician thinks of the next election; [but] a statesman thinks of the next generation." When Buddy saw that Louisiana wasn't passing the grade, he sent the state back to school. Today, you see signs of progress everywhere: Smaller class sizes, more respect for teachers, achievement up from grade K through college.

Two years and two days ago, I worked with Buddy and all the nation's governors at the Charlottesville summit. Buddy also joined me last April at the White House when I announced America 2000 -- a national strategy to reach six goals from making every citizen literate to making our students first in math and science. \\ ((Which reminds me that for two years our administration has prodded Congress to pass our Educational Excellence Act -- I'm afraid their homework is long overdue.))

Buddy Roemer knows our future depends on raising education above previous plateaus of achievement. \ Three weeks ago, he announced Louisiana 2000 -- his crusade for excellence in education. The American people want radical reform -- reform like school choice. With competition and accountability, schools will work \ wasteful programs will waste away. \ And power will

shift from the heavy hand of the state, to the hands that run the home and raise the family.

Louisiana 200 lets Louisianans work together to help our education system work for us. \\ I speak of government and communities, teachers and parents, business and volunteers, and yes -- Democrats and Republicans -- involved in a cause larger than ourselves.

Education, the environment, a strong economy, and government we can trust: Buddy Roemer changed parties to crusade for these causes. Churchill said, "Some men change their principles for their party, -- others change their party for their principles." Well, some would rather fight than switch -- others would rather switch than fight -- Buddy's decided to switch and fight. Today I ask you to fight for him. Thank you, and God bless you. Let's keep Buddy Roemer the great Governor of the great State of Louisiana.

# # # # #

OUTLINE

--children/children's future/Louisiana's future should be the linchpin: tying in Education, Reform, Don't Turn Back the Clock

I. INTRO
--jokes, anecdotes
--A QUESTION OF CHARACTER: Buddy's pugnacious integrity
--a man who holds clear eyed pragmatism above cockeyed programs, a man who puts the people before the politicians

A. Louisiana at the crossroads, do we look to the future, are we up to the challenge? Or, do we seek refuge in the false promises of yesterday.
1. Some are calling, with a tragic sense of timing, to "Laisser les bon temps rouler." That's all good, and well...But Buddy knows, and you know, that first you've got to make a roux.
--Lincoln's admonishment against swapping horses midstream

2. I believe Buddy spoke for most Louisianans when he said, "Change and progress do not come easily...there have been battles won and battles lost...[but] we will not go back. We will not turn back the clock. Our children's future can't endure it; our conscience won't allow it."

II. But Buddy doesn't just talk the talk, he walks the walk. His record stands, it needs no embellishment. Tip O'neill said Buddy was "often wrong, but never in doubt." When I look at the record, I've no doubt that he's more often right.
THE 4 E's

A. ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT
--Buddy's a man of conviction, not convenience: his courageous campaign finance reform
--his goal, as he describes it, "to take politics out of the back rooms and bring it on the front porches.

B. ENVIRONMENT
--Buddy combines conservative principles with conservationist policies

C. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
--coat and tie anecdote

--segue: a developed economy requires developed minds

D. EDUCATION.
--Those who would risk forfeiting our children's future rather than forfeiting a future in politics, "A politician thinks of the next election; a statesman thinks of the next generation." (James Freeman Clarke_

--Buddy's kicked of Louisiana 2000, part of our national

crusade for excellence in education

III. EDUC

Lewiston: "Almost 2 years ago, this Nation's Governors..and I worked together at a fantastic meeting at Charlottesville. And we established six ambitious national education goals...In April, I announced America 2000, a national education strategy to move us forward, community by community, toward those goals.

By the year 2000, we pledged to raise this Nation's graduation rate to at least 90 percent...

By the year 2000, we've challenged ourselves to become first in the world in math and science. And right now, we stand 12th in the world in math and science, dead last among the industrialized nations....

And the only way that this will happen is if all of us...teachers, students, parents, and communities, join in this national crusade for excellence in education. Fundamentally, that's what America 2000, Maine [Louisiana] 2000 is all about.

Our first three goals raise expectations and measure results. Our last three goals complete the challenge. By the year 2000, every American child should start school ready to learn. Every American adult should be literate, and every American school must be free from drugs and violence.

(Eagles luncheon): We hope Congress will act on another part of our domestic agenda -- education. The plain truth is that our schools are failing the grade -- and by delaying action to help them, Congress is flunking the test....Two weeks ago, SAT scores were released -- down for the fourth straight year. Verbal scores have never been lower. \\

What you may not know is that for two years we have prodded Congress to pass our Educational Excellence Act. We've asked it to help make America No. 1 in education by the year 2000 --- not do the whole job, just do its part. Congress has responded by playing hookey...

Dodging homework won't help this generation and the generations to come.

IV. CONCLUSION
--cooperation between POTUS and Roemer, what they have in common
--Roemer's switch
--Capote quote on recognizing your friends

LSUNOT

--"Creating Opportunity for tommorrow's leaders"

--it's been said that "A politician thinks of the next election; a statesman thinks of the next generation."

--first you've got to make a roux

--some kind of anecdote, allegory about the donkey, it's stubborness and stupidity....but an elephant never forgets.

--Do I have any Deke brothers here? (joke about Animal House....Some would compare them to Animal House. But they haven't visited Capitol Hill yet)

--the America gone wrong theme?

--When there's a tough decision to be made, there's always two options. You can do the easy thing. Or, you can do the right thing. Lose face, but face God.

--when I drove by the Deke house I heard, "four more years, four more years," and I thought what brotherhood, what loyalty. But, as usual, Barbara brought me back to reality. She said what they were really saying was "four more beers."

--When he was in college he was already married, Barbara and he had their first child in college, Barbara worked in the school co-op

--played baseball at Yale

--my first job out of college was pushing a broom

--Bonesman vs. bonehead

February 27, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE DEMAREST

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: TOP TEN EXCUSES WHY CONGRESS CAN'T PASS THE PRESIDENT'S PACKAGE BY MARCH 20

Number Ten: "Don't want to overwork the interns."

Number Nine: "Still balancing my checkbook."

Number Eight: "I've fallen on my **new marble floor**, and I can't get up."

Number Seven: "Still waiting for my White House cufflinks."

Number Six: "It might help President Bush."

Number Five: "Someone hid the gavel."

Number Four: "Let's give sanctions more time."

Number Three: "Don't want to ruin our reputation."

Number Two: "Still sore over Lawrence Welk Museum."

Number One: "Oh, we didn't know you meant this year."

OTHER ENTRIES:

Bob Simon:

- "Had to take time out for Groundhog Day Recess."
- "Urgent fact-finding mission to Stockholm to visit Swedish Bikini Team."
- "Forgot to drink our prune juice."
- "Had too many big words in it."

Jeannie Bunton:

- "Still waiting for the cliff note version to come out."
- "You forgot to submit the plan in the form of a question."

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Charleston, South Carolina)

For Immediate Release February 21, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE
1992 SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Omni Hotel
Charleston, South Carolina

4:40 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, thank you. It is great to be here in Charleston, I'll tell you. I'm delighted to be back in the south. (Applause.) And may I say to our Governor, my dear friend, Carroll Campbell, we're grateful to your hospitality and, even more, for your leadership as one of the finest governors in the entire country. A real leader, Carroll Campbell. (Applause.) And I might say how pleased I am that Governor Campbell will serve as our National Cochairman of the campaign, and once again as Southern Regional Chairman. I couldn't be in better hands, and thank you very much. (Applause.)

May I thank the Citadel Bulldog Band over there for some fine music. I appreciate it very much. (Applause.) And this is a real star-studded event. And I want to salute the governors here today, past and present. I know Governor Jim Martin's here from North Carolina. (Applause.) And members of the United States Congress -- I think four or five congressmen with us here today. A couple of them with us right here: Congressman Ravenel, hometown boy, and others. (Applause.) And other distinguished guests.

And may I say that an early supporter and friend of mine is running for the Senate here, Tommy Hartnett. (Applause.) And I want to see him elected to the United States Senate -- (applause) -- former member of Congress. And I also want to acknowledge key members of our political team: Rich Bond is with us, our new Chairman -- (applause) -- and Jeannie Austin, doing a superb job. (Applause.) And of course, the Conference Chairman Martha Edens's superb work here. Keep up the good work and thank you very much, Martha. (Applause.)

And it's great to be here in South Carolina, host for the first time, but I'm sure not the last time of this prestigious Southern Republican Leadership Conference. Four years ago, the south lead our party to a great victory across the entire country. And this year, the south will lead us to victory in November 1992. (Applause.)

And just to be perfectly clear about it, I am confident of winning the presidency for four more years. I come here fired up and confident. (Applause.) But I'll need you support. We have much to do these next few month, because we have much to do these next few years. Together, we can finish what we've started and move this country forward.

Let me open with a true story from my own past about the old days -- Midland, Texas, 1956, trying to organize -- I hear Ernie Angelo over there -- (laughter) -- trying to organize a Republican Party. And this is the gospel truth. I was a precinct judge -- a poll judge -- polling judge at primary election time. The first time the Republican Party had ever held a primary in Midland County. And

Barbara and I were there alternating at the polls, poll watchers -- she and I voted Republican. And we represented two-thirds of the Republican vote that year -- (laughter) -- gospel truth. The only other guy that voted was a slightly inebriated Democrat. He thought he was voting in the -- (laughter) -- and you can go back and look up the records.

But some of you all are old enough to remember those days. And sometimes if you tried to register Republican they'd tell you not to bother because there was no Republicans to vote for in the primary. Or times, out and out, there was intimidation, sometimes violence. And we went through a lot back then. And, in fact, I'm sure many of you can share similar experiences. And you say, well, why did we do it, why did we build a Republican Party in the south when some said it was impossible? We did it because we wanted change, and we did it because we believed in some fundamental values -- faith and family, responsibility and respect, community and, of course, country -- the United States of America. (Applause.)

And we did it because we saw the government getting too big and getting into our pockets and to every corner of our lives. And we did it because we worried about our families and our schools and our neighborhoods. And we did it because our taxes always seem to go up at the same time America's problems got worse. And each of us in our own small way finally said, enough is enough.

And we were upstarts and mavericks. And we challenged the status quo. We challenged the old, what was known as the "courthouse crowd" -- the closed-door, one-party rule of the Democrats. And we did it because we knew Republican principles were right. And they fought us every step of the way. But we fought hard and we fought fair and we took our message -- smaller government, better government -- to the people of the Carolinas and Virginia and Mississippi and Florida and the rest of this great region of America.

And we started winning. At first a House seat here and a Senate race there. But are momentum grew. Momentum grew and it grew. And we owe a great debt of gratitude to our standard bearer in those early days, those that were out front: Howard Baker, the late John Tower, the Bo Calloways and Bill Brocks, Drake Edens and Clark Reeds and Bill Dickinson and John Paul Hammerschmidt and of course, the phenomenal favorite son of South Carolina, right behind me, Strom Thurmond. (Applause.)

When I think back to one year ago almost to this very day, the tough decision that had to be made about committing your sons and daughters into a war -- Strom Thurmond was of more support to me than any single senator in the United States Senate. And we should be grateful for him. (Applause.)

Well, these leaders paved the way and they inspired a generation of talent that transformed the nation's political landscape. And I'm thinking now of another South Carolinian, a good man and a good friend, Lee Atwater. We miss him. (Applause.) We miss him still. And it was great to have Sally Atwater flying down with us this afternoon on Air Force One. Sally, we're so pleased to be with you. (Applause.)

Well, today the Republican Party is the force for positive change in the new south, and I'm proud to have played a modest role in that success. Our message then and our message now is simple -- Carroll said a lot of it -- we believe government is too big and spends too much. We believe in good schools and safe streets, and a government worthy of the people's respect. And so we believe in less government -- low taxes. Surely we believe in a strong defense. And we believe that we put America first when we put America's families first. (Applause.)

And so we believe that parents, not the government, should make the big decisions; parents, not government, should choose their children's schools. (Applause.) Parents, not the government, should decide the family's health care. And parents should choose who cares for their children, not some bureaucrat in Washington, D.C. telling us how to do it. (Applause.) And, yes, we believe it ought to be okay to have a voluntary prayer for children in the classroom, and I'm not going to change my view on that ever. (Applause.)

Those are our beliefs. And those are why we build a party in the south, and why we continue, with your help, to build it today. Those beliefs don't change from one election to the next. They still guide each and every one of us each and every day.

And now we're at the beginning of a new era in the history of our country. The Cold War is over, and America won. (Applause.) The Soviet Union, as we remember it, has collapsed, gone. Imperial communism is finished for good. American leadership changed the world. Republican leadership will change America. (Applause.)

I stand here -- I know we've got tough times, but I am totally confident about our future. But we've got a lot of work ahead of us. There are some things that are simply on the wrong track in our country. Take our courts, for example. When fathers stop coaching Little League because they're afraid of liability lawsuits, something is wrong. (Applause.) And when doctors stop delivering babies because they fear a malpractice lawsuit, something's wrong. (Applause.) Or when people stop volunteering to help each other because they fear ambulance-chasing lawyers, something is terribly wrong. (Applause.)

These days a sharp lawyer would tell the Good Samaritan, keep on walking. We've proposed reforms to our court system. They've got them sitting up there in the United States Senate now to address the questions of frivolous lawsuits, and that's a good step. But the real answer for solving problems is to be more concerned with helping each other than suing each other. (Applause.)

And then I think about our nation's health care system. Our health care system provides -- and let's not forget this -- the highest quality care anywhere in the world. But it's not perfect; we all know that. And too many people do not have access to health insurance. Too many people worry that they're going to lose their coverage if they change jobs or, worse still, if they lose their job. And anybody who's had even minor surgery knows that health care costs are going through the roof.

The answer is not to go down the road of socialized medicine -- (applause) -- with its long lines and faceless impersonal service. If that's what we wanted, we'd put our doctors and nurses to work for the Department of Motor Vehicles. (Laughter.)

My approach -- our plan, my approach, written out in detail, is to reform our health system, make insurance available to all, keep the quality high, the bureaucracy low, and preserve choice. And that is vital. And the last thing we want is the government standing between you and your doctor. (Applause.)

And then there's the sorry welfare system. It's pretty obvious that the system now too often perpetuates dependency when it should promote independence, promote initiative. We need to encourage individual success through personal responsibility, the dignity of a job.

And so I've asked the departments and agencies to make it easier -- and this is upon the advice of Jim Martin and Carol Campbell and others -- to make it easier for state and local government to reform the system, reform policies that promote broken

families. We need to get people to work, go after the deadbeat fathers who run out on those little kids -- (applause) -- to make recipients -- or as they do in Wisconsin, to make recipients work or study and to keep families together.

But we all know what the number one issue on the minds of Americans is, and it is the economy. And it's people worried about their jobs, providing for their families, meeting the everyday challenges of paying the bills and providing a home and teaching the kids and putting aside for our retirement.

The American people, your neighbors, want this economy fired up again. And so do I. And in my State of the Union address, I put forward a two-part plan. And the first part gets business growing again right now, instantly -- upgrading plant and equipment again, hiring workers again. It uses incentives like an investment tax allowance.

And, yes, it is clearly timed for the Congress to wake up and cut that tax on capital gains. (Applause.) And to get housing back on its feet, I put forth several common-sense proposals -- they're sitting right there in House now -- to get people buying and building homes. And perhaps the most easily understood proposal is a $5,000 tax credit for first-time homebuyers. With our plan, young people almost able to buy that first home could do it with the extra $5,000 in their pocket. (Applause.) And the plan we're fighting against in the Congress this very day gives them absolutely nothing -- nothing to that first-time homebuyer.

You're worried about the Democrat's current plan. I don't want to say too much about it; it's a nice evening here, and I don't want to ruin it. (Laughter.) Current plan -- I say current because it seems to change just about every hour as they change it to garner in some votes from the special interests, to buy votes. And that's why it's really not a plan, it is simply a bad deal. It smacks of -- and you've heard it before -- class warfare.

And listen to the tradeoff in their deal: twenty-five cents a day in temporary tax relief for two years, paid for -- true to form for the Democrats -- by a large permanent tax increase.

Now, some Democrats in the Senate have other ideas. They want to get a bidding war going. But to pay for that they'd have to hike tax rates for the middle class -- people making $35,000 -- you know, people like teachers and factory workers and everyday Americans.

And they won't tell you that about their sorry plan. But that's the estimate I've been given by our experts. Any economist will tell you, the last thing our economy needs now is a tax increase by that Democratic Congress. (Applause.) And their plan adds almost $30 billion to this deficit. And the jobs it creates are more likely to be for more tax collectors. (Laughter.)

I believe the American people have about had it with this tax-and-spend thinking. And we drew a line in the sand in the Persian Gulf and kept our word, and I'll draw another line in the sand right here today: if the Democrats send me this nonsense they're talking about now, I will send it right back. I will veto it the minute it hits my desk. (Applause.)

I sent them a plan, a good one. And that's what the ought to work on, not some phony partisan maneuver that they know won't fly. And I'll say it again to the Congress: Here's the deadline -- March 20th. And if we act by then we can see some results this spring. No more games. No more empty gestures. Just pass this plan and get the economy going again, and then we can have all the political fights we want. But let's set it aside now and do

something for the American people that are hurting out there. (Applause.)

I said the plan had two parts -- you may remember that from the State of the Union. The second part is a long-term plan to keep this country competitive, keep us vigorous. And it's a road map for competing and leading America in this fast-changing world of the 21st century.

Our plan revolutionizes America's education system. Our plan gets the billions-of-dollars-worth of cutting-edge government research and development into the hands of our private-sector businesses and the workers faster than ever before. And that helps us get a real return on your tax dollars -- investment helping to create new jobs and products.

Our plan provides tax relief to strengthen the family. We raised the tax deduction for children by $500. Make no mistake, I want this plan passed in this session of Congress. Keep the heat on the Congress and we can get that done. (Applause.)

But a central idea behind our approach is that to succeed economically at home we have to lead economically abroad. Carroll touched on this very eloquently. What he means and what I mean is jobs right here in America -- by opening markets for our exports all over the world. And I'm going to fight hard in every foreign market to do just exactly that. We've made headway -- we have made dramatic headway with this increase in exports, but we are going to do even better.

Some people wish the rest of the world would just go away. That is naive and that is defeatist. (Applause.) They're saying that a level playing field isn't level enough, that American ingenuity, American know-how and the American can-do spirit are simply a bunch of hackneyed phrases. I don't believe it. I don't believe that for one minute. And neither do you. America is not going to cut and run ever. (Applause.)

We're going to stay involved, and we are going to continue to lead the entire world. Before I finish now, I have something to say about this primary campaign. Of course, this campaign is important, not just to me, but to you and to our country. And for the sake of our country we must not turn over the nation's leadership to the Democrats. Republican leadership must continue.

For eight years, Ronald Reagan -- I was at his side -- led this country. For the last three years I've stood on our principles and against a Democratic Congress that would undermine them. And with the help of our Republican leadership on Capitol Hill, 25 times our principles were upheld, vetoes of bad legislation sustained.

And the next five years of American history are just too important to entrust to the inexperienced. (Applause.) I believe the American people want to hear about how we're going to address our country's challenges, how we can unite our people, create more opportunity and hope for all Americans. And I believe the American people want to hear solutions, not just a lot of name-calling and running this country down.

And, frankly, I also believe that sometimes somebody's got to stand up and say what's right about the United States of America -- (applause) -- and you can't hear from this campaign going on out there. (Applause.)

We are number one and make no mistake about it, and we're going to stay that way. (Applause.) And another thing -- maybe this is just my personal prejudice talking -- let's not listen to the gloom and doom from all those intense talking heads who are happy only when they say something negative. We are the United

States of America and we don't have to put up with all that. (Applause.)

THE AUDIENCE: Four more years, four more years, four more years, four more years --

THE PRESIDENT: Let me just say, you and I believe in America and we are optimistic about its future. And we believe in our party. And I am tremendously fortunate to serve as your President at this most exciting time in our nation's history.

Barbara and I count our blessings every day for the good fortune that we have to live in that majestic White House and to do our level best to serve the people of this great country.

These next primaries are critical. I need your help. I need your help to keep our party strong and united so that we can win this fall. And, yes, we have much to do. But I guarantee you, we will get the job done. And, yes, we have many challenges before us. And I guarantee you, we will meet them, each and every one of them.

And, yes, there's an election in November. And I guarantee you this: We will win it. I want to be your President for another four years. (Applause.)

Thank you very much. Thank you very, very much. Now let's go out and beat the Democrats in the fall. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you. (Applause.)

END 5:07 P.M. EST

BUSH
QUAYLE
92

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PROPOSED EVENT CONCEPTS FOR THE WEEK OF MARCH 1, 1992:

(NOTE: When a "rally" is referenced in the following scenarios, it's defining a crowd event of enthusiastic supporters as well as the general public. The events are being billed as a chance for the local community to come hear the President's message. It does not represent full-blown crowd/color event complete with balloons, sky divers, Uncle Sam on Stilts, fireworks, etc.)

Sunday, March 1, 1992

Savannah, Georgia

MESSAGE: Isolationism/protectionism and the Gulf War.

SCENARIO: The President will attend a Bush/Quayle rally on the banks of the Savannah River. Savannah is a major deep water port and the largest urban historic landmark district in America. Therefore, the river location, with a replica of a paddle wheel riverboat as a backdrop, will projects an image which reinforces the Presidents message as well as visually interpret where the President is for regional media. The event site is designed to look full with a crowd of 4,000. Richard Nixon was the last Republican president to visit Savannah. His trip was in the early 1970's. President Carter visited in the late 1970's.

Fort Stewart is located in nearby Hinesville, and the President visited the Fort last year. Hunter Army Airfield is also located in Savannah.

Fort Stewart is being given 4,000 tickets to the event as well as being told that anyone in any type of uniform will be admitted. Hunter is getting 1,000 tickets and the same uniform option.

The President's remarks can reference the port just up the river (it can be seen from the event site, and the advance team can tell the speechwriters whether it's to the President's right or left) and the importance of open, free and equal trade. The remarks should also reference Savannah as home of our brave Gulf veterans, many of whom are in the audience.

Thursday, March 5, 1992

Columbia, South Carolina

MESSAGE: The President's economic plan, specifically the first time home buyer tax credit.

Remarks 7-10 minutes

SCENARIO: The President will attend a morning breakfast style event with homebuilders, general contractors, sub-contractors and Republican supporters. The site is the Moore Building on the South Carolina State Fairgrounds. It will hold approximately 2,000+ people standing. We would construct a home facade as a backdrop to accent our message. Another alternative is to frame the stage with building supplies and equipment and have construction workers surrounding the President.

Instead of a sit down breakfast, and in keeping with the visual message we are communicating, we would place "coffee time" construction site lunch wagons inside the facility for the crowd to get coffee and food. We could use picnic tables or tables with checkered tablecloths for limited seating for those who cannot stand the entire time. The banner message could be something like, "Experience at Building America's Future".

We would then work a rope line out of the site. We can build in an hour for satellite time since we'll need an hour for the press to file their stories. The local organization has asked for 20 minutes for a major donor photo-op.

In order to prevent stories that the President is unaccessible to the general public, we should have an open departure. The President could give brief remarks from the car if the crowd is large enough or work the rope line. Our departure should be between 11:30 and 12 noon in order to maximize the crowd potential.

Memphis, Tennessee

MESSAGE: American business, entrepreneurs, innovators, leaders in ideas and technologies.

SCENARIO: Federal Express is based at the airport in Memphis and the head of the company is a big supporter of the Presidents. The President would tour the facility and then give remarks in an adjacent DC-10 hanger. The message, that nobody beats American innovation and technology, is well represented at Fed Ex. Fed Ex is the perfect example since it revolutionized the delivery business and American employees are second to none. In addition, the remarks should address how the President's economic plan will help stimulate American business and consequently Fed Ex.

The hanger event will be open to all the Fed Ex employees, supporter and general public. We should look for the event to take place around 3:30 pm since that is the time the Fed Ex employees get off work -- there are 6,000 of them. In terms of backdrops, the tour would be designed with one or two press pool positions which would cover some of the more interesting aspects of the Fed Ex operation on the Presidents tour. It should be well communicated to the press that the President is going to Fed Ex as

an example of American ingenuity and success, not to view some new operation (grocery scanner). The hanger event can utilize a Fed Ex plane as a backdrop. Their first plane is there and could work well in addition to a delivery truck. The hanger will accommodate approximately 5,000 after all set-up. The banner can read something like "American Ingenuity: Second To None".

RON: OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Friday, March 6, 1992

OKLAHOMA, CITY, OKLAHOMA

MESSAGE: (T) The American free enterprise system.

SCENARIO: The President would address a morning crowd in Edmund, a heavily populated conservative suburb of Oklahoma City. The address would be in front of Enterprise Square which is on the campus of OKU and is a museum that tells the story of the American free enterprise system. Audience would be supporters, students and general public. The banner could read, "Free Enterprise: The Right Choice".

(Survey being done today, no other information currently available.)

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

MESSAGE: America's future and the creation of opportunity.

SCENARIO: The President would attend a noon time event at Louisiana State University. He would be addressing the concerns of today's young people and their opportunities for the future. The emphasis should be how the Administrations policies are designed to create opportunity today for tomorrow's graduates.

The event site is the Pete Maravich Assembly Center on the LSU campus. The Center can be divided into sections and would accommodate approximately 4,200 people. Our audience would be heavily students from the campus as well as Republican supporters and the general public. We are also competing with Mardi Gras during the advance period which is one reason for doing an event where there's a good base crowd. In addition, the students begin spring break this Friday and don't return until next Thursday.

The backdrop could be students in bleacher behind the President or possibly library shelves with books. The banner could read, "Creating Opportunity For Tomorrow's Leaders".

We will unquestionably get Duke supporters at the event and should prepare accordingly. The State Republican Chairman is not a supporter of ours and in fact where an "Anybody But Bush" button.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

MESSAGE: This is the last political event of a hectic week. We should do a good ol' fashion political rally. Since there is now a Republican Governor, Lt. Governor, and two Senators, we should say that Republican's are the party to lead Mississippi and the country.

SCENARIO: The President would address a crowd of supporter and general public on the steps of the State Capitol. The location will accommodate 4 - 5,000.

RON: ALABAMA

Instructions to Sender: Please be certain all shaded areas are completed and no staples.

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

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TO: NAME:	AGENCY:	PHONE #:	FAX #:
Jeanie Burton		( )	( ) 456-6218
White House		( )	( )
		( )	( )
		( )	( )
		( )	( )
		( )	( )

FROM: David Walker

PHONE: (202) 395-~~3026~~ 3583

FAX #: (202)395-5639

CONTACT: If There are any problems please call: (202)395-3026

SUBJECT: As per our telcon

Direct & Indirect Manufactured Exports and Export Related Employment 1987 & 1991

* 1991 data are estimated.

FLORIDA	1987	1991 * EST
① Total Export Related Employment	213,600	307,001
② Estimated 1991 Direct + Indirect Manufacturing Exports	$8.8 billion	$15.5 billion

ILLINOIS		
① Total Export Related Employment	277,400	410,045
② Est. 1991 Direct + Indirect Manufactured Exports	$19.0 Billion	$ 34.6 billion

OKLAHOMA		
① Total Export Related Employment	49500	72,041
② Est 1991 Direct + Indirect Manufactured Exports	$2.9 billion	$5.1 billion

LOUISIANA		
① Total Export Related Employment	57,200	77,349
② Est. 1991 Direct + Indirect Manufactured Exports	$7.7 billion	$12.8 billion

MISSISSIPPI		
① Total Export Related Employment	43,300	63,783
② Est. 1991 Direct + Indirect Manufactured Exports	$3.3 billion	$ 5.9 billion

TENNESSEE	1987	1991 EST
① Total Export Related Employment	99,600	149,125
② Est 1991 Direct + Indirect Manufactured Exports	$7.3 billion	$13.5 billion

SOUTH CAROLINA		
① Total Export Related Employment	86,900	127,964
② Direct + Indirect Manufactured Exports	$6.6 billion	$11.9 billion

LANGUAGE

--a man of conviction, not convenience

--Buddy combines conservative principles with conservationist policy

--Louisianans are saying no to the haters and yes to the _____

--putting people before politicians, clear-eyed pragmatism before cockeyed projects

--somewhere along the road to prosperity, Louisiana stumbled and fell

--Louisiana's been though some tough times, but Buddy's leading the way towards a brighter and more prosperous tomorrow. He knows that underdeveloped minds mean an underdeveloped economy. Education is the first step. In other words -- first you make a roux.

--Buddy's acquired a reputation for pugnacity -- he's tough and sometimes rough. When he says "Don't turn back the clock" -- he really means it. Even I wouldn't try it without my security detail.

--campaign reform: Buddy doesn't just talk the talk, he walks the walk.

--ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Sure, it's fine to "laisse les bon temps rouler" -- but first you've got to make a roux.

--REELECTION: get Lincoln quote about not switching horses midstream.

--I find it easy to support Buddy because I've got a lot in common with him: we're both stubborn, we both don't always get along with the legislature / we both _____ / of course...I went to a better school than he did.

--Buddy asked some of his staff to go have a Hurricane, and they said, "Buddy, please don't go down to the legislature again."

--Buddy's kicked off Louisiana 2000, part of our crusade for excellence in education

--On his switch: "After more than 10 years of public service, it has been my observation and increasing conviction that it is the Republican Party that is becoming most open to new ideas, new thinking, new people, most open to team building, to opportunity building."

QUOTES

1) re state GOP's wrong choice for candidate: "One has the right to be wrong in a democracy."
--Claude Pepper, in the Congressional Record, May 27, 1946.

2) re a man of conviction, not convenience: "A politician thinks of the next election; a statesman thinks of the next generation."
--attributed to James Freeman Clarke.

3) "Our Union is river, lake, ocean and sky..."
--O.W. Holmes, Brother Jonathan's Lament for Sister Caroline

4) Daniel Webster once said that "mind is the great leveler of all things." Buddy's mind is the great leveler of all opposition.

5) The American author who was born in this great city on this very day once said, "I've never lived by other people's values." Truman Capote used those words to describe himself, but they also describe the Buddy Roemer we all know -- a man of stubborn integrity and unyielding idealism.

6) Other Capote quotes:

"In some areas I developed the strength of a veritable barracuda, especially in the art of dealing with one's enemies. An art no less necessary than knowing how to appreciate one's friends."

"Stabbed, blood of black and white bleeds alike...Grass and love are always greener."

7) Pearl Buck, that great chronicler of America, once wrote, " I fell in love with Louisiana generally and New Orleans in particular."
--America, 1971

ANECDOTES

1) Buddy has taken the lead in bringing outside investment to the Bayou State. In fact, I hear that even the Japanese are interested \ they're going to invest in getting Buddy a coat and tie.

2) Buddy has spent hours dreaming to be a New York Yankee shortstop.

3) Rubber bands, snapping them to dismiss negative thoughts: But Buddy's also a man of compassion and generousity. I guess you've all heard of Buddy's belief that snapping rubber bands against your wrist can keep your spirits up when you're feeling low. Well, I hear he'll be sending truckloads to the

opposition after November 8th.

4) Very devoted father, coaches son Dakota's Little League Team.

5) Tip O'Neil once described Buddy as "often wrong, but never in doubt." When I look at what Louisiana's been doing under Buddy, I doubt that Buddy's often wrong/I have no doubt that Buddy's often right

6) CAMPAIGN REFORM: But Buddy's no Johnny-come-lately the finance frugality. I hear that back in the 87 campaign, funds got so tight that some advisers suggested they all fly to Las Vegas and put the remaining money on red. Buddy wouldn't gamble with his supporters money then just as he won't gamble with the taxpayer's money now.

But Buddy's taken his share of chances. He took a risk when he switched parties, trusting that the voters would know that while he was trading parties, he'd never trade in his principles. He was right. (Capote quote on friends?)

COLOR

1) Truman Capote was born in New Orleans on Sept. 30 (day of speech), 1924

2) Saints are 3 and 0

LSUNOT

--"Creating Opportunity for tommorrow's leaders"

--it's been said that "A politician thinks of the next election; a statesman thinks of the next generation."

--first you've got to make a roux

--some kind of anecdote, allegory about the donkey, it's stubborness and stupidity....but an elephant never forgets.

--Do I have any Deke brothers here? (joke about Animal House....Some would compare them to Animal House. But they haven't visited Capitol Hill yet)

--the America gone wrong theme?

--When there's a tough decision to be made, there's always two options. You can do the easy thing. Or, you can do the right thing. Lose face, but face God.

--when I drove by the Deke house I heard, "four more years, four more years," and I thought what brotherhood, what loyalty. But, as usual, Barbara brought me back to reality. She said what they were really saying was "four more beers."

--When he was in college he was already married, Barbara and he had their first child in college, Barbara worked in the school co-op

--played baseball at Yale

--my first job out of college was pushing a broom

--Bonesman vs. bonehead

--it's been said that "where there is an open mind, there will always be a fronteir."

game, which unlike football and baseball was hatched on American soil.

He's a product of Springfield (Mass.) College, site of the creation. He knew Naismith, meeting him when Naismith returned to Springfield in 1934 to be honored by his alma mater. And Williams has had a virtual lifetime association with the Young Men's Christian Association, which helped make it possible for people such as Jordan and Johnson and Bird to perform wondrous deeds.

He remembers Dr. Naismith as a modest man who minimized his contribution to a sport that sprang to life, almost by chance, during the Christmas season of 1891.

"Peach baskets became part of the story," Williams says, "but I remember Dr. Naismith saying during that visit to Springfield that they were really bean baskets, baskets that were more tapered than a peach basket."

As Naismith told the story to Williams, when it came time to nail up goals for his new game in the Springfield gym, he looked out of the window, saw workers raking leaves and putting them into bean baskets.

It all came about because a class of 18 prospective YMCA general secretaries, all male, needed an indoor activity to occupy them during an hour of gym class during the winter.

After some mental trial and error, Naismith decided on a game that would be played with a large ball that would be passed about. But unlike rugby, there would be no tackling. And to ensure there would be finesse, not force, the goal — the basket — would be up in the air, not at ground level.

It started out nine against nine. It wasn't long before someone decided it would be easier to retrieve a "made" goal by cutting the bottom out of the basket. It wasn't long before the advent of the dribble, one bounce at a time.

"The Y's in the East wound up spreading the basketball gospel,"

LSU's Shaquille O'Neal tries to protect the ball from a diving Kevin Watkins of Ole Miss on Tuesday night. STAFF PHOTO BY JIM SIGMON

O'Neal, LSU burn Rebels

More college basketball, D-2

By CHARLES BENNETT
Staff writer

BATON ROUGE — Just as the second half of Tuesday night's game between LSU and Ole Miss was set to begin, the LSU student section began chanting, "Go to Hell Ole Miss."

It probably would have been a pleasant change of scenery for the Rebels, who had to stick around for the second half while LSU put the finishing touches on a 100-69 blowout.

LSU All-American center Shaquille O'Neal finished with 22 points and 15 rebounds and sat out the final 10:18 of the game while some of his less-heralded teammates padded their statistics.

Guard Jamie Brandon finished with 16, forward Vernel Singleton with 15 and freshman guard Paul Marshall a career-high 15.

> *"There's nothing anybody can do when O'Neal does what he did. I've never seen any player as good as he is."*
>
> **ED MURPHY, Ole Miss coach**

The Tigers delivered the knockout punch early, leading by 22 barely six minutes into the game and by a 54-22 margin at the half.

To put the blowout in perspective, LSU led by 10 or more points for 37 of 40 minutes, by 20 or more for 34 minutes, and by 30 or more for 23 minutes.

The victory, in front of a Maravich Assembly Center Crowd of 12,220, lifts LSU to 17-7, 10-3 in the Southeastern Conference, a half game ahead of Arkansas in the SEC West.

Ole Miss drops to 11-13 and 4-9.

Ole Miss forward Joe Harvell, the leading scorer in the SEC at 25.3 points per game, was held to nine points. Guard Dondi Flemister led Ole Miss with 14 points.

"It (Harvell's sub-par game) didn't matter," said Ole Miss coach Ed Murphy "Nothing mattered. There's nothing anybody can do when O'Neal does what he did. I've never seen any player as good as he is. When he does that, it doesn't matter what any other player on the floor does."

The Tigers zone pressed the Rebels into oblivion to start the game, and with LSU feeding its fast break off Ole Miss turnovers, the outcome was quickly decided. O'Neal scored eight points in the first four minutes.

SEC standings

EAST

Team	Conf. W-L	Pct.	All W-L	Pct.
Kentucky	9-3	.750	20-5	.800
Florida	7-5	.583	14-9	.609
Tennessee	6-6	.500	15-11	.577
Georgia	5-7	.417	12-11	.522
Vanderbilt	4-8	.333	12-11	.522
South Carolina	2-10	.167	10-13	.435
WEST				
LSU	10-3	.769	17-7	.708
Arkansas	9-3	.750	20-6	.769
Alabama	7-5	.583	20-6	.769
Mississippi St.	6-6	.500	14-9	.609
Auburn	4-8	.333	11-12	.478
Mississippi	4-9	.308	11-13	.458

Tuesday's score

LSU 100, Ole Miss 69

Venture

'Miz Jeanfreau'

Tarkanian set to fight

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and five years ago
y together," Mrs.
Ridge subdivision,

nd her husband,
ly built their home
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will speed up the

way, goes to Mrs.
or not picking the

numbers.

Bryan was away from home the evening his mother and aunt bought lottery tickets at the Time Saver on Voters Road in Kingspoint subdivision east of Slidell. Mrs. King and Mrs. Reeves, both 37, usually let their children pick the six numbers to win the jackpot.

"But since I wasn't home, they let the machine pick it," Bryan said.

Saturday night, Mrs. King and her husband, Jack, rented a movie and set the alarm clock for 9:50 p.m. so they would remember to switch to WWL-TV

See LOTTERY, next page

Lottery winners Donna Reeves, right, and her twin sister, Debbie King, laugh at a comment from King's husband, Jack, left, during a Baton Rouge news conference Tuesday. At right is Reeves' husband, Dennis. AP PHOTO

CARNIVAL 1992

nival spirit as she does a little shopping at the Mardi Gras Center in

STAFF PHOTO BY JIM SIGMON

herever good time

eman of Chicago has another idea.
i. Hmmmmm. Gras. Mardi Gras," she pon-
d then the lightbulb went on.
appy!" she said triumphantly. "It means
'."
ll right, now that's straight. And just exac-
is Mardi Gras?
ts March 3rd and it lasts two weeks," said
orders of Colorado Springs, Colo. "It's a
on of Lent, and Lent is the day before
or something."
ething. Let's go back to Seman.
urs once a year on Ash Wednesday," she
at's all I know."
bout Pete Bragg of Cleveland? Maybe he

See CARNIVAL, next page

PARADE CALENDAR

Today	
Babylon, Uptown	6:30 p.m.
Mardi Gras, Metairie	7 p.m.
Caesar, Metairie	Follows Mardi Gras
Shangri-La, Chalmette	7 p.m.
Thursday	
Minerva, Eastern N.O.	6:30 p.m.
Aquila, Metairie	7 p.m.
Thor, Metairie	Follows Aquila
Friday	
Diana, Metairie	6 p.m.
Hermes, Uptown	6:30 p.m.
Nefertari, Algiers	6:30 p.m.
Amor, Chalmette	6:45 p.m.
Orpheus, Mandeville	7 p.m.

Today's parade maps, B-4

Edwards' plan for education bold, expensive

By PETER NICHOLAS
Capital bureau

BATON ROUGE — Gov. Edwards released an ambitious education platform Tuesday that calls for expanded pre-kindergarten schooling, free college tuition for top high school students, a redistribution of state school aid among rich and poor parishes and a special academy for students with disciplinary problems.

The four-page agenda represents Edwards' attempt to make good on promises to be the "education governor."

"Times have changed and it's time that our educational goals reflect that change," Edwards said. "We want to fund schools, reward good students, support teachers and address the needs of our growing number of at-risk youth."

The governor attached no overall cost to the platform, but several new programs will cost tens of millions of dollars. At a time when the state faces chronic budget shortfalls, it may be unrealistic to expect these reforms can be afforded without a major overhaul of the tax

See EDUCATION, next page

A blueprint for schools

Gov. Edwards' education wish list

- Provide early childhood education for every "at-risk" 4-year-old.
- Offer free in-state college tuition to the top 5 percent of every high school graduating class.
- Open special military academy for truants and students with disciplinary problems.
- Establish "partnership" between school systems and industry.
- Boost aid to poorer parishes by adding $40 million to $1.7 billion in yearly basic state aid to elementary and secondary schools.
- Reserve $3 million in lottery revenue for new math and science equipment.
- Give financial incentives to exceptional students who agree to teach in La. schools.
- Hold state Board of Elementary and Secondary Education responsible for evaluating school principals.

STAFF GRAPHIC

BESE president blasts new evaluation plan

By PETER NICHOLAS
Capital bureau

BATON ROUGE — The president of the state's chief education board leveled a blistering attack on a proposed teacher evaluation plan Tuesday, saying the state would be better off junking the program and using the money to raise teacher pay.

John Bertrand, head of the state Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, said the proposal drafted by a team of state educators discards former Gov. Roemer's evaluation plan and erects a new one.

The new evaluation program wouldn't be fully instituted until the 1994-95 school year, about seven years after Roemer's Children First Act promised a comprehensive teacher evaluation system, Bertrand said. It also would cost nearly $29 million through 1995, most of that in salaries for the evaluators.

"We're not building on what we had before; we're building a new vehicle," Bertrand said after

See TEACHERS, next page

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"He took what had become a stagnant operation and injected it with hard work and vitality."

Board hears 5th remap plan

By JAMES HODGE
Staff writer

With an issue as hot as reapportionment on the table, the discussion at the Orleans Parish School Board meeting Tuesday night was proceeding coolly.

Acting board President Paul Sens started to put the issue to bed early, saying the board would study the plans and vote March 9 on which one to send to the Justice Department.

Then Gary Clark asked to speak.

The plan had one feature bound to polarize the board. It redrew the predominantly white 4th District in Algiers in a way that would give it a black majority, jeopardizing the seat now held by Avra O'Dwyer, who is white. The effect was achieved

CONTINUED . . .

Education

From B-1

structure, analysts say.

"Let me be the first to acknowledge that we do not have all the money to implement this plan immediately," Edwards said. "I hope to encourage the Legislature and the new constitutional convention . . . that we will have to move in the direction of funding these programs because I think they are imporant."

Edwards has called for a constitutional convention in January to revamp the tax system, a move that could be a prelude to increasing educational spending.

"If we're going to spend all this money when we're already in debt, before we do any tax reform, then we'll have real problems passing them (the programs)," said Mark Drennen, head of the Public Affairs Research Council. "People are not willing to pay more taxes on top of a tax system they already think is unfair."

The focus of Edwards' educational package is children who are deemed at risk of dropping out of school, the governor's aides say. He wants to offer all "at-risk" 4-year-olds, who primarily are poor children, access to an early childhood education program. Up to one-fourth of the state's 4-year-olds do not have access to such programs now, Edwards' staff says. Expanding such educational services will cost about $19 million.

Sally Clausen, education adviser to the governor, said the cost of early childhood education is comparatively cheap considering the alternative: masses of children whose problems are neglected by the educational system.

"For every dollar we spend on early childhood programs, we save $4 to $7 in remediation, discipline, criminal justice and related social services," Clausen said. "More than 30 percent of Louisiana's children live in poverty. Many of them are doomed to failure because they don't have opportunities. We want to get to them earlier, work with them and their families and prevent educational failure by investing in their lives."

Edwards is quiet on the politically explosive issue of teacher evaluation, except to say that he wants to "provide resources for continuing professional development of all teachers."

Teachers

From B-1

a meeting of BESE's Legislative Committee. "How are we going to face the tax-paying public and say it's taken us seven years and millions of dollars to develop a program (when) we've already spent several million dollars to develop a program? Why not give the teachers all these millions we're spending and forget about it?"

One of the state educators who drafted the proposal rejected the notion that the new plan is being developed from scratch.

"We have to look at this as a starting point and we're starting now at a slightly higher plateau than we did previously," said Beatrice Baldwin, an education professor at Southeastern Louisiana University.

Bertrand's criticisms raise serious questions about the future of teacher evaluation in the state. BESE is scheduled to vote on the educators' report at a full board meeting Thursday.

In June, the Legislature suspended Roemer's evaluation plan at the urging of teacher unions. Lawmakers called for the program to resume in October.

But teams of out-of-state and Louisiana educators that have been asked to review the Roemer plan and suggest changes say the October deadline is unrealistic.

Bertrand said he had hoped the review teams would merely "fine-tune" the Roemer plan, which was the product of considerable research and pilot testing.

But the report BESE will take up Thursday departs from the Roemer plan in two key respects:

▶ The Roemer program measured teachers against 90 standards of effective teaching. Under the proposal, state educators would develop a new set of standards during the next six months.

▶ The Roemer plan withheld teaching certificates from classroom teachers who flunked three evaluations. The proposed plan does not directly link evaluations to certification. Instead, teachers are assigned a "professional development program" based on their evaluation results. If they fail to complete the program successfully, they may lose their teaching certificates.

The plan faces opposition from the teacher unions, which are against any evaluation plan that leaves open the possibility of teachers losing their certificates, heretofore issued for life.

The unions are allied with powerful members of the Legislature, and their support for the new program could be vital to its success.

"We believe that a certificate verifies you have the education and the credentials to teach," said Fred Skelton, president of the Louisiana Federation of Teachers. "And to tie it to evaluation is wrong."

Board

ing firm there.

Parkway and Park Commission worker Wa
Street Tuesday.

Trees

From B-1

As many as nine contractors and city tree-trimming crews are working daily — sometimes on weekends — removing dead trees and cutting branches away from rooftops, traffic signs and street lights.

By this summer, urban forester Bob Richards
to complaint
Getting totall
of the questi
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eral years of
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didn't have t
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the work.

"But the t

Airport

From B-1

next century, officials said.

"He took what had become a stagnant operation and injected it with hard work and vitality," airport consultant John Nammack said. "He was a wizard at getting federal funds."

State Rep. Quentin Dastugue, R-Jefferson, author of the state transportation trust fund, said supporters probably could not have sold the public on voting for the fund in October 1989 had Blackshear not been at the helm of the airport. The trust fund is putting $75 million into the airport during the next five years.

"When we started, the biggest negative about the fund was that money was going to the airport, which people at one time thought little about," Dastugue said. "I think the thing that helped push it though was Blackshear's integrity and his reputation. Blackshear has been the glue that's held the airport together."

Neil Wagoner, state transportation secretary under former Gov. Buddy Roemer, agreed.

"He brought a stabilizing influence to that airport," Wagoner said. "He was out front on the trust fund and that helped us get

1976 – App
assistant se
1984 – Bec
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1988 (May)
Orleans Inte
staff as dep
1988 (July)
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James Chub

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Shaffer said
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Blackshear,

The battle over who shall have the honor of cleaning up Lake Pontchartrain appears so far to favor the Steve Cochran groupies, aka the Friends of the Lake.

The poor old foundation board has finally recognized that this is a public relations exercise and has hired itself a professional consultant. But it may be too late to undo the damage caused by the clumsy fashion in which Cochran was fired as the board's executive director a few weeks ago.

Foundation board members say they saw no reason to allow Cochran or his supporters to address the meeting at which his fate was decided. No matter what anyone might have said, Cochran was a goner, they say, and no purpose would have been served by prolonging the agony. It took only a couple of minutes to make the motion that Cochran be dismissed for incompetence and count the votes.

But sometimes you have to go through whatever motions are required to give the rabble the impression that their views matter. A few hours of a pointless hearing might have avoided some of the aggravation that ensued.

Some, though probably not all. Cochran is so hell-bent on destroying the foundation board that it is unlikely he would have tamely departed the scene even if there had been a great show of due process. His fans, moreover, are sufficiently numerous and passionate to have guaranteed a furor regardless.

It may be too late to undo the damage caused by the clumsy fashion in which Steve Cochran was fired as the board's executive director a few weeks ago.

Cochran, addressing the faithful at Tulane Monday night, naturally blamed his ouster not on his own slapdash administrative style — although he admitted goofing up on occasion — but on the ego of foundation board chairman Bennett Powell. The vainglorious Powell, it is alleged, felt he was slipping into a supporting role and wanted to reclaim the star billing stolen by the charismatic Cochran.

If that was indeed Powell's motive, it backfired with a vengeance. The public saw him not as the star but as the villain and he quickly resigned. That was not enough for the Friends of the Lake, who now demand, if you please, that Cochran and his entire staff be reinstated.

To expect the current board to eat crow is obviously unrealistic. Why any future board should be bound to follow the dictates of the groupies has not been explained.

The Friends of the Lake want the current board replaced by one elected by the foundation membership. This might indeed make more sense than the current arrangement whereby the Causeway Commission chooses the board members.

The Causeway Commission's raison d'etre, of course, is to run a bridge, not to concern itself with the quality of the waters underneath. But, having provided $500,000 to get the foundation started, the Causeway Commission assumed the right to name the players. Since no further subventions from toll revenues are planned, the time has come for the Causeway Commission to bow out.

The current board thinks the current system is just fine, and has no plans to resign, feeling, not without justification, that it has gotten a bum rap. The foundation's accomplishments did not begin with Cochran's arrival two years ago — the shell dredgers were already on the way out, for instance — and need not have stopped with his departure. The board has always included members with considerable knowledge of what ails the lake and its surrounding marshes. More, probably, than many of those who want the board's blood and a triumphant return for Cochran.

But the relative merits of the two camps are not the issue. It all boils down to who can handle the politics and the media best, and there is not much doubt which side has won that battle.

The lake — remember the lake? — does not need two groups competing for the donations and the federal grants required to restore it. Both sides to the current dispute will presumably agree that success requires a concerted effort rather than a political squabble.

The solution seems fairly obvious. The existing board should recognize that, fairly or otherwise, it has been vanquished. The best thing members can now do for their beloved lake is to step aside and seek, if they wish, reappointment or election to a new board.

If the board would concede that much, perhaps the Friends would quit making a fuss and admit, for its part, that Cochran's claque is not the appropriate body to decide whether he gets his job back.

James Gill is a staff writer.

The Little Man

Restructuring state's tax system

By JACK WARDLAW

What would happen, do you suppose, if Gov. Edwards locked a bunch of political superstars in a room and told them to come up with long-range answers to Louisiana's deep-seated problems?

Try some names: Buddy Roemer, Dorothy Mae Taylor, Sixty Rayburn, Sammy Nunez, Bubba Henry, Woody Jenkins, John Alario, Avery Alexander, Jim Brown, Tom Casey, Lawrence Chehardy, Joe Giarrusso, Camille Gravel, Louis Lambert, Don Kelly — you get the idea.

It's a trick question. It already happened, 19 years ago. All the above, plus scores of others, were delegates to the 1973 constitutional convention, the year-long gathering known as CC/73 that wrote the state constitution that took effect Jan. 1, 1975.

Now Edwards wants to do it again — with an updated cast of characters, to be sure, and with a slightly less ambitious goal. He proposes to assemble CC/93 next January not to rewrite the entire constitution as CC/73 did but to restructure the state's tax system.

From one standpoint, CC/73 was a smashing success. At a time when one state after another was failing to update its basic laws (Mississippi to this day is struggling under an outmoded 1890 constitution), the convention produced a document that was ratified by the voters.

With nearly two decades of hindsight, I think even the severest critics of the convention's work would agree that the present constitution represents an improvement over the 1921 one it replaced.

But from another standpoint, the work of CC/73 was flawed. For one thing, it saddled us with the crazy-quilt four-board higher education system that Roemer as governor unsuccessfully tried to change. Even worse, it sentenced the city of New Orleans and other local governments to a slow death by strangulation in that it failed to provide adequate means of financing municipal services.

Gov. Edwards
He has a plan

And it enshrined a property tax system that unfairly places almost the entire burden on persons who rent their residences and on business, from big corporations on down to "mom and pop" corner grocery stores.

CC/93 won't fix the higher education problem, but if Edwards has his way, it'll tackle the problems of the tax system — or, in the phrase popularized during the Roemer administration, fiscal reform.

"My goal is to move to a tax system that will give room for growth, that will give business some relief and will emphasize taxes that individuals can deduct on their federal tax returns," Edwards said.

Not everybody agrees that CC/93 is a good idea. Critics ranging from the pro-fiscal reform Public Affairs Research Council to some of the legislators who were the most intransigent against Roemer's efforts raise a sensible question: Why go to all the trouble and expense of calling a constitutional convention when the same thing could be accomplished at a quick special legislative session?

Edwards' answer is that the convention could pass a plan for submission to the voters by a simple majority vote, while in a legislative session it requires a two-thirds majority. From a practical political standpoint, that's a major difference.

Political cross-currents are at work here. Some of Edwards' adversaries simply don't trust him and fear that a plan produced by a convention he dominated wouldn't turn out as fiscal reform at all, but as some kind of anti-business scam.

And some of Edwards' legislative allies are cool to the idea for the opposite reason: They fear the governor won't be able to control the convention and that it'll propose God knows what in the name of reform.

The controversy has a funny side: In the closing days of the 1991 legislative session, the Senate adopted 31-3 a resolution urging the governor and the 1992 Legislature to call a "limited" constitutional convention to address the state's fiscal problems. That call was backed by Edwards' pals and Roemeristas alike.

Now surviving senators of both persuasions will be called upon to put their votes where their mouths were just a few months ago.

Other interesting questions that must be settled before CC/93 is called involve how the delegates will be chosen and whether the convention can really be limited to fiscal matters. Those aspects will be discussed in future columns.

As for the general concept of a constitutional convention: This column shares many of the reservations that have been expressed. But Edwards did, after all, win the election. CC/93 was a well publicized plank in his platform, opposed by his two major opponents.

If fiscal reform is to be addressed in this term, it'll have to be Edwards' way or not at all. That is the choice before us.

Jack Wardlaw is Capital bureau chief.