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OA/ID Number: 13810
Folder ID Number: 13810-004

Folder Title:
Charlotte [NC] Bush/Quayle 4/27/92 [OA 7572] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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NC kicked off
Am 2000 on
Sept 27, 1991

They were the
12th State

April 27, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID DEMAREST
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: MICHELE NIX

SUBJECT: BUSH-QUAYLE ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS UPDATE

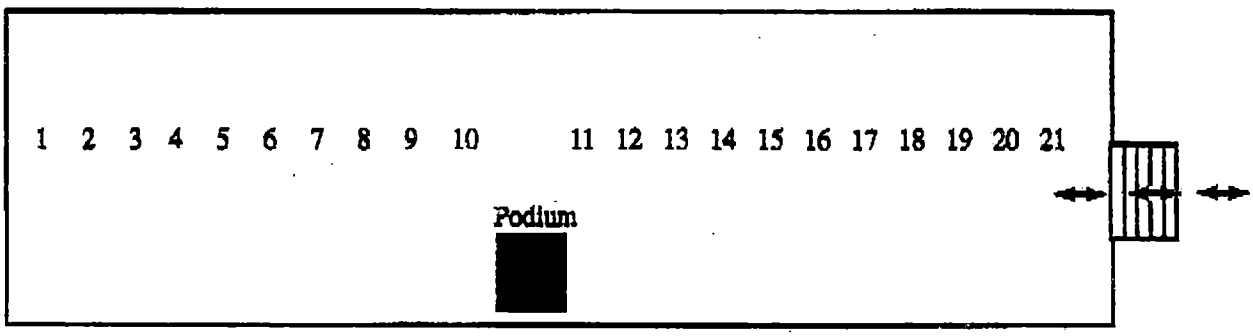
Here is an updated head table list for BQ-Charlotte acks. I received this a short while ago (12:45 p.m.) from Tim Simonsen, Lead Advance in Charlotte.

The only addition you might want to make is Judy Vinroot -- the wife of the mayor, who will not be at the head table but will be in the audience.

The correct pronunciation for Jack Laughery is [LOCK-ery] and for Dr. Ron Rohadfox [RO-ud-fox]. Mayo Boddie is [MAY-o] as in "hold the mayo."

See ya!

TAB D
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA
Adam's Mark Hotel
Bush/Quayle Fundraising Dinner
Dais Diagram
Monday, April 27, 1992



Audience

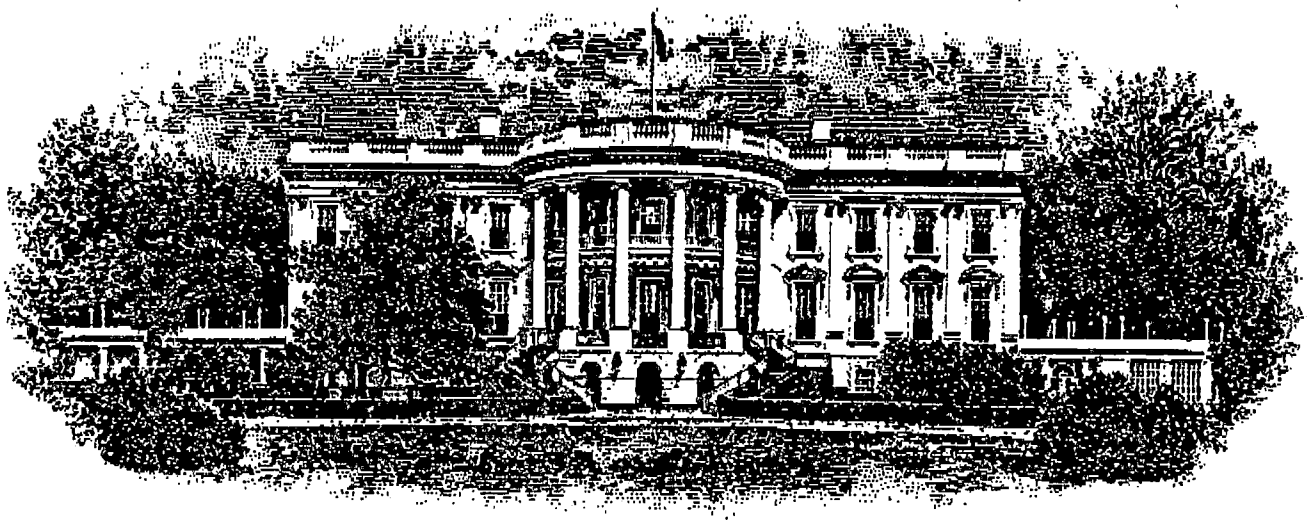
1. Dr. Leighton Ford - Clergyman
2. Mr. Bob Bradshaw - Bush/Quayle '92 Dinner Chairman
3. Mrs. Judy Roof - Wife of Phil Roof
4. Mr. Cale Yarborough - NASCAR Race Car Driver, Bush/Quayle Supporter
5. Mrs. Marie Gardner - Wife of Jim Gardner
6. Mr. Ed Broyhill - Leading Ticket Seller
7. Mr. Phil Phillips - Bush/Quayle '92 North Carolina State Finance Chairman
8. The Honorable Strom Thurmond - Senator of South Carolina
9. Mrs. Helen Laughery - Wife of Jack Laughery
10. The Honorable James Martin - Governor of North Carolina
11. Mr. Jack Laughery - Bush/Quayle Regional Finance Chairman
12. THE PRESIDENT
13. Mayo Boddie - Top Ticket Seller
14. Lieutenant Governor Jim Gardner
15. Mrs. Dottie Martin - Wife of Governor Martin
16. Mr. Bobby Holt - Bush/Quayle '92 Finance Chairman
17. Mrs. Sallie Phillips - Wife of Phil Phillips
18. Dr. Ron R - Top Ticket Seller
19. Mr. Richard Petty - NASCAR Race Car Driver, Bush/Quayle Supporter
20. Mr. Phil Roof - South Carolina State Bush/Quayle '92 Finance Chairman
21. The Honorable Richard Vinroot - Mayor of Charlotte

couldn't make out

✓ OK

Rohadfox

KEY:
→ THE PRESIDENT



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER 2

DATE 4/24

TO David Demarest

FAX NUMBER 2983

COMMENTS Color TPS for BQ - Charlotte

FROM Michele Nix

* DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS *

OFFICE NUMBER x 7750

COLOR IDEAS

Just thought I'd pass on a few color ideas to help you when you sift through the research file. Some of the best specific schtuff is in the magazine articles. Note that this is being slated as a Carolina event -- not just North Carolina. Here's a few ideas:

- I included about four letters from kids from North Carolina. There are some cute letters. We used Haruka's letter in Lehigh Valley. We could use that one again or one of the others to illustrate a point or make a joke. One letter rambles on about a lot of things, but one of the lines is: "What's it like to be President? Is it easy or hard?" Another girl tells POTUS she and her friend solved the mystery of the Bermuda Triangle. There could be a joke there about "that must be where the working Congress got lost."

- I have numbers for North Carolina exports and their tie to NC jobs. We've been using local figures in other Bush-Quayles to say "You understand the importance of opening our markets. North Carolina exports . . . and that means . . . jobs right here in the Tar Heel State." Since there will also be some South Carolina guests, we could use figures for both states. Their both in that folder.

- Strom Thurmond is probably going to speak. There's still some question about it, but it looks likely. We could do a line about him as a joke or maybe as a mention of "the way government ran in Strom's day . . . "

- Maybe at the ending line, where POTUS blesses everything and everyone, we could throw in something about the Carolinas, or the "Thank you for this warm Carolina welcome" or some such reference.

- I don't know if that folder had all the jokes from Doug Gamble. If not, Janice might have them.

I'm going to be in Beth's office crashing on the Arrival Ceremony draft for the German dude. If you have any questions about anything, Sharon can reach me there.

April 16, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR JANICE CROUSE

FROM: MICHELE NIX

SUBJECT: CHARLOTTE BUSH-QUAYLE FUNDRAISING DINNER

Here's some preliminary info for the Bush-Quayle Fundraising Dinner in Charlotte for the 27th.

I've included the following:

- Copies of remarks from our most recent B-Q events (two in March at Chicago and Wisconsin and the Detroit one this past Tuesday). This will give you a feel for how we use the stump speech -- and then add color for the particular city.

- A list of Point of Lights from Charlotte and NC as a whole. There is talk of an event with the 329th Point of Light from Charlotte -- to take place when the Pres goes down for the B-Q dinner. (Charlotte POL's are listed first. The first mention in the list is the 329th POL -- Cities in Schools. You'll notice that the 2nd mention is Habitat for Humanity). We shouldn't go overboard on the POL's. There won't be much room for it -- maybe just mention the 3 Charlotte ones. But, certainly, if POTUS is to visit the Cities in Schools people, we'll want to play off that.

- I've included figures for you for NC trade -- export figures and the employment connection. As you'll see from the previous B-Q speeches, the standard language is "[North Carolina] exports more than $23 billion a year in manufactured goods -- and it's estimated that more than 250,000 North Carolina jobs depend on exports. (We have to mention that the employment figure is an estimate.)

- NC excerpt from the Almanac of American Politics: This is good to review since it synopsizes the political climate in NC.

- Some color. We'll be getting more. I've included some children's letters (children from North Carolina). One of these will probably work well into the speech. There were more than 7,900 "NC sons and daughters fighting in Desert Storm." We may want to recognize that fact.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 21, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE YOUNG PRESIDENTS ORGANIZATION

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

2:04 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all. Please be seated. I am delighted to be here and it's delightful to have this distinguished group of executives here. I want to single out Doug Glant, the International President of YPO, and thank him for "honchoing" this outfit and getting everybody together. Some of you look a little old to be YPOs, but nevertheless -- (laughter) -- far be it from me to be throwing darts in this way. (Laughter.)

But I'd like to briefly talk about some of the issues of concern -- certainly of concern to this group, but I think of concern to all Americans, but with particular emphasis for the business community. Your creativity and the know-how that I think of when I think of YPO really are the fuel that creates our country's wealth and provides rewarding and fulfilling jobs for our communities. And the role of government in free enterprise is to allow this creativity to flourish. And that means growth.

I know we've had a very difficult time here, a far longer slowdown -- indeed recession in some corners -- than we would have liked. But for the past three years, we have been trying to promote sensible policies that will help you expand businesses and help create jobs. And we're going to continue to fight for a growth agenda. I had to veto some tax legislation recently, but we were pressing at the same time for seven bullet-point pieces of legislation that would have stimulated the economy. I am still hopeful that we can get some of them through this Congress, and I'll mention a couple of them in a minute.

We face a decision here in the White House now on another subject, and that's the participation in the U.N. Conference on the Environment and Development in Rio. The attendance of the U.S. President at the Rio Conference would add a major political impetus to that undertaking; there's no question about that at all. The world looks to us for leadership in this field. But it could also commit the United States to a course of action that could dramatically impede long-term economic growth in this country. And I am committed to international cooperation to preserve the world's environment. I want to be very clear on that. And that's why I would like to go to this conference. But I am not going to go to the Rio Conference and make a bad deal or be a party to a bad deal. I am not going to sign an agreement that does not protect the environment and the economy of this country.

And this is a very important decision. It's an important decision for our environment and it's a very important decision for our economy. And to play politics with the Rio Conference severely undercuts the U.S. position as we try now to assure a world view that will protect the environment and the economy. Negotiations are going on right now to try to accomplish both before I make a decision as to whether or not I will go to Rio.

MORE

We are going to consider intensely this matter in the days ahead. And I'm going to let you know soon -- let the country know soon of our final decision on my attendance in Rio.

Here at home last week, we had some more heartening news about the United States economy. All around the world, consumers and companies buy American goods and services in ever-greater amounts, despite the sluggish performance of some of their own economies. U.S. exports -- I look around this room and I see many who are participating in this -- U.S. exports are experiencing a surge, rising seven percent in February to a one-month record high of almost $38 billion. And once again, I think in a good sense, American exports, manufacturing exports, are leading the way.

This good news underscores a fundamental truth about our own competitiveness: If we're to succeed economically at home, we must succeed economically abroad. And the evidence is indisputable: Open markets and free trade mean new jobs for American workers and certainly growth for American companies. Over the past four decades, trade-related jobs in our country have grown three times faster than overall American job creation.

We must build on this astounding success. And already over the past four years, our exports to Mexico have more than doubled, creating more than 300,000 export-related jobs here at home. And I remember attending a YPO meeting in Mexico about 12 years ago, maybe 14 I think it was, when we were really way behind the power curve in terms of doing business with that country. And they were way behind the power curve in terms of a political situation that would permit the kind of vigorous business that I've just talked about here.

But what we're trying to do now is take that improvement and lock in the gains with what is known as the NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement. With Canada and Mexico, the North American Free Trade Agreement will establish one of the world's largest trading areas, a $6-trillion market from the Yukon to Yucatan. And that's going to mean hundreds of thousands of new jobs for U.S. workers. Those that are fighting me or fighting us on this concept are saying it will cost jobs. We are absolutely convinced that a successful conclusion to that trade agreement will create jobs, and I mean good jobs.

Tomorrow, on another field, I'm going to be meeting with Jacques Delors, the President of the EC Commission. And with him will be President Cavaco Silva, an old friend, President of the European Council. He is the Prime Minister of Portugal as you know. And we're going to be discussing the Uruguay Round of the GATT, the world trade negotiations that are so essential to expanding trade for everybody.

Over the next decade, a successful conclusion of that Uruguay Round could pump $5 trillion into the global economy. And the U.S. share of this growth would top $1 trillion. And no one should doubt our resolve to preserve and expand the worldwide regime of open trade. GATT must be preserved for this reason: American workers and American companies deserve the jobs and opportunities that those open markets offer.

I think these negotiations are going to be tough. They are going to be difficult. But we're approaching them, as we have earlier negotiations, with a positive spirit. We will do our part, but the United States must not be asked to bear the entire burden of compromise when it comes to hammering out a successful conclusion to this GATT Round.

There's still much we can do to make America more competitive. And one of our serious economic problems right now --

and I won't tell you too much about this, lest you tell me about it -- that is the cost of capital. And it's too high. We know that. And that's why we're going to continue to fight for a cut in the capital gains rate -- capital gains tax rate. A high cap-gains rate discourages investment and, thus, business expansion and, thus, job creation. And it is very clear to most business people that this would be a helpful thing.

Ironically, two years ago, in both Houses we had a majority for reducing the capital gains tax. And it was beaten down purely by the political leadership in the United States Senate, keeping us from giving this incentive to American businesses, large and small. I am continuing to fight for this. Some call it a tax break for the rich, and I never believed that in the first place and I don't believe it now. And we're going to keep fighting to get that stimulative cut in capital gains.

None of our industrial competitors -- major industrial competitors -- tax capital gains at rates comparable to ours.

Germany, as some of you know, Germany doesn't tax them at all. And in Japan, an entrepreneur who sells the company that he's built from scratch pays a tax of one percent. And we are supposed to compete with those vigorous economies with a much higher capital gains rate.

And yet, the very people who complain about America's ability to compete block our effort -- every effort to lower the capital gains tax. A lower rate will benefit virtually everyone in America, not only those who run a business, but anyone who owns a house, or share of stock, seeks a better job. It will help a lot in the agricultural area of this great country of ours, too. So it's time to stop punishing the pursuit of excellence. And it's time, I think, to cut the tax on capital gains.

We're also working to lighten up the regulatory burden that Washington imposes on every American business. Last January we announced a 90-day moratorium on federal regulations. Wherever possible, we blocked those regulations that discourage growth and we're accelerating those that encourage growth.

So far, the preliminary estimates show that we've saved American business $10 billion to $20 billion in regulatory costs. When new legislation is passed, clearly new regulations are required. I'm thinking of the civil rights legislation that I'm very proud of: the Americans With Disabilities Act. And, yes, it imposed a burden on some, but it was overdue. It's sound legislation. It encourages people to get into the mainstream. And yet, there's been some cost with that one.

We renegotiated the Clean Air Act, and that was long overdue. And I think it's good. We tried to use market forces, incidentally, in letting people meet the clean air standards, but nevertheless, that imposed a regulatory burden. So now we're trying to move forward and fulfill our responsibilities for safety and all of that, but eliminate this movement towards overregulation. And as I say, these preliminary estimates have been pretty encouraging in terms of the savings in regulatory costs.

I'm going to soon be making an announcement about our battle against these excessive regulations, but for now I simply want to say the days of overregulation are just that -- they are over. And we are going to stay in there to be sure that independent agencies, whatever they are -- people -- whoever come in with these excessive regulations are going to have them blocked, if at all possible.

We're pursuing comprehensive reforms in other areas that directly relate to America's long-term competitiveness. We've proposed, for example, market-based health care reform to control the skyrocketing costs and to bring coverage to the uninsured. I do not want to see us lose the quality of health care that we have in this country by going to the pay-or-play plan that's going to break a lot of small businesses; or even worse, to the so-called nationalized plans that have many of our neighbors sending their people over here for care. We are not going to go to that centralized or socialized approach to medicine. And the proposals that we have made that give people access to insurance and show much greater flexibility in the insurance pool I believe is the answer to this health care problem.

In another way, another field, through our America 2000 initiative, we are intensifying our efforts to literally revolutionize -- reinvent -- American education. It isn't good enough anymore to simply throw more money at the mandated programs that have failed the young people of this country. And we're not going to do that. And we've gone together, gotten the governors together, set six national education goals -- very sensible goals -- no partisanship involved in that coming together of the governors, and now we're moving forward trying to get this program underway. Some legislation is required. Fortunately, a lot of legislation is not required, and we can go right to the communities to reinvent the American school. And it is a good program, and I urge you to take a hard look at it because I know that you know that we are going to have to do a better job of education, particularly in math and science, if we're going to be competitive in the year 2000.

So American education -- I think we've got a good program and I strongly urge you to give it your support.

Another area that I know is of concern to people here, it is to me, and that is the area of legal reform. We have introduced important steps to reform our legal system, to put an end to the frivolous lawsuits that mire so many businesses and individuals and community activities in a bottomless swamp of litigation. We've got to sue each other less, start helping each other more.

And I will continue to fight to get this Congress, hostile Congress in this area, I might say, to at least give an up or down vote on reform of the liability system. We haven't even been able to get that; we haven't even been able to get it out of committee; blocked by powerful lobbies up there. So here's an area where I know your interests are at stake and an area where I would earnestly solicit your support. Because we must start capping some of these outrageous settlements that run the cost of business right off the chart, run doctors out of business, and say to Little League coaches, hey, you better not take a chance by coaching the Little League or this guy over on third base is going to sue you.

And so we're going to fight this one. But again, it's an area where we need your help.

And the last point is this: The fact is that none of these pressing social problems are going to be solved without the voluntary involvement of individuals and communities. And when I think of YPO and the success that this epitomizes, this organization epitomizes, I think of a thousand points of light and I think of people who, in spite of spending an awful lot of time building and creating jobs for people, they find time to do something in the communities. From the first day of this administration, we have called on every American to be a point of light -- to bring hope to the helpless, and to help the homeless, and to love and care for those who are in need.

And it is working. And it isn't a government program; it is simply encouraging the sense of volunteerism that is in everybody. Right here in your organizations, you're going to -- plenty of examples of what I'm talking about. Gay Mayer, who works with a drug rehabilitation program in his area, has helped more than 100 young adults recover from the ravages of drug abuse to lead productive lives. What one individual has been able to do just by giving of himself. Joe Lobozzo, who spends his Wednesday nights counseling children of alcoholics.

I would like today to challenge all of you to join these men in a movement that is literally transforming our country. It is much more effective than having a mandated specialized program coming out of some subcommittee in the United States House of Representatives. And it is working. It is the best in ourselves. And I urge you to really, really pitch in.

First, I ask you to make your company a point of light, by personally devoting as much time as you possibly can to community service, encouraging the employees to do the same. This whole concept of mentoring, where businesses reach out and help in this Education 2000 program, is really working around the country.

Secondly, you can encourage other leaders to make voluntary service part of their own missions as well. And finally, you can work among your vast memberships to help America itself become a nation with communities of light -- a concept where an entire community comes together figuring how to solve its own enormous social problems.

I spoke earlier with some of your leaders -- Doug and others -- and I know that there is support among your members to assume this leadership role. And I know Doug has asked David Weaver, an old friend, to work with each of you to decide how you can all best respond to this challenge.

I am convinced the results will be profound, and urging this -- we're not trying to escape the responsibility of the federal government. It's something entirely different. It's the concept that Thoreau noticed years ago about the propensity of one American to help another. And we're simply trying to revitalize this, especially in these days of scarce resources and failed centralized mandates.

So we've got a lot at stake here, including the legacy that we leave our children. We all want a world at peace; strong, wholesome families; rewarding jobs for all who seek them.

You know, in these days, you hear and I hear mostly about the problems. We've got a lot to be grateful for in this country. Our kids -- grandkids in some cases -- go to bed at night with far less fear of nuclear war. The war has changed dramatically in the last three years -- unprecedented changes that nobody would have believed possible.

In the Middle East, ancient enemies are at least talking about peace. South of our border you see the emergence of democracies that none of us would have predicted just three or four years ago. The solidifying of the democratic way. And you see countries coming to grips with their economic problems. Argentina comes to mind; Mexico, a sterling example of this dramatic change that is taking place around the world.

I spent this morning talking to a group of business people on working with them on what we can do to help democracy along in the CIS, the Commonwealth of Independent States over there, led by Russia. And then the Ukraine, with Kravchuk coming here next month and Yeltsin the next. And so there's an awful lot of change in this world that is good and strong and positive.

And now what we've got to do is take these ideas, and maybe some that you have that I haven't mentioned, bring them to bear on the economic problems so we can regain the growth that is absolutely essential if the United States is going to continue to be the leader in these very important areas.

But you've caught me on an upbeat day, a day that I am confident about the United States' leadership. It is only -- I might tell you this, and some of you can confirm this from your trips abroad -- it is only our country that the others look to now as the undisputed leader of the entire world. So we've got to fulfill those responsibilities while still trying to do what we can to assist those that are hurting right here at home.

And I am confident, with your help, with your continued imaginative leadership, that we can do just exactly that. So thank you very, very much for coming to the White House. I didn't intend to give you this much of a lecture, but I'm just -- I don't normally have such a high-talented, captive audience. Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

END 2:25 P.M. EDT

MEMO

DATE: Monday, April 13, 1992
TO: Michelle
FROM: Janice
RE: B/Q Fundraising Dinner -- Charlotte, N.C.

I have talked with a cousin who lives in Charlotte. He is President of the Carolina Foundation.

I asked him to send me information about local programs, etc. that implement the President's emphases there in Charlotte. He will get a fact sheet to us by end of this week.

He mentioned quite a few facts that would be good to have in the speech if we have room:

- Charlotte is 4th largest banking city in America.
- Charlotte is 8th busiest airport in country now -- joke used to be "if you want to get to heaven from the South you have to go through Atlanta." Now, "you have to go through Atlanta or Charlotte."
- They have an extraordinary number of "points of light." Can you get a list from Room 100?
- They have largest program for "Habitat for Humanity" in country.
- They have a Republican governor, but a Democratic-controlled House -- "situation is almost as bad as nationally -- system is not working and actions have no relevance to reality."
- Governor Jim Martin is from Charlotte -- was a professor of Chemistry at Davidson, then was a Congressman, then ran for governor. His brother is a Senior Officer is huge local bank.
- McMillan (Republican Congressman) is from Charlotte.
- Their local school program is being overhauled -- will have a massive magnet school program under the direction of new school superintendent (Murphy, formerly from Prince George County?)

Dan used maybe "with a connection in..."

Last time POTUS in Charlotte.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Detroit, Michigan)

For Immediate Release April 14, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT 1992 BUSH-QUAYLE FUNDRAISING DINNER

Ritz-Carlton Hotel
Dearborn, Michigan

7:55 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very, very much. And, John Engler, thank you, sir, Governor, for that kind introduction. John Engler and I have been side by side in politics for a long time -- and I'll tell you, I am mighty proud of the job he is doing as Governor of this great state. You're lucky, and you ought to know it. (Applause.)

I might salute your lovely wife, Michelle. He had to go to Texas to find her, but here she is, and we're all for her, too. (Laughter and applause.)

And let me thank Mike Timmis for the thoughtful invocation, and Randy Agley for the superb job as master of ceremonies and for so many other things as well. Also, of course, our special thanks to our esteemed friend, Max Fisher, whom we heard from tonight -- always at my side, always with sound counsel and advice, a great friend of every Republican and a great leader of this state and, indeed, of our country. Max, thank you, sir. (Applause.)

And, of course, if you want to get the job done, get Heinz Prechter involved; he'll twist the arm right out of your socket. But he did a first-class job. (Laughter and applause.)

And I also want to thank Dave Doyle and Chuck Yob and Tim Leuliette. And let me also acknowledge Bob Mosbacher, our former Secretary of Commerce; now one of the great leaders of our campaign; Bobby Holt, the National Finance Chairman whom you met; and Michigan natives Spence Abraham, who used to be the state party chairman, now doing a superb job for the NRCC in Washington; and then our special friend, Bob Teeter, who is calling a lot of the shots at our campaign. We've got a great team, and I'm grateful to each and every one of them, all here tonight. (Applause.)

And there's two others I was privileged to sit between: Andrea Fischer and Yosef Chafari. These are the two leading ticket sellers. And I had a fairly relaxed evening, sitting between these two leading ticket sellers. They're trying to sell me tickets to the next event. (Laughter and applause.) But I'm telling you, this thing was put together in quite a short period of time, relatively short period of time, and we are very, very grateful. I understand that there's even an overflow room. And after we finish these remarks I want to go in there.

I will repeat for the benefit of the people in the overflow room: You are safe. By that, I'm referring to a joke that Billy Graham used to tell about the speaker that went on and

on and on. And, finally, the chairman picked up the gavel, heaved it at the speaker, missed him, and hit the woman in the front row. And she said, "Hit me again, I can still hear him." (Laughter.) So to the people in the overflow room, you are safe.

Let me say that it's a pleasure to visit the Detroit area. On our final approach on Air Force One, we had to climb a little higher over Tiger Stadium. Cecil Fielder's turn at bat at the batting cage there, and we wanted to be out of his range. (Laughter.)

Let me thank all of you who had contributed to generously to this reelection campaign. With help like yours and the efforts of millions of people like you at the grassroots level, our team is going to win four more years to lead this country. I'm absolutely confident of that. (Applause.)

And as John said, we have been trying since 1989, working for reform and change. And I've often had to buck a Congress that, frankly, is resistant to change. But now, this year, in the election year we can put it in focus, the things we've been trying to get done, and let the American people say whether they want change or not.

We must accelerate reform -- reforms to strengthen the bulwark of our nation's character -- and I mean the American family. A major mayors' group came into my office, and the thing that they say is the most common problem in the great urban areas of America is the dissolution of the American family. And we've got to find ways to strengthen it. We've got to find reforms to preserve half a century's hard-won gains for world freedom and peace. Reforms to provide Americans with first-rate jobs in this whole new global, the new world economy. And that's why it's so important that you're here tonight. We have much to do if we're to prepare our nation to compete in this exciting new century ahead.

None of us can do it alone. But together, we are up to any challenge that lies ahead. And, frankly, I'm a little sick and tired of some of the gloomy news out there every single night, telling us what's wrong with the United States of America. There's a lot right about it, and I'm going to take that message to the American people. (Applause.)

But your support is key if we're truly going to change this country. And it's key if we're to revolutionize our schools; make health care accessible and affordable. It's key to the frivolous court cases that drain our economy; reform the way our government works -- especially up there on Capitol Hill.

And finally, your support is key if we're to open markets the world over for American goods and services to sustain and to create jobs for Americans -- jobs right here in Michigan. Each one of you tonight is making a difference on these five important challenges, because they're all part of my mission as President of the United States and, with your support, I aim to complete that mission. We've got to get this job done. (Applause.)

Take education, for example. Our America 2000 education strategy thrives on local initiatives. Polly Williams in Milwaukee and Patrick Rooney in Indianapolis have captured national attention for their new programs to give inner-city parents what wealthier families have right now: a real choice for schools for their children.

And right here in Detroit, there's an exciting new effort in the inner city -- Cornerstone Schools. And one of the leaders is Eddie Edwards, a Protestant pastor in the black community whom I have been pleased to recognize as one of our Daily Points of Light for our nation. A key partner with the Reverend Edwards in this project is Archbishop Maida of the Catholic Church. And they've won generous support from business leaders as they break down barriers and reinvent -- literally reinvent excellent schools for children who need them most. And they didn't wait for bureaucrats in Washington, D.C. to mandate them or to give them direction. They rejected business as usual. (Applause.) And I salute them for reform. And our America 2000 education strategy will change America by encouraging that kind of innovation.

And meanwhile, grassroots Republicans in the Michigan legislature are working with our great Governor on Michigan 2000 -- this state's plan to give parents more freedom and responsibility in their children's education. And there's a powerful reform spirit in Michigan to ease the strictures of teacher tenure and certification; to establish solid core curricula and to measure results; and to give individual principals new incentives to innovate through charter schools and school empowerment. I can assure you, the Republican reformers in Michigan's legislature are light years ahead of the liberal Democratic leadership in the United States Congress. And I can't wait to elect a new Congress that will work for true reform of our schools. (Applause.) And I might add, a centerpiece for our strategy for reform is choice for parents, for public, private and religious schools. Parental choice -- and then you watch the schools that are not chosen bring themselves up through competition. Parental choice is an important key to our reform program.

You know, Michigan's also a leader in making quality health care available and affordable to absolutely everyone. And Michigan soon hopes to become the first state in the nation to enroll its entire Medicaid caseload, one million people, in managed care. Managed care improves quality while cutting costs. And it's an important part of our national health care reform package.

We have the best quality health care in the entire world here in the United States, but too many people lack basic health insurance coverage. And the Capitol Hill liberals' ideas of health care are expensive and coercive. And some Democratic leaders promote a plan they call "play or pay." It's a mandated benefit scheme whose costs would be virtually unmanageable. And then there's another favorite Democratic plan -- it's to make the federal government the monopoly provider of national health insurance. And if you think socialized medicine is a good idea, ask a Canadian for a second opinion. (Applause.) Because central planners ration their health care, Canadians often must wait weeks or months for treatments readily available to Americans.

And like my agenda for literally revolutionizing our schools, my health care reform package emphasizes consumer choice. It promotes private-sector competition. It promotes innovation. Transferable credits and tax deductions would enable virtually every American to purchase basic health insurance. We would change the law to assure that no one is denied coverage for a preexisting condition or because of a job change. And in many cases, providing basic health insurance will help us drive down costs. And right now, for instance, poor people who lack insurance often go to emergency rooms for nonemergency treatment.

reform our health care system without having to raise taxes on the overtaxed American people. (Applause.)

Another institution that we've been trying to change and now that we've taken the case to the American people maybe we'll have a chance to get it changed -- one that's ripe for reform -- is our legal system. We have become the most litigious society on Earth. We have three times as many lawyers per capita as Great Britain, five times as many as France. And I'm often asked, if an apple a day keeps the doctor away, what works for lawyers? (Laughter and applause.) Litigation costs -- litigation costs, liability insurance costs, and other costs associated with litigation or the avoidance of litigation are estimated to run as high as $300 billion a year. And that is an indirect tax on every business transaction in America and it siphons off more than 2.5 percent of our gross national product. And that's five times as high as the average in other nations.

And it's high time then we spent more time reaching out our hand and helping each other and less time suing each other. (Applause.) And that is why I have asked the Congress to pass my Access To Justice Act -- a reform bill to encourage people to resolve problems out of court, and to crack down on frivolous lawsuits by making losers in certain cases -- not all, but in certain cases -- pay more court costs. And it's time for action to stop the epidemic of lawsuits. And we need some changes in Congress to get an up or down vote on this important reform program. (Applause.)

And now, if we're to reform education and health care and our legal system, and if we're to reduce red tape and regulation and get our horrendous federal deficit down, we must reform the United States Congress. And our congressional system is simply not working. And over the years we've all seen the symptoms: gridlock on important legislation; unconscionable delays on nominations; failure to modernize our banking laws to reform our system, financial system; failure to strengthen our anticrime laws that would support the police -- have a little more compassion for the victims of crime and a little less for the criminals themselves -- failure to pass fair and simple proposals to stimulate our economy. I still have seven laser-like proposals that would stimulate the economy without increasing this deficit.

Major reforms are in order. And it's time for the Congress to govern itself by the laws it imposes on others. And I am going to fight to make them now pass laws that will put them under the same laws that you and I have to live by -- laws they've exempted themselves from. (Applause.) No more special treatment. And it's time for sweeping reform of campaign financing -- time to eliminate the special interest PACs. It's time for real spending reform; time for the President to have what 43 governors have -- the line-item veto. And I'm going to take that case to the American people this fall. (Applause.)

And it's time to make Congress a citizen assembly, not a club for careerists. And it's time to limit the terms of Congress. (Applause.) My term is limited to two terms and I want to serve both of them -- (laughter)-- but nevertheless, it's limited to two terms, and I don't see that it would hurt to have Congress limited to six terms for a member of the House and two terms for a senator. I think it would be good. I think it would keep government more active and vital and closer to the people.

In my second and final term as President, I want to lead America in adopting each of these historic reforms, these

products -- to create new jobs for the great American worker. And if we succeed with the current round of world trade talks -- the GATT talks -- world output could increase by $5 trillion over the next decade, and more than $1 trillion of that boom will go to the United States of America. Now, this applies no less to Michigan than to the rest of the nation. With the open markets and the level playing field that I'm fighting to achieve, I am confident that American workers can outperform, outproduce, outcompete anyone, anywhere in the world. (Applause.)

I was commenting to John Engler as we flew in here this afternoon that Detroit will always be a special place for me. It was here 12 years ago that Ronald Reagan and I accepted our nominations for President and Vice President. And it was here that Ronald Reagan reminded us of Tom Paine's revolutionary words: "We have it in our power to begin the world over again."

Think how much we have accomplished since then. Think of our blessings. With God's help and with hard work to support our convictions, we've helped change the world. We've helped the peoples of Eastern Europe and the old Soviet empire peacefully throw off the yoke of communism. And today we're aiding their transition to free markets, helping them reduce their nuclear arsenals. And we stood up against dictators and exporters of totalitarian revolution in Latin America and we've helped democracy take root in nearly every country of our hemisphere.

When a ruthless tyrant overran Kuwait and threatened to engulf the Middle East in its worst conflagration, we protected the people of Israel and Turkey and Saudi Arabia. And we organized an unprecedented world coalition and we liberated Kuwait from the aggressor. And in the process we accomplished a breakthrough sought by every President from Truman to Reagan -- we brought Arab neighbors face to face with Israel for the first time at the peace table. (Applause.)

And we won the Cold War and we stopped Saddam's aggression because, 12 years ago, we renewed our faith in our values and we strengthened our defenses. The United States is now the undisputed leader of the entire world. And we will keep ourselves strong. (Applause.) And we will stay engaged in world politics. This is no time to pull back and to retreat and to be afraid of the changes in the world. In world security and in world markets, we will remain engaged.

And we have a mission together to carry on the American Dream for new generations. And with your help and with grassroots action, we can win a mandate to lead this country for four more years. And we can keep our country open to the contributions of immigrants, of trade, of ideas. And we can work together and win with our plans to reform our schools, our health care system, our very system of government. And we can assure that when we reach the new century, America still will be the strongest, the bravest, the freest nation on the face of the Earth.

Thank you all. And may God bless each and every one of you and our great country, the United States of America. Thank you very much.

END 8:16 P.M. EDT

Weekly Compilation of

Presidential Documents



Monday, March 2, 1992
Volume 28—Number 9
Pages 317–373

111 RESEARCH

Pres Documents 4

Q. Pretty confident?

The President. Yes, I am.

Southern Primaries

Q. Patrick Buchanan—fire Bush immediately. Do you think he's getting a little personal in his attacks and his charges?

The President. I haven't seen that, John [John Cochran, NBC News]. I wouldn't worry too much about that.

Q. Those FBI——

The President. Yes. I think we're going to do all right down South. I feel good about it. We've got good people working, and I think the people down there understand my message. And I think as people compare the two candidates, why, we'll be fine.

Q. Will you be mentioning Buchanan by name? Last week you said you were going to take the gloves off. Do you intend to do so, sir?

The President. Well, I'm still sorting all that out. You heard me last night. I'd rather define it on the issues. There are plenty of surrogates that are willing to make it more specific. I think that's a good way to leave it.

Q.——ads starting up in Georgia against Buchanan?

The President. I think that there will be ads that define the differences in position, yes. And I expect that people will understand that, after the ads from the Democrats in New Hampshire against me and from him against me. But I'll try to keep it on a high plane—together and go on and win.

Q. You seem kind of subdued today, Mr. President. Are you feeling okay?

The President. Yes, I feel good, Rita [Rita Beamish, Associated Press].

Q. How come you're so subdued? It's early.

The President. Do you remember Lesley Stahl [CBS News] asking when the Berlin Wall came down why I wasn't jumping with joy? I said, "We're taking care of this." It's a little early. We're going on a long trip, and it's kind of a calm but determined approach.

Q. Have you added any additional stops on this trip? We heard you might add some on the end, Saturday or Sunday, additional stops.

The President. I haven't heard it yet, but I might be the last to know. [*Laughter*]

Q. We probably would.

The President. Have a nice trip to California, everybody.

Q. See you there.

Q. Thank you.

Note: *The exchange began prior to the President's departure from Andrews Air Force Base in Camp Springs, MD, for San Francisco, CA. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.*

Remarks at a Bush-Quayle Fundraising Luncheon in San Francisco, California

February 25, 1992

Thank you so much for that welcome back. Pete mentioned this was my 15th visit. But you have a wonderful way of making people feel at home in this State. Thank you very much. And may I just say from halfway across the world, or at least in the east coast, watching with wonder, what a superb job, fighting difficult conditions, your Governor is doing. It's an inspiration to all of us in politics, I'll tell you. And Gayle, our greetings to you.

May I thank the Skyline College Musicians over there and pay my respects to Eric Stratman, who got up and gave us that wonderful rendition of the Star-Spangled Banner; no pitch pipe, no nothing; just the beautiful music. And we were all so moved by that. And though he didn't confess to this—your bishop or our bishop, my bishop, put it that way, and Barbara's—he used to be our pastor in Washington, DC, before he was elevated to being bishop here in San Francisco. And Bill, thank you, sir, for being with us today and for those inspiring words.

And of course, let me single out the master of ceremonies. I've seen him in all kinds of roles in terms of dealing with world leaders. I've never seen him, I don't believe, as master of ceremonies. But George Shultz is one of the truly great public servants. And I'm delighted to see he and Obie again.

And I want to salute our former Cabinet member Bob Mosbacher; and Bobby Holt

here is our national campaign finance chairman; Jim Dignan, the California State chair; Katie Boyd and Howard Leach, who have done a superb job on this overflow luncheon. And also, Gretchen is out here who graciously met us at the airport. Thank you for all the work on the luncheon. And to all the other national vice chairs—Alex Spanos and Don Bren and Craig Berkman and Flo Crichton of the finance team. And a special thanks to Mr. Yong Kim over here, and to my old friend, Johnny Tsu over there, who have done a great job on this. Thank you all.

To paraphrase John Kennedy, I'm touched by that warm response, but not half as touched as all of you have been.

Before I begin, let me just share and express my concern for all the Californians who, after seemingly endless years of drought, have been ravaged by record floods. I am pleased to announce that today, as I came out on Air Force One, I signed a declaration to provide that much-needed disaster relief to these flood victims. They're hurting, and the Federal Government ought to do its part.

I want to talk to you today about some of the challenges that we face, Pete mentioned some of them, about the decisions we're going to make in this election year that are going to really chart the course of this country's future for the next 5 years. And let me lay it out straight, what Government can do and what it can't do, and what I will do as President, and where I will need your help.

Start, if you will, with the number one issue on everybody's mind, and that is the economy, the Nation's economy. One month ago, as the Governor said, in my State of the Union I laid out a two-part economic plan: for the short term, a plan to get the economy moving as early as this spring, seven points to stimulate investment; and a longer-term plan to keep America competitive in the new century ahead. I asked the Democrats who control all the committees in the Congress, both Houses of the Congress, to act for the good of the country. And I gave Congress 52 days to pass the plan.

Since then, some Democrats have been wrestling with their consciences. It is too early to predict who will win. But instead of working on my plan, the House Democrats surfaced their own, a tiny tax cut across the board, written in invisible ink, in exchange for a huge tax increase chiseled into stone. Ask the people out there, your neighbors, is it really worth borrowing from our children to give families an extra 25 cents a day? That two-bit tax cut would make even the tooth fairy blush. It is not good legislation.

When the cameras are on, the Democrats say all the right things, especially in a political year, talk about a blueprint for an economic recovery. But then the doors close and the backroom brokering begins. And in the end, it is the same old Democratic deal, another "jobs bill," but this one for the tax collectors.

Now, if the Senate Democrats want to make their temporary tax cut permanent, and this is a fact, they would have to jack up the income tax rate for every American making more than $35,000. You heard that right, $35,000, for a plan that's supposed to help the middle class. And that's going to come as real news to a lot of factory workers and school teachers and everyday Americans that are just struggling to make ends meet. So they are going to tax the middle class for the same reason that Willie Sutton robbed the banks, because that's where the money is.

If you want to give American companies reason to expand, then give them what we are calling for, an investment tax allowance. Speed up the rates of depreciation. If you want to boost the sagging housing market and if you want to give American families a real shot at the American dream, then don't look to the liberal leadership in the Congress. Give first-time homebuyers what our plan does, a $5,000 tax credit toward that first home.

Finally, let me just say to the Congress here: If you're serious about competitiveness, if you're serious about creating jobs, then cut the tax on capital gains.

These points I've listed, and four more, will stimulate the economy right away. Now let's switch over to the defense side of the equation. I'm sure you're reading a great deal about defense cuts. For decades we faced a very dangerous enemy abroad, and we fought the Democrats, those liberal ones at home, who would have stripped this Nation

of the strength that it needed to defend itself and to defend freedom. Republicans fought hard on both fronts—Pete Wilson was a leader in this fight when he was a United States Senator—and winning the defense battle on Capitol Hill, as George Shultz will tell you, helped us win the cold war. No one understood that better than my predecessor, Ronald Reagan. He understood it from day one and fought for a strong defense.

Now, given the changes in the world—and they're dramatic and they are wonderful in terms of the future of our kids—given the collapse of the Soviet Union, we know now we can reduce defense spending substantially. So I went to the Joint Chiefs and to Dick Cheney and based on the recommendation of the Joint Chiefs and the Secretary of Defense, I've proposed a substantial but a sensible defense build-down, one that will recognize post-cold-war realities, but still leave this country with the muscle that we need to meet whatever danger comes our way or help defend those whose freedom are at stake.

And we have a number of Federal programs aimed at helping defense industry workers as they seek new careers now because of our defense cuts. We're taking steps to ease the transition that many firms will face as they shift from defense-related work to the commercial economy. That's what this technology transfer initiative is all about that I've proposed, getting research done in government labs out into the private economy. And in May we're going to bring that message to Cal-Tech through our national technology initiative. And that's good news for the high-tech firms right here in the Silicon Valley, and all across this State. Our approach is the sensible way to go, the right way to keep the economy sound, and our Nation safe.

But there are political problems. There are Democrats with a different plan in mind in the United States Congress. They want to use the end of the cold war to open a bidding war to see who can gut the Defense Department the fastest. One plan would cut defense by an additional $200 billion over 5 years. Nationwide, cuts on that scale would wipe out hundreds of thousands of jobs, say nothing about rendering us incapable of responding to aggression overseas.

You might think about that. Right now, $1 out of every $5 spent on defense is spent right here in California. Think of the shock waves that would touch off in the construction and electronics and aerospace industries and the aftershock for the real estate markets. Think of the workers and the welders to the engineers thrown out of work and onto welfare. You can call it a double play, a Democratic double play, cripple our defenses and the same for the economy, all at the same time.

For the sake of national security—and I still view that as my most fundamental responsibility, the national security of this country. I think that is the prime responsibility of the President—for the sake of just plain economic common sense as well, and for the sake of California and the country, I ask you to draw the line and say no to those Democrats who want to recklessly cut the muscle out of the national defense of this country.

We can turn this economy around, provided we deal in economic reality. It all comes down to this: To succeed economically at home, we've got to lead economically abroad.

There is no better case in point than this wonderful State of California. None. This State accounts for one in every seven dollars of American exports. In 1990 alone, two-way trade reached nearly $166 billion. For the past 5 years that's an average annual increase of 20 percent, and statewide, I think Pete would agree, it means something like three-quarters of a million, I believe the figure is 725,000 jobs, close to three-quarters of a million tied into trade. It is more true than ever before: America's future lies in open markets. It does not lie in this negative view of protection.

But the people we are battling in the Congress today aren't about to let the fact intrude on the fantasy. Their prescription for the nineties is to sound—really to pull back, not all of them but some of them—to pull back and sound an economic retreat, and then to raise up trade barriers—all in the name of fair trade—but to raise up trade barriers, build new barricades to keep imports out, and take this country back to a dangerous

pre-World War II isolationism. As long as I am President that will not happen to the United States of America.

That's not the American way, certainly not the California way. We don't cut and run. We compete. And we work hard. And I've got a lot of faith in the American worker because our workers have a lot of faith in themselves. If we can do better and make more progress in clearing away the trade barriers and go head to head, the American worker will outthink and outperform and outproduce anybody, anyplace, anytime. It's that direction that we've got to take this country.

There's a new reality now in the way people live and work and look at Government. People really don't buy that old "big Government" rhetoric. The American people have seen enough of what we call social engineering. They know the limits of Government. They know that our greatness doesn't spring from Government: America's strengths are in her people, in our families, in our communities. Government can't raise your kids to know right from wrong. It can't legislate happy endings. Government isn't why people work hard, raise a family, save for retirement. And people know, as Government tries to do more and more, it delivers less and less.

And year after year, the main opposition on the Hill, the liberal Democrats who control the Congress, have pushed spending higher and higher. In 1993, the Federal Government will spend $1.5 trillion of taxpayers' money. People are entitled to ask, "Am I getting my 1.5 trillion's worth?"

We need to get back to the basics that Government is too big, and it spends too much. And that leads me to ask you to urge your Congress to give me the line-item veto. Forty-three Governors have it, and give the President, the executive branch, a chance. We need for Government to do less but do better. To focus on what people want and deserve, safe streets, good schools, strong economy and, certainly, a strong country.

Today we see the return of responsibility, an old idea that never really went out of style. People have had it with the no-fault lifestyle. In their private lives, they know actions have consequences. What they want is a Government whose policies and programs recognize that people are responsible for their actions and that Government is responsible to the people. Now, if you think about it, that's nothing more than a working definition of freedom.

Because we believe in responsibility, we believe in education reform, fundamental reform. We've laid out a strategy called America 2000, to literally revolutionize our schools. It's not Democrat. It's not Republican. It's not liberal. It's not conservative. It is American, supported by the 50 Governors to meet our six education goals.

We need to hold our kids and our teachers to a higher standard; that's part of it. And here's a radical notion: Let's test these kids at the 4th and the 8th and the 12th grade, see what we're doing, where we're doing it well, and where we need to do more work. Our schools need a good dose of competition, with each other. Right now, kids are a captive audience. You give the parents a chance to choose their children's schools, and you'll see our schools start doing their homework. And the bad schools will be picked up by the competition. School choice is working where it's in effect, and it will work nationwide.

Because we believe in responsibility, we back legal reform. Here's the fact: America's become the land of the lawsuit. We've put forward a plan, it's up on the Hill, to cut down a number of frivolous lawsuits. They sap our economy. They strain our patience. When a father can't coach Little League because he's worried about getting sued, something's wrong. When your neighbor becomes a plaintiff, something's wrong. Our country would be a lot better off if we spent as much time helping each other as we do suing each other.

Because we believe in responsibility, we take a hard line on drugs and crime. Tomorrow I go to San Antonio, Barbara and I go down there, and will meet with five or six Latin American Presidents, working with them to sharpen our strategy to beat the scourge. Yes, we're waging a war to cut the supply lines that bring drugs into this country. Interdictions are at an all-time high. But we're battling on the demand side as well. We set a goal to drive down the current adolescent cocaine use by 30 percent. That was our national goal. And we've seen a dramatic 60 percent decrease. Now, that's good news.

That's good news for families across this country.

But we all know that we can't begin to claim total victory yet. We must show that here, too, actions have consequences. And that's why we need stiffer sentences for these drug dealers, courts that punish criminals, not honest cops trying to do their job out there, and laws that make life tougher on the criminals than on the victims of crime.

Because we believe in responsibility, I believe as Pete does, we believe as your Governor does in welfare reform. People are willing to support benefits. They've always been willing to give a hand up. Americans care. But they want to see some connection between welfare and work. They want to see governments at every level work together to track down the dead-beat fathers, the ones who can't be bothered to pay child support. And I think most of all they want to see us break this cycle of dependency, a cycle of dependency that destroys dignity, and says to a little guy when he's just starting up, you really don't have much of a chance. Passes down poverty from one generation to another. That's wrong. We're going to do something to change it.

Right here in California, Governor Wilson's got a plan that will encourage people on welfare to take work when they can find it; for pregnant teens or parents to stay in school, get the education they'll need to make a better future, a future where they won't need that next welfare check.

What can we do to help California? What can we in Washington do? Simple: We can start by getting our bureaucracy out of the way. And we'll do all we can, Pete, to remove those Federal regulations, to help you cut through that web of redtape to real reform.

These reforms—changes we make now to boost the economy and to transform our schools and our legal and our welfare systems—can really spark a revolution. A revolution to bring this country home to the bedrock beliefs that have made us great. And they are fundamental: family and faith, responsibility and respect, community and country. Simple words, certain truths that hold a world of meaning, I still believe, for every single American.

Here's what I know about this country's future: No matter how tough times are now, no matter what trials we face, America's best day always lies ahead. I believed that when I was a little kid. I believe it now. I am totally confident about the recovery of this country. And I'll believe it every day I live because that, in essence, is the great glory of our wondrous country.

Thank you all, and may God bless the United States of America.

Note: *The President spoke at 1:13 p.m. at the Westin St. Francis Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Governor Pete Wilson and his wife Gayle; George P. Shultz, former Secretary of the Treasury, and his wife Obie; Katie Boyd, cochairman of the dinner and vice chairman of the California Bush-Quayle campaign; Howard Leach, dinner cochairman and regional vice chairman of the Bush-Quayle campaign, and his wife Gretchen; and Yong Kim and Johnny Tsu, national vice chairmen of the Bush-Quayle campaign.*

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on General Motors Plant Closings

February 25, 1992

The White House made no attempt whatsoever to influence General Motors' decision over which plants to close and which plants to keep open. The White House considers such matters to be internal corporate decisions.

The President is very much aware of the human costs associated with these tough economic times. This recent plant closing announcement underscores the critical importance of the Congress acting promptly on the President's economic growth package before the March 20 deadline set down in the President's State of the Union Address.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Detroit, Michigan)

For Immediate Release April 14, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT 1992 BUSH-QUAYLE FUNDRAISING DINNER

Ritz-Carlton Hotel
Dearborn, Michigan

7:55 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very, very much. And, John Engler, thank you, sir, Governor, for that kind introduction. John Engler and I have been side by side in politics for a long time -- and I'll tell you, I am mighty proud of the job he is doing as Governor of this great state. You're lucky, and you ought to know it. (Applause.)

I might salute your lovely wife, Michelle. He had to go to Texas to find her, but here she is, and we're all for her, too. (Laughter and applause.)

And let me thank Mike Timmis for the thoughtful invocation, and Randy Agley for the superb job as master of ceremonies and for so many other things as well. Also, of course, our special thanks to our esteemed friend, Max Fisher, whom we heard from tonight -- always at my side, always with sound counsel and advice, a great friend of every Republican and a great leader of this state and, indeed, of our country. Max, thank you, sir. (Applause.)

And, of course, if you want to get the job done, get Heinz Prechter involved; he'll twist the arm right out of your socket. But he did a first-class job. (Laughter and applause.)

And I also want to thank Dave Doyle and Chuck Yob and Tim Leuliette. And let me also acknowledge Bob Mosbacher, our former Secretary of Commerce; now one of the great leaders of our campaign; Bobby Holt, the National Finance Chairman whom you met; and Michigan natives Spence Abraham, who used to be the state party chairman, now doing a superb job for the NRCC in Washington; and then our special friend, Bob Teeter, who is calling a lot of the shots at our campaign. We've got a great team, and I'm grateful to each and every one of them, all here tonight. (Applause.)

And there's two others I was privileged to sit between: Andrea Fischer and Yosef Chafari. These are the two leading ticket sellers. And I had a fairly relaxed evening, sitting between these two leading ticket sellers. They're trying to sell me tickets to the next event. (Laughter and applause.) But I'm telling you, this thing was put together in quite a short period of time, relatively short period of time, and we are very, very grateful. I understand that there's even an overflow room. And after we finish these remarks I want to go in there.

I will repeat for the benefit of the people in the overflow room: You are safe. By that, I'm referring to a joke that Billy Graham used to tell about the speaker that went on and

on and on. And, finally, the chairman picked up the gavel, heaved it at the speaker, missed him, and hit the woman in the front row. And she said, "Hit me again, I can still hear him." (Laughter.) So to the people in the overflow room, you are safe.

Let me say that it's a pleasure to visit the Detroit area. On our final approach on Air Force One, we had to climb a little higher over Tiger Stadium. Cecil Fielder's turn at bat at the batting cage there, and we wanted to be out of his range. (Laughter.)

Let me thank all of you who had contributed to generously to this reelection campaign. With help like yours and the efforts of millions of people like you at the grassroots level, our team is going to win four more years to lead this country. I'm absolutely confident of that. (Applause.)

And as John said, we have been trying since 1989, working for reform and change. And I've often had to buck a Congress that, frankly, is resistant to change. But now, this year, in the election year we can put it in focus, the things we've been trying to get done, and let the American people say whether they want change or not.

We must accelerate reform -- reforms to strengthen the bulwark of our nation's character -- and I mean the American family. A major mayors' group came into my office, and the thing that they say is the most common problem in the great urban areas of America is the dissolution of the American family. And we've got to find ways to strengthen it. We've got to find reforms to preserve half a century's hard-won gains for world freedom and peace. Reforms to provide Americans with first-rate jobs in this whole new global, the new world economy. And that's why it's so important that you're here tonight. We have much to do if we're to prepare our nation to compete in this exciting new century ahead.

None of us can do it alone. But together, we are up to any challenge that lies ahead. And, frankly, I'm a little sick and tired of some of the gloomy news out there every single night, telling us what's wrong with the United States of America. There's a lot right about it, and I'm going to take that message to the American people. (Applause.)

But your support is key if we're truly going to change this country. And it's key if we're to revolutionize our schools; make health care accessible and affordable. It's key to the frivolous court cases that drain our economy; reform the way our government works -- especially up there on Capitol Hill.

And finally, your support is key if we're to open markets the world over for American goods and services to sustain and to create jobs for Americans -- jobs right here in Michigan. Each one of you tonight is making a difference on these five important challenges, because they're all part of my mission as President of the United States and, with your support, I aim to complete that mission. We've got to get this job done. (Applause.)

Take education, for example. Our America 2000 education strategy thrives on local initiatives. Polly Williams in Milwaukee and Patrick Rooney in Indianapolis have captured national attention for their new programs to give inner-city parents what wealthier families have right now: a real choice for schools for their children.

And right here in Detroit, there's an exciting new effort in the inner city -- Cornerstone Schools. And one of the leaders is Eddie Edwards, a Protestant pastor in the black community whom I have been pleased to recognize as one of our Daily Points of Light for our nation. A key partner with the Reverend Edwards in this project is Archbishop Maida of the Catholic Church. And they've won generous support from business leaders as they break down barriers and reinvent -- literally reinvent excellent schools for children who need them most. And they didn't wait for bureaucrats in Washington, D.C. to mandate them or to give them direction. They rejected business as usual. (Applause.) And I salute them for reform. And our America 2000 education strategy will change America by encouraging that kind of innovation.

And meanwhile, grassroots Republicans in the Michigan legislature are working with our great Governor on Michigan 2000 -- this state's plan to give parents more freedom and responsibility in their children's education. And there's a powerful reform spirit in Michigan to ease the strictures of teacher tenure and certification; to establish solid core curricula and to measure results; and to give individual principals new incentives to innovate through charter schools and school empowerment. I can assure you, the Republican reformers in Michigan's legislature are light years ahead of the liberal Democratic leadership in the United States Congress. And I can't wait to elect a new Congress that will work for true reform of our schools. (Applause.) And I might add, a centerpiece for our strategy for reform is choice for parents, for public, private and religious schools. Parental choice -- and then you watch the schools that are not chosen bring themselves up through competition. Parental choice is an important key to our reform program.

You know, Michigan's also a leader in making quality health care available and affordable to absolutely everyone. And Michigan soon hopes to become the first state in the nation to enroll its entire Medicaid caseload, one million people, in managed care. Managed care improves quality while cutting costs. And it's an important part of our national health care reform package.

We have the best quality health care in the entire world here in the United States, but too many people lack basic health insurance coverage. And the Capitol Hill liberals' ideas of health care are expensive and coercive. And some Democratic leaders promote a plan they call "play or pay." It's a mandated benefit scheme whose costs would be virtually unmanageable. And then there's another favorite Democratic plan -- it's to make the federal government the monopoly provider of national health insurance. And if you think socialized medicine is a good idea, ask a Canadian for a second opinion. (Applause.) Because central planners ration their health care, Canadians often must wait weeks or months for treatments readily available to Americans.

And like my agenda for literally revolutionizing our schools, my health care reform package emphasizes consumer choice. It promotes private-sector competition. It promotes innovation. Transferable credits and tax deductions would enable virtually every American to purchase basic health insurance. We would change the law to assure that no one is denied coverage for a preexisting condition or because of a job change. And in many cases, providing basic health insurance will help us drive down costs. And right now, for instance, poor people who lack insurance often go to emergency rooms for nonemergency treatment.

reform our health care system without having to raise taxes on the overtaxed American people. (Applause.)

Another institution that we've been trying to change and now that we've taken the case to the American people maybe we'll have a chance to get it changed -- one that's ripe for reform -- is our legal system. We have become the most litigious society on Earth. We have three times as many lawyers per capita as Great Britain, five times as many as France. And I'm often asked, if an apple a day keeps the doctor away, what works for lawyers? (Laughter and applause.) Litigation costs -- litigation costs, liability insurance costs, and other costs associated with litigation or the avoidance of litigation are estimated to run as high as $300 billion a year. And that is an indirect tax on every business transaction in America and it siphons off more than 2.5 percent of our gross national product. And that's five times as high as the average in other nations.

And it's high time then we spent more time reaching out our hand and helping each other and less time suing each other. (Applause.) And that is why I have asked the Congress to pass my Access To Justice Act -- a reform bill to encourage people to resolve problems out of court, and to crack down on frivolous lawsuits by making losers in certain cases -- not all, but in certain cases -- pay more court costs. And it's time for action to stop the epidemic of lawsuits. And we need some changes in Congress to get an up or down vote on this important reform program. (Applause.)

And now, if we're to reform education and health care and our legal system, and if we're to reduce red tape and regulation and get our horrendous federal deficit down, we must reform the United States Congress. And our congressional system is simply not working. And over the years we've all seen the symptoms: gridlock on important legislation; unconscionable delays on nominations; failure to modernize our banking laws to reform our system, financial system; failure to strengthen our anticrime laws that would support the police -- have a little more compassion for the victims of crime and a little less for the criminals themselves -- failure to pass fair and simple proposals to stimulate our economy. I still have seven laser-like proposals that would stimulate the economy without increasing this deficit.

Major reforms are in order. And it's time for the Congress to govern itself by the laws it imposes on others. And I am going to fight to make them now pass laws that will put them under the same laws that you and I have to live by -- laws they've exempted themselves from. (Applause.) No more special treatment. And it's time for sweeping reform of campaign financing -- time to eliminate the special interest PACs. It's time for real spending reform; time for the President to have what 43 governors have -- the line-item veto. And I'm going to take that case to the American people this fall. (Applause.)

And it's time to make Congress a citizen assembly, not a club for careerists. And it's time to limit the terms of Congress. (Applause.) My term is limited to two terms and I want to serve both of them -- (laughter)-- but nevertheless, it's limited to two terms, and I don't see that it would hurt to have Congress limited to six terms for a member of the House and two terms for a senator. I think it would be good. I think it would keep government more active and vital and closer to the people.

In my second and final term as President, I want to lead America in adopting each of these historic reforms, these

products -- to create new jobs for the great American worker. And if we succeed with the current round of world trade talks -- the GATT talks -- world output could increase by $5 trillion over the next decade, and more than $1 trillion of that boom will go to the United States of America. Now, this applies no less to Michigan than to the rest of the nation. With the open markets and the level playing field that I'm fighting to achieve, I am confident that American workers can outperform, outproduce, outcompete anyone, anywhere in the world. (Applause.)

I was commenting to John Engler as we flew in here this afternoon that Detroit will always be a special place for me. It was here 12 years ago that Ronald Reagan and I accepted our nominations for President and Vice President. And it was here that Ronald Reagan reminded us of Tom Paine's revolutionary words: "We have it in our power to begin the world over again."

Think how much we have accomplished since then. Think of our blessings. With God's help and with hard work to support our convictions, we've helped change the world. We've helped the peoples of Eastern Europe and the old Soviet empire peacefully throw off the yoke of communism. And today we're aiding their transition to free markets, helping them reduce their nuclear arsenals. And we stood up against dictators and exporters of totalitarian revolution in Latin America and we've helped democracy take root in nearly every country of our hemisphere.

When a ruthless tyrant overran Kuwait and threatened to engulf the Middle East in its worst conflagration, we protected the people of Israel and Turkey and Saudi Arabia. And we organized an unprecedented world coalition and we liberated Kuwait from the aggressor. And in the process we accomplished a breakthrough sought by every President from Truman to Reagan -- we brought Arab neighbors face to face with Israel for the first time at the peace table. (Applause.)

And we won the Cold War and we stopped Saddam's aggression because, 12 years ago, we renewed our faith in our values and we strengthened our defenses. The United States is now the undisputed leader of the entire world. And we will keep ourselves strong. (Applause.) And we will stay engaged in world politics. This is no time to pull back and to retreat and to be afraid of the changes in the world. In world security and in world markets, we will remain engaged.

And we have a mission together to carry on the American Dream for new generations. And with your help and with grassroots action, we can win a mandate to lead this country for four more years. And we can keep our country open to the contributions of immigrants, of trade, of ideas. And we can work together and win with our plans to reform our schools, our health care system, our very system of government. And we can assure that when we reach the new century, America still will be the strongest, the bravest, the freest nation on the face of the Earth.

Thank you all. And may God bless each and every one of you and our great country, the United States of America. Thank you very much.

END 8:16 P.M. EDT

me. And I will tell other Americans about a place where people still believe in hope, where they work together for their neighbors, where they succeed. And I'll tell the story of Steeltech, and I'll end by saying these men and women prove that the American dream can still come true. I just wish each and every one of you that might not be intimately familiar with this firm could have heard the spirit of the workers that I was privileged to talk to, albeit briefly, when I first came into this plant.

So thank you, David. And thank all of you for what you're doing in this wonderful—I would say, experience—let me call it instead a success story. I will take this message out and bring it home to America: We can succeed. We will succeed. And we will get this economy moving dynamically in the future.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: *The President spoke at 11:05 a.m. at Steeltech Manufacturing, Inc. In his remarks, he referred to the following Steeltech officers: G. David Guerrero, president and chief executive officer; Charles L. Wallace, chairman of the board; and Janet E. Crosby, human resources manager. He also referred to Fred G. Luber, chairman and chief executive officer, and Roger D. Peirce, president and chief operating officer, Super Steel Products Corp.; and R. Eugene Goodson, chief executive officer of Oshkosh Truck Corp.*

Remarks at a Bush-Quayle Fundraising Luncheon in Milwaukee

March 16, 1992

Thank you, Governor Thompson, and thank all of you for that warm welcome. Sue Ann, it is such a treat to see you again. May I second the motion on Bob Kasten; it is absolutely essential that he be reelected. And I'm glad to be here with him today.

And earlier this morning, we were out at a very dynamic steel company. And I want to thank Fred Luber for his sponsorship and leadership in seeing this minority business out there have a real shot at the American dream. But with us out there was Lt. Governor Scott McCallum and his wife Laurie, both with us here today. I salute them. And may I single out former Secretary of Commerce, Bob Mosbacher, who is now a cochairman of our campaign sitting down here, and Bobby Holt's with us somewhere, our national finance chairman. And I am very, very grateful to both of them. And Bob did a superb job for commerce in this country. Thank you, Mr. Mosbacher.

And I could not possibly come back to Wisconsin without saluting my longtime friend—picked me up, dusted me off in the dark ages when we were really down and been at my side ever since, same for Tommy—and I'm talking about John MacIver, our Bush-Quayle chairman over here. And again, our thanks to Fred Luber for cochairing this and his wife, Ann; and also for Wisconsin's chairman, David Opitz; and Mike Grebe over here, a longtime friend and now our national committeeman. You have a wonderful team.

Someone asked me what I think of the challenger who has no leadership experience whatsoever but thinks he's qualified to assume high office. Frankly, I think Phil Garner will do a fine job with the Brewers, outstanding. [*Laughter*] And it is good to get out of Washington. And I'll tell you what's going on on Capitol Hill right now gives new meaning to the phrase, "The check's in the mail." [*Laughter*]

You know, too many people in Washington are fixated on the next election, and too few are focused on the next generation. And we are in a battle for our future. And we want America to lead the world in good jobs with productive work. And we want to and we will remain a force for world peace and freedom. And we're for fighting to protect our most basic institution: the family.

That's why this year of decision is so vital for America. And that's why April's primary election and November's general election are vital to our future. I'm asking you to get out to vote and create a resounding mandate to transform America. Let's nominate and elect men and women who share our values. We've got more to do to get America on the right track. And so I am asking you today for 4 more years as President of the United States of America.

America was built on faith, family, and freedom. And these form the foundation of our great country. And we must now renew those sources of our strength. We must allow common sense to prevail, for example, in our welfare system, forge a new connection between welfare and work. And as I've said, I am encouraging States to seek waivers to reform the Nation's welfare programs. And today, standing right here, Governor Thompson is submitting such a waiver request, and I look forward to receiving it.

You're on the right track right here in Wisconsin with learnfare, Bob referred to this, with workfare, and the proposed Parental Responsibility Act. Those are just a few of the reasons why more and more people are beginning to say, "Watch Wisconsin because Wisconsin works."

The people of the country, like the people of the State, are not stingy. Americans are a caring people. If somebody else is hurting, we feel it. And we support welfare for families in need. But Americans want to see government at every level, for example, work together to track down the deadbeat dads, the ones who can't be bothered to pay child support. And they want to see us break this cycle, this ugly and deplorable cycle of dependency that destroys dignity and then passes down poverty from one generation to the next. It's wrong. It's cruel. And we're working to change it. And we're encouraging States to follow Governor Thompson's lead, to follow Wisconsin's lead, with plans that help people break welfare dependency and begin learning work skills.

And we will continue to fight for the parents' right to choose their children's schools. School choice is at the heart of our wonderfully exciting America 2000, our strategy to revolutionize, literally revolutionize, American education.

And Wisconsin knows what I mean. Think of the groundbreaking efforts of Polly Williams, whom I talked to from Air Force One this morning. This State pioneered the frontier of school choice, because, as Tommy said, the Governor said, "It was the right thing to do." And I'm grateful to say, it looks like your State supreme court would agree. And there are those who find change difficult. And some say, "Slow down." And we say to them, "Get out of the way." Choice works in Wisconsin, and we're going to take this crusade to every State in the Union.

Incidentally, and perhaps parenthetically, here's another choice I deeply support. I really believe, because I talk about family and faith, I really believe our children have the right to choose voluntary prayer in school. And I'd like to see something done about it.

Parents, not some bureaucrat in Washington, know what is best for the kids. And that's why I worked to win this child care bill, with Bob Kasten's support, a bill that gives parents the right to choose who provides the care. And we know America is first as long as we put the family first.

And for 3 years I've had to struggle fighting the liberal leadership of the Congress on these issues. And I'm going to continue to stand and fight for principle even when Congress stands in the way. And thank God again for Bob Kasten and his cohorts on our side in the Senate.

We've put judges on the bench, on the Federal bench, who know their role is to interpret the law, not legislate from the Federal bench. And I will use the veto when I have to—another point—to stand for principle, to stand up for family values. And if I had the kind of line-item power that your Governor has, I would prove once and for all, that the pen is mightier than the sword. As it is, even my friends have said that at times I was courting defeat by casting a veto out there instead of compromising. But we've never lost a veto fight. And I'll never hesitate to use it when principle is at stake.

You remember, I asked Congress to pass tax cuts and incentives to get the economy moving, to get real estate up and running, to reward the risktakers who create good jobs. And one reason Wisconsin has weathered the recession better than most of the other States is that Wisconsin kept the cut on capital gains and Wisconsin business taxes are among the lowest in the Nation. And Wisconsin works, and it's time Washington woke up to why. And I am, again, calling on the Congress to cut the tax on capital gains. It is a job creator, not a break for the rich.

But instead of passing my plan, the big spenders that control the Congress had other ideas. And here they are: In the House of Representatives, a temporary cut for more people, tax cut; in the Senate, a permanent cut for less people. How much? Twenty-five cents a day, a quarter a day for each man, woman, and child in America. Fine, but what's the catch? Ninety billion dollars in new permanent taxes. And the Democrats call that, as Bob knows, new revenue. And I call it your money.

And remember, we set a deadline: March 20th. And that's just 4 days away. And I said to Congress, "Pass our plan. Help get our economy moving. Do something good and right now for the American people." And we'll fight, and we'll win. We may have to veto—I will veto the tax bills if they come out of the House and Senate anything like they are today. Make no mistake about it.

And we're going to keep to our leadership course in the world economy. Because if we want to succeed economically at home, and Tommy touched on this one, we've got to lead economically abroad. Trade with our neighbors, trade with the world is important here in Wisconsin. And this State exports $15.4 billion in manufactured goods in a single year, that's billion dollars. And almost 200,000, I believe the figure is, Wisconsin jobs—somewhere in there—depend on exports, direct and indirect.

But my opponents are peddling protectionism, a retreat from economic reality. You cut through all the patriotic posturing and all the tough talk about "fighting back" by closing shop, and look closely. That is not the American flag they're waving. It is the white flag of surrender. And that's not the America that you and I know. America does not cut and run, and we compete. And never in this Nation's 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 the American worker. I mentioned this out there at the steel plant: Level the playing field and our worker, the American worker will outthink, outproduce, and outperform anyone, anywhere, anytime. So we've got to let the world know this: Whatever the challenge, America will meet it. We are in it to win.

Think back. Think back to just about a year ago, to the calm after Desert Storm. And ask any one of the proud sons and daughters of Wisconsin who became liberators of Kuwait, and they'll tell you that military strength doesn't mean a thing without moral support right here at home.

And yes, there were some who didn't support us then, and there are those who second-guess us now, but not here, not in Wisconsin. When I drew that line in the sand, you stood with me. And never would this country tuck tail and let aggression stand. And America did what was good and just, and we did what was right.

And there are those who act as if America's work in the world is over. Come back; come home. And to them I say, "We will never neglect America's vital national interests." And as far as our national defense goes, I am going to continue to keep this country strong so that our worldwide credibility, now at an all-time high, will help us strengthen democracy, freedom, and peace around the entire world. Look around the world, it is only our country, it is only the United States of America that can lead the world. And as long as I am President, I am going to stay engaged and do just exactly that.

Let my opponents, both sides, sound the retreat, run from the new realities, seek refuge in a world of protectionism or high taxes or big Government. And let the analysts on the tube tick off everything that's wrong in America. We know what's right. And let me say, too, I am counting on the good people of Wisconsin to reject the ugly politics of hate that is rearing its head. Racism, anti-Semitism, and bigotry have no place in the United States of America. And we must continue to stand for that principle.

Let me close by saying that, in the first place, I'm very proud of our First Lady. She's not here, but I can say it with great pride in what Barbara Bush has done raising the standards for literacy in this country and just being a wonderfully decent family person. And I know this sounds maybe a little too prideful, but I think she's been a superb First Lady. And we are very blessed, if you will, blessed to serve this great Nation of ours at a moment when so many of the old fears have been driven away, and when so many

new opportunities stand within our reach. Since the day I took the oath of office I made it my responsibility, my duty to try to do what is right for this wonderful country that's been so good to us. I've given it my level-best, and I'm not done yet. I am not finished.

You and I have much more work before we've finished our mission. It's a battle for our future: It's about jobs; its about family; it's about something big, world peace, the kind of legacy we're going to leave our kids.

Together, we've made a great beginning. I take great pride that the young people in this country go to sleep today without quite the fear of nuclear war that perhaps their parents had not so many years ago. We want to renew the miracle of American enterprise. We want to strengthen the underpinnings of our society, the values of family and faith and freedom. And now we're approaching an hour of decision—and next month, right here in this State. Don't wait until November. I'm asking you to vote on April 7th in the Republican primary. Give me your vote in this important election next month. Help me win 4 more years to lead the fight for these fundamental values we share.

Thank you all so very, very much. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:18 p.m. at the Pfister Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Sue Ann Thompson, wife of Governor Tommy Thompson; John K. MacIver, chairman, and Fred G. Luber, finance cochairman, Wisconsin Bush-Quayle campaign; David W. Opitz, chairman of the Republican Party of Wisconsin; Phil Garner, manager of the Milwaukee Brewers baseball team; and State legislator Polly Williams.

Remarks to the Polish National Alliance in Chicago, Illinois

March 16, 1992

Well, thank you, Ed Moskal, very, very much, and all of you for this welcome. May I salute our great Governor Jim Edgar, with me here today. I think I heard you greet him. My respects to Ed Dykla, to the Bishop, to Father Phillips, and, of course, to one of your own, a great friend of ours who has helped so much in this administration as he did in Congress; I'm talking about Secretary Ed Derwinski, known to all of you here. And may I pay my respects to Poland's Consul General Michal Grocholski, who is here behind us. Delighted to have you here, sir. And again, thank you for that warm Chicago welcome.

Somebody suggested that this visit has something to do with a primary election. True, I'm working to win that election. But if anyone thinks we've got political headaches here, they're nothing compared with the problems that free Poland is facing today, particularly Lech Walesa is facing. We have two major parties here in this country. But look at all the parties he has to contend with, close to 20, 20 at the last count. Even the Polish Beer Drinkers' Party—[*laughter*]—true, they've split into two factions. Now, I know you follow Poland, but I don't know whether it's the light beer faction or whatever it is.

But I salute their President. I salute him for what he's doing. And he stood there when things weren't free, and there he is now, leading that country. And I really want to pay my respects here, surrounded by his many friends and admirers.

Whenever I come here, I remember other occasions that I've had to get together with the community. Back in 1988 at the wake for Al Mazewski, who was head of this marvelous alliance, I remember that well. At the inaugural celebration for my dear friend over here, Ed Moskal, I remember that one well: upbeat, enthusiastic. And then, of course, at a very beautiful special service, a Sunday Mass at St. Hyacinth's Church, which reminded me of a church that I visited outside Warsaw not so many months ago. But at St. Hyacinth's I had the privilege to join with many of you in prayers for peace and freedom and to lay a wreath at the memorial for the martyr of Solidarity, Father Popieluszko.

How our prayers have been answered in those short years. It is unbelievable. Since '88, the whole world has been transformed. And that change really, if you look at your history, began in Poland. Poland overthrew that cruel tyranny that Stalin imposed after

be extended all across the United States of America. In essence, we are going to keep working together. We're going to secure the peace and win new prosperity. And we're going to keep on doing everything we can to create good jobs, to strengthen the families, as I say, and put limits on the big Government.

Let me close with a fable about liberal social planners that reminds me of Lech Walesa's down-to-earth humor. It's a story Russians used to tell during the last days of communism. A farmer's chickens were dying. So for help he went to the Communist Party hack who was the local agricultural commissar. And the commissar said, "Give them aspirin." And over the next few days, 50 chickens dropped dead. The commissar then said, "Give them penicillin." And in a few days, 100 more chickens died. So the commissar advised castor oil. After the castor oil therapy, the farmer went to the commissar and announced that all the remaining chickens had died. "What a pity. What a pity." the commissar said. "I had so many other ideas I wanted to try." [*Laughter*]

Well let me tell you this: As long as I am President, American families will not be guinea pigs for social planners. And we are going to keep family, dignity, work, and responsibility first, and we are going to make this country better. And this country was built on family, faith, and freedom, and we must renew those sources of our strength.

As Barbara and I count our many blessings, and we have a lot to be grateful for, we know that we can count on Polish-Americans to move this country forward to new glories.

And let me say this: When the economy is tough, and it has been, some suggest we turn inward. Some suggest that we forget what's going on across the oceans. As long as I am President of the United States, recognizing that it is only the United States of America, it's only our country that can lead for freedom and democracy, I will stay involved. I am not going to pull back into some fortress America. We are not going to forget our responsibilities to lead around the world.

And Poland deserves our support, and as long as I am President, they will have it. And I want to end by thanking every person in this room because not one single person here ever gave up hope for this glorious time that we see: a free Poland moving to strengthen its democracy, strengthen its hold on freedom.

Thank you for what you've done. You set a great example for the rest of the country. Many, many thanks. God bless America.

Note: *The President spoke at 3:35 p.m. at the headquarters of the Polish National Alliance. In his remarks, he referred to Edward J. Moskal, president, and Aloysius Mazewski, former president, of the Polish National Alliance; Edward Dykla, president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America; Bishop Joseph Zawistowski of the Polish National Church; Reverend Frank Phillips, pastor of St. John Cantius Church in Chicago; and Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, former Primate of Poland.*

Remarks at a Bush-Quayle Fundraising Dinner in Chicago

March 16, 1992

Thank you very much, Jim Edgar. And, Brenda, thank you for being here. And may I say how very lucky I am to have Jim Edgar heading my campaign here in this so important State. He's doing a superb job as your Governor, and I'm lucky to have him as our chairman.

And there are a lot of Members of Congress here, I think. Bob Dornan, I'm very pleased that Congressman Dornan could be here, winning the long-distance award. Bob Mosbacher, our former Secretary of Commerce, was to be here. I haven't seen him, but he's doing a superb job as the cochairman of our national campaign. You met Bobby Holt, who is our national finance chairman. And let me quickly thank Andrea Parish for her beautiful rendition of the "Star-Spangled Banner." And my old friend, my dear friend, Henry Hyde, for participating in the program and the invocation, great Illinois Congressman. And of course, Pat Ryan, who just outdid himself, bossing everybody around and raising all this money. What a superb job he's done putting together this event.

Thank you very, very much. And let me also salute one that Pat singled out, my good friend, Rich Williamson. Believe me, Illinois needs this man in the United States Senate. And so please vote for him. And I noticed the fitting hand you gave Bob Michel, and I want to salute him as our leader in the House; and the other Republican Members of the Illinois congressional delegation with us today. And a special thanks to our Bush-Quayle finance chairman, Bill Cellini, from down State; and Jim Kenny—Bill, I see the Cellini family is here—and of course, another old friend, a regional chairman, Bill Ylvisaker here. I am very, very grateful to all of these people.

And as a bit of a name dropper, I, too, would like to salute the Chicago Bears who are with us tonight and say how very pleased I am they're here. And I often say when I'm away from Washington, I worry that I've left Congress "Home Alone." [*Laughter*] Well, Barbara and I got a kick out of meeting Macaulay Culkin there who is with us tonight. Where are you, Macaulay? Here he is; this guy. He's wonderful. And thanks for being with us. That's it. I recognize him. He goes like that.

But anyway, it's a great evening, and it's great to be back in Chicago. And I might point out with great pride that I've imported my own Illinois army to Washington. And you've heard their names, but the Secretary of Agriculture Ed Madigan, doing a superb job trying to bring this GATT round to a successful conclusion; Ed Derwinski, working well in the Veterans Administration and helping us through all the great ethnic communities of Illinois. Ed's the Secretary of Veterans Affairs. And of course, you know and I know Lynn Martin so well, former congresswoman, now Secretary of Labor, and also doing a great job. And when I was looking to hire a Chief of Staff, once again we turned to Illinois, and Sam Skinner rose to the challenge. And I think he's doing an outstanding job, and I'm glad he's here.

Someone once wrote that "Chicago does not lie there, waiting for things to happen. Chicago moves, making things happen." This year, the people of Chicago and the people of this great State are going to make things happen again. The choices we make will affect not only the next election, they will really affect the next generation as well. We are now in a battle for our future. We want America to lead the world in good jobs with productive work. We want to remain a force for world peace and freedom. And we're fighting to protect our most basic institution, and that is the American family.

That's why this year of decision is so important for America. That's why tomorrow's primary election, and November's general election, are vital to our future. I'm asking you to get out the vote and create a resounding mandate to literally transform America. Let's nominate and elect men and women who share our values. We've got more to do to get America on the right track. We've got more to do. So I'm asking you for 4 more years as your President to get this job done.

America was built on family and faith and freedom. These form the foundation of our great country. And we must now renew those sources of our strength. We must, for example, allow common sense to prevail in our welfare system. We've got to forge a new connection between welfare and work. When Chicago, the "City That Works," finds that 17 percent of its population dependent on welfare, something's wrong.

Americans aren't cold-hearted. We're a caring people. Americans support welfare for families in need. But Americans want to see government at every level work together to track down the deadbeat dads, the ones who can't be bothered to pay child support. They want to see us break this cycle of dependency that destroys dignity and passes down poverty from one generation to the next. That's wrong. That's cruel. And I'll tell you this: We are working hard to change it. My administration will continue to encourage the States to innovate with plans that help people break welfare dependency and begin learning work skills.

Here's another way that we can fight for the family: We can give parents the right to choose their children's schools. Our students learn and grow by competing in school, and our schools will improve by competing for students. School choice is one of the things at the heart of America 2000; that's our new education strategy to literally revolutionize American education.

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You hear a lot of people on the other side in these campaigns complaining and talking about what they're going to do. We have an outstanding program right now to revolutionize education in this country. And it's based on this: We believe that parents, not some bureaucrat in Washington, know what is best for their children. That's why we also worked in the same vein to win a child care bill that gives parents the right to choose who provides the care. We know America is first as long as we put the family first.

For 3 years I've had to fight—Bob Michel knows this, and Henry and the others here, John Porter—we've had to fight the liberal leadership of Congress on these issues. And I will continue to stand and fight for principle even when Congress stands in the way. And I will use the veto when I have to, to stand for principle, to stand up for these family values.

As it is, some say, some of my friends have said that at times I was courting defeat by casting a veto instead of cutting a deal. But we've never lost a veto fight. And I will never hesitate to use the power of the pen when principle is at stake.

One more thing, and it's important: I am going to continue to put judges on the bench who know that their role is to interpret, to interpret the law, not legislate from the Federal bench. And we are making dramatic moves in that direction.

You remember I've asked Congress to pass tax cuts and incentives to get the economy moving, back in the State of the Union Message, to get real estate up and running, to reward the risktakers who create jobs. It's about time Congress does what it should have done long ago, get more American jobs by cutting the tax on capital gains.

But instead of passing my plan, the big spenders that control the Congress have other ideas. In the House, a temporary tax cut for more people. In the Senate, a permanent cut for less people. How much? Twenty-five cents, a quarter a day for each man, woman, and child. And you say, "What's the catch?" A permanent tax increase of $90 billion. Temporary cut, 25 cents a day, and a permanent increase of $90 billion. The Democrats call that "new revenue." I call it "your money." If the liberal leadership sends me their scheme, I am going to veto it the minute it hits my desk. And there's going to be no fooling around, compromising with that.

Remember, I set a deadline: March 20th. That's just 4 days away. This deadline was set back in January, moons ago. Four days away, and I said to Congress, "Pass our plan. Do something that will really move this economy. Get it moving. Do something now for the American people."

Well, we'll fight, and we will win. And we'll keep to our course of leadership in the world economy because if we want to succeed economically at home, we have got to lead economically abroad. I spoke about this in December when I visited the Merc over here, the Mercantile Exchange. And those folks are out there on the front line, on the frontier of the global marketplace, and they know what I mean. So do your exporters in this great State. Illinois exports about $35 billion a year in manufactured goods. Over 400,000 Illinois jobs depend on exports. Think of it; this is the city that gave the world Sears and Wrigley and Motorola and McDonald's hamburgers. That's free markets. That's free trade. That's my idea of how America competes and how America succeeds.

But what are we hearing now, because economic times are hard? We hear the opponents peddling protectionism, a retreat from economic reality. You cut through all the patriotic posturing, all the tough talk about "fighting back" by closing shop, and look closely. That is not the American flag they're waving. It's the white flag of surrender. And that is not the America that you and I know. We do not cut and run; we compete. Never in this Nation's long history have we turned our backs on a challenge, and we simply are not going to start doing that now.

I put my faith in the American worker. And I'm not about to sell our workers short. So what we're trying to do is open more markets, level the playing field. And you watch, the American worker will outthink, outproduce, outperform anyone, anywhere, anytime. The answer is not protection. It is more competition.

We must let the world know this: Whatever the challenge, America will meet it because we are in it to win. Think back, if you

will, to a year ago, to the calm after Desert Storm. Ask any one of the proud sons and daughters of Illinois who became liberators of Kuwait, and they'll tell you military strength doesn't mean a thing without moral support right here at home.

Yes, I understand it, there were some who didn't support us then. There are those who second-guess us now, but not here, not in this State. When I drew that line in the sand, you stood with me. Never would this country tuck tail and let aggression stand. And we did what was good, and we did what was just, and we did what was right.

There are those who act as if America's work in the world is over now. To them I say this: We will never neglect America's vital national interests. We are never going to pull back. And as far as our national defense goes, I will continue to keep this country strong. Our worldwide credibility—ask anyone here that's traveled abroad—our worldwide credibility is now at an all-time high. And it will help us strengthen democracy, freedom, and peace around the world. And only the United States of America can lead the world. And as long as I am President I will stay involved and do just exactly that. We are not going to pull back.

So, let these opponents sound the retreat and run away from the new realities and seek refuge in a world of protectionism or gut our defense so we couldn't guarantee anybody security. Let them talk about the high taxes and provide us with more big Government. Let those analysts on TV tick off everything that's wrong in America. And I think it's time that somebody stood up and said what is right about this great country. And that's what I plan to do right now, on into the end of the year.

And one more thing: I'm counting on the good people of Illinois to reject the ugly politics of hate that is rearing its head lately. Remember, America is great because America is good. And racism and anti-Semitism and bigotry have no place in the United States of America at all, a campaign or in life, any other way. And we ought to denounce it for what it is.

Now let me just close by just saying that Barbara and I are blessed. We talk about it. I don't know that she will be pleasant to live with after that warm ovation you gave here—[*laughter*]—but I do think it's deserved. I think she's doing a first-class job out there for the—[*applause*]. But we talk about this, just as other families talk about things. And we are very, very blessed, blessed to serve this wonderful country of ours at a time when so many of the old fears have been driven away, when so many new opportunities stand within our reach.

And since the day I took the oath of office, I made it my duty always to try to do what's right for the country. I've given it my level-best, and I'm not done yet. I'm not finished. You and I have much more work ahead before we've finished our mission. I think we've done a lot. I think it's a wonderful thing that little Andrea there, or our "Home Alone" guy, might go to sleep at night with not having the fear about nuclear weapons that the generation before them had. I think that's a wonderful thing. And I'm proud to have had a little part in that.

But there's so much more to do. And what it is, is a battle for our future, and it is about jobs and family and peace and the kind of legacy we're going to leave our kids or our grandkids. And I am absolutely convinced of this—believing in the goodness of our country, believing that this economy that's been so troublesome is fixin' to turn and move. I am convinced that together we can renew the miracle of American enterprise, we can strengthen our values, the underlying values of our family, faith, and freedom.

And now we're approaching an hour of decision tomorrow. And please don't wait until November. I'm asking you to vote on March 17th in the Republican primary. And give me your vote in this important election tomorrow. And help me win the greatest opportunity an American can have, 4 more years to fight, to lead the fight for the value we share.

And thank you, and may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much. Thank you all.

Note: *The President spoke at 8:10 p.m. at the Hyatt Regency Chicago Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Brenda Edgar, wife of Governor Jim Edgar; Patrick G. Ryan, dinner chairman; James Kenny, cochairman of*

the Illinois Bush-Quayle campaign; and Representative John Porter.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Iraq's Compliance With United Nations Security Council Resolutions

March 16, 1992

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Consistent with the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102–1), and as part of my continuing effort to keep the Congress fully informed, I am again reporting on the status of efforts to obtain compliance by Iraq with the resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council.

Since I last reported on January 14, 1992, Iraq has continued its noncompliance with the relevant Security Council resolutions. As a result, United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) Chairman Rolf Ekeus was dispatched by the Secretary General of the United Nations to Iraq, where he met Iraqi Minister of State Sahaf, Foreign Minister Hussein, and Deputy Prime Minister Aziz. Iraqi cooperation has not improved. The U.N. Security Council released a statement on February 28 demanding Iraq's appearance in the Council no later than the week of March 9, 1992. Iraq has agreed and has sent a delegation to New York.

Nevertheless, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and UNSCOM have continued to conduct inspections and other activities related to Iraqi weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles. Two nuclear inspections have been conducted since my last report. With the help of the German Government, UNSCOM/IAEA inspectors uncovered equipment in Iraq sufficient to support thousands of production centrifuges for enriching uranium.

The first chemical weapons destruction team is now in Iraq and has begun exploding Iraqi chemical-filled rockets. It is estimated that destruction will take approximately 18 months. In an example of Iraqi noncompliance, members of a chemical weapons inspection team recently were jostled at the entrance of their Baghdad hotel and pinned against the wall by a group of demonstrators as a larger group trapped the rest of the team on its bus for over 20 minutes. The Iraqi police simply observed.

The most recent example of Iraqi noncompliance came in the one ballistic missile inspection completed since my last report. This team was to begin the destruction of UNSCOM-designated Iraqi facilities and equipment used in the production of ballistic missiles. Because Iraq refused to comply, the team was withdrawn on February 29, 1992, pending the visit of a high-level Iraqi mission to the United Nations Security Council.

The Special Commission reported Iraq's noncompliance to the U.N. Security Council on February 28, 1992. Despite UNSCOM's observation of the destruction of 62 missiles and other equipment months ago, the United States believes that Iraq still possesses large numbers of undeclared ballistic missiles.

The United States continues to assist the United Nations in its activities, through U–2 surveillance flights, the provision of intelligence, and expert inspectors. The shortage of readily available funds to UNSCOM remains critical, in spite of our additional infusion of $2 million last month. The United Nations and the United States have agreed on the transfer of a $10 million U.S. arrearage payment to UNSCOM, pending completion of the funds' reprogramming.

Since my last report, there has been additional progress in implementing the resolution of the Security Council concerning compensation of the victims of the unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait. The Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission held its fourth formal session in Geneva January 20–24, 1992, and continued to make progress in establishing the framework for processing claims. The Governing Council adopted ceiling amounts for compensation of nonmonetary losses for mental pain and anguish on the part of persons who, for example, were held hostage or forced into hiding, received serious personal injury, or suffered the death of an immediate family member. The Governing Council also considered additional guidance on compensation for business losses. Meanwhile, the Department of State has begun collecting from U.S. individuals claims under $100,000,

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 28, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT BUSH/QUAYLE CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

Washington, D.C.

1:44 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good to see all of you.

AUDIENCE: Four more years. Four more years.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you so much. I've just had a wonderful tour of the headquarters. And now for the best part: to thank the volunteers who have done so much already. And we haven't really begun to fight yet. And this is good. I am grateful to each and every one of you. I had a chance to thank many on the professional staff here, but I just would never be able to adequately thank you who do so much in the way of volunteering.

So I wanted to start with that. Bob referred to the fact -- Bob Teeter, who is doing a superb job -- referred to the fact that if things go about the way we expect tonight, we'll have that magic number of 1105, and that is a very good one. (Applause.) And I know it seemed like forever, but it's been a long, long election year. What I've decided to do is to concentrate on leading this country. To concentrate on bringing about the same kind of change domestically that we brought about in foreign affairs.

You know, when I look back to when I started and became President back in January of 1989, one of the great concerns that the young people of this country had was about nuclear war. And I think because of the leadership that our administration has been able to bring to this area of foreign affairs, because we stood up against aggression when a lot of our critics in the Congress would not have us do so, we set an example. And we proved that the United States is the only true leader of the entire world, and in the process, we bought significant change.

We're trying to implement and fulfill that promise of change in what used to be the Soviet Union. In the Middle East, ancient enemies are talking for the first time in history. And that is something very, very significant and very important.

We look south of our own border and we see dramatic moves for democracy and freedom. And we look all around the world and you see things moving much, much better. And these are big things when you're talking about war and peace and saying to a whole generation of Americans you don't have near as much to worry about because of the fear of nuclear weapons. That's big and that's important, and we did it. And now, what we want to do -- (applause) -- now what we want to do is to take that leadership that you all have been a part of -- take that leadership and bring it to bear on the key domestic problems in this country.

This is an important election. We're talking about who is going to lead this country for four more years and who is going to be President. This isn't some kind of a charge and countercharge event. We're talking about significant change. And some of the cynics say, well, you've been president; what about it? And I'm saying, well, let me tell you about it. We have the best, most

innovative education program that's ever been designed, to raise the education standards in this country. (Applause.) And I'll be saying to the American people: Give us that kind of change. We've got it, it's out there, it's spelled out, and now help us. Help us in the election. Help us with the Congress to bring to these kids what they need: quality education that's going to make the United States competitive into the next generation. And so we're going to fight for that one.

I believe that we sue each other too much and aren't kind enough to each other. (Laughter and applause.) And so we are fighting for legislative -- for liability reform. (Applause.) So you let the status quo people say that we've been standing still. We have programs up there three years in a row to do something about limiting the liability that says to a little league coach, you know, you had better not coach because somebody is going to sue you; or to an obstetrician, you had better not deliver this baby because you've got to be worried about some outrageous lawsuit.

We are the party of change. I am the leader that's trying to change it. And with your help and the help of the American people, we're going to get that change brought to the American political scene. So that's another one. (Applause.)

The same thing is true in health care. We are trying to change the health care system. Not by socializing medicine, like these nationalized plans would have you do, that some of the Democrats support. Not by these pay-or-play plans that would break every small business in the country, but by our plan that makes insurance coverage available to every American, rich or poor alike. And some pay, obviously. But those at the lower end of the spectrum don't. And we are going to revolutionize and change our health care system. But we need the support now of the American people, and we've got to keep the high quality of American care, but make access available to all. And that's what we're trying to do on our health care program.

We're talking also about government reform. I've got an old-fashioned idea. I think Congress ought to live by the same laws that they make us live by. (Laughter and applause.) And so we need to reform the Congress itself, or our whole method of government. I happen to think that term limitations are good. They've got them on the President; why shouldn't they be on the Congress of the United States? (Applause.)

I happen to think that a President ought to have the same thing that 43 governors have: a line-item veto. Let's take that one to the American people and see how it would work. (Applause.) And I'm glad to hear the Democrats now getting on board for a balanced budget amendment, something I've been talking for, a change I've been trying to bring about for the last three years. And so we've got these wonderful changes that we are working for. And now, all we need to do is change the Congress so we can get these changes through to benefit the American people. (Applause.)

The last of these five points relates to free and fair trade. We are not going to pull back into some isolationistic sphere or some protectionist sphere because of some outrageous promises by Democratic congressmen that, if you only pull back, we can protect American jobs. I want to increase American jobs. And that's why I'm fighting hard for a successful conclusion of the GATT round, and that's why I want that North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico. It will create new jobs and expand our markets abroad. And we ought to be looking with optimism to the future instead of pulling back in some pessimistic scared mode. We're the United States of America. We are the undisputed leader of the free world, and we ought not to retreat. We ought to go forward. And give me four more

years and give me a few changes in that Congress, and you watch us move this country forward. (Applause.)

AUDIENCE: Four more years. Four more years --

THE PRESIDENT: Let me tell you this. This enthusiasm makes me want to change our game plan, but I don't think I will. The game plan is simply -- might get killed by Teeter and Malek and Mosbacher, all of whom are doing a great job -- but our game plan is this. Run this country. Spell out these priorities. Get these programs up to the Hill and try again to reach out and get these things passed to benefit the American people.

But the other part of it is, I have not been attacking any opponent. I hope you know that. I haven't done it. We've had able surrogates trying to put these people into proper perspective, but I have not been engaged in that. (Laughter.) I have not been engaged in that because I believe it is important to be President of the United States.

But let me tell you something. This enthusiasm here today gets my adrenaline flowing. And I can't wait to get the proper signal at the proper time to get into that arena, not in a negative sense, but to point out the positive things I've talked about today to take on these opponents head on, whoever they prove to be, after the Republican Convention. Because I am convinced that our values, our emphasis on family values is something that's stronger, not weaker, today than it was before. And I think we need to perform for the American people, and I have suggestions as to how we can strengthen the American family. That's one example.

There are many other questions of values that I think our constituency is just as strong as it's ever been. And I believe that when the campaign rolls around and we get the gloves off and we get into the arena with these people, we can conduct ourselves with a certain sense of honor, a certain sense of decency, a certain compassion and a certain caring. But I'll be damned if I'm going to roll over for a lot of these outrageous charges that are coming out of the opposition day in and day out. (Applause.) We don't have to take that. So, since the air conditioning man didn't make it today, I will now finish my speech.

Q He's a Democrat. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: He's a Democrat. That's alright, maybe he is. (Laughter.) But listen, really, let me end where I began. I've been in politics a long time. I figured it out the other day, because this one actually has some political significance, half of my adult life has been in public life and half of it in the private sector. I think that's a pretty good mix, so you don't lose track of what the fundamental problems are in this country or how to go about solving them. But I have always felt that there is no way, even for a president, to adequately express his appreciation for what you do.

In a few days, Barbara Bush, who I happen to think is doing a superb job as First Lady of the United States, -- (applause) she'll be coming over here to say thanks. I don't know whether, George, minds his manners the way he should have. He was in here, somebody told me he went on for about 15 minutes, but, nevertheless, I hope he said thank you. All of our kids who are in this ugliness of this campaign, they are very, very grateful. And there is no way to say thanks. So you keep up the work. I will keep up the work. And we are going to win and I think we're going to win big, come November.

Thank you very, very much. Thank you.

END 1:55 P.M. EDT

4/15/92

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Michele -

Attached are press releases for all NC Daily Points of Light; Charlotte DPOLs are listed first. As I mentioned, Scheduling is considering an event with DPOL # 329, Charlotte Cities in Schools. Please let me know if you decide to include information about any of the DPOLs in the speech.

Thank you,

x6266

Rm. 111½

Good tie-in with America 2000 !

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE December 18, 1990

The President today named the volunteers of Cities in Schools, of Charlotte, North Carolina, as the 329th "Daily Point of Light." Cities in Schools is a partnership between the public and private sectors of communities which encourage involvement in students' education.

Cities in Schools, a national effort founded in the 1960s, ensures that students continue their education, thereby minimizing the number of students who drop out of school. Cities in Schools focuses on the underlying reasons for students to leave school, such as family conflicts, poor health, teen pregnancy, drug and alcohol abuse, and illiteracy.

The Charlotte-based Cities in Schools was established in 1985. Each year, over 300 students receive assistance from Cities in Schools in Charlotte. Of these students, an average of 95% have stayed in school and an average of 88% have been promoted to the next grade level. Over 100 employees from IBM and volunteers from other area corporations tutor students once a week at the school. Some corporate volunteers serve as mentors, meeting with students once a week for recreational activities. College students from Davidson College and Johnson Smith University are matched with students, providing them with positive mentoring relationships. In exchange for the help they receive, the students volunteer within the community, visiting nursing homes and mentoring younger students.

The President salutes the volunteers of Cities in Schools as the 329th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the volunteers of Cities in Schools; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL July 6, 1990
SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1990

The President today named Habitat for Humanity of Charlotte, North Carolina, as the one hundred eighty-ninth "Daily Point of Light." Habitat for Humanity builds homes and hope, "one nail at a time."

Habitat for Humanity, a national organization, operates in 450 cities across the United States and in 60 other countries. This effort helps those in need break the poverty cycle, helping turn ghettos into communities. Volunteers build three bedroom, one bath homes for the working poor, who receive no-interest 15-year mortgages. Habitat families help to build the homes, spending a minimum of 100 hours working on a neighbor's home before theirs is begun. Once selected, the family continues to invest "sweat equity" in the building of their own home. The Charlotte-based Habitat for Humanity has built over ninety homes for those who would otherwise be unable to afford one.

Habitat for Humanity builds more than just houses; it builds relationships between low-income families and volunteers throughout the community. By involving churches, businesses, homeowners, and local government, Charlotte Habitat brings together an entire community to brighten the lives of those in need. More than 800 volunteers rotate on construction crews, and another 250 volunteers provide assistance with selecting Habitat families, administrative duties, and Board functions.

The President salutes Habitat for Humanity of Charlotte as the one hundred eighty-ninth "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like Habitat for Humanity; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Robert Marbut
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release December 29, 1989

THE DAILY "POINT OF LIGHT"

The President today named Duke Power Company of Charlotte, North Carolina as his twenty-ninth daily "Point of Light." This utility company sponsors an employee volunteer effort to improve the schools of their community.

Through a program called Power in Education, Duke Power encourages its employees to volunteer in area schools. Begun in 1984, this program now includes 2,300 workers volunteering as tutors and teaching assistants and conducting inspections of school facilities. The management of Duke Power actively encourages employees to volunteer through speeches, an awards program, and most importantly, "leading by example". To date over 2500 schools have been enriched by the contributions of Duke Power employees.

The President salutes Duke Power Company for their outstanding commitment to volunteerism and education. They serve as a prime example of what companies can do to get involved in community service.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Miah Homstad (202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release March 22, 1990

The President today named Glaxo, Inc. of Research Triangle Park, North Carolina as the ninety-seventh "Daily Point of Light." This pharmaceutical company has promoted employee involvement in community service through its "GIVE" and "Be Cool, Stay in School" programs.

In 1987, Glaxo established GIVE (Glaxo's Investment in Volunteer Excellence). For every employee who dedicates 30-49 hours to community service over a one-year period, the firm donates $250 to the charity of the employee's choice. For dedicating over 50 hours, the company donates $500. In the last three years, Glaxo has donated $56,000 on behalf of over 14,000 volunteers.

In addition, Glaxo's "Be Cool, Stay in School" program addresses the critical student dropout problem. Over 10 percent of Glaxo's North Carolina-based employees are involved in this initiative, serving as tutors and mentors for students who need extra attention.

The President extends his deepest gratitude to Glaxo, Inc. for its outstanding support of community service. This support exemplifies the President's belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Robert Marbut
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 31, 1990

The President today named the National Association for the Southern Poor, of Durham, North Carolina, as the one hundred fifty-seventh "Daily Point of Light." The National Association for the Southern Poor helps communities help themselves.

The National Association for the Southern Poor (NASP), founded in 1968, works in communities where the income averages $4500 a year. This poverty is reflected in poor housing conditions, insufficient health care, and inadequate education. NASP empowers economically disadvantaged individuals with the tools and knowledge needed to fight poverty.

NASP organizes in counties, with each county subdivided into groups of fifty individuals called "Conferences." Each Conference then elects a representative to the Assembly. Conference members present their concerns to the Conference by completing a "Problem Sheet." Through this structure, individuals decide the priority concerns within their communities, giving them direct control over the conditions of their own lives. The community then obtains the resources needed to fulfill their needs through fundraising events.

Where people once lived in cardboard-insulated shacks, they now live in decent housing. Where once the nearest doctor was miles away, there is now a health clinic. Where teenagers once attended a dilapidated school, there is now a new building with an outstanding vocational program. So far, NASP has organized thirty counties in Virginia and North Carolina.

The President salutes the National Association for the Southern Poor as the one hundred fifty-seventh "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the National Association for the Southern Poor; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Robert Marbut
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1990

September 21, 1990

The President today named Ruby Honeycutt, of Greenville, North Carolina, as the 255th "Daily Point of Light." Ms. Honeycutt, 20, has already dedicated her life to serving others.

Ms. Honeycutt joined the East Carolina University Student Community Service program when she was a freshman. This program, which places students throughout the community to help others, requires students to commit at least 5 hours a semester to community service. However, Ms. Honeycutt serves more than 300 hours each semester.

Ms. Honeycutt began volunteering for the local Boys Club, tutoring the youth, teaching computer and word processing skills, and assisting with classroom assignments. She then became involved in the Special Olympics, a position which influenced her decision to study Special Education. In addition, Ms. Honeycutt visits and comforts patients at a local hospital on a regular basis.

The President salutes Ruby Honeycutt as the 255th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of Ms. Honeycutt; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE October 10, 1990

The President today named SCALE (Student Coalition for Action in Literacy Education), of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, as the 270th "Daily Point of Light." SCALE, founded in 1988 by University of North Carolina students Lisa Madry and Clay Thorpe, unites students nationwide in the fight for literacy.

Ms. Madry and Mr. Thorpe both were actively involved with a campus literacy project when they realized the need for coordination of college literacy programs at a national level. They combined their experience to establish SCALE, a national network of college and university students, administrators, and faculty, working together to combat illiteracy.

Ms. Madry and Mr. Thorpe administer a variety of programs to recruit literacy volunteers. The team publishes a newsletter which profiles existing literacy efforts to stimulate their replication by other student groups across the country. They coordinate a nationwide literacy awareness day, assist colleges with program development, and train new volunteers. Their work has infused the literacy movement with youthful vitality and vigor and has contributed to the effectiveness of literacy attainment nationwide.

The President salutes SCALE as the 270th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of SCALE; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE November 22, 1990

The President today named Donald Edland Pringle, of Holden Beach, North Carolina, as the 307th "Daily Point of Light" on this Thanksgiving day. Mr. Pringle, a 63-year old retired engineer, has dedicated his life to serving his community.

Mr. Pringle formed the Ad Hoc Committee which assists the elderly who live on low, fixed incomes. He and other volunteers refurbish homes, installing bathrooms and insulation, repairing windows, and fixing plumbing. In order to ensure that the elderly receive proper nutrition, he established a Meals on Wheels program, whereby he and other volunteers deliver hot meals to those in need. He has also recently opened an adult day care center.

In addition, as the community service chairman at his church, Mr. Pringle founded Hope Harbor, a shelter for battered women and children. Located in a once-abandoned house, Mr. Pringle and other volunteers refurbished the house. He now helps Hope Harbor maintain the facility and raises funds for its continued operation.

The President salutes Donald Pringle as the 307th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of Mr. Pringle; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE January 23, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the North Carolina Center for Creative Retirement, of Asheville, North Carolina, as the 360th "Daily Point of Light. The North Carolina Center for Creative Retirement offers the elderly an opportunity to serve their community, while enjoying productive retirement years.

Since 1988, more than 400 elderly volunteers of the Center have participated in programs designed to use their skills and knowledge to better the community. Some volunteers work with the Senior Academy for Intergenerational Learning, where retirees assist professors at The University of North Carolina at Asheville, serving as mentors, tutors, and job advisors for the college students. The volunteers aide the students with issues which professors may not have time to address. Other senior volunteers help with the College for Seniors program, offering courses to other elderly individuals on topics of interest. The elderly volunteers also participate in the Seniors in Schools program, whereby they tutor high school students, offer remedial classes, and give workshops on topics of interest.

The President salutes the volunteers of the North Carolina Center for Creative Retirement as the 360th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of the North Carolina Center for Creative Retirement; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1991

February 15, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of Community of Readers, of Greensboro, North Carolina, as the 381st "Daily Point of Light." Through the Community of Readers, local businesses and organizations have united to enhance the education of community members.

The Greensboro Public Library has recruited 40 community businesses and organizations to work together in bettering the community. Throughout the year, they coordinate a variety of activities which promote education and literacy, such as study skills workshops for teenagers, book readings for children, plays, writing workshops, and writing contests for students. In addition, the Lifelong Learning Center of the Greensboro Public Library offers job counseling, tutoring, computer literacy workshops, and literacy materials.

Community members also support ongoing community service efforts through Community of Readers. One example is a program located at the Pathway Shelter. Volunteers established a mini-library at the shelter for the children, where they can borrow books and listen to volunteers read stories and fairytales. The volunteers also mentor the families at the shelter, helping them to obtain permanent housing and employment and encouraging the children to continue their studies. Another program is "Catch Them In The Cradle," through which volunteers visit teen pregnancy classes to talk about positive parenting skills, suggesting ways in which parents can increase their children's interest in reading and writing.

The President salutes the volunteers of Community of Readers as the 381st "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of Community of Readers; and to discover, encourage and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE April 25, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of Crossroads of Wilmington, Inc., of Wilmington, North Carolina, as the 439th "Daily Point of Light." The volunteers of Crossroads of Wilmington are guiding young people toward a better future.

Since 1981, the volunteers of Crossroads have worked with the young residents of a housing project, Jervay Place, and a low-income neighborhood, Sunset Park. The children who are supported by Crossroads are referred to the program by teachers. Most of the children are from single parent family homes, have suffered from abuse, or have witnessed drug use and violence. More than 250 volunteers, including high school and college students from the University of North Carolina at Wilmington, serve as a positive influence in the lives of the children.

Each day volunteers are available at the children's schools to provide tutoring sessions, assistance with homework, and help preparing for tests. Some volunteers are matched with a child to serve as a friend. They spend time together, allowing the youth to escape from their everyday atmosphere. Volunteers also offer a night school for older students who need assistance in troublesome subjects. In addition, children who show potential in specific academic subjects receive accelerated classes in these areas. This effort has resulted in dramatic increases in the performance of the students at school.

The President salutes the volunteers of Crossroads of Wilmington, Inc. as the 439th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of Crossroads of Wilmington, Inc.; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Kennebunkport, Maine)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 28, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of the Dudley Products, Inc./James B. Dudley High School Business Partnership, of Greensboro, North Carolina, as the 467th "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. Through this partnership, employees of Dudley Products are encouraging students at James B. Dudley High School to excel in their studies.

Employees of Dudley Products, a manufacturer and distributor of professional hair care products, mentor students at the James B. Dudley High School, many of whom are low-income minorities. The mentors help the students realize that they too can be future business people and employers. Since 1988, the employees of Dudley Products have supported the students in many ways.

Twenty-two male students from the high school participate in the Joe Dudley Fellows Program, through which they are mentored and tutored by male company executives. The students, all of whom show academic potential, meet with their mentor every other week at the school. They practice public speaking skills, read books and present book reports, discuss career options, and research college and financial aid opportunities. The volunteers also lead tours of the Dudley Products facilities, offering the young men an opportunity to envision themselves in the workplace.

The high school students in the fellows program coordinate a recycling effort at the high school, using the proceeds to offer scholarships to any student at the high school who has improved his or her grades and demonstrates a need for financial assistance to attend college. In addition, the employees of Dudley Products offer a small percentage of their salary each month, using the donations to fund scholarships, field trips, and lectures for any student at the high school.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Dudley Products, Inc./James B. Dudley High School Business Partnership as the 467th "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of the partnership; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE June 20, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of UPLIFT, Inc., of Greensboro, North Carolina, as the 488th "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. The volunteers of UPLIFT reach out to families who live in housing projects, offering them a better chance for a brighter future.

Founded in 1986, UPLIFT serves the residents of Ray Warren Homes, a low-income housing community. UPLIFT, located in a church basement, is comprised of two services: the Child Development Center and the Family Resource Center. Both programs are interrelated and focus on rebuilding the family unit. The Child Development Center offers education-enriched child care five days a week, allowing parents to work or study. The center boasts a computer learning center, where students from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro teach the youngsters computer literacy skills. Volunteers also lead field trips to the zoo, museums, farms, fire departments, and other educational facilities. In addition, professionals serve as mentors, inviting the children to visit them in the workplace, while elderly volunteers serve as "foster grandparents," cooking meals and reading to the children.

In the Family Resource Center, parents of the children who attend the Child Development Center and other adults in the community are encouraged to become involved in the education of children. Volunteers teach classes in child development, health care, storytelling, nutrition, and parenting. Volunteers also help prepare adults to take the GED (General Educational Development) test, and they offer career counseling, vocational training, and job placement assistance.

The President salutes the volunteers of UPLIFT as the 488th "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of UPLIFT; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL AUGUST 10, 1991

August 9, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of Human Service Alliance of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, as the 532nd Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Human Service Alliance (HSA), an all volunteer non-profit organization, promotes response care for terminally ill patients, helps resolve disputes through a Mediation Project, teaches self-control through a Health and Wellness Project, and educates and comforts through respite care.

In 1985, 21 professionals identified a need for more accessible health care and subsequently founded HSA. The alliance relies exclusively on the efforts of volunteers from the community including land developers, physicians, academicians, homemakers, lawyers, accountants, retirees, and children. These collaborative efforts have enabled HSA to support a number of programs.

The Care for the Terminally Ill Project recently built a new facility that provides a homelike atmosphere for up to six patients or "guests" who are in the final stages of their illness. This environment allows the guests to spend their remaining days in a residential setting and to escape the burden of additional medical and health care expenses. The facility provides nine rooms and has at least three full-time volunteers at all times. The volunteers, who come from as far away as Finland, perform tasks of companionship, such as comforting, feeding, dressing, talking, listening, reading, and walking with the guests.

The Mediation Project provides a dispute resolution service to its clients to help resolve civil and family conflicts. A Health and Wellness counseling group, centered around an individual client, works to resolve disorders and health problems through group and physical therapy. Finally, the Respite Care Program works with developmentally disabled children and young adults in order to enhance their speech, motor skills, and abilities to tackle everyday activities.

The President salutes the volunteers of the Human Service Alliance for their community service efforts and for demonstrating his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE OCTOBER 21, 1991

The President today named Lynn Minick, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, as the 593rd Daily Point of Light for the Nation. In 1984 after the brutal murder of her pregnant daughter, Ms. Minick, 70, formed the group People Assisting Victims.

During the murder trial of her daughter's assailant, Ms. Minick realized a need for victims and their family members to be well-educated about the judicial system and to know what to expect during their time in court and what support services are available to them. She responded by launching People Assisting Victims and began counseling crime victims and their family members, teaching them ways to expedite the court process.

Since then, Ms. Minick's efforts have expanded to include a wide variety of support services. She convinced a local psychiatrist to volunteer his time to counsel victims, and she made arrangements with a local motel to provide rooms to victims and their families at no cost while they are in town for their court hearings. With her encouragement, local attorneys formed a network that provides free legal services for low-income victims.

Through her own experience, Ms. Minick is deeply aware of the needs of crime victims and their families. She spends many hours helping families cope with the trauma of losing a loved one to crime. She has inspired a group of people in her community to host crime victims in their homes, provide transportation for them to and from the courthouse, and comfort them during trials. Ms. Minick has also written two books on the topic of brutal crime and its victims. Her fervent desire to help others makes her continuously available to those in need.

The President salutes Lynn Minick for her commitment to community service and for demonstrating his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Miah Homstad
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL NOVEMBER 9, 1991

NOVEMBER 8, 1991

The President today recognized the Wingate College student volunteers, of Wingate, North Carolina, as the 610th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Over 200 student volunteers give their time and talents to a broad range of community services.

The volunteer organization at Wingate College was established in the fall of 1989. Since then, the United Collegiate Assistance Network (UCAN) has proven itself to be an effective and comprehensive service organization. The students at Wingate refer to their program as "broad-based" and "comprehensive," because it draws participants from all sectors of the student body and because it is targeted at a wide variety of social problems in the town of Wingate.

UCAN serves the elderly through its Adopt-a-Grandparent program, in which students shop for groceries, run errands, and provide companionship to local senior citizens. Some students also help with minor yard work and enjoy Sunday dinners with their "grandparents." Through the educational program, student volunteers work one-to-one with illiterate adults and high school drop-outs, helping them acquire their General Equivalency Diplomas. The volunteers also work with middle school students who have learning disabilities, in order to augment their reading skills. In addition, Wingate students sponsor and staff a winter homeless shelter which serves up to 25 homeless people.

The President salutes the student volunteers of Wingate College for their outstanding community service and for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Miah Homstad
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE November 15, 1991

The President today named Garland Handy of Burlington, North Carolina, as the 615th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Born deaf, Mr. Handy, 49, has overcome stereotyping in a way that has inspired those around him. For nearly 20 years, he has used his hands to teach and help others.

While working as a technician at a local textile plant, Mr. Handy studied for ten years to become an ordained deacon and received his license to preach from Kinnett Memorial Baptist Church. Every Sunday morning, he volunteers his time to lead a worship service and preach a sermon to individuals who are deaf, and their friends and families. He also leads practice for a choir which synchronizes the voices of hearing members with the signing of those who are hearing-impaired.

On Monday evenings, Mr. Handy teaches beginning and advanced level sign language courses. Most of his students seek to communicate more effectively with parents, relatives, or friends who have hearing impairments. During the week, Mr. Handy can be found at a number of local hospitals and nursing homes where he spends time with deaf patients, comforting and praying with them.

For individuals who are deaf, living in a society where few are equipped to communicate with them can be difficult. By counseling deaf teens and adults, Mr. Handy has helped many overcome the frustrations they often feel.

The President salutes Garland Handy for working on behalf of those who are deaf and for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Miah Homstad
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE February 7, 1992

The President today recognized Julius C. Mitchell of Greenville, North Carolina, as the 688th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Mr. Mitchell, a steadfast supporter of adult literacy, is working to transform his community by building a culture that fosters lifelong learning.

Mr. Mitchell, 41, recently learned to read through Literacy Volunteers of America-Pitt County (LVA). At age 38, he was matched with a volunteer tutor, Mac Nicholson, a retiree, who helped him develop writing and reading skills. The two continue to meet on a weekly basis as Mr. Mitchell works towards his goal of becoming a volunteer literacy tutor.

Mr. Mitchell is a spokesman and representative of Pitt County LVA and also participates in its work as a board member. By relating his experience to people throughout the community, he not only inspires area residents to become volunteer tutors, but motivates nonreaders to step forward and begin literacy training. Program officials attribute the increase in both students and tutors to his inspirational speeches and personal motivational skills.

In 1991, Mr. Mitchell became involved with Habitat for Humanity, through which volunteers build and repair homes for those in need of affordable housing. Each Saturday, he helps another LVA student, whose house was built by the Habitat chapter, repay the organization through labor intensive service such as painting and carpentry. Mr. Mitchell's other efforts include counseling youth at the Medical Center Baptist Church Summer Camp, serving as a Royal Ambassador and leader for the church's youth groups, and collecting and delivering goods for the Greenville Community Shelter, a transitional housing alternative for the homeless.

The President salutes Julius Mitchell for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Miah Homstad
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE February 26, 1992

The President today recognized Ron Watson of Pittsboro, North Carolina, as the 704th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. In addition to his own voluntary service as a tutor and gardener, Mr. Watson has mobilized fellow residents of the Fearrington Retirement Community to engage in service.

Following a thirty-one year career in education, including twenty years as a high school principal, Mr. Watson moved with his wife, Carolyn, to the Fearrington Retirement Community in Pittsboro. In 1988, he convinced twenty residents to become certified tutors and establish their own literacy program. Known as the Chatham County Literacy Council, the program's sixty volunteers teach basic reading and writing skills to adults and children. In addition to coordinating the activities of these volunteers, Mr. Watson personally tutors three adult students.

Thanks to Mr. Watson's leadership, Fearrington residents also take part in North Carolina's Adopt-A-Highway program. Every six weeks, a team of residents spend a Saturday morning picking up trash along a three mile strip of highway 15-501.

Mr. Watson devotes countless hours to a variety of voluntary activities in his community, serving as a college counselor at Northwood High School and working helping special education students at Pittsboro Elementary School in the spring to plant and maintain a garden. He has also served as a court-appointed Guardian Ad Litem to four youth who were abused or neglected, working with each of them until they turned eighteen.

The President salutes Ron Watson for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor of Miah Homstad
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE March 4, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of Samaritan Ministries of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, as the 710th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Samaritan Ministries uses a variety of approaches to meet community needs. In particular, the volunteers direct homeless and underemployed individuals toward meaningful job opportunities with the hope of economic advancement.

Originally founded in 1981, Samaritan Ministries is an interdenominational Christian ministry located in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The ministry has dedicated itself to providing not only food and shelter but also other services to those in need.

Operating on private donations from the community, Samaritan Ministries has expanded into one of the area's largest volunteer efforts. Each year over 2,000 volunteers give around 60,000 hours of service in both the soup kitchen and the shelter. These volunteers come from all walks of life -- they include students from Wake Forest University, North Carolina School of the Arts, and Winston-Salem State University and employees from Sarah Lee, Wakovia Corporation, RJ Reynolds, and USAir.

Whether it is a migrant tobacco worker who needs a meal, a shower, and a place to sleep, or a recovering alcoholic who is on the road to recovery, Samaritan Ministries volunteers prove that care and attention can go a long way. Each night the shelter provides temporary housing to nearly 70 guests. In the past two and a half years they have served over 1,300 different individuals and provided more than 56,000 nights of shelter. The Crisis Control Ministry assists the homeless in finding permanent housing. Volunteers also tutor clients, helping them to read or to obtain their GED's, and are available to serve as braille readers for the blind.

The President salutes the volunteers of Samaritan Ministries for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Miah Homstad
(202) 456-6266

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14TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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PR Newswire

March 23, 1992, Monday

This could be a mention that we could use to segue into health care.

SECTION: Financial News

DISTRIBUTION: TO BUSINESS AND STATE EDITORS

LENGTH: 703 words

HEADLINE: GOVERNOR JIM MARTIN TO JOIN CAROLINAS MEDICAL CENTER IN 1993

DATELINE: CHARLOTTE, N.C., March 23

KEYWORD: bc-Carolina's-Med-Gov

BODY:

Governor Jim Martin, who holds a Ph.D. in chemistry, has accepted the position of Chairman of the Research Development Board which directs the James G. Cannon Research Center on the campus of Carolinas Medical Center in Charlotte. Dr. Martin will assume his new responsibilities shortly after he leaves the office of Governor of North Carolina in January of 1993. The appointment was announced today by Harry A. Nurkin, Ph.D., President and CEO of the Charlotte -Mecklenburg Hospital Authority.

"We are very pleased to have someone of Dr. Martin's stature joining us," Dr. Nurkin said. "His background as a scientist, along with his administrative skills, will enhance our many research efforts."

Dr. Martin's duties will include heading the board that oversees the day-to-day activities of the Research Center. The board also coordinates planning and will develop resources to support the various research activities at Carolinas Medical Center. Dr. Martin's annual salary will be $150,000. He will report to W.T. Williams, M.D., Senior Vice President for Medical Education and Research.

"Jim Martin has an excellent background for this position," said Dr. Williams. "He earned a Ph.D. in chemistry from Princeton University, and holds four patents related to chemistry. He understands the importance of research and education ... and how that translates to improved patient care."

Carolinas Medical Center is an 843-bed Academic Medical Center Teaching Hospital in Charlotte. Medical education and research have long played an important role on the Medical Center's campus. The facility hosts eleven medical and dental residencies, involving more than 150 residents, and currently employs 85 faculty members. Carolinas Medical Center is also the primary clinical teaching site for students studying radiologic technology, nursing, medical technology, nurse anesthesia and several other specialized fields. In all, there are 1,300 students on campus annually, pursuing 31 fields of study.

There are currently more than 100 research projects underway on the Carolinas Medical Center campus. The new $13 million James G. Cannon Research Center brings together many medical disciplines for collaborative teaching and research. Carolinas Medical Center also has cooperative research agreements

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with the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and Davidson College.

Dr. Martin received his undergraduate degree at Davidson College. He was awarded his Ph.D. at Princeton in 1960. Dr. Martin returned to Davidson, where he served as an associate professor of chemistry from 1960 to 1972.

From 1966 to 1972, Martin served three terms on the Mecklenburg County Commission, including two and a half years as chairman.

In 1972, Martin was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. While in Washington, he was a respected Capitol Hill authority on food additives, and health and toxic waste legislation. Martin is the only elected official ever to receive the American Chemical Society's Charles Lathrop Parsons Award for outstanding public service by an American chemist.

In 1984, Martin returned home to North Carolina and was elected Governor. He was reelected in 1988 ... the only Republican governor ever elected to two consecutive terms.

"When I leave government service in 1993, I look forward to returning to science," Martin said from his Raleigh office. "Research is an important arm of medicine. It is through research that we will continue to find the answers to the health care problems that affect all of us. The physicians, researchers and staff at Carolinas Medical Center are involved in very important work. It will certainly be exciting to join their research endeavors. Also, Dottie and I will be thrilled to return home to the Charlotte area in 1993."

Dr. Martin will succeed C. Clifford Cameron, who will retire after serving approximately one year as chairman of the board at the James G. Cannon Research Center.

The exact starting date for Dr. Martin's new duties will be announced at a later date. CONTACT: Scott White or Alan Taylor, Public Information office, Carolinas Medical Center, 704-355-3141

ORGANIZATION: Carolinas Medical Center; James G. Cameron Research Center

GEOGRAPHIC: North Carolina

INDUSTRY: Health Care; Hospitals

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The Hotline

March 20, 1992

SECTION: WHITE HOUSE '92

LENGTH: 360 words

HEADLINE: UPCOMING STATES: NORTH CAROLINA (5/5)

BODY:

Upon Buchanan's decision to concentrate on NC and CA, and begin campaigning in NC in early April, Sen. Jesse Helms (R-NC) "reaffirmed" his decision to remain neutral. Helms: "We're staying out of it." Helms added that he is friends with both candidates and was heeding the advice of ex-Rep. Charles Jonas: "Don't ever get involved in party primaries -- and I never have, except the Reagan primary in 1976." Helms: "It's impossible not to like George Bush personally. It's possible to like him and still disagree with him. I think he folded a winning hand on the read-my-lips matter and on the quota bill. Of course, he was elected president, and I was not." Buchanan political director Paul Erickson: "A lot of (Helm') organization, a lot of his supporters will be working with us in the coming weeks." In '76, Reagan "saved his floundering candidacy" by defeating then-Pres. Ford in NC. Reagan had the support of Helms' National Congressional Club. This year, the Club "has signaled that it supports Bush." NC GOP chair Jack Hawke pointed at Buchanan's opposition to use of force in the Gulf: "If Pat's attempt is to become the voice of the conservative movement, I don't think he's got a lock on it" (Guillory, Raleigh NEWS & OBSERVER, 3/20). Many NC Dem voters "offered little cheer" for Clinton and "not much sympathy" for the departed Tsongas. "What they mostly expressed was frustration: At not having a better choice of candidates; at having to wait until ... the race will likely be over -- to have their say" (Funk, CHARLOTTE OBSERVER, 3/20).

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4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Hotline

April 8, 1992

SECTION: GOVERNORS '92

LENGTH: 240 words

HEADLINE: NORTH CAROLINA: THORNBURG FACES UPHILL BATTLE VS. HUNT

BODY:

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER editorial calls for "a good old-fashioned debate" between the gov. candidates before the 5/5 primaries. Dem candidates: Ex-Gov. Jim Hunt, AG Lacy Thornburg, atty Marcus Williams. GOP candidates: LG Jim Gardner, ex-Gov. Martin aide Ruby Hooper. Gardner and Hunt have declined to appear in NC public TV debates 4/14-15. The OBSERVER hopes they "reconsider and conclude that they have an obligation to give the public the benefit of a primary debate" (4/7). Raleigh NEWS & OBSERVER's Christensen: "Thornburg's campaign never seems to have gotten started. And with a month to go ... (he) faces a formidable task in trying to overtake Hunt," who has "vacuumed up most of the (Dem) money, lined up the bulk of the party activists, and has locked up most of the black vote." Thornburg signed on media consultant Ray Strother, but so far "has not had the money to air TV commercials" (4/6). Thornburg has pledged to serve only one term if elected (OBSERVER, 4/1).

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The Washington Times

April 12, 1992, Sunday, Final Edition

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BODY:

THE PEROT FACTOR

While neither President Bush nor Democrat Bill Clinton is palpitating over the results from the exit polls in last week's primaries, Texas industrialist H. Ross Perot may have a warming flutter or two.

Although he didn't appear on a single ballot, the exit polls in Wisconsin, Kansas, New York and Minnesota showed the billionaire businessman's support ranged from the high teens to 30 percent, according to the Associated Press.

This is one of the first real indications of Mr. Perot's political following and it indicates he could be a serious factor in states where the race is close between Mr. Bush and his opponent.

Tuesday's exit polls also seemed to bolster contentions by Bush campaign officials that a Perot candidacy would be as troublesome for the Democrats in November as for the president - and perhaps more so.

The Texas computer-industry magnate has said he will run as a third-party candidate in the fall if his supporters can get his name on the ballot in all 50 states - an effort that is now well under way.

CLINTON HEADS FOR HILL

Bill Clinton plans to make a pilgrimage to Capitol Hill on April 29 to court superdelegates and to converse with congressional Democratic leaders about general election campaign themes, campaign and congressional officials said.

Several lawmakers, who make up the core of the superdelegates to the Democratic convention in July, said that though they remain uncommitted they will use Mr. Clinton's visit to pledge their support.

Others remain leery about Mr. Clinton and his chances to beat President Bush but said they would listen to his pitch.

The visit comes a day after Pennsylvania's primary and nearly a week before Ohio's contest - both are delegate-rich states that also are important to the Democrats' November election strategy.

RIGHT HOOK TO WILLIAMSON

In Illinois, GOP candidate Richard Williamson, who hopes to keep Democrat Carol Moseley Braun from becoming the first black woman in the Senate, is being thrashed by conservatives for his pro-choice position.

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The former White House aide got it again last week from the Eagle Forum's Phyllis Schlafly, who said Mr. Williamson signed a pledge in the fall "to reaffirm his commitment to the GOP platform plank" and the pro-life view.

Consequently, Mrs. Schlafly said, she was "shocked" to hear Mr. Williamson describe himself as pro-choice: "It sounds like he's done a flip-flop. I think he's slashed his own throat with the pro-lifers."

David Fields, Williamson press aide, told the Springfield State Journal-Register that Mr. Williamson signed the pledge reflexively because "it was just put in front of him. And at the time he was trying to support the president.

"Now he is more than willing to talk about how he and the president differ."

TAKING A GAMBLE

In Thorp, Wis., where there is reason to suspect that Anglo-Saxon politicians seldom surface, the race for alderman was settled by a game of chance for the second election in a row.

Allen Olejniczak, who lost a coin toss in 1990 when he tied in a try for alderman, did no better this time with the luck of the draw. Last week the second tie in a row was resolved by picking a name from a hat.

Ervin Klick, who tied with 47 votes, told the Associated Press that Mr. Olejniczak shook his hand after a policewoman drew the winning name - Klick.

"He says something like, 'I hope I don't ever go to Las Vegas with my luck,' " Mr. Klick reported. In 1990, Mr. Olejniczak lost the flip of the coin to incumbent Casimir Frankewicz.

Ellen Schmidt, treasurer of the northwestern Wisconsin town, said the law requires candidates who tie for alderman to draw lots: "They can cut cards, toss a coin, draw straws, it's up to them."

April 12, 1992

BUCHANAN IN N.C.

The Charlotte Observer contended that members of the audience were outnumbered by balloons and the Greensboro News & Record said the crowds were "waning" as Pat Buchanan moved to Jesse Helms country.

According to the local press at least, the GOP challenger was not a big draw last week when he visited North Carolina for the first time in pursuit of his challenge to President Bush in the May 5 primary.

It was early days, however, as Mr. Buchanan promised to spend two weeks stumping the state. The conservative commentator has designated North Carolina as his big event before contesting the California primary on June 2.

The Observer said Mr. Buchanan "blasted" the Justice Department for creating two predominantly black congressional districts and for treating the state like a "wayward child."

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"As long as every citizen is given the right to vote . . . [they] can solve their own problems. I don't believe in segregated voting districts any more than I believe in segregated housing districts or segregated schools."

BUSH, NOT QUAYLE

The Wisconsin State Journal endorsed President Bush last week - but not Vice President Dan Quayle.

"Dumping Quayle would send a message of revitalization that could renew confidence in Bush. It's not too late, Mr. President," the Madison newspaper declared in its lead editorial before the primary.

Lest it be found to be a little picky, however, the newspaper looked at the Democratic side and endorsed "anyone but Brown."

ROSALYNN OKS HILLARY

Rosalynn Carter, who was once thought by some to be a kind of assistant president, last week defended Hillary Clinton from charges that she was overly involved in her husband's campaign for the Democratic presidental nomination.

"I think she's wonderful," Mrs. Carter said of the wife of Bill Clinton. "If she's particularly interested in education . . . and children, why shouldn't she be working to help better the lives of children?"

"First ladies are criticized so severely for having any kind of input into issues, which is so ridiculous to me," said Mrs. Carter, who attended Cabinet meetings when her husband was president.

ALA. BLACK IN SENATE?

Chris McNair, Jefferson County commissioner, could become Alabama's first black U.S. senator, according a report in the Birmingham Post-Herald.

As relayed by Political Hotline, the newspaper said Mr. McNair has a chance for an upset defeat of Sen. Richard Shelby as a result of anti-incumbent anger, a big black turnout and white flight from the Democratic Party.

GOP businessman Richard Sellers said he believes Mr. McNair will win. "We are changing our strategy," he was quoted as saying. "I don't think Shelby is going to be the Democratic nominee."

While black voters "generally accounted for" 35 percent to 40 percent of the Democratic primary vote in the '80s, Mr. McNair would only say of '92: "It's interesting, let's just say that."

Mr. McNair is "expected" to get "universal support" among black political groups and is "likely" to get 95 percent of the black vote. But Mr. McNair said he is not so "naive" as to think he can win without white support.

Al LaPierre, Alabama Democratic Party executive director, who is neutral in the primary, said it is a "serious challenge" and added: "McNair does not do anything on a lark. He is a very smart politician and a very capable officeholder." The primary is June 2.

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CARSON'S QUIPS

Johnny Carson told his audience Jerry Brown "didn't do too well in New York because he's not known; he's gonna do worse in California because he is known." The comedian said Mr. Brown finished fifth "behind Clinton, Tsongas, uncommitted and the older, fatter Elvis."

****ILLUSTRATION/BOX

YOUR TAX DOLLARS AT WORK?

Congress earmarked $5,995,000 for an armory at Gowen Field in Boise, Idaho, in fiscal 1992, according to a report by Citizens Against Government Waste. Congress also appropriated $362,000 for organizational maintenance shop modifications at the field. Neither President Bush nor the House of Repre-sentatives had requested the appropriations, the report said.

****BOX

ON THE ROAD

Today

* Commentator Pat Buchanan in Washington.

Tomorrow

* Former California Gov. Jerry Brown in San Francisco.

Tuesday

* Brown in Pennsylvania.

* Buchanan in San Francisco.

* President Bush in Michigan to tour a plant in Fraser and attend a re-election fund-raising dinner in Dearborn.

* Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton in Pennsylvania.

Wednesday

* Brown in Pennsylvania.

* Buchanan in Sacramento and San Francisco.

* Clinton in California.

Thursday

* Brown in Pennsylvania.

* Buchanan in San Francisco and Redding, Calif.

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Friday

* Brown in Pennsylvania.

* Clinton in Pennsylvania.

Saturday

* Brown in Pennsylvania.

GRAPHIC: Illustration/Box, Illustration) NO CAPTION; Box Caption) YOUR TAX DOLLARS AT WORK? ; Box, ON THE ROAD ; Chart, TODAY'S TALKING HEADS

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HEADLINE: 1992 SENATE RACES AT A GLANCE

BODY:

This list of potential candidates is highly speculative, containing names that have been mentioned publicly or privately a considering candidacies, worthy of consideration as a candidate or a recruiting prospect by the parties or interest groups. The numerical key indicating our assessment of each person's likelihood of running is obviously important, given the "long and dirty" nature of this list and will be updated with each following issue.

1 -- Announced candidate or certain to run

2 -- Likely to run

3 -- Maybe

4 -- Mentioned but unlikely

State	Democratic Candidates	Republican Candidates	Last Incum. %	Rating
Alabama	RICHARD SHELBY	Richard Sellers, lobbyist/consultant, 1986 Cong. cand. former Senate staffer (1)	50%	Solid Dem
Alaska	Tony Smith, frmr st. Comm. of Commerce & Econ. Development, attorney, columnist (1) Willie Hensley, frmr. st. Sen., businessman, 1990 Lt. Gov. candidate (1)	FRANK MURKOWSKI	54%	Lean Rep
Arizona	Walter Mybeck, attny. (1) Lt. Gen. Truman Spangrud, USAF (Ret.) (2) Janet Napolitano (3) Ed Buck, gay activist (3) Claire Sargent,	JOHN McCAIN	60%	Likely Rep

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	party activist (3)			
Arkansas	DALE BUMPERS	Mike Huckabee, Minister, frmr Pres. of Ark Baptist Convention (1) Dryden Pence, businessman, Desert Storm Vet (1) David Busby, doctor (1)	62%	Solid Dem
California A	OPEN: ALAN CRANSTON (6 year term) Rep. Barbara Boxer (1) Rep. Mel Levine (1) Lt. Gov. Leo McCarthy, 1988 Senate nominee (1)	Bruce Herschensohn, TV comm., 1986 Senate candidate (1) Rep. Tom Campbell (1) Sonny Bono, Palm Springs Mayor, singer (1)	50%	Toss Up
California B	Dianne Feistein, former S.F. Mayor (1) State Controller Gray Davis (1) Joseph Alioto, attny (1)	JOHN SEYMOUR (2 year term) Rep. William Dannemeyer (1) William Allen, U.S. Civil Rights Commissioner (1)	53%	Toss Up
	Independent: Mark Bisnow, Washington attny (1)			
Colorado	TIMOTHY WIRTH	St. Sen. Terry Considine (1) Sam Zakhem, frmr st. Rep., frmr. Amb. to Bahrain (1) St. Rep. Ken Chlouber (1)	50%	Toss Up
	Independent Christian Pro-Life Party: Matt Noah, Pro-life activist (1)			
Connecticut	CHRISTOPHER DODD	St. Rep. Christopher Burnham (1) Robert Jackle, frmr st. Hse GOP Ldr., 1990 Lt. Gov. nom. (1)	65%	Lean Dem
Florida	BOB GRAHAM	Former Rep. Bill Grant (1) Rob Quartel, Fed'l Maritime Commissioner (1)	55%	Likely Dem

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Georgia	WYCHE FOWLER	Paul Coverdell, former State Senator, Peace Corps Director (1) Bob Barr, former U.S. Attorney (1) Charles Tanksley, attny. (1)	51%	Lean Dem
Hawaii	DANIEL INOUYE Wayne Nishiki, Maui Co. councilman (1)	Rick Reed, st. Sen. (1)	74%	Solid Dem
Idaho	Rep. Richard Stallings (1) Matt Schaffer Trade Consul. (1)	OPEN: SYMMS Boise Mayor, Dirk Kempthorne (1) Milton Erhart, stockbroker (1) St. Sen Maj. Ldr. Rod Beck (1)	52%	Toss Up
Illinois	OPEN: DIXON Carol Mosely Braun, Cook Cnty. Rcrdr of Deeds (1)	Rich Williamson, attorney, frmr. WH Aide (1)	65%	Toss Up
Indiana	Secy. of State Joseph Hogsett (1)	DAN COATS	54%	Lean Rep
Iowa	Jean Lloyd Jones, st. Sen. (3)	CHARLES GRASSLEY	66%	Solid Rep
Kansas	Kathleen Sebelius, st. Rep. (3) Charles Dodson, ex-dir. of Kan. Assoc. of Publ. Empl. (3)	ROBERT DOLE	70%	Solid Rep
Kentucky	WENDELL FORD	David Williams, st. Sen. (1) Philip Thompson, frmr st. party chair (1)	75%	Solid Dem
Louisiana	JOHN BREAUX		53%	Solid Dem
Maryland	BARBARA MIKULSKI	Alan Keyes, Citizens Against Gov. Waste head, frmr U.N. Amb., 1988 nom. (1)	61%	Solid Dem
Missouri	Bill Peacock, attny., frmr Carter WH staff, USMCR Col. (ret.)(1) Mert Bernstein, Wash. Univ. Law professor, author, frmr U.S. Senate staff (1) Geri Rothman-Serot, S.L. City Cncl. Mem. (1)	KIT BOND	53%	Likely Rep

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Nevada	HARRY REID	Damar Dahl, rancher (1) Andy Anderson, pro-life activist (1)	50%	Solid Dem
New Hampshire	John Rauh, businessman, 1990 Sen. candidate (1) Frmr. Sen. John Durkin (3) Steve McAuliffe, party activist (3) Terry Bennett, physician (3) Joe Grandmaison, frmr. st. party chair (3)	OPEN: RUDMAN Gov. Judd Gregg (3) Larry Brady, Trade Cnslt., 1990 Cong. cand. (3) Frmr. rep. Chuck Douglas (3)	63%	Lean Rep
New York	Atty. Gen. Robert Abrams (1) Geraldine Ferraro, former U.S. Rep, 1984 Dem VP nominee (1) NYC Controller Elizabeth Holtzman former U.S. Rep., former Brooklyn DA (1) Rep. Bob Mrazek (1) Rev. Al Sharpton (1)	ALFONSE D'AMATO	57%	Toss Up
North Carolina	TERRY SANFORD	Charlotte Mayor Sue Myrick (1) Former Rep. Gene Johnston (1) Former st. Commerce Sec. Lauch Faircloth, (1)	52%	Lean Dem
North Dakota	KENT CONRAD	Steve Sydness, Fargo city cnclmn. (1)	50%	Lean Dem
Ohio	JOHN GLENN	Lt. Gov. Mike De Wine (1)	62%	Lean Dem
Oklahoma	Steve Lewis, 1990 Gov. candidate, former State House Speaker (1) St. Sen. Kelley Haney, native American (1)	DON NICKLES	55%	Likely Rep
Oregon	Rep. Les AuCoin (1) Harry Lonsdale, businessman, 1990 Senate nominee (1)	BOB PACKWOOD John DeZell, attorney, conservative activist (1)	63%	Toss Up
Pennsylvania	Lt. Gov. Mark Singel (1)	ARLEN SPECTER	56%	Likely Rep

Senate Race

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	Lynn Yeakel, activist (1)	St. Rep. Stephen F. Freind (1)		
	Robert Colville, Allegheny Cnty. DA (1)			
South Carolina	ERNEST HOLLINGS	Former Rep. Tommy Hartnett, (1)	63%	Lean Dem
South Dakota	THOMAS DASCHLE	Charlene Haar, school teacher (1)	52%	Likely Dem
		Former Gov. Bill Janklow (3)		
Utah	Doug Anderson, businessman (1)	OPEN: JAKE GARN	72%	Toss Up
	Rep. Wayne Owens (1)	Joe Cannon, steel co., pres. (1)		
	Kyle Kopitke (1)	Robert Bennett, son of late Sen. Wallace Bennett, businessman, mngmnt. consult. (1)		
		Pub. Srvc. Comm. Chmn. Ted Stewart (1)		
		Former U.S. Atty. Brent Ward (1)		
Vermont	PATRICK LEAHY	John Gropper, frmr MIT prof. (1)	63%	Solid Dem
Washington	OPEN: (Adams)	Rep. Rod Chandler (1)	51%	Toss Up
	St. Sen. Patty Murray (1)	Tim Hill, King County Executive (1)		
	Gov. Booth Gardner (2)	Brian Boyle, Public Lands Comm. (1)		
		State Sen. Leo Thoraness, 1974 S.D. Senate Nominee (1)		
	Independent: William Goodloe, frmr. st. Sup. Ct. Justice (2)			
Wisconsin	Rep. Jim Moody (1)	BOB KASTEN	51%	Lean Rep
	State Sen. Russ Feingold (1)			
	Joe Checota, businessman, frmr. State Party Chairman (1)			

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HEADLINE: Senate Race Update;
NORTH CAROLINA

BODY:

Despite the fact that this is likely to become a hotly contested race, there have been few truly notable developments since our last issue.

The most recent Mason-Dixon Opinion Research poll shows that Democratic incumbent Sen. Terry Sanford remains very vulnerable. The survey, conducted February 5-8 of 810 registered voters, indicates that Sanford's reelect score was 41 percent, compared to 36 percent who said that he should be replaced and 19 percent who indicated that they would consider someone else. Sanford's favorable to unfavorable rating was 44 percent to 30 percent. This marks a slight gain from the previous Mason-Dixon survey, which put the favorable/unfavorable rating at 40 percent to 35 percent.

Sanford's fundraising started slowly, particularly given his vulnerability, but appears to have picked up since the first to the year. The campaign held 600 house parties in one night in January that were said to have raised over $ 500,000. According to his FEC filing, he raised $ 219,265 last year ($ 140,655 in the second half) and has a cash-on-hand balance of $ 97,435. Presumably his in-state fundraising figures due out in April will be better than his year-end figures, in which 86 percent of his funds came from PACs.

On the Republican side, former Charlotte Mayor Sue Myrick, former state Secretary of Commerce Lauch Faircloth and former Rep. Gene Johnston are running in the May 5 primary. According to the Mason-Dixon poll, which had a subsample of 234 likely Republican voters, Myrick narrowly led the field with 29 percent, followed by Faircloth with 25 percent, Johnston trailing with 11 percent, and 35 percent undecided. The margin of error for the subsample was +/- percent, rendering Myrick's lead statistically insignificant. Faircloth is the best known of the three, with a name identification rating of 71 percent. His favorable to unfavorable rating was 23 percent to 12 percent. Myrick, who had a name recognition score of 61 percent, had a 19-percent favorable to 15-percent unfavorable rating. Johnston is known by 32 percent of those polled and had a favorable to unfavorable rating in single digits.

While Sanford's 1991 fundraising could be called weak, none of the Republicans were setting fundraising records either, with Faircloth raising $ 266,011, Johnston $ 51,611 and Myrick $ 43,701 for the year. Faircloth was spending at a considerably higher rate and both he and Johnston were carrying some campaign debts, although they are mostly from personal loans.

Myrick threw the first tough shot of the primary recently when she raised questions of possible self-dealing against Faircloth, suggesting that as state highway commissioner 20 years ago, he may have steered business to the

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concrete firm he owned at the time. She also released her income tax returns and challenged her rivals to do the same. This is the first real engagement of the primary race.

In Mason-Dixon's general election trail heats, all three Republicans h old Sanford at or close to the 50-percent mark. Sanford had a 17-point advantage over Myrick, 50 percent to 33 percent, was ahead of Faircloth, 51 percent to 30 percent, and bested Johnston, 53 percent to 23 percent.

Although all three Republicans have a way to go both in terms of fundraising and progress in the polls, Sanford is vulnerable enough to make this a race for the eventual nominee.

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National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB	1989 CONS	1990 LIB	1990 CONS
Economic	32%	68%	30%	69%
Social	56%	44%	44%	56%
Foreign	21%	79%	29%	71%

Key Votes

1.Eastern Strike Board	AGN	5.Rape/Incest Abort $	FOR	9.Cut SDI Funds	AGN
2.Override Wage Veto	AGN	6.Flag Amendment	AGN	10.Freeze Salvador Aid	AGN
3.Bal Budget Amend	AGN	7.1990 Civil Rights Act	AGN	11.Urge Test Ban Talks	AGN
4.Tax Rich/Incrs Med	AGN	8.Cap Pun/Race Discrm	AGN	12.Suspend Angola Aid	FOR

Election Results

1990 general	Amo Houghton (R-C)	89,831	(70%)	($178,401)
	Joseph P. Leahey (D)	37,421	(29%)	($6,462)
	Other	1,807	(1%)	
1990 primary	Amo Houghton (R-C), unopposed			
1988 general	Amo Houghton (R-C)	131,078	(96%)	($319,098)
	Ian Kelly Woodward (L)	4,797	(4%)	

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina was one of the boom states of the 1980s—and a state that is finally starting to live up to its longtime progressive tradition. With 13% growth in population over the decade, North Carolina entered the 1990s as the nation's tenth largest state; with 20% growth in jobs over the first seven years of the decade, North Carolina, long a site for low-skill manufacturing, emerged as one of the economic leaders of the nation. Though jobs generally were increasing in North Carolina, employment was down in textile mills, weaving mills, knitting mills and yarn mills, and only steady in apparel; jobs were down as well in North Carolina's other great traditional industry, tobacco. Job growth was concentrated increasingly around the two North Carolina airports that became major airline hubs in the 1980s, Charlotte and Raleigh-Durham, where the proportion of professional and high-tech jobs was high and growing. While economies in northern industrial states were declining, while some politicians from the Carolinas were seeking protection for its textile industries, this more advanced economy was coming so quietly and quickly into being, that one of its biggest problems was a labor shortage: not enough people were migrating to the state.

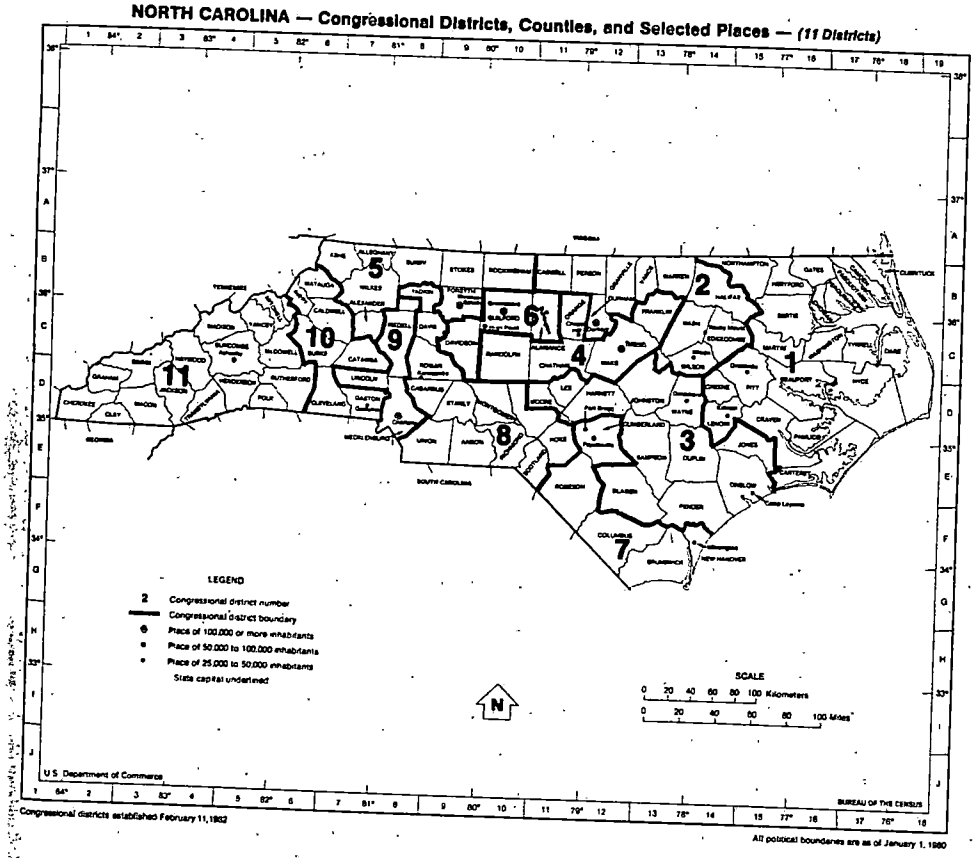
This economy was growing in a state still with close connections to a distant past. Churchgoing was deeply ingrained and revivals were common; religiosity was reflected in strict Sunday blue laws. This older North Carolina was economically backward, and even after all its economic growth, still has high infant mortality, low SAT scores and a relatively high percentage of housing units without indoor plumbing. But it also has the benefit of another deep-rooted tradition, what political scientist V. O. Key called "the vogue to be progressive: willingness to accept new ideas, sense of community responsibility toward the Negro, feeling of common purpose." This was rooted in a small but articulate elite, particularly among graduates of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and among the editors of the state's newspapers, which were resolutely Democratic and determinedly progressive; the most prominent was the *Raleigh News & Observer,* owned and run by Josephus Daniels, Franklin Roosevelt's superior as

Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of the Navy, and Jonathan Daniels, Harry Truman's press secretary. It produced a system where merit is rewarded and an able man with humble origins can get ahead.

These deep roots and progressive tradition are the underpinnings of the growth of North Carolina which doesn't have a single big metropolitan area as do the other nine megastates but which may be, as John Herbers called it in *The New American Heartland*, "the prototype of America's future." Chapel Hill, the revered center of the progressive tradition, is now one of the three anchors of North Carolina's Research Triangle, along with Raleigh, home of N.C. State, and Durham, home of Duke University. What was once rural territory has become the fastest-growing metro area north and east of Atlanta, though plenty of green space and reminders of rural traditions, from barbecue stands to country Baptist churches, remain. Greater Charlotte has become a "countrified city"—one with new housing not in towns or on their edges, but built on land surrounded by forests and farms and at least several miles' drive away from shopping centers and workplaces. Just as the old industries of tobacco and textiles didn't take many Tarheels geographically or culturally far from their roots (except those, mostly black, who migrated to New York and other northern cities), so in the 1980s, newcomers to the growing metro areas are still not far from home. Labor unions, which shaped many northern metropolises in their years of heavy growth, have never been a significant factor in life here: North Carolina continues to have the nation's lowest rate of unionization, which for a long time seemed to lag, and now looks like a leading indicator. Playing a far greater role is traditional and fundamentalist religion, which in a society of increasing cultural variety, has turned out to be more of a harbinger of the future than many thought. There remains a churchy tone to public life in the 10th megastate that folks there don't see as inconsistent with increasing cultural sophistication or economic complexity.

In politics, the two strands of North Carolina tradition have developed what may turn out to be a prototype for politics in the South and the nation—though it's also the product of some pungent and unique individuals. It is a polarized, increasingly party-line politics, waged partly on economic issues but even more on cultural attitudes, a politics in which Democrats and Republicans are distinctive, seldom overlapping in their ideas, and bitter in their rivalries. Its fiercest battles have been the reelection races of Senator Jesse Helms, in 1984 when he beat then-Governor Jim Hunt in the most expensive Senate race in American history, and in 1990 when he beat former Charlotte Mayor Harvey Gantt as North Carolina seemed on the verge of electing the first southern black to the U.S. Senate since Reconstruction. Helms won both contests, with 52% and 53% of the vote, but Helms and his allies in the Congressional Club don't have the clout in other elections that they used to; but with the two sides so evenly balanced, nothing is static. The early favorite to replace Republican Governor Jim Martin in 1992 is Jim Hunt, while Senator Terry Sanford, who has been on the other side from Helms since 1950, appears to be in significant political trouble.

Indeed, the 1950 Senate contest was a stark confrontation that presaged current politics. It was fought out in the Democratic primary, tantamount to victory in those days: on one side was appointed Senator Frank Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina, considered a racial liberal in those segregationist days and a New Deal supporter as well; on the other was Willis Smith, former president of the American Bar Association, a conservative on both race issues and economics. Terry Sanford, then a young lawyer, backed Graham; Jesse Helms, then a young journalist, was on Smith's staff. Smith won 52%–48%, in one of a pair of nationally significant conservative victories in the South that year (the other was the defeat of Senator Claude Pepper in Florida). That was not a final defeat for the progressives. Terry Sanford won the governorship in 1960 over the opposition of Helms, by then a commentator on WRAL-TV and the Tobacco Radio Network; Jim Hunt, just 13 years old when Smith beat Graham, was elected governor in 1976 and 1980. Helms won his Senate seat in 1972 and saw his



protege John East elected in 1980—and then saw Terry Sanford win East's seat in 1986. Now these two old warriors are uneasy colleagues in the Senate.

A fairly common, though not invariable pattern, is that Helms and the Republican do better in presidential years while Hunt, Sanford and the Democrats run better in off years. Yet presidential coattails don't explain all, for local races dominate the airwaves here. What is happening, in a pattern seen elsewhere in the South, is a convergence of national and state tickets. In 1968 and 1972, the national Democratic ticket got only 29% of North Carolina's votes, while the party's candidates for governor and Senator got 53% and 61% in 1968 and 48% and 46% in 1972, respectively. In 1984 and 1988, the national Democratic tickets did better, with 38% and 42%, but the Democratic candidates for governor and senator got 45% and 48% in 1984 and the candidate for governor in 1988 got 44%. Put it another way: Democratic gubernatorial candidates ran 24% ahead of the national ticket 20 years ago and run 2% ahead today. North Carolina has in effect reinvented straight-ticket politics. Given the close balance here, that has produced unusual volatility: 8 of the 11 congressional districts were seriously contested in the 1980s, more than in any other state, with three changing hands, one of them (the 11th) five times in the last six elections.

So strong have these party lines become that they prevailed in 1990 even when one of the candidates was black. (At least 90% of blacks have been backing Democrats all along.) Harvey

Gantt did run a little behind Hunt's showing in rural counties in eastern North Carolina, but he also ran well ahead of Hunt, and far ahead of Helms, in his home of Charlotte and in Mecklenburg County, even though voters there ousted him as mayor in 1987. Gantt was supported by a solid majority of younger voters, while Helms won the elderly—the opposite of the pattern in many states in the Reagan-Bush years, and an indication that, although Gantt's politics did not prevail in 1990, it has at least as good a chance as Helms's to be the North Carolina politics of the future. That may be the implication as well of the election of the first black speaker by the North Carolina House in 1991, Daniel Blue, who has been winning county-wide races in Raleigh's Wake County, and who replaced a conservative elected by a bipartisan coalition in 1989.

Governor. Jim Martin, elected governor in 1984 and reelected in 1988, is not a "Helms Republican" but certainly not a liberal either. Starting off as a chemistry professor at Davidson College, congressman from 1972 to 1984 and member of the Ways and Means Committee, he won the governorship in 1984 largely because of splits among Democrats. North Carolina's system provides for a weak governor with no veto power, and Martin refused to buy votes with public works projects and did not advance as many programs as Hunt had. He did reduce business taxes and recruit out-of-state companies, start a highway improvement program and follow through on Hunt's education program with his "career ladder" $397 million merit pay program. He overpowered Helms's forces at the 1987 Republican state convention and got his man in as party chairman. Martin's high point came in 1989, when newly elected Republican Lieutenant Governor Jim Gardner took command in the state Senate and a coalition of 20 Democrats and the 46 Republicans ousted the liberal, pork-barreling speaker for a pro-Martin Democrat. But faced with a $1 billion shortfall, Martin proposed to raise the sales tax from 5% to 6% which Gardner opposed and the legislature turned down, and in late 1990, a moderate black speaker was elected. In February 1990, Martin, stung by charges that his office funds were used for political purposes and peppered by criticism from the *News & Observer*, rose from his sickbed to denounce his opponents and to announce that he'd "lost interest in any other political office." He was barred from seeking a third term as governor, but many expected him to run for the Senate.

His likeliest successor is his predecessor and near-contemporary, Jim Hunt. Even as he was losing to Helms in 1984, Hunt still had wide approval for his performance as governor. He was one of the South's early education reformers, tradition-minded on many cultural issues, a believer in an activist government working with a close network of local businessmen and lawyers. Hunt will not get his old job back without opposition. Attorney General Lacy Thornburg has promised to run in the Democratic primary, and Lieutenant Governor Jim Gardner, the co-founder of the Hardee's fast food chain, who was elected to Congress in 1966 at age 33 and ran for governor in 1968 and lost, is itching to run again, to the point of turning down an excellent chance at beating Senator Terry Sanford. So the 10th megastate should have an interesting gubernatorial race this presidential year.

Senators. Jesse Helms, at the same time one of the most hated and one of the most fervently supported American politicians, grew up the son of the police chief of Monroe, North Carolina, some 15 miles from the birthplace of Andrew Jackson—a breeding ground, it would seem, for true-believing, contentious leaders. He has stuck to the convictions of his early years with a tenacity that Jackson might have admired. Respect for elders and law and order, traditional religious faith and moral principles, patriotism, the order imposed by racial segregation—to all of these he has clung but the last, and his abandonment of it has often seemed grudging and halfhearted. In a time of relativism and ambiguity, Jesse Helms stands out in the clarity of his views and in his steadfast insistence on articulating them.

But Helms has always been an advocate rather than a principal, a talker rather than a doer. He has never held or sought executive office: his only political office before he ran for the Senate

was as a member of the Raleigh city council in the 1950s. As a manager of legislation, Helms has been a flop, from his mismanagement of the farm bill in 1981 (which nearly cost the tobacco growers their subsidy) to his bungling of the abortion issue (in which he ended up voting against an embattled anti-abortion constitutional amendment). His entry into the 1972 Senate race was fortuitous and he probably would not have won if incumbent B. Everett Jordan had not lost the primary to Congressman Nick Galifianakis. Helms's percentages in his four races have been in a narrow range—54%, 55%, 52%, 53%—and he makes no attempt to mollify voters who disagree with him. "The other side," he says quite accurately, "could nominate Mortimer Snerd and he'd get 40% to 45% of the vote in November, right off the top." Few other senators would be comfortable with such a large percentage against them; but what comforts Helms is the sense that he has fought for the things he believes in.

What does he believe in? Free market economics, presumably; but he has never emphasized economic issues. His support of textile import limits, pretty much a necessity in North Carolina, seems perfunctory, and he didn't seem to relish managing farm bills. On cultural issues, he stands squarely for traditional morality, and obdurately against whatever he thinks undercuts it. In the process, he crafts amendments designed not so much to pass as to embarrass those who oppose them, preferably in the next election—which makes him highly unpopular with most of his colleagues, not only Democrats but fellow Republicans like Alan Simpson. He came to the Senate the month the Supreme Court legalized abortion, and he has been fighting to overturn that decision ever since, though not with much success. He opposed school busing decisions, a hot issue in Charlotte in the early 1970s. He opposed Japanese American redress, and wrote a nasty amendment barring funds until Japan provided reparations for the families of those killed in Peal Harbor, as if Japanese Americans had been following Tokyo's orders in the war. He has worked to block special housing funds for AIDS patients, to keep AIDS sufferers from food-handling jobs and to ban immigration of those who test HIV-positive. His most recent *cause celebre* has been to ban the use of National Endowment for the Arts funds for obscene or sacrilegious works. The NEA gave him an appealing target by funding a picture of a crucifix submerged in the urine of the artist and an exhibit that included Mapplethorpe's homoerotic photographs; the argument of arts' advocates that refusal to fund such projects amounts to censorship is dubious at best. But it's also hard to write a formula for common sense, and so Helms got involved, probably to his delight, in endless controversy, passing his anti-obscenity amendment (though it was watered down in conference) by threatening to expose NEA-funded materials publicly.

On foreign policy, Helms's causes have had more success, though he has not succeeded in raising many electorally useful issues since his campaign ads against the Panama Canal treaties revived Ronald Reagan's campaign and gave him his first primary victory here in 1976—and probably kept alive his presidential ambitions. Helms is now the ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee. He was forced to promise, during the 1984 campaign, that if reelected he'd remain Chairman of Agriculture and let the Foreign Relations chair go; he kept his word, but when Republicans lost their majority he said the pledge didn't stop him from becoming ranking minority member. Because of the passivity of Chairman Claiborne Pell, Helms is able to exert such pressure that committee Democrats pushed for and got more money and staff into subcommittees. Helms has many sources of information inside the government and uses leaks creatively; in his contrary way, he is happy to hold up the nominations of literally dozens of appointees to give him leverage in negotiations over policy and personnel.

Helms's anti-Communism has been so strong that in the past it has produced a reflexive support of odious dictatorships in Chile, the Philippines and South Africa. But it has also led him to strong support of Lithuania and to oppose low-interest loans to the economically foundering Soviets. He can direct his fire at other dictators too: in 1988, he pushed to cut $800 million in loan guarantees to Iraq (later restored by the House). It can be argued that the world has been

going Helms's way and that the premises of conservative policy—that peace comes through strength, not conciliation; that the Soviet system and Third World theocracies are morally evil, not just friendly rivals—have been vindicated. But Helms is a pessimist, with an almost apocalyptic vision, ready to see the downside of almost every development.

Helms's race against Harvey Gantt was probably the most watched Senate race in 1990, and with good cause. More than any other major politician, Helms seems hostile to civil rights measures; in the race against Hunt he had emphasized his opposition to the Martin Luther King Holiday. Now here he was opposed by a black and running slightly behind or even in the polls during most of the fall campaign. Gantt broke a lot of standard political rules: rather than trimming on issues, he proclaimed his liberalism in his TV commercials and in his appearances on the steps of each of North Carolina's 100 county courthouses; rather than attacking runoff primaries and suggesting that white voters are racists, as many southern blacks have, Gantt played by the rules and politely, cheerily asked them for their votes. Although he was the top vote-getter in the multi-candidate primary, with less than the required 40%, Gantt was forced into a runoff with Southport D.A. Michael Easley; Gantt won, 57%–43%. In the general, he did a superb job of framing the issues, dismissing Helms's preoccupation with the NEA and abortion as unimportant. And his personal story was an inspiring example of hopeful developments in the South: Gantt was educated in segregated schools and was admitted to Clemson University by court order; he made a successful living as an architect; he was twice elected Mayor of Charlotte; far from harboring resentments or seeking reparations, he seemed cheerful and optimistic.

Meanwhile, Helms's political machine was in some disarray. His political arm, the Congressional Club, had been embarrassed when its Senate candidate lost the 1986 Republican primary 70%–30% to James Broyhill; his ties with Governor Martin were weak at best, and he was as disliked by the Bush Administration as he was by the Reagan White House. He still had the capacity to raise a lot of money through alarmist direct mail, but most of the money went back into more mail rather than up on TV screens for ads. The total spent by both candidates was $22 million (mostly from out of state), down from $26 million in the Helms-Hunt race. Though a journalist himself, Helms was paranoid (with some reason) about the mostly hostile press; he refused to talk to reporters and his staff communicated with them only by fax (Gantt's campaign shrewdly was forthcoming with North Carolina reporters but would spend little time with national press, for whom covering this race was an eerie, hands-off experience). Though he had attacked Gantt all summer as too liberal and "extreme" for North Carolina, Helms seized the initiative in mid-October with three ads, all intended to exploit the race issue, Democrats and journalists charged. One attacked racial quotas by showing white hands crumpling a rejection slip while the announcer said the man had lost his job to a minority though he was better qualified, and then accused Gantt of supporting quotas. (Helms of course supported President Bush's veto of the 1990 civil rights bill as quota legislation.) A radio spot attacked Gantt for "secret" campaigning because he ran ads on black radio stations (a similar charge could be made against Helms and most other candidates in this segmented society). The third, and this may have been the real killer, was an ad that attacked Gantt for using "his office and minority status" to make a $450,000 profit on a $679 investment in a TV station license which was then sold to a white corporation. Gantt had been hovering in the polls with just the percentage of white votes he needed for 50% of the total, but this ad propelled Helms up and, most insiders think, Gantt downward. It was said by some that Gantt lost because of racism. But what is remarkable here is that he competed on even terms with an incumbent of proven majority strength, that he won the votes of hundreds of thousands of whites in a state where few whites would have considered voting for a black 20 years ago—and that what evidently undercut him was the one time, in his otherwise attractive career, when he supposedly took advantage of a racial preference embedded in the law but unattractive to most voters in the light of day.

Once reelected, Helms resumed his work in the Senate, and on the Ethics Committee, where he was fastidious in attending to his responsibilities in investigating the Keating Five. He asked tough questions and seemed bent on preventing Democrats from treating Republican John McCain and Democrat John Glenn in the same way as Democrats Dennis DeConcini and Donald Riegle. But evidently he caved in at the Democrats' obduracy; shortly afterwards he resigned this unwelcome assignment. His work on foreign policy and cultural issues continues, and in April 1991, Helms announced he would support a U.S.-Soviet Arms treaty, though he had led the charge against the last two treaties.

Terry Sanford, after a lifetime in North Carolina politics, won his Senate seat in 1986 after an odd series of events: Republican John East, a narrow winner in 1980, announced he was retiring, then killed himself; Jim Hunt, exhausted from the 1984 race, declined to run, as did several other Democrats; James Broyhill, congressman for 24 years, was appointed to fill East's vacancy and beat Helms's candidate easily in the Republican primary; Sanford, elected governor in 1960, president of Duke University from 1969 to 1985, unsuccessful presidential candidate in 1972 and 1976, decided to run at age 69. In this race, only $9 million was spent and the arguments were tame: Sanford attacked Broyhill for failing to get Reagan to veto the protectionist textile bill, Broyhill attacked Sanford for the sales tax on food he passed as governor. Sanford racked up the big majorities in east Carolina that Hunt had been unable to amass against Helms, ran even in the urban counties and the west as Hunt did, and won 52%–48% despite Broyhill's home district strength.

Sanford made major missteps at the beginning and end of his first term which may make it hard for him to win a second. In 1987, he started off on the wrong foot, dithering over whether to vote to override a Reagan veto of a highway bill, voting "present" and then switching two minutes later to sustain, then on reconsideration voting to override. Then in 1990 and early 1991, he took the floor often in opposition to U.S. military action to enforce the United Nations resolutions against Iraq and he voted against the Gulf war resolution, a highly unpopular stand in traditionally hawkish North Carolina which has six military bases. In between, Sanford had some achievements and interesting proposals. A member of a Senate deficit reduction caucus, he proposed the Honest Budget/Balanced Budget Act that was widely praised and passed the Budget Committee in 1990; on the Banking Committee, he introduced a plan to establish a temporary government agency to invest in troubled banks and thus avoid a repeat of the S&L crisis with the banks. He worked with Daniel Patrick Moynihan to force the Senate to consider the social security payroll tax cut. He opposed the Bork nomination and the constitutional amendment to ban flag-burning. He took the most lenient view of any member of the Ethics Committee on the Keating Five case, where the three seriously involved members were all Democrats (he said the blame "lies with the institution"), even though he had been rather severe against Republican David Durenberger. But his most important vote will likely be his vote against the Gulf war resolution, which followed a period of months in which he was, with Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, the Senate's most persistent critic of the military buildup in the Persian Gulf. Sanford seemed confident that his own good intentions and his World War II military record would insulate him from criticism, and that by 1992 the war would be forgotten anyway, but of course it was his judgment not his patriotism that voters were questioning.

In 1992, Sanford will turn 75 and will likely be the Republicans' number one target. His reelection ratings in polls, never high, plummeted after the Gulf war vote, and he has little money in his treasury. His advantage is that no strong opponent had appeared by early 1991. Governor Jim Martin, in an angry 1990 press conference, took himself out of politics altogether. Lieutenant Governor Jim Gardner, a one-term House member in the 1960s, has long wanted to run for governor, not senator. Potential candidates include Lauch (pronounced "Loch") Faircloth, a prominent Democrat who switched to the GOP on Valentine's Day 1991; Gene Johnston, one-term congressman from the 6th District; Bill Cobey, former Raleigh-area

congressman, now a Martin appointee; and Sue Myrick, who beat Harvey Gantt in 1987 in the Charlotte mayoral race. This should be a battle, though perhaps not of the giants.

Presidential politics. North Carolina was a competitive state when Jimmy Carter ran; northern Democrats have been running better, but for them it remains tantalizingly out of reach. The North Carolina primary, held for years in May, was rescheduled for Super Tuesday in 1988. It was closely contested by Democrats: Albert Gore, endorsed by Terry Sanford and Jim Hunt, won a narrow victory over Jesse Jackson; Michael Dukakis used his ample treasury to advertise and win 20% of the votes, enough to win delegates in some districts. On the Republican side, North Carolina is Elizabeth Dole's home state and was Bob Dole's strongest state in the South; he spent time and money here and had the benign neutrality of Jesse Helms (whom he'd bailed out on the Agriculture Committee many times). But George Bush's strength among southern Republicans was just too much and he won 45%–39%. In 1992, the primary will move back to the May date.

Congressional districting. North Carolina gains one congressional district for the 1990s, its first increase since the Census of 1940. Its current districts, with boundaries influenced by a long history and the Voting Rights Act, produced the most competitive House elections in any state in the 1980s. This, in turn, has made North Carolina Democrats party loyalists, sticking together to get favors—like support of their tobacco positions and trade restrictions on textiles—from other Democrats, and to exert leverage to keep the caucus from getting too liberal. The Democratic leadership, in turn, has helped the North Carolinians all it can. For 1992, even though the Democratic legislature will draw the lines, the new seat is likely to go to the Republicans in the western Piedmont, gathering together counties so heavily Republican they hurt Democrats' chances in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th Districts. The other districts will be whittled back, to help most Democratic incumbents. So there may be less competition in North Carolina seats this decade.

The People: Pop. 1990: 6,628,637 (Pop. 1980: 5,881,766, up 12.7% 1980–90 and 15.7% 1970–80). 2.6% of U.S. total, 10th largest. Median age: 33.1 years. 12.1% 65 years and over. 75.6% White, 22.0% Black, 1.2% American Indian, 1.2% Hispanic origin. Households: 56.6% married couple families; 68.0% owner occupied housing; median house value: $65,800; median monthly rent: $284. 4.1% Unemployment. Voting age pop.: 5,022,488. Registered voters (1990): 3,347,635; 2,132,379 D (64%), 1,029,892 R (31%), 185,364 unaffiliated and minor parties (6%).

1990 Share of Federal Tax Burden: $23,016,000,000; 2.20% of U.S. total, 14th largest.

1990 Share of Federal Expenditures

	Total		Non-Defense		Defense	
Total Expend	$20,172m	(2.01%)	$15,947m	(2.05%)	$4,225m	(1.87%)
St/Lcl Grants	2,942m	(2.19%)	2,941m	(2.19%)	1m	(0.69%)
Salary/Wages	3,564m	(2.44%)	1,239m	(1.61%)	2,325m	(3.36%)
Paymnts to Indiv	11,540m	(2.32%)	10,840m	(2.28%)	700m	(3.30%)
Procurement	1,592m	(0.84%)	401m	(0.75%)	1,191m	(0.88%)
Research/Other	533m	(1.43%)	527m	(1.48%)	7m	(2.52%)

Political Lineup: Governor, James G. Martin (R); Lt. Gov., James C. Gardner (R); Secy. of State, Rufus Edmisten (D); Atty. Gen., Lacy H. Thornburg (D); Treasurer, Harlan Boyles (D); Auditor, Edward Renfrow (D). State Senate, 50 (36 D and 14 R); State House of Representatives, 120 (82 D and 38 R). Senators, Jesse A. Helms (R) and Terry Sanford (D). Representatives, 11 (7 D and 4 R).

1988 Presidential Vote

Bush (R)	1,237,258	(58%)
Dukakis (D)	890,167	(42%)

1988 Democratic Presidential Primary

Gore	235,669	(35%)
Jackson	224,177	(33%)
Dukakis	137,993	(20%)
Gephardt	37,553	(6%)
Hart	16,381	(2%)
Simon	8,032	(1%)
Babbitt	3,816	(1%)

1984 Presidential Vote

Reagan (R)	1,346,481	(62%)
Mondale (D)	824,287	(38%)

1988 Republican Presidential Primary

Bush	124,260	(45%)
Dole	107,032	(39%)
Robertson	26,861	(10%)
Kemp	11,361	(4%)

GOVERNOR

Gov. James G. Martin (R)



Elected 1984, term expires Jan. 1993; b. Dec. 11, 1935, Savannah, GA; home, Raleigh; Davidson Col., B.S. 1957, Princeton U., Ph.D. 1960; Presbyterian; married (Dottie).

Career: Prof., Davidson Col., 1960–72; Mecklenburg Cnty. Bd. of Commissioners, 1966–72, Chmn., 1967–68, 1970–71; U.S. House of Reps., 1972–84.

Office: State Capitol, Raleigh 27603, 919-733-4240.

Election Results

1988 gen.	James G. Martin (R)	1,222,338	(56%)
	Robert G. Jordan III (D)	957,687	(44%)
1988 prim.	James G. Martin (R), unopposed		
1984 gen.	James G. Martin (R)	1,208,167	(54%)
	Rufus Edmisten (D)	1,011,209	(45%)

SENATORS

Sen. Jesse A. Helms (R)



Elected 1972, seat up 1996; b. Oct. 18, 1921, Monroe; home, Raleigh; Wingate Col., Wake Forest U.; Baptist; married (Dorothy).

Career: Navy, WWII; City Editor, *Raleigh Times*; A.A. to U.S. Sens. Willis Smith, 1951–53 and Alton Lennon, 1953; Exec. Dir., NC Bankers Assn., 1953–60; Raleigh City Cncl., 1957–61; Exec. V.P., WRAL-TV and Tobacco Radio Network, 1960–72.

Offices: 403 DSOB 20510, 202-224-6342. Also P.O. Box 2888, Raleigh 27602, 919-856-4630; and P.O. Box 2944, Hickory 28601, 704-322-5170.

Committees: *Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry* (3d of 8 R): Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices (RMM); Conservation and Forestry; Domestic and Foreign Marketing and Product Promotion; Nutrition and Investigations. *Foreign Relations* (RMM of 8 R): African Affairs; Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs. *Rules and Administration* (3d of 7 R).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	6	0	9	17	8	100	100	100	92	83
1989	5	—	9	15	10	100	—	—	75	96

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB — 1989 CONS	1990 LIB — 1990 CONS
Economic	19% — 75%	13% — 86%
Social	0% — 96%	0% — 91%
Foreign	17% — 79%	32% — 65%

Key Votes

1.Raise Min Wage	AGN	5.Strk Firearms Ban	FOR	9.Kill SDI Cuts	FOR
2.Lmt Cap Gains Debate	FOR	6.Flag Amendment	FOR	10.Cancel B-2 Bombers	AGN
3.Benefits for Miners	AGN	7.1990 Civil Rights Act	AGN	11.Cut NATO Forces	FOR
4.Lmt CAFE Debate	AGN	8.Ban Ntfy Parent Abort	AGN	12.Cut Salvador Aid	AGN

Election Results

1990 general	Jesse A. Helms (R)	1,088,331	(53%)	($13,355,336)
	Harvey B. Gantt (D)	981,573	(47%)	($7,811,520)
1990 primary	Jesse A. Helms (R)	157,345	(84%)	
	L. C. Nixon (R)	15,355	(8%)	
	George Wimbish (R)	13,895	(8%)	
1984 general	Jesse A. Helms (R)	1,156,768	(52%)	($16,917,559)
	James B. (Jim) Hunt, Jr. (D)	1,070,488	(48%)	($9,461,924)

Sen. Terry Sanford (D)



Elected 1986, seat up 1992; b. Aug. 20, 1917, Laurinburg, IL; home, Durham; U. of NC, B.A. 1939, J.D. 1946; United Methodist; married (Margaret).

Career: FBI Agent, 1941–42; Army, WWII; Asst. Dir., U. of NC Inst. of Govt., 1946–48; Practicing atty., 1948–60, 1965–86; Gov. of NC, 1961–65; Pres., Duke U., 1969–85.

Offices: 716 HSOB 20510, 202-224-3154. Also P.O. Box 25009, Raleigh 27661, 919-856-4401; P.O. Box 2137, Asheville 28802, 704-254-3099; and 401 W. Trade St., Rm. 212, Charlotte 28202, 704-371-6800.

Committees: *Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs* (7th of 12 D): Housing and Urban Affairs. *Budget* (8th of 12 D). *Foreign Relations* (8th of 10 D): African Affairs; Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs (Chmn.); Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs. *Select Committee on Ethics* (Chmn.). *Special Committee on Aging* (11th of 11 D).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	67	79	86	58	58	17	21	40	25	20
1989	65	—	91	38	70	19	—	—	50	19

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB — 1989 CONS	1990 LIB — 1990 CONS
Economic	85% — 14%	66% — 29%
Social	69% — 24%	69% — 30%
Foreign	62% — 35%	56% — 40%

Key Votes

1.Raise Min Wage	FOR	5.Strk Firearms Ban	FOR	9.Kill SDI Cuts	AGN
2.Lmt Cap Gains Debate	AGN	6.Flag Amendment	AGN	10.Cancel B-2 Bombers	AGN
3.Benefits for Miners	FOR	7.1990 Civil Rights Act	FOR	11.Cut NATO Forces	FOR
4.Lmt CAFE Debate	FOR	8.Ban Ntfy Parent Abort	FOR	12.Cut Salvador Aid	FOR

Election Results

1986 general	Terry Sanford (D)	823,662	(52%)	($4,168,509)
	James T. Broyhill (R)	767,668	(48%)	($5,188,244)
1986 primary	Terry Sanford (D)	409,394	(60%)	
	John Ingram (D)	111,557	(16%)	
	Fountain Odom (D)	49,689	(7%)	
	William Irwin Belk (D)	33,821	(5%)	
1980 general	John P. East (R)	898,064	(50%)	($1,175,875)
	Robert Morgan (D)	887,653	(49%)	($948,209)

FIRST DISTRICT

The Outer Banks and coastal inlets of North Carolina are places of contrast: the site of man's first flight at Kitty Hawk and a terrain along Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds that history seems long ago to have left behind. The Outer Banks were where the only record left of the first English settlement 400 years ago was the word "Croatan" carved on a tree; farther south in Ocracoke, reachable only by boat, the natives speak an antique English. But settlement is rife: population is way up in the beach country around Kitty Hawk, Nags Head, and Duck. Farther south around Beaufort (*BOWfort*, not *BEWfort* as in South Carolina) and Morehead City is a thriving resort and retirement area where newcomers savor the bleakly beautiful beaches on the Atlantic.

Inland are the 18th Century towns by the sounds, like New Bern with its Tryon Palace, the governor's house when this was the capital, and tobacco country, growing today mostly from military presence and East Carolina University in Greenville. The Outer Banks from Kitty Hawk to Morehead City and east Carolina inland to Greenville and Ahoskie, make up North Carolina's 1st Congressional District. This is ancestral Democratic country, and usually still is today: Harvey Gantt won 48% here against Jesse Helms in 1990, a weak showing for most Democrats but one never predicted for a black candidate 10 years ago, and better than Michael Dukakis's 46% in 1988. National Democratic politicians now come from the required-to-be-smoke-free rooms of Minnesota, New York and San Francisco. But they cannot forget, if they count their votes, that it's hard for them to win 270 electoral votes without carrying a big margin in tobacco-growing east Carolina.

The congressman from the 1st District, Walter Jones, reelected in 1990 at 77, often wheelchair-bound, for years looked after local crops from the chair of the Peanuts and Tobacco Subcommittee of Agriculture. But he handed it over to the 7th District's Charlie Rose in 1980 to take over the chair of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. This aging and often ill congressman has taken an aging and often ailing committee and pumped some life and verve into it and has attached his causes to every topical issue that comes along. When the Exxon *Valdez* spewed oil in Prince William Sound, he worked up a comprehensive oil spill bill, which

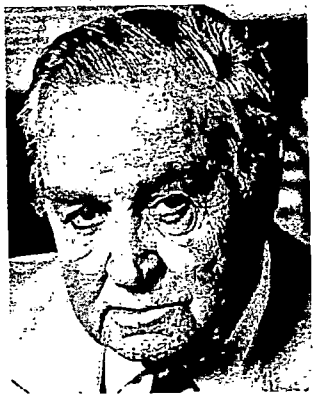
passed with an amendment specially delaying any oil and gas drilling off the Outer Banks of North Carolina. After the Gulf war, he promised to look at sealift capacity, with a view to building a larger fleet of U.S.-flag merchant ships for sealift in war. He is ready with a bill to allow strictly regulated oil exploration in parts of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, leaving a "protective management zone" for wildlife and earmarking most of the leasing revenue for conservation. He wants more money for pump-out facilities where recreational boaters can drop off their sanitation ("What happens when the call to nature and the call of nature collide? It's not very pretty," his press release says. "I have introduced legislation that will provide a pot of money to help states construct these facilities").

For local interests, he passed a five-year Albemarle-Pamlico Estuary study. He got money for the National Marine Fisheries Services's Beaufort lab and is seeking funds for Fort Raleigh National Historic Site on Roanoke Island. Jones, first elected in 1966, seems to have been aiming all along at this chairmanship, which was also held by his 1st District predecessor Herbert Bonner. One tipoff is that he votes a pretty solid national Democratic line on most issues. Committee chairmen are elected by the Democratic Caucus, and Jones has obviously been taking care for years, long before most members thought he wanted the post, to make sure that most northern liberal Democrats would have no reason to vote reflexively against him for this chairmanship he dearly wants. Even so, 46 votes were cast against him in the December 1990 caucus secret ballot, an indication that some members are looking for a change. He has been reelected easily, but some think he may retire in 1992 in favor of his son, Walter B. Jones Jr., who is in the North Carolina legislature. Redistricting may make the 1st into a black district as outlined in an early 1991 plan.

The People: Pop. 1990: 587,399; Pop. 1980: 536,219; up 9.5% 1980–1990. 66.0% White, 32.9% Black. Voting age pop.: 437,612.

1988 Presidential Vote:			
	Bush (R)	97,424	(54%)
	Dukakis (D)	83,301	(46%)

Rep. Walter B. Jones (D)



Elected Feb. 1966; b. Aug. 19, 1913, Fayetteville; home, Farmville; NC St. U., B.S. 1934; Baptist; married (Elizabeth).

Career: Office supply business, 1934–49; Mayor of Farmville, 1949–53; NC House of Reps., 1955–59; NC Senate, 1965–66.

Offices: 241 CHOB 20515, 202-225-3101. Also 108 E. Wilson St., Farmville 27828, 919-753-3082.

Committees: *Agriculture* (2d of 27 D): Cotton, Rice & Sugar; Peanuts and Tobacco. *Merchant Marine and Fisheries* (Chmn. of 29 D): Merchant Marine (Chmn.).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	50	55	52	72	75	39	43	33	54	8
1989	70	—	51	75	40	26	—	—	60	20

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB — 1989 CONS	1990 LIB — 1990 CONS
Economic	51% — 49%	55% — 45%
Social	53% — 46%	63% — 37%
Foreign	78% — 22%	60% — 38%

Key Votes

1.Eastern Strike Board	FOR	5.Rape/Incest Abort $	—	9.Cut SDI Funds	FOR
2.Override Wage Veto	FOR	6.Flag Amendment	FOR	10.Freeze Salvador Aid	FOR
3.Bal Budget Amend	FOR	7.1990 Civil Rights Act	FOR	11.Urge Test Ban Talks	FOR
4.Tax Rich/Incrs Med	FOR	8.Cap Pun/Race Discrm	FOR	12.Suspend Angola Aid	AGN

Election Results

1990 general	Walter B. Jones (D)	105,832	(65%)	($111,622)
	Howard D. Moye (R)	57,526	(35%)	($20,463)
1990 primary	Walter B. Jones (D), unopposed			
1988 general	Walter B. Jones (D)	118,027	(65%)	($82,147)
	Howard D. Moye (R)	63,013	(35%)	($16,758)

SECOND DISTRICT

From the coastal plain of North Carolina, amid counties where the labor-intensive, highly productive per acre tobacco crop has kept generations of families on the land, has grown up one of America's great metropolitan areas. Its origin comes from the cigarette, invented by James B. Duke in 1880; a farmer from Durham County, he created Bull Durham tobacco and Lucky Strike cigarettes, America's leading brand in the World War II era. Near the end of his life, from his mansion in New York City, he endowed Durham's Duke University, now one of the great institutions in the land. Today, the Research Triangle area anchored by Durham, Raleigh and Chapel Hill has more Ph.D.s than any other area in the nation, and Durham has more hospitals and physicians than just about any place its size—all thanks, originally, to tobacco.

The 2d Congressional District of North Carolina includes Durham and several tobacco-producing counties of the eastern Carolina plain and just below the Virginia border. Durham has proceeded far beyond cigarettes (there's only one factory left) and grew robustly in the 1980s, but tobacco is still central to the economy of rural counties which have grown little lately. Families can make a living off 40 acres of tobacco, if they have one of the government's tobacco allotments, and you can still find tobacco marketed here in the old courthouse towns. There are also textile mills scattered here and there, usually near rivers or main highways, and some new subdivisions are being built on farm and forest land out in the country. Historically, textile mills didn't hire blacks, but Duke's and the other tobacco factories did, and many black farmers grow tobacco as well (today a higher proportion of blacks than whites smoke cigarettes). The 2d District has more blacks than any other House seat in North Carolina, 40% of the population in 1990, and approximately 38% of the voting age population.

For five terms, the congressman from the 2d has been Tim Valentine, a Democrat of conservative background who, in North Carolina fashion, has often voted with the Democratic leadership in Washington. Chairman of the Science Subcommittee on Technology and Competitiveness (he switched from Transportation, Aviation and Materials in March 1990), Valentine has cosponsored legislation to increase science and technology literacy. He has also worked for the oil and gas moratorium on the North Carolina coast and to stop the proposed Lake Gaston pipeline to Virginia Beach. He plugs grants for Duke University and money for research on tornadoes. On national issues, he has a pro-environment record and was a member of the House-

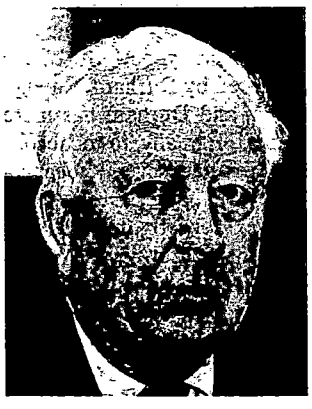
Senate conference committee on the Clean Air Act. In 1991, he sponsored an amendment, beaten by a wide margin, to strip $650 million of aid to Israel on the grounds that "foreign aid is out of control." An early sponsor of the flag amendment, he found that there was little strong support for it in the 2d district and switched to oppose it before the vote.

With its large black and university population, the 2d is a liberal district; it voted for Harvey Gantt over Jesse Helms and was the one North Carolina district to vote for Michael Dukakis. It was the last North Carolina seat to be represented by a black, Republican George White, who won in 1896 and 1898, and the obvious threat to Valentine is from a black Democrat. In the 1982 runoff, when this was an open seat, former legislator and U.S. Attorney Mickey Michaux got 46% of the vote against Valentine, a result cited constantly by Jesse Jackson in 1984 as proof of the unfairness of primary runoffs (but of course Harvey Gantt won the 1990 Senate runoff statewide); in 1984, legislator Ken Spaulding, a member of a Durham family that owns a big insurance company, won 48% of the vote. Since then, Valentine has not had primary opposition: his voting record has been smack at the midpoint of the House on most issues and he has used the advantages of incumbency to build support. The threat comes from the possibility that the legislature (or a court) will draw a black-majority district here. This would give Valentine the choice of a very tough primary or moving to another district.

The People: Pop. 1990: 587,108; Pop. 1980: 536,210; up 9.5% 1980–1990. 58.0% White, 40.3% Black. Voting age pop.: 439,744.

1988 Presidential Vote:			
	Dukakis (D)	93,736	(50%)
	Bush (R)	92,768	(49%)

Rep. Tim Valentine (D)



Elected 1982; b. Mar. 15, 1926, Nash County; home, Nashville; The Citadel, A.B. 1948, U. of NC, LL.B., 1952; Baptist; married (Barbara).

Career: Air Force, WWII; NC House of Reps., 1955–60; Legal Advisor to the Gov., 1965, Counsel, 1967; Chmn., NC Dem. Exec. Cmtee., 1966–68; Practicing atty., 1952–82.

Offices: 1510 LHOB 20515, 202-225-4531. Also 522 S. Duke St., Durham 27707, 919-541-5201; and 120 N. Franklin St., Unit 1, Ste. 100, Rocky Mount 27801, 919-446-1147.

Committees: *Public Works and Transportation* (12d of 36 D): Aviation; Surface Transportation; Water Resources. *Science, Space and Technology* (10th of 32 D): Technology and Competitiveness (Chmn.); Science.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	33	39	44	56	88	42	67	50	43	28
1989	30	—	45	63	100	39	—	—	70	45

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB — 1989 CONS	1990 LIB — 1990 CONS
Economic	41% — 58%	41% — 59%
Social	45% — 53%	38% — 62%
Foreign	51% — 48%	51% — 48%

Key Votes

1.Eastern Strike Board	AGN	5.Rape/Incest Abort $	FOR	9.Cut SDI Funds	FOR
2.Override Wage Veto	AGN	6.Flag Amendment	AGN	10.Freeze Salvador Aid	FOR
3.Bal Budget Amend	FOR	7.1990 Civil Rights Act	FOR	11.Urge Test Ban Talks	AGN
4.Tax Rich/Incrs Med	FOR	8.Cap Pun/Race Discrm	AGN	12.Suspend Angola Aid	AGN

Election Results

1990 general	Tim Valentine (D)	130,979	(75%)	($286,351)
	Hal C. Sharpe (R)	44,263	(25%)	($56,842)
1990 primary	Tim Valentine (D), unopposed			
1988 general	Tim Valentine (D)	128,832	(100%)	($84,671)

THIRD DISTRICT

The 3d Congressional District covers a swath of the coastal plain of North Carolina from the Marine Corps base at Camp Lejeune on the Atlantic Ocean inland, west to the golf courses around Southern Pines in the sand hills. One of the economic growth success stories of the last 50 years in the United States is the flat coastal plain of eastern North Carolina. Coastal North Carolina was settled by English Anglicans who became Methodists; they tended to have a few slaves, supported the Confederacy and have tended to vote Democratic ever since. Farther west in the Piedmont the settlements were Scots-Irish, the church Presbyterian, the 1861 sentiment Union and the politics ever since, Republican. Life here for ordinary people has improved vastly in past decades. Not so long ago, its small farms and little cities were homes mainly to tenant farmers and mill hands, people raising families in thin-walled frame houses often with no electricity or running water, in an economy where most people didn't handle much paper money and had no reason to have bank accounts. Today, most of the farmers here own their own land, textile workers are better paid, and the variety of jobs from which people can choose is far greater—the four-lane roads and interstates take you quickly from the coastal counties to the booming Raleigh-Durham metropolitan area and to dozens of new businesses that are sprouting up in the countryside. Yet it is not necessary to leave your roots or your family, and you can live in a community where traditional moral principles are valued and where traditional religion remains strong.

Tobacco remains the most important crop, especially politically, since its profitable cultivation depends heavily on government programs which are constantly under political attack; the 3d is the number one tobacco-growing district in the country. Another major buttress of the economy here is the military. The 3d District is the home of Seymour Johnson Air Force Base near Goldsboro and the Marine Corps's Camp Lejeune, where 20% of the Corps is ordinarily stationed, on the swampy coast; just over the district line is the Army's Fort Bragg near Fayetteville. The sight of servicemen with their short haircuts cruising on one of the garish strip highways outside the base is not an exotic one here. Politically, the 3d's Democratic tradition has eroded with the national Democrats' aversion to the military and to traditional cultural values, and there are relatively few blacks here to hold the Democrats' percentages up.

The congressman from the 3d is Democrat Martin Lancaster, an experienced state legislator from Goldsboro who won the seat in 1986. Lancaster grew up on a tobacco farm, served in the Navy during the Vietnam war, and spent eight years in the legislature. He was an ally of Governor Jim Hunt and shepherded through the legislature major bills like a tough drunk driving measure. Although Lancaster bills himself as a conservative, in North Carolina he stands with progressive Democrats like Jim Hunt, and has a voting record at the midpoint of the House on economic, cultural and foreign policy issues. He serves on Armed Services, where he

stoutly defended the Marine Corps's Osprey aircraft and now chairs the panel on Morale, Welfare and Recreation. He co-sponsored the bill giving free mail privileges to Persian Gulf troops, and pushed measures to halt lease terminations on rental housing vacated by troops and to provide disaster relief for communities hard-hit by deployments. He has sponsored bills to provide benefits for Vietnam veterans exposed to the defoliant Agent Orange. He won a temporary seat on Agriculture, in time for the 1990 farm bill, giving the coastal tobacco areas plenty of representation there; he also worked for sweet potato research and disaster assistance for those hit by hail storms. He is attentive to local interests (he protested when the Agriculture Department appointed a burley, i.e., Kentucky, man as a local tobacco inspector), but also defends farm programs against general attacks and the "negative press."

Lancaster won the seat in 1986 in a classic friends-and-neighbors primary, winning 85% in a big turnout in his home county. Unopposed in 1988, he had a bit more trouble in anti-incumbent 1990; after voting for the budget summit bill, he was held to 59% by Republican Don Davis (who had beaten a 100-year-old opthamologist in his primary). Redistricting will probably adjust the 3d's boundaries only mildly.

The People: Pop. 1990: 606,312; Pop. 1980: 535,906; up 13.1% 1980–1990. 71.5% White, 25.7% Black, 1.2% Other, 2.4% Hispanic origin. Voting age pop.: 452,309.

1988 Presidential Vote:			
	Bush (R)	85,776	(58%)
	Dukakis (D)	62,862	(42%)

Rep. H. Martin Lancaster (D)



Elected 1986; b. Mar. 24, 1943, Wayne Cnty.; home, Goldsboro; U. of NC, A.B. 1965, J.D. 1967; Presbyterian; married (Alice).

Career: Research asst., U.S. Senate Subcmtee. on Constitutional Rights, 1966; Navy, 1967–70; Practicing atty., 1970–86; NC House of Reps., 1978–86.

Offices: 1417 LHOB 20515, 202-225-3415. Also 103 Fed. Bldg., 134 N. John St., Goldsboro 27330, 919-736-1844.

Committees: *Armed Services* (24th of 33 D): Military Personnel and Compensation; Readiness. *Small Business* (18th of 27 D): Procurement, Tourism and Rural Development; Regulation, Business Opportunities and Energy; Exports, Tax Policy and Special Problems.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	39	56	61	67	75	50	62	70	43	13
1989	40	—	64	69	90	30	—	—	80	33

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB — 1989 CONS	1990 LIB — 1990 CONS
Economic	45% — 55%	50% — 49%
Social	53% — 46%	47% — 53%
Foreign	47% — 53%	37% — 61%

Key Votes

1.Eastern Strike Board	FOR	5.Rape/Incest Abort $	FOR	9.Cut SDI Funds	FOR
2.Override Wage Veto	AGN	6.Flag Amendment	FOR	10.Freeze Salvador Aid	AGN
3.Bal Budget Amend	FOR	7.1990 Civil Rights Act	FOR	11.Urge Test Ban Talks	AGN
4.Tax Rich/Incrs Med	FOR	8.Cap Pun/Race Discrm	FOR	12.Suspend Angola Aid	AGN

Election Results

1990 general	H. Martin Lancaster (D)	83,930	(59%)	($499,436)
	Don Davis (R)	57,605	(41%)	($84,160)
1990 primary	H. Martin Lancaster (D), unopposed			
1988 general	H. Martin Lancaster (D)	95,323	(100%)	($98,956)

FOURTH DISTRICT

For those who think that government can't improve economic life, North Carolina's Research Triangle Park is a chastening lesson. It was founded in the middle 1950s by Governor Luther Hodges, between three towns—the musty state capital of Raleigh, the Lucky Strike-manufacturing city of Durham, and the tiny university town of Chapel Hill. Over the years, the Research Triangle has attracted one big R&D facility after another, and in the process has stimulated hundreds of small startups and service businesses. By the late 1980s, 33,000 people were working for 53 major companies, as well as for a big EPA research lab at Research Triangle; an announcement that Glaxo was locating a $350 million R&D facility there was routine news; the triangle area now has more PhDs per capita than just about anywhere. Growth has not quite filled in the area between the cities—there's a desire to maintain some green space—but small towns like Cary and Carrboro are now becoming big places on their own, and the Raleigh-Durham area grew 31% in the 1980s, the fastest growth rate north and east of Atlanta and has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation.

The 4th Congressional District of North Carolina, now the state's most populous, includes Raleigh, Chapel Hill and three rural counties, one north of Raleigh and two to the west (Durham is in the 2d District). The politics in the rural counties is typical of old North Carolina: two are conservative Democratic; the farthest west, which has a Quaker tradition, is solidly Republican. But Chapel Hill and surrounding Orange County vote like a liberal university town in California or the Midwest; Raleigh and Wake County, the home base of Jesse Helms and Jim Hunt, of Terry Sanford's law firm and Tom Ellis's Congressional Club, have been much fought over. Throughout the 1980s, the 4th District has been a battleground of cultural politics; economic issues have played little or no role in this booming environment and attitudes toward tradition and liberalization have meant everything. For a time, it seemed that the traditionalist side had captured the votes of affluent technical-minded newcomers. But by the late 1980s, Jesse Helms's vitriolic style had repelled new and young voters, and Democrats with roots in the state's progressive tradition seemed to prevail, though not by an overwhelming margin.

A case in point is 4th District Congressman David Price, a political science professor at Duke, state Democratic chairman when Jim Hunt was governor, and executive director of the Hunt Commission that revised the Democratic Party's rules between the 1980 and 1984 elections, bringing party and elected officials back into the process. In a state where traditional religion is strong, Price also had an authentic religious background; he graduated from divinity school at Yale and has been active as a lay Baptist preacher. Price ran in 1986 against Republican Bill Cobey who beat a Democrat in 1984—this was one of North Carolina's musical chairs districts—and in the atmosphere of cultural division, Price was helped when it was revealed that Cobey was sending out letters beginning "Dear Christian friend."

In the House, Price became a political entrepreneur. Noting that his district was full of young, shallowly rooted, upwardly mobile independent voters, he pushed to passage a law requiring greater disclosure of the terms of home equity loans as well as another law increasing FHA mortgage insurance limits and requiring disclosure of mortgage overcharges. He got a new radar system for the RDU airport and got funds for textile R&D at Raleigh's Textile and Clothing Technology Center. He co-chaired the Sunbelt Caucus Literacy Task Force. He sought a seat on the Appropriations Committee, losing out in May 1990 but winning after the November election. As a past member of the Banking Committee, he successfully pushed to ban "golden parachutes" for officials of failing banks and S&Ls.

In the 1988 and 1990 elections, Price was opposed by conservative Congressional Club operative Tom Fetzer the first time, and law enforcement equipment entrepreneur John Carrington the second. Both times Price was reelected with 58% of the vote. Next to the 56% he won in 1986, the 53% Jim Hunt won and the 54% Harvey Gantt won against Jesse Helms in this district, this looks like a pattern, a measure of the size of the forces on each side of the Research Triangle area's cultural divide. Because of its growth, the 4th District must shrink by more than 100,000 people by 1992. It would be to Price's advantage for it to lose Randolph County (which would have raised his 1990 percentage to 61%); it would be to Republicans' advantage to take away the black portions of Raleigh and add them to the 2d.

The People: Pop. 1990: 698,950; Pop. 1980: 533,580; up 31.0% 1980–1990. 78.9% White, 18.7% Black, 1.5% Asian, 1.1% Hispanic origin. Voting age pop.: 539,589.

1988 Presidential Vote:

Bush (R)	132,495	(55%)
Dukakis (D)	105,357	(44%)

Rep. David E. Price (D)



Elected 1986; b. Aug. 17, 1940, Erwin, TN; home, Chapel Hill; U. of NC, B.A. 1961, Yale U., B.D. 1964, Ph.D. 1969; Baptist; married (Lisa).

Career: Legis. Aide to U.S. Sen. E. L. Bartlett, 1963–67; Asst. Prof., Yale U., 1967–73; Prof., Duke U., 1973–86; Exec. Dir., NC Dem. Party, 1979–80, Chmn., 1983–84; Staff Dir., DNC Comm. on Pres. Nominations, 1981–82.

Offices: 1406 LHOB 20515, 202-225-1784. Also 225 Hillsborough St., Ste. 330 Raleigh 27603, 919-857-8611; 1777 Chapel Hill-Durham Blvd., Ste. 202, Chapel Hill 27514, 919-967-8500; and 101 Fed. Bldg., Sunset Ave., Asheboro 27203, 919-625-3060.

Committees: *Appropriations* (36th of 37 D): Rural Development, Agriculture and Related Agencies; Transportation.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	61	65	83	78	88	21	50	20	29	9
1989	75	—	86	75	90	14	—	—	60	19

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB — 1989 CONS	1990 LIB — 1990 CONS
Economic	58% — 41%	66% — 31%
Social	70% — 29%	64% — 35%
Foreign	69% — 30%	59% — 40%

Key Votes

1.Eastern Strike Board	FOR	5.Rape/Incest Abort $	FOR	9.Cut SDI Funds	FOR
2.Override Wage Veto	FOR	6.Flag Amendment	AGN	10.Freeze Salvador Aid	FOR
3.Bal Budget Amend	FOR	7.1990 Civil Rights Act	FOR	11.Urge Test Ban Talks	FOR
4.Tax Rich/Incrs Med	FOR	8.Cap Pun/Race Discrm	FOR	12.Suspend Angola Aid	FOR

Election Results

1990 general	David E. Price (D)	139,396	(58%)	($793,291)
	John Carrington (R)	100,661	(42%)	($890,838)
1990 primary	David E. Price (D)	51,222	(91%)	
	Robert B. Coats, Sr. (D)	2,482	(4%)	
	Paul E. Moore (D)	2,377	(4%)	
1988 general	David E. Price (D)	131,896	(58%)	($1,006,641)
	Tom Fetzer (R)	95,482	(42%)	($745,726)

FIFTH DISTRICT

The Piedmont of North Carolina, literally the land at the foot of the mountains, has long been the most industrialized part of the state, and even of the south: this hilly land was not plantation country, and was settled by independent-minded Scots-Irish farmers and by followers of unusual religions, like the Moravians of Forsyth County. Early in its history, Jonathan Daniels wrote, "hard-working, hard-headed men, with no foreknowledge of the inevitable change in relationship from money and land to money and machinery . . . took the Piedmont into the direct stream of mechanical America." But not directly into affluence: the textile mills that dot the Piedmont have always paid low wages, the cigarette factories that pay higher wages employ far fewer workers; of the Piedmont's three basic industries, only furniture is high-skill, high-pay work.

The 5th Congressional District of North Carolina includes the western edge of the Piedmont and the mountains beyond. Almost half its people live in and around Winston-Salem, the combination of the 18th Century Moravian Salem and 19th Century Presbyterian Winston, and for years the home of the R. J. Reynolds tobacco company. In the 1980s, Reynolds became part of RJR Nabisco, was moved by one hotshot CEO to Atlanta, was the object in 1988 of the largest leveraged buy-out of the 1980s, and is now going public again: one of the instructive business stories of the decade. In Winston-Salem, some executives and workers lost their jobs, but many locals became millionaires, including members of the Reynolds family who have endowed Wake Forest University here and other institutions. From Winston-Salem, the 5th extends eastward to the industrial town of Eden and west to the mountains on both sides of the Blue Ridge. The mountain Republican tradition in national elections lives on here, particularly in Wilkes County, home of the Holly Farms chicken operation which, only on the most unusual occasions, votes Democratic; the Piedmont has long tended to be Republican. Its differences from the east Carolina coastal plain seem to go back to the days of settlement: the English—Episcopal and Methodist—slaveholding east favored secession and has always been Democratic; the Scots-Irish—Presbyterian and sectarian—non-slaveholding Piedmont has leaned strongly to the Republicans.

The congressman from the 5th District since 1974 has been Steve Neal, a quiet, unoratorical small newspaper publisher who is, among other things, the grandnephew of R. J. Reynolds—part of the elite in this stratified society. He upset a Republican incumbent in the Watergate year of 1974, and has held the district by narrow margins in every year but 1982. Like other North Carolina Democrats, he has a voting record in the middle of the road in the House. Early in his House career, Neal won praise for stopping a power plant and saving the New River,

which flows north into Virginia and West Virginia. Neal is now the third ranking Democrat on the Banking Committee, where he played a major role on the S&L issue, sponsoring the 1987 amendment to recapitalize the S&Ls with the $5 billion sought by S&L lobbyists, rather than the $15 billion sought by the administration in conference; the amount was changed to $10.8 billion but Neal's figure and quite possibly the other two as well turned out to be gross underestimates of the problem. Neal's approach seems to have been motivated by principle, not as in the case of Speaker Jim Wright by a desire to please generous constituents; for in general Neal has been a deregulator, voting to break down the barriers that exist in financial services, whether they affect S&Ls or banks. Neal has legislated more recently on S&Ls, in 1989 prohibiting weak, undercapitalized S&Ls from accepting brokered deposits and in 1990, seeking a speedup of criminal investigations involving thrifts. He stepped in to help the friendly merger of Wachovia Bank, headquartered in Winston-Salem and second only to NCNB in North Carolina, and a local S&L.

Neal's recent emphasis has been on achieving "Zero Inflation." His plan to do so was endorsed, with some changes, by no less than Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, though was opposed by the Bush Administration. Neal's tack is simply to direct the Fed to gradually reduce inflation to zero within five years; he has resolutely opposed attempts to reduce the independence of the Fed, which surely would result in more inflation over time. On other issues, Neal has opposed higher cigarette taxes and restrictions on cigarette ads, and backed textile import restrictions. He voted against the flag amendment and the Gulf war resolution.

These last two are risky votes for a Democrat who has mostly won narrowly in a basically Republican district. In the last several elections, he beat a religious right broadcaster, a son and grandson of presidents of R.J. Reynolds, and an underfunded former federal prosecutor; he won with 54%, 53% and 59% of the vote. The district lines need not be changed much to meet the equal-population standard, but Neal would probably not mind losing one or two of the mountain counties. In any case, he isn't guaranteed an easy race.

The People: Pop. 1990: 569,605; Pop. 1980: 535,212; up 6.4% 1980–1990. 82.7% White, 16.3% Black. Voting age pop.: 437,457.

1988 Presidential Vote:			
	Bush (R)	123,725	(60%)
	Dukakis (D)	81,340	(40%)

Rep. Stephen L. Neal (D)



Elected 1974; b. Nov. 7, 1934, Winston-Salem; home, Winston-Salem; U. of CA, U. of HI, A.B. 1963; Presbyterian; married (Landis).

Career: Small businessman, mortgage banker, 1959–66; Newspaper publ., 1966–75.

Offices: 2463 RHOB 20515, 202-225-2071. Also 421 Fed. Bldg., Winston-Salem 27101, 919-631-5125.

Committees: *Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs* (3d of 31 D): Housing and Community Development; Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance; Domestic Monetary Policy (Chmn.); International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy. *Government Operations* (7th of 25 D): Legislation and National Security.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	50	68	55	61	88	32	67	20	43	34
1989	65	—	55	75	80	19	—	—	60	34

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB — 1989 CONS	1990 LIB — 1990 CONS
Economic	58% — 41%	45% — 55%
Social	61% — 39%	50% — 50%
Foreign	63% — 36%	53% — 47%

Key Votes

1.Eastern Strike Board	FOR	5.Rape/Incest Abort $	FOR	9.Cut SDI Funds	FOR
2.Override Wage Veto	FOR	6.Flag Amendment	AGN	10.Freeze Salvador Aid	FOR
3.Bal Budget Amend	FOR	7.1990 Civil Rights Act	FOR	11.Urge Test Ban Talks	FOR
4.Tax Rich/Incrs Med	FOR	8.Cap Pun/Race Discrm	—	12.Suspend Angola Aid	—

Election Results

1990 general	Stephen L. Neal (D)	113,814	(59%)	($647,331)
	Ken Bell (R)	78,747	(41%)	($174,574)
1990 primary	Stephen L. Neal (D), unopposed			
1988 general	Stephen L. Neal (D)	110,516	(53%)	($756,115)
	Lyons Gray (R)	99,540	(47%)	($718,015)

SIXTH DISTRICT

For more than 50 years, furniture store managers and owners from all over the country have gathered in the huge Furniture Mart in High Point, the center of the U.S. furniture business, for the giant trade show put on by manufacturers. Once this had been rolling farmland settled by Quakers, the site of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse in the Revolutionary War, then slave-holding country in the years before the Civil War. The furniture business grew here early in the 20th Century because of the proximity of hardwoods in the mountains not far west and the abundance of low-wage labor in the flatlands not far east. Soon it was said of High Point that there were so many factories "only a wise man knows his own factory whistle." Today employment in furniture continues to grow, unlike employment in North Carolina's other basic industries of textiles and tobacco, and wages have gone up, though Greensboro remains one of the low-wage centers of the country. Race relations are outwardly pleasant in the city where in 1960 black students at North Carolina A&T started the first lunch counter sit-in at a local five-and-dime; High Point each year is the site for the reunion of the Hairstons, at least 1,400 members of a family including both former slaves and slave owners.

The 6th Congressional District of North Carolina includes Guilford County, furniture-manufacturing Davidson County to the west and textile-producing Alamance County just to the east. For all its growth, this area still feels dependent on textiles which, as the classic cheap-labor industry, is always vulnerable to competition from abroad. In the first half of the 1980s, the 6th District had a revolving door politics, ousting incumbents in 1980, 1982 and 1984. But now it seems to have found a congressman it likes, Republican Howard Coble. Coble is a solid conservative, but from the old mountain Republican, not the Jesse Helms branch of the party, and he has made textile protection his number one cause.

Coble first won in 1984 by 2,662 votes in a race in which $753,000 was spent; in a 1986 rematch with Robin Britt, $1.1 million was spent, and Coble won by exactly 79 votes. In 1988,

Coble was opposed by a businessman who was a college roommate of former Governor Jim Hunt, another $1 million race, but Coble won with 62%; in anti-incumbent 1990, he won with a comfortable 67%.

Coble is a peppery campaigner against Congress and its perquisites, the only member to refuse to take advantage of the generous congressional pension plan, a vociferous opponent of the pay raise, a sponsor of congressional term limits and, after watching ABC's *Prime Time Live* report on a congressional junket to Barbados, a co-sponsor of a bill to restrict foreign travel for government employees. He voted against the budget summit packages despite a personal plea from President Bush. But textile protection is his mania, it seems: he not only vigorously supports the textile import quota law Bush vetoed, but also voted for an amendment to the crime bill to protect the textile industry from competition in the expanding Federal Prison Industries. He was mentioned in early 1991 as a possible candidate for governor, but seems happy to stay in Congress. Redistricting may take Davidson County away, which would make the district somewhat more marginal.

The People: Pop. 1990: 582,310; Pop. 1980: 529,635; up 9.9% 1980–1990. 77.1% White, 21.4% Black. Voting age pop.: 450,126.

1988 Presidential Vote:			
	Bush (R)	118,565	(61%)
	Dukakis (D)	76,208	(39%)

Rep. Howard Coble (R)



Elected 1984; b. Mar. 18, 1931, Greensboro; home, Greensboro; Guilford Col., A.B. 1958, U. of NC, J.D. 1962; Presbyterian; single.

Career: Coast Guard, 1952–56, 1977–78; NC House of Reps., 1969, 1979–83; Asst. U.S. Atty., Middle Dist. of NC, 1969–73; Commissioner, NC Dept. of Revenue, 1973–77; Practicing atty., 1979–84.

Offices: 430 CHOB 20515, 202-225-3065. Also P.O. Box 299, 324 W. Market St., Greensboro 27402, 919-333-5005; P.O. Box 1813, 116A W. 2d St., Lexington 27293, 704-246-8230; P.O. Box 814, 124 W. Elm St., Graham 27253, 919-229-0159; and 510 Ferndale Blvd., High Point 27262, 919-886-5106.

Committees: *Judiciary* (7th of 13 R): Civil and Constitutional Rights; Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration. *Merchant Marine and Fisheries* (8th of 17 R): Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment; Coast Guard and Navigation. *Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control* (12d of 14 R).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	6	0	15	39	63	83	95	70	93	75
1989	10	—	16	25	30	82	—	—	100	79

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB — 1989 CONS	1990 LIB — 1990 CONS
Economic	0% — 91%	2% — 95%
Social	13% — 84%	0% — 89%
Foreign	28% — 70%	12% — 79%

Key Votes

1.Eastern Strike Board	AGN	5.Rape/Incest Abort $	AGN	9.Cut SDI Funds	FOR
2.Override Wage Veto	AGN	6.Flag Amendment	FOR	10.Freeze Salvador Aid	AGN
3.Bal Budget Amend	FOR	7.1990 Civil Rights Act	AGN	11.Urge Test Ban Talks	AGN
4.Tax Rich/Incrs Med	AGN	8.Cap Pun/Race Discrm	AGN	12.Suspend Angola Aid	AGN

Election Results

1990 general	Howard Coble (R)	125,392	(67%)	($572,846)
	Helen R. Allegrone (D)	62,913	(33%)	($33,135)
1990 primary	Howard Coble (R), unopposed			
1988 general	Howard Coble (R)	116,534	(62%)	($738,088)
	Tom Gilmore (D)	70,008	(38%)	($583,013)

SEVENTH DISTRICT

About southernmost North Carolina, where the state boundary dips down to the Atlantic coast, three distinctive things can be said. The first is that this coastal plain has depended economically on one crop, tobacco, for more than 200 years. This is an indigenous plant that can be cultivated profitably only in a few places in the world; it is a labor-intensive crop, requiring close tending and serial picking (one leaf on a stalk matures before the one above it); and it is valuable enough that North Carolina farmers today, if they have one of the tobacco allotments handed out in the 1930s or have bought the rights to one, can make a living off 40 acres. Tobacco produces more voters per federally assisted acre than for any other crop.

The second thing that should be said about the lower coast is that it has a peculiar racial diversity. This is the home of the Lumbee Indians, whose origins have been lost in antiquity, but who were treated by state segregation laws and by continuing custom as a race distinct from whites and blacks; each race makes up about one-third of the population of Robeson County, around Lumberton. The third thing that needs to be said is that this is military country. The port city of Wilmington is home of the World War II battleship U.S.S. *North Carolina*, which produces a 70-minute show on its history every night all summer. Inland, near Fayetteville, is the huge complex of Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base. Some 39,000 troops left the base for the Persian Gulf in 1990; after some 21 casualties, they started returning in March 1991. As the site of one of the biggest bases in the country, Fayetteville has developed the strip highway to an art form, with strip joints, fast food galore and the world's first Putt-Putt golf course.

All these areas, from Wilmington to Fayetteville, make up North Carolina's 7th Congressional District. This is one of the most Democratic parts of North Carolina, and its congressman, Charlie Rose, is a Democratic party loyalist who now chairs the House Administration Committee and, from 1981–1990, chaired an Agriculture subcommittee of prime importance to the district—Tobacco and Peanuts. There he saved the tobacco and peanut allotment systems, dating back to the 1930s and 1940s, which give only allotment owners the right to produce those crops and be eligible for federal assistance. Rose is a strong backer of agricultural subsidies generally—he wants grocery stores to publicize the small percentage of food prices that go to the farmer, though of course it is distribution rather than production which is the pricey item—and naturally opposes tougher warnings on cigarette packages or any other measure that discourages smoking. To win on tobacco, Rose has made unlikely alliances with northern Democrats and persuaded Speakers O'Neill and Wright that a defeat on tobacco could beat each member of North Carolina's cohesive and leadership-supporting Democratic delegation. Rose could some day be chairman of Agriculture; he ranks number four on the committee and is at least 12 years younger than those ahead of him. He now chairs the Department Operations, Research and

Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee there (House Administration counts as a minor committee, so Rose can keep this chair). One of its big issues is rewriting the FIFRA legislation which is to be reauthorized in 1991. He is also looking into alleged abuse of the GSM 102 and 103 programs by banks, exporters and the Iraqi government.

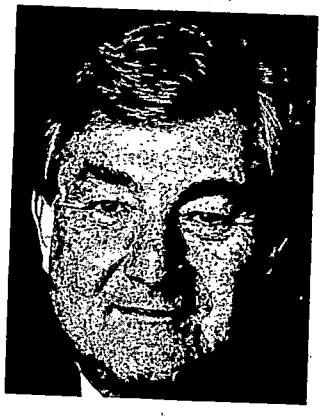
Rose came to the chair of House Administration somewhat unexpectedly, but he has been a student of internal House matters since the 1970s, when he worked to install the House's first computer systems, and he has been refining them ever since. He also set up the system by which the House, with cameras controlled by the Speaker, has televised its sessions since 1979. Previous House Administration Chairman Frank Annunzio was widely criticized for being too friendly to the Savings and Loans and in 1990, David Obey asked Rose to run against him; Rose refused but said he'd run if Annunzio lost the secret ballot chairmanship vote in the December 1990 Democratic Caucus. Annunzio did lose, 125–127, at which point Rose ran against the more senior Joseph Gaydos and won 158–64. On the committee, Rose will focus on campaign finance reform and improving computer services for members. On other issues, Rose will continue to sponsor resolutions in support of Tibetan Independence (he has known the Dalai Lama for years), and is seeking federal recognition for the thousands of Lumbee Indians in his district. In another parliamentary victory, in November 1990, Rose beat Delaware Senator William Roth (after an intense year-long campaign) for a two-year term as president of the North Atlantic assembly, a caucus for legislators from the 16-member nations of NATO.

For all his surefootedness in the House, Rose has shown some clumsiness (to put it most favorably) on his campaign and personal finances. During the 1986 campaign, it was announced that between 1978 and 1985 he had diverted $64,000 of campaign funds for personal use; the House Ethics Committee, acting with typical speed and rigor, ruled in March 1988 that he had violated the law, but recommended no disciplinary action because of mitigating circumstances. Rose's ethics problems resurfaced in May 1989, when the Justice Department filed a civil lawsuit that charged him with failing to report over $138,000 in personal loans from his campaign on disclosure forms. Rose claimed the Justice Department was acting out of "simple political retaliation," for Rose's filing of a complaint with the FEC against Jesse Helms' National Congressional Club. So far none of this has caused Rose much problem in the 7th District, which evidently values his seniority and clout and is forgiving of his peccadilloes. The current district is Democratic enough that Harvey Gantt carried it over Jesse Helms, and Rose hasn't had any primary opposition since 1984. Redistricting can be handled by slicing away some of Fort Bragg, which puts its population over the required number but casts few votes since most troops vote elsewhere.

The People: Pop. 1990: 600,601; Pop. 1980: 539,055; up 11.4% 1980–1990. 62.8% White, 27.0% Black, 7.8% American Indian, 1.1% Asian, 1.2% Other, 2.5% Hispanic origin. Voting age pop.: 438,439.

1988 Presidential Vote:	Bush (R)	77,438	(51%)
	Dukakis (D)	73,231	(48%)

Rep. Charlie Rose (D)



Elected 1972; b. Aug. 10, 1939, Fayetteville; home, Fayetteville; Davidson Col., A.B. 1961, U. of NC, LL.B. 1964; Presbyterian; married (Joan).

Career: Practicing atty., 1964–72; Chief Dist. Crt. Prosecutor, 12th Judicial Dist., 1967–70.

Offices: 2230 RHOB 20515, 202-225-2731. Also 208 P.O. Bldg., Wilmington 28401, 919-343-4959; and 218 Fed. Bldg., Fayetteville 28301, 919-323-0260.

Committees: *Agriculture* (4th of 27 D): Cotton, Rice and Sugar; Livestock, Dairy and Poultry; Peanuts and Tobacco; Wheat, Soybeans and Feed Grains. Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture (Chmn.). *House Administration* (Chmn. of 15 D). *Joint Committee on Printing* (Chmn.). *Joint Committee on the Library* (Vice Chmn.).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	61	65	65	78	75	21	48	22	23	5
1989	80	—	65	88	90	15	—	—	50	17

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB — 1989 CONS	1990 LIB — 1990 CONS
Economic	60% — 37%	60% — 39%
Social	72% — 27%	59% — 41%
Foreign	62% — 38%	69% — 31%

Key Votes

1.Eastern Strike Board	FOR	5.Rape/Incest Abort $	FOR	9.Cut SDI Funds	FOR
2.Override Wage Veto	FOR	6.Flag Amendment	AGN	10.Freeze Salvador Aid	FOR
3.Bal Budget Amend	FOR	7.1990 Civil Rights Act	FOR	11.Urge Test Ban Talks	FOR
4.Tax Rich/Incrs Med	FOR	8.Cap Pun/Race Discrm	—	12.Suspend Angola Aid	FOR

Election Results

1990 general	Charlie Rose (D)	94,946	(66%)	($153,315
	Robert C. Anderson (R)	49,681	(34%)	($21,131)
1990 primary	Charlie Rose (D), unopposed			
1988 general	Charlie Rose (D)	102,392	(67%)	($185,039)
	George G. Thompson (R)	49,855	(33%)	

EIGHTH DISTRICT

America's textile industry is most thickly concentrated along Interstate 85 in the Carolina Piedmont. From Atlanta to Durham, the mills are so thick you can almost see the lint. Within North Carolina, I–85 passes through the nation's leading textile-producing area, past Salisbury, Concord and Kannapolis, a company town for years owned by Cannon Mills. Eastern North Carolina was settled by English coming up the rivers or overland from the coast; but the Piedmont land along Interstate 85 was settled primarily by Scots, plus diverse groups like Quakers and Moravian sects, coming down the Blue Ridge from Pennsylvania through Virginia to North Carolina. These migratory patterns were reflected in Civil War divisions and continue

in current voting habits. The coastal counties all the way up through the Sand Hills were Confederate and are now Democratic. The textile mill towns along I–85 were anti-secession and are now Republican in national elections.

The 8th Congressional District of North Carolina combines many of the textile mill counties with several Sand Hill counties. The textile counties have more people—56,000 people work in the mills there—but even so the district has been electing a Democratic congressman since Bill Hefner first won in 1974. His politics have been an adroit mix of Democratic principle and southern sentiment—adroit, because he has used his support and that of his fellow North Carolina Democrats for many Democratic programs to win crucial votes for their causes like textile restrictions and tobacco subsidies. Hefner and others from the state stuck with the Democrats on the tough Reagan budget votes in 1981, and have been reaping the benefits ever since.

Hefner serves on the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense and, after only eight years in the House, became chairman of the Military Construction Subcommittee. This is a key pork barrel committee which determines, among other things, spending on military bases which include the Army's Fort Bragg (partly in the 8th District) and other North Carolina bases. In the defense buildup years, there was plenty of money to ladle around; since the end of the Cold War, Hefner's incentive is to build in the U.S. so as to maximize the votes for his bill and to reexamine the need for bases abroad, such as the proposed Air Force base in Crotone, Italy—despite the need for force projection in the Mediterranean demonstrated by the Gulf war. Hefner has been less successful in his own leadership aspirations. In 1986, he ran for whip, the number three position in the leadership, but was unable to win much support beyond his North Carolina base. He wound up with only 15 votes in the Democratic Caucus, far behind winner Tony Coelho of California and runner-up Charles Rangel of New York. In 1990, he worked with colleague Steve Neal to get the USDA to release funds for a nutrition research center at Bowman Gray School of Medicine. He also helped secure funds for a new geriatric unit at the VA hospital in Salisbury and for the cleanup of Hamlet Lake.

Against Republicans, Hefner won reelection easily in the 1970s, when he had a lower national profile, but has had tougher competition and lower percentages since 1984. In 1990, Hefner pulled out all the stops, hired a professional manager, spent heavily—and won with the less than overwhelming figure of 55%. The big partisan splits between the Sand Hills and the Piedmont persist. The Democratic legislature may strengthen him in redistricting by removing the three northern counties (which would have given him 58% in 1990) and adding heavily Democratic counties in the east. Even so, this senior subcommittee chairman can't be counted as secure.

The People: Pop. 1990: 590,561; Pop. 1980: 535,526; up 10.3% 1980–1990. 78.6% White, 19.4% Black, 1.2% American Indian. Voting age pop.: 441,740.

1988 Presidential Vote:	Bush (R)	119,272	(62%)
	Dukakis (D)	73,450	(38%)

Rep. W. G. (Bill) Hefner (D)



Elected 1974; b. Apr. 11, 1930, Elora, TN; home, Concord; Baptist; married (Nancy).

Career: Entertainment, radio business, 1954–74.

Offices: 2161 RHOB 20515, 202-225-3715. Also P.O. Box 385, 101 Union St. S., Concord 28025, 704-933-1615, 704-786-1612; P.O. Box 4220, 507 W. Innes St., Ste. 225, Salisbury 28144, 704-636-0635; and P.O. Box 1503, 202 E. Franklin St., Rockingham 28379, 919-997-2070.

Committees: *Appropriations* (20th of 37 D): Defense; Military Construction (Chmn.).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	44	41	56	72	75	38	50	70	50	14
1989	65	—	56	81	50	26	—	—	50	20

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB — 1989 CONS	1990 LIB — 1990 CONS
Economic	54% — 44%	56% — 43%
Social	51% — 49%	42% — 58%
Foreign	48% — 52%	63% — 33%

Key Votes

1.Eastern Strike Board	FOR	5.Rape/Incest Abort $	FOR	9.Cut SDI Funds	FOR
2.Override Wage Veto	FOR	6.Flag Amendment	FOR	10.Freeze Salvador Aid	FOR
3.Bal Budget Amend	FOR	7.1990 Civil Rights Act	FOR	11.Urge Test Ban Talks	FOR
4.Tax Rich/Incrs Med	FOR	8.Cap Pun/Race Discrm	FOR	12.Suspend Angola Aid	FOR

Election Results

1990 general	W. G. (Bill) Hefner (D)	98,700	(55%)	($656,383)
	Ted Blanton (R)	80,852	(45%)	($300,893)
1990 primary	W. G. (Bill) Hefner (D)	50,832	(81%)	
	Helen Ann Garrels (D)	12,111	(19%)	
1988 general	W. G. (Bill) Hefner (D)	99,214	(52%)	($581,888)
	Ted Blanton (R)	93,463	(49%)	($242,782)

NINTH DISTRICT

"An agreeable village but in a damn rebellious country," recorded General Cornwallis when, before the unpleasantness at Yorktown, he visited Charlotte, North Carolina: "A veritable nest of hornets." This town, settled by Scots-Irishmen who came down the Blue Ridge road from Pennsylvania, has now become one of the biggest metro areas between Washington and Atlanta. It has no particular geographic reason for being, it is the headquarters of no great corporation, it has never been showered with political favor since it got the Navy Yard for the blockaded Confederacy. But Charlotte has grown nonetheless, as a banking and distribution center for

much of the Piedmont South, as the center of the nation's biggest textile manufacturing region, as a trucking center for the South and as an airline hub for Piedmont and USAir, until by 1990 its metropolitan area, spreading over into South Carolina, had 1.2 million people. Shrewdly, Charlotte has not tried to be a world city like Atlanta, but has built itself as a regional center—and is now struggling with the traffic (it's about to become the 22d American city with a beltway) and crowding problems that are the price of economic growth.

The feistiness Cornwallis noted can still be seen in this home of one of the nation's biggest stock car tracks. But Charlotte has handled its racial divisions more amicably than most southern cities. The site of a busing order that became a landmark Supreme Court case in 1971, Charlotte complied not only peacefully but creatively, managing to improve its public schools even as it bused kids back and forth across town to attend them. In 1983 and 1985, it elected a black mayor, Harvey Gantt, the man who integrated Clemson University in South Carolina in 1963; Gantt was defeated in 1987, but the chief issue was traffic rather than race, and when he ran for the Senate against Jesse Helms he carried Charlotte and Mecklenburg County with 58% of the vote. That was remarkable, since Charlotte's political heritage, going back many years, has been Republican, and it's one of the few southern cities that has had only Republican congressmen since 1952. On economic issues, it is very market-oriented, but on cultural issues, it likes to think of itself as open-minded. While traditional religion is still strong here, many Charlotteans were amused by the scandal involving Jessica Hahn and Jim Bakker (whose Heritage USA theme park is in nearby Fort Mill, South Carolina), which came to light primarily in a Pulitzer Prize-winning story in the *Charlotte Observer*.

The 9th Congressional District of North Carolina includes Charlotte and all of Mecklenburg County, plus the textile county of Iredell to the north and rural Lincoln County to the northwest. Its congressman is Alex McMillan, first elected in 1984 when incumbent Jim Martin was elected governor. McMillan's first two elections were seriously contested by Democrat D. G. Martin, a civically active lawyer with a good speaking style who promised not to take any money from PACs and lost by only 321 votes in 1984 and won 49% in 1986. But McMillan has won easily since. His business background—he was CEO of Harris-Teeter Supermarkets—resonates well in this market-oriented city, he had been a longtime civic activist, and he was a moderate, in North Carolina Republican terms, who beat a candidate supported by Helms's Congressional Club 58%–42% in the 1984 primary.

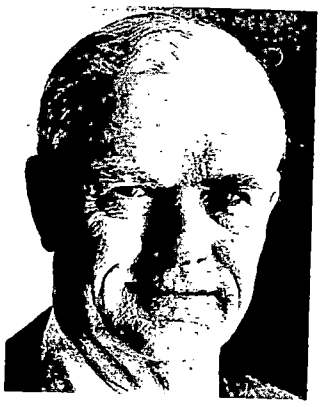
In the House, McMillan has voted mostly a conservative line, with occasional exceptions. His first achievement was the Transitional Housing Program, allowing a limited number of public housing tenants to retain some welfare benefits if they are working to finish high school, get job training, undergo drug treatment, or improve themselves in other specified ways. In 1989, he got a seat on the Energy and Commerce Committee, where although in the minority to chairman John Dingell's Democrats, he has a voice on all manner of regulatory legislation. In 1991, he became the ranking Republican on the Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness Subcommittee where he introduced a bill giving the President more authority over and access to information about Iraqi-owned businesses in the U.S. In 1991, he was appointed to the Budget Committee and became its second-ranking Republican; again his problem is being outvoted consistently by partisan and able Democrats. As one might expect, he favors textile import restrictions and opposes anti-tobacco bills.

McMillan was reelected easily in 1988 and 1990, and seems likely to have little trouble from redistricting unless the Democratic legislature, improbably, splits the Charlotte area in two.

The People: Pop. 1990: 662,779; Pop. 1980: 536,325; up 23.6% 1980–1990. 74.7% White, 23.1% Black, 1.3% Asian, 1.2% Hispanic origin. Voting age pop.: 502,386.

1988 Presidential Vote:			
	Bush (R)	140,777	(61%)
	Dukakis (D)	89,322	(39%)

Rep. Alex McMillan (R)



Elected 1984; b. May 9, 1932, Charlotte; home, Charlotte; U. of NC, B.A. 1954, U. of VA, M.B.A. 1958; Presbyterian; married (Caroline).

Career: Army Intelligence, 1954–56; Salesman, Carolina Paper Board Corp., 1958–83; Vice Pres., R.S. Dickson & Co., 1963–70; Treasurer and Vice Pres., Ruddick Corp., 1968–83; Mecklenburg Cnty. Bd. of Commissioners, 1973; Pres., CEO, Harris-Teeter Supermarkets, 1976–83.

Offices: 401 CHOB 20515, 202-225-1976. Also 401 W. Trade St., Charlotte 28202, 704-372-1976; 207 W. Broad St., Statesville 28677, 704-872-7331; Municipal Bldg., Mooresville 28115, 704-663-1976; and P.O. Bldg., Rm. B-01, Lincolnton 28092, 704-735-1976.

Committees: *Budget* (2d of 14 R). *Energy and Commerce* (13d of 16 R): Health and the Environment; Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness (RMM).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	11	9	15	56	38	67	90	100	79	68
1989	0	—	15	50	20	74	—	—	100	65

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB — 1989 CONS	1990 LIB — 1990 CONS
Economic	0% — 91%	15% — 83%
Social	20% — 78%	11% — 82%
Foreign	0% — 88%	24% — 73%

Key Votes

1.Eastern Strike Board	AGN	5.Rape/Incest Abort $	AGN	9.Cut SDI Funds	AGN
2.Override Wage Veto	AGN	6.Flag Amendment	FOR	10.Freeze Salvador Aid	AGN
3.Bal Budget Amend	FOR	7.1990 Civil Rights Act	AGN	11.Urge Test Ban Talks	AGN
4.Tax Rich/Incrs Med	AGN	8.Cap Pun/Race Discrm	AGN	12.Suspend Angola Aid	AGN

Election Results

1990 general	Alex McMillan (R)	131,936	(62%)	($385,183)
	David P. McKnight (D)	80,802	(38%)	
1990 primary	Alex McMillan (R), unopposed			
1988 general	Alex McMillan (R)	139,014	(66%)	($440,082)
	Mark Sholander (D)	71,802	(34%)	($32,949)

TENTH DISTRICT

Wreathed in the haze that gave them the name Smokies, the heavily wooded mountains of North Carolina seem placid and ancient. Geologically, they are some of the oldest ranges in the world; economically, they are churning with activity. The hilly North Carolina counties west of Charlotte are in fact the heaviest manufacturing area in the country, not with steel plants or petrochemical machinery, but with hundreds of textile mills and some of the biggest furniture factories in the world. The 10th Congressional District of North Carolina includes six counties plus part of another in the western Piedmont, just where the mountains begin. The southern part

of the district, on the South Carolina border, is textile country. North of Gastonia, the hills rise to mountains around Morganton and Lenoir, where the nearby hardwood forests provide raw materials for some of the country's largest furniture factories. Farther north, is the pleasant vacation country around Grandfather Mountain.

This district, running from Piedmont to mountains, also spans the gamut of political preferences dating back to the Civil War. The lowland areas were pro-Confederate then and Democratic now: Gaston County was once a George Wallace stronghold, and Cleveland County next door produced a string of Democratic governors years ago. In the north are some of North Carolina's most heavily Republican counties; Democrats are as scarce here as big plantation owners were before the war. The overall balance is increasingly Republican.

The congressman from this district is Cass Ballenger, a Republican who started his own business in 1957 making plastic wrappings for J.C. Penney underwear, and by 1986 had a payroll of 220 and annual sales of $20 million. Ballenger served on the Catawba County board of commissioners for 8 years and in the state legislature for 12. He ran for Congress in 1986 after James Broyhill, scion of a furniture family and congressman for 24 years, decided to run for the Senate. In the House primary, Ballenger promised to be a "Broyhill Republican" and beat an opponent backed by Helms's Congressional Club. In the general, he won comfortably everywhere but the Democrat's home county.

Like other Republicans counted as moderates in North Carolina, Ballenger has one of the most conservative voting records in the House, operating much like the businessman and civic leader he was. He was proud of killing OSHA regulations which he thought would have destroyed the furniture industry and fought the Democrats' plant closing and minimum wage laws. But he also intervened actively to close down a hazardous waste incinerator in Lenoir where workers were suffering nerve damage; he cornered EPA Administrator William Reilly at a White House Christmas party and got the agency to move in; he sought help for the workers; he even enlisted the aid of senior Democrats Henry Waxman and John Dingell to get a GAO investigation on what went wrong with the regulatory process. As for foreign policy, he and his wife have organized humanitarian trips to various Central and South American countries, delivering donated medical supplies and other necessities; he raised money for Nicaragua's *La Prensa* when the Sandinistas cut off its paper supply, and he attended the inauguration of President Violeta Chamorro. He passed a Pisgah wilderness bill in the House, but it was stalled in the Senate; he passed another bill to let textile manufacturers save import taxes on a German yarn-texturing machine.

Ballenger has been reelected twice with more than 60% of the vote. Little adjustment will be needed in the district lines of the 10th or the 11th just to the west to meet the equal population standard, and if the Democratic legislators try to strengthen their side in the 11th that will just help Ballenger in the 10th.

The People: Pop. 1990: 571,902; Pop. 1980: 532,954; up 7.3% 1980–1990. 88.4% White, 10.6% Black. Voting age pop.: 435,217.

1988 Presidential Vote:	Bush (R)	120,503	(65%)
	Dukakis (D)	63,589	(34%)

Rep. Cass Ballenger (R)



Elected 1986; b. Dec. 6, 1926, Hickory; home, Hickory; U. of NC, Amherst Col., B.A. 1948; Episcopalian; married (Donna).

Career: Catawba Cnty. Bd. of Commissioners, 1966–74, Chmn. 1970–74; NC House of Reps., 1974–76; NC Senate, 1976–86.

Offices: 328 CHOB 20515, 202-225-2576. Also 361 10th Ave. Dr., N.E. Hickory 28603, 704-327-6100; and 418 South St., Gastonia 28603, 704-864-9922.

Committees: *Education and Labor* (9th of 14 R): Health and Safety; Labor-Management Relations; Select Education (RMM). *Public Works and Transportation* (9th of 21 R): Aviation; Economic Development; Water Resources.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1990	6	9	13	22	38	83	95	100	86	75
1989	10	—	15	25	10	96	—	—	100	82

National Journal Ratings

	1989 LIB — 1989 CONS	1990 LIB — 1990 CONS
Economic	0% — 91%	5% — 95%
Social	11% — 88%	11% — 82%
Foreign	0% — 88%	12% — 79%

Key Votes

1.Eastern Strike Board	AGN	5.Rape/Incest Abort $	FOR	9.Cut SDI Funds	AGN
2.Override Wage Veto	AGN	6.Flag Amendment	FOR	10.Freeze Salvador Aid	AGN
3.Bal Budget Amend	FOR	7.1990 Civil Rights Act	AGN	11.Urge Test Ban Talks	AGN
4.Tax Rich/Incrs Med	AGN	8.Cap Pun/Race Discrm	AGN	12.Suspend Angola Aid	AGN

Election Results

1990 general	Cass Ballenger (R)	106,400	(62%)	($302,006)
	Daniel R. Green, Jr. (D)	65,710	(38%)	($37,846)
1990 primary	Cass Ballenger (R)	17,052	(83%)	
	Cherie K. Berry (D)	2,508	(17%)	
1988 general	Cass Ballenger (R)	112,554	(61%)	($302,215)
	Jack L. Rhyne (D)	71,865	(39%)	($44,329)

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

Western North Carolina, the protrusion of the Tarheel state deep into the fastness of the eastern United States' highest and oldest mountains, is a land of long and ornery traditions. First settled by whites not long after the Revolutionary War, it still has its tiny Indian communities, and hollow towns where people are descended from the first white settlers. Its biggest city, Asheville, is memorialized in Thomas Wolfe's novels and was a retreat for lung patients in the early 20th Century. It was also the home of the eccentric George Washington Vanderbilt who built the chateau-like Biltmore mansion, now a tourist attraction, and who started the scientific study of

forestry by hiring Gifford Pinchot to oversee the forests on his property. Over a ridge is the Smoky Mountains National Park, the nation's most heavily visited, 20 degrees cooler in the summer than the lowland towns nearby. The climate and the forested, green, fog-wisped mountains have attracted millions of tourists, thousands of retirees, and people who could afford to live anywhere—like Carl Sandburg and Billy Graham—to this area.

The orneriness of the mountains has come out in its politics. During the Civil War, it was the part of the state most reluctant to secede. With few slaves (only 5% of the people here today are black), many of the small farmers in the hollows remained loyal to the Union, and those who took up the Confederate cause did so largely because of the efforts of Governor Zebulon Vance, an Asheville native and reluctant secessionist himself. Ancestral party loyalties are strong and evenly balanced between the parties; the retirees who have come to Asheville and pleasant places like Hendersonville and Rutherford County haven't tipped things much. This western end of the state makes up the 11th Congressional District of North Carolina which, over the past dozen decades, has been the most closely contested district in the entire nation—the only district in the nation that has thrown out incumbents in five of the last six congressional elections (incumbent James McClure Clarke won reelection in 1988 with 50.4% of the vote).

The current congressman is Charles Taylor, a Republican tree farmer and one of the biggest private landholders in the area, who was elected to the legislature as long ago as 1966. He entered Congress on his second try, after barely losing in 1988 to incumbent James McClure Clarke. Taylor ran a stronger campaign than he had before, but Clarke counterattacked. What may have tipped the balance in 1990 was Clarke's support of the budget summit package that included tax increases—as well as the fact that Clarke was stuck in Washington debating the package while Taylor was out campaigning. In the House, Taylor got plum committee assignments for his district: Interior and Public Works. On Interior, he'll be a contrast to Clarke who pushed for wilderness designations and more public lands for the district; Taylor believes too much of his district has been "locked up" by the federal government. But he has credentials as an environmentalist: prior to his election, he worked to get delays in drawdowns of area lakes by the TVA until August 1 (tourist season). In Congress, he plans to work to delay the drawdowns even longer—until October 1. He also plans to give his congressional pay raise to local charities or non-profits and wants to abolish retirement pay for members.

Will Taylor hold the seat? He'll be running in a presidential year, which should help, and redistricting is not likely to change the shape of this end-of-the-state district, though Democrats might try to excise a few heavily Republican counties. But no one bets heavily on incumbents in the North Carolina 11th.

The People: Pop. 1990: 571,110; Pop. 1980: 531,144; up 7.5% 1980–1990. 92.9% White, 5.1% Black, 1.3% American Indian. Voting age pop.: 444,895.

1988 Presidential Vote:	Bush (R)	128,515	(59%)
	Dukakis (D)	87,771	(40%)

Rep. Charles H. Taylor (R)



Elected 1990; b. Jan. 23, 1941, Brevard; home, Brevard; Wake Forest U., B.A. 1963, J.D. 1966; Baptist; married (Elizabeth).

Career: Tree farmer; NC House of Reps., 1967–73, Minor. Ldr., 1969–73; NC Senate, 1973–75, Minor. Ldr.

Offices: 516 CHOB 20515, 202-225-6401. Also 22 S. Pack Sq., Ste. 330, Asheville 28801, 704-251-1988.

Committees: *Interior and Insular Affairs* (14th of 17 R): Water, Power and Offshore Energy Resources; National Parks and Public Lands; Energy and the Environment. *Public Works and Transportation* (18th of 21 R): Surface Transportation; Water Resources. *Select Committee on Aging* (22d of 28 R): Retirement Income and Employment; Housing and Consumer Interests.

Group Ratings and Key Votes: Newly Elected

Election Results

1990 general	Charles H. Taylor (R)	101,991	(51%)	($523,867)
	James McClure Clarke (D)	99,318	(49%)	($499,869)
1990 primary	Charles H. Taylor (R)	16,381	(56%)	
	Herschel Morgan (R)	6,089	(21%)	
	Lanier M. Cansler (R)	4,158	(14%)	
	Richard Bridges (R)	1,630	(6%)	
	Other	945	(3%)	
1988 general	James McClure Clarke (D)	108,436	(50%)	($494,092)
	Charles H. Taylor (R)	106,907	(50%)	($503,289)

NORTH DAKOTA

Few if any states are as close to their roots as North Dakota. There are North Dakotans alive today who knew the men and women that settled this land and saw the state enter the Union in 1889, just a little over 100 years ago. As children, they walked in the ruts left by the early settlers' wagon trains; they saw the Indians, just recently defeated and herded off onto reservations, and the white men as well who had hunted thousands of buffalo; they saw still shining new the rails that brought the commerce of the whole world to these desolate prairies, snow-swept over long winters and blazing in the brief summer's sun. In those days, the land was rich with promise. The bonanza farms, giant industrial operations in the Red River Valley, in the words of one chronicler, "unfolded their ample acres of wheat, thousands of cattle roamed unchecked in the gullies and over the plains of the western counties. The word spread, and from Europe and the eastern states came men and women to break the new soil. Sod houses and barns and frame homes and windmills set their seal on the prairies"—a vast, treeless expanse of the North American steppe always at the mercy of the wind, freezing cold much of the year, but swept by tornadoes and blazing hot in July and August. But it was also, once the soil was broken, some of the best wheat land in the world, empty now of Indians and buffalo, connected to markets by rail, ready to become a cog in the industrial world being created by entrepreneurs

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE CHIEF TEXTILE NEGOTIATOR

Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

Date 3/19/92

Number of Pages Excluding Cover 2

TO:	AGENCY:	PHONE #:	FAX #:
Jennifer	White House	( )	( ) 6218
	Speech	( )	( )
	Writing/	( )	( )
	Research	( )	( )
		( )	( )
		( )	( )

FROM: ~~AMBASSADOR RONALD J. SORINI~~ 3583
PHONE: (202) 395-3026 FAX #: (202) 395-~~5639~~

CONTACT: David Walker

SUBJECT: As per Telcon

"North Carolina exports more than $23 billion a year in manufactured ~~exp~~ goods. ~~An~~ [estimated] More than ~250,000 jobs depend on exports."

EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT BY STATES
By Region and State
Estimated 1991
(Millions of Current Dollars)

State and Region	est. 1991 Exports Direct	Indirect	Total	Employment 1987	est. 1991
New England					
Connecticut	8376.9	5645.9	14033.8	127500	187842
Maine	1423.4	1457.4	2880.7	23800	35125
Massachusetts	11273.9	10421.9	21696.1	190600	282251
New Hampshire	2037.5	2655.9	4693.5	34900	50353
Rhode Island	1215.3	1441.2	2768.5	30800	47004
Vermont	1124.9	1275.9	2384.4	19600	31112
Mideast					
Delaware	843.6	943.6	1786.4	14300	19151
District of Columbia					
Maryland	3515.5	3410.4	6766.8	67000	100511
New Jersey	6838	10317.8	17154.5	184400	269091
New York	21360.8	19733.4	41094.4	391700	595848
Pennsylvannia	12156.1	19942.1	32098.8	272700	419502
Great Lakes					
Illinois	15148.5	19443.2	34593.2	277400	410845
Indiana	9259.3	15080.5	24328.3	155200	246185
Michigan	22735.5	17061.3	39862.3	267800	400337
Ohio	23634.8	24451.3	48086.5	311700	472167
Wisconsin	71015	8297.2	15395	135400	196435
Plains					
Iowa	4370.2	3216.8	7561.3	60700	87028
Kansas	3124.1	2585.3	5706.6	52000	72489
Minnesota	7914.7	5950.7	13852.5	121200	170468
Missouri	9457.3	6090	15548.1	110900	168169
Nebraska	1269.5	1382.9	2662.2	26100	37930
North Dakota	355.3	184.2	535.4	8800	11605
South Dakota	468	377.6	846.6	11100	16148
Southeast					
Alabama	3927	7159.5	11066.7	79400	122676
Arkansas	2304.5	3372.5	5715.9	44700	66149
Florida	8263.4	7274.5	15547.8	213600	307001
Georgia	6332.5	7777.8	14131.3	114400	170283
Kentucky	5146.3	5906.6	11047.9	65300	97776
Louisiana	5582.6	7236.9	12819.5	57200	77349
Mississippi	2990.2	2963.2	5931.3	43300	63783
North Carolina	10537.6	12761.1	23299.7	163500	252494
South Carolina	5728.9	6222.7	11939.2	86900	127964
Tennessee	6402	7070.2	13972.2	99600	149125
Virginia	6281.2	5788.1	12080.1	101600	146873
West Virginia	1909.7	2744.4	4655.6	29600	43921
Southwest					
Arizona	3742.2	5491.4	9233.7	76500	119374
New Mexico	395.1	991.1	1309.2	12900	19876
Oklahoma	2404.3	2669.7	5120.5	49500	72041
Texas	23960.3	27970.1	51930.5	347200	498152
Rocky Mountain					
Colorado	3113.3	2649.6	5756.4	62200	89361

Idaho	1280.3	774.8	2056.8	20400	28603
Montana	220.5	619.6	835.7	8400	11470
Utah	1043	1457.5	2492.4	25000	38086
Wyoming	65.4	249.3	314.8	4500	6166
Far West					
California	40968.9	38522.3	79470.8	726700	1080873
Nevada	285.2	332.3	617.3	10200	15021
Oregon	3656.6	3342.2	6998.8	70400	101320
Washington	6776.4	5182.5	11923.4	111800	160192
Alaska	1374.7	230.4	1610.2	9000	11501
Hawaii	289.7	259.7	546.9	6900	9674

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and USTR. Latest available data for 1987 were in the Census' Analytical Report Series: Exports From Manufacturing Establishments: 1987.

Methodology: Estimation of 1991 exports was conducted by multiplying the national percentage growth of each SIC two-digit category from 1987-1991 by the given 1987 export data in each state two-digit SIC category. The total, direct, and indirect exports given are the sum of all twenty SIC two-digit categories constituting manufactures.

Export related employment was estimated by dividing manufacturing jobs per export earnings to determine a ratio in 1987, and then multiplying that ratio by the estimated 1991 total exports. Nonmanufacturing jobs related to exports in 1987 were then multiplied by the growth rate for manufactured export related employment from 1987-1991 to yield a 1991 estimate. This was then included in the total export related employment estimate. The 1991 total export related employment number was then deflated 18.7 percent to account for productivity gains and price inflation. This reduction was estimated from data provided from the Office of the Chief Economist, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Direct exports refer to manufactured goods sold directly to a foreign country with the knowledge of the manufacturer. Indirect exports refer to manufactured goods which are shipped to other manufacturers, whether in the home state or another state, to be included in a manufactured good to be exported with the manufacturers knowledge.

copy writers research

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

DATE: 4/6/92

TO: SEE BELOW

FROM: CLAYTON YEUTTER
Counsellor to the President for
Domestic Policy

Some good background material
from David Walters of USTR.

DISTRIBUTION:
OPD Sr. Staff

S. Rollins
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[redacted]

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Question:

What basic industries are stronger today than they were 10 years ago?

Answer:

Summary:

- Over the 10 most recent years for which data are available (1979-1989), most U.S. basic industries (manufacturing) have expanded.
- Overall, the output growth of the U.S. manufacturing sector has slightly outstripped the growth of the overall economy.
- Within the manufacturing sector, production in some industries has surged -- particularly those in which high-technology products are found -- while production in others has declined.
- In many regards, the data reflect the type restructuring of the manufacturing sector that one might expect in the case of an advanced industrial economy like that of the United States. Many industries characterized by high-tech products have expanded their share of U.S. manufacturing output while other manufacturing industries have seen their share decline.
- Despite the strong rate of growth of output, manufacturing employment fell 7.6 percent over the ten-year period, due to rapid improvements in manufacturing productivity.
- Employment growth outside the manufacturing sector has more than taken up the slack with the increases in non-manufacturing jobs 15 times greater than the loss of jobs in manufacturing.
- Rapid growth of U.S. exports was a principal contributor to the strong growth of U.S. manufacturing output.

Trends in Manufacturing Output (1979-1989)

Manufacturing output has grown faster in the United States than in the rest of the world: As Chart 1 shows, according to World Bank data,[1] U.S. output of manufactures grew at an average compound rate of 3.8 percent between 1980 and 1989, while world manufacturing production grew at the somewhat slower rate of 3.5 percent. (For the sake of comparison, the World Bank reports that in the earlier period 1965 to 1980, U.S. manufacturing output grew a slower 2.5 percent average annual rate. The World Bank does not report comparable figures for world manufacturing output growth for the 1965-80 period.)

U.S. manufacturing output grew somewhat more rapidly than the average growth for non-manufacturing sectors of the U.S. economy: Between 1979 and 1989[2], the real (constant dollar) output of U.S. manufacturing increased by 30.4 percent (average rate of 2.7 percent per year.) (See Chart 2.) This rate slightly exceeded the growth rate for non-manufacturing sectors of the U.S. gross national product (GNP) which rose 28.6 percent (average annual rate of 2.5 percent) over this period. As a result, the share of manufacturing in U.S. constant-dollar GNP rose from 22.3 percent in 1979 to 22.6 percent in 1989.

Restructuring within the U.S. Manufacturing Sector

While U.S. manufacturing overall has experienced substantial growth, changes in output for individual industries in the manufacturing sector have varied widely: Machinery has been the fastest growing U.S. manufacturing industry with production more than doubling in 10 years (Chart 3 and Table 1). Exceptionally strong growth was also recorded for petroleum and coal products, up 80.3 percent, transportation equipment other than motor vehicles (air craft inter alia), up 79.2 percent, rubber and plastic products, up 56.3 percent and electric and electronic equipment, up 50.8 percent.

At the other end of the spectrum, manufactures of tobacco declined by slightly more than two-thirds, of leather and products by 31.0 percent, and of primary metals by 30.0 percent.

Although production of motor vehicles and equipment dropped by 8.3 percent, production for the transportation sector as a whole grew at a rate (26.1 percent), almost in line with manufacturing overall. As a result, transportation equipment other than motor vehicles has grown to exceed the size of the motor vehicle transportation sector: other transportation rose from roughly 70 percent of the motor vehicle sector in 1979 to 135 percent in 1989.

Changes in industry shares of total U.S. manufacturing output: Table 2 shows the share of total manufacturing output accounted for by each manufacturing industry in 1979 and 1989 (as well as their rank order in each year). The largest single change has been the rise in share of machinery from 12 percent of U.S. manufacturing in 1979 to 18.8 percent in 1989. The largest single decline in share was for primary metals, down from 7.4 percent of output in 1979 to 4.0 percent in 1989.

Chart 4 shows the change in share of U.S. manufacturing output between 1979 and 1989 for each of the 21 manufacturing industries. It is striking that U.S. manufacturing sectors gaining share tend to be those where one would expect the production of higher technology products are located: machinery, electric and electronic equipment, non-automotive transport equipment (aircraft in particular) and chemicals and allied products. These four sectors, in fact, increased their collective share of U.S. manufacturing output from 33.6 percent of total in 1979 to 43.7 percent in 1989.

In contrast, in many, but not all, cases, the U.S. manufacturing industries losing share were more traditional in nature and/or those reflecting the U.S. natural resource endowment. For example, leather and products, tobacco manufactures, lumber and wood products, stone, glass and clay products, and primary metals have seen their collective share of U.S. manufacturing decline from 15.7 percent in 1979 to 9.9 percent in 1989.

Trends in Manufacturing and Overall Employment

Between 1979 and 1989, employment in the United States increased by 23.4 million (Charts 5 and 6) or an average annual rate of 2.1 percent. The composition of employment, however, changed. Jobs in manufacturing industries fell 1.6 million to a total of 19.4 million in 1989. Jobs outside of manufacturing increased by 25.0 million to a total of 104.4 million in 1989.

On a composition basis, manufacturing jobs fell from 21.0 percent of U.S. total employment in 1979 to 15.7 percent in 1989. The drop in the manufacturing share of U.S. employment stands in sharp contrast to manufacturing production which grew slightly faster than total GNP between 1979 and 1989, increasing its share of GNP, as stated earlier, from 22.3 percent of GNP to 22.6 percent of GNP.

The explanation for declining share of U.S. employment in manufacturing in face of manufacturing's rising share of U.S. production is found in the strong labor productivity growth in the manufacturing sector. Manufacturing labor productivity rose some three times faster between 1979 and 1989 than the rate of labor productivity growth for the overall U.S. economy.

Successful industrialized countries have, like the United States, generally experienced stronger productivity growth in the manufacturing than in other sectors and declining shares of manufacturing in total employment. This pattern has supported the growth in real U.S. output on a per worker basis (average annual rate of 1.0 percent, 1979 to 1989) as well as a per capita basis (annual average rate of 1.7 percent[3]).

Trends in Exports

Export expansion has aided the growth of U.S. manufacturing output: Between 1979 and 1989, U.S. real non-agricultural exports (90 percent of which are manufactures) rose at an average annual compound rate of 4.6 percent (Chart 7) compared to a 2.5 percent growth rate in real gross domestic product (GDP)[4]. As a result, non-agricultural exports rose ~~of~~ from 5.1 percent of constant-dollar GNP in 1979 to 6.4 percent in 1989.

Although data for 1990 and 1991 are not currently available for real manufacturing output, they are available for real exports. In the last two years non-agricultural exports have increased by another 17 percent. The ratio of real non-agricultural exports to GDP ratio from 6.4 percent in 1989 to 7.5 percent in 1991. As for this year and beyond, practically all major forecasts of the U.S. economy expect that strong export growth to be a significant contributor to the U.S. manufacturing growth, as well as to overall U.S. GDP growth.

1.Data drawn from the World Bank's World Development Report of 1991

2. The most recently available data in the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) on constant dollar gross U.S. product by manufacturing industry appeared in the January and April 1991 issues of the Survey of Current Business. The data are reported on the basis of constant 1982 dollars through 1989, the most recent year for which these data are available. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) at the Commerce Department is in the process of revising and rebasing all NIPA tables to constant 1987 dollars. This has been done for many GNP/GDP components. The latest series for gross product by manufacturing industry, however, remains on the constant 1982 dollar base. A BEA spokesperson reports that gross product by manufacturing industry series, based on constant 1987 dollars and extended to calender year 1990 will be available in September or October of this year.

The selection of the years 1979 and 1989 as the basis of U.S.

domestic comparisons reflects the ten-year period indicated in the Member's question, as well as the absence of data availability beyond 1989. It should be noted, however, that 1979 and 1989, being years at or close to similar points in different business cycles (peaks in economic activity), are particularly appropriate points of comparison. The much stronger growth in manufacturing output reported in the World Bank comparison of 1980 to 1989 reflects in part the cyclical downturn for economic activity from 1979 to 1980.

3.Data on per worker and per capita U.S. output have been drawn are from the Office of Productivity and Technology, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

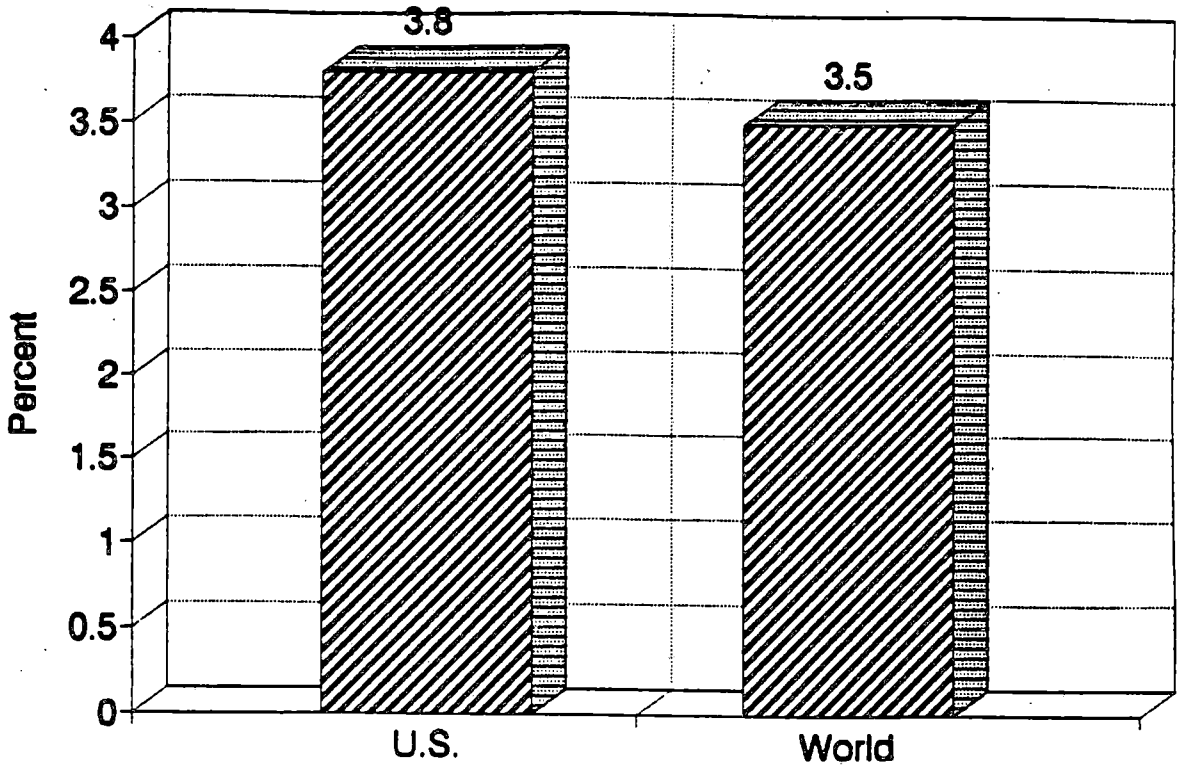
4. Because of significant changes to the NIPA-based export data when moving from a 1982 to a 1987 constant-dollar series, the export and GDP series reported here are on the new constant 1987 dollars basis. When gross product for manufacturing industry in 1987 constant dollars is released in October of this year, it will be possible to do a closer analyses of exports and the growth of manufacturing output than current data allow.

USTR/3/31/91

Annual Average Growth Rate
for Manufacturing Output: 1980 to 1989

Source: World Bank (See Text)

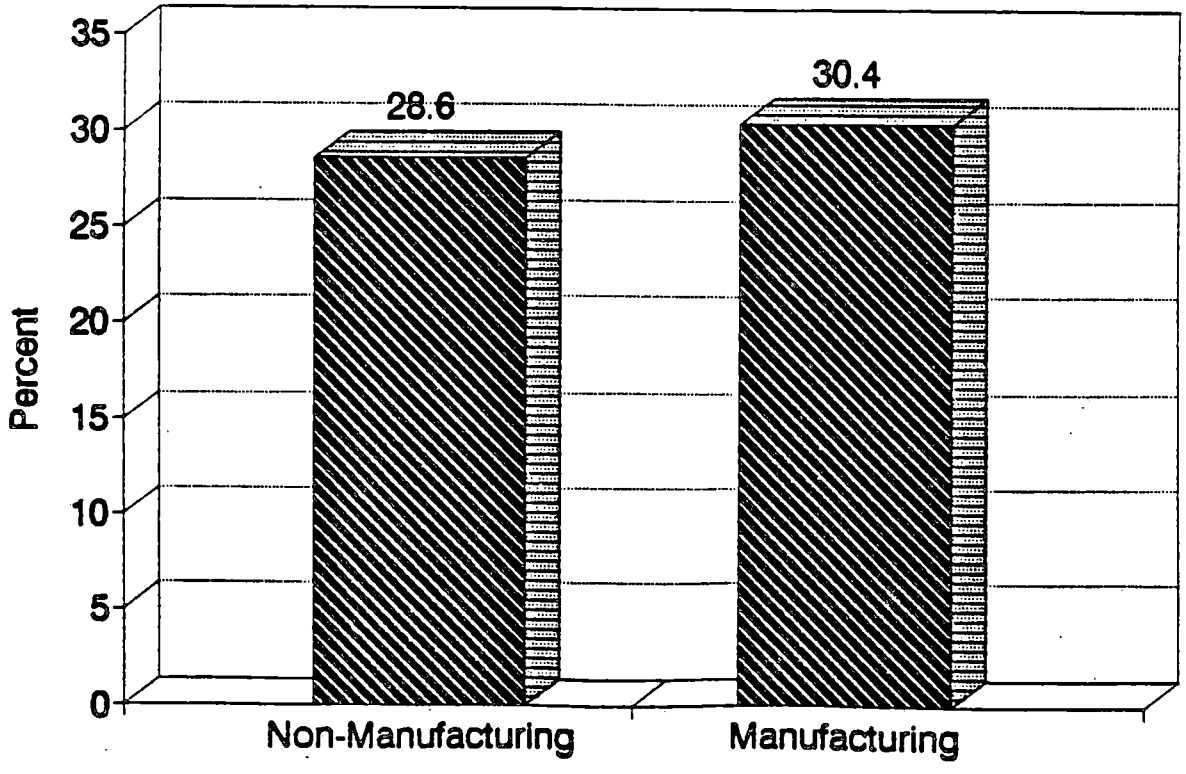
Chart 1



Growth of Real U.S. GNP
1979 to 1989

Source: See Text

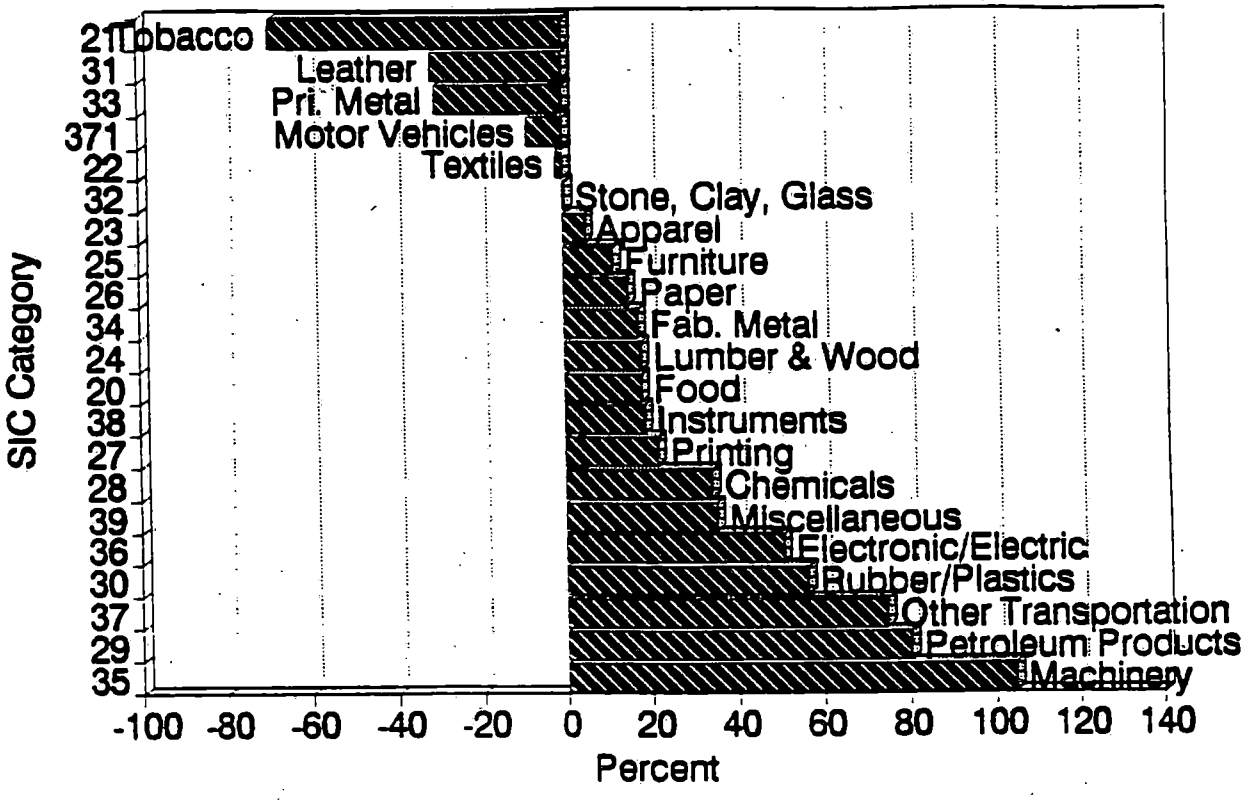
Chart 2



Growth of U.S. Manufactures
by SIC Category: 1979 to 1989

Source: See Text

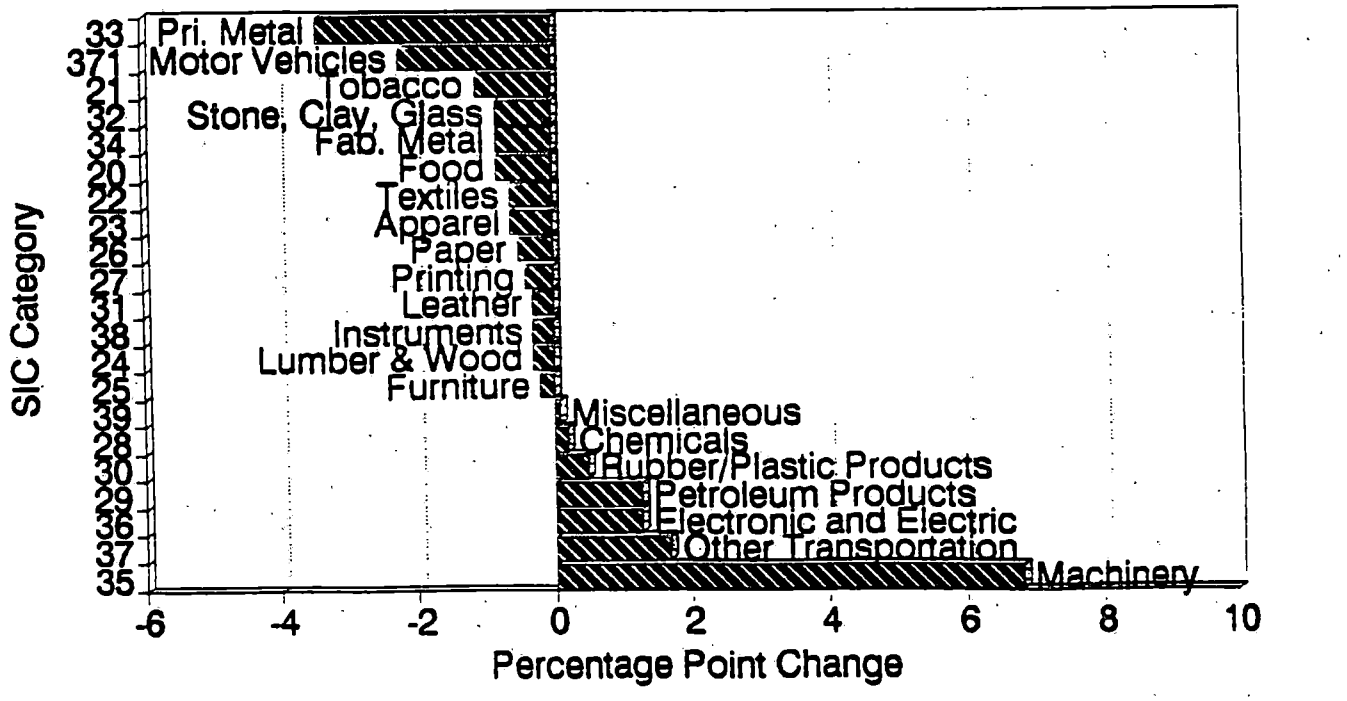
Chart 3



Change in Share of U.S. Manufacturing
Output 1979 to 1989: 21 SIC Categories

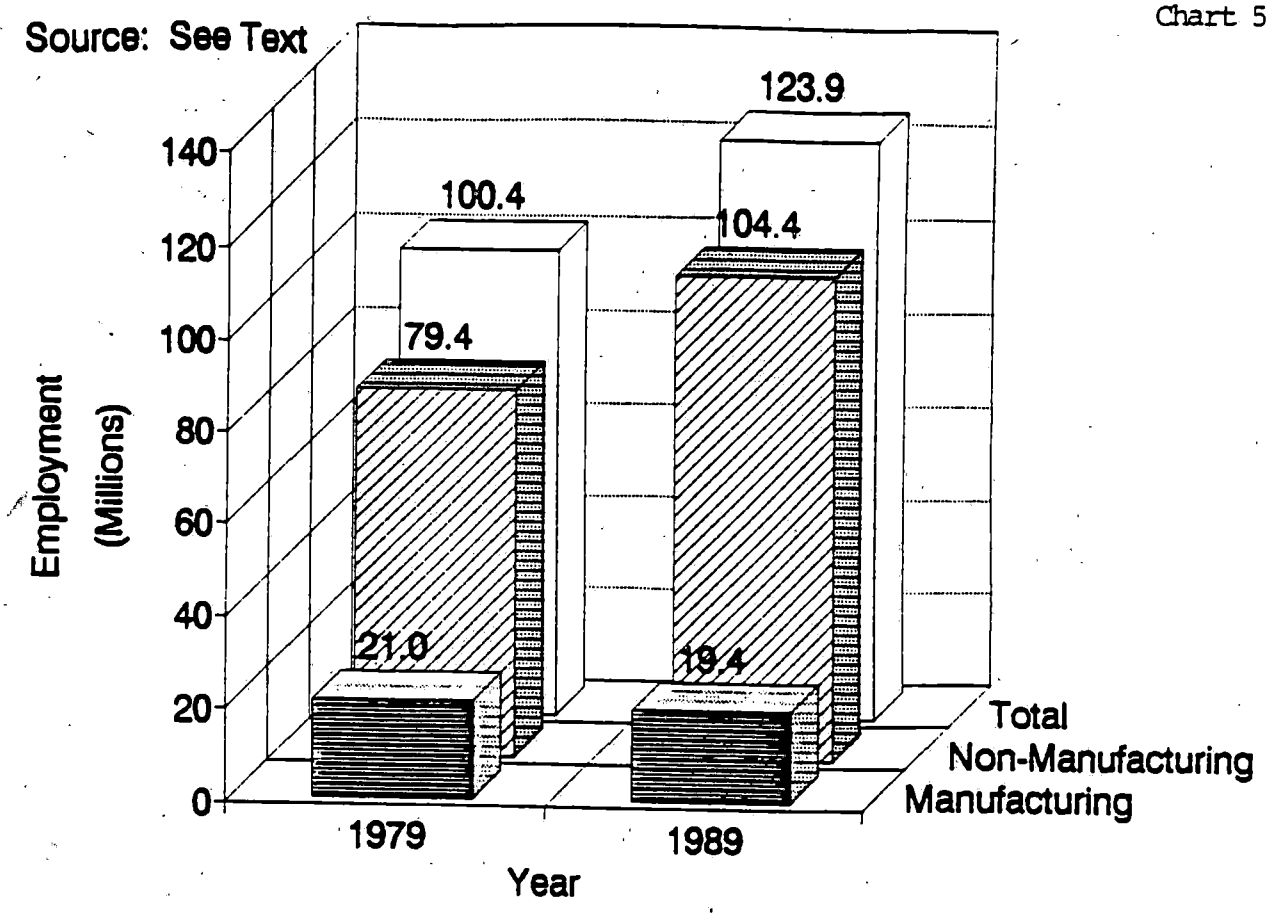
Source: See Text

Chart 4



U.S. Employment

Chart 5



Change in Employment
1979 to 1989

Source: See Text

Chart 6

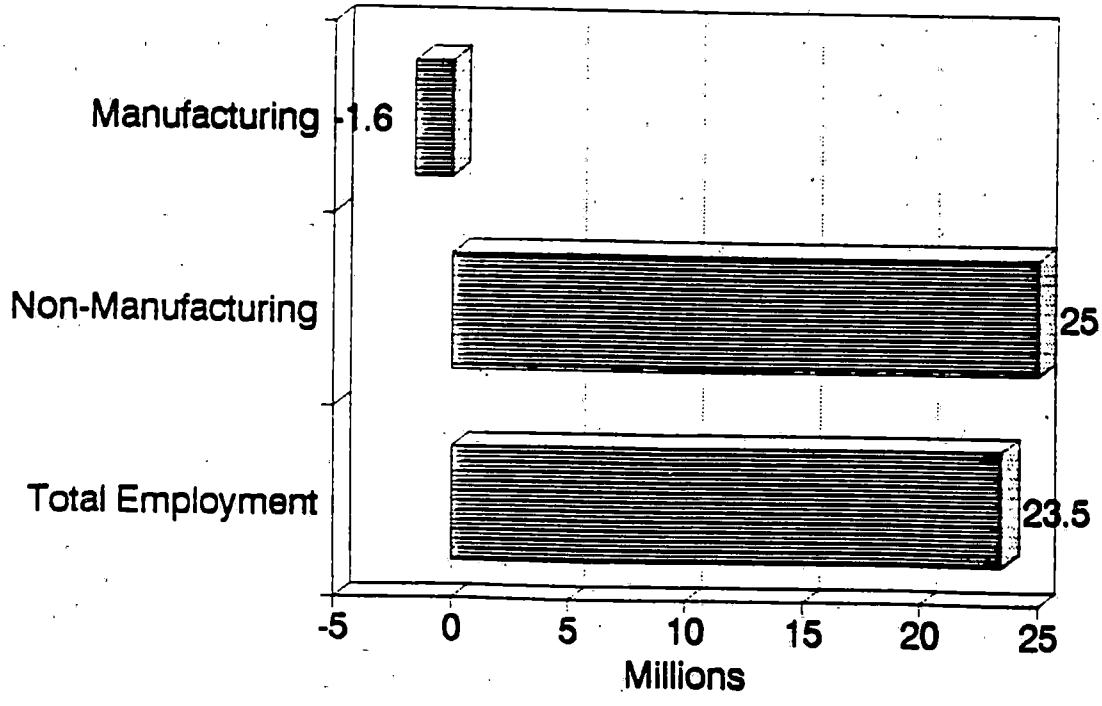


Table 1

	Percent Change 1979 to 1989	1989 ($Billions Constant 1982)	1979 ($Billions Constant 1982)
Gross National Product	29.0%	4,117.7	3,192.4
Non-Manufacturing	28.6	3,188.7	2,480.2
Manufacturing	30.4	929.0	712.2
Durable Manufactured Goods	34.8	583.7	433.1
Lumber and Wood Products	18.0	25.6	21.7
Furniture and Fixtures	11.9	12.2	10.9
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	0.4	23.6	23.5
Primary Metal Industries	- 30.0	36.9	52.7
Fabricated Metal Products	17.5	65.8	56.0
Machinery, except Electrical	104.3	174.9	85.6
Electric and Electronic Equipment	50.8	90.8	60.2
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	- 8.3	47.3	51.6
Other Transportation Equipment	79.2	63.8	36.5
Instruments and Related Products	18.8	26.6	22.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	35.0	16.2	12.0
Nondurable Manufactured Goods	23.4	345.4	279.0
Food and Kindred Products	18.2	70.3	59.5
Tobacco Manufactures	- 68.7	3.1	9.9
Textile Mill Products	- 1.8	16.7	17.0
Apparel and other Textile Products	5.2	22.4	21.3
Paper and Allied Products	15.0	33.0	28.7
Printing and Publishing	21.6	45.1	37.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	34.2	76.1	56.7
Petroleum and Coal Products	80.3	44.9	24.9
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	56.3	30.8	19.7
Leather and Leather Products	- 31.0	2.9	4.2

Annual Average Change in GDP Components
Constant Dollar Basis: 1979-1989

Source: See Text

Chart 7

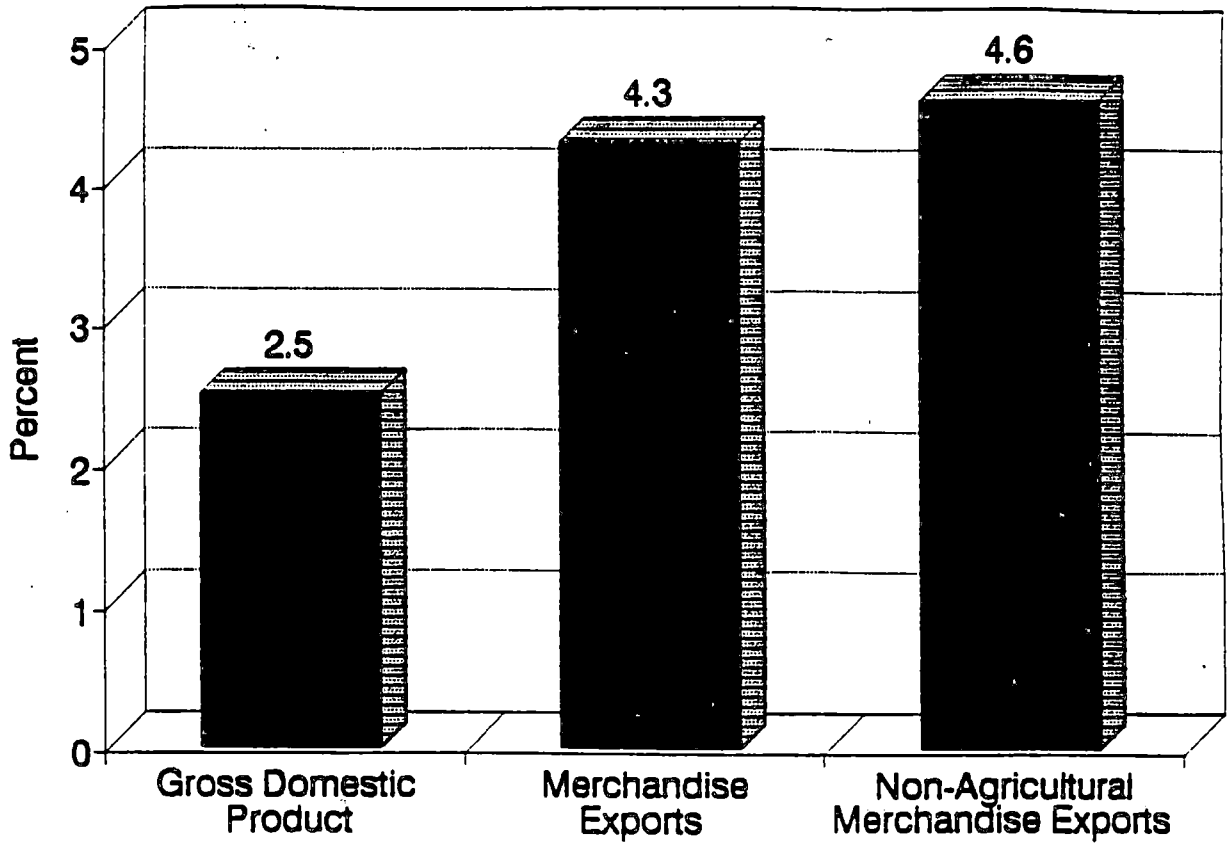


Table 2

Industry Rank in 1989 (and Share of Total Production of Manufactures)			Industry Rank in 1979 (and Share of Total Production of Manufactures)
	(100.0%)	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	(100.0%)
1.	(18.8%)	Machinery, except Electrical	1. (12.0%)
2.	(9.8%)	Electric and Electronic Equipment	2. (8.5%)
3.	(8.2%)	Chemicals and Allied Products	4. (8.0%)
4.	(7.6%)	Food and Kindred Products	3. (8.4%)
5.	(7.1%)	Fabricated Metal Products	5. (7.9%)
6.	(6.9%)	Transportation Equipment, except Motor Vehicles	9. (5.8%)
7.	(5.1%)	Motor Vehicles and Equipment	7. (7.2%)
8.	(4.9%)	Printing and Publishing	8. (5.2%)
9.	(4.8%)	Petroleum and Coal Products	11. (3.5%)
10.	(4.0%)	Primary Metal Industries	6. (7.4%)
11.	(3.6%)	Paper and Allied Products	10. (4.0%)
12.	(3.3%)	Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	16. (2.8%)
13.	(2.9%)	Instruments and Related Products	13. (3.1%)
14.	(2.8%)	Lumber and Wood Products	14. (3.0%)
15.	(2.5%)	Stone, Glass and Clay Products	12. (3.3%)
16.	(2.4%)	Apparel and Other Textile Products	15. (3.0%)
17.	(1.8%)	Textile Mill Products	17. (2.4%)
18.	(1.7%)	Misc. Manufacturing Industries	18. (1.7%)
19.	(1.3%)	Furniture and Fixtures	19. (1.5%)
20.	(0.3%)	Tobacco Manufactures	20. (1.4%)
21.	(0.3%)	Leather and Products	21. (0.6%)