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Senator [Alphonse] D'Amato Fundraiser 6/29/92 [OA 7575]

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through the courts. And if convicted, they will be punished—not let them out on loopholes. We need a crime bill which strengthens, not weakens, our ability to uphold the laws, a crime bill like the “Crime Control Act of 1992.” So let’s pass this legislation and salute those who risk their lives to save ours.

And above all, let’s remember this: To take back our streets we need to take criminals off the streets and put them behind bars for a long, long time. And in the past 4 years, over half a billion dollars in drug forfeiture money alone has been used to build prisons. And we need more, more prisons. In particular, our States need more prisons. Because for some career criminals, the iron bars of prison are the only bar against crime.

So, let me close with words from the heart about where and with whom I stand. I stand with those who fight criminals. Your work is not a 9-to-5 job with long lunches and friendly chats around some water cooler. It is filled with danger and fear. And I had two wonderful briefings on some of the complexities of this work when I arrived here this morning. It’s not knowing whether you’ll end your shift going home in a car or to the emergency room in an ambulance.

And let me just add something: I also stand against those who use films or records or television or video games to glorify killing law enforcement officers. It is sick. It is wrong for any company, I don’t care how noble the name of the company, it is wrong for any company to issue records that approve of killing law enforcement officers.

And so I am delighted to be here to salute the greatest freedom fighters any Nation could have, people who provide freedom from violence and freedom from drugs and freedom from fear. They’re offering hope to every family across our country. And in that spirit, I am now truly honored to open the New York Field Division Office of the DEA. And again, especially to all who work out there on the front lines, may God bless you in your noble work.

Thank you very, very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:53 a.m. in the conference room at the DEA New York Field Division Office. In his remarks, he referred to Lee P. Brown, commissioner of the*

*New York City Police Department; Msgr. William B. O’Brien, president of the Daytop Village drug treatment facility; Robert A. Bryden, Special Agent in Charge, DEA New York Field Division; and DEA Special Agent Everett E. Hatcher, who was killed in the line of duty on February 28, 1989.*

### **Remarks at a Fundraising Luncheon for Senator Alfonse M. D’Amato in New York City**

*June 29, 1992*

Thank you all so much. And Charlie, thank you, Ambassador, for that very, very generous introduction. And let me just thank all responsible for this highly successful lunch. I want to salute our two Members of Congress here today, Senator Pressler and Norm Lent; I’ll get to the third in a minute. Chairman Rich Bond—if you want to get a guy to do a big national job, get someone from New York; and Rich is doing just that as chairman of the Republican National Committee.

I want to salute our new committeeman, Joe Mandello; glad Joe’s family could make it out there. Bill Powers, our wonderful State chairman who’s taking them on up there and winning more than his share, for all of us, I might add. And David Brewer, Doug Barclay, Jack Hennessy, heading up our campaign efforts and doing such a superb job in this fundraising. Another salute to Roy Goodman, an old friend down here, the State Senator. And Michael Long, let me just say, Mike, how grateful I am to you and the others in the Conservative Party. What that means is that with your help and now with the help of everybody across this State, New York is not only in play as a key targeted State for the Republicans, it is a State we will win. And this is a very important endorsement.

May I thank Yung Soo Yoo and Rabbi Milton Balkany for their introduction as well and their saluting us at the beginning of this program.

And now I’m here today to salute a great leader, a force for good, a titan of politics, Mama D’Amato. I think Al’s learned a thing.

or two from Mama, things like getting it done, making waves, taking them on, and winning. And that's exactly what he's going to do this fall. But I've seen it in Washington, and when Al takes them on, the rest of them take cover.

Voters are frustrated, and they're tired of the status quo, and they're calling for change. But they also know that there's a flip side to change, and it is called trust, trust to make the right decisions and to block the wrong ones. I believe that we have the values, I believe we have the record that entitles us to take our case to the American people and win 4 more years in the White House and 6 more for Al in the Senate.

Our values are right. When we talk about family values, I'm thinking of what those mayors came to tell me. Liberals and conservative, Democrats and Republicans from the mayors came to see me, and they said the biggest problem in the cities is the decline of the American family. And we are the party that's trying to strengthen the American family through choice and opportunity.

I appreciated what Al said about changing the world. And I do believe that thanks to my predecessor, thanks to our administration, there have been fundamental changes in the world. Eastern Europe is free; Germany is united; the international communism as we know it is dead. Ancient enemies are sitting talking to each other in the Middle East. Democracy is on the move south of our borders. And we have a fantastic record of standing up against aggression. And don't let the revisionists try to tell you that Desert Storm was bad; it was a tremendous success, and we are not going to let them alter the record.

I notice these signs, and let me simply say that, look, the Israeli elections underscore the dynamism of the Mideast's solitary democracy. They point out the dynamism of the process. And we are confident that we can work with that new Israeli Government to deepen our partnership, to promote our common objective of peace with security for Israel. And I am dedicating myself to that.

There's another thing that we'll take to the American people, and you don't hear it from either of the opponents at this Presidential level, and I don't expect Al's going to hear

much about it. But it was under our leadership that we can now turn to the American people, particularly the children, and say, you can go to bed at night without that awful, deadly fear of nuclear war because of what we did in getting rid of these ICBM weapons. You listen to those pundits out there and listen to the opponents, you wouldn't think there was any responsibilities to the United States. We are the undisputed leader of the free world, and I don't care what the critics say. I am going to keep on leading for peace and democracy around the world.

And yes, yes, we're going to have some savings in defense, but I am not going to cut into the muscle of the defense. There are still many uncertainties out there, and the United States, in order to lead; must remain strong. Al has known that; Al has stood up against criticism on behalf of that principle. And I am convinced that we can keep our security strong so we can guarantee for the generations that come futures of peace and opportunity.

Some people say to me, "Hey, how come you can't bring the same kind of purpose and success to the domestic scene as you did in Desert Storm and Desert Shield?" And the fair answer to that is, we can. But when it came to going into Desert Storm, I didn't have to call one of the Senators entrenched on the Democratic side, one of the liberals, and get his permission. I did not have to stand up and watch everything I'm trying to do get blocked by the Senate. We moved, and then they came along. That is what we need in the Congress, and the way to get that is to give us more people like Al D'Amato and Terrence Pressler and Norman Lent and to get control of the Congress.

For 35 years, one party has controlled the House of Representatives. For 29 of the last 35, one party has controlled the United States Senate. We tried it with a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress, and we got the worst interest rates, the worst misery index in the history of this country. What hasn't been tried and what we're going to take to the people in the fall is this: Give us a Republican President, a Republican Senate, and a Republican House, and we can give you the values that you want.

We've gotten some things done early in the Presidency. A child care bill that says: Isn't it better for the parents to choose how to have child care rather than have some Government bureaucracy? We've passed the foremost, far-looking, far forward-looking piece of civil rights legislation in the Americans for Disabilities Act that said: Let's give these people a chance; let them fit in. Give them an opportunity, not have some Government program out here to keep the people with disabilities isolated. We passed a Clean Air Act that used market forces, harnesses market forces for a cleaner environment.

But so much that we're trying to do, whether it's school choice or whether it's incentives for this economy, are being blocked by the United States Congress. And they control it; the Democrats control it. And I believe that the American people, in their quest for change, are going to say: Let's try something that hasn't been done in 35 years; let's get a Republican Congress to back up this Republican President.

Sometimes the only time you can get something to happen down there is standing up against bad legislation. And I want to take this opportunity to thank our distinguished honoree, Al D'Amato, today for helping me with this veto record. The score is: Bush 30, Congress 0, on the veto. And we're going to keep on beating back bad legislation until we get good legislation.

Let me just click off a couple of our major initiatives. One of them is health care reform. It is not right that families go to bed wondering whether they're going to have any protection against illness. We have put forward on the Capitol Hill now, it's before the Congress, a new health care reform program that says we will make insurance available to everybody, the poorest of the poor, through a voucher system. We will revise and get rid of these awful malpractice suits by changing and getting some legal reform for this country. We're suing each other too much and caring for each other too little. So we've got a good, strong, health care proposal, and it doesn't do like some of these foreign countries or what some of the liberal Democrats want to do. It does not socialize medicine. It does not break every small business. It offers insurance to others, everybody. And it

says we will maintain the quality of U.S. health care. It is the best in the world, and we are not going to diminish it by putting the Government in charge of our health care.

Another one is free trade. We stand proudly for free trade. And we're taking a hammering in some quarters. Election year is coming up; everybody is out pledging to this special interest, this protection or that protection. But let me tell you something: I am going to keep on fighting until we get a successful conclusion to the Uruguay round of GATT, and I am going to keep on fighting until we get a North American free trade agreement because that means jobs for the American worker. I am for free trade, not for protection, and we've got to keep fighting for those principles.

Another one is education reform. Mike talked about it, and Al D'Amato mentioned it. We've got a good program; it's not just another Government program. It's called America 2000. It literally revolutionizes the way we educate the kids from K to 12. We have the best university system in the world; we have the best quality education at that level. But what we don't have is the proper quality at those lower areas of education. And so our program says: Keep it close to the family, keep it close to the locality and the community, but literally revolutionize it. We've got a good, strong program to take, and Al is right. Our "GI bill" says this: Give the parents a choice. Give the family the same opportunity to choose those schools, religious, private, or public that we all got, the old guys here got when we got the GI bill right after World War II. It worked for the universities; it can work at the local level. What's wrong with letting the parents choose and giving them that opportunity?

We've got a great disagreement with the liberal Democrats on another one. I am fighting at every turn to do better on the deficit. The other day we had a vote in the Congress on a means to discipline the executive branch and discipline the United States Congress. Not a cure-all, but it was something that 80 percent of the American people want. It was victimized and brutalized and beaten back by that entrenched liberal Democrat leadership that wouldn't stand up against the special interests. I will continue to fight for a

balanced budget amendment to discipline us all in Washington, DC.

And while we're at it—and I heard a nice endorsement of this by the Democratic nominee, potential Democratic nominee for President—I think it's about time to give the President what 43 Governors have. If they can't do it up there with the liberals that control these committees, give the President a chance. Give me that line-item veto, and let's see if we can't do better on the spending side.

In conclusion, let me say this: This has been a weird political year, I'm talking strange, and I've been in politics half my adult life, half of it in private business. It has been the strangest year I have ever seen. I think most people would agree with that. But in the final analysis, the American people are going to say this: Who has the temperament to lead this country? Who has the steadiness when the going gets really tough to make the proper decision? Who has the beliefs when it comes to the innate strength of American society, the family, the family values? Who has the will to fight for those values? Who has the demonstrated leadership to keep the peace and enhance it by helping democracy and freedom around the world? And who has the best program to stimulate the economy by getting jobs and opportunity moving by encouraging less regulation and by stimulating the investment tax credit and cutting the capital gains and changing the IRA's and doing all the things we should have done months ago to give the working man and woman an opportunity?

I believe we have not only the program, but I hope I have the integrity and that sense of honor about the United States to ask the American people: Give me 4 more years. Give Al D'Amato 6 more years. Give us more company on the House and in the Senate, and watch us get that job done. I cannot wait until the middle of August—right now I'm in a nonpolitical mode. [Laughter] But I cannot wait until the middle of August when I get unfettered and say, all right, now the time has come to take this case to the American people. Not just to go after the other guys—although I'm a little bit tired of hearing my

name get criticized by five Democrats all spring long, and now some Independent comes charging out with nothing but criticism. I'm ready to take them on when we get to August. And what happens here is this kind of arrangement will make us have a much better chance of taking them on, on our terms. Let them see if they can take the heat because I am going to dish it out and take the Republican record to the American people, and we are going to win in November.

Thank you very, very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:15 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the New York Hilton Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Charles Gargano, former ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago; Joe Mandello, chairman, Nassau County Republican Party; David Brewer, vice chairman, fundraising luncheon; Douglas Barclay, New York State chairman, Bush-Quayle '92; Jack Hennessy, New York State finance chairman, Bush-Quayle '92; Michael Long, chairman, New York State Conservative Party; Yung Soo Yoo, general chairman, fundraising luncheon, who gave the Pledge of Allegiance; and Rabbi Yehoshua Balkany, dean of Yeshiva Bais Yaakov of Brooklyn, who gave the invocation.*

### Statement on the Supreme Court Decision on Abortion

June 29, 1992

I am pleased with the Supreme Court's decision upholding most of Pennsylvania's reasonable restrictions on abortion, such as the requirement that a teenager seek her parent's consent before obtaining an abortion. The Pennsylvania law supports family values in what is perhaps the most difficult question a family can confront.

My own position on abortion is well-known and remains unchanged. I oppose abortion in all cases except rape or incest or where the life of the mother is at stake.

# Facsimile Cover Sheet

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**Thank you.**

Ed -  
Diff publication, same story.  
Hope this is in time.  
John

## Ask Your Friends This Question

Describe what a concrete looks like  
 Scientists describing how we communicate with other bodies  
 especially the hands say that only one person in a  
 hundred when asked to describe a concrete  
 can do it without twirling a finger.

—Bill C. Place



### Listening to Reason

One night at sea, the ship's captain saw what looked like the lights of another ship heading toward him. He had his signalman blink to the other ship: "Change your course 10 degrees south." The reply came back: "Change your course 10 degrees north." The ship's captain answered: "I am a captain. Change your course south." To which the reply was: "Well, I am a seaman first class. Change your course north." This infuriated the captain, so he signaled back: "Damn it, I say change your course south. I'm on a battleship!" To which the reply came back: "And I say change your course north. I'm in a lighthouse."

### Carter Gets the Last Word on Sam Donaldson

We had been taken to a small village near New Delhi (renamed Carterpuri by the Indians for the occasion) to see how the village solved its energy problem. This was at the height of concern over the energy crisis. Carterpuri solved its energy problem by throwing all the cow manure from its herds into a large pit, then siphoning off the methane gas to light the village lamps. So it came to pass that we all stood on the lip of the manure pit inspecting the process. "If I fell in, you'd pull me out, wouldn't you, Mr. President?" joked Donaldson.

"Certainly," President Carter replied, then paused—  
 "after a suitable interval."

—Sam Donaldson

### Tarzan & Jane

Tarzan came home in the afternoon and asked Jane for a triple Jack Daniel's. He finished it off and ordered another. Jane was worried. She says, "Tarzan, I'm concerned about your drinking. Every afternoon you come home and have two or three drinks." "Jane, I can't help myself," Tarzan says. "It's jungle out there!"

### The Babe Could Even Hear 'Em

Babe Ruth once suffered the humiliation of having the great Walter Johnson of the Washington Senators throw three straight fastballs past him. He asked the umpire if he had seen any of the pitches. "No," replied the umpire. "Neither did I," said Ruth, "but that last one sounded kinda high to me."

—The Little Brown Book of Anecdotes

A male gynecologist is like an auto mechanic who has never owned a car.

—Carrie Snow

When choosing between two evils, I always like to take the one I've never tried before.

—Mae West

Whoever named it "necking" was a poor judge of anatomy.

—Groucho Marx

The average woman would rather have beauty than brains because she knows that the average man can see much better than he can think.

—Ladies' Home Journal

That was the most fun I've had without laughing.

—Woody Allen (on sex)

### One Way of Getting Parked

I drive a 1979 pickup as a second vehicle. I had bought it used, even though the body had extensive damage, with three sides bashed in, and I was planning to get it fixed as quickly as possible. But one day a man in a new car and I went for the only available parking spot at the post office.

I stuck my head out the window and asked, "Are you going to fight me for this space?"

"No, ma'am," the man replied. "You look like the winner to me!"

—Anaphe Chimarusti (Ventura, CA)



# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Background Paper	Re: Humorous anecdotes for Senator Alfonse D'Amato Fundraiser; contains personal information. (1 pp.)	n.d.	P-6, (b)(6)	

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### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]  
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]  
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]  
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]  
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]  
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

**Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  
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(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]  
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

- People said he was so good on the track he was in high school was because he was running for his mother.  
Humorous anecdotes (212) 366-0563 Karen Mahoney

P-6,  
(b)(6)



**What he's known for**

Senator Pothole stays in favor by doing fighter - take on establishment getting it done, making waves, taking 'em on -

- after election a lot of people came up to him & said I didn't vote for you, I voted for my mother.

- Bought new boat for fisherman who caught a torpedo (really - it blew up his boat)
- Fed. money for Mother Hale, who helps crack babies in Harlem
- New program that uses retired federal officers to find missing children - recently a retired Secret Service agent on staff found 3 kids kidnapped by their estranged father.
- Cap spending, cut taxes, privatize gov't services.

- carried grocery bags

**Legislative initiatives**

Armand D'Arrato, who Sen saw when Sen seat told him he had a real chance to make a difference

DOMESTIC

- Appropriations Committee (6th of 13 R's), Defense, Foreign Operations, VA, HUD and Independent Agencies, Transportation, Treasury, Postal Service, General Government, Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs (2nd of 9 R's), Housing and Urban Affairs, Securities, Select Committee on Intelligence (3rd of 7 R's).
- mass transit
- sponsored bill to protect the FHA against an S&L-type disaster
- AIDS funding
- save Delaware and Hudson Railway
- save Staten Island homeport
- death penalty for drug dealers
- cleared of ethics charge in Wedtech

Tell it like it is, call em see em, don't be afraid to shake upop stands when you know you're right."

FOREIGN

- pre-Aug. 1990, led fight to cut off trade benefits and export credit guarantees to Iraq
- first senator to try to cross the Soviet border into Lithuania in early 1990, against Soviet regulations
- worked on anti-terrorism legislation after the bombing of Pan Am flight 103
- Aug. and Sept. 1990, almost alone in calling for military action to oust Saddam Hussein
- proposed fifth star for Powell and Schwarzkopf
- bent principle to help GB uphold veto of revisions to Hatch Act and Chinese student protection legislation

W  
CRLANG

--Santayana: "Family is one of nature's masterpieces."

--the things that must guide change are the things that must never change.

--Father Hersburgh: "The most important thing a father can do for his children is to love their mother."

--marriage matters

--we need to remember the "united" in the "United States."

--a rope of sand

--written in the wind

--there's a hole in the heart of the American Dream

--Tolstoy: "All happy families are alike, but an unhappy family is unhappy in its own way."

--In many ways -- America has always been a question in search of an answer. But in many ways, we've carried the answer within us all the while

--You don't fix a broken car by giving it more gas. You don't fix a broken program by feuling it with more money. You've got to start at square one.

--John Major on Labor Government: "It was a world in which we were told that government knows best. They knew best how to spend our money -- how to make our choices. They knew best who should own homes and run businesses...Through all that time...the people of Britain knew better."

--we cannot discover new solutions until we find the courage to let go of the old ones

--Republicans don't follow the beaten path -- we strike out and leave a trail.

--change the system from stem to stern

--every life is a portrait of the person who lives it. These people have signed their with charity and good will.

--Let the critics taunt us, let them call us names. We define ourselves by our enemies as well as our friends. Not everyone's going to like us -- frankly, we'd have to wonder if some people did. I have not aimed to please -- I aim to serve.

--The Democrats say I have no vision. Let me qualify that. I don't have their vision. They have their vision -- and they're looking the wrong way. My vision is your future. I see a future with good jobs fueled by free trade. A future where government works for the people -- and not the other way around. Where politicians come to serve -- not to stay. I see a radical revolution in education -- where schools are not a matter of chance, but a matter of choice. I see a future where families stick together, and fathers stick around. I see a country that's diverse, but not divided. I see a future where Points of Light leave no dark shadows \ where giving is better than getting \ and where the pessimists were wrong all along. My vision doesn't ride on the next election -- it rests on the next generation.

The government should not play Robin Hood. It should not play Santa Claus. It should ..

The Democrats accuse us of being stingy. Well I'll tell you something: it sure is easy to be generous with other people's money.

- The opposition has presided over expenditures of nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  a trillion dollars annually yet given us an educ syst 21st in the world acc. to the World Competitiveness Report

(Grossman/Walters)  
June 20, 1992  
Draft One  
D'AMATO

PRESIDENTIAL TALKING POINTS: D'AMATO FUNDRAISER  
JUNE 29, 1992

- o [Acknowledgements]. I am here tonight to salute a great leader \ a force for good \ a titan of politics. \\ Mama D'Amato. I think Al's learned a thing or two from Mama. Things like: "getting it done, making waves, taking 'em on."
- o Al's also learned how frustrating it can be to "get it done" in a town where G.O.P. is a four-letter word. When Republicans "make waves" -- Democrats do the dead man's float. But I'll tell you one thing: when Al "takes 'em on" -- they take cover. \\
- o Voters are frustrated -- they're tired of the status quo and they're calling for change. But they also know there's a flip-side to change -- it's called trust: trust to make the right decisions and block the wrong ones. Senator D'Amato has worked for that trust. So have I.
- o Think of how much the world has changed already: ~~American blood, sweat and tears have transformed the face of the earth.~~ Today Eastern Europe is free. Imperial Communism is dead and buried. Just last week we put another nail in the Cold War's coffin. Boris Yeltsin and I announced the most

sweeping nuclear arms cuts in history. The doomsday clock, the bomb shelters, the nightmares of our children -- that's all over now. And that's something to be proud of.

- o But while the world has become more free, it has also become less certain. The Soviet "Bear" is now a creature of the past, but there are still plenty of wolves out there -- and you know who they are. This is no fantasy of an old Cold Warrior -- these are the realities of the new world, and from where I sit I can survey the horizon.
  
- o There are real differences here with the opposition, and Al and I will keep taking it to the people: America is safe as long as America is strong. *In the late summer of '90* ~~Our actions in the gulf proved that America will defend its interests -- we will keep the wolves at bay -- and as long as I am President: aggression will not stand.~~
  
- o 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 Democratic Congress to kick Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait.
  
- o 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 -- harnessing

free market forces for a cleaner environment; the Americans with Disabilities Act -- making room for the disabled in the American mainstream. And when it comes to blocking bad legislation with the veto: it's Bush 28, Congress 0.

- o Republican leadership has helped change the world -- and here's what we're doing to help change America: Free trade -- because Americans aren't afraid to meet -- and beat -- the competition. Health care reform: because our families, our children, deserve affordable, accessible, health care. Education reform: with proposals like school choice -- we're putting the vital, fundamental decisions back in the hands that run the home and raise the family. Legal reform: because when your neighbor's just as likely to serve you a subpoena as a cup of coffee -- something's got to change. Government reform: because government is too big and spends too much. The Democrats say: More money. I say: you don't fix a broken car by giving it more gas. \\

insisted on maintaining deductions for state and local taxes (worth more in New York than anywhere else). In an odd moment, he pushed through the repeal of a McCarran-Walter Act of 1952 provision requiring the State Department to deny foreign writers and artists entry to the United States if they are deemed somehow subversive. He is Congress's major promoter of "maglev," trains that are run above special tracks by magnetic levitation, at speeds much greater than can be achieved on rails. He is alarmed that West Germany and Japan are ahead of us in this technology (Germans want to build a track between Los Angeles and Las Vegas), and wants federal funding for research for this mode of transportation as for canals, railroads and airplanes in the past. Irrked by proposals to limit outside earned income, which might infringe on the small royalties he earns on his books, he got the Senate in August 1990 to pass, 51-49, an amendment to place a 15% limit on outside unearned income, a measure which had no chance of becoming law but did highlight the fact that one-third of the Senate would have to retire or give away quite a few assets to conform to a law of this type.

Electoral politics has proved surprisingly congenial to Moynihan. In 1976, he only narrowly defeated the leftish Bella Abzug in the primary and then won a party-line victory against incumbent James Buckley in a year when Republicans were embarrassed locally by President Ford's opposition to federal loan guarantees for New York City. For 1982, Moynihan avoided primary opposition from the left by emphasizing his disagreement with Reagan on social security, the Equal Rights Amendment and aid to cities, and he eliminated Republican Congressman Bruce Caputo when it became known that Caputo had a falsified military record. That fall, he won 65%-34%—a record for a New York Senate race. In 1988, he was opposed by Long Island lawyer Robert McMillan and won, 67%-31%, breaking his own record, carrying all but one county (Hamilton), and winning more votes than any other Senator in American history except Pete Wilson and Alan Cranston of California. Perhaps he will set new records in 1994 as he looks forward to another term.

Alfonse D'Amato, New York's junior senator, is nobody's idea of a philosopher in politics. And yet he does take a philosophic approach—represent your constituents—and extends it to the farthest, and many would say on occasion a ridiculous, extreme. He came to office as the lucky beneficiary of splits in the opposition; his major experience was as a wheelhorse in Nassau County Republican machine politics; his personal manner does not especially inspire confidence or arouse enthusiasm. So he stays in favor by doing favors. He is not taken seriously as a thinker (though he is sometimes respected as an operator) on national and international issues, and in early 1991, he was under investigation by the Senate Ethics Committee for alleged transgressions. But he has proven to be more durable, more accomplished, and more correct on some important issues than many people thought when he was first elected in 1980, and "Senator Pothole," as he is known in some quarters, could end up winning a third term in 1992.

As a senator, D'Amato has been shrewd to the point of shamelessness in taking practically any position, espousing any cause, and lobbying for any project or program that could be popular with any discernible segment of the New York electorate. He is for funding for mass transit; with Alan Cranston, he sponsored a bill intended to protect the FHA against an S&L type disaster (although some said it would hurt first-time homebuyers); he fights for more AIDS funding; he worked to save the Delaware & Hudson Railway; he worked with Staten Island's Susan Molinari to save the Staten Island homeport, despite the opposition of Mayor David Dinkins, Moynihan and many city-area congressmen; he champions the death penalty for drug dealers at every opportunity; he has backed Wall Street firms against the big banks on financial services issues. On foreign policy, he not surprisingly has always been a strong backer of Israel, saying its 1981 bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor was "perfectly proper"; before August 1990, he was leading the fight to cut off trade benefits and export credit guarantees to Iraq; he was the first senator to try to cross the Soviet border into Lithuania in early 1990, defying Soviet regulations; he worked on anti-terrorism legislation after the bombing of Pan Am flight 103. In late August

and September 1990, he was almost alone in calling for military action to oust Saddam Hussein. But he can carry things too far: he proposed five stars for Generals Colin Powell and Norman Schwarzkopf and recommended *Achille Lauro* victim Leon Klinghoffer for the Congressional Medal of Honor. But he is quick to bend principle to help the administration, as he did to uphold George Bush's veto of revisions of the Hatch Act and Chinese student protection legislation.

Then there is the question of scandal. D'Amato is not shy about using his patronage powers, blocking Rudolph Giuliani's choice as successor for U.S. attorney in Manhattan; he then backed the hapless (but, happily, self-financing) Ron Lauder in his slashing 1989 Republican mayoral primary campaign against Giuliani. In 1991, he was preparing to defend himself against allegations that he improperly used his influence to steer federal housing project grants to political contributors and had helped the now-defunct Wedtech Corporation get military contracts in return for political contributions. Most of the allegations were made in a 1989 complaint filed with the Senate Ethics Committee by Mark Green, D'Amato's 1986 opponent, who has since made other allegations. And certainly D'Amato professed confidence that the allegations were nothing more than accusations that he helped constituents—which is, after all, what he is known for. Through it all, he seemed to remain jovial and good-humored—as if he were elbowing erstwhile opponents in the ribs and saying, it's only a game, right? "O.K., I love ya, babes," he signs off his phone conversations.

D'Amato got to the Senate because he had the insight that he could win the 1980 Republican primary against Senator Jacob Javits, who was, as D'Amato's ads bluntly pointed out, 76, ailing and liberal, and that he could beat a liberal Democrat in the general. That turned out to be Elizabeth Holtzman, now New York City Controller, and a possible candidate again in 1992; D'Amato won with 45% of the vote, while Javits stayed in the race as the Liberal Party nominee and split the liberal vote with Holtzman. In 1986, D'Amato faced former Ralph Nader associate Mark Green, and won by a solid 57%-41% margin; Green, who renounced all PAC money, brought the ethics case against D'Amato. For 1992, Democrats were lining up to run, but none seemed unambiguously strong: Holtzman was controller of a city many thought headed toward bankruptcy; Green was a commissioner in Dinkins's increasingly unpopular administration; Attorney General Robert Abrams announced his candidacy in early 1991, but wouldn't say how he would have voted on the Gulf war resolution; former congresswoman and vice presidential nominee Geraldine Ferraro had mixed ratings and family problems to contend with; Long Island Congressman Robert Mrazek was little known outside the New York City area and had little money and had voted no on the Gulf war resolution. Still, a March 1991 poll showed Holtzman running strong against D'Amato and Abrams leading. Obviously much rests on the outcome of the Democratic primary and D'Amato's fate could be sealed by the Ethics Committee. But even absent an adverse finding, D'Amato likely will have a tough race.

**Presidential politics.** For more than 100 years, New York was a pivotal state in presidential politics: it was the nation's largest state and closely divided first between Whigs and Jacksonians, then between Democrats and Republicans. This changed in the 1960s. California became the nation's largest state in 1963, and in 1992, 1996 and 2000 will have 54 electoral votes to New York's 33. And New York now is the most reliably Democratic of the 10 largest states, voting about 5% less Republican than the nation in the 1980s. Back in the 1960s its Democratic margins came from Jews and Catholics in the outer boroughs of New York City; today it comes more from blacks and Puerto Ricans in Brooklyn and the Bronx and liberal whites on the West Side of Manhattan. Manhattan liberals tend to be young singles, affluent childless couples, feminists, gays and lesbians, the often underpaid highly educated people who flock to this center of arts and letters. This segment of the electorate is not as leftish as in the 1970s, but they are still a good deal more liberal in the voting booth—more likely to vote for Dukakis, or consider voting for Jesse Jackson—than white voters elsewhere.

The big fireworks in New York's presidential politics in recent years have come in its

presidential primary in late March or early April. For years New York elected only delegates, with candidate preference not indicated: an attempt to preserve machine control which failed as early as 1968, when Eugene McCarthy candidates won most of the slots. With a tradition of statewide primaries going back only 20 years, New York has had low turnout: where 6 million people vote in November, only 989,000 voted in the 1980 primary; Jewish voters formed perhaps one-third of that electorate, and the 1980 and 1984 New York Democratic primaries were the point in the presidential process where Jewish voters could exert maximum leverage. Edward Koch aroused a storm of protest in 1984 when he said that "Jews and others who care about Israel would be crazy" to vote for Jackson—a statement which, if he had simply omitted the first two words, would have been nothing more than a pungent argument based on genuine differences on a legitimate issue. But it was taken by many liberals as a racist statement or at least an appeal to ethnic solidarity; Koch's endorsement of Senator Albert Gore in the last days of the primary, far from helping him, destroyed whatever small chance Gore had of attracting attention to himself and away from Jesse Jackson. In 1984 Jackson won just 26%, compared to 45% for Walter Mondale and 27% for Gary Hart; in 1988 Jackson carried New York City 46%-45% over Michael Dukakis, but lost statewide 51%-37%.

Republican primaries are as heavily tilted toward Upstate as Democratic contests are toward New York City. They are dominated not by laconic Yankees or upscale WASPs, but by Italian-Americans, who indeed form practically the entire Republican primary electorate in New York City and much of it in the suburbs and Upstate. Not averse to a little government interference in the economy, on cultural issues their approach is traditional, and on economic issues like rent control, they see themselves as adversaries of the great Democratic majority in New York City. In presidential contests, the Republicans elect delegates whose presidential preference is not identified on the ballot and there is no direct vote for the candidates themselves.

For years one of the distinctive features of New York politics was the existence of minor parties. Today they don't much matter. The Liberal Party and its predecessor, the American Labor Party, were founded to give Jewish garment workers a line on which they could vote for Roosevelt for President and against Tammany Hall for other offices; the Conservative Party was founded to withhold votes from liberal Republicans like Nelson Rockefeller and John Lindsay so as to encourage the Republican Party to nominate more conservative candidates. The slightest acquaintance with New York politics will show that both have long outlived their *raison d'être*. In 1990, the Conservatives nominated an intellectually respectable candidate, Herbert London, to oppose the farcical Republican, Pierre Rinfret, but since Rinfret received just 21% of the vote and London 20%, it didn't much matter. Mario Cuomo received 71,000 on the Liberal line, which gave 406,000 votes to John Kennedy in 1960: those old garment workers are dying off.

**Congressional districting.** New York lost three congressional districts as a result of the 1990 Census—fewer than the five it lost in 1980, but a painful loss nonetheless. Control is divided between the Democratic assembly and governor and the Republican senate, and the assumption is that each party will lose one seat, with the other a fair fight. Typically, the losers in this process are the political mavericks with little clout; this got everyone looking early at James Scheuer of the 8th District (Queens-Bronx) as the likely Democratic victim. But then Robert Mrazek of the 3d (Long Island) announced he may make a run against Senator Alfonse D'Amato—Long Island is a population-loser, and it should be possible to divide Mrazek's 3d among its neighbors, splitting the largest part with some of Scheuer's 8th.

Upstate, the region likely to lose is western New York. The Niagara Frontier and the Southern Tier (Districts 31-34) all lost population, and the long, narrow geographical configuration of the 31st District, and the fact that its congressman, Bill Paxon, is only serving his second term, make it easy to carve up. But Paxon is determined to run again, and may end up facing Democrat John LaFalce of the 32d District.

Who else gets squashed? Perhaps Democrat Ted Weiss and Republican Bill Green of

Manhattan; perhaps Democrat Nita Lowey and Republican Ben Gilman, in a cross-Tappan-Zee Bridge race. But plenty of politicking and possibly court challenges will probably intervene before the results are known.

**The People:** Pop. 1990: 17,990,455 (Pop. 1980: 17,558,072, up 2.5% 1980-90 and dn. 3.7% 1970-80). 7.2% of U.S. total, 2d largest. Median age: 33.9 years. 13.1% 65 years and over. 74.4% White, 15.9% Black, 12.3% Hispanic origin, 3.9% Asian, 5.5% Other. Households: 49.9% married couple families; 52.2% owner occupied housing; median house value: \$131,600; median monthly rent: \$428. 5.2% Unemployment. Voting age pop.: 13,730,906. Registered voters (1990): 8,201,532; 3,884,984 D (47%); 2,620,288 R (32%); 1,696,260 unaffiliated and minor parties (21%).

**1990 Share of Federal Tax Burden:** \$93,103,000,000; 8.91% of U.S. total, 2d largest.

**1990 Share of Federal Expenditures**

	Total		Non-Defense		Defense	
Total Expend	\$70,493m	(7.03%)	\$62,131m	(8.00%)	\$8,362m	(3.70%)
St/Lcl Grants	15,761m	(11.72%)	15,754m	(11.73%)	8m	(4.45%)
Salary/Wages	6,423m	(4.40%)	5,128m	(6.66%)	1,295m	(1.87%)
Paymnts to Indiv	37,595m	(7.55%)	37,254m	(7.82%)	341m	(1.61%)
Procurement	8,621m	(4.57%)	1,923m	(3.61%)	6,698m	(4.95%)
Research/Other	2,092m	(5.60%)	2,073m	(5.83%)	20m	(7.17%)

**Political Lineup:** Governor, Mario M. Cuomo (D); Lt. Gov., Stanley N. Lundine (D); Secy. of State, Gail Shaffer (D); Atty. Gen., Robert Abrams (D); Comptroller, Edward V. Regan (R). State Senate, 61 (36 R and 25 D); State Assembly, 150 (95 D and 55 R). Senators, Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D) and Alfonse M. D'Amato (R). Representatives, 34 (21 D and 13 R).

**1988 Presidential Vote**

Dukakis (D)	3,347,882	(51%)
Bush (R)	3,081,871	(48%)

**1988 Democratic Presidential Primary**

Dukakis	801,457	(51%)
Jackson	585,076	(37%)
Gore	157,559	(10%)
Simon	17,011	(1%)

**1984 Presidential Vote**

Reagan (R)	3,664,763	(54%)
Mondale (D)	3,119,609	(46%)

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# Holidays and Anniversaries of the World

A Comprehensive Catalogue Containing Detailed Information  
on Every Month and Day of the Year, with Coverage of 23,000 Holidays,  
Anniversaries, Fasts and Feasts, Holy Days, Days of the Saints, the Blessed,  
and Other Days of Heortological Significance, Birthdays of the Famous,  
Important Dates in History, and Special Events and Their Sponsors

SECOND EDITION

Jennifer Mossman, Editor



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# June 29

## Holidays

**Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, San Marino, Vatican City, Venezuela**      **Feast of SS. Peter and Paul**

**Seychelles**      **Independence Day**  
Commemorates Seychelles' proclamation of independence from Great Britain, 1976.

## Birthdates

- 1721**      **Johann, Baron de Kalb**, French army officer born in Germany; accompanied Lafayette to America; he died in Battle of Camden (American Revolution). [d. August 16, 1780]
- 1798**      **Count Giacomo Leopardi**, Italian poet, scholar; leading Italian poet of **pessimism**. [d. June 14, 1837]
- 1849**      **Count Sergei Yulievich Witte**, Russian statesman; first constitutional Russian premier, 1905–06. [d. March 13, 1915]
- 1852**      **John Bach McMaster**, U.S. historian, educator; noted for his eight-volume *Volumes of the History of the People of the United States from the Revolution to the Civil War*, as well as numerous historical textbooks which focus on social and economic forces influencing history. [d. May 24, 1932]
- 1858**      **George Washington Goethals**, U.S. army officer; engineer in charge of construction of **Panama Canal**, 1907–14. Appointed first Governor of Canal Zone, 1914. [d. January 21, 1928]
- Julia Clifford Lathrop**, U.S. social worker; chief of U.S. Dept. of Labor, Children's Bureau, 1912–25. Member of Advisory Committee on Child Welfare for League of Nations, 1925–32. Friend and co-worker of Jane Addams (September 6). [d. April 15, 1932]
- 1861**      **William James Mayo**, U.S. surgeon; with his brother, Charles Horace Mayo (July 19), founded the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research (**Mayo Clinic**), 1915. [d. July 28, 1939]
- 1863**      **James Harvey Robinson**, U.S. historian, educator; co-founder of the **New School for Social Research**. Author of *The Mind in the Making*, a study of the intellectual history of mankind. [d. February 16, 1936]
- 1865**      **William Edgar Borah**, U.S. lawyer, politician; U.S. Senator, 1907–40; maintained an isolationist policy toward all proposed American involvement in foreign relations during his political career; strongly opposed U.S. joining League of Nations. [d. January 19, 1940]
- 1868**      **George Ellery Hale**, U.S. astronomer; influential in establishment of **Yerkes Observatory**, Wisconsin; director of **Mt. Wilson Observatory**, California, where he pioneered solar research; responsible for securing funding for construction of **Mt. Palomar Observatory**, California. Invented **spectroheliograph** for photographing surface of the sun. [d. February 21, 1938]
- 1871**      **Luisa Tetrazzini**, Italian operatic coloratura soprano. [d. April 28, 1940]
- 1875**      **Edwin Walter Kemmerer**, U.S. economist; financial adviser to numerous foreign governments. [d. December 16, 1945]
- 1910**      **Frank Loesser**, U.S. composer, lyricist; noted for his musical film and stage scores, including *Guys and Dolls*, *Most Happy Fella*. Also achieved fame for war songs, including *Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition*, 1942. [d. July 28, 1969]
- 1911**      **Prince Bernhard (Bernhard Leopold Friedrich Eberhard Julius Kurt Karl Gottfried Peter)**, husband and consort of Queen Juliana of the Netherlands.
- 1912**      **John Willard Toland**, U.S. journalist, author, historian; Pulitzer Prize for *The Rising Sun*, 1970.

## Religious Calendar

### The Saints

**St. Peter**, Apostle and martyr. One of the 12 original disciples of Jesus Christ, first Bishop of Rome, leader of Christian community after Christ's death. Patron of fishermen, locksmiths, cobblers. [d. c. 64] [major holy day, Episcopal Church; minor festival, Lutheran Church]

**St. Paul**, Apostle of the Gentiles. Through his letters he has had a profound and lasting influence on the development of Christianity. Patron of Rome and of

ropemakers. Invoked against hail and snakebite. [d. c. 67] [major holy day, Episcopal Church; minor festival, Lutheran Church]

**St. Cassius**, Bishop of Narni. [d. 538]

**St. Salome** and **St. Judith**. [d. 9th century]

**St. Emma**, widow. Also called **Hemma**. [d. c. 1045]

**St. Elwin**, Bishop of Lindsey. Also called **Æthelwine**. [death date unknown]

**1919** **Slim Pickens (Louis Bert Lindley)**, U.S. character actor, principally in 1940s westerns. [d. December 8, 1983]

**1930** **Robert (Bob) Evans**, U.S. actor, producer; known for the production of *Love Story*, 1970, and *The Godfather*, 1972.

**Oriana Fallaci**, Italian journalist, writer; frequent contributor to *New York Times Magazine*, *Life*, *Look*; well-known for her in-depth interviews of world famous persons.

**1936** **Harmon (Clayton) Killebrew**, U.S. baseball player; elected to Baseball Hall of Fame, 1984.

**1941** **Stokely Carmichael**, U.S. black militant leader; Chairman of **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee**, 1966; Prime Minister of **Black Panther Party**, 1967-69. Proponent of Black Power and militant tactics to achieve racial equality in U.S.

**1957** **Leslie Browne**, U.S. ballerina, actress; soloist, American Ballet Theater, 1976-; known for her starring role in *The Turning Point*, 1977.

**1972** **Samantha Smith**, U.S. student, actress; visited the U.S.S.R. as a guest of Yuri Andropov after writing the Soviet leader a letter, 1982; died in a plane crash. [d. August 25, 1985]

### Historical Events

**1236** **Ferdinand III** of Castile recaptures **Cordoba** from the Moors after 400 years of Moorish possession.

**1312** **Henry VII** is crowned Holy Roman Emperor at Rome.

**1408** **Council of Pisa** is called to end schism in Catholic Church, hearing charges against **Gregory XII** at Rome and **Benedict XII** at Avignon. Both are deposed and **Peter Philarges** is elected **Pope Alexander V**.

**1767** **Townshend Revenue Acts** are passed by British parliament, establishing duties on tea, glass, paint, oil, lead, and paper imported into American colonies.

**1880** France annexes **Tahiti** in South Pacific.

**1906** **Mesa Verde National Park** in Colorado is established by an act of Congress. The park contains prehistoric cliff dwellings.

**1916** **Sir Roger Casement**, the Irish leader, is convicted of high treason by a British court and sentenced to death for conspiracy with Germany (**World War I**).

**1933** **Primo Carnera** knocks out **Jack Sharkey** at Madison Square Garden and becomes world heavyweight boxing champion.

**1949** The **South African Nationalist Party** bans interracial marriages between blacks and whites.

**1966** Lieutenant General Juan Carlos Onganía assumes power in Argentina after a coup d'état.

U.S. aircraft bombs oil installations near **Hanoi** and **Haiphong** for the first time (**Vietnam War**).

**1976** **Seychelles** gain independence.

**1981** **Hu Yaobang** succeeds **Hua Guofeng** as Chinese Communist Party Chairman.

**1988** U.S. Supreme Court upholds the **special prosecutor law** allowing the appointment of independent counsels to prosecute high-ranking federal officials accused of wrongdoing.

**NEW YORK: D'AMATO'S NAME SURFACES IN PUERTO RICO TRIAL**

IN THE TRIAL OF SEN. AL D'AMATO'S (R) "CHIEF" PUERTO RICAN FUNDRAISER, EDUARDO LOPEZ BALLORI, PROSECUTORS INTRODUCED "LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS THAT APPEAR TO LINK [D'AMATO] AND HIS TOP SENATE AIDE TO DIRECT DISCUSSIONS ABOUT LOBBYING FOR FEDERAL HOUSING CONTRACTS." D'AMATO HAS "REPEATEDLY SAID, AT LEAST ONCE UNDER OATH, THAT HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE" THAT THE HOUSING SUBSIDIES FOR WHICH HE LOBBIED WERE GOING TO POLITICAL ALLIES AND CONTRIBUTORS IN PUERTO RICO (FRIEDMAN, N.Y. NEWSDAY, 6/19). THE TRIAL "HAS BECOME A CLEAR WINDOW ON THE ALLEGATIONS OF POLITICAL FAVORITISM AND EVEN INFLUENCE PEDDLING THAT HAVE DOGGED [D'AMATO] FOR YEARS." ALTHOUGH D'AMATO "HAS REPEATEDLY ACKNOWLEDGED PUSHING FOR PROJECTS IN PUERTO RICO, IN GENERAL, BUT DENIED PUSHING FOR PARTICULAR PROJECTS," THE NEW EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THE DISTINCTION "MAY HAVE BECOME AT THE VERY LEAST [A] SOMEWHAT FUZZY DISTINCTION IN PRACTICE" (JOSH BARBANEL, N.Y. TIMES, 6/21).

DEMS: AG ROBERT ABRAMS (D) "HAS BEEN STRUGGLING TO PERSUADE WOMEN THAT HE IS THE BEST DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE TO TAKE ON [D'AMATO]. HE BEGAN THE RACE AS THE PRESUMED FAVORITE," BUT EX-REP. GERALDINE FERRARO (D) HAS "PULLED AHEAD IN POLLS," AND NYC COMPTROLLER LIZ HOLTZMAN IS "NIPPING FROM BEHIND, LEAVING HIM AND THE REV. AL SHARPTON THE ODD MEN OUT" (PURDUM, N.Y. TIMES, 6/21). N.Y. POST'S DICKER EXAMINES THE POSSIBILITY OF ABRAMS RUNNING ON NOVEMBER ON THE SAME LIBERAL PARTY LINE AS PEROT, SHOULD HE LOSE THE DEM PRIMARY TO FERRARO. ABRAMS HAS REPEATEDLY "REFUSED TO SAY HE WOULD PULL OUT OF TALKS WITH PEROT REPRESENTATIVES ABOUT A POSSIBLE ENDORSEMENT." THE LIBERAL PARTY COULD BE THE "SECOND-LARGEST VOTE GETTER" IN NY IF IT "JUMPS ON BOARD A STRONG PEROT CANDIDACY" (6/27).

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