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OA/ID Number: 13820
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Folder Title:
Texas GOP Convention 6/28/92 [OA 7575]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	6	3



DALLAS
CONVENTION
CENTER

Bonnie Davis

Event/Recycling
Coordinator

650 South Griffin Street
Dallas, Texas 75202
(214) 939-2789

LATEST AS OF 5 PM, JUNE 19.

Nix/DD
June 17, 1992
Draft three
TEXAS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TEXAS STATE CONVENTION

[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS]

{[I appreciate this great turnout -- especially with the Home Shopping Network featuring Ross Perot today.]}

I don't think I've ever felt it as strongly -- I'm proud to be a Texan. Barbara and I raised our kids here, I coached Little League here, built my business here, my Presidential campaign started here, and when my work is over, I'll return here. I've chosen a great site for my Presidential Library -- the home of the Aggies -- Texas A & M. It is great to be back home because there is no place like Texas.

November 3rd is but a few months away. The going is a little rough right now, but I'll let the world in on a secret you already know: I finish what I start. To finish the job the American people asked me to do, I need your help -- Texas, give me four more years as your leader.

I'll do my part -- by keeping my eye on the ball. Snappy answers and glib talk won't get the job done. Let somebody else pitch pie-in-the-sky promises, and babble sound-good sound-bites. Let somebody else become the darling of the talking heads on TV, I'll keep fighting to get something done for this country.

There's too much at stake for America to forget about trust and judgment and values -- too much at stake, as we say in Texas, to buy a pig in a poke.

Dan:

July 7 1989

Remarks
to Little League 122

If you have any questions
call me at X 6510

Max Reynolds

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Count on this: somebody else can cozy up to the special interest crowd in Washington, spend the next five months being all things to all people -- nobody else is going to stick closer to the values that made this Party great and this country great.

No matter what the polls say or the pundits want, nobody else is going to hang tougher on principle. And one more thing: nobody else is going to lead this country for the next four years. We will win in November, and we will win going away.

In just the last four years, the world we have known for the last forty years vanished. Our mission for the next four years is to shape our new world -- not just abroad -- but right here at home. It's a big job to set the course for the next forty years. It means solving big problems with a level head, tolerance, and good judgment. But that's why I want to be President -- because I am the right man for that job.

I understand America and her problems and I understand where we must go. I want for my kids and my grandkids -- for every one of America's children -- what we all want: families strong and united, good schools, safe neighborhoods, a job-creating economy, and a world at peace. Pretty straightforward, isn't it?

Since becoming your President, I've felt the heartbeat of this country in every single state. I've felt it closeup -- farmers, ranchers, city kids, teachers, truck drivers -- I know the American people, and they are with us. But they are angry -- angry at big government, small results, and big excuses. They are right -- government is just too big and spends too much.

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This election must be a referendum on some big ideas. One of them is a government that works right without raising taxes. You see, I don't believe that the only way to ever balance the budget is "a massive tax increase." The American people know I proposed an amendment to force us to balance the budget. They know I fought for it -- the only Presidential candidate to support it. That's why in the fall they'll be with us -- America wants a Balanced Budget Amendment.

Government is too big and spends too much. The American people know that the President should have what forty-three governors have to control spending. They know I've called for it, fought for it. That's why in the fall they'll be with us -- America wants the President to have the Line-Item-Veto.

Government is too big and spends too much. The taxpayer knows how the budget gets busted. It's an arrogant, permanent Congress -- unaccountable to the people. The American people are with us -- it's time to limit terms for members of Congress.

Now, there are others out there who say they are the leaders of change. Maybe they can read polls -- but they haven't read the American people. You and I, we know each other. Throughout my life in Texas, you've seen me tested.

When I sent our sons and daughters into battle, Texans anguished with me. When I agreed to pay a painful price for a deal on the budget, Lord knows, you argued with me. And when I defied the powerful broccoli lobby, you laughed with me. But through it all you knew I would never break with Texas values we

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hold most dear: freedom and faith, honor and decency, and most of all family.

You've seen these values change the world. Eastern Europe is free. Imperial Communism is dead and buried. Just this week we put another nail in the coffin of the Cold War. Boris Yeltsin and I stood in the Rose Garden to announce the most sweeping nuclear arms cuts in history. That's something spectacular for our children and our grandchildren -- these kids right here will sleep at night without fear of nuclear war. These are dreams come true for America, and I am proud of that record.

But let me warn you: for all the great triumphs freedom has made, the world remains a dangerous place. That's why a big idea in this campaign is defending America's interests abroad. The best way to keep America safe is to keep America strong.

The Soviet "bear" might now be a creature of the past, but there are still plenty of wolves out there -- you know who they are. But as our actions in the Gulf proved, we will defend our interests -- we will keep the wolves at bay -- and we will never let aggression stand.

Yes, our successes abroad have laid the foundation for stepping up our attack on our domestic problems. But we don't need to bring back the central planners or the social engineers. They're on the run in Russia -- they're not welcome here. The big government crowd has it backward: the people don't work for the government, the government works for the people.

*Beth Sanner
#4560
+ Nick Burns
x3912
NSC*

5

No, to set things on a new track right here at home -- we must start with a moral, even a spiritual revival across our nation, particularly when it comes to instilling values in our kids. So here is another big idea: fads may come and go -- but in the Bush Administration, the family will always be in fashion.

That's how we put first things first -- families united, fathers and mothers staying together, in spite of tough times, because they love their children and want them to grow up whole and strong. It all begins with the family.

Some of the ideas I've put forth for changing America unnerve those who cling to the old thinking of the status quo. Not everyone is ready for new ideas. So it will take time. And four years just haven't been enough to finish our mission.

On that one, give me a few more Phil Gramms -- a few more new thinkers in the Congress -- give me a new Congress, the kind my great predecessor, Ronald Reagan began with, and you just watch us get this country moving again.

Some people say, why can't you bring the same kind of purpose and success to the domestic scene as you did in Desert Shield and Desert Storm? Fair question. And the answer is I didn't have to get permission from some old thinker in the Congress to kick Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait.

Would I like to see our domestic agenda off and running? You bet. So I understand the feeling that's out there because I am frustrated with the same things you are: family values under siege, second-rate schools, too much despair and too much

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violence on too many streets. Think about the fifty-year old man laid off after thirty years with the same company when he asks, "What about me?" Or the parents who took on second jobs to provide a daughter with a college education, when they say, "Our daughter can't find a job, what about her?" Or the kids on the streets, whose only friend is crack, whose only family is the gang, when they ask, "What about us?"

At this historic moment when political leadership is so necessary, we too must ask, "What about him, what about her, what about those kids?" To the American people their government is impotent and out of touch, still shuffling these painful protests to the waiting room of some Congressional subcommittee. We must change this. We must break this gridlock and recapture the trust of the American people.

We have much to do these next four years, but I know our strength is in our values, our determination, and our optimism about the future. There's a right way and a wrong way to set a new course. The wrong way is to give up -- and I will not give up on America -- not now, not ever. America will always be a rising nation -- but only if we continue to believe in ourselves.

After a tough recession, confidence is returning to our economy. Some good fundamentals are in place: low interest rates, and low inflation. Stronger growth in the first quarter. The United States is still the largest and most productive economy in the world. Don't ever forget that. The biggest

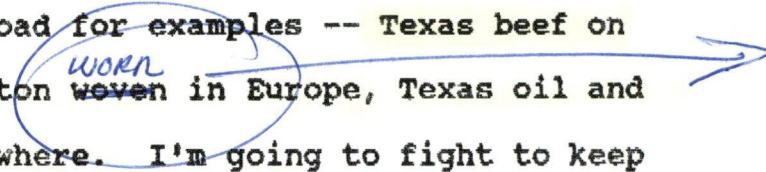
mission -- the biggest idea of this campaign is to accelerate economic growth to create hope and opportunity for everyone. And with our exports still climbing -- there's solid proof that Americans can outcompete anyone, anytime, anywhere in the world.

Look right down a Texas road for examples -- Texas beef on the market in Japan, Texas cotton ^{worn} woven in Europe, Texas oil and gas technology in demand everywhere. I'm going to fight to keep that technology state of the art. To help keep our independent oil and gas producers competitive, I 'll keep pushing for a revised Alternative Minimum Tax. I'll keep pushing for cleaner fuels like natural gas. And I'll keep pushing to reduce our dangerous dependence on foreign oil, not only by conservation, but also by supporting the industries right here in Texas.

A rising nation educates her young people. Well, you wouldn't know it to read the papers, but all across America a revolution in education is bringing back excellence to our schools. Well, we were the ones to start it -- we are the ones that are leading it -- we'll be the ones to complete it. And before we're done, whether it's public, private or religious, parents are going to have the right to choose their children's schools.

You wouldn't know it to watch the network news, but there's another great and dynamic movement transforming our country. It is a movement of ordinary people solving problems right where they live -- millions of courageous people taking direct and consequential action on their own. This is how we help create

Mary Jane
Mansfield
(512) 475-1645
Asst Deputy
Commissioner



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whole and good communities. Lest anyone forget, under my Presidency this movement, this big idea, is a national crusade. The real heroes of America -- God bless them -- are the ones we call Points of Light.

Despite the odds, we've had some successes on Capitol Hill -- legislation like our Child Care Act -- which said parents raise kids, not government; the Clean Air Act -- linking a strong economy with a clean environment; the Americans with Disabilities Act -- guaranteeing the disabled their rightful place in the mainstream. And when it comes to stopping bad legislation with my veto pen, it's Bush 28, Congress 0.

So despite what you hear from the pundits, or the special interests, we are already setting a new course for America. But it is a very critical moment. To meet the tough issues of education, of crime, or the decline in the American family -- we must resolve not to once again walk down the old paths of the old thinkers. The future of our country is at stake. The job is only half-done. We must finish what we started.

I'm proud of our record. We've had to make the tough calls -- every day and every week. Bigger government, higher taxes, moral relativism -- that's their way -- the old way -- and we've proposed a better way. A new track for America -- like Texas, it's a big idea. When Congress blocked the way -- stuck in the muck of the old thinking -- we kept the heat on -- kept pushing for change. One specific on that note: the Congress may have a vision problem but don't for a minute think we're going to give

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up on the Superconducting Supercollider. Across the board we're going to keep on pushing the Congress until we get the job done.

When the American people send me a Congress with a commitment to change -- we'll pass the laws, do the work the American people deserve. But with or without the Congress we are going to make our families stronger, our schools better, our streets safer, and build opportunity for all Americans. That's what the American people want, not excuses, but action.

This is an age of great change for America -- that's what makes November 3rd so important. Change can seem to threaten the most valuable legacies we hope to leave our children: good jobs, strong families, a nation at peace. Change breeds uncertainty and skepticism. I understand that. But we are the United States of America -- one nation under God.

The genius of America is everywhere. It's in a society that places a premium on performance, not glitz -- on service, not selfishness. A society that captures what Texas is all about. Let the skeptics say it can't be done. The will optimists say, let's get to work.

I am ready. Yes, we are in the fight of our lives, but it's worth the fight and we are in it to win.

I appreciate this warm Texas welcome. God bless you all.

#

FACT CHECK COPY

1 Change
"28 votes"
Sent 6/19
Nix/DD
June 17, 1992
Draft two
TEXAS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TEXAS STATE CONVENTION

[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS] [COLOR]

I don't think I've ever felt it as strongly -- I'm proud to be a Texan. Barbara and I raised our kids here, I coached Little League here, built my business here, my campaign for the Presidency started here, and it will finish here. It is great to be back home because there is no place like Texas.

Today is not the time for long talk. November 3rd is but a few months away. The going is a little rough right now, but I'll let the world in on a secret you already know: I finish what I start. To finish the job the American people asked me to do, I need your help -- Texas, give me four more years as your leader.

I'll do my part -- by keeping my eye on the ball. A lot of glib talk won't get the job done. Let somebody else cozy up to the special interest crowd in Washington. Let somebody else pitch pie-in-the-sky promises, and babble sound-good sound-bites. Let somebody else become the darling of the talking heads on TV, I'll keep fighting to get something done for this country.

There's too much at stake for America to forget about trust and judgment and values -- too much at stake, as we say in Texas, to buy a pig in a poke.

And you can count on this: somebody else can spend the next five months being all things to all people -- nobody else is

going to stick closer to the values that made this Party great and this country great.

No matter what the polls say or the pundits want, nobody else is going to hang tougher on principle. And **one more thing: nobody else is going to lead this country for the next four years. We will win in November, and we will win going away.**

not exact
 In just the last four years, the world we have known for the last forty years vanished. Our mission for the **next** four years is to shape our new world -- not just abroad -- **but right here at home.** It's a big job to set the course for the next forty years. It means solving big problems with a level head, tolerance, and good judgment. But that's why I want to be President -- because **I am the right man for that job.**

I understand America and her problems and I understand where we must go. I want for my kids and my grandkids -- for every one of America's children -- what we all want: families strong and united, good schools, safe neighborhoods, a job-creating economy, and a world at peace. Pretty straightforward, isn't it?

Since becoming your President, I've felt the heartbeat of this country in every single state. I've felt it closeup -- farmers, ranchers, city kids, teachers, truck drivers -- I know the American people, and **they are with us.** But they are angry -- angry at big government, small results, and big excuses. **They are right -- government is just too big and spends too much.** *repeats*

This election must be a referendum on some big ideas. **One of them is a government that works right without raising taxes.**

The American people know I proposed an amendment to force us to balance the budget. They know I fought for it -- the **only** Presidential candidate to support it. **That's why in the fall they'll be with us -- America wants a Balanced Budget Amendment.**

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You've seen these values change the world. The Cold War is over -- Eastern Europe is free. Imperial Communism is dead and buried. [Yeltsin insert] We all grew up with the specter of a

nuclear holocaust -- but our children, these kids right up here, now go to sleep at night without fear of nuclear war. **These are dreams come true for America, and I am proud of that record.**

Let me warn you: for all the great triumphs freedom has made, the world remains a dangerous place. That's why a big idea in this campaign is defending America's interests abroad. **The best way to keep America safe is to keep America strong.**

The Soviet "bear" might now be a creature of the past, but there are still plenty of wolves out there -- you know who they are -- Khadafy, Castro, Kim Il Sung, Saddam Hussein. They better know: we're going to keep the wolves at bay. If any one of them threatens the peace, we will shut them down -- **and we'll do it by the scruff of their neck if we have to.**

Yes, our successes abroad have laid the foundation for stepping up our attack on our domestic problems. But we don't need to bring back the central planners or the social engineers. **They're on the run in Russia -- they're not welcome here.** The big government crowd has it backward: **the people don't work for the government, the government works for the people.**

Now, to set things on a new track right here at home -- we must start with a moral, even a spiritual revival across our nation, particularly when it comes to instilling values in our kids. So here is another big idea: fads may come and go -- but **in the Bush Administration, the family will always be in fashion.**

That's how we put first things first -- families united, fathers and mothers staying together, in spite of tough times,

because they love their children and want them to grow up whole and strong. **It all begins with the family.**

Some of the ideas I've put forth for changing America unnerve those who cling to the old thinking of the status quo. Not everyone is ready for new ideas. So it will take time. And four years just haven't been enough to finish our mission.

On that one, give me a few more Phil Gramms -- a few more new thinkers in the Congress -- give me a new Congress, the kind my great predecessor, Ronald Reagan began with, **and you just watch us get this country moving again.**

Some people say, why can't you bring the same kind of purpose and success to the domestic scene as you did in Desert Shield and Desert Storm? Fair question. And the answer is **I didn't have to get permission from the Congress to kick Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait.**

Would I like to see our domestic agenda off and running? You bet. So I understand the feeling that's out there because I am frustrated with the same things you are: family values under siege, second-rate schools, too much despair and too much violence on too many streets. Think about the fifty-year old man laid off after thirty years with the same company when he asks, "What about me?" Or the parents who took on second jobs to provide a daughter with a college education, when they say, "Our daughter can't find a job, what about her?" Or the kids on the streets, whose only friend is crack, whose only family is the gang, when they ask, "What about us?"

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After a tough recession, confidence is returning to our economy. Some good fundamentals are in place: low interest rates, and low inflation. Stronger growth in the first quarter. The United States is still the largest and most productive economy in the world. Don't ever forget that. **The biggest mission -- the biggest idea of this campaign is to accelerate economic growth to create hope and opportunity for everyone.** And with our exports still climbing -- there's **solid proof that Americans can outcompete anyone, anytime, anywhere in the world.**

[OIL AND GAS INSERT ?]

A rising nation educates her young people. Well, you wouldn't know it to read the papers, but all across America a revolution in education is bringing back excellence to our

schools. Well, we were the ones to start it -- we are the ones that are leading it -- we'll be the ones to complete it. **And before we're done, whether it's public, private or religious, parents are going to have the right to choose their children's schools.**

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*Per
Kearston
x 2230
Leg Affairs
28
all over*

thinkers. The future of our country is at stake. The job is only half-done. We must finish what we started.

I'm proud of our record. We've had to make the tough calls -- every day and every week. Bigger government, higher taxes, moral relativism -- that's their way -- the old way -- and we've proposed a better way. A new track for America -- **like Texas, it's a big idea.** When Congress blocked the way -- stuck in the muck of the old thinking -- we kept the heat on -- kept pushing for change. And we're going to keep on pushing until we get the job done.

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Let the skeptics say it can't be done. Let the optimists say,
let's get to work.

Yes, we are in the fight of our lives, but it's worth the
fight and we're in it to win.

I appreciate this warm Texas welcome. God bless you all.

#

**WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM**

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER: _____

DTG: _____

MESSAGE NO. _____	CLASSIFICATION <u>Unclassified</u>	PAGES <u>2</u>
FROM <u>Michele Mx</u> <small>(Name)</small>	<u>x 7750</u> <small>(Phone Number)</small>	<u>111 1/2</u> <small>(Room No.)</small>
MESSAGE DESCRIPTION <u>TX GOP</u>		
LOCATION <u>Senior Staff</u> <u>California</u>	DELIVER TO <u>Christina Martin</u>	

REMARKS:

URGENT

June 19, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: MICHELE NIX
SUBJECT: TX GOP SPEECH

Here's a list Political Affairs brought over of acks they want to be sure are in the speech.

I talked to a Texas Department of Ag Deputy Secretary about the Texas trade language on pg. 7. She suggested that we change the word "woven" to "worn" -- it has a positive connotation (Europeans buying Texas cotton) rather than giving Europeans "Texas jobs."

Please check through the draft at some of the time periods mentioned to be sure they read exactly as you want them. For example, "five months," "in the last four years," etc. I know the effect you're going for here, but I just want to be sure you're comfortable with not qualifying these -- e.g., three and a half years, close to five months, etc.

Pg. 9, Delete extra word in last line of third to last graph:
The ~~will~~ optimists say, let's get to work.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DAN MCGROARTY

FROM: RONALD C. KAUFMAN *RC*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS FROM THE PRESIDENT
IN HIS REMARKS TO THE DALLAS STATE GOP
CONVENTION, DALLAS, TEXAS
SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1992

The Office of Political Affairs recommends that the following individuals be acknowledged by name in the President's remarks at the Texas GOP State Convention on Saturday, June 20, 1992.

- 1) Fred Meyer, Chairman of the Texas State GOP
- 2) Kay Bailey Hutchison, Texas State Treasurer
- 3) Rick Perry, Texas State Agriculture Commissioner
- 4) ~~Ernie~~ Arnie Angelo, Texas GOP National Committeeman
- 5) Penny Butler, Texas GOP National Committeewoman
- 6) Jim Oberwetter, Texas Bush-Quayle '92 State Chairman
- 7) Barbara Patton, Texas Bush-Quayle '92 Co-Chairman
- 8) Robert Mosbacher, Chairman of Texas Victory '92
- 9) Fred McClure, Mater of Ceremonies for Program
- 10) It is requested that the Republican members of the Texas Congressional Delegation attending the Texas State GOP Convention be acknowledged as a group, not individually by name.

June 19, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISTINA MARTIN

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SUBJECT: TX GOP SPEECH

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Pg. 9, Delete extra word in last line of third to last graph:
The will optimists say, let's get to work.

[COPY for MN.]

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

URGENT

PRECEDENCE: IMMEDIATE
PRIORITY
ROUTINE

RELEASER: _____

DTG: _____

MESSAGE NO.	CLASSIFICATION	PAGES
	UNCLASS	25
FROM	(Name)	(Phone Number)
DAN MCGROARTY	2936	122
MESSAGE DESCRIPTION	MEMO AND ARTICLES FROM JIM OBERWETTER	
LOCATION	DELIVER TO	
DAVID DEMAREST	→ AF 1	
REMARKS:	URGENT	

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID DEMAREST

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY *DMG*

SUBJECT: COMMENTS -- GEORGE W. BUSH, JR., JIM OBERWETTER

Both Jim Oberwetter and George W. Bush, Jr. called in this morning with comments on the latest draft.

General comment from George W. Bush, Jr.: "Speech is good, getting better -- but there's still a ways to go." He is anxious to see the next draft -- especially the section on oil and gas (see comments below).

Jim Oberwetter thinks speech has many strong applause lines. He sends along two comments:

- 1) Re oil and gas: Add reference to a) revised AMT, b) pushing natural gas as an alternative fuel c) fact that two members of Federal Energy Commission come from Midland.
- 2) Super-collider: Add one strong line committing the President to the fight.

Comments, line edits from George W. Bush, Jr. follow:

p. 1 -- Delete "it will finish here." Substitute, after "my campaign for the Presidency started here,":

"I've chosen as the site of my Presidential library the great university, Texas A&M -- and when my work is over, I'll finish my life here." (Continue with "It is great to be back home," etc.)

p. 1 para 2 -- Delete "Today is no time for long talk." Didn't like this line in the first draft, and still doesn't.

p. 3 -- Likes balanced budget, line-item veto section.

p. 4 -- Likes central planners government-works-for-the-people section.

p. 4 para 2 -- Likes the "bear-wolves" section. Change last line to read: "-- and if we have to, we'll grab them by the scruff of their necks and throw them out."

p. 5 -- Thinks there may be a little too much repetition of "pain"/"tough times" language. Notch this back a bit?

p. 6 -- Wants to see short but strong plugs for Texas ranchers/farmers and oil and gas, such as the following:

ADD, in place of oil and gas insert, p. 6:

"After all, right here in Texas, ranchers exported [xx] tons of beef to Japan last year alone.

"Speaking of producers, we will fight for independent oil and gas producers -- for a revised Alternative Minimum Tax. For the clean fuel of the future, made from natural gas."

(George Jr. did not think F.E.C. Midland members worth mentioning.) **Michele will fax you Texas trade numbers when she gets them.

p. 7 -- Likes school choice language.

#

-- From: JIM OBERWETTER --

House votes to kill Super Co

By Anne Reifenberg

Washington Bureau of The Dallas Morning News

WASHINGTON — The Superconducting Super Collider fell victim to budget-cutting zeal Wednesday with a powerful House vote of 232-181 to kill the \$8.25 billion project under construction in Texas.

If the Senate upholds the decision, the collider program will take its last breath at the end of the fiscal year, the SSC Laboratory in Dallas will be shuttered, and North Texas will lose billions of dollars in potential economic benefits.

Project backers — stunned by

Supporters vow to press case in Senate

How Texans voted. 11A

the eroding support for the collider in just the past week — vowed to press on and hoped for a reversal of fortunes in the Senate. They bemoaned what they said was misdirected enthusiasm for spending cuts in their chamber.

"The vote was the result of a desire on the part of a lot of folks to make a budget scalp that they could take home and wave to the roaring

crowds," said Rep. Joe Barton, the Ennis Republican whose district includes collider territory and who last week helped lead the balanced-budget amendment drive.

"It sends a terrible message to the world, that we're not serious about maintaining our leadership in science, that we're not serious about engaging in peaceful research projects. We've shot ourselves in the foot."

In Texas, civic leaders and politi-

cians were astounded at the unexpected end to years of House endorsement. Dallas Mayor Steve Bartlett called the vote "a real shock."

Gov. Ann Richards said it was indicative of the economic woes of the entire country.

"This is a temporary setback for the Superconducting Super Collider," Ms. Richards said. "But what worries me the most is that this project is not about jobs in Texas. It is about our vision of our future."

Dean Vanderbilt, president of the North Texas Commission, said the demise of the collider program would be a "major blow" to the region. According to the commission — an economic development group — the collider in the past two years has injected more than \$1 billion into the economies of Dallas, Tarrant and Ellis counties.

"Certainly it's already been a substantial economic benefit to the area and would continue to be that, but it's also very important to the country's long-term investments in research, new technology and education. Please see COLLIDER on Page 11A.

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WHAT HAPPENS NEXT



■ The House energy and water development appropriations bill, including an amendment to kill the Superconducting Super Collider, now goes to the Senate, which could restore funding to the project.

■ If the Senate restores collider funding, the measure would go to a conference committee to resolve differences in the two versions of the bill.

■ Both houses would then vote on the compromise bill.

The Dallas Morning News

Collider funds fall victim to budget-cutters

Continued from Page 1A.
 "ation," Mr. Vanderbilt said. "We
 can't lose sight of that."
 The collider vote was the first
 House roll call on funding since the
 narrow defeat last week of a consti-
 tutional amendment to ban deficit
 spending, which next year could
 reach \$4 billion.
 Although the balanced-budget
 amendment won too few votes for
 passage, the 280 ballots cast in its fa-
 vor were enough to inspire anti-defi-
 cit forces in the House — and to ax
 the \$483.7 million earmarked for
 the collider next year.
 Mr. Barton pleaded with his col-
 leagues not to make the project "a
 sacrificial lamb" to the budget-cut-
 ting crusade. But the challenge to
 prove that they had the will to
 make tough budget choices proved
 overpowering for dozens of
 lawmakers who just last year sup-
 ported the collider.
 Passionate project foes
 hammered at the deficit theme in
 more than eight hours of debate
 and won unexpected converts.

Rep. Dennis Eckart, D-Ohio, the
 leader of the anti-collider con-
 tingent, urged colleagues to "put up
 or shut up."

"We have the opportunity to put
 our votes where our voices were
 last week," he said before the vote.
 "We can't continue spending
 money we don't have on projects we
 don't need."

Because Texans spearheaded last
 week's balanced-budget charge —
 and because the collider is being
 built in Texas — the state's 27 House
 members came under special scruti-
 ny. Collider foes accused them of
 hypocrisy.

"Intellectually, their position is
 awfully hard to rationalize, except
 to other Texans," said Rep. Sher-
 wood Boehlert, R-N.Y., who called
 the project "a textbook example of
 what we ought to do without if we
 want to cut the deficit."

But even the staunchest of
 budget-cutters saw nothing illogi-
 cal in their support for the collider,
 a high-energy physics project with
 subcontractors in more than 33

states and several foreign coun-
 tries.

Rep. Pete Geren, D-Fort Worth,
 said that even if the Constitution
 forbade deficit spending, "I would
 be arguing that this is the sort of
 investment we need to be making
 with the money we have."

Mr. Barton, the sponsor of the
 strictest balanced-budget amend-
 ment considered last week, called
 the collider too important to fall
 victim to cut-and-slash fever.

"How could I not justify voting
 for it? It is a priority science project
 for this nation, which has always
 done basic science at the federal
 level," Mr. Barton said.

Rep. Larry Smith, D-Fla., said Mr.
 Barton was "obviously a contortion-
 ist" for managing to hail the bal-
 anced-budget amendment and the
 collider with equal enthusiasm.

Although he said he saw no con-
 tradiction in his positions, Mr. Bar-
 ton said that to the extent that his
 press last week for a balanced-
 budget amendment contributed to
 the cut-and-slash mood in the House

this week, "I take my share of the
 blame."

The collider, the largest scien-
 tific instrument ever designed, is
 under construction in Ellis County
 south of Dallas in the congressional
 districts of Mr. Barton and Demo-
 crat Martin Frost of Dallas. If
 funded, it would go on line line
 around the turn of the century. Sci-
 entists hoped that collider experi-
 ments would reveal secrets of mat-
 ter and the birth of the universe.

The \$483.7 million collider allo-
 cation approved by the House Ap-
 propriations Committee last week
 as part of the energy and water de-
 velopment appropriations bill was
 \$166.3 million shy of President
 Bush's request for fiscal 1993, which
 begins Oct. 1.

The House approved the overall
 energy appropriations package, 365-
 51.

The president sent the same col-
 lider request to the Senate, which
 in recent years has been more sup-
 portive of the collider than the
 House.

"Every once in a while the guys
 in the House fall asleep at the
 switch," said one collider operative
 in the upper chamber. "Then it
 comes over to the Senate and we fix
 it."

Russ Wylie, a spokesman for the
 SSC Laboratory, said he hoped the
 collider would receive "more re-
 flective consideration" in the Sen-
 ate.

"If this is not reversed, the loss
 will be felt throughout society," Mr.
 Wylie said.

Energy Secretary James Watkins
 echoed Mr. Wylie.

"While I am painfully aware of
 the environment of severe fiscal re-
 straint, it would nonetheless be a
 major mistake to eliminate this
 project," Mr. Watkins said in a pre-
 pared statement. "I trust that fund-
 ing for the project will be restored."

Mr. Bartlett said he and others
 would work to convince senators of
 the project's worth to the nation.

"I think that in the end, reason
 will out and Congress will reverse
 itself," he said. "We'll do whatever

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**HOW
TEXANS
VOTED**

Here is how Texans voted in the the 232-181 roll call Wednesday by which the House rejected continued funding of the Superconducting Super Collider research project. A "yes" vote was a vote for an amendment deleting money for the collider project from said Energy Department spending bill.

YES NO NOT VOTING

HOUSE

DEMOCRATS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Michael Andrews | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Henry Gonzalez |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jack Brooks | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ralph Hall |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> John Bryant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greg Laughlin |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alonzo Bustamante | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solomon Ortiz |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jim Chapman | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> J.J. Pickle |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ronald Coleman | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bill Sarpolus |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chet Edwards | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charles Stenholm |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Martin Frost | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> El Craig Whashington |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kika de la Garza | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charles Wilson |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pete Geren | |

REPUBLICANS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bill Archer | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tom DeLay |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dick Armey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jack Fields |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Joe Barton | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sam Johnson |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Larry Combest | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lamar Smith |

The Dallas Morning News

it takes to help to reverse it.

Staff writer Steve Scott in Dallas contributed to this report.

To Jennifer
Date _____ Time 12:45

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Tom Staley
of _____

Phone (512) 320-9667
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

Operator

AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-021 CARBONLESS

To MICHELLE
Date 6/18 Time 12:30 pm

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Pauli Patton
of _____

Phone _____
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____
Barbara Patton is not in town, but she can be reached at (214) 720-2020, Rm. 2224

Operator 

AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-021 CARBONLESS

NOTE fax on Nichols's desk -
re: oil and gas amendment
insert that may go into
speech -

name of contact on fax

Georg Jr.

- would like POTUS to ref
trade stats Texas specific

Texas Dep of Agric

- beef exports

- manuf exports

"last yr alone, Tx rarely
exports X tons of beef to
Japan

June 18, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE DEMAREST
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: EXPORT FIGURES FOR DALLAS GOP

TEXAS EXPORTS

- 1) Last year, a record number of livestock were exported through the Texas Department of Agriculture's export pens in Houston and along the border. Almost 1.3 million head, valued at approximately \$200 million, moved through the pens. Lined up head to tail, those animals would stretch all the way from Eagle Pass to the other side of Mexico City.

Texas Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry says of his state: "We are fast becoming the world's livestock supermarket."

- 2) CATTLE ONLY: In 1991, Texas exported 116,934 head valued at \$106.8 million -- up from 41,094 in '90.

NOTE: In '91, sheep made up a majority of the year's record breaking 1.3 million head of livestock exports.

- 3) In 1990, Texas agricultural exports totaled \$2.5 billion. Exports of live animals and meat totaled \$366 million.
- 4) The average Texas farmer and rancher produces enough food and fiber for 128 people (94 in the U.S. and 34 abroad). Texas is the second largest producer of food and fiber in the nation.
- 5) Last year, Texas exported almost \$400 million of electronic equipment to Japan. In 1990, Texas exports to Japan totaled \$2.3 billion.
- 6) Texas leads the nation in cotton exports.

RELEVANT TO NAFTA

- 1) U.S. exports to Mexico have jumped 35% from just last year.
- 2) Two years ago, we had a 2 billion dollar trade deficit with Mexico. Now we have a trade surplus of 10 billion dollars.

- 3) Mexico is Texas' largest export market. Texas exports to Mexico more than doubled from \$6.5 billion in 1987 to \$13.3 billion in 1990.
- 4) Last year, Texas alone exported well over a billion dollars worth of metal (Primary Metal Industries) to Mexico.



TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RICK PERRY
Commissioner

1700 North Congress
Austin, Texas 78711

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: Jennifer

FAX #: (202) 456-6218 DATE: 6-18-92 TIME SENT: _____ CST

OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 4

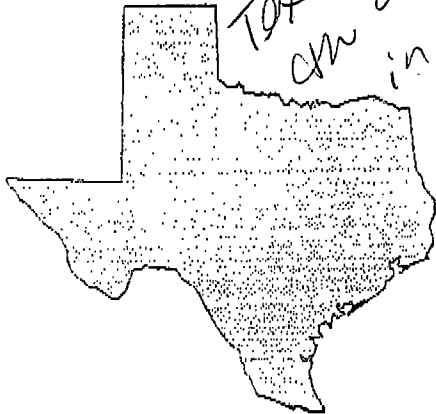
FROM: Rossanna Salazar

FAX #: () _____

CONTACT: Rossanna or Stacy IF TRANSMISSION INCOMPLETE

TELEPHONE: (202) 463-7406

NOTES: _____



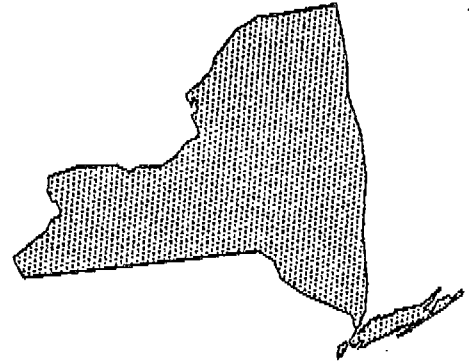
a full 32 percent of Texas' exports. Leading exports to Mexico in 1990 were electric and electronic equipment (\$3.2 billion), transportation equipment (\$2.0 billion), computers and industrial machinery (\$1.5 billion), and chemicals (\$935 million).

- Texas' exports to Canada—the leading U.S. trade partner and Texas' second-largest foreign market—were \$3.4 billion in 1990 and accounted for 8.2 percent of the state's total exports.

- Texas' 1990 exports to other important markets were: Japan (\$2.3 billion), the United Kingdom (\$1.8 billion), South Korea (\$1.3 billion), the Netherlands (\$1.3 billion), Singapore (\$1.2 billion), Taiwan (\$1.1 billion), and Belgium (\$1.1 billion).

- In 1987, the latest year for which export-related employment data are available, about 391,700 workers in New York owed their jobs to exports of manufactured goods. An estimated 187,700 manufacturing jobs were directly supported by export sales of manufactures. Another 204,000 jobs in non-manufacturing industries such as services, wholesale and retail trade, communications, and transportation were indirectly sustained by manufactures exports.

- The Dallas-Ft. Worth metropolitan area in 1986 exported an estimated \$5.5 billion of manufactures, which sustained about 47,700 workers in the manufacturing sector. The Houston-Galveston metropolitan area exported about \$5.7 billion of manufactures. This export activity supported about 26,800 manufacturing jobs.



New York, which follows California in exports, shipped \$31 billion worth of products abroad in 1990. That was 17 percent higher than in 1989 and 58 percent above the 1987 level. Other export facts about New York:

- New York's top five export industries in 1990 were electric and electronic equipment (\$4.4 billion), computers and industrial machinery (\$3.6 billion), transportation equipment (\$3.6 billion), scientific and measuring instruments (\$3.0 billion), and miscellaneous equipment (\$2.8 billion). These five industries together accounted for only 55 percent of the state's total shipments abroad—their relatively low share suggests that New York's exports are more diversified than those of most states.

- New York's exporters diversified into 27 additional foreign markets during 1987-90. The state exported to 166 markets in 1987 and to 193 markets in 1990.

- New York's exports to Canada—the leading U.S. trade partner and New

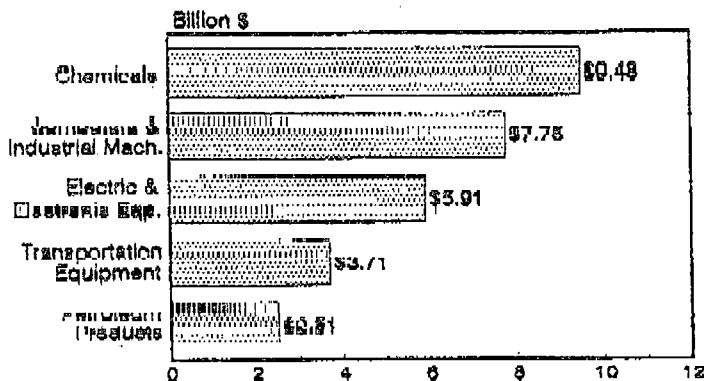
Texas, the second-ranking state after California in exports, shipped \$41 billion worth of goods overseas in 1990. That was 8.6 percent higher than in 1989 and 63 percent higher than in 1987. Other export facts about Texas:

- Texas' top five export industries in 1990 were chemicals (\$9.5 billion), computers and industrial machinery (\$7.8 billion), electric and electronic equipment (\$5.9 billion), transportation equipment (\$3.7 billion), and refined petroleum products (\$2.5 billion). These industries together accounted for 71 percent of the state's total shipments abroad.

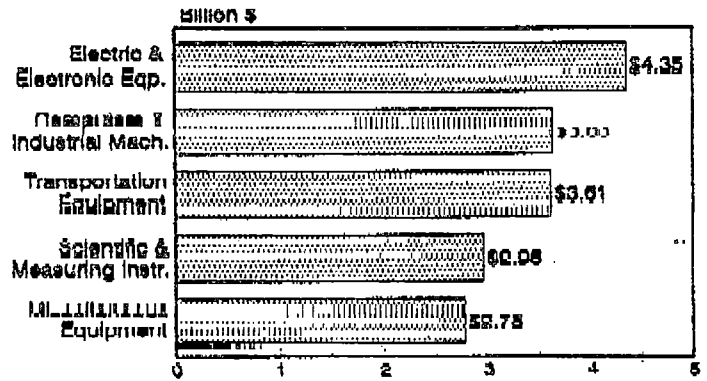
- Texas' exporters diversified into 29 additional foreign markets during 1987-90. The state exported to 163 markets in 1987 and to 192 markets in 1990.

- The state's exports to Mexico—the third-ranking U.S. trade partner and Texas' largest export market—more than doubled from \$6.5 billion in 1987 to \$13.3 billion in 1990. This accounted for

The Top 5 Exports Accounted for 71 Percent of Texas' Total Exports in 1990



The Top 5 Exports Accounted for 55 Percent of New York's Total Exports in 1990





BUSINESS AMERICA

March 9, 1992

THE MAGAZINE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE



June 18, 1992
Texas Export Update

#1 Cattle
producing
state
in the

- In 1990, Texas agricultural exports totaled \$2.5 billion (Texas ranked fifth in the nation and accounted for 6 percent of the total value of U.S. exports). *USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service*
- Exports of live animals and meat totaled \$366 million (Texas ranked third). *USDA, FAS*
- Texas led the nation in the export of cotton and linters (\$669 million) and cottonseed and products (\$24 million). *USDA, FAS*
- Texas is America's second largest rice exporter (\$120 million) and third largest in peanuts (\$29 million). *USDA, FAS*
- Last year, a record number of livestock were exported through the Texas Department of Agriculture's export pens in Houston and along the border. Almost 1.3 million head, valued at approximately \$200 million, moved through the pens. Lined up head to tail, those animals would stretch all the way from Eagle Pass to the other side of Mexico City. *Texas Department of Agriculture*
- Texas has more than 1.6 million head of Angora goats -- a number equal to the population of Maine -- and these goats produce nearly half of the world's supply of mohair. *Texas Agricultural Statistics Service*
- Approximately 110 million pounds of agricultural commodities processed in Texas are exported each month. *U.S. Department of Commerce*
- The Port of Houston is the nation's largest deepwater port and ranks third in the nation in the volume of foreign trade. In 1991, more than \$1.6 billion in agricultural commodities were exported from the Port of Houston. *Foreign Trade Statistics, Port of Houston*
- The average Texas farmer and rancher produces enough food and fiber for 128 people (94.3 in the U.S. and 33.7 abroad). Production from approximately one in five acres is exported. About one-fifth of total farm sales is generated by exports. *USDA*
- Every \$1 billion of farm exports creates about 27,000 new jobs and \$1.59 billion of additional economic activity. *USDA*
- Texas is the second largest producer of food and fiber in the nation, and agriculture is the second largest industry in the state. Agriculture generates almost \$12 billion a year in sales and pumps more than \$36 billion into our economy. Agriculture generates every one in five jobs in Texas. *Texas Department of Agriculture, Texas Agricultural Statistics Service*

June 18, 1992

Texas Export Update

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Commodity & Trade Analysis Branch
 Economic Research Service
 Department of Agriculture
 1301 New York Avenue, NW, Rm. 1024
 Washington, DC 20005-4788
 (202) 219-0820 (Phone) (202) 219-1252 (Fax)

TO: Jennifer Grossman

FAX NO.: (456-6218)

FROM: White House ~~Stephen Mac Donald~~
Stephen Mac Donald

DATE: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES: 5

SUBJECT: _____

COMMENTS:

California Still Top Agricultural Exporting State In FY 1990

California remained the top exporting State for agricultural products for the sixth year in a row. Also ranked in the top 10 were: Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Texas, Kansas, Minnesota, Indiana, Missouri, and Ohio (table 9). The same States formed the 1989 top 10, although the order changed slightly in 1990. These States accounted for 59 percent of all U.S. agricultural exports.

State agricultural export estimates are based on the State's production of a commodity and the assumption that it receives export revenues in the same proportion as its production. Additional information, such as customs data by port of export or wheat shipments by type, are incorporated where appropriate.

California accounted for 11 percent of all agricultural exports, ranking first in fruits and vegetables, exporting about half of each, and first in seeds, exporting 24 percent. California finished second in exporting cotton, cottonseed, and dairy products.

Iowa and Illinois ranked second and third among all States. Each contributed 8 percent and were the leaders in exports of feed grains and soybeans, the

two highest valued export commodities in FY 1990. Nebraska dropped from second place in FY 1989 to fourth in FY 1990, mainly because of its lower share of feed grain exports. Kansas also dropped in the rankings, from third to sixth, largely due to the overall decline in the value of wheat, of which Kansas is the primary exporter.

Value of Export Commodities Shift

While the total value of agricultural exports increased just 1 percent from FY 1989, the differences in the value of individual commodities varied widely. Wheat export value, for example, dropped 30 percent from FY 1989. The decline mirrored decreased demand for U.S. wheat and a drop in the price as world production reached a record high. Dairy products, animal fats, rice, and soybeans also declined in value.

Export value increased for vegetables (34 percent), cotton (32 percent), and fruits (22 percent). Fruit and vegetable gains partially reflected revised data collection procedures. Cotton exports rose because tighter world supplies increased the demand for U.S. cotton. These increases boosted exports from California and Texas, which ranked among the top 10. Increases also occurred in poultry, seeds, feed grains, hides, tobacco, and nuts. (Susan Pollack, Commodity and Trade Analysis Branch, 202-219-0822)

Tom Warden

Table 9--U.S. agricultural export shares, by leading States: Estimated value, by commodity group, FY 1990

Commodity group	United States	Leading 10 States, by value									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Million dollars									
Total	40,181.8	Cal.	Iowa	Ill.	Neb.	Texas	Kan.	Minn.	Ind.	Mo.	Ohio
Feed grains and prods.	9,070.9	Iowa	Ill.	Neb.	Minn.	Ind.	Kan.	Texas	Ohio	Wis.	Mo.
Soybeans and products	5,271.8	Ill.	Iowa	Minn.	Ind.	Ohio	Mo.	Neb.	Ark.	Kan.	S.D.
Wheat and products	4,430.3	Kan.	Okl.	Wash.	N.D.	Mont.	Idaho	Ill.	Ore.	Mo.	Colo.
Live animals and meat	2,817.3	Neb.	Kan.	Texas	Iowa	Ky.	Colo.	Ill.	Cal.	Minn.	Wis.
Cotton and linters	2,719.5	Tex.	Cal.	Miss.	Ariz.	La.	Ark.	Tenn.	Ala.	Ga.	Mo.
Fruits and prep.	2,188.1	Cal.	Fla.	Wash.	Ore.	Mich.	Ariz.	N.Y.	How.	Texas	Penn.
Vegetables and prep.	2,078.7	Cal.	Wash.	Wis.	Idaho	Mich.	Ore.	Minn.	Fla.	Colo.	Neb.
Hides and skins	1,795.6	Kan.	Neb.	Texas	Colo.	Iowa	Wis.	Ill.	Cal.	Minn.	Penn.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,373.5	N.C.	Ky.	S.C.	Va.	Ga.	Tenn.	Conn.	Fla.	Ohio	Mass.
Feeds and fodders	1,047.3	Neb.	Iowa	Ill.	Texas	Minn.	Kan.	Fla.	Ind.	Cal.	Wis.
Poultry and products	853.5	Ark.	Ga.	Ala.	N.C.	Cal.	Miss.	Texas	Penn.	Del.	Ind.
Rice	829.7	Ark.	Texas	La.	Cal.	Miss.	Mo.	na	na	na	na
Tree nuts	734.9	Cal.	Haw.	Ga.	Ore.	Texas	N.M.	Ala.	La.	Okla.	Miss.
Seeds	576.4	Cal.	Ore.	Wash.	Idaho	Neb.	Iowa	Kan.	Texas	N.D.	Ill.
Animal fats	459.8	Kan.	Neb.	Texas	Colo.	Iowa	Wis.	Ill.	Cal.	Minn.	Penn.
Dairy products	347.7	Wis.	Cal.	Minn.	N.Y.	Penn.	Wash.	Iowa	Mo.	Texas	Idaho
Peanuts and products	241.4	Ga.	Ala.	Texas	N.C.	Va.	Fla.	Okl.	N.M.	S.C.	na
Sunflowerseed and oil	139.2	N.D.	S.D.	Kan.	Minn.	Texas	na	na	na	na	na
Cottonseed and prods.	94.3	Texas	Cal.	Miss.	Ariz.	Ark.	La.	Tenn.	Ala.	Ga.	Mo.

na = not applicable.

Table 10--U.S. agricultural exports: Estimated value, by commodity group and State, FY 1988-90--continued

State and year ending September 30	Vegetables and prods.	Live animals and meat, ex. poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry and products	Fats, oils, and greases	Dairy products	Feeds and fodders	Seeds	Other 1/	Total
<u>Million dollars</u>										
New Jersey:										
1988	6.0	4.9	5.6	0	1.8	5.1	0	1.2	1.3	47.9
1989	7.1	6.4	5.4	0	1.7	3.9	0	1.5	1.9	47.2
1990	7.0	3.7	3.2	0	.8	2.9	0	1.7	2.4	46.3
New Mexico:										
1988	4.1	9.9	5.9	0	1.9	0	1.1	.9	1.6	58.4
1989	5.1	12.0	5.4	0	1.7	0	1.3	1.0	3.0	77.1
1990	7.9	11.9	5.7	0	1.5	0	1.6	1.2	4.8	98.4
New York:										
1988	28.4	50.3	9.8	18.5	3.1	31.6	10.5	4.1	6.8	244.3
1989	24.8	51.7	9.1	21.0	2.9	27.1	12.7	5.0	10.3	266.9
1990	35.0	41.2	5.2	12.2	1.4	19.3	19.2	5.8	12.6	244.9
North Carolina:										
1988	.8	9.6	0	58.1	0	3.4	0	2.1	24.2	871.4
1989	.7	11.7	0	63.2	0	3.0	0	2.5	35.4	917.7
1990	1.1	13.4	0	85.2	0	1.9	0	2.9	46.6	962.1
North Dakota:										
1988	31.7	7.3	4.0	0	1.3	3.8	40.4	12.4	27.1	974.8
1989	31.8	13.8	8.1	0	2.6	3.0	49.0	15.0	32.1	832.4
1990	27.9	14.9	11.0	0	2.9	2.3	30.0	17.3	34.0	703.7
Ohio:										
1988	27.9	34.0	24.4	14.4	7.7	12.8	30.8	8.3	30.6	1,181.9
1989	32.9	39.9	20.2	16.0	6.5	11.3	37.3	10.0	44.8	1,162.1
1990	38.5	33.6	15.2	15.2	4.0	7.6	28.1	11.5	52.4	1,082.1
Oklahoma:										
1988	0	22.5	13.3	6.0	4.2	3.6	5.6	3.7	14.1	307.6
1989	0	18.5	5.4	6.5	1.7	3.5	6.7	4.5	26.8	696.6
1990	0	12.0	3.8	14.0	1.0	2.7	8.6	5.2	27.8	574.4
Oregon:										
1988	53.9	4.1	2.7	0	.9	8.0	6.7	55.5	10.0	360.4
1989	69.3	4.7	2.5	0	.8	4.3	8.2	67.0	19.7	510.4
1990	86.5	4.9	3.1	0	.8	3.4	6.8	77.4	24.5	476.8
Pennsylvania:										
1988	5.4	54.2	53.2	23.4	16.9	26.7	9.2	1.7	6.7	239.8
1989	6.2	69.0	49.9	26.4	16.0	26.4	11.1	2.0	10.4	270.2
1990	10.0	74.9	55.2	34.3	14.5	19.2	14.9	2.3	14.7	295.1
Rhode Island:										
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina:										
1988	1.3	1.8	0	7.7	0	0	0	2.1	6.2	222.3
1989	2.2	2.6	0	8.6	0	0	0	2.5	8.5	221.5
1990	3.2	2.9	0	10.4	0	0	0	2.9	12.2	248.8
South Dakota:										
1988	0	46.6	29.9	.5	9.5	6.9	27.0	6.2	22.1	795.3
1989	0	61.6	30.1	.5	9.7	5.8	32.7	7.5	28.3	734.2
1990	0	65.0	34.6	.3	9.1	4.1	26.7	8.7	36.2	750.2
Tennessee:										
1988	1.2	20.8	10.7	1.6	3.4	7.2	2.8	3.7	9.4	338.6
1989	1.2	21.9	7.4	1.6	2.4	6.3	3.3	4.5	13.1	340.2
1990	1.1	17.8	4.8	11.4	1.3	4.8	5.6	5.2	15.8	326.3
Texas:										
1988	14.9	286.5	283.3	31.3	90.0	12.5	40.3	14.1	62.5	2,247.5
1989	20.8	362.6	268.2	35.5	85.9	11.8	49.0	17.0	101.6	2,636.7
1990	29.0	366.1	289.5	44.0	76.0	8.8	80.9	19.6	122.0	2,520.7

Continued--

Table 10--U.S. agricultural exports: Estimated value, by commodity group and State, FY 1988-90--continued

State and year ending September 30	Wheat and products	Rice	Feed grains and products	Soybeans and products	Sunflower-seed and oil	Peanuts and products	Cotton and lintars	Cotton-seed and products	Tobacco, unmd.	Fruits and preps.	Tree nuts
<u>Million dollars</u>											
New Jersey:											
1988	0	0	0	11.6	0	0	0	0	0	8.4	0
1989	0	0	0	10.4	0	0	0	0	0	9.0	0
1990	0	0	0	9.9	0	0	0	0	0	12.9	0
New Mexico:											
1988	0	0	13.4	0	0	1.3	16.6	.9	0	0	.7
1989	0	0	27.4	0	0	1.6	16.8	.9	0	0	.9
1990	0	0	29.4	0	0	2.6	27.8	.8	0	0	3.3
New York:											
1988	0	0	53.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.8	0
1989	0	0	72.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	29.7	0
1990	0	0	60.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	42.4	0
North Carolina:											
1988	27.5	0	0	118.1	0	17.0	14.6	.7	589.5	5.8	.1
1989	79.1	0	0	132.9	0	22.5	17.8	.8	539.8	6.2	.2
1990	42.0	0	0	114.7	0	22.4	31.4	1.0	590.7	8.8	.1
North Dakota:											
1988	539.5	0	62.6	60.2	184.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	435.8	0	85.5	46.7	109.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	316.6	0	111.2	38.0	97.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio:											
1988	75.1	0	302.3	519.2	0	0	0	0	9.3	5.0	0
1989	151.6	0	399.6	375.5	0	0	0	0	11.2	5.3	0
1990	123.1	0	389.4	343.6	0	0	0	0	12.3	7.6	0
Oklahoma:											
1988	348.9	0	0	21.6	0	9.7	51.1	2.7	0	.2	.4
1989	548.1	0	0	18.3	0	12.0	40.5	2.1	0	.2	1.7
1990	426.5	0	0	18.7	0	12.7	38.6	1.5	0	.3	1.0
Oregon:											
1988	153.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52.7	11.6
1989	270.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56.3	7.1
1990	183.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80.4	7.4
Pennsylvania:											
1988	0	0	0	22.6	0	0	0	0	4.8	15.0	0
1989	0	0	0	29.5	0	0	0	0	7.2	16.0	0
1990	0	0	0	28.4	0	0	0	0	4.3	22.9	0
Rhode Island:											
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina:											
1988	0	0	0	57.8	0	1.4	16.1	.8	120.3	6.9	.1
1989	0	0	0	69.8	0	1.7	18.7	.9	98.4	7.4	.2
1990	0	0	0	55.2	0	2.0	34.3	1.1	114.0	10.6	.1
South Dakota:											
1988	239.6	0	210.0	162.5	34.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	168.1	0	236.1	156.0	17.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	165.1	0	247.1	134.0	19.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee:											
1988	0	0	0	103.4	0	0	94.9	5.0	74.5	0	0
1989	0	0	0	120.2	0	0	78.0	4.2	76.1	0	0
1990	0	0	0	81.6	0	0	106.2	3.5	67.3	0	0
Texas:											
1988	264.3	104.7	254.6	15.1	1.5	19.1	679.1	38.0	0	31.6	1.2
1989	284.9	155.5	415.5	23.7	2.2	22.3	705.8	37.6	0	34.7	2.2
1990	163.4	120.3	408.9	34.1	5.3	29.3	668.9	24.0	0	24.5	6.3

Continued -



TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RICK PERRY
Commissioner

1700 North Congress
Austin, Texas 78711

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TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RICK PERRY
Commissioner

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JAN. 20, 1992

CONTACT: ROSSANNA SALAZAR
KATIE DICKIE
(512) 463-7446

PERRY SAYS SHEEP LED LIVESTOCK EXPORTS IN 1991

AUSTIN - Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry today said sheep made up a majority of last year's record breaking 1.3 million head of livestock shipped through the Texas Department of Agriculture's six export pens.

"Livestock exports through TDA pens more than doubled last year," he said. "It was and is my goal to expand marketing opportunities for mainstream Texas agriculture products. This jump in livestock exports shows that we are reaching that goal."

During 1991, total exports reached an all-time high of 1,317,210 head valued at \$202 million, Perry said. Almost 80 percent of these shipments consisted of Texas livestock, with the remainder coming from other U.S. and Canadian ranches.

The 1991 livestock export breakdown by species is:

- * Sheep - 812,516 head valued at \$41.6 million -- up from the 1990 shipment of 454,509 head.
- * Hogs - 327,379 head valued at \$44.1 million -- up from 39,525 head in 1990.
- * Cattle - 116,934 head valued at \$106.8 million -- up from 41,094 head in 1990.
- * Goats - 56,661 head valued at \$2.3 million -- down from 80,049 head in 1990.

* Horses - 3,720 head valued at \$7.4 million -- up from 2,762 head in 1990.

The exports reflect an about 125 percent increase in value compared to the 1990 livestock exports. In 1990, 621,713 head valued at \$90 million were exported through the pens.

"This underscores the vast, worldwide appeal of Texas livestock," Perry said. "We are fast becoming the world's livestock supermarket."

TDA operates five export pens along the Texas-Mexico border at Del Rio, Eagle Pass, El Paso, Brownsville and Laredo, and a sixth at Houston Intercontinental Airport.

In all, Perry said, TDA marketing specialists helped facilitate livestock sales to 27 countries. They are Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Belize, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, India, Thailand, Australia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa, the Philippines, France, Luxembourg, Germany, Italy, Austria and Switzerland.

-30-

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Executive Office of the President
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David Walters

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395-3583

FAX #:

(202)395-3911

CONTACT:

If There are any problems please call: (202)395-3419

SUBJECT:

Jennifer

Exports to Mexico (U.S. not Texas) since 1990

		% Δ from preceding year
1990	\$28.3 billion	13.2%
1991	\$33.3 billion	17.6%
1992*	\$44.9 billion	34.9%

* annualized from 4 months

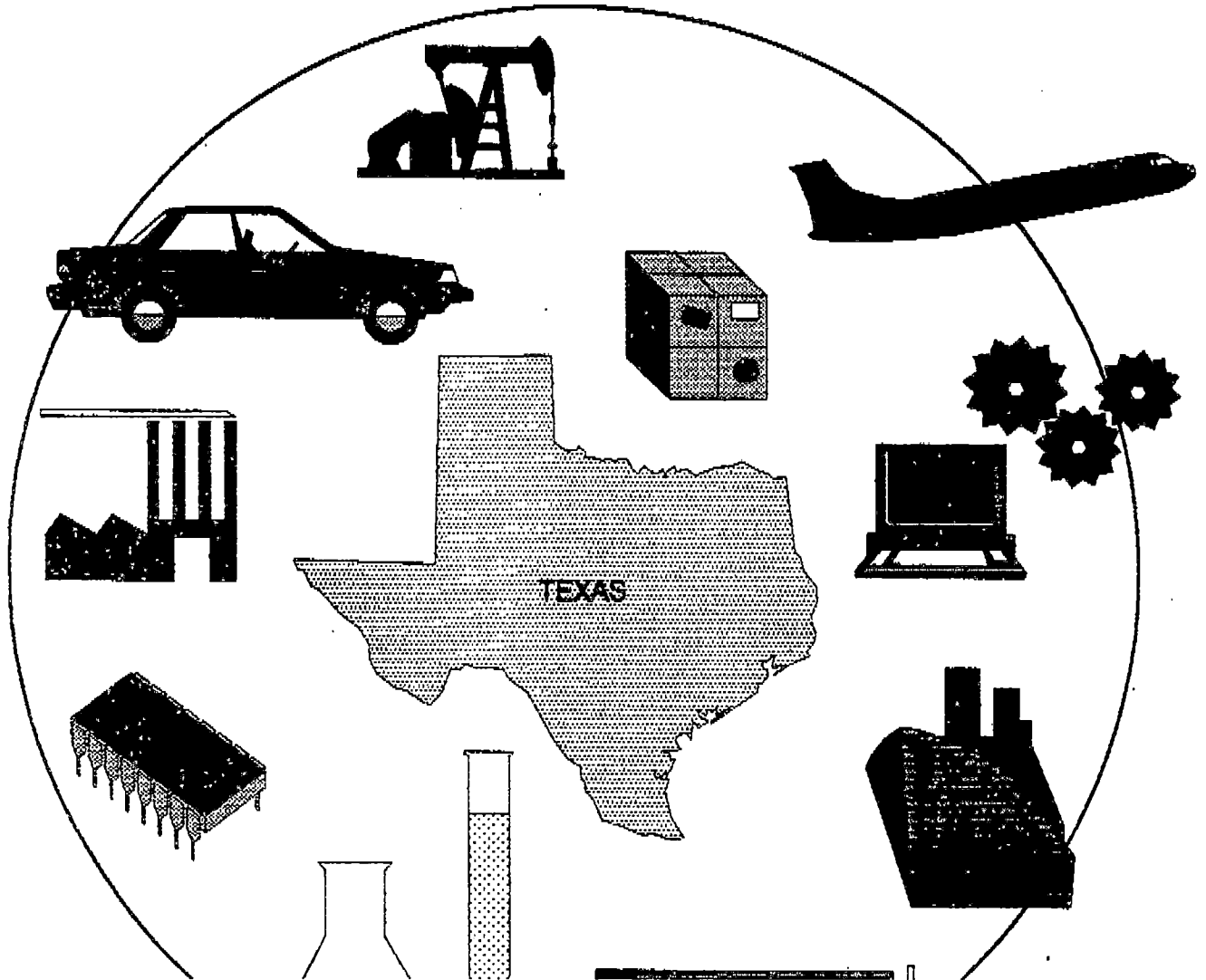
Trade Balance w/ Mexico

1990	-1.9 billion
1991	+2.1 billion
1992*	+9.8 billion

* annualized from 4 months

David Walters 6/18/92

Texas Export Facts





FAX

from the Texas Department of Commerce

To: Jennifer Grossman
 At: White House/Research
 Fax Number: (202) 456-6218
 From: Tom Staley
 Fax: 512/ 320-9475
 Division: Research and Planning

Date: 18 June 1992
 Time: 2:00 p.m.
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512/320-9667

and ask for:
Cindy or Donna

Message:

Please call if you need anything else.

Tom

**Top 10 Growth Exports for Texas'
Top 10 Export Countries
Ranked by Value of Top Exports**

SIC Code:	Value 80	Value 91	Percent Change
Mexico			
08 Forestry	\$4,211,043	\$11,148,505	164.7
14 Mining and Quarrying of Non-Metallic Minerals; Except Fuels	\$11,426,725	\$28,474,373	149.2
02 Agricultural Production, Livestock and Animal Specialties	\$47,081,207	\$116,070,347	146.5
21 Tobacco Products	\$2,069,052	\$4,808,851	132.4
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	\$47,308,015	\$100,899,270	113.3
24 Lumber and Wood Products; Except Furniture	\$64,337,775	\$124,787,399	94.0
25 Furniture and Fixtures	\$211,059,093	\$378,132,591	79.2
09 Fishing, Hunting, Trapping	\$15,355,549	\$27,272,631	77.6
33 Primary Metal Industries	\$847,776,701	\$1,392,978,480	64.3
20 Food and Kindred Products	\$480,766,144	\$778,141,727	61.9

1990-91 Texas Exports by Country of Destination

Mexico

SIC Code:	Value 90	Value 91	Percent Change
36 Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components; Except Computer	\$3,249,326,724	\$3,426,066,820	5.4
37 Transportation Equipment	\$2,046,501,546	\$2,256,238,838	10.2
35 Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	\$1,462,774,582	\$1,584,336,709	8.3
33 Primary Metal Industries	\$847,776,701	\$1,392,978,480	64.3
28 Chemicals and Allied Products	\$934,852,563	\$976,519,355	4.5
34 Fabricated Metal Products; Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment	\$694,045,261	\$829,838,027	19.6
20 Food and Kindred Products	\$480,766,144	\$778,141,727	61.9
01 Agricultural Production, Crops	\$486,189,009	\$546,414,291	12.4
38 Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical	\$438,588,829	\$503,351,690	14.8
30 Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	\$448,704,422	\$424,939,804	-5.3
26 Paper and Allied Products	\$359,600,437	\$415,482,642	15.5
23 Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials	\$252,360,049	\$389,090,051	54.2
25 Furniture and Fixtures	\$211,059,093	\$378,132,591	79.2
29 Petroleum Refining and Related Industries	\$323,646,950	\$338,466,270	4.6
22 Textile Mill Products	\$256,574,589	\$196,268,506	-23.5
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	\$169,084,678	\$165,222,221	-2.3
32 Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	\$145,521,042	\$161,177,381	10.8
91 Scrap and Waste	\$131,022,958	\$135,245,593	3.2
24 Lumber and Wood Products; Except Furniture	\$64,337,775	\$124,787,399	94.0
02 Agricultural Production, Livestock and Animal Specialties	\$47,081,207	\$116,070,347	146.5
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	\$47,308,015	\$100,899,270	113.3
31 Leather and Leather Products	\$70,819,412	\$66,230,237	-6.5
39 Miscellaneous Equipment	\$45,302,196	\$55,993,954	23.6
27 Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	\$29,160,183	\$37,921,504	30.0
14 Mining and Quarrying of Non-Metallic Minerals; Except Fuels	\$11,426,725	\$28,474,373	149.2
09 Fishing, Hunting, Trapping	\$15,355,549	\$27,272,631	77.6
08 Forestry	\$4,211,043	\$11,148,505	164.7
92 Second Hand Goods	\$7,329,075	\$7,310,289	-0.3
10 Metal Mining	\$3,940,261	\$5,997,231	52.2
21 Tobacco Products	\$2,069,052	\$4,808,851	132.4
12 Coal Mining	\$982,088	\$553,183	-43.7
Total	\$13,287,718,158	\$15,485,378,770	16.5



FAX

from the Texas Department of Commerce

To: Jennifer Grossman
At: White House/Research
Fax Number: (202) 456-6218
From: Tom Staley
Fax: 512/ 320-9475
Division: Research and Planning

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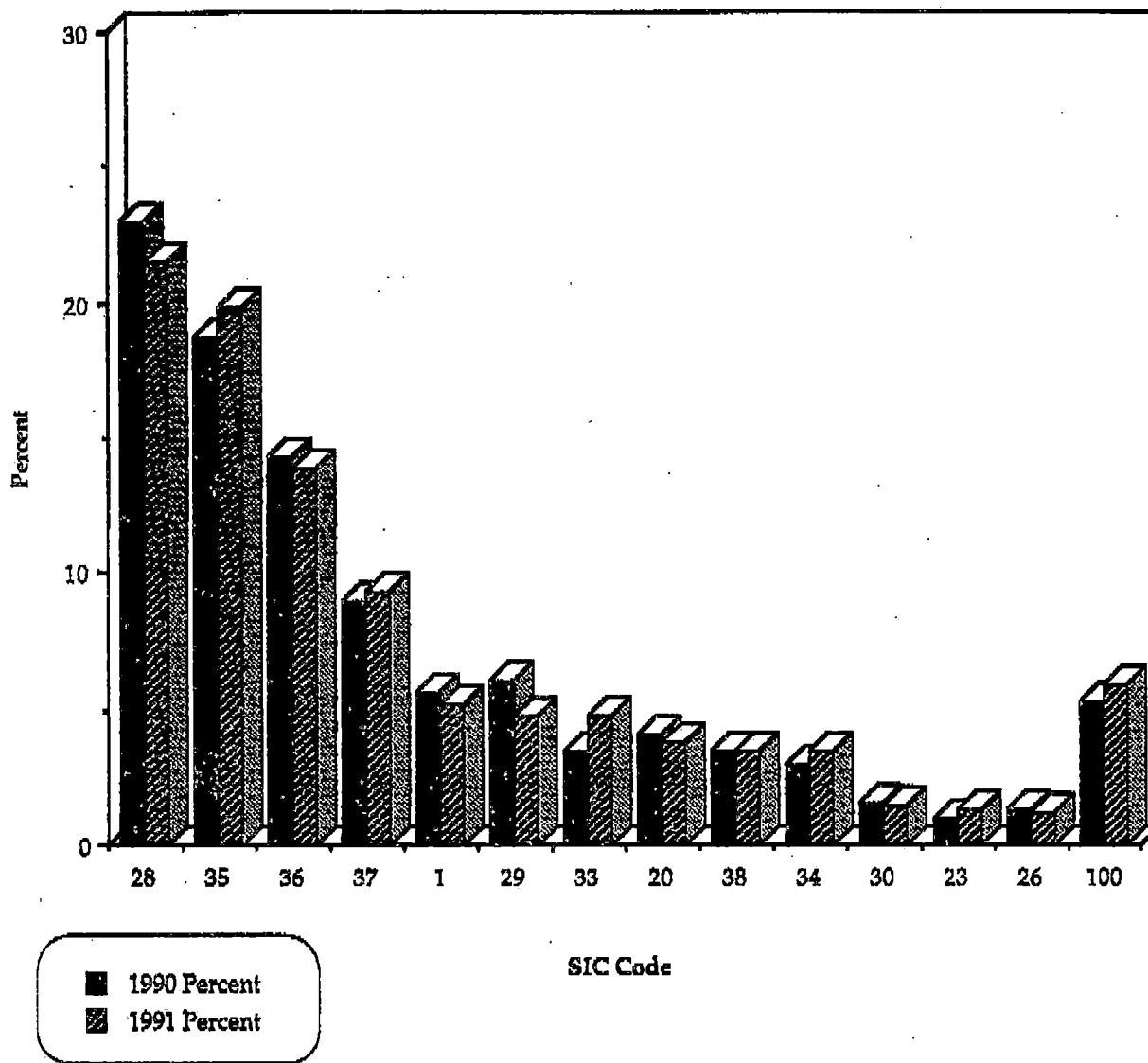
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Tom

Leading Texas Exports by Two-Digit SIC Code

(As Percent of Total)



- 28 Chemicals and Allied Products
- 35 Industrial and Computer Machinery and Computer Equipment
- 36 Electronic and Other Electronic Equipment and Components not Computers
- 37 Transportation Equipment
- 01 Agricultural Production, Crops
- 29 Petroleum Refining and Related Industries
- 33 Primary Metal Industries
- 20 Food and Kindred Products
- 38 Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical, Etc.
- 34 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment
- 30 Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products
- 23 Apparel and Other Similar Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials
- 26 Paper and Allied Products
- 100 Other

**Texas Exports by Two-Digit SIC Code
Ranked by 1991 Value**

SIC Code Industry Description	1990	1991	Percent Change
28 Chemicals and Allied Products	\$9,480,892,871	\$10,074,009,764	6.3%
35 Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	\$7,753,909,331	\$9,292,961,322	19.8%
36 Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components; Except	\$5,910,557,111	\$6,523,477,035	10.4%
37 Transportation Equipment	\$3,709,217,799	\$4,373,161,275	17.9%
01 Agricultural Production, Crops	\$2,347,060,351	\$2,443,896,966	4.1%
29 Petroleum Refining and Related Industries	\$2,511,515,126	\$2,269,461,932	-9.6%
33 Primary Metal Industries	\$1,445,918,713	\$2,240,874,117	55.0%
20 Food and Kindred Products	\$1,692,135,572	\$1,818,517,606	7.5%
38 Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments; Photographic,	\$1,440,389,496	\$1,659,859,278	15.2%
34 Fabricated Metal Products; Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment	\$1,233,325,974	\$1,632,955,492	32.4%
30 Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	\$664,270,402	\$690,658,389	4.0%
23 Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar	\$402,842,095	\$602,160,647	49.5%
26 Paper and Allied Products	\$551,652,212	\$583,738,372	5.8%
39 Miscellaneous Equipment	\$432,659,894	\$456,358,064	5.5%
25 Furniture and Fixtures	\$247,668,234	\$438,053,456	76.9%
32 Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	\$296,922,679	\$354,693,107	19.5%
91 Scrap and Waste	\$274,253,468	\$261,454,395	-4.7%
22 Textile Mill Products	\$312,884,197	\$246,804,249	-21.1%
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	\$80,646,349	\$207,074,375	156.8%
24 Lumber and Wood Products; Except Furniture	\$135,044,440	\$185,301,397	37.2%
02 Agricultural Production, Livestock and Animal Specialties	\$68,033,282	\$139,623,957	105.2%
14 Mining and Quarrying of Non-Metallic Minerals; Except Fuels	\$66,185,181	\$111,961,784	69.2%
31 Leather and Leather Products	\$105,653,669	\$108,850,504	3.0%
27 Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	\$65,615,394	\$95,679,694	45.8%
Canadian Goods Returned and Non-Canadian Goods Returned to Canada	\$37,819,719	\$51,521,595	36.2%
08 Forestry	\$29,147,284	\$37,537,170	28.8%
09 Fishing, Hunting, Trapping	\$22,104,472	\$32,780,273	48.3%
92 Second Hand Goods	\$20,279,229	\$32,376,028	59.7%
10 Metal Mining	\$5,905,178	\$27,174,379	360.2%
12 Coal Mining	\$7,934,041	\$10,147,054	27.9%
21 Tobacco Products	\$2,069,052	\$4,811,116	132.5%
99 Miscellaneous Equipment	\$151,784	\$20,596	-86.4%
Total Exports	\$41,354,664,599	\$47,007,955,388	13.7%

Top 10 Growth Exports for Texas'
Top 10 Export Countries
Ranked by Value of Top Exports

SIC Code:	Value 90	Value 91	Percent Change
Japan			
23 Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials	\$12,458,828	\$29,429,301	136.2
24 Lumber and Wood Products; Except Furniture	\$565,992	\$1,291,990	128.3
22 Textile Mill Products	\$1,589,934	\$3,440,644	116.4
14 Mining and Quarrying of Non-Metallic Minerals; Except Fuels	\$1,427,241	\$3,063,667	114.7
26 Paper and Allied Products	\$8,776,191	\$15,822,085	80.3
31 Leather and Leather Products	\$3,749,100	\$5,765,690	53.8
92 Second Hand Goods	\$932,147	\$1,368,689	46.8
36 Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components; Except Computer	\$296,013,899	\$387,550,118	30.9
91 Scrap and Waste	\$15,500,152	\$20,222,272	30.5
38 Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical	\$71,942,919	\$90,555,780	25.9
Canada			
10 Metal Mining	\$92,291	\$7,394,229	7,911.9
12 Coal Mining	\$2,376	\$74,990	3,056.1
02 Agricultural Production, Livestock and Animal Specialties	\$956,948	\$3,479,302	263.6
23 Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials	\$21,882,201	\$65,092,334	197.5
27 Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	\$10,593,778	\$28,813,457	172.0
14 Mining and Quarrying of Non-Metallic Minerals; Except Fuels	\$2,896,516	\$6,186,698	113.6
33 Primary Metal Industries	\$125,516,721	\$203,222,165	61.9
34 Fabricated Metal Products; Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment	\$136,037,783	\$217,948,098	60.2
91 Scrap and Waste	\$3,303,839	\$4,890,663	48.0
32 Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	\$25,348,154	\$34,953,820	37.9
Venezuela			
24 Lumber and Wood Products; Except Furniture	\$3,438	\$507,586	14,664.0
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	\$1,025,878	\$18,530,448	1,706.3
02 Agricultural Production, Livestock and Animal Specialties	\$182,658	\$925,210	406.5
23 Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials	\$50,766	\$242,930	378.5
25 Furniture and Fixtures	\$67,709	\$269,694	298.3
33 Primary Metal Industries	\$19,320,533	\$74,417,483	285.2
14 Mining and Quarrying of Non-Metallic Minerals; Except Fuels	\$1,150,404	\$4,153,378	261.0
37 Transportation Equipment	\$13,593,911	\$43,625,660	220.9
35 Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	\$268,046,419	\$728,969,531	172.0
36 Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components; Except Computer	\$12,021,130	\$30,558,177	154.2

Top 10 Growth Exports for Texas'
Top 10 Export Countries
Ranked by Value of Top Exports

SIC Code:	Value 80	Value 91	Percent Change
Belgium And Luxembourg			
31 Leather and Leather Products	\$95,067	\$495,911	421.6
39 Miscellaneous Equipment	\$686,442	\$3,136,852	357.0
27 Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	\$70,324	\$236,017	235.6
32 Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	\$2,283,285	\$7,315,230	220.4
02 Agricultural Production, Livestock and Animal Specialties	\$489,700	\$1,076,861	119.9
38 Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical	\$8,610,923	\$14,694,465	70.6
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	\$157,405	\$266,294	69.2
25 Furniture and Fixtures	\$95,023	\$146,895	54.6
34 Fabricated Metal Products; Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment	\$8,246,505	\$11,488,825	39.3
01 Agricultural Production, Crops	\$4,198,541	\$5,571,537	32.7
Korea, Republic Of (South)			
27 Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	\$50,241	\$455,847	807.3
31 Leather and Leather Products	\$211,853	\$1,222,817	477.2
30 Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	\$1,728,769	\$9,149,506	429.2
32 Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	\$2,966,932	\$12,252,965	313.0
37 Transportation Equipment	\$16,106,970	\$191,022,966	201.2



FAX

from the Texas Department of Commerce

To: Jennifer Grossman
 At: White House/Research
 Fax Number: (202) 456-6218
 From: Tom Staley
 Fax: 512/ 320-9475
 Division: Research and Planning

Date: 18 June 1992
 Time: 2:00 p.m
 Number of pages (including cover): 3
 If any problems arise, please call:
512/320-9667
 and ask for:
Cindy or Donna

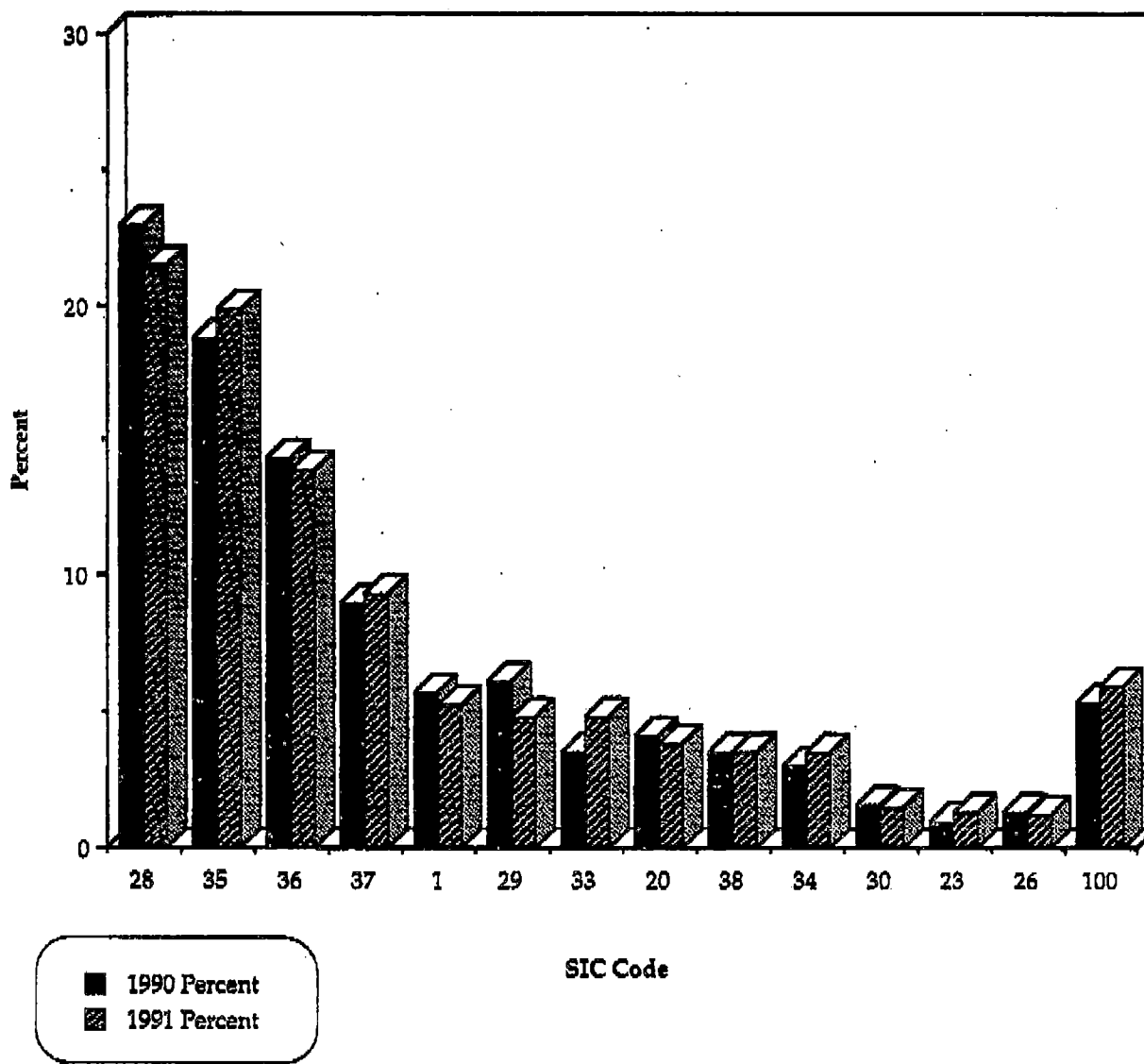
Message:

Please call if you need anything else.

Tom

Leading Texas Exports by Two-Digit SIC Code

(As Percent of Total)



- 28 Chemicals and Allied Products
- 35 Industrial and Computer Machinery and Computer Equipment
- 36 Electronic and Other Electronic Equipment and Components not Computers
- 37 Transportation Equipment
- 01 Agricultural Production, Crops
- 29 Petroleum Refining and Related Industries
- 33 Primary Metal Industries
- 20 Food and Kindred Products
- 38 Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical, Etc.
- 34 Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment
- 30 Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products
- 23 Apparel and Other Similar Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials
- 26 Paper and Allied Products
- 100 Other

**Texas Exports by Two-Digit SIC Code
Ranked by 1991 Value**

SIC Code Industry Description	1990	1991	Percent Change
28 Chemicals and Allied Products	\$9,480,892,871	\$10,074,009,764	6.3%
35 Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	\$7,753,909,331	\$9,292,961,322	19.8%
36 Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components; Except	\$5,910,557,111	\$6,523,477,035	10.4%
37 Transportation Equipment	\$3,709,217,799	\$4,373,161,275	17.9%
01 Agricultural Production, Crops	\$2,347,060,351	\$2,443,896,966	4.1%
29 Petroleum Refining and Related Industries	\$2,511,515,126	\$2,269,461,932	-9.6%
33 Primary Metal Industries	\$1,445,918,713	\$2,240,874,117	55.0%
20 Food and Kindred Products	\$1,692,135,572	\$1,818,517,606	7.5%
38 Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments; Photographic,	\$1,440,389,496	\$1,659,859,278	15.2%
34 Fabricated Metal Products; Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment	\$1,233,325,974	\$1,632,955,492	32.4%
30 Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	\$664,270,402	\$690,658,389	4.0%
23 Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar	\$402,842,095	\$602,160,647	49.5%
26 Paper and Allied Products	\$551,652,212	\$583,738,372	5.8%
39 Miscellaneous Equipment	\$432,659,894	\$456,358,064	5.5%
25 Furniture and Fixtures	\$247,668,234	\$438,053,456	76.9%
32 Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	\$296,922,679	\$354,693,107	19.5%
91 Scrap and Waste	\$274,253,468	\$261,454,395	-4.7%
22 Textile Mill Products	\$312,884,197	\$246,804,249	-21.1%
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	\$80,646,349	\$207,074,375	156.8%
24 Lumber and Wood Products; Except Furniture	\$135,044,440	\$185,301,397	37.2%
02 Agricultural Production, Livestock and Animal Specialties	\$68,033,282	\$139,623,957	105.2%
14 Mining and Quarrying of Non-Metallic Minerals; Except Fuels	\$66,185,181	\$111,961,784	69.2%
31 Leather and Leather Products	\$105,653,669	\$108,850,504	3.0%
27 Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	\$65,615,394	\$95,679,694	45.8%
Canadian Goods Returned and Non-Canadian Goods Returned to Canada	\$37,819,719	\$51,521,595	36.2%
08 Forestry	\$29,147,284	\$37,537,170	28.8%
09 Fishing, Hunting, Trapping	\$22,104,472	\$32,780,273	48.3%
92 Second Hand Goods	\$20,279,229	\$32,376,028	59.7%
10 Metal Mining	\$5,905,178	\$27,174,379	360.2%
12 Coal Mining	\$7,934,041	\$10,147,054	27.9%
21 Tobacco Products	\$2,069,052	\$4,811,116	132.5%
99 Miscellaneous Equipment	\$151,784	\$20,596	-86.4%
Total Exports	\$41,354,664,599	\$47,007,955,388	13.7%

Top 10 Growth Exports for Texas'
Top 10 Export Countries
Ranked by Value of Top Exports

SIC Code:		Value 90	Value 91	Percent Change
Japan				
23	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials	\$12,458,828	\$29,429,301	136.2
24	Lumber and Wood Products; Except Furniture	\$565,992	\$1,291,990	128.3
22	Textile Mill Products	\$1,589,934	\$3,440,644	116.4
14	Mining and Quarrying of Non-Metallic Minerals; Except Fuels	\$1,427,241	\$3,063,667	114.7
26	Paper and Allied Products	\$8,776,191	\$15,822,085	80.3
31	Leather and Leather Products	\$3,749,100	\$5,765,690	53.8
92	Second Hand Goods	\$932,147	\$1,368,689	46.8
36	Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components; Except Computer	\$296,013,899	\$387,550,118	30.9
91	Scrap and Waste	\$15,500,152	\$20,222,272	30.5
38	Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical	\$71,942,919	\$90,555,780	25.9
Canada				
10	Metal Mining	\$92,291	\$7,394,229	7,911.9
12	Coal Mining	\$2,376	\$74,990	3,056.1
02	Agricultural Production, Livestock and Animal Specialties	\$956,948	\$3,479,302	263.6
23	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials	\$21,882,201	\$65,092,334	197.5
27	Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	\$10,593,778	\$28,813,457	172.0
14	Mining and Quarrying of Non-Metallic Minerals; Except Fuels	\$2,896,516	\$6,186,698	113.6
33	Primary Metal Industries	\$125,516,721	\$203,222,165	61.9
34	Fabricated Metal Products; Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment	\$136,037,783	\$217,948,098	60.2
91	Scrap and Waste	\$3,303,839	\$4,890,663	48.0
32	Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	\$25,348,154	\$34,953,820	37.9
Venezuela				
24	Lumber and Wood Products; Except Furniture	\$3,438	\$507,586	14,664.0
13	Oil and Gas Extraction	\$1,025,878	\$18,530,448	1,706.3
02	Agricultural Production, Livestock and Animal Specialties	\$182,658	\$925,210	406.5
23	Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials	\$50,766	\$242,930	378.5
25	Furniture and Fixtures	\$67,709	\$269,694	298.3
33	Primary Metal Industries	\$19,320,533	\$74,417,483	285.2
14	Mining and Quarrying of Non-Metallic Minerals; Except Fuels	\$1,150,404	\$4,153,378	261.0
37	Transportation Equipment	\$13,593,911	\$43,625,660	220.9
35	Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	\$268,046,419	\$728,969,531	172.0
36	Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components; Except Computer	\$12,021,130	\$30,558,177	154.2

Top 10 Growth Exports for Texas'
Top 10 Export Countries
Ranked by Value of Top Exports

SIC Code:	Value 90	Value 91	Percent Change
Belgium And Luxembourg			
31 Leather and Leather Products	\$95,067	\$495,911	421.6
39 Miscellaneous Equipment	\$686,442	\$3,136,852	357.0
27 Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	\$70,324	\$236,017	235.6
32 Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	\$2,283,285	\$7,315,230	220.4
02 Agricultural Production, Livestock and Animal Specialties	\$489,700	\$1,076,861	119.9
38 Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical	\$8,610,923	\$14,694,465	70.6
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	\$157,405	\$266,294	69.2
25 Furniture and Fixtures	\$95,023	\$146,895	54.6
34 Fabricated Metal Products; Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment	\$8,246,505	\$11,488,825	39.3
01 Agricultural Production, Crops	\$4,198,541	\$5,571,537	32.7
Korea, Republic Of (South)			
27 Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	\$50,241	\$455,847	807.3
31 Leather and Leather Products	\$211,853	\$1,222,817	477.2
30 Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	\$1,728,769	\$9,149,506	429.2
32 Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	\$2,966,932	\$12,252,965	313.0
37 Transportation Equipment	\$46,496,879	\$181,932,866	291.3
14 Mining and Quarrying of Non-Metallic Minerals; Except Fuels	\$175,964	\$460,174	161.5
08 Forestry	\$2,119,713	\$4,734,206	123.3
22 Textile Mill Products	\$1,066,167	\$1,929,936	81.0
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	\$1,370,056	\$2,385,840	74.1
34 Fabricated Metal Products; Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment	\$17,522,110	\$29,878,939	70.5
Singapore			
12 Coal Mining	\$36,953	\$279,357	656.0
08 Forestry	\$387,722	\$1,061,716	173.8
27 Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	\$359,354	\$869,015	141.8
33 Primary Metal Industries	\$7,423,103	\$16,765,913	125.9
20 Food and Kindred Products	\$1,010,642	\$2,189,300	116.6
01 Agricultural Production, Crops	\$1,104,574	\$1,937,883	75.4
28 Chemicals and Allied Products	\$307,605,566	\$366,230,256	19.1
35 Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	\$415,672,406	\$468,108,469	12.6
38 Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical	\$43,258,257	\$46,280,663	7.0
36 Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components; Except Computer	\$290,732,371	\$305,551,610	5.1.

Top 10 Growth Exports for Texas'
Top 10 Export Countries
Ranked by Value of Top Exports

SIC Code:	Value 90	Value 91	Percent Change
Mexico			
08 Forestry	\$4,211,043	\$11,148,505	164.7
14 Mining and Quarrying of Non-Metallic Minerals; Except Fuels	\$11,426,725	\$28,474,373	149.2
02 Agricultural Production, Livestock and Animal Specialties	\$47,081,207	\$116,070,347	146.5
21 Tobacco Products	\$2,069,052	\$4,808,851	132.4
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	\$47,308,015	\$100,899,270	113.3
24 Lumber and Wood Products; Except Furniture	\$64,337,775	\$124,787,399	94.0
25 Furniture and Fixtures	\$211,059,093	\$378,132,591	79.2
09 Fishing, Hunting, Trapping	\$15,355,549	\$27,272,631	77.6
33 Primary Metal Industries	\$847,776,701	\$1,392,978,480	64.3
20 Food and Kindred Products	\$480,766,144	\$778,141,727	61.9

Top 10 Growth Exports for Texas'
Top 10 Export Countries
Ranked by Value of Top Exports

SIC Code:	Value 90	Value 91	Percent Change
China (Taiwan)			
10 Metal Mining	\$2,503	\$20,559	721.4
08 Forestry	\$16,990	\$110,663	551.3
33 Primary Metal Industries	\$8,616,071	\$29,658,084	244.2
02 Agricultural Production, Livestock and Animal Specialties	\$286,755	\$898,018	213.2
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	\$771,353	\$1,450,023	88.0
23 Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials	\$90,849	\$166,322	83.1
01 Agricultural Production, Crops	\$22,812,575	\$41,494,477	81.9
14 Mining and Quarrying of Non-Metallic Minerals; Except Fuels	\$2,561,129	\$4,243,118	65.7
35 Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	\$64,270,826	\$103,020,808	60.3
28 Chemicals and Allied Products	\$593,781,048	\$873,347,850	47.1
Netherlands			
92 Second Hand Goods	\$38,604	\$782,875	1,928.0
25 Furniture and Fixtures	\$322,859	\$1,840,053	469.9
34 Fabricated Metal Products; Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment	\$15,790,404	\$49,094,747	210.9
23 Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials	\$194,520	\$601,791	209.4
22 Textile Mill Products	\$136,342	\$355,900	161.0
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	\$1,111,654	\$2,653,233	138.7
27 Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	\$402,337	\$726,979	80.7
24 Lumber and Wood Products; Except Furniture	\$1,609,647	\$2,895,181	79.9
08 Forestry	\$1,625,647	\$2,275,168	40.0
32 Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	\$1,969,476	\$2,708,826	37.5
United Kingdom Of Great Britain And Northern Ireland			
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	\$1,680,123	\$7,407,464	340.9
26 Paper and Allied Products	\$3,135,556	\$7,350,577	134.4
12 Coal Mining	\$4,022,748	\$7,709,032	91.6
31 Leather and Leather Products	\$929,323	\$1,416,209	52.4
91 Scrap and Waste	\$985,329	\$1,306,639	32.6
38 Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical	\$75,952,028	\$89,684,003	18.1
39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	\$14,318,915	\$15,767,668	10.1
33 Primary Metal Industries	\$14,520,360	\$15,088,246	3.9
34 Fabricated Metal Products; Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment	\$29,012,414	\$29,590,972	2.0
36 Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components; Except Computer	\$292,382,866	\$296,826,120	1.5

(512) 345-3531

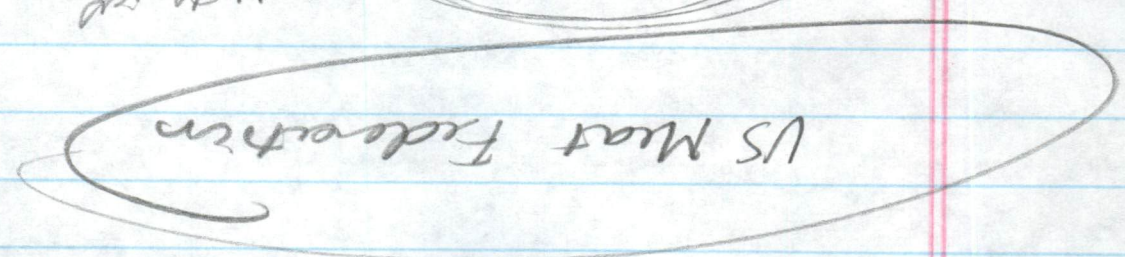
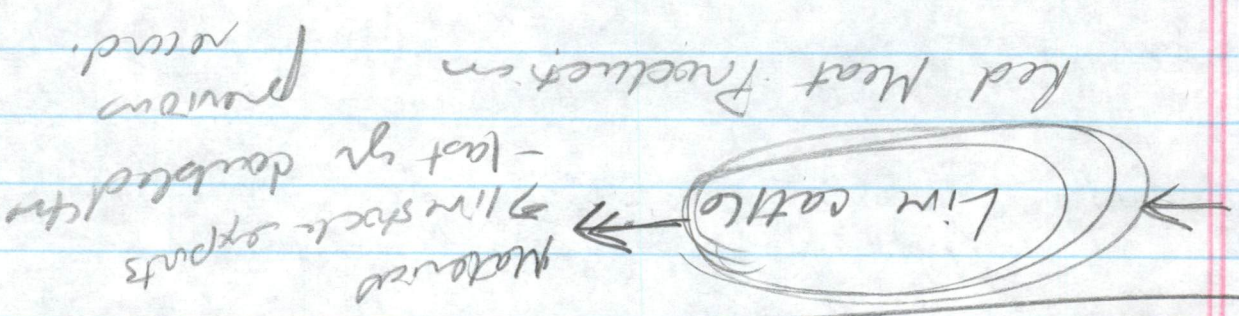
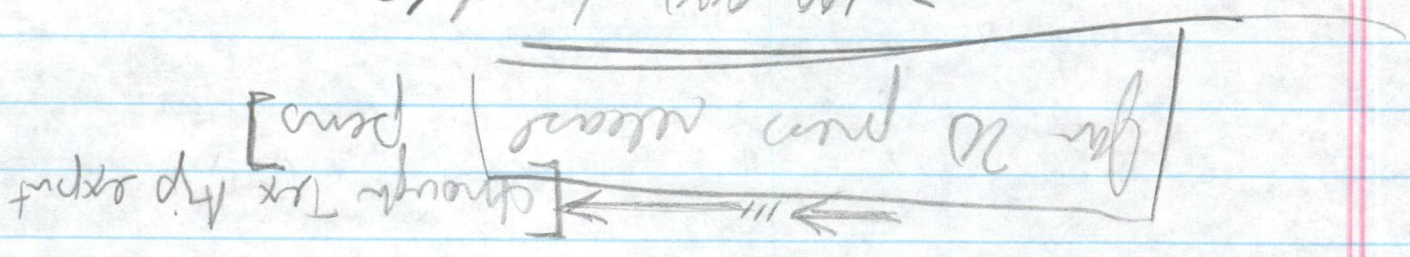
Texas Beef Industries Council

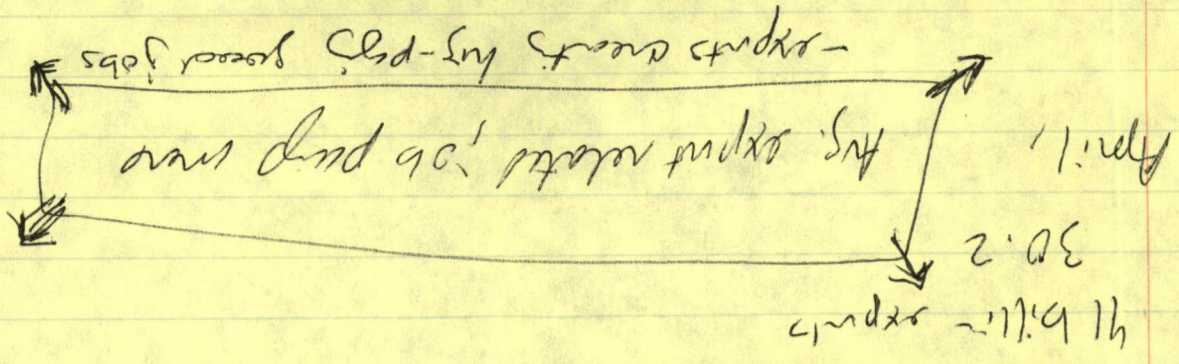
(512) 474-9255

Texas Cattle Producers

It is
stand
up

→ 100,000 head ←





Exports in 1990

- Texas exports to the world
- Texas exports
- Texas exports to Mexico

last year was a record year for Texas livestock exports -- doubling the previous record

Total Exports

87
→ raw cotton

Resuma Salazar

→ Ed Salsa, Mgr & Finance of Exports and Phillip Roca

Commerce (512) 320-9630

Gov. Office (512) 463-2000

Dept. Agriculture (512) 463-7476

Austin, TX

June 19, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: MICHELE NIX

SUBJECT: VETO NUMBER IN TEXAS SPEECH

The reference re POTUS vetoes (i.e., Bush 26, Congress 0) is incorrect. The correct number is 28.

June 19, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: MICHELE NIX

SUBJECT: VETO NUMBER IN TEXAS SPEECH

The reference re POTUS vetoes (i.e., Bush 26, Congress 0) is incorrect. The correct number is 28.

June 17, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DAVID DEMAREST ~~AA~~

SUBJECT: TEXAS STATE CONVENTION

Sir, on Saturday, June 19, 1992 you will address the Texas State Convention. The audience will be comprised of 25,000 people and you will speak at approximately 3:30 p.m. The attached remarks are 16 minutes in length and will be teleprompted.

Nix/DD
June 17, 1992
Draft two
TEXAS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TEXAS STATE CONVENTION

[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS] [COLOR]

I don't think I've ever felt it as strongly -- **I'm proud to be a Texan.** Barbara and I raised our kids here, I coached Little League here, built my business here, my campaign for the Presidency started here, and it will finish here. **It is great to be back home because there is no place like Texas.**

Today is not the time for long talk. **November 3rd is but a few months away.** The going is a little rough right now, but I'll let the world in on a secret you already know: I finish what I start. **To finish the job the American people asked me to do, I need your help -- Texas, give me four more years as your leader.**

I'll do my part -- by keeping my eye on the ball. A lot of glib talk won't get the job done. Let somebody else cozy up to the special interest crowd in Washington. Let somebody else pitch pie-in-the-sky promises, and babble sound-good sound-bites. Let somebody else become the darling of the talking heads on TV, **I'll keep fighting to get something done for this country.**

There's too much at stake for America to forget about trust and judgment and values -- **too much at stake, as we say in Texas, to buy a pig in a poke.**

And you can count on this: somebody else can spend the next **five months being all things to all people -- nobody else is**

going to stick closer to the values that made this Party great and this country great.

No matter what the polls say or the pundits want, nobody else is going to hang tougher on principle. And **one more thing: nobody else is going to lead this country for the next four years. We will win in November, and we will win going away.**

In just the last **four years**, the world we have known for the last **forty years** vanished. Our mission for the **next four years** is to shape our new world -- not just abroad -- **but right here at home.** It's a big job to set the course for the next forty years. It means solving big problems with a level head, tolerance, and good judgment. But that's why I want to be President -- because **I am the right man for that job.**

I understand America and her problems and I understand where we must go. I want for my kids and my grandkids -- for every one of America's children -- what we all want: families strong and united, good schools, safe neighborhoods, a job-creating economy, and a world at peace. Pretty straightforward, isn't it?

Since becoming your President, I've felt the heartbeat of this country in every single state. I've felt it closeup -- farmers, ranchers, city kids, teachers, truck drivers -- I know the American people, and **they are with us.** But they are angry -- angry at big government, small results, and big excuses. **They are right -- government is just too big and spends too much.**

This election must be a referendum on some big ideas. **One of them is a government that works right without raising taxes.**

The American people know I proposed an amendment to force us to balance the budget. They know I fought for it -- the **only** Presidential candidate to support it. **That's why in the fall they'll be with us -- America wants a Balanced Budget Amendment.**

Government is too big and spends too much. The American people know that the President should have what **forty-three governors have to control spending.** They know I've called for it, fought for it. **That's why in the fall they'll be with us -- America wants the President to have the Line-Item-Veto.**

Government is too big and spends too much. The taxpayer knows how the budget gets busted. It's an arrogant, permanent Congress -- unaccountable to the people. **The American people are with us -- it's time to limit terms for members of Congress.**

Now, there are others out there who say they are the leaders of change. Maybe they can read polls -- but they haven't read the American people. You and I, we know each other. Throughout my life in Texas, you've seen me tested. When I sent our sons and daughters into battle, Texans anguished with me. When I defied the powerful broccoli lobby, you laughed with me. And when I agreed to pay a painful price for a deal on the budget, Lord knows, you argued with me. But through it all you knew I **would never break with Texas values we hold most dear: freedom and faith, honor and decency, and most of all family.**

You've seen these values change the world. The Cold War is over -- Eastern Europe is free. Imperial Communism is dead and buried. [Yeltsin insert] We all grew up with the specter of a

nuclear holocaust -- but our children, these kids right up here, now go to sleep at night without fear of nuclear war. **These are dreams come true for America, and I am proud of that record.**

Let me warn you: for all the great triumphs freedom has made, the world remains a dangerous place. That's why a big idea in this campaign is defending America's interests abroad. **The best way to keep America safe is to keep America strong.**

The Soviet "bear" might now be a creature of the past, but there are still plenty of wolves out there -- you know who they are -- Khadafy, Castro, Kim Il Sung, Saddam Hussein. They better know: we're going to keep the wolves at bay. If any one of them threatens the peace, we will shut them down -- **and we'll do it by the scruff of their neck if we have to.**

Yes, our successes abroad have laid the foundation for stepping up our attack on our domestic problems. But we don't need to bring back the central planners or the social engineers. **They're on the run in Russia -- they're not welcome here.** The big government crowd has it backward: **the people don't work for the government, the government works for the people.**

Now, to set things on a new track right here at home -- we must start with a moral, even a spiritual revival across our nation, particularly when it comes to instilling values in our kids. So here is another big idea: fads may come and go -- but **in the Bush Administration, the family will always be in fashion.**

That's how we put first things first -- families united, fathers and mothers staying together, in spite of tough times,

because they love their children and want them to grow up whole and strong. **It all begins with the family.**

Some of the ideas I've put forth for changing America unnerve those who cling to the old thinking of the status quo. Not everyone is ready for new ideas. So it will take time. And **four years** just haven't been enough to finish our mission.

On that one, give me a few more Phil Gramms -- a few more new thinkers in the Congress -- give me a new Congress, the kind my great predecessor, Ronald Reagan began with, **and you just watch us get this country moving again.**

Some people say, why can't you bring the same kind of purpose and success to the domestic scene as you did in Desert Shield and Desert Storm? Fair question. And the answer is **I didn't have to get permission from the Congress to kick Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait.**

Would I like to see our domestic agenda off and running? You bet. So I understand the feeling that's out there because I am frustrated with the same things you are: family values under siege, second-rate schools, too much despair and too much violence on too many streets. Think about the fifty-year old man laid off after thirty years with the same company when he asks, "What about me?" Or the parents who took on second jobs to provide a daughter with a college education, when they say, "Our daughter can't find a job, what about her?" Or the kids on the streets, whose only friend is crack, whose only family is the gang, when they ask, "What about us?"

At this historic moment when political leadership is so necessary, we too must ask, "What about him, what about her, what about those kids?" To the American people their government is impotent and out of touch, still shuffling these painful protests to the waiting room of some Congressional subcommittee. **We must change this. We must break this gridlock and recapture the trust of the American people.**

We have much to do these next four years, but I know our strength is in our values, our determination, and our optimism about the future. There's a right way and a wrong way to set a new course. The wrong way is to give up -- and I will not give up on America -- not now, not ever. **America will always be a rising nation -- but only if we continue to believe in ourselves.**

After a tough recession, confidence is returning to our economy. Some good fundamentals are in place: **low interest rates, and low inflation. Stronger growth in the first quarter.** The United States is still the largest and most productive economy in the world. Don't ever forget that. **The biggest mission -- the biggest idea of this campaign is to accelerate economic growth to create hope and opportunity for everyone.** And with our exports still climbing -- there's **solid proof that Americans can outcompete anyone, anytime, anywhere in the world.**

[OIL AND GAS INSERT ?]

A rising nation educates her young people. Well, you wouldn't know it to read the papers, but all across America a revolution in education is bringing back excellence to our

schools. Well, we were the ones to start it -- we are the ones that are leading it -- we'll be the ones to complete it. **And before we're done, whether it's public, private or religious, parents are going to have the right to choose their children's schools.**

You wouldn't know it to watch the network news, but there's another great and dynamic movement transforming our country. It is a movement of ordinary people solving problems right where they live -- millions of courageous people taking direct and consequential action on their own. This is how we help create whole and good communities. Lest anyone forget, under my Presidency this movement, this big idea, is a national crusade. **The real heroes of America -- God bless them -- are the ones we call Points of Light.**

Despite the odds, we've had some successes on Capitol Hill -- legislation like our Child Care Act -- which said parents raise kids, not government; the Clean Air Act -- linking a strong economy with a clean environment; the Americans with Disabilities Act -- guaranteeing the disabled their rightful place in the mainstream. **And when it comes to stopping bad legislation with my veto pen, it's Bush 26, Congress 0.**

So despite what you hear from the pundits, or the special interests, we are already setting a new course for America. But it is a very critical moment. To meet the tough issues of education, of crime, or the decline in the American family -- we must resolve not to once again walk down the old paths of the old

thinkers. The future of our country is at stake. The job is only half-done. We must finish what we started.

I'm proud of our record. We've had to make the tough calls -- every day and every week. Bigger government, higher taxes, moral relativism -- that's their way -- the old way -- and we've proposed a better way. A new track for America -- **like Texas, it's a big idea.** When Congress blocked the way -- stuck in the muck of the old thinking -- we kept the heat on -- kept pushing for change. **And we're going to keep on pushing until we get the job done.**

When the American people send me a Congress with a commitment to change -- we'll pass the laws, do the work the American people deserve. **But with or without the Congress we are going to make our families stronger, our schools better, our streets safer, and build opportunity for all Americans. That's what the American people want, not excuses, but action.**

This is an age of great change for America -- that's what makes **November 3rd** so important. Change can seem to threaten the most valuable legacies we hope to leave our children: good jobs, strong families, a nation at peace. Change breeds uncertainty and skepticism. I understand that. **But we are the United States of America -- one nation under God.**

The genius of America is everywhere. It's in a society that places a premium on performance, not glitz -- on service, not selfishness. A society that captures what Texas is all about.

Let the skeptics say it can't be done. Let the optimists say,
let's get to work.

Yes, we are in the fight of our lives, but it's worth the
fight and we're in it to win.

I appreciate this warm Texas welcome. God bless you all.

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BODY:

SPEAKER FOLEY: Thank you very much. I'd certainly like to thank President Greg Spears and Chairman John Peterson for the opportunity to come back again to the National Press Club. It's an honor to be here once; it's a special and single honor to be here more than once. And I will not impose long on your patience, understanding that peculiar recognition.

I will say about the remark that President Spears made about the so-called bunker, that this is an example -- whatever you think about the idea of sheltering 800 or more members of the House and the Senate and the Supreme Court in time of national emergency -- really it was made for the nuclear threat that was perceived to be very real and imminent in the 1950s and beyond -- this is a secret that Congress kept. (Laughter.) And it's -- we are widely accused of being a leaky ship in terms of security information.

Perhaps this is an example of an idea that was too closely held and too secret -- too closely kept. Only a handful of members knew about it, and in fact the members of the Congress who knew about plans to protect the President and cabinet in times of national emergency complained that there was no provision for the judiciary and for the Congress and the succession of constitutional government. And actually, a kind of commission was established to investigate this, none of the members of the commission being informed the facility already existed and had existed for two decades.

By the way, it's not an expensive one, just again while we're on the subject. I think we pay about \$50,000 a year for the lease of it. When you consider that -- sadly, as I'm about to report -- the House Budget and the Senate Budget Committees round off to \$100 million, the expenditure of \$50,000 is not a horrendous expenditure. But for reasons beyond that, I think it is coming to an end.

Let me also comment at the moment about the suggestion of President Ford that the reforms of the '60s and '70s were a mistake because it robbed the leadership in both parties of their ability to make decisions. I yield to no one in my respect for President Ford. I think that the nation continues to owe him a very great debt that, at a time when confidence in the presidency was low and the circumstances of public concern about the continuity of our government was very high, he came forward with dignity and honor to restore the confidence of the nation. And I think that is something for which we all should be extraordinarily grateful. I think it was the singularly most significant contribution of his presidency. I say that with no lack of recognition for the other things he did during his term of office, but that certainly was of very

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great importance.

I remember when he was sworn in as President. I was in the Democratic cloakroom, and when there are, of course, suggestions about rank partisanship in the Congress, we all know -- those of us who serve there -- that it's tempered by human friendships, associations, and understandings. And as these Democrats -- exclusively Democratic Members and staff in the Democratic cloakroom -- watched President Ford take the oath of office -- you said you remember in his remarks that he asked people to pray for him -- and I heard a single Member whisper in the absolute silence, "We will, Gerry, God bless you." We who had served with him carried that admiration through his presidency and beyond. This is all preparatory to saying I'm not sure I agree with him -- (laughter) -- that the reforms were a mistake, but certainly I think the reforms or something like them were almost inevitable. The country has changed dramatically in so many ways. Every institution of our nation's national life has undergone change: the military, the business community, the church, the press.

I commented to my head table guests here that I come from a town where the editor of the local newspaper only a few years ago insisted that male journalists put on their jackets and button them before they made their way down the corridor to the men's room. It was considered inappropriate for them to be out in the hallway in shirtsleeves.

Time and circumstance have changed all of our conceptions about what is ordinary and regular. And I think in the Congress it would have been difficult for us to go through the last 20 years with the power of committee chairmen ensconced as strongly as it was in the '50s and in the '60s, where Arthur Crock (sp) of The New York Times could report that the committee chairmen of the standing committees of the House and the Senate and their ranking Republican counterparts were, as he said, the lords proprietors of the Congress.

I opened my congressional career with a chairman of one of my committees saying that he hated and detested to hear new members of Congress interrupting senior members when they were asking questions. The new members would ask -- or the old members would ask all the important questions, resolve all the problems, and decide all the issues without the interference of the new members. Some of them, he said, unfortunately some of you -- he put it more pointedly -- might take years before they could constructively participate in our work. Now, if you said that to new members of the Congress today in either party, they would laugh at the joke, but it was not considered a joke at the time.

One other brief comment in defense against being able to order the members to do the right thing, as I guess that President Ford thinks that Bob Michel and I ought to be more able to do. I've told this story a number of times, and forgive me if you've heard it before. It's a true story that when I was given an orientation course by Speaker McCormack in 1965 in December -- 1964 in December, actually, he said to us that he thought it was possible for a member of Congress to be elected by accident, but seldom possible for him or her to be reelected by accident. The message was subtle, but clear: come back in two years time and we'll take you more seriously.

The second speech of the two-speech orientation -- now it's very elaborate. It takes weeks and they go to -- all of the members go to the Brookings Institution and to the Kennedy School together with their Republican colleagues. At that time, we had two speeches.

The second one was given by Michael Kerwin, who said he wanted to warn us new members against the single greatest danger that could occur to a new member beginning his or her congressional career. And we leaned forward to hear what that danger was, some ethical trap or other. And he said, "That danger is thinking for yourself." (Laughter.) He said, "For heaven's sake, don't do that." He said, "Do almost anything but that. Don't think for yourself. Maybe if

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it's some small matter in your own congressional district. Otherwise," he said, "trust the leadership. Trust the chairman of the subcommittee." He said, "Trust the subcommittee chairman. Trust the chairman of the Democratic Caucus. Trust the majority whip. Trust the majority leader. And especially," he said, "pray God, trust the Speaker. Trust the Speaker."

I remember being outraged myself. I thought that I'd been elected to Congress to deal with the problems and circumstances of the '60s and the '70s and beyond, and here was the senior member of my party saying that we shouldn't even think for ourselves. It was outrageous.

In the 27 years since that time, it has been my honor to be a subcommittee chairman, a committee chairman, the chairman of the Democratic Caucus, the Democratic Whip, the Majority Leader and now the Speaker. The wise words of Mr. Kerwin come across -- (laughter) -- that generation of time as a reminder of how right he was. (Laughter.)

But the problem persists, Members of Congress quite naturally and understandably think for themselves. This week they are going to have to make a critical decision and they are going to have to think very carefully for themselves and to a large extent in a lonely way by themselves as to whether they wish to amend the Constitution of the United States to provide for a requirement of a balanced budget.

I defer to no one in my belief that the deficits of the '80s and early '90s have become shocking, a scandal if you will, and that we need to make a firm commitment to those measures necessary to achieve the goal of returning the budget to balance or close to balance in most years. In other years we probably should have surpluses. But I believe no constitutional amendment presently before the Congress or likely to be so in the near future will assist in that goal and will in fact make the goal more difficult.

With the passage of a balanced budget amendment we would become a weaker nation in my view, weaker at home, weaker abroad, weaker economically, weaker militarily, and weaker politically. These consequences, I believe would evolve from the fact that this amendment and almost any amendment to the Constitution that attempts to force a mechanistic balanced budget requirement would undermine the financial credibility of the United States and would erode the confidence of Americans and international community members in the commitment of our country to its obligations and it would produce unexpected, unanticipated and largely unknown shifts in our present constitutional and institutional arrangement. Third, it would leave our government without the needed flexibility to respond in times of crisis and emergency and in making necessary investments for the future.

Our present deficit problem by the way is relatively short lived, reaching its present proportions only in recent years, the last decade or so. Its cure is also clear. We have to control spending and adjust resources to do what the country decides it important for the federal government to do. And I say that the President's support for this amendment is unfortunately, and I say this with respect, not untypical of the President's predilection for constitutional amendments across the entire landscape.

I consider myself somewhat of a constitutional conservative, believing that we should rarely amend the Constitution. The President wants a constitutional amendment for a balanced budget, he also wants a constitutional amendment on abortion, he wants a constitutional amendment on term limits, he wants a constitutional amendment on flag burning. I mean there is hardly a year that goes by that the President doesn't have another constitutional amendment that he is endorsing.

I think his support and his administration's support for a constitutional amendment on a balanced budget would come with greater credibility if the

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President or his predecessor, President Reagan, had submitted a balanced budget to the Congress. But as you know, not once in the last 12 budget submissions has the administration submitted a budget either in balance or capable of being in balance, even if all of the optimistic projections of the administration on economic factors or all of the recommended legislative program had been enacted. The President and his predecessor and the administrations of President Reagan and President Bush first suggested to us that deficits didn't matter. They more or less endorsed the supply side view that deficits were relatively irrelevant. Secondly, they suggested that it could be accomplished by cutting taxes, and we had the great riverboat gamble, as Howard Baker put it, the Senate Republican leader, in 1981, where we cut taxes steeply and inherited, as a result, from that and the recession and the military buildup, the beginning of the dramatic increase in the national debt and the beginning of a long period of high budget deficits.

The administration then suggested that one of the things that would help would be a line item veto. President Reagan executed, as I remember, about 43 vetoes. All but nine of them were sustained. And only one of those vetoes that was overridden dealt with appropriations, and that was vetoed because it was \$1.2 billion less in the defense budget than President Reagan had asked for. So it's very hard, and of course, all of the 28 vetoes of President Bush have been sustained, and most of them had nothing to do at all with finance or appropriation issues. They have dealt with political issues such as abortion and other issues.

President Bush continues to advance a kind of a homeopathic cure by suggesting that we ought to cut taxes, that we ought to adopt a capital gains tax, that we ought to take other actions which, together with the healthy economic growth that will follow, in his view, will make the budget fairly easy to balance. There was another, harder school on the Hill, led in the House, probably, by Leon Panetta, the distinguished chairman of the Budget Committee, who suggests that if we're going to balance the budget or do the more appropriate thing of getting the budget in surplus and in balance, or close to balance in most years, we have to take hard choices that involve cutting spending and in some cases adjusting resources, or taxes, if you will, to meet requirements.

I am an unabashed supporter -- and I say this not as the spokesman of my party, not as the Speaker -- for the increase in the gasoline tax. I think it's a ridiculous situation that we should have a physical declining infrastructure -- a declining physical infrastructure, I should say, the continued deterioration of the physical means by which we move goods and services in the country and by which we improve our productivity and compete with our trading partners around the world, at the same time that we have one of the lowest, if not the lowest gasoline taxes in the industrial world. Only Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and Venezuela and a few other countries that are old-rich countries have lower gasoline taxes than do we, yet the President refuses to support even a one cent addition to the gasoline tax. That's just an example of where I think we're not receiving leadership from the executive branch in dealing with these issues. Even one of the best decisions that the President made in his administration, the decision to join with Congress in 1990 to reach a budget agreement, has been repudiated recently by the President, who suggested that he thought on reflection it was probably a mistake to do this. I gave him great credit at the time for the necessary political courage and determination to enter into the budget agreement. I think it was a successful agreement given too little credit. It has saved virtually \$500 billion which would otherwise be added to the deficit over a five year period. But the President has moved away from that decision, unfortunately.

His promise not to raise taxes I suggested was a mistake, not because we want

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to raise taxes. I think most people, including the -- my own view, the opinion of most people is that we should first go to reducing spending levels before we look at tax increases. But one way or the other, we need a certain flexibility in dealing with this problem, and the President's resistance to any flexibility on this side has been a mistake.

I said one time, borrowing a bit on Bernard Shaw, that there are two sins committed by politicians. One is committed by the politician who does not keep his campaign promises. But that is a relatively venal sin, often, compared to the sin of the politician who keeps his campaign promises. (Laughter.) It is not always wise to keep a campaign promise unwisely given.

Now we have a situation where the future of our fiscal system is jeopardized by deficits that are in the range of \$370 to perhaps \$400 billion. And we have come to the proposal to require that this be balanced by constitutional amendment. Part of the appeal of the amendment is that every other effort, it is argued, has failed, or seems to fail. It's kind of the argument for any cure, even the most outlandish, if other cures don't seem to have been effective. But I would suggest to you that what we know about the balanced budget amendment in both its utilization by the states under similar and also different circumstances and what we know about the Congress as an institution and the American government as an institution leads me to believe that it would be not only a mistake, but it would set the process back. And let me just give you a couple of quick examples.

One of the things that most of the balanced budget proposals involve is enforcement by the courts. I'm the son of a judge who gave his life to legal service, judicial service in the state, and I have enormous admiration for the judiciary, as you might imagine. But I think it is unwise in the extreme to place upon the judiciary the responsibility for making decisions on spending and on taxes and those other key elements that belong classically to a legislature and to the executive.

I received a letter last year from a very distinguished jurist -- Robert Bork, a voice in conservative thinking that I think needs no particular embellishment from me. He is one of the most respected conservative legal thinkers in the country. He wrote a very strong letter opposing the balanced budget amendment and suggesting that its imposition would lead the courts to an effort to reconcile differences which would be, he said, at best either a vain hope or a dismal prospect. And he cited the possibility -- even if you limit standing the members of Congress and state attorneys general. He cited the example of the hundreds of lawsuits being filed in the district courts all over the United States demanding this, compelling that, urging this. The legal nightmare that would result would be serious enough, but the imposition of judicial interference in these central decisions that a free people must make in the branch that, however respected, is the least democratic in the small "d" sense, the least participatory of all the branches is not, I think, a movement toward reform for improvement of our institutional or constitutional system.

Secondly, he also cited what I think is an interesting notion, coming as it does from a conservative critic. He said that there's a theory around that it's a simple matter of either raising taxes or cutting spending or both in order to achieve the balanced budget. But he suggested, on the contrary, that there were other things that could be done and would likely to be done -- would likely be done.

One of the things that the cities and the states have most resented, and Mayor Flynn may be my witness here, is the mandates of the federal government to local authority to do a series of actions in the social or other areas of our country's legislation without providing the resources to do it, telling the cities, telling the states that they must adjust medical care or Medicaid or

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whatever and not giving them the resources to carry that out. It is predictable that if you have a balanced budget amendment, one of the categories that will be seized upon by the Congress in order to desperately reach that conclusion mandated will be in turn to mandate upon the states and the local governments responsibilities, to take it off the federal budget and put it on local and state budgets.

Secondly, with respect to private business, Judge Bork pointed out that he thought regulation would be increased to require that private business assume responsibilities of government, again not so much through the tax system as through the price system, and that would be, he thought, a very bad and unfortunate consequence.

We will have, of course, a situation in which under most of these amendments you would have to have a so-called supermajority in order to increase the debt. This is considered an enforcement tool, 60 percent vote. The reality about supermajorities is that they not only arm whatever political minority exists in the Congress, they not only enhance its authority, because 60 percent is obviously tougher to get than 50 or 51, they enhance, in my experience, the position of any minority group.

I'm not talking about racial minorities. I'm not talking about religious minorities. I'm talking about opinions of political special interest groups reflected in the Congress. I'm talking about the fractionation of opinion on a particular subject, which can be organized to push forward and demand that the leadership accept their legislative program as a condition of their support. And I think that it's absolutely predictable that if the critical decisions of the budget have to be met by a 60 percent majority, you are going to see fractionization and the politics of special interests played with an even greater vengeance in the Congress, and I don't think that is healthy.

Finally, in times of national emergency, we would have to declare war in order to release ourselves from the mechanical restrictions of the balanced budget amendment. In international crises as recent as the Gulf war, I think it's clear that it would not be advantageous or desirable for the President to have to call ahead of time for the Congress to declare war against Iraq in order to provide Desert Shield support -- prior to the Desert Storm decision, to provide Desert Shield support, which everyone supported, to protect Saudi Arabia and the other states in the Gulf.

There is an old American view that somehow by changing the mechanics of our political system and our Constitution, we can bring about desired results. John Adams thought that a Constitution brought about all kinds of good consequences, not only to the political life of a country, but its moral life as well. And while we all recognize the great virtue of the idea of individual rights and democracy and representative government contained in our Constitution, we should be careful to believe that the Constitution by itself can impose good consequences resulting in political or other decisions simply by mandating a new amendment.

I am deeply troubled that this amendment, if it is adopted -- and it may be adopted; I have not said it will be adopted, but it may be adopted -- will make the course of our country's efforts to deal with the fiscal problems of the nation more difficult. It will raise from fiscal to a political to a constitutional issue what we need to face and need to deal with on a less elevated, but no less urgent, basis.

The federal budget committee, the Committee For a Responsible Federal Budget, is made up of very distinguished former members of Congress. I don't know whether Mr. Vannick is a member of it. I think he has been associated perhaps with it. Certainly one of our former Budget Committee chairmen, Bob Jimel (ph), and others. David Stockman. There are a number of very distinguished Democrats

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and Republicans who are supporting the effort to reach a balanced budget by the political decision of the Congress and the executive branch. Most of them are opposed to this amendment. Most of the economists in the country who have recorded their opinion on the subject are opposed to the amendment. Most, I think, of the thoughtful constitutional scholars who have thought about the issue are opposed to it.

And yet, it may actually become the next amendment to the Constitution because of a sense of vulnerability today on the part of many members in dealing with this issue, a sense of frustration in the country in dealing with this issue, and a -- while I recognize the very sincere opinions of so many members who are supporting it and respectfully disagree with them, I think there is a terrible tendency to believe that this is an easy way, that if we adopt this amendment, it will satisfy and replace the hard decisions that should be made even now to deal with the federal deficit, perhaps to put off for a year or two -- many of its proponents deny this and want to act now, but I think the desire on the part of many members to separate the vote, to separate the vote on a balanced budget amendment from its enforcement indicates to me that this is the easier way than the often hard and difficult decisions of ordinary, everyday budgeting.

We are faced with the possibility, of course, of even more serious consequences. If it takes a two-thirds vote to increase the debt ceiling and that does not happen, it is not just a minor matter, it is default by the United States government on its obligations. If the United States defaults on its obligations, the cost of US government securities would rise, perhaps rise dramatically. That would affect the interest rates of every borrower, private and public. It could create a situation where we would add tens of billions of dollars to the deficit by failing to meet the obligations of full faith and credit to the public undertakings of the United States.

In a time of recession, the absolute requirement to cut across the board all expenditures if the Congress did not reach a balanced budget would risk further deepening, perhaps tragic deepening of the recession into an even more serious economic slowdown, complicating and multiplying the problems of reaching a balanced budget. But this notion persists and it is with us this week, that we've tried everything else, that everything else has failed, so why not. I hope we will apply reason and care in dealing with the Constitution of the United States and accordingly reject this amendment.

When I first took the oath of office 27 years ago in the House of Representatives, I thought about the words I was repeating, that I was promising to defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and to bear true faith and allegiance to the same. I now have as one of my proudest opportunities, the giving of that oath to new Members of Congress. I think it is the most serious responsibility that we undertake in the Congress, to decide whether to change that basic document of our national life. We have changed it seldom, we have changed it usually only to enhance the individual rights of our citizens or deal with the most fundamental issues of our national governance. This is a problem which deserves attention, the problem of the deficit. It is not a problem which should be transferred to the Constitution of the United States, and I hope this week the Congress will reject the amendment. Thank you very much for the opportunity to be here. (Applause)

MR. SPEARS: Thank you, Speaker Foley. If any amendment to balance the budget -- constitutional amendment to balance the budget before the Congress will make this a weaker nation, will you vote against the Gephardt-Brooks proposal which I understand would exempt Social Security from the process?

SPEAKER FOLEY: I don't intend to vote for any amendment to the Constitution on the balanced budget. I don't. I say I have the greatest respect for Members who have other opinions, both Mr. Stenholm and others that are supporting his

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amendment, and obviously Mr. Gephardt and Mr. Obey, who are offering an alternative, but my own personal position is opposed to all amendments. I would support legislative actions including enforcement actions that might be brought out by the Budget Committee in the coming weeks to ensure that we deal promptly and effectively with the deficit, but not by constitutional amendment. MR. SPEARS: Are you persuaded by arguments recently advanced that the passage of this amendment would inevitably lead to gutting Medicare and end any promise for national health care reform?

SPEAKER FOLEY: Well I don't think we can predict what will happen. If the amendment is adopted one of the suggestions is that the courts would enforce it. It isn't clear from the amendment itself how they would do that, But Senator (Gramm or Graham ?) among others has proposed that if the courts found the Constitution was being violated by a deficit, that they could offer an across the board cut in all expenditures, that of course would include Medicare, Medicaid, and all other expenditures of that kind.

One of the things we must need -- we must do however, the questions prompts this comment, we must get a handle on the expenditures for health in our budget. We are presently spending about 12 percent of our gross national product on health care. It's affecting every business in the United States, it's affecting labor unions and all their employees, it's affecting individuals, local governments. There isn't an area of public or private life that isn't being threatened by these rising health care costs. And by the end of the century it's expected that this cost of 12 percent of our gross national product will reach you know, something like 15 or 16, or perhaps even 20 percent into the next century which is horrendous, unthinkable, and frankly unbearable, and some reform will have to come soon.

Whatever reform comes has to come with some effective cost control and the Congress has not been ready yet to march up to that issue. Dick Gephardt, who led the opposition to cost control efforts in 1976, has had a complete conversion, is now the strongest spokesman in the House for effective cost control. And I think and I hope we will make some steps in that direction this year. But the greatest element of entitlement increase has been in the health care area and in the interest on the national debt, unfortunately.

MR. SPEARS: Isn't the battle against the balanced budget amendment too little and too late, in the House at least?

SPEAKER FOLEY: Well, I'm not ready to concede that. I think the chief sponsor, Charles Stenholm, would agree that it's very close. He was claiming 305 votes, he's now claiming 290 firm votes -- that's the necessary two-thirds number, so I think even by his estimate -- and I would certainly say by ours -- it's going to be passed or lost by a few votes one way or the other.

MR. SPEARS: If, as you suggest, that this is a risky gambit, why is it so difficult to communicate that to the American people and to the Members of the House?

SPEAKER FOLEY: Well, here I may be accused of press bashing or media bashing -- I hope you will put that out of your mind -- (scattered laughter) -- but I think there has been more ink expended and more tape expended on Monica Seles' hair color change than perhaps -- I say that with great respect to her as a tennis player -- than there has on this issue, an issue of the fundamental organization of our national economic life. It's not a very exciting subject for many people, it's not the kind of thing that automatically stirs conversation at the dinner table -- I understand that -- but it is an extraordinarily important issue, and I think, if anything, it has been given too little attention in and out of Congress, in and out of the state legislatures. And again, without, I hope, being accused of less than adequate respect for the state legislatures, one of the reasons I'm worried about the congressional decision is I don't

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think the legislatures are going to take sufficient time with it if it gets out of the Congress with a two-thirds majority.

The second bulwark -- and theoretically the greatest bulwark against inopportune and ill-advised constitutional amendments is the ratification of the states. Three-fourths of them have to concur. Only two-thirds of the members of the House and the Senate, but three-fourths of the states. But I fear that if this amendment is submitted to the states, it will be ratified next year. Many of -- most of the states -- if not most of the states -- have already memorialized the Congress in support of it, and it falls into the category, unfortunately for many of them, as a sort of "no skin off our nose" issue. "You know, we already have balanced budget amendments," you hear state legislatures say, "why not the federal government?" And I think it would go through the legislatures in sufficient numbers very easily without adequate debate or consideration. That's why I'm especially concerned about the decision in the House, because it's the first decision, there has to be a second decision by the Senate, and then of course a decision by the states.

MR. SPEARS: Speaking of the Constitution, would you discuss and explain if the presidential election were held and, as the polls show now, the election was thrown to the House of Representatives to be determined?

SPEAKER FOLEY: Well, this has to do with the 12th Amendment to the Constitution, and as I think many of you know, under that amendment, if no candidate for the presidency receives a majority of the electoral college, when that fact is determined, and it's pretty clear that the formal date of determination would be January 6th, 1993. That is the date set by statute for the formal counting of the electoral ballots in the House chamber. In the event that it became clear at that time that there was no majority for any candidate, the House is ordered by the Twelfth Amendment to begin forthwith to ballot for President, each state voting one vote.

An inherent problem, because under the amendment, California, the eighth largest economy in the world, one-eighth of the population of the United States, and in 1993 represented by 52 members of the House, would have one vote, and Wyoming, fine state that it is, would have one vote. New York would have one vote, and Alaska would have one vote. Texas would have one vote, and Delaware would have one vote.

The problem is compounded by the fact that if a state has a divided delegation, on the precedence of the 1824 election in the House, its ballot would marked "divided" and not counted at all. California, with 52 representatives, 26 of whom are now Democrats, could -- I hope it doesn't happen, but could elect the other 26 as Republicans. And we could have a divided ballot if people voted generally along party lines. They might not do that -- probably wouldn't do it. But nonetheless, it is possible for California to be disenfranchised entirely. Anyway, the Senate is ordered at the same time to the similar, although lesser duty of electing the Vice President from among the top two. We have to elect among the top three. All of them have to be actual candidates, by the way. We can't go outside the number. And if the Senate fails to elect a Vice President by noon on the 20th of January, when the term of Vice President Quayle expires, and the House should be unable to elect a President by the same time -- noon on the 20th of January, when President Bush's term expires -- who do you think becomes the temporary, provisional, accidental -- (laughter) -- President of the United States for a few hours or a few days? The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I have actually been asked whether I would accept such a responsibility for only, perhaps, a few days, considering the fact that you would have to resign -- one would have to resign as Speaker and as a member of the House in order to accept the responsibility. And I've answered, "Unquestionably yes." And

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people have said, "Well, why are you so sure about this?" And my answer, only partially tongue-in-cheek, is to say that the Presidency is the second best job in the United States -- political job in the United States. The best is former President. (Laughter.) And to become the former President of the United States without having to fight wars or elections, without having to go through recessions or any other difficulties -- (laughter) -- would be very, very tempting, indeed. (Laughter.)

But let me say to you, kidding aside -- and that is a joke. I hope people accept that as a joke. (Laughter.) I was in my state recently and said that as a joke and got a standing ovation, which is -- (laughter) -- which is nice, but hardly something that's likely to happen. I don't think the race is going to go into the House. And I think the American people will decide this issue in the usual way, with the electoral college eventually finding a majority for one candidate. And that candidate, I hope, will be Governor Clinton. I believe it will be Governor Clinton, but it will not, in my judgment, go to the House. However, on the experience of this possibility, I'm going to back up and say that although I'm a constitutional conservative, I think that one of the reasons the Constitution should be amended is if we find it necessary to guarantee the basic, fundamental rights of Americans, whatever that is. And certainly one of their rights, I think, is to be that group of people who are the true electors of the presidency. And as much as I respect the House and honor my colleagues and believe that they would do what in their conscience and judgment was best for the nation, I don't think this possibility is a good one to have hanging out there and maybe sometime, not this time perhaps, actually be invoked. And I think, under those circumstances, we ought to seriously look at the abolition of the Twelfth Amendment and the election of the president of the United States by a popular vote.

If that makes me back up a little bit on my conservative notion about amending the Constitution, I insist that what the Constitution should do is address those kinds of basic questions and not other questions that are more properly and promptly decided by the political system itself.

MR. SPEARS: Well, you asked the three -- you answered the three succeeding questions that I had for you on that subject. Thank you.

If Ross Perot is elected president, what type of advice would you give him as House Speaker? Could you and would you work with him in a bipartisan fashion?

SPEAKER FOLEY: Well, the answer to the last question, of course. Any president who is the choice of the American people to be the chief executive of this country has the right to call upon the Congress for bipartisan support in achieving the objective that we all share of dealing with the nation's problems and moving the country forward. It goes without saying, I hope.

But I would give the same advice to him as I would give to President Clinton or as I have, I think to some extent, tried to give to President Bush, which is that we need to work together between elections, which are going to be hard fought, and should be. All of us in the United States, Democrats, Republicans, Independents, need to address the significant problems of the country.

And elections are for the purpose of determining who has responsibility. And they're critical. They're fundamental to a democracy. And we shouldn't complain about a certain strain on good temper and civility. That will happen sometimes in elections, not, I hope, too egregiously, but it will happen. But, after elections are over, there has to be a time when we accept the judgment of the country and we move on to work together to solve its problems.

And I would offer, if I and I hope I will be not only a member of Congress, but the Speaker, all of my cooperation to the next president of the United States. I know Bob Michel and the Republican leadership would feel the same way. We have honest differences. We have to find a way of reconciling those in favor

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of action.

What is frustrating the country today as much as anything else is they see the nation drifting. It's not that they resent government for imposing too many controls and restrictions and influences on them. That was the concern perhaps of other elections. Today, most people worry that the country's problems are not being addressed, it is drifting toward inaction and confusion. And for a country that led the way for the last 45 years in finding a way to establish the values of Western society, to provide economic and political liberty and has been the champion, the captain of the West as DeGaulle referred to us, it is a little tragic to think that after being emulated by so many hundreds of millions who seek political and economic liberty, we won't be able to use those long standing institutions ourselves to deal with our own problems. So that would be my advice to any president.

And I think and I hope that we will find a spirit of -- a new spirit of determination to find a path to decision and to solution for the problems of the country. If we can't do it in this nation with all the resources we have, because we have great resources. We've got physical resources that rival Saudi Arabia's in terms of energy, surpass it in terms of our coal production and capacity. We have technology that still leads the world in so many areas. We've got a hardworking population that goes to work every day and works in difficult and dangerous and hard and monotonous jobs by the tens of millions. We have others that desire and seek nothing more than to have a job and to provide for themselves and their families. We have academic institutions unrivaled in the world. We need to do something about our elementary and secondary education, but we have higher education that still draws hundreds of thousands of students from all over the world, and we have political institutions and economic institutions of liberty and freedom. If we can't deal with our problems there is very little chance for any other country. (Applause)

MR. SPEARS: A question on another presidential aspirant. A questioner wants to know given the current unpopularity of Congress in public opinion, what do you think of Bill Clinton's decision to promote himself as the presidential candidate who can work with Congress? Is this like jumping on a sinking ship?

SPEAKER FOLEY: No, indeed. In fact, I would argue that Congress' popularity is always a little bit marginal to say the least. I mean if you look at American history with any perspective the Congress as an institution has never been terribly popular, whether it's Joe Nye, or Will Rogers, or for that matter Jay Leno, the Congress is always an easy target. And by the way, comparisons between the Congress and the presidency are not fair in a way because the President's a person and we all know who the President is. The Congress is an institution, like the press, talking about the press.

The press is not particularly popular, but commentators and writers are extremely popular. I mean probably we've had among the most trusted people in the country recently have been journalistic figures, figures of journalism and particularly media figures. So I would say first of all that it's not quite as bad as it seems. Secondly, if anything, I think the country, as I just said, is complaining about not having sufficient action to deal with the problems of the country. And I think since the Congress is going to be controlled, in my firm judgment, in both the House and the Senate by Democratic majorities, Governor Clinton has an opportunity to offer not only perspective and programs of his own, but to get the Congress to commit ahead of time to working with him to achieve that, to bring back a united government that would have a specific series of objectives. Not too many. I don't think there ought to be 27. There ought to be a relatively few, clearly enunciated programs to deal with the problems such as economic growth and the deficit, education and health, for example, those areas, and jobs. I think it would be helpful to the campaign

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rather than damaging to it. Governor Cuomo has suggested that, and I think it's one of the wise decisions of recent weeks -- or wise recommendations of recent weeks.

MR. SPEARS: Do you envision or is it happening that GOP or Democratic congressional candidates are promising to support Perot if he is elected in order to hitch a ride on Mr. Perot's coattails?

SPEAKER FOLEY: Well, I have heard only about one member of Congress that I know who has allegedly or reportedly signed up for the Perot campaign. There may be others. But I wouldn't even want to mention this member's name because I'm not really sure yet. Frankly, I think the more likely question is going to be the one we talked about a moment ago: What will you do if it's thrown into the House of Representatives? Will you vote your party? Will you vote your conscience? Will you vote your district? Will you vote your state? Will you vote the popular vote of the country?

And while every member of Congress likes to be forthcoming and straightforward with constituents, I think this is a difficult question to answer because we don't know what the election could produce. But I would say this. If there was a decisive judgment by the American people -- a decisive one, not a few votes or a few tenths of a percent, but a very clear, decisive vote in the popular vote, and the other two candidates were far, far behind, under those circumstances, I think it would be difficult for the Congress or any institution not to recognize the will of the American people.

But other than that, it's dangerous to say my state or my district, and so one doesn't really know yet what all the circumstances would be. And what the best and final standard should be is the judgment of the member on what helps his nation, what helps his country go forward, what gives confidence in the American people to their political institutions and the legitimacy of the presidency.

MR. SPEARS: Before I ask today's final question, I'd like to present you with a certificate of appreciation --

SPEAKER FOLEY: Thank you very much. I appreciate that.

MR. SPEARS: -- from the National Press Club, and a workout bag --

SPEAKER FOLEY: Hey! Great!

MR. SPEARS: -- with a National Press Club golf shirt, and we hope it's your size.

SPEAKER FOLEY: Thank you very much. I'll put this on the wall, and I'll wear this tomorrow at the University Club. (Laughter.) Maybe even in the House gym on one of my rare appearances there. (Laughter.)

MR. SPEARS: Today's last question is this. What would the goals be in a Foley administration, and is there any way you would seek the White House except through the back door? (Laughter.)

SPEAKER FOLEY: I would not even -- if it ever happened that for a few days I was president of the United States, I don't think I would even go in the front door. I think I'd go over to Blair House and try to decide what a President of the United States could do meaningfully in three or four or five days, concentrating first of all on how to help bring about a successor as quickly as possible -- in a matter of hours if not days, who would have the confidence of the country and the Congress in grappling with one of the most difficult and important periods in our history. And if I could make a contribution of that kind, seriously speaking, whether in or out of the presidency, I would count the time very well served and the objective one of great importance.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to be with you today.

(Applause.)

MR. SPEARS: Thank you for coming. That concludes today's luncheon.

Co-Chair
Barbara Patton (713) 850-7756 Hm



REPUBLICAN PARTY OF TEXAS MEETING

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1992

Chair of Campaign
Ernie & Angelo

(915) 684-4449 694-6844
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6/17
Conversation
w/
Eric
Angelo

George W. Oil & Gas Industry

Ernest Angelo - mention Monkey -
Scheurer

state rights

regulation of natural resources

do the right thing but
nobody knows it

Oil & Gas industry upset
w/ POTUS

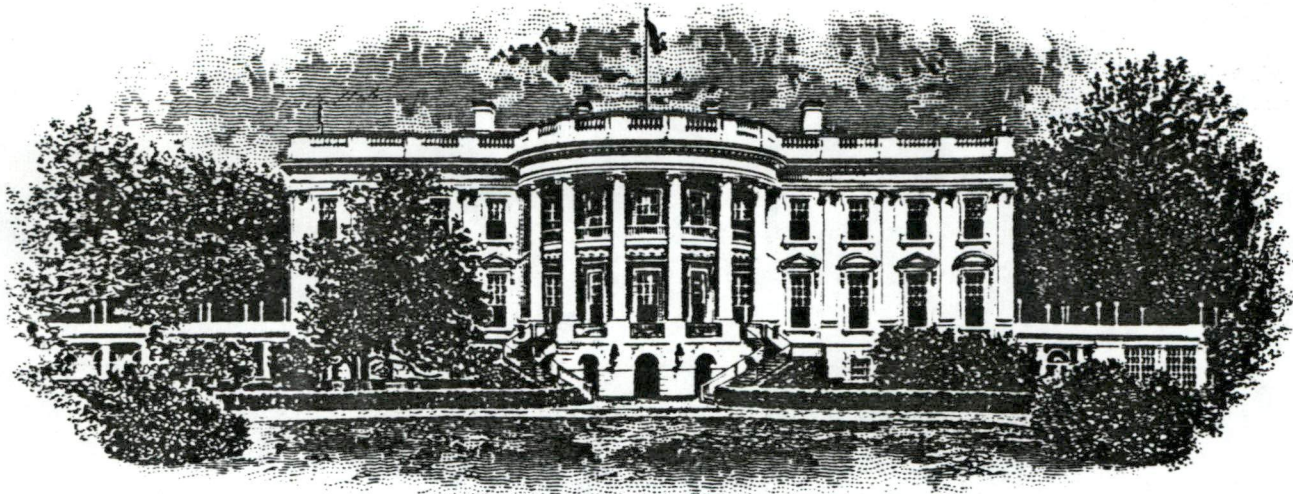
Independent sector has been wiped

- Repeal of Aff. minimum tax

- Very upset w/

~~how~~ ~~the~~ defensive
aggressive

- Family values



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER 2

DATE June 17

TO David Demarest

FAX NUMBER 2983

COMMENTS Conversation w/E. Angelo

FROM Nichols

* DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS *

OFFICE NUMBER 7750

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Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
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- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

June 17, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID DEMAREST

FROM:

MICHELE NIX

SUBJECT:

CONVERSATION WITH ERNEST ANGELO

I've put a call in to Barbara Patton -- she's out, but her daughter will get a message to her. In the meantime, I just talked to Ernie Angelo. He was very nice, but was very matter of fact in making his points about the political climate and what POTUS needs for this speech. He mentioned:

- "George W. told me that as of Tuesday, there was no mention of the Oil and Gas Industry." Angelo mentioned the Markey-Scheuer Amendment and stressed its importance -- "it basically is taking away state rights, telling the state how it can regulate its natural resources."
- One big problem the President is having, said Angelo, is he's "doin' things right, but nobody knows it." The President is opposed to this Amendment, but the Oil and Gas Industry doesn't know this. They are very upset with the President for not coming out hard against this. A strong assertion in POTUS' speech on this could let them know he is on their side.
- He'd like to hear the President call for a repeal of the Alternative minimum tax. This is also hurting the Oil and Gas Industry.
- The number one key: the speech needs to be very upbeat. The President needs to have the audience laughing, cheering and believing. The more charming and clever he can be with his words the better. "Funny lines and tough lines. Also lines that are so good the audience will remember them."
- No defensive language. No language that offers explanation.
- POTUS should be aggressive. His support is wavering because he is not coming across as a tough leader or a leader who knows where he's leading. They want words of confidence.
- Hit family values. There will be a lot of young family types in the audience. Needs to come out strong after his weak response to Quayle's Murphey Brown speech.

TELEFAX COVER SHEETDATE: JUNE 17 1992FROM: BUD GAMICKS

CONGRESSIONAL & INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20585

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Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

May 27, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR Linda G. Stuntz
Acting Deputy Secretary

FROM: Mark C. Schroeder *MCS*
Deputy General Counsel
Energy Resources and Legislation

Subject: Markey/Scheuer Prorating Amendment

1. Introduction

You have asked for an assessment of the potential impact of the Markey/Scheuer natural gas "prorating" amendment on state prorating laws. These laws, the regulations they spawned, and the individual state case law amount to a vast body of material. In order to provide you with useful information in a near-term time frame, this memorandum will focus on natural gas prorating in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, whose recent activities to revise their prorating laws and regulations provoked the Markey/Scheuer amendment.

2. The Amendment

The Markey/Scheuer amendment to H.R. 776 amends section 602 of the Natural Gas Policy Act by adding a new subsection(c), State Regulation of the Production of Natural Gas. The amendment (copy attached) is divided into four parts. Subsection (c)(1) explicitly grants states the authority to regulate natural gas production to promote resource conservation, prevent physical waste, and protect the correlative rights of producers in a common reservoir. It recognizes the "incidental effect" of such regulation on production and price. Subsection (c)(2) prohibits states from engaging in natural gas production regulation "which has the substantial purpose or effect of generally restricting natural gas production and raising the general price of natural gas." It specifically prohibits: (1) market demand prorating, (2) statewide prorating, (3) prorating between nonconnected reservoirs, and (4) prorating which prevents the purchase of lower priced gas in preference to higher priced gas. Subsection (c)(3) provides for judicial enforcement and subsection (c)(4) exempts state-owned production from the legislation.

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3. State Prorationing Laws (Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana)

Prorationing can generally be defined as the laws, including regulatory rules and procedures, by which a state determines how much natural gas a producer can extract during a given time period. The rationale for prorationing is to conserve natural resources, prevent waste, and protect the correlative rights of property owners. Producing states have been regulating the production of oil and natural gas for decades. In Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana prorationing of production has been delegated by statutes to state regulatory bodies which are authorized to control production of natural gas in order to prevent "waste" and/or prevent production in excess of reasonable market demand. It is the definition of waste to include production in excess of market demand, or specific statutory provisions regarding such production, that spur allegations by consuming states that prorationing is being used to restrict supply and raise prices.

The major producing states discussed in this memorandum (according to EIA, Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana accounted for 74% of U.S. marketed gas production in 1991) have some mechanism available to prorate production based on market demand. The constitutionality of prorationing has been sustained. See, e.g., Champlin Refining Co. v. Corporation Commission of Oklahoma, et al., 286 U.S. 210 (1932).

Texas law prohibits the production of gas in a wasteful manner. The definition of waste includes production of oil (but not gas) in excess of market demand. See Vernon's Texas Code Annotated (V.T.C.A.) Natural Resources Code §85.045 and §85.046. In addition, Texas law specifically allows the Texas Railroad Commission (TRC) to prorate natural gas in common reservoirs if production is in excess of market demand. V.T.C.A. Natural Resources Code §86.012.

Oklahoma also prohibits waste of natural gas. 52 Oklahoma Statutes Annotated §236. Waste is defined twice in the Oklahoma Conservation of Oil and Gas statute. In the general provisions, "waste" is defined to include "waste incident to the production of natural gas in excess of ... reasonable market demand". 52 Okl. St. Ann. §86.3. In the gas-specific provisions, the definition of waste does not specify production in excess of demand. 52 Okl. St. Ann. §237. In addition, the Oklahoma Corporation Commission can prorate production from common reservoirs if full production exceeds market demand. 52 Okl. St. Ann. §239. Also, Oklahoma law specifically puts restrictions on the amount of gas that can be produced from a common reservoir. 52 Okl. St. Ann. §232. The restrictions are based on a percentage of the natural flow of gas from the well. It is the recent

- 3 -

amendment of this section to reduce the allowable production which has, in part, provoked the recent Congressional activity on this subject.

Louisiana prohibits the waste of gas. Louisiana Statutes Annotated-Revised Statutes (LSA-R.S) 30:2. Waste is defined to include the production for gas in excess of reasonable market demand. LSA-R.S. 30:3.

Recent efforts to pro-rate natural gas production on the basis of demand include the promulgation of new rules for allocating production volumes for gas wells in Texas. The TRC eliminated a system that prorated production based on purchaser nominations and will determine market demand using statistical data, production history in each reservoir, and possibly producer estimates. Production for each reservoir will be allocated based on the market demand estimate.

As noted above, Oklahoma amended its statutory production restriction provision, limiting production in the four winter months to the greater of 1 MMcfd or 40% of the natural flow of the well, and the rest of the year to the greater of 750 Mcfd or 25% of natural flow. The provision previously allowed year-round production at the greater of 1 MMcfd or 50% of natural flow.

In Louisiana, the Office of Conservation recently conducted a hearing on prorationing, at which it was urged that the Office needed to use a more accurate demand forecast to prevent proration production limits from being set above actual demand.

4. Possible Impact of Amendment on State Laws

The Markey/Scheuer amendment, if enacted, will place a Federal proscription on the regulation of natural gas production, a function traditionally performed by the states and specifically excluded from Natural Gas Act jurisdiction in section 1(b) of that Act. What the practical effect of that proscription would be is unclear, in part because the wording of the amendment is unclear and arguably self-contradictory. Key terms ("market demand prorationing", "statewide prorationing") are undefined. However, it is certainly possible that, while the amendment purports to codify the current law regarding prorationing, the subsection (c)(2) prohibitions could severely impact state regulation of production.

As stated above, subsection (c)(1) of the amendment allows state regulation of natural gas production for resource conservation, prevention of physical waste, and protection of correlative rights of producers in a common reservoir. It also states that such regulation is authorized notwithstanding any incidental effect such regulation might have on restricting production and increasing prices. Subsection (c)(2), on the other hand,

- 4 -

prohibits regulation which has the "substantial purpose or effect of generally restricting natural gas production and raising the general price level of natural gas." Therefore, state regulators, and presumably Federal courts, would have to make delicate balancing decisions on what is a permissible regulation under subsection (c)(1) (that may have incidental effects on supply and price) and what is prohibited under subsection (c)(2) as being for the substantial purpose or effect of decreasing supply and raising prices.

Moreover, some of the prorationing regulations specifically prohibited under subsection (q)(2) are the ones traditionally employed by states to protect legitimate state interests permitted under subsection (c)(1). Specifically, producing states have employed market demand prorationing to prevent waste and protect the correlative rights of producers in common fields. As discussed in the state law section above, Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana all have traditionally used production in excess of market demand to define waste and have prohibited such production. These market demand prorationing regulations have been held to be valid exercises of state power protecting legitimate state interests. See, Champlin, supra. Therefore, if market demand prorationing were prohibited, it would profoundly effect current state production regulation, as well as hinder the ability of states to protect the interests recognized as legitimate under subsection (c)(1) of the amendment.

5. Conclusion

The Markey/Scheuer amendment presents the complex issues of prorationing and state regulation of natural gas production in overly simple terms. It appears to allow continuation of legitimate state regulations while prohibiting state actions designed to interfere with the function of the free market in natural gas. However, in barring specific actions, such as market demand and statewide prorationing, it may be eliminating regulatory tools that can be properly used, and are necessary, to achieve legitimate state regulatory goals.



Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

May 27, 1991

The Honorable Jack Fields
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Fields:

In your letter of May 27, 1992, you requested that the Energy Information Administration prepare an analysis of three questions which arose from the recent debate concerning the impact of state proration upon the recent behavior of spot and future natural gas prices and the consequences of those price changes. Each of your specific questions are addressed in order:

1. What has happened to spot and future natural gas prices since the recent revision in prorationing regulations in Oklahoma and Texas? Figure 1 shows that after the usual seasonal fall in natural gas cash prices, which occurred in January and February 1992, natural gas prices began to rise sharply in March 1992, and have continued to rise. From an historical standpoint this is unusual. Natural gas prices usually bottom out some time in late summer and begin to rise in early fall. As Figure 2 shows, natural gas futures prices for June through August contracts also rose during the April to May period, reflecting the same unusual pattern. While discussed in February the changes in prorationing for Oklahoma did not take effect until April 1, 1992. Texas' new procedures begin in July 1992, and Louisiana is still considering changes but has not taken any action.
2. Why have these prices changed? This price pattern can be explained by looking at both market fundamentals and market uncertainties. To begin, natural gas prices in February 1992 were at recent historic lows. It was the general consensus among analysts and traders that these low prices could not be sustained. Production remained high throughout the winter months of December 1991, and January and February 1992. It began to decline in late February. While production typically declines in February and March, the 1992 declines were abnormally high due to the low prices. Consumption also remained firm despite the warm weather

which depressed residential demand. Gas demand by industry and for non-utility generation did grow during this period due to lower prices and an economy which grew faster than originally had been anticipated.

Storage inventories are traditionally drawn down in February and March, but the 1992 draw downs were apparently larger than usual due in part to colder than normal weather in March and April in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions. The results of declining production, firm consumption, and drawdowns in inventories which occurred in the February-March period gave fundamental support to rising natural gas prices. Demand was also firmed by companies buying gas for reinjection into storage during April and May 1992.

At the same time the gas market faced a number of uncertainties, in addition to the prospect or actuality of tighter prorating of gas supplies in Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma. Almost all of which tended to move the market upward. Among the uncertainties were:

- a. The higher than expected projected growth rate for the economy in the second and third quarters of 1992.
- b. The outcome of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) discussions regarding Order 636.
- c. The resolution of tax issues surrounding coal bed methane and tight gas.
- d. The role of gas in meeting the requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments.
- e. The resolution of issues surrounding the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and wetlands legislation.

All of these uncertainties, when resolved, would either increase demand or reduce supply, adding further support to the market. It is impossible to separate the impact of any one of these uncertainties from the others.

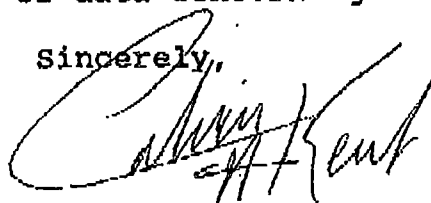
3. What would be the cost to consumers if these prorating laws remain in effect: Is the \$6 billion justified? We are not sure of the basis for the projected \$6 billion in gas costs for the consuming states. If one assumes that the \$0.32 per thousand cubic foot increase cited is applied to domestic marketed production at a repeated 1991 volume of 18.7 trillion cubic feet, this would generate a 1992 result of almost \$6 billion.

There are two problems with this analysis. The first is the assumption that the \$0.32 increase would remain constant in the coming year, which ignores both the probability of future destabilizing events and the established seasonality of the overall gas market. The second problem is the blanket assumption that the price increase would apply uniformly to all gas marketed in the country, which it would not, for a variety of reasons. The \$6 billion estimate is an absolute worst case estimate.

The assumption that natural gas prices will remain \$0.32 per thousand cubic feet above the 1992 levels is not supported by the prices currently in the futures market. As Figure 1 shows, futures prices only for January and February 1993, indicate this large a spread. For the other months futures prices are comparable with those experienced in 1992 and previous years. It should be noted that January and February do tend to be the highest months for consumption, particularly residential consumption.

The low prices for natural gas and the uncertainties which characterize the market make it impossible to provide more definitive answers. The Energy Information Administration will continue to monitor developments in the natural gas market. In the near future the Department of Energy and the FERC will announce the release of the Report of the Natural Gas Deliverability Task Force which will contain recommendations for improving the gathering of data concerning deliverability.

Sincerely,



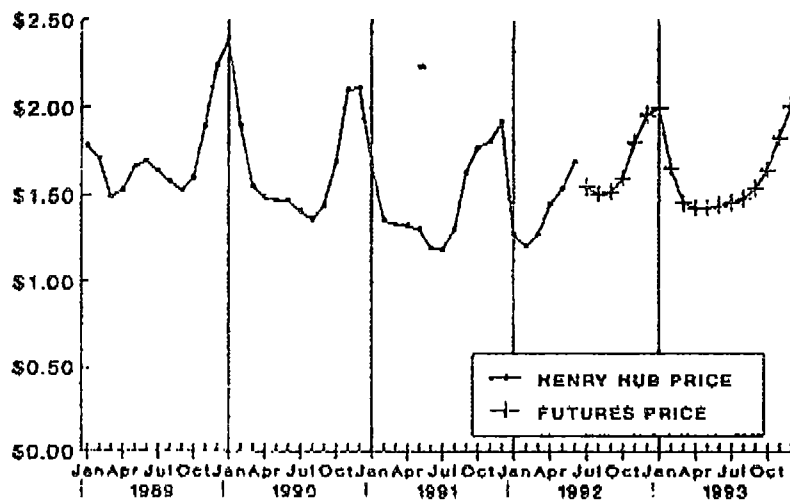
Calvin A. Kent, Ph.D.
Administrator
Energy Information Administration

2 Enclosures

FIGURE 1

6/26/92

HENRY HUB NATURAL GAS CASH PRICE
AND NYMEX FUTURES PRICES
(Dollars per MMBtu)



	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	CHANGE	
						1992	1993
JAN	1.78	2.39	1.67	1.28	2.00		0.00
FEB	1.71	1.80	1.30	1.21	1.66		-0.04
MAR	1.49	1.55	1.34	1.28	1.46		-0.04
APR	1.53	1.49	1.33	1.45	1.43		-0.03
MAY	1.66	1.47	1.31	1.54	1.43		-0.03
JUN	1.70	1.47	1.20	1.69	1.44		-0.03
JUL	1.64	1.41	1.19	1.55	1.46	0.02	-0.02
AUG	1.68	1.36	1.31	1.51	1.48	0.02	-0.01
SEP	1.53	1.44	1.63	1.52	1.54	0.00	0.00
OCT	1.60	1.69	1.77	1.60	1.65	-0.02	-0.01
NOV	1.90	2.10	1.81	1.80	1.83	-0.01	0.00
DEC	2.24	2.11	1.92	1.96	2.01	0.00	0.00

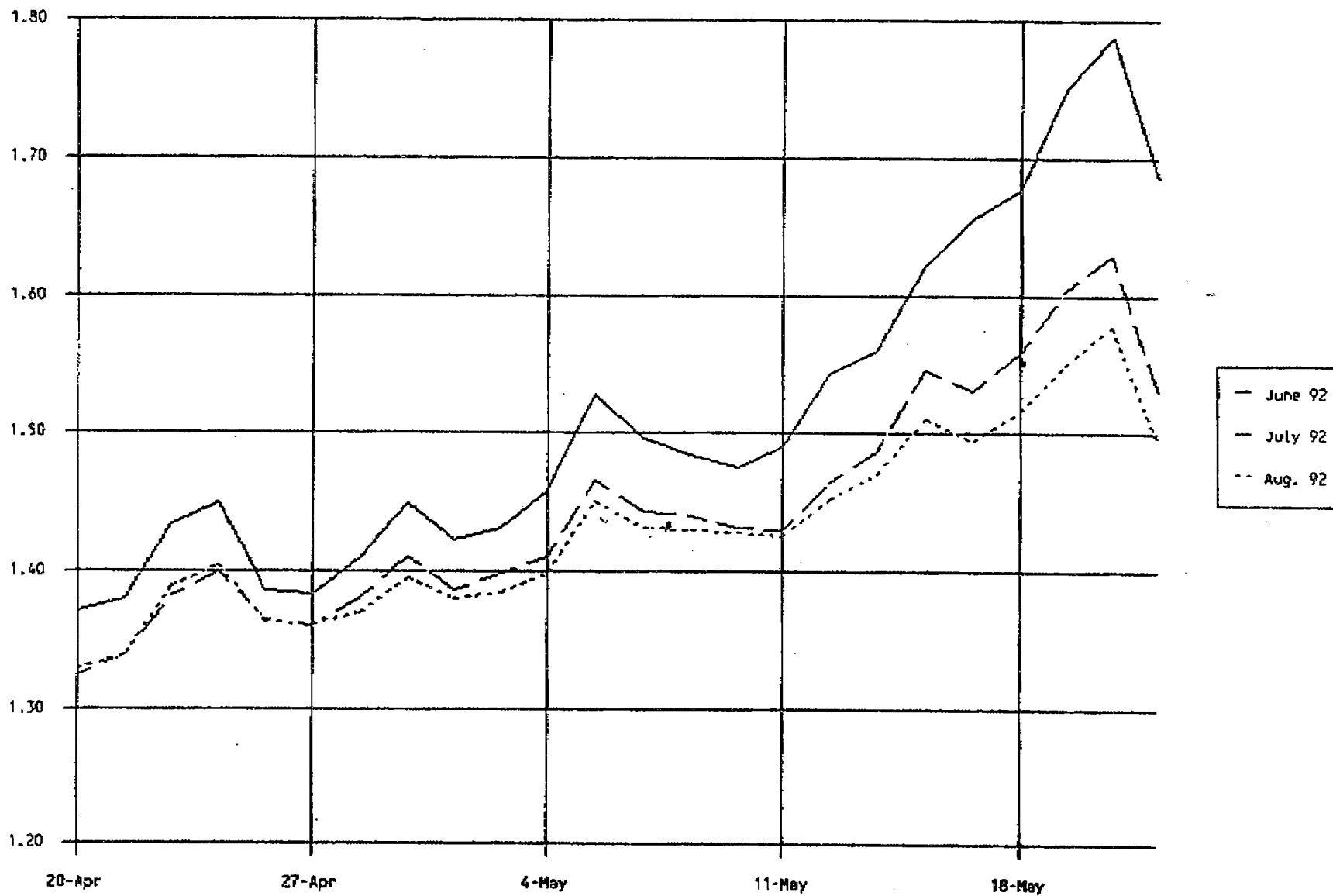
Source: *Natural Gas Week, Gas Daily*
and New York Mercantile Exchange.

Note: Futures settlement prices on 5/22/92.

Futures prices in italics. Change column
is change from previous week futures price.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

FIGURE 2
Natural Gas Futures Prices for June - August Contracts
Mid-April to Late May 1992



TX Republican State Convention

Saturday, June 20

Event time 3:00 p.m.

POTUS Remarks 15 minutes, prompter

Introduces POTUS

Dais Participants

Convention Center, downtown Dallas

Joke material on program / introducer

Banner / Backdrop

Entertainment

Other Speakers

June 19th?

Street name - Reunion Blvd.?

Open press

Mood of audience

Bio/info of Introducer

Dallas - economy ↑, real estate upcoming, corporate headquarters

Event Coordinator: Bonnie

Convention Site - statue, cemetery, brochures office

Karen Hughes - Republican Party

Fred Meyer - Republican Party

Arrive Convention Center 3:20 pm by motorcade
30 min photo of
30 minutes on stage
Leave at 4:20 pm.

3rd day of 3-day convention
Delegates will be in meetings during day
2:00

Opening

Tower Tribute - Video, moment of silence
Enthusiasm building before POTUS
Rally environment for POTUS
Republican

5-15,000 Reunion Arena
Republican Primary Voters Families
8, -10,000

Bill Archer Remarks

POTUS goes straight to podium

Kay Bailey Hutchinson might introduce
↳ re elected Republican

Jim Oberweiser

A couple months ago, we were at convention
center for Homebuilders

TX Pledge
"Honor the TX Flag
I pledge to the Texas -
one & indivisible"

Trip on Statues, Tombs

Trip / Joke Material

Texas Pledge

Friday, opening ceremony
FLOTUS here day before - gives 5-6 minute remarks
at

Rally before he speaks
FLOTUS stays for 10 min
she comes back 30-minute salute to her
overweight format
joke material

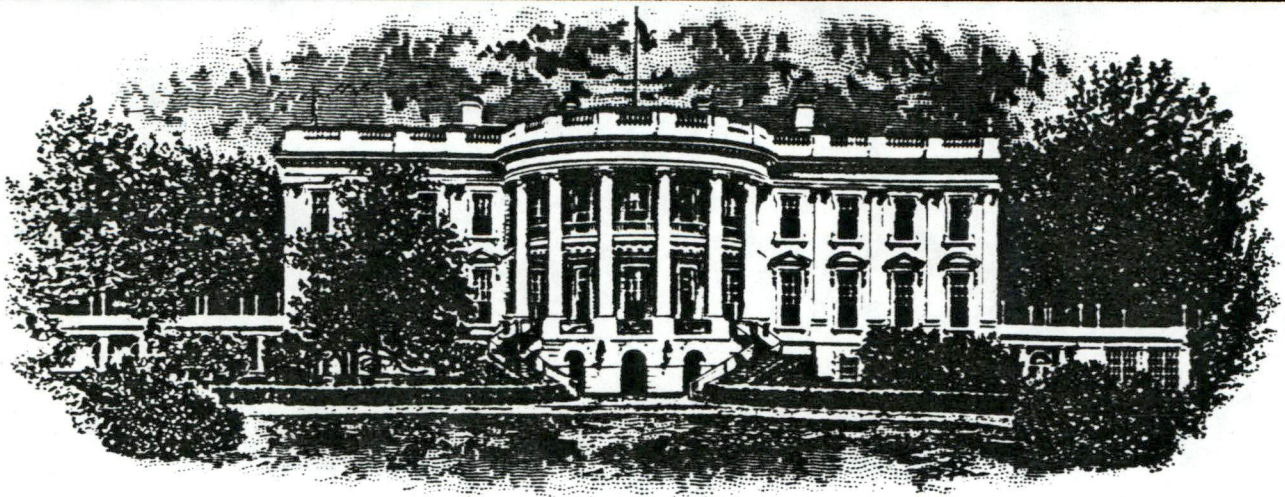
Party officials on stage, Congressman, Rob Mosbacher
Other State Party Officials
that night

Same site as 84 National Convention

Remember "We're getting him to get the but not change the people."
Getting him close to people
for 5,000 regular folks
- second drop by

Loop - copy of banner
16" x 44" x 40 stage

Karen - Thursday of convention



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER 8

DATE June 16

TO David

FAX NUMBER 2983

COMMENTS Preadvance Notes

in case you want to work

some of this into a later draft.

FROM Michelle W

* **DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS** *

OFFICE NUMBER 7750

June 16, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID DEMAREST

FROM: MICHELE NIX

SUBJECT: TX REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

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I have not made as much money as Ross Perot, however, as Chairman and CEO of a major company, I am viewed as a successful business leader. Unlike Ross Perot, who has not even made a regular habit of voting, I have been active in the political process for years.

I've done so, and other Republicans have done so, because we share a basic philosophy. We believe in a government that is limited, efficient and responsive to the people. We believe the private sector is the best creator of jobs. We believe an America that is strong and willing to stand up for freedom is the best guarantee of peace and freedom in the world. We believe public service is truly that, a public service, not a lifetime guarantee of cushy benefits.

Perhaps most importantly, no one individual is indispensable to our cause. While those who support Ross Perot appear to be bound only by frustration and the force of one personality, Republicans are united by a conservative philosophy and deeply held convictions.

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GEORGE W. BUSH
DALLAS, TEXAS

Final

June 12, 1992

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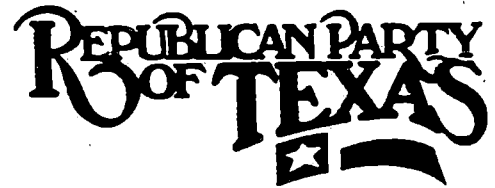
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State Chairman

June 2, 1992

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*Possible addition of
religious singers*

*Someone
will
impro
possibly
Kay
Bailey
Hutchison*

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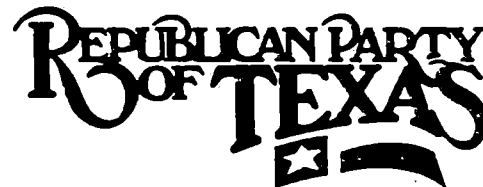
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Treasurer's Report	Martha Weisend
Auxiliary Reports	
Benediction	Lynne Tweedell, State Republican Executive Committee Member
Adjournment	

*Possible addition of
religious songs*

*Someone
will
intro
possibly
Kay
Bailey
Hutchison*

Entertainment during convention provided by Dallas Jazz Orchestra

1992 REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION
Dallas Convention Center
June 18-20, 1992
General Schedule

Tuesday-Wednesday: Preliminary committee meetings at Fairmont
Hotel

Thursday-Saturday: At Dallas Convention Center
REGISTRATION: West Exhibit Hall
GENERAL SESSIONS: East/Center Exhibit Halls
CAUCUSES: Convention Center Meeting Rooms
SALUTE TO BARBARA BUSH: Arena
PRAYER RALLY: Theater

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1992

9:00 a.m. Registration Begins
4:00 p.m. First General Session
6:00 p.m. Senatorial District Caucus

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1992

7:00 a.m. Registration Begins
9:00 a.m. Senatorial District Caucus
12:00 p.m. Second General Session
5:30 p.m. Salute to Barbara Bush

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1992

7:45 a.m. Prayer Rally
9:30 a.m. Congressional District Caucus
2:00 p.m. Final General Session

Republican Party of Texas Key Contacts

Decorations

Freeman Decorating
Contact: Kellee Washburn
214/634-1463

Balloons

(Bid from Les Lurey at Balloons Fantastique, 214/964-2488)

Lighting and Audio

Crossroads Audio, Inc.
Contact: Blake Dewberry
214/358-2623

Big-Screen

Lee Martin Productions
Contact: Tony
214/566-1991

Busing

Carey Transportation
Contact: John Fisher
214/630-0127

Republican Party of Texas

Chairman: Fred Meyer, 214/754-1800
Administrative Assistant: Judy Moran
Executive Director: Karen Hughes (Fairmont)
Convention Manager: Andi Ball (Fairmont)

Fairmont Hotel

Main Number: 214/720-2020
RPT Staff Office: 214/720-5375, 5376, 5377
Staff Room is the Executive Room

Convention Center

Contact: Bonnie Davis, Convention Services
214/939-2789
Stage Manager Jimmy Moxley, 214/939-2764
RPT Staff Room (beginning Thursday) 214/658-8480, 8481, 8482
Staff Office is room E405, Press is room E408

Convention Center Security

Contact: Joe Farley
214/658-7132

AGENDA

FIRST GENERAL SESSION THURSDAY, JUNE 18 4:00 P.M.

- Call to Order Fred Meyer, Chairman,
Republican Party of Texas
- Invocation The Hon. Faith Johnson, Judge,
363rd District Court
- Presentation of Colors
- Pledge of Allegiance Dan Fernandez, Chairman,
Republican National Hispanic Assembly of Texas
- Texas Pledge Susan Combs, Candidate for State Representative, District 47
- National Anthem
- Welcome to Dallas The Hon. Lee Jackson, Dallas County Judge
The Hon. Steve Bartlett, Mayor of Dallas
- Report of the Temporary Credentials Committee Bonnie Maynard, Chairman
- Report of the Temporary Organization Committee Mamie Proctor, Chairman
- George W. Bush Assumes Temporary Chair
- A New Majority for Justice The Hon. Eugene Cook,
Justice of the Texas Supreme Court
and Candidates for the Texas Supreme Court
The Hon. John Montgomery
The Hon. Craig Enoch
- Introduction of Candidates for Texas Court of Criminal Appeals
- Keynote Address The Hon. Rick Perry,
Commissioner of Agriculture
- Report of the Temporary Rules Committee Ernest Angelo, Chairman
- Introduction of State Representatives and
Candidates for State Representative The Hon. Tom Craddick, Chairman,
The House Republican Caucus
- Address Commissioner Marta Greytok, Public Utility Commission
- Address The Hon. Ted Poe, Judge, 228th District Court
- Report of the Temporary Platform and Resolutions Committee The Hon. Tom Craddick, Chairman
- Remarks of the Candidates for Chairman and Vice Chairman
- Benediction Buddy West, Candidate for State Representative, District 81
- Adjournment

Entertainment during convention provided by Dallas Jazz Orchestra

AGENDA

SECOND GENERAL SESSION FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1992 NOON

- Reconvene Fred Meyer, Chairman
- Invocation..... The Hon. Ed Kinkeade, Judge
Court of Appeals District 5
- Presentation of Colors
- Fledge of Allegiance Florace Kling, State Republican
Executive Committee Member
- Texas Pledge Anchi Ku
- National Anthem and
My Country 'Tis of Thee The Junior Black Academy of Arts and Letters, Inc.
Curtis King, Founder and President
- Address First Lady Barbara Bush
- Report of Permanent Credentials Committee Bonnie Maynard, Chairman
- Report of Permanent Organization Committee Mamie Proctor, Chairman
- Report from the Texas Federation of Republican Women Beverly Kaufman, Chairman
- Keynote Address The Hon. Phil Gramm, United States Senator
- Report of (State) Nominations Committee George Strake, Chairman
- Address: The State of Texas The Hon. Kay Bailey Hutchison, State Treasurer
- Address Barry Williamson, Candidate for Railroad Commissioner
- A New Majority for Texas Texas Senators and Candidates for the Senate
- Address Rob Mosbacher, Chairman, Victory '92
- Report of the Permanent Rules Committee Ernest Angelo, Chairman
- Remarks from Candidates for National Committeeman and Committeewoman
- Report of Permanent Platform and Resolutions Committee The Hon. Tom Craddick, Chairman
- Benediction
- Adjournment

Entertainment during convention provided by Dallas Jazz Orchestra

Bush to address Texas GOP convention

By Kathy Lewis

Washington Bureau of The Dallas Morning News

WASHINGTON — President Bush will address the Texas Republican Convention on June 20 in Dallas, a campaign official said Wednesday.

The trip will be the president's third to Dallas in five weeks, and it reflects the attention his campaign is paying to Texas as Dallas billionaire Ross Perot moves closer to an independent challenge.

Thursday, Mr. Bush will hold a prime-time news conference at the White House at 7 p.m. Dallas time.

Although CNN said it would broadcast Mr. Bush's news conference, CBS, NBC and ABC officials said they would not. After the news conference, CNN will feature a response from a Perot campaign official and an appearance by Democrat Bill Clinton on *Larry King Live*.

It will be only the second prime-

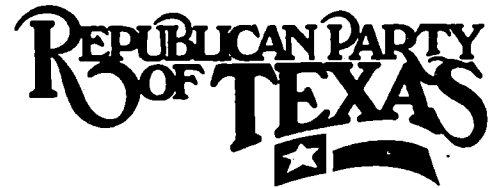
time news conference of Mr. Bush's presidency.

An aide said the president wants to hold the news conference "it's a good forum for him, a chance to speak directly to the people."

Mr. Bush hosted a \$2 million Texas Republican fund-raiser Saturday in Dallas. Two weeks earlier he delivered the commencement address at Southern Methodist University.

Thursday, June 4, 1992

The Dallas Morning News



MEDIA ADVISORY

CONTACT: Karen Hughes
512/477-9821

TEXAS REPUBLICANS TO ATTEND STATE CONVENTION IN DALLAS JUNE 18-20

DALLAS---An estimated 10,000 Texas Republicans will gather in Dallas June 18-20 for the 1992 Republican Party of Texas state convention. Convention delegates will elect Party officers, adopt a platform of principles and elect delegates to this summer's Republican National Convention during their three-day meeting.

The convention will convene at 4 p.m. Thursday, June 18, 1992, in the East Hall of the Dallas Convention Center. The second general session begins at noon on Friday, June 19, and the final session begins at 2 p.m. Saturday, June 20.

State business, including the election of the Republican Party chairman, vice-chairman and executive committee and the reports of the credentials, rules, organization, nominations and platform committees, will be conducted during Friday's session. National convention delegates and Texas' representatives to the Republican National Committee will be elected on Saturday.

Preliminary committee meetings will begin on Tuesday afternoon, June 16, at the Fairmont Hotel, which will serve as the headquarters hotel for the convention.

A press office will be open from 9 until 5 p.m. at the Fairmont on Tuesday and Wednesday, then will move to the convention center on Thursday. Members of the media should plan to

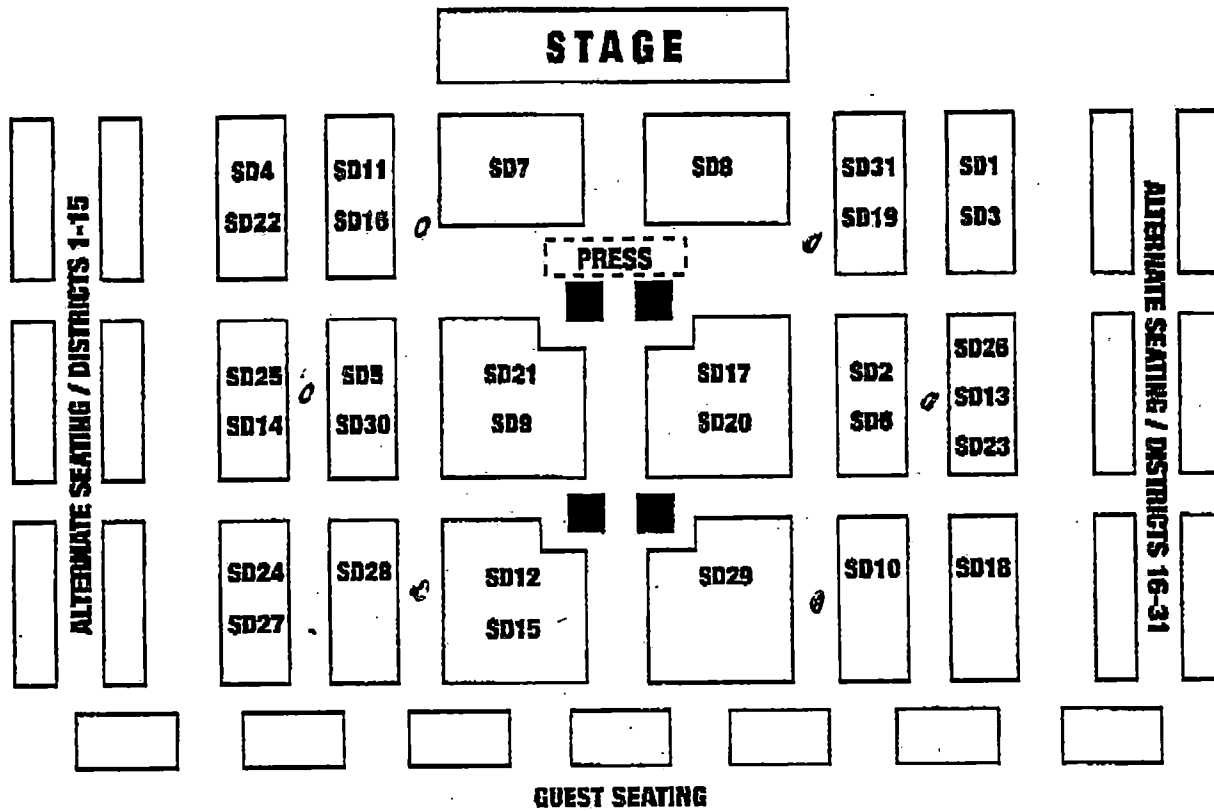
(more)

bring a photo identification and proof of media affiliation to the press office to obtain credentials to cover the convention. Members of the media who need hotel rooms at one of the ten convention hotels should fill out the enclosed housing form and return it as soon as possible to Republican Party of Texas headquarters, 211 East 7th Street, Suite 620, Austin, Texas, 78701.

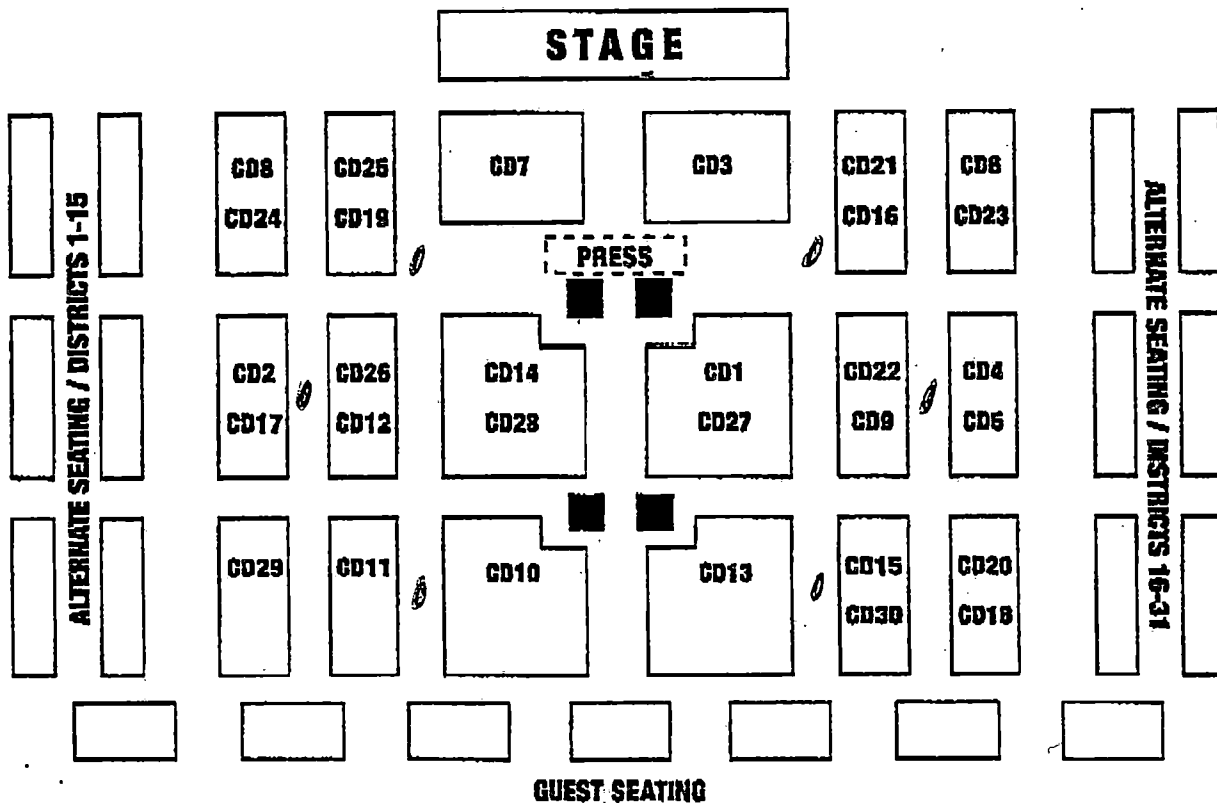
Convention speakers will include representatives of the Bush-Quayle '92 campaign, United States Senator Phil Gramm, Texas Treasurer Kay Bailey Hutchison, Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry and a number of Republican candidates.

A more detailed schedule of major speeches and times will be available the week before the convention.

SENATORIAL DISTRICT SEATING



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT SEATING



Ⓞ MICROPHONE.

PIONEER CEMETERY

In 1841, John Neely Bryan camped on the east bank of the Trinity River where the triple underpass now carries Elm, Main, and Commerce Streets under the Union Terminal railroad tracks. He established a town and named it Dallas. One of the early visitors to the fledgling village was Samuel Billingsley and his son, John. Arriving in the fall of 1842, John recalls seeing his first burial take place in the following manner:

The first person I saw buried was buried without a coffin. It was an old man McComace by name (Steve McCommas); his grave was dug down to the white rock that formed the foundation of all portions of that country, a nice vault was cut in the rock, and he was wrapped in a sheet and layed in the solid rock, there to wait the summons.....There was no lumber yard or furniture houses in the land.¹

The location of this grave is unknown.

At first, before cemeteries were established, burials took place near family dwellings, in as beautiful a location as could be found. Once a site was used, additional burials were made there. This procedure of grouping grave sites often resulted in the creation of a cemetery. The story of the Pioneer Cemetery follows such a pattern. It is clear that burials took place in this area before it was legally set aside as a cemetery. A lovely spot, it was on a high hillside covered by post oaks and within a short distance from the town of Dallas.

The area encompassing these burials is actually the remnants of four old cemeteries: the Tannehill Lodge No. 52 Masonic Cemetery; the Dallas Lodge No. 44, Independent Order of Odd Fellows²; the Old City Cemetery³; and two tracts once used by the Hebrew Benevolent Association.⁴ Located on the north perimeter of the Dallas Convention Center, the graveyard is bounded by Marilla Street on the north, Griffin Drive on the south. It has been called Pioneer Cemetery for at least thirty years because of the many early settlers and civic leaders who are buried here. As many as 500 graves were once a total of the four cemeteries.

Part of this land is included in the John Neely Bryan Patent and part in the John Grigsby Patent.⁵ Efforts to acquire a burying ground for the Masonic Brothers began in 1854.⁶ The death of Mason James B. McDermitt may have initiated these efforts. Four months after his death, J. M. Crockett, Worshipful Master of the Lodge, appointed a committee to select a Masonic Burying Ground and to confer with the committee on the part of the Odd Fellows. Before the year was out, the committee had been authorized to clear the ground, sell wood and do "any thing necessary" for preparation of grounds.⁷ At the January 26, 1855 meeting of the Masons, B. W. Stone, John C. McCoy, G. W. Barnett and deceased Mason J. B. McDermitt, presumably buried here, were permitted to make their choice of lots from the map or plan of the Masonic Cemetery.

From 1885 until the present, vandalism of monuments has been a problem. Earliest records available indicate that two children, whose parents were later buried in the Masonic Section, died in 1849.⁸ Earliest Odd Fellow

graves date to 1852.⁹ Mrs. Barton Stone (Martha) died in 1855 and is buried at the NW corner of the Masonic area.¹⁰

In 1857, John W. Smith, James N. Smith, W. L. Murphy, W. P. Martin, and Alexander Cockrell deeded three acres to the Tannehill Lodge No. 52 of Ancient York Masons and to the Dallas Lodge No. 44 I.O.O.F. for the sum of \$50 "to be used by said lodges as a cemetery."¹¹ In the deed's legal description of the boundaries of the acreage, B. W. Stone's cemetery lot is used as a reference point.

The earliest marked monuments in the cemetery are that of Elizabeth McPherson (1823-1853) in the Masonic area, occupying a side of the J. B. McDermitt (1790-1854) monument and R. P. Rogers (1832-1852) in the Odd Fellows section. Earliest in the City Section is that of John Henry Long (1792-1870).

The latest marked is Rev. W. M. C. Young's monument also in the Masonic Cemetery (1827-1921), but a lengthy 1928 article on the cemetery in The Dallas Morning News states..."Although interment has rarely disturbed the hillside quiet in recent years, in 1926, Howard C. Burlew was laid to rest there."¹² Perhaps he was buried in the old city section as records for that area are scant at best.

The Old City Cemetery and a part of the Jewish Cemetery are included in a three acre tract deeded to the City of Dallas by Nancy Tuberville in 1871. This deed reserved 1/8 acre "to include the grave of my late husband, William Tuberville, deceased, to be laid off as I may desire."¹³ The Jewish Cemetery comprised two small tracts. The first was deeded by the city to

the Hebrew Benevolent Association in 1872.¹⁴ The second tract was deeded to the Association by George M. Swink in 1874.¹⁵ In 1912 these two tracts were deeded to the Congregation Emanuel.¹⁶ These graves were later moved to other Jewish cemeteries in the city.

It is clear that available space in the two lodge cemeteries was carefully monitored and in short supply by 1870. Numerous notices were placed in the newspapers advising that only Master Masons and their immediate families could be buried in the Masonic area. Attempts to purchase additional land in 1874 from Mrs. Akard failed.¹⁷

John Henry Brown as city alderman led the naming of city streets after early pioneers. Consequently, the names recorded in this cemetery read as a directory of downtown Dallas streets. Some of those included are the following: Akard, Browder, Crockett, Crowds, Harwood, Latimer, Porter, Cadiz, Martin, Newton, Bogel, Good, Marilla, Stemmons Ave., Patterson Ave., Sale, Stone, Young, Field, Peak, and Pearl.¹⁸

The survival of these sacred grounds is a story of struggle and heart ache. In an effort to correct the disrepair and prevent further vandalism, the two lodges built a sexton's house on the grounds in 1890. "His duties were to keep the street clean and keep all stock and intruders off the premises. For the first year or two he had a great deal of trouble with intruders who would come into the cemetery and steal flowers and even dig up shrubbery and take it away...During this time some person or persons went into the cemetery, broke down part of the fence and turned over a number of the head stones."¹⁹ The railroad, in 1907, while making excavations

for a spur line on the west boundary of the cemetery, disturbed several graves and removed many bones.²⁰ Then, in 1922, an option was taken on the site of the cemetery for construction of a large warehouse. Cries of protest were loud and many, and, as a result, the plans abandoned.²¹ Nevertheless, thirty graves were moved in the years from 1923-28, and the last burials were made during those years.²² The city purchased the Masonic and Odd Fellows sections of the cemetery in 1951.²³

Mrs. Sam P. Stahr, niece of James K. Polk Record (buried in the Masonic Cemetery), and Mrs. George Carlisle head of the James Butler Bonham Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, led in efforts to restore many monuments and re-establish a written record of the graves, while prodding city officials to help in maintenance, most times with little success.²⁴ The local DRT Chapter sponsored the erection of a large white granite marker to John Neely Bryan, "First Citizen of Dallas," in 1954. Bryan is buried in an unmarked grave in Austin so that the stone in this cemetery is the only official grave commemoration to him.

Four years later the city announced plans for a City Auditorium along with a desire to acquire the Old Cemeteries area. In 1961 the City of Dallas moved the Confederate Monument from Sullivan Park where it had stood since 1896 to the Pioneer Cemetery to make room for the R. L. Thornton Freeway. Mayor Earle Cabell suggests in a Dallas Morning News article that if the City Parks Department is able to purchase the Old City Cemetery, they could create "an attractive city park near the auditorium....and that any existing graves could be moved to a central location with an appropriate marker."²⁵ At this time the total area of the cemetery was about 7 acres.²⁶ By 1969

the city had acquired the old City Cemetery and city manager Scott McDonald is quoted, "the cemetery contains just a few scattered graves and is not maintained. The rest of the cemetery area will be utilized as downtown open space." The city agreed to go to court to remove the dedication of the land for cemetery purposes and pay for re-interment of the bodies at a different location.²⁷

A historical summary of the burials is as follows: fourteen Peters Colonists; four early Dallas mayors; John M. Crockett, Lt. Governor of Texas; Nicholas H. Darnell, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Texas; nine veterans of the Mexican War, three Veterans of the War of 1812; twenty-eight veterans of the Confederate States Army; four colonels of the Confederacy; five members of Reunion Colony; two county judges; two district judges; and numerous other city and county elected officials of the earliest governments of Dallas County. There are early doctors, clergymen, lawyers, merchants, and mothers and children, often the victims of frontier living conditions.

The City of Dallas Parks Board is responsible for maintenance of the cemetery, and the Dallas County Historical Commission, city, and private sources have plans to fence the graveyard and commemorate many of the burials with individual grave markers. In a city experiencing extreme growth and development, where building cranes number at least 100 at the present time, the survival of this cemetery area is a monument to the fact that there was someone who cared during each year of its existence. Those 'someones' kept the area intact so that today many of the visitors to Dallas may catch a glimpse of Dallas' past.

Researched by: Mrs. Frances James
Judge Newton Fitzhugh
Mrs. Shirley Caldwell

Written by: Mrs. Shirley Caldwell

END NOTES

1. Texas Writer's Project, "Social Groups: The Community Pattern," Vol. 3, Page 464, Unpublished.
2. Dallas County Deed Records, Vol. F, Page 26.
3. Ibid., Vol. P, Page 84.
4. Ibid., Vol. R, Page 182, Vol. V, Page 534.
5. Dallas County Maps and Plats, Abstracts No. 494 and 149.
6. Minutes of Tannehill Lodge, A41136, July 15, 1854; Nov. 27, 1854.
7. Ibid., Dec. 1, 1854.
8. Mrs. George F. Carlisle, "History of the Old Cemetery-City-Masonic-Odd Fellow," 1948, Page 13.
9. Mrs. George V. Peak, Odd Fellows Part of Old Cemetery, Block #91.
10. Dallas Public Library, Mrs. George V. Peak, Masonic Cemetery Map and Listing.
11. Dallas County Deed Records, Vol. F, Pages 26-27. A 1862 entry in the Tannehill Lodge minutes records a resolution noting that John W. Smith, James N. Smith, W. L. Murphy, W. P. Martin, and J. M. Patterson had donated "in part" the land for the cemetery. Alexander Cockrell was killed in 1858.
12. Vivian Richardson, Dallas Morning News, "Dallas Has Its Own Trinity Churchyard," 5/20/28.

13. Dallas County Deed Records, Vol. P, Page 84.
14. Ibid., Vol. R, Page 182.
15. Ibid, Vol. V, Page 534.
16. Ibid., Vol. 554, Page 91.
17. Minutes of Tannehill Lodge, Aug. 8 and 29, 1874.
18. Carlisle, Page 5.
19. Minutes of Tannehill Lodge, Dec. 13, 1898.
20. Richardson, op. cit.
21. Ibid.
22. Ibid.
23. Dallas County Deed Records, Vol. 3575, Page 432.
24. Mrs. H. L. Tenison, Dallas Historical Society, Letter to Hon. Woodall Rodgers, Mayor of Dallas, Oct. 18, 1940.
25. Dallas Morning News, "Talks Held on Getting Park Site," 7/11/62.
26. Francis Raffetto, Dallas Morning News, "City Plans Park for Auditorium," 3/30/58.
27. Dallas Morning News, "City Authorizes Cemetery Purchase," 3/18/69.

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Dallas Public Library Texas Collection

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1948

Minutes of Tannehill Lodge No. 52

Texas Writer's Project, Unpublished Manuscript

ADDENDA TO
PIONEER CEMETERY

RE: Additional Information Request of June 27, 1985

1. The size of the cemetery area is approximately 3 acres today.^{A1}

^{A1}(This is verified by Mr. Thrasher of City of Dallas Public Works Dept. and by virtue of the relinquishment of the Old City Cemetery three acre plot [Vol. P, p. 84, Dallas Co. Deed Records, Dec. 13, 1871] for expansion of the Convention Center in 1969. One of the Jewish tracts, which was acquired from George Swink [Oct. 7, 1874, Vol. V, p. 534] and a 1/8 acre tract set aside by Nancy Turberville when she deeded the 3 acres in 1871, comprise the other relinquished acre. This totals as follows:

3 acres - today's cemetery - the original Masonic and Odd Fellows sections.

3 acres plus about 1 acre relinquished by 1969.

2. A recent survey by Shirley and Marilyn Caldwell shows more than 370 marked graves remaining in the cemetery. Many of the stones are destroyed or in poor condition. Yet, a good record exists on who is buried here based on two sources: a survey done by Mrs. George Carlisle from 1938 to 1948; and a survey done in July, 1961 by W. R. Conger, a DISD history teacher and two other men.

As best as can be determined, none of the Old City Cemetery graves were moved to other Dallas cemeteries. Of the 22 identifiable graves in the 1938-48 survey, approximately 22 were moved to the Masonic and Odd Fellows sections. New stones have been placed to commemorate the 22 plots. William Turberville is included in this number. Jewish graves were reinterred in the Emanuel Cemetery in 1956 (November 15). Vandalism of the monuments continues to be a problem.*2

*2(Dallas Public Library, 7th Floor, Texas Collection, Cemetery File)

3. As explained in addendum #2, apparently no graves were moved outside the cemetery. We are unable to determine how the Old Cemetery section was reclaimed for Convention Center expansion. (See pages 4 and 5 of the narrative.) If this information is vital to the text of the marker, our probing could open old wounds and hinder this project as it was quite controversial when the city went to court to acquire that acreage.

Since 1970, the preservation movement has become established in Dallas. No one can understand the frustrations of being involved in such work unless one has been "in the trenches" under similar circumstances, and not all confrontations have ended to the satisfaction of preservationists. But, longtime Dallas residents will tell you that the City of Dallas and Dallas County officials have become much more sensitive to historical preservation since the Pioneer Cemetery controversy.



Pioneer Park Cemetery

Visitors to the Dallas Convention Center are often amazed to note that nestled next to the main entry area is one of Dallas' oldest cemeteries. Pioneer Park Cemetery, containing the markers of some of the city's earliest residents, is located along the north side of Ceremonial Drive at the entrance to the Dallas Convention Center.

The park today contains markers dating back to 1849 from the Tannehill Lodge No. 52 Masonic Cemetery, Dallas Lodge No. 44 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Old City Cemetery, and two small tracts originally used by the Hebrew Benevolent Association. Today, the City of Dallas Park and Recreation Department maintains the land. The Dallas County Historical Commission, the City of Dallas, and private sources commemorate burials with individual markers.

The history and development of Dallas are reflected in Pioneer Park Cemetery. Fourteen original settlers are buried here, along with four early Dallas Mayors, veterans of the War of 1812, the War with Mexico, and the War Between the States. In addition, five members of La Reunion Colony, Lt. Gov. John M. Crockett and numerous city and county officials are buried here.

A headstone can be found for **W.C.C. Akard**, died March 26, 1870. Akard Street, which runs by the Dallas City Hall, was named for this early merchant.

Juliette Peak Fowler, died June 4, 1889, spent her time and money educating orphaned children. At her death, she left land and money to establish the Juliette Fowler Home for Children and the Aged now located in east Dallas.

Jefferson Peak (1801-1885) came to Dallas in 1855. He purchased land known as East Dallas or Peak's Addition, and donated property for many East Dallas streets including Peak Street. He also donated the land for the Christian Church at Bryan and Pearl Streets, with the proviso that if ever instrumental music was used in the church, the ground would revert to his heirs.

Frank Owen Sale (1836-1874) came to Dallas to develop land and owned property in what is now Oak

Lawn. Sale, Dickason and other streets bear family names.

Rev. James A. Smith (1801-1863) moved here in 1845 and organized Dallas' first Methodist congregation. He also built the first cotton gin in the county. Rev. Smith performed many of the marriage ceremonies for pioneer couples.

John Martin Stemmons (1830-1890) made Dallas his home in 1868. He was an attorney and interested in real estate development. Stemmons Avenue in Oak Cliff bears his name.

Rev. W.M.C. Young (1827-1921) served as District Clerk from 1866-1868. He was active with Methodist Church organizations and Young Street is named after him.

Eleanor Heady Russell (1813-1890) is said to have molded the bullets used by her husband, Capt. Wm. Jarvis Russell, and his company of men who released William B. Travis and other colonists held prisoners at Anahuac by Mexican soldiers. Her bullets were also used at the battles of Velasco and San Jacinto. She is credited, along with Mrs. Josiah Bell, with tending the wounds of Gen. Sam Houston after the San Jacinto battle.

Nicholas H. Darnell (1807-1885) moved to Dallas after serving in the Tennessee Legislature. He served in the Legislature of the Republic of Texas and was elected Speaker of the House in 1842. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1845 and 1875, served with a Texas Regiment in the War with Mexico, was a Captain in the Dallas County Rangers and a Colonel in the Confederate Army.

James K. Polk Record (1834-1876) was elected City Alderman of Dallas in 1858. In 1866, he was elected State Senator and a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. Record Street now bears his name.

B. Warren Stone was an early Dallas lawyer. As a Confederate Colonel, he organized the Sixth Texas Cavalry known as Stone's Second Regiment. Dates of his birth



The 2nd Annual Summer Fiesta and Celebration of Neighborhoods was held at El Gallito Cafe and Bar, 4202 Ross Avenue on Sunday, July 21 at 7:30 p.m. Larry Offut's fabulous fajitas and marvelous margaritas were served, along with complimentary soft drinks. Entertainment included festive music and drawings for door prizes.

The neighborhood organizations hosting this revelry were: Bryan Place Homeowners' Association, Deep Ellum Neighborhood Association, Deep Ellum/Near East Side Property Owners Association, Friends of State/Thomas, Lakewood Homeowners Association, Maple Avenue Economic Development Corporation,

Munger Place Homeowners Association, Oak Lawn Committee, Old Oak Cliff Conservation League, South Boulevard/Park Row Historic Preservation, Swiss Avenue Historic District Association and Winnetka Heights Neighborhood Association.

Pioneer Cemetery Tells Story of Struggle

By Shirley Caldwell

Why would a city the size of Dallas have a cemetery next to its convention center? Visitors ask that question and so do members of the news media who come to see Dallas.

The survival of the Pioneer Cemetery is a story of struggle and heartache, but it is also a story of accomplishment.

The area encompassing these burials is actually the remnants of four old cemeteries that once covered seven acres and contained a total of approximately 500 graves: the Tannehill Lodge No. 52 Masonic Cemetery, the Dallas Lodge No. 44 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Old City Cemetery and two small tracts once used by the Hebrew Benevolent Association. It has been called Pioneer Cemetery for at least 30 years because of the many early settlers and civic leaders who are buried here.

Efforts to establish this hillside shaded by post oaks as a cemetery began in 1854 when the Tannehill Masonic Lodge together with the Dallas Lodge of Odd Fellows appointed a committee to clear the ground, sell wood and do "anything necessary" for preparation of a burial grounds.



Photo by Mary Crawford

The earliest burials in the area probably date to 1849, possibly earlier. Elizabeth McPherson was buried in the Masonic area in 1853, and records say that R.P. Rogers was interred in the Odd Fellows section in 1852. The Old City Cemetery (including the area later used by the Hebrew Benevolent Association was acquired in 1871 from Nancy Tuberville. The Jewish graves were moved to other Dallas Jewish cemeteries after the 1920s.

When a railroad spur line in 1907 disturbed the graves and many bones were hauled away, cries of outrage came from the community. In 1922, an option was taken on the site of the cemetery for construction of a large warehouse. Protests were loud and many, and the plans were abandoned. Nevertheless, 30 graves were moved in the years from 1923-28, and the last burials were made during those years.

The city purchased the Masonic and Odd Fellows sections in 1951. By 1969, the city had acquired the Old City Cemetery.

Who is buried in the Pioneer Cemetery? The list reads like a who's who of early Dallas. It includes the following: 14 Peters Colonists; four early Dallas mayors; John M. Crockett, R. governor of Texas; Nicholas A. Darnell, speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas and speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Texas; nine veterans of the Mexican War; three veterans of the War of 1812; 28 veterans of the Confederate States Army; one Union soldier; four colonels of the Confederacy; five members of Reunion Colony; two county judges; two district judges; two historical women; one state senator and numerous other city and county elected officials of the earliest governments of Dallas County.

There are doctors, clergymen, lawyers, merchants, and mothers and children, often the victims of frontier living conditions.

In the 1830s, John Henry Brown, then a

city alderman and later a noted historian in Texas, led the naming of city streets after early pioneers. Consequently, the names recorded in this cemetery read like a directory of downtown Dallas streets. Some of those included are the following: Akard, Browder, Crockett, Crowder, Harwood, Latimer, Porter, Canton, Cadiz, Martin, Newton, Bogel, Good, Marilla, Stemmons, Patterson, Sale, Stone, Young, Field, Peak, Record and Pearl. Each name tells a story and a contribution to the history of Dallas.

The city of Dallas through the Dallas Park Board is responsible for maintenance of the cemetery. Board members plan to commemorate an official Texas Historical Marker in the cemetery during the sesquicentennial celebration in 1986.

Working with private sources to be named in the near future, the Dallas County Historical Commission and the city hope to fence the cemetery and commemorate the notable early Dallas leaders with official Texas Historical grave markers.

In a city that is experiencing extreme growth and development, where building cranes number at least 100 at the present time, the survival of this cemetery area is a monument to the fact that there was someone who cared during each year of its existence. Those "someones" kept the area intact so that today many of our visitors may catch a glimpse of Dallas' past.

The Meses. Sam Stahr, George Carlisle and H.L. Tenison (all deceased) were "little old ladies" who promoted the preservation of this cemetery. Because of their work from 1930 to 1957, the area is intact today.

Membership News

New Regular Members

Mrs. Betty Baird
Dee Brown
Robin Burgin
Mrs. Martha Crowley
David Dike
Mrs. J.B. Edwards
Mrs. William F. Fuerriero
Mrs. M.R. Harrington
Mrs. Arvon Jones
Marvin Krout
Dr. and Mrs. William G. Maddox
Cathlyn Messer
Mrs. Joe Nix
Mrs. Thomas A. O'Dwyer
Gordon Sibeck & Assoc.
Terri Wells
Barbara Wombie

Upgrade To Capital Club

E.L. Dunn

New Capital Club Members

Mrs. J.C. Benedum
Norman Christopher Cheatham
Mr. and Mrs. David P. McElvain
Mr. and Mrs. William M. Thornhill
Rebecca B. Wallace

New Corporate Members

O'Reilly Advertising
Taylor-Hewlett, Inc.
The Rosewood Corporation
Shamburger Building Centers
300 West Jefferson, Joint Venture

Committee Report

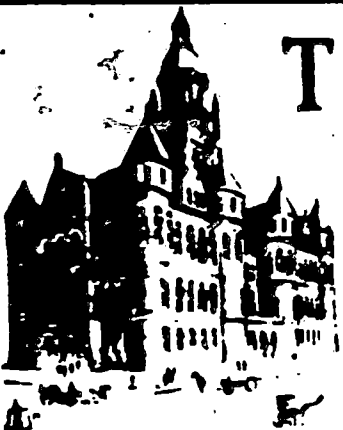
anxiously anticipated late July completion of the "inner city historic resources inventory," the city hopes to begin exploring what incentives might be adopted to encourage the restoration and adaptive reuse of designated landmarks. It is anticipated that the Downtown Dallas Preservation Incentives package will provide an outline from which an inner-city preservation incentives program might be modeled. The staff hopes that a draft proposal will be prepared for Landmark Committee review before the end of the year.

1985 Bond Program Proposals: Historic neighborhood, Task Force and Landmark Committee recommendations for projects to be included in the 1985 Bond Program were presented to the City Plan Commission and unanimously accepted at that commission's June 27 meeting. Recognizing the value of these historic districts to the city, these bond program proposals demonstrate the city's ongoing commitment to the continued revitalization.

...and finally: the Landmark Committee's Publicity Task Force is in the process of updating its mailing list for upcoming city landmark dedication ceremonies and other items of interest to the citizens of Dallas. Any individual interested in being added to this mailing list should send his name and address to: "Dedication Ceremony Mailing List, Department of Planning and Development, Section 5-B-North, Dallas City Hall, Dallas, Texas 75201."

Preservation, neighborhood and other organizations are encouraged to forward a copy of their current mailing list so that their membership might be notified of upcoming Landmark Committee events.

THE COUNTY CHRONICLE



The Newsletter Of The Dallas County Historical Commission

100 South Houston Street Dallas, Texas 75202

VOLUME XII, NUMBER 5

JULY-AUGUST, 1985

Dallas County Historical Commission News

County Judge Frank Crowley Dies Suddenly Dave Fox Appointed

Judge Frank Crowley died suddenly at his home on Wednesday morning, July 3, of an apparent heart attack. He had undergone heart surgery in 1975 and suffered a subsequent attack in January, 1985.

The news of his death shook the city where Crowley had lived all of his life. Those who had worked with him admired his keen intellect and sharp wit.

"Frank found a humorous side to nearly every circumstance and used hilarious analogies to drive home a point. But, he always expected hard work and performance, too. That's what made him so much fun to work for," said Mrs. Shirley Caldwell, appointed as Chairman to the Dallas County Historical Commission by Crowley in January, 1983 and reappointed in 1985.

Appointments made by Judge Crowley to the DCHC in February, 1985 were: Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Frances James (Chairman of the Marker Committee and member of the Landmark Committee), Mrs. Gloria Clayton (Chairman of the History Appreciation Program), Mrs. Marjell Freeman (Chairman of the Sesquicentennial Committee), Mrs. Nancy Husbands (Chairman of the Meetings, Workshops, and Special Events Committee), Mrs. LaVern Lankford, and Mrs. Kathleen Johnson.

The four Dallas County Commissioners met in Executive Session on Monday, July 8, and unanimously selected Dallas home builder and civic leader, Dave Fox, to serve out Crowley's term. Fox is well-known to preservationists for his role in helping save the Wilson Block. He will take office on July 15.

Restoration Architects

The Dallas County Space Utilization Committee has made recommendations to the Commissioners' Court concerning restoration architects for two important projects. Selections for the Old Red Courthouse and the 3rd and 4th Floors of the Dallas County Administration Building should be announced soon.

These two projects deal with the two most important historical buildings in Dallas County.

Adolphus Hotel Takes Lead in Pioneer Cemetery

Forgotten for a long while but not forever, the Pioneer Cemetery will receive an Official Texas Historical Marker in appropriate ceremonies sometime during the Sesquicentennial Year. The City of Dallas Parks and Recreation Department will sponsor the marker with the DCHC providing the research and writing of the narrative. Application has already been made.

The Adolphus Hotel is assisting the City and County in marking the cemetery. Miss Betsy Field, Director of Public

Relations, has arranged for Mrs. Shelia Douthit, Chairman of the History Department at Highland Park High School, to select two of her outstanding history students to research and write grave markers for the four early Dallas mayors buried here. Susan Cook and Steve Stephens have been chosen.

The Adolphus Hotel will sponsor the marking of the following:

John M. Crockett - Mayor, Peter's Colonist, and Lt. Governor

John W. Crowder - Mayor

Dr. Anderson D. Rice - 2nd Mayor, County Treasurer, and Physician

John J. Good - Mayor and Lawyer

Additionally, the Dallas County Historical Commission is interested in encouraging the City to fence the area. Anyone interested in sponsoring official grave markers for other noteworthy pioneers buried here or in assisting with plans for an appropriate iron fence should contact the DCHC office, Mrs. Sharion Moore, Administrative Aide, 749-6238.

Sesquicentennial Update Planned for Map

Marjel Freeman, Chairman of the DCHC Sesquicentennial Committee, needs help in updating the Dallas County Heritage Trails Map which was published during the Bicentennial ten years ago.

Forty-two county heritage organizations have been asked to assist in adding to or correcting the 1976 map. It is vital that the new material be submitted to the DCHC office as soon as possible.

Historical Marker Dedications

Three historical marker dedications were held in June as follows: Abraham Carver Cemetery on June 1 along with Sandsprings Park, developed by Crow Development Company. William Sachse Cemetery on June 23, and Merrell Cemetery on June 30.

Markers Pending Dedications

Addison State Bank, Ahab Bowen Home, City of East Dallas, Continental Gin Co., Lowrey-Hurst Homestead, Oak Cliff Cemetery, Turtle Creek Pump Station.

Markers Pending

City of Cedar Hill, City of Irving, City of Rowlett, Dallas County Records Building, *The Dallas Morning News*, Heritage House, McCree Cemetery, Navigation of the Upper Trinity River, Pioneer Cemetery, South MacArthur Church of Christ, St. Luke Catholic Church, St. Paul Freewill Baptist Church, Warner Cemetery.

Old Red Courthouse

Have you seen the beautiful lawn around the Courthouse lately? It looks great! The ground was slanted away from the foundation to divert any water away from the basement walls, and sod was laid down around the perimeter of the building. Inside the basement, the dead mortar between the limestone blocks was ground out and replaced with new mortar. The basement stabilization work and re-landscaping work was done by Landmark Restoration and Waterproofing and James Pratt was the consultation architect. Texas Historical Commission architects Gerron Hite and Stan Graves worked with Pratt in defining the scope of work.

Progress is also being made on the north side of the Courthouse. A planter box was removed and the steps will be restored after drainage pipes beneath the steps have been diverted and capped. Bond monies will provide funds for the restoration of the north porch.

Friends of Old Red

The members of the DCHC recently did an 8,000 piece mailing to the State Bar Association, soliciting funds for the restoration of Old Red. Already more than \$3,000 has been received. Tincy Miller is the new Chairman of the Friends of Old Red.

PIONEER CEMETERY

Why would a city the size of Dallas have a cemetery next to its convention center? Visitors ask that question and so do members of the news media who come to see Dallas, the vibrant urban giant of the southwest.

The survival of these sacred grounds is a story of struggle and heartache. But, it is also a story of accomplishment.

The area encompassing these burials is actually the remnants of four old cemeteries--the Tannehill Lodge No. 52 Masonic Cemetery, the Dallas Lodge No. 44 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Old City Cemetery, and two small tracts once used by the Hebrew Benevolent Association. It has been called Pioneer Cemetery for at least thirty years because of the many early settlers and civic leaders who are buried here.

As many as 500 graves were once a total of the four cemeteries, covering an area of seven acres.

Efforts to establish this hillside shaded by post oaks as a cemetery began in 1854 when the Tannehill Masonic Lodge together with the Dallas Lodge of Odd Fellows appointed a committee to clear the ground, sell wood and do "any thing necessary" for preparation of a burial grounds. The urgent sound of lodge minutes resulted from the deaths of family and lodge members already buried in the hillside.

The earliest burials in the area probably date to 1849 or earlier.

Elizabeth McPherson was buried in the Masonic area in 1853, and records say that R. P. Rogers was interred in the Odd Fellows section in 1852. The

Old City Cemetery (including the area later used by the Hebrew Benevolent Assoc.), was acquired in 1871 from Nancy Tuberville. The Jewish graves were moved to other Dallas Jewish Cemeteries after the 1920s.

When a railroad spur line in 1907 disturbed the graves and many bones were hauled away, cries of outrage came from the community. Then, in 1922, an option was taken on the site of the cemetery for construction of a large warehouse. Protests were loud and many and the plans abandoned. Nevertheless, thirty graves were moved in the years from 1923-28, and the last burials were made during those years.

The city purchased the Masonic and Odd Fellows sections in 1951. By 1969, the city had acquired the Old City Cemetery.

Who is buried in the Pioneer Cemetery? The list reads like a who's who of early Dallas. It includes the following: fourteen Peters Colonists; four early Dallas mayors; John M. Crockett, Lt. Governor of Texas; Nicholas H. Darnell, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Texas; nine veterans of the Mexican War; three veterans of the War of 1812; twenty-eight veterans of the Confederate States Army; one Union soldier; four colonels of the Confederacy; five members of Reunion Colony; two county judges; two district judges; two historical women; one state senator; and numerous other city and county elected officials of the earliest governments of Dallas County.

There are early doctors, clergymen, lawyers, merchants, and mothers and children, often the victims of frontier living conditions.

In the 1880s John Henry Brown, then a city alderman and later a noted historian in Texas, led the naming of city streets after early pioneers. Consequently, the names recorded in this cemetery read as a directory of downtown Dallas streets. Some of those included are the following: Akard, Browder, Crockett, Crowder, Harwood, Latimer, Porter, Canton, Cadiz, Martin, Newton, Bogel, Good, Marilla, Stemmons, Patterson, Sale, Stone, Young, Field, Peak, Record, and Pearl. Each name could tell a story and a contribution to the history of Dallas.

The City of Dallas and the Dallas Parks Board is responsible for maintenance of the cemetery. They plan to commemorate an official Texas Historical Marker in the cemetery during the Sesquicentennial celebration in 1986.

Working with private sources, to be named in the near future, the Dallas County Historical Commission and the city hope to fence the cemetery and commemorate the notable early Dallas leaders with official Texas Historical grave markers.

In a city that is experiencing extreme growth and development, where building cranes number at least 100 at the present time, the survival of this cemetery area is a monument to the fact that there was someone who cared during each year of its existence. Those 'someones' kept the area intact so that today many of our visitors may catch a glimpse of Dallas' past.

Mrs. Sam Stahr, Mrs. George Carlisle, and Mrs. H. L. Tenison (all deceased) were 'little-ole ladies' who promoted the preservation of this cemetery. Their work resulted in having the area still intact. Their work from 1930-1957 deserves all the credit.

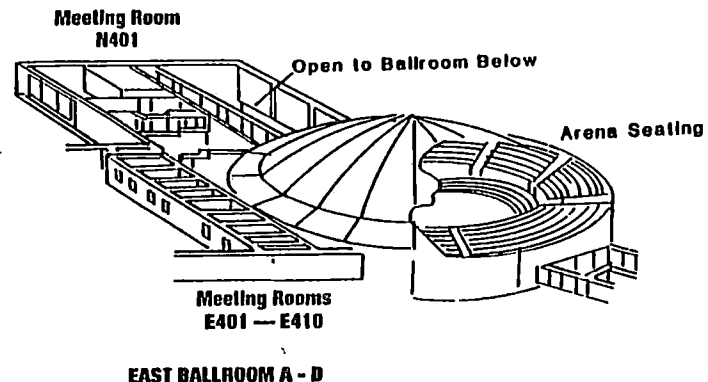
DALLAS CONVENTION CENTER

LEVEL 4

ARENA BALCONY SEATING
MEETING ROOMS E401-E410 & N401

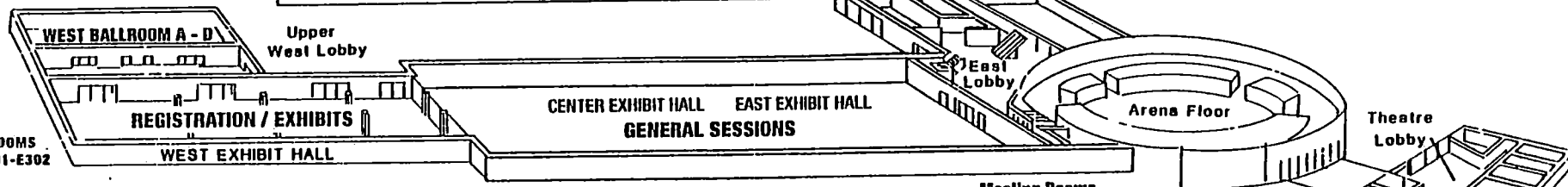
SENATORIAL CAUCUS MEETING ROOM LOCATIONS

1	MEETING ROOM #6 - REGISTRATION AREA	17	W116/117
2	WEST BALLROOM D	18	W102/104/110
3	WEST BALLROOM D	19	N215/217
4	N401	20	E402/403
5	E409/410	21	N230/231
6	MEETING ROOM #5 - REGISTRATION AREA	22	MEETING ROOM #4 - REGISTRATION AREA
7	EAST BALLROOM A	23	N224/227
8	EAST BALLROOM C	24	E406/407
9	MEETING ROOM #2 - REGISTRATION AREA	25	WEST BALLROOM C
10	W101/103	26	WEST BALLROOM A
11	E301/302	27	MEETING ROOM #7 - REGISTRATION AREA
12	W112/113	28	W108/109/115
13	E401	29	MEETING ROOM #1 - REGISTRATION AREA
14	W105/108	30	W107
15	N222/223	31	EAST BALLROOM B
16	EAST BALLROOM D		



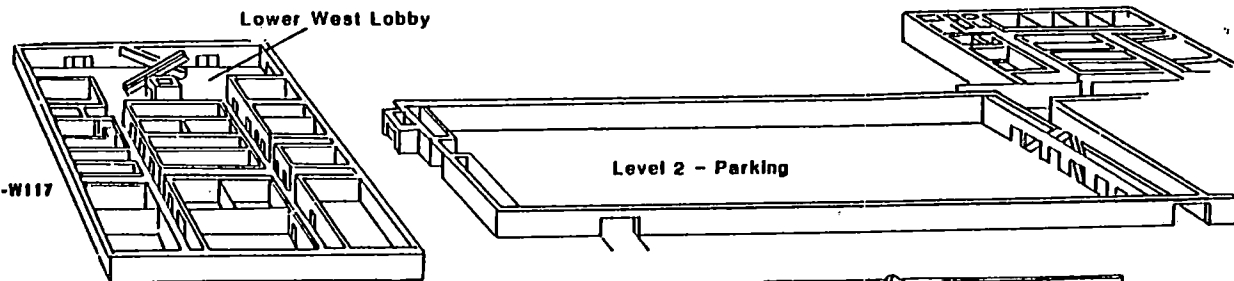
LEVEL 3

REGISTRATION
GENERAL SESSIONS
WEST & EAST BALLROOMS
MEETING ROOMS E301-E302
ARENA FLOOR
THEATRE



LEVEL 2

BUS DROP
MEETING ROOMS W101-W117
& N201-N236
PARKING



LEVEL 1 (PARKING ONLY)

PERMANENT CREDENTIALS MEETING ROOM - REGISTRATION AREA	KEY REPUBLICAN ROOM - E404
PERMANENT ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE ROOM - N212/213	PAGE ROOM - N235/236
PERMANENT NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE ROOM - N212/213	SERGEANT AT ARMS ROOM - N/233/234
STAFF ROOM - E405	SREC ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING ROOM E401
MEDIA ROOM - E408	NATIONAL DELEGATE ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING ROOM - E409/410

FIRST AID - W103 - LOWER WEST HALL
EAST LOBBY TICKET OFFICE NEXT TO CAPITOL

DRUGS CHECK - LOWER WEST LOBBY

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS MEETING ROOM LOCATIONS

1	W108/109/115	16	E406/407
2	W105/108	17	WEST BALLROOM D
3	EAST BALLROOM B	18	N222/223
4	WEST BALLROOM B	19	EAST BALLROOM C
5	W107	20	MEETING ROOM #1 - REGISTRATION AREA
6	WEST BALLROOM C	21	EAST BALLROOM A
7	WEST BALLROOM A	22	W102/104/110
8	EAST BALLROOM D	23	MEETING ROOM #2 - REGISTRATION AREA
9	N230/231	24	N215/217
10	N401	25	MEETING ROOM #5 - REGISTRATION AREA
11	E301/302	26	W116/117
12	MEETING ROOM #4 - REGISTRATION AREA	27	MEETING ROOM #6 - REGISTRATION AREA
13	E409/410	28	MEETING ROOM #7 - REGISTRATION AREA
14	W101/103	29	N224/227
15	E402/403	30	MEETING ROOM #3 - REGISTRATION AREA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 12, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR PRE-ADVANCE PARTICIPANTS

FROM: ED MURNANE
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

SUBJECT: PRE-ADVANCE TO DALLAS, TX ON
JUNE 15, 1992

Attached for your information is a list of participants and an outline schedule for the Pre-Advance to Dallas, TX on June 15, 1992.

PRE-ADVANCE PARTICIPANTS

Office of Presidential Advance

John Herrick, Special Assistant to the President for Presidential Advance
Patricia Conrad, Trip Coordinator

United States Secret Service

Tom Farrell, ASAIC

White House Military Office

Mike Gould, Military Aide
Cal Dixon, HMX Advance

White House Communications Agency

Jim Strait, Operations

Office of Speechwriting

Michelle Nix, Researcher

Office of Political Affairs

Walter White,

PRE-ADVANCE SCHEDULE

Monday, June 15, 1992

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS:

6:45 am Vans depart West Basement en route Washington National Airport.

6:45 am Vans depart West Basement en route Washington National Airport.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

7:00 am Arrive Washington National Airport and proceed to Gate.

7:40 am American Flight 537 departs Washington National
(E.D.T.) Airport en route Dallas, Texas.

(Flying Time: 3 Hour 30 Minutes)

(Time Change: Back 1 Hour)

(Food Service: Breakfast)

9:40 am Arrive Dallas/Ft. Worth Airport, Dallas, Texas
(C.D.T.) and proceed to vans.

Met by:

Ms. Karen Hughes
512/477-9821
Walter Moran
214/754-1800

STAFF HOTEL:

Hyatt Hotel
300 Reunion Blvd.
Dallas, TX 75207
Michael Grossman, 214/651-1234
fax. 214-651-0018

9:50 am Vans depart Airport en route Convention Center.

(Drive Time: 25 Minutes)

10:15 am Arrive Convention Center and begin Meeting/Site Survey.

* TEXAS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION
(3:00 pm - TBD pm)
- Open Press
- Remarks
- Teleprompter TBD

1:00 pm Conclude Site Survey, board vans and depart Convention Center en route Dallas/Ft. Worth Airport.

(Drive Time: 25 Minutes)

1:25 pm Arrive Dallas/Ft. Worth Airport and proceed to Gate.

2:20 pm American Flight 1322 departs Dallas, Texas en
(C.D.T.) route Washington, DC.

(Flying Time: 3 Hours)
(Time Change: Ahead 1 Hour)
(Food Service: Lunch)

6:15 pm Arrive National Airport, Washington, DC.
(E.D.T.)

6:20 pm Vans depart National Airport en route White House.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

6:40 pm Arrive White House.