Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
S

FOIA Number:
S

FOIA MARKER

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

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

OA/ID Number: 13821
Folder ID Number: 13821-008

Folder Title:
Provo, [UT] Rally 7/18/92 [OA 7575] [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	6	4

— KEVIN HART —

20th ann. of Marriott Center

Freedom Fest on 4th July

last yr. Provo - Orem most liveable city in nation

Mention TY DETMER

Mention Richard Harrington

Suzanne Faulk
scenario / axis

(Platform in NY
NY - 212-397-8018)

6510 POLITICAL

ERIC HOLKALD → PROVO, UTAH

(HOGHALG) Ho·

Stet → Marriott Center — named after Marriott family

Congress of BYU

ask 6B am — ~~2~~ 10-11 end 11:30 am

Rex Lee pres. BYU

former solicitor gen. under Reagan — good Republican

→ Provo mayor Joe Jenkins (R)

Salt Lake mayor Democrat

12-15,000 people

→ Richard Harrington Rep. Nomine for 3rd District

Dem. Bill Orton — conservative

K push him

hope 2 pick this seating up again

State of Utah do[6] very well → named first in Co. in Financial World. AAA bond rate one of 2 - nation most literate city

GW's → Office → Steve Meekam
Chief of Staff
Press Sec.

(Debbie Turner
624-7704)

Norman Bangerter
801-538-1000
Pres + Rep. gov in 30 yrs.
retiring this yr.

Gen. Scowcroft

Sen. Jake Garn - not comm

→ GOP Chm. → Bruce Hough (Hatch)
(O) 801 254 9340
(H) 254-2658
GOP HQ 533-9777

exec. dir - David Hansen

45 miles from Salt Lake to Provo
banks of Utah Lake

Mayor's Office → host
" Rachel Ireland - crowd raising
" Osmond group - (?)

Steve Meikaus

■ What do you mean by New World Order

- rapidly growing area - WordPerfect & Novell are headquartered in Provo - very proud of software (Provo-oram. Software capital in the world)
- rec'd as one of most liveable areas in the country in 1991 Money Magazine best place to live

(Cougars)

hot spot for software; rivalry betw. BYU & Univ. of Utah in Salt Lake (Utes) maj Gen. Ogden

Gov's ↓
press secretary "Heather"

TY DETMER '91 Heisman Trophy winner

Provo - the right move, the right place -
the family place - most liveable city
3rd in nation in computer software -
- beautiful little valley -

↑ B of Who (?)

B/W - blue & white

W/R - red & white

→ W on mountainside

Bryant Campbell

Mayor Jenkins:

No local term "Provoan"

not really used

#1 trade export
$26 million
electronics / technology → computer software
info. computer industry

Novell
$500 million
Unisys / Wordperf. / Novel
12,500 jobs in that industry

defense electronics in the # — 1990 most recent figures

Provo best example — planning people —

don't describe the product give the industry

→ 1 mill exported ≈ 25 people employed

Copper / steel by industry

primary metals / metallic ores (mined)

↓ 300 million
1,500 jobs

↓ copper

↓ $800 million revenues
5,000 jobs

primary $500 million ← Geneva Steel in Provo
12,500 jobs

INFO FROM STEVE MEEKHAM

Joe Cannon runs for for Seat

- UK $334 million
- Canada 290
- Japan 200 m

> 1990 exports

approximates

Debbie Turner – Utah

→ Utah State steals ~~the paint~~ the wheel ?

→ Univ. of Utah paints the Y red from time to time

→ the most Rep. county in state / perhaps nation

[Sodom and Gomorrah in the Hudson]

week b4 Pioneer day – ~~this~~ State holiday need to mention

Brigham 1847 flees religious persecution

↓

24th July as important as Independence Day

Osmond Family has a Freedom Day Celebration

BACK IN
- PROVO -

14 July 1992
- 1:40 pm -

VIDEO STORE IN DOWNTOWN PROVO
NEAR - LANDMARK - WHERE
Rich's Video - Freedom Blvd -
UTAH FLAVOR

1991-92 Money Mag - Gram Am. most liveable city in Am.
US. Conf. of Mayors most livable city

Ty Detmer
BYU - Cougar fans - close to their hearts
former logo - "the family place"
now Provo the right move
built on fam. values, lg. families
May 5 children, Tchrs, 10 children
-> Utah Valley hosp. delivers more babies than any hospital in Am.

* City w/ youngest pop. → in country

paint Y –
Utes → paint
lot farther to Salt Lake than 40 miles
conservative, straightforward
things are chang[g] there
"volunteer ethic" ⇒ Points of Light
Provo River Parkway
Tree City USA – variety & abundance of trees
dating back to heritage Urban forest
– in Utah Valley –
→ 20 mins. Sundance skiing
⇒ 10 min Boat[c] Utah Lake
→ Trout ← Provo River – Walleye

Etienne Provost explorer Fr. came into region
never want to be Simpsons
updated version of Beaver Cleaver
friendliness, in their people
quality of life –

don't have lot of crime - some integrity of citizen

90,000 second largest full servi Urban Centers

- Commitment to their families
  family goes skiing - see all together
- Brigham Young - Sports
  BYU -

Cougar Stadium — 65,000

Call Rachine back 3pm

Rob -> scenario / date / time?

801-379-6100

[# first time homebuyers]

landlocked Utah

[first time homebuyer tax credit for Utah]

- general prog: our snapshots
way folks are what
dim on chart ...
clean air
(+) news on econ
on speeches
covey values
across

* avg. price of home in Utah - x worth of mortgage payments

✓ right away

March
family values
San Antonio

Ann Ferguson
Open San Antonio summit

Hadel ✓ Challenger Club

B's 6
May 8
on Fam/welfare section

March
'92
9 LEAGUE OF CITIES

Majority opinion

Inappropriate reform

do away w/ risks; all agree is sin;
not risks would ignore the chiropractic system; not penalized to stay fat

Not take authority strengthen the states

Small biz goal:

Minnesota imposes hairweaving
: small businesses @ mercy of states

RNC healthcare costs: rates skyrocketed

also incentive to fraud - no such things as getting out of the system

Presidential Remarks
Bush-Quayle Rally
Provo, Utah
18 July 1992
Draft

Good morning everybody. It's great to be out West ... and to visit this outstanding university ... and be here where the Cougars have devoured so many victims.

"The West is where we all go someday" ... a famous writer once wrote. "It's where we go when we hear there is 'gold in them thar hills.' Where we go to grow with the country. Where we chase our young dreams ... or spend our old age."

And today I can add ... with complete authority ... that the West also isn't all that bad a place to be ... when your <u>personality is being pummelled</u> ... your <u>character questioned</u> ... and your <u>administration verbally assassinated</u> ... 2,000 miles away.

I spent the past couple days away from a television set ... up in Wyoming trout fishing with Secretary of State Jim Baker ... and our sons, Jamie and Jeb.

But I am aware that something else was going on in America this week. Something real important.

This is the week when all across America ... crowds of panting, sweating people overran their neighborhood video stores. From Tallahassee to Tempe ... Americans turned on their TV and decided they'd rather rent "Action Jackson" than listen to: Well, never mind.

Now ... please don't get the idea that this is some kind of partisan attack. Stop by Rich's Video down on Freedom Boulevard ... and I'm sure Rich'll tell it to you straight. Sales aren't all that bad during the Republican Convention either.

I know you have a lot on your minds beside politics. And I hate to poison the air with partisan talk. But let me respond just a little to what went on in Manhattan.

If you're one of those who prefer <u>video renting</u> to <u>politicians venting</u> ... I'll put it simple. You can sum up all you need to know about the Manhattan meeting with the title of a 1965 Cliff Robertson comedy: "Masquerade."

From what I heard about the convention ... I wonder if the Democrats are donning a disguise.

They're saying the right things. Pride in America's strength. Support for entrepreneurs. Respect for law and order.

In fact ... if it weren't for the $9,000 stuffed ponies at the toy store on the corner ... and the bullet proof vests being sold on street corners ... you could close your eyes and think they were at this "home ~~above~~ on the range" in Provo ... not the "home of the hockey Rangers" in New York City.

But you know ... I couldn't help but wonder ... do they really mean what they say? Or is this new costume something the Democrats plan on discarding ... maybe sometime right after Halloween?

Think about it. If they celebrate the end of the Cold War ... how come they never supported the strength that won it?

If they claim to be buddies with business people ... how come they want to load 'em down with new taxes?

If they are really the party of new ideas and open ears ... why not allow just <u>one</u> speaker to talk about the rights of the unborn?

And if they start their convention with a prayer ... how come you can read all 10,000 words in their party platform ... and never run across three simple letters: <u>G-O-D.</u>

Now ... don't take my word that the Democrats may not be what they appear to be. I'm a little biased.

Listen instead ... to a party elder. A guy named McGovern. First name George. He called this year's Democratic Party ...a Trojan Horse." ✓ NYT July 16, 1992

He said ... and I quote ... "they're much more liberal underneath ... and will prove it when they're elected." NYT July 16, 1992

I know I've never said this publicly. But that McGovern. He's an incredibly insightful man!

Now ... let me be straight with you. This election isn't going to be decided on what we say about the other side ... or what they say about us ... for that matter.

What matters ... is what we have to offer the American people.

My view of America is a little different than what you may have heard this week. I'd like to explain it.

Pg 4 Slogan Reagan Ireland

I know at BYU you like to say ... that the world is your campus. Let me say ... that campus has been through incredible change in four years. Because of our leadership ... because of your sacrifice and commitment ... millions of people breathe free today.

That poses challenges ... and opportunities.

The question is this ... can we compete ... now that so many other nations are playing our game?

We need to understand something. If we can win this competition ... and we will ... to the victors will go bigger spoils than ever before in human history.

Today ... far more people are eager for the fruit of our labors. That means more jobs ... more prosperity for our kids ... and their kids.

Now ... that's the opportunity I see today. But how do we take advantage of it?

Our first priority ... is to create and protect jobs.

Listening to Madison Square Garden this week ... you probably got the impression that our economy was second rate ... second class.

But keep in mind a few facts.

David Walkers USTR Chief Econ.

✓ We are still the world's largest and most vibrant economy.

Second to no one.

generally [JD FOSTER CEA CHIEF ECONOMIST

the last time

✓ We've tamed inflation ... interest rates ~~are at a 20-year-low~~.

stayed this low ... the Brady Bunch hadn't started re-runs (1972) [?]

David Walkers USTR Chief Econ.

✓ Our factories produce a higher percentage of the world's manufactured goods than we did 20 years ago.

stet

David Walkers USTR Chief Econ.

✓ What a Japanese worker can produce in five days ... ~~American~~ an can make in four.

Today ...

~~We~~ have emerged as the world's export champion.

Porter Jenkins Trade Report

Last year ... the Japanese government asked who leads the world in 143 critical technology industries. Japanese firms led in 33. The United States in 43.

Mayor Jenkins of Provo

Phillys Mayor's office

the valley

And I wouldn't be suprised to learn ... if that the report was put together on WordPerfect software ... made ~~right here~~ designed ~~over~~ in ~~Provo~~. "in the valley" OREM. [?]

WORDPerf OREM/ design (NOVELL → PROVO networking stuff) Phyllis

OREM is 5 miles away.

Our economy is growing today. But ~~it has to grow faster~~. not fast enough.

Mayor Joe Jenkins office

Too many people have worked for a company for twenty years ... only to fear that the next mail run will bring a pink slip. And many of you young people are working your way through Brigham Young ... you deserve to be able to find a job on graduation day.

I used to run a business ... meet a payroll. I learned the only way that government can create jobs ... is to support the people who create jobs.

This is the creed Governor Norm Bangerter follows. He understands that the only surefire way to give people unlimited dreams ... is by limiting the size of government.

We're going to bring some of Norm's attitude to Washington.

Debbie Turner Wash. Utah office

Like your Governor ... we need a line-item veto ... and I'm going to get it.

Debbie Turner Wash. Utah office

Like your Governor ... we need a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution ... and I'm going to get it.

clerk's office

And despite 31 vetoes in three years ... ~~cutting billions in proposed Congressional spending~~ ... we need even more discipline on the Potomac.

With the help of a new Congressman named Richard Harrington ... we're going to treat wasteful government spending the way Karl Malone will treat a ~~European~~ jump shot in Barcelona. We're going to swat it back into the front row!

Here's my second priority. A moral revolution in America.

Americans need to understand something you all know very well. "No other success can compensate for failure in the home."

David O. McKay said those words many years ago ... and they harken back to a different age in America.

Today we can fly from Paris to New York and arrive earlier than we left ... but do we too often <u>leave behind</u> the difference between right and wrong?

We can explore a world beyond the stars ... but do we too often <u>ignore</u> a neighbor down the street?

We can turn natural ingredients into miracle medicines ... but why do we feel the need to <u>turn every argument into a lawsuit</u>?

America won't get better until we start suing each other less ... and serving each other more.

our (s)

We learn these values in the living room and around our kitchen tables. But while families help keep our lives together ... government can help keep our families together.

By giving parents the freedom to choose their kids schools. By reforming welfare ... so that we reward work and families can stick together ... not fall apart.

Only then ... can our nation find its way back to our foundation.

My third priority. Quite simple. Restore respect for the law.

Elderly women in this country ... watch the Berlin Wall fall on television ... but are afraid to walk to their neighborhood grocery store.

There are kids in our cities ... who hear of the Russians reducing nuclear weapons ... but then have to walk through a metal detector at school every morning.

What do you say to these Americans? You say enough is enough. Let's put an end to the lawlessness. Let's put an end to the illegal behavior.

These are my principles ... the things in which I believe. I hope you agree ... because they are the key to our future.

Those of you ~~in the~~ at BYU (summer school program)... are here to be prepared to "go forth to serve." But you might be wondering where America is going forth.

The question on your minds ... is one that's been asked for generations. Can I do better than my mom and dad? Will the dream still be alive for me and my kids.

Well ... I've been around for a couple years. If you'll excuse some advice from an elder ... I really do believe America's best days are ahead.

Yes ... we face challenges today ... but I've seen this nation climb much taller mountains.

If we can topple the Berlin Wall ... we can build a strong economy. If we can lift the iron curtain ... we can bring the curtain down on immorality and indifference. If we can help people walk free in Eastern Europe ... we can take back the streets of America.

This is our mission. Together we'll accomplish it.

God bless you and God bless America.

###

To JEANNIE

Date _____ Time 8:31

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M GIG GRIFFITH

of _____

Phone 801 586 4486

Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	X
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	
RETURNED YOUR CALL			

Message _____

Operator

AMPAD EFFICIENCY®

23-023 CARBONLESS

UNDER THE BIG TOP

"Women's right to choose hangs by a thread." — Kathy Taylor, Republican for Clinton

Excerpts From the Platform: A 'New Covenant' With Americans

Following are excerpts from the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention last night.

Monica Almeida/The New York Times

Delegates at the Democratic National Convention showing their support yesterday for affordable health care, which has been incorporated into the party's platform.

PREAMBLE

The last 12 years have been a nightmare of Republican irresponsibility and neglect. America's leadership is indifferent at home and uncertain in the world. Republican mismanagement has disarmed government as an instrument to make our economy work and support the people's most basic values, needs and hopes. The Republicans brought America a false and fragile prosperity based on borrowing, not income, and so will leave behind a mountain of public debt and a backbreaking annual burden in interest. It is wrong to borrow to spend on ourselves, leaving our children to pay our debts.

We hear the anguish and the anger of the American people. We know it is directed not just at the Republican administrations that have had power but at Government itself.

Their anger is justified. We can no longer afford business as usual — neither the policies of the last 12 years of tax breaks for the rich, mismanagement, lack of leadership and cuts in services for the middle class and the poor, nor the adoption of new programs and new spending without new thinking.

. . .

Therefore we call for A REVOLUTION IN GOVERNMENT — to take power away from entrenched bureaucracies and narrow interests in Washington and put it back in the hands of ordinary people. . . .

. . .

To make this revolution, we seek a NEW COVENANT to repair the damaged bond between the American people and their government, that will expand OPPORTUNITY, insist upon greater individual RESPONSIBILITY in return, restore COMMUNITY and insure NATIONAL SECURITY in a profoundly new era.

. . .

I. OPPORTUNITY

Our party's first priority is opportunity — broad-based, non inflationary economic growth and the opportunity that flows from it. Democrats in 1992 hold nothing more important for America than an economy that offers growth and jobs for all.

. . .

We reject both the do-nothing government of the last 12 years and the big government theory that says we can hamstring business and tax and spend our way to prosperity. Instead we offer a third way. Just as we have always viewed working men and women as the bedrock of our economy, we honor business as a noble endeavor and vow to create a far better climate for firms and independent contractors of all sizes that empower their workers, revolutionize their work places, respect the environment and serve their communities well.

. . .

INVESTING IN AMERICA The only way to lay the foundation for renewed American prosperity is to spur both public and private investment.

. . .

To begin making our economy grow, the President and Congress should agree that savings from defense must be reinvested productively at home, including research, education and training, and other productive investments. We will create a "future budget" that will require people who can work to go to work within two years in available jobs either in the private sector or in community service to meet unmet needs. . . .

CHOICE Democrats stand behind the right of every woman to choose, consistent with Roe v. Wade, regardless of ability to pay, and support a national law to protect that right.

. . .

WORKERS' RIGHTS . . . We will act against sexual harassment in the workplace. We will honor the work ethic — by expanding the earned-income tax credit. . . .

LIFELONG LEARNING . . . We oppose the Bush Administration's efforts to bankrupt the public school system . . . through private school vouchers. . . . We will expand child health and nutrition programs and extend Head Start to all eligible children, and guarantee all children access to quality, affordable child care. . . . We will adopt a national apprenticeship-style program to ease the transition from school to work for noncollege-bound students, so they can acquire skills that lead to high-wage jobs. . . .

A DOMESTIC G.I. BILL . . . A Domestic G.I. Bill will enable all Americans to borrow money for college, so long as they are willing to pay it back as a percentage of their income over time or through national service addressing unmet community needs.

AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE All Americans should have universal access to quality, affordable health care — not as a privilege but as a right. . . . We must be united in declaring war on AIDS and H.I.V. disease. . . .

FAIRNESS . . . We will relieve the tax burden on middle-class Americans by forcing the rich to pay their fair share. We will provide long-overdue tax relief to families with children. . . .

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT . . . We will . . . push for revenue-neutral incentives that reward conservation, prevent pollution and encourage recycling.

CIVIL AND EQUAL RIGHTS . . . Democrats will continue to lead the fight to insure that no Americans suffer discrimination or deprivation because of race, religion, gender, ethnic background, disability, age or sexual orientation. . . .

. . .

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES . . . If a company wants to overpay its executives and underinvest in the future or transfer jobs overseas, it shouldn't get special treatment and tax breaks. . . . Workers must also accept added responsibilities in the new economy. In return for an increased voice and a greater stake in the success of their enterprises, workers should be prepared to join in cooperative efforts to increase productivity, flexibility and quality. . . .

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT . . . We will protect our old-growth forests, preserve critical habitats, provide a genuine "no net loss" policy on wetlands, conserve the critical resources of soil, water and air, oppose new offshore oil drilling and mineral exploration and production in our nation's many environmentally critical areas and address ocean pollution by reducing oil and toxic waste spills at sea. We believe America's youth can serve their country well through a civilian conservation corps. . . .

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT . . . Rather than throwing money at obsolete programs, we will eliminate unnecessary layers of management, cut administrative costs, give people more choices in the service they get and empower them to make those choices. . . .

. . .

EMPOWERING THE POOR AND EXPANDING THE MIDDLE CLASS . . . We advocate slower phasing out of Medicaid and other benefits to encourage work, special savings accounts to help low-income families build assets, fair lending, an indexed minimum wage, an expanded Job Corps and an end to welfare rules that encourage family breakup and penalize individual initiative. . . .

. . .

HOUSING . . . We must also confront homelessness by renovating, preserving and expanding the stock of affordable low-income housing. . . .

. . .

THE ARTS We believe in . . . a National Endowment for the Arts that is free from political manipulation. . . .

IV. PRESERVING OUR NATIONAL SECURITY

. . . Under President Bush, crises have been managed rather than prevented; dictators like Saddam Hussein have been unopposed [illegible]

purchases of handguns, as well as assault weapons controls to ban the possession, sale, importation and manufacture of the most deadly assault weapons. We do not support efforts to restrict weapons used for legitimate hunting and sporting purposes. . . .

PURSUING ALL CRIME AGGRESSIVELY . . . Democrats will redouble efforts to ferret out and punish those who betray the public trust, rig financial markets, misuse their depositors' money or swindle their customers. . . .

. . .

part of a vibrant and expanding global economy. . . .

TRADE Our Government must work to expand trade while insisting that the conduct of world trade is fair. . . . This should include renewed authority to use America's trading leverage against the most serious problems. . . .

TRADE AGREEMENTS . . . Our Government must assure that our legitimate concerns about environmental, health and safety, and labor standards are included. Those American workers whose jobs are affected must have the benefit of effective adjustment assistance.

Promoting Democracy

. . . An American foreign policy of engagement for democracy must effectively address:

EMERGING DEMOCRACIES Helping to lead an international effort to assist the emerging . . . democracies in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. . . .

. . .

SOUTH AFRICA Maintenance of state and local sanctions against South Africa . . . until there is an irreversible, full and fair accommodation with the black majority to create a democratic government with full rights for all its citizens.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE Support for the peace process now under way in the Middle East. . . . Jerusalem is the capital of the state of Israel and should remain an undivided city accessible to people of all faiths.

We reject both the do-nothing government of the last 12 years and the big government theory that says we can hamstring business and tax and spend our way to prosperity. Instead we offer a third way. Just as we have always viewed working men and women as the bedrock of our economy, we honor business as a noble endeavor and vow to create a far better climate for firms and independent contractors of all sizes that empower their workers, revolutionize their work places, respect the environment and serve their communities well.

INVESTING IN AMERICA The only way to lay the foundation for renewed American prosperity is to spur both public and private investment.

...

To begin making our economy grow, the President and Congress should agree that savings from defense must be reinvested productively at home, including research, education and training, and other productive investments. We will create a "future budget" for investments that make us richer, to be kept separate from those parts of the budget that pay for the past and present. For the private sector, instead of a sweeping capital gains windfall to the wealthy and those who speculate, we will create an investment tax credit and a capital gains reduction for patient investors in emerging technologies and new business.

THE DEFICIT Addressing the deficit requires fair and shared sacrifice of all Americans for the common good. ... We must also tackle spending by putting everything on the table, eliminate nonproductive programs, achieve defense savings, reform entitlement programs to control soaring health-care costs, cut Federal administrative costs by 3 percent annually for four years, limit increases in the "present budget" to the rate of growth in the average American's paycheck, apply a strict "pay as you go" rule to new noninvestment spending and make the rich pay their fair share in taxes. These choices will be made while protecting senior citizens and without further victimizing the poor. ...

THE CITIES ... A national public works investment and infrastructure program will provide jobs and strengthen our cities. ... We will encourage the flow of investment to inner-city development and housing through targeted enterprise zones and incentives for private and public pension funds to invest in urban and rural projects.

AGRICULTURE AND THE RURAL COMMUNITY All Americans, producers and consumers alike, benefit when our food and fiber are produced by hundreds of thousands of family farmers receiving a fair price for their products. ...

school to work for noncollege-bound students, so they can acquire skills that lead to high-wage jobs. ...

A DOMESTIC G.I. BILL ... A Domestic G.I. Bill will enable all Americans to borrow money for college, so long as they are willing to pay it back as a percentage of their income over time or through national service addressing unmet community needs.

AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE All Americans should have universal access to quality, affordable health care — not as a privilege but as a right. ... We must be united in declaring war on AIDS and H.I.V. disease. ...

FAIRNESS ... We will relieve the tax burden on middle-class Americans by forcing the rich to pay their fair share. We will provide long-overdue tax relief to families with children. ...

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ... We will ... push for revenue-neutral incentives that reward conservation, prevent pollution and encourage recycling.

CIVIL AND EQUAL RIGHTS ... Democrats will continue to lead the fight to insure that no Americans suffer discrimination or deprivation of rights on the basis of race, gender, language, national origin, religion, age, disability, sexual orientation or other characteristics irrelevant to ability. We support ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, ... civil rights protection for gay men and lesbians and an end to Defense Department discrimination. ...

II. RESPONSIBILITY

We offer a new social contract based neither on callous, do-nothing Republican neglect nor on an outdated faith in programs as the solution to every problem. We favor a third way beyond the old approaches — to put government back on the side of citizens who play by the rules. ...

STRENGTHENING THE FAMILY ... Children should not have children. We need a national crackdown on deadbeat parents. ... Family and medical leave will insure that workers don't have to choose between family and work. ... We favor insuring quality and affordable child-care opportunities for working parents. ...

WELFARE REFORM Welfare should be a second chance, not a way of life. We want to break the cycle of welfare by adhering to two simple principles: no one who is able to work can stay on welfare forever, and no one who works should live in poverty. ... We'll invest in education and job training, and provide the child care and health care they need to go to work and achieve long-term self-sufficiency. We will give them the help they need to make the transition from welfare to work, and

overseas, it shouldn't get special treatment and tax breaks. ... Workers must also accept added responsibilities in the new economy. In return for an increased voice and a greater stake in the success of their enterprises, workers should be prepared to join in cooperative efforts to increase productivity, flexibility and quality. ...

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT ... We will protect our old-growth forests, preserve critical habitats, provide a genuine "no net loss" policy on wetlands, conserve the critical resources of soil, water and air, oppose new offshore oil drilling and mineral exploration and production in our nation's many environmentally critical areas and address ocean pollution by reducing oil and toxic waste spills at sea. We believe America's youth can serve their country well through a civilian conservation corps. ...

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT ... Rather than throwing money at obsolete programs, we will eliminate unnecessary layers of management, cut administrative costs, give people more choices in the service they get and empower them to make those choices. ...

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS ... We must limit overall campaign spending and limit the disproportionate and excessive role of PAC's. We need new voter registration laws that expand the electorate, such as universal same-day registration. ...

III. RESTORING COMMUNITY

Republican leaders have urged Americans to turn inward, to pursue private interests without regard to public responsibilities. By playing racial, ethnic and gender-based politics, they have divided us against each other. ...

We take special pride in our country's emergence as the world's largest and most successful multiethnic, multiracial republic. We condemn anti-Semitism, racism, homophobia, bigotry and negative stereotyping of all kinds. ...

COMBATING CRIME AND DRUGS Crime is a relentless danger in our communities. ...

The simplest and most direct way to restore order in our cities is to put more police on the streets. ... We will create a Police Corps, in which participants will receive college aid in return for several years of service after graduation in a state or local police department. ... We will expand drug counseling and treatment for those who need it. ...

FIREARMS ... We support a reasonable waiting period to permit background checks for

MIDDLE CLASS ... We advocate slower phasing out of Medicaid and other benefits to encourage work, special savings accounts to help low-income families build assets, fair lending, an indexed minimum wage, an expanded Job Corps and an end to welfare rules that encourage family breakup and penalize individual initiative. ...

HOUSING ... We must also confront homelessness by renovating, preserving and expanding the stock of affordable low-income housing. ...

THE ARTS We believe in ... a National Endowment for the Arts that is free from political manipulation. ...

IV. PRESERVING OUR NATIONAL SECURITY

... Under President Bush, crises have been managed rather than prevented; dictators like Saddam Hussein have been wooed rather than deterred; aggression by the Serbian regime against its neighbors in what was Yugoslavia has been met by American timidity rather than toughness; human rights abusers have been rewarded, not challenged; the environment has been neglected, not protected, and America's competitive edge in the global economy has been dulled, not honed. ...

Once again, we must define a compelling vision for global leadership at the dawn of a new era.

Restructuring Our Military Forces

... What the United States needs is ... a comprehensive restructuring of the American military enterprise to meet the threats that remain.

MILITARY STRENGTH America is the world's strongest military power, and we must remain so. A post-cold war restructuring of American forces will produce substantial savings beyond those promised by the Bush Administration, but that restructuring must be achieved without undermining our ability to meet future threats to our security. ...

USE OF FORCE The United States must be prepared to use military force decisively when necessary to defend our vital interests. The burdens of collective security in a new era must be shared fairly. ...

Restoring America's Economic Leadership

... Restoring America's global economic leadership must become a central element of our national security policies. ...

We cannot be strong at home unless we are

have the benefit of effective adjustment assistance.

Promoting Democracy

... An American foreign policy of engagement for democracy must effectively address:

EMERGING DEMOCRACIES Helping to lead an international effort to assist the emerging ... democracies in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. ...

SOUTH AFRICA Maintenance of state and local sanctions against South Africa ... until there is an irreversible, full and fair accommodation with the black majority to create a democratic government with full rights for all its citizens.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE Support for the peace process now under way in the Middle East. ... Jerusalem is the capital of the state of Israel and should remain an undivided city accessible to people of all faiths.

Preserving The Global Environment

ADDRESSING GLOBAL WARMING The United States must become a leader, not an impediment, in the fight against global warming. We should join our European allies in agreeing to limit carbon dioxide emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000.

OZONE DEPLETION The United States must be a world leader in finding replacements for CFC's and other ozone-depleting substances.

BIODIVERSITY We must work actively to protect the planet's biodiversity and preserve its forests. ...

POPULATION GROWTH Explosive population growth must be controlled by working closely with other industrialized and developing nations and private organizations to fund greater family-planning efforts.

We believe in the American people. We will challenge all Americans to give something back to their country. And they will be enriched in return, for when individuals assume responsibility, they acquire dignity. When people go to work, they rediscover a pride that was lost. When absent parents pay child support, they restore a connection they and their children need. When students work harder, they discover they can learn as well as any on earth. When corporate managers put their workers and long-term success ahead of short-term gain, their companies do well and so do they. When the leaders we elect assume responsibility for America's problems, we will do what is right to move America forward together.

The Democratic Platform: Liberal Stands Clothed in Business Suits

Continued From Page A1

that the liberal notions of the past were stricken as it is that more moderate planks were piled on. This year's platform, at about 10,000 words, is about twice the length of the 1988 Democratic platform.

Over the years, Democratic platform debates have led to walkouts, even riots, when emotional issues were addressed ranging from free silver at the turn of the century to civil rights in the 1940's, 50's and 60's and the Vietnam War in the late 1960's and early 70's.

There was none of that kind of drama in Madison Square Garden last night.

By prior agreement with the Clinton camp, the supporters of former Senator Paul E. Tsongas were permitted to offer minority planks dealing with a lower capital gains tax, a higher tax on gasoline, a spending freeze and opposition to Governor Clinton's advocacy of lower taxes for families with children.

The first three were rejected on voice votes, and the last one was defeated by a margin of nearly five to two on this convention's first roll call vote.

The supporters of former Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California, who favor such measures as a term limit for members of Congress and a $100 ceiling on campaign donations, did not have sufficient support to put their cases before the convention. Neither did opponents of abortion like Gov. Robert P. Casey of Pennsylvania.

Strong Abortion Stand

At a news conference this afternoon, Governor Casey called the platform "self-defeating because it excludes not only pro-life voters but also those who are ambivalent but believe the number of abortions ought to be reduced."

On abortion, the platform states, "Democrats stand behind the right of every woman to choose, consistent with Roe v. Wade, regardless of ability to pay, and support a national law to protect that right."

Unlike the situation in parliamentary democracies, party platforms in the United States bind no one, least of all the President. For example, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Ronald Reagan were elected on platforms that advocated balanced budgets, but they abandoned that goal, in deed if not in words, on taking office.

But platforms are important here to the extent that they distinguish the principles of one party from another. The Republican platform to be adopted in Houston next month will doubtless oppose abortion, emphasize development over environmental protection, stress business interests and private schools and favor capital punishment and prayer in schools. All that is anathema to Democrats.

And here is a sentence from the Democrats that would be unimaginable in a Republican platform: "People should share in society's common costs according to their ability to pay."

The platform also serves the purpose of painting the image the party wants to convey on television to the public.

On the convention floor, Erik Silver, a Clinton delegate from California, understood that principle well. "Our reputation," he said, "is that of a bunch of wasteful spenders. We're trying to change that image."

Company News:
Tuesday through Saturday,
Business Day

CONVENTION TRIVIA

25
walk-through metal
detectors

25
hand-held metal
detectors

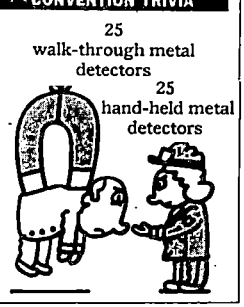

Illustration by Stuart Goldenberg

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 3 STORIES

Copyright 1992 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

July 14, 1992, Tuesday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 9; Column 3; National Desk; The Convention

LENGTH: 855 words

HEADLINE: DEMOCRATS IN NEW YORK -- NEW DIRECTION;
Democratic Platform Shows Shift in Party's Focus

BYLINE: By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM

BODY:

Once organized labor and civil rights groups were the fulcrum of the Democratic Party, and the Democratic candidates, men like Hubert H. Humphrey and Walter F. Mondale, campaigned for poor people and workers and higher taxes to pay for Government programs that could solve the problems of the country.

But the views that dominated the party for so long, what was once proudly called liberal, are hardly in evidence in Madison Square Garden this week. The party platform the delegates plan to adopt tonight has whole sections that would have been hooted down not too many years ago.

For some, the passage is a sad one. "Of course I'm disappointed the spectrum of my party has moved so far to the right," said Joseph L. Rauh Jr., the 81-year-old lawyer who helped found Americans for Democratic Action, the liberal lobby, and who devoted his life to working for civil rights laws and union democracy and against McCarthyism and the war in Vietnam.

A Changed Nation

But Mr. Mondale, who in 1984 was the last down-the-line liberal to win the Democratic Presidential nominationand who lost 49 states to Ronald Reagan in November, said he was resigned to the change. "It's a different nation now with different issues," said the former Vice President, who is here as a delegate but is not scheduled to address the convention.

The reason for the change in direction is no secret. The party was playing a losing hand, routed in five of the last six elections.

"Losing has a way of focusing the attention of politicians," said Al From, executive director of the Democratic Leadership Council, the organization of moderate and conservative Democrats that has seen its stands adopted as party policy.

"Liberalism," Mr. From added, "lost favor when we quit being a party of prosperity and growth."

Gov. Bill Clinton and the man he has chosen to be his Democratic running mate, Senator Al Gore, Leadership Council members and moderates to the core, are trying to distance themselves somewhat from labor unions, blacks and traditional liberal causes.

LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS®
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

Mr. Clinton jumped at the chance last month to criticize a rap performer and take on the Rev. Jesse Jackson, and he was almost ostentatious when he went before the United Automobile Workers last spring and supported a free-trade agreement with Mexico that the union is opposing with all its might.

No one would mistake the Democrats' platform for that of the Republicans. It endorses a legal right to abortion, civil rights for gay men and lesbians, expanded child care programs and higher taxes on the wealthy.

But the party's policy makers of the Roosevelt, Truman and Johnson days, liberals like Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois and Walter P. Reuther, who ran the automobile workers' union, would have been stunned by many parts of the platform.

Criticism of 'Big Government'

At one point, the document says Americans are justifiably angry, not just at Republicans but at "government itself."

Another plank criticizes "the big-government theory that says we can hamstring business and tax and spend our way to prosperity." Still another section says labor must join business "in cooperative efforts to increase productivity, flexibility and quality."

Much of the change is the result of demography. The electorate is dominated nowadays by voters from the suburbs and small towns instead of those from cities and farms.

Only 16 percent of workers belong to labor unions, less than half the proportion right after World War II, and many of today's union members are teachers and government employees rather than factory workers.

The unions, "are quite subdued," said George McGovern, the former South Dakota Senator who was the Democratic Presidential nominee in 1972. "They know how much clout they've lost."

But part of the change also arose from something that happened to the Democrats in the 1970's and 1980's, beginning with the McGovern campaign: the party's basic constituencies fragmented.

Before, there had been a few big groups under the Democratic tent: workers, farmers, intellectuals, blacks. But with the Vietnam War and the violent protests accompanied it, many union leaders and academicians turned conservative. At the same time, many farmers became indistinguishable from from small-business people, and blacks split between those favoring integration and those who thought blacks had to fend for themselves.

New groups -- homosexuals, abortion rights advocates, supporters of Israel and countless others -- demanded the ear of the party and refused to be satisfied with compromise.

A Trojan Horse Is Seen

Finally, the main bearers of the liberal message, Jesse Jackson and Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, were disliked by a large segment of the

LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

population, and that detracted from the liberal cause.

Mr. McGovern thinks the Clinton-Gore approach is a Trojan horse. "I have a hunch," he said, "that they're much more liberal underneath and will prove it when they're elected."

But Mr. Mondale said he was under no illusions that the party had not changed. "We kind of used up the old agenda," he said.

GRAPHIC: Photo: George McGovern at a party in his honor last night at Tatou. (Star Black for The New York Times)

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1992; ELECTION ISSUES; CONVENTIONS, NATIONAL (US)

ORGANIZATION: DEMOCRATIC PARTY

NAME: ROSENBAUM, DAVID E; RAUH, JOSEPH L JR; MONDALE, WALTER F

LEXIS·NEXIS® Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.

LEXIS·NEXIS®

LEXIS·NEXIS®

Recyclable

LEVEL 1 - 3 OF 3 STORIES

The New Republic Copyright (c) 1988 Information Access Company;
Copyright (c) The New Republic, Inc. 1986

May 12, 1986

SECTION: Vol. 194; Pg. 15

LENGTH: 2853 words

HEADLINE: The myth of Scoop Jackson: big spender, big hawk, and big loser

BYLINE: Alter, JonathanThe New Republic

BODY:

THE MYTH OF SCOOP JACKSON

AS RONALD REAGAN began his final rhetorical windup in his speech urging aid to the contras a few weeks ago, he let fly with that name again: Henry "Scoop" Jackson. Scoop would have wanted contra aid. Win one for the Scooper, the president seemed to be saying. The longtime Democratic senator from Washington state, who died in September 1983, has been mentioned in more of Reagan's speeches than Ford, Nixon, Eisenhower, Hoover, and every other Republican president (except Lincoln) combined. In presidential name-dropping, Scoop's up there with John Winthrop and his "city on a hill." And last year he posthumously received the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

It used to be that a statesman was a politician who had been dead for 15 years. Today it takes about 15 minutes. The Trident submarine named after Jackson in 1984 was only for starters. When the Kissinger Commission on Central America issued its report in 1984, it was dedicated to him. When columnists like George Will want to underline a point (usually about the disorientation of the Democrats), they haul out Jackson, whose picture hangs in Will's study. When an aide to Tip O'Neill last year dared to question publicly the notion of Jackson as a centrist, he was immediately rebuked by Democrats as if he had attacked FDR, JFK, or the Social Security system. To keep the flame pure, there's even a Scoop Lobby--the Coalition for a Democratic Majority--which hands out the Henry M. Jackson Friend of Freedom Award to Democrats like Les Aspin, Charles Robb, and even Claude Pepper, who are more than happy to bask in the association.

The Communists, in their own way, remember Jackson too. At the Geneva summit last year, a Vietnamese reporter rushed up to a group of American correspondents. How could Gorbachev stand to meet with that man, that Jackson? he asked with agitation. It didn't make sense to him after everything nasty that Jackson had said over the years about the Soviet Union. Aside from confusing Henry with Jesse, the analysis was accurate enough. Scoop will live on in the demonology of the Soviet bloc.

It's the American canonization that's harder to figure. The most obvious explanation is that Jackson is one of the only politicians of his generation to bequeath his name to a part of his party. "Scoop Jackson Democrat"--you can hang your hat on it. Jackson was strong on defense, particularly when it came to decrying the Soviet threat; unswervingly sro-labor; unswervingly pro-Israel; an environmentalist chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee (a less well-known characteristc); and generally supportive of just

LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

about any kind of expanded federal program, from legal services for the poor to the Freedom of Information Act.

But because Jackson was the quintessential guns-and-butter man, it's a little peculiar that he would be seen as an ideal for today's Washington. A Gramm-Rudman Democrat he was not. When the Reagan administration tried to pursue only half of his ambitious agenda (the guns part), it still created a historic deficit. Even liberals would agree that his support in the Senate for programs such as food stamps for strikers and a new federal consumer protection agency is now anachronistic. The truth is that from now until the end of the century Jackson's urge to increase both domestic and military spending is a pipe dream--the extreme view, as Jackson himself used to say about George McGovern's program in the early 1970s. If you forget the liberal domestic-spending component of Jackson's record, and stress only defense--as many of the current hagiographers do--you've distorted his career. Jackson was never the "centrist" he is now made out to be. He was right of center on foreign policy and left of center on domestic policy.

So if " McGovern Democrats" and "Rockefeller Republicans" are long gone, why the Jackson legacy? The answer has less to do with Jackson himself than with the political objectives of those who would employ his name. Recall the treatment of George Orwell in 1984 (the year, not the book). Liberals and socialists tended to argue that Orwell would be a liberal or a socialist today. Conservatives and neoconservatives tended to insist that he would be a conservative or neoconservative. Whatever the genuflections to his abilities, Orwell's bones were used mainly to prop up political arguments.

For those who invoke Jackson, the goal is more ambitious: to prop up political parties. Scoop is the Republicans' perfect Democrat--a Trojan horse with which to enter the Democratic gates. The details of Jackson's domestic record are swept under the carpet for the purposes of this exercise. The conservative Heritage Foundation, for instance, is dedicated to slashing the size of government--the antithesis of Scoop Jackson's whole career. But by invoking his name, as clever conservative writers such as Policy Review editor Dinesh D'Souza and others have done, they can try to isolate liberal Democrats outside the borders of party respectability that they (the conservatives) have drawn. This is a critical element of the Republicans' electoral strategy for the future, the old "the party didn't leave them, they left the party" line of argument. It is intended to make anyone to the left of the Republican Party look dangerously pink.

Imagine if instead of urging Democrats to adhere more to the traditions of Scoop Jackson, the Reagan and George Will crowd worshipfully invoked Hubert Humphrey. That would sound ridiculous. Everyone knows that the Heritage Foundation and Ronald Reagan have nothing in common with Humphrey. But even a cursory look at the record suggests that Humphrey and Jackson represented many of the same things. Indeed, in the late 1960s and early 1970s a "Jackson Democrat" was a sort of poor man's "Humphrey Democrat." In the late 1970s the creature now called a "Jackson Democrat" was most often called a "Humphrey - Jackson" Democrat. Both men stood for unashamed old-style liberalism. Not only has Hubert's name gone down the memory hole, so too has Scoop's support for federally funded abortions and his role in creating the Environmental Protection Agency. When Reagan invokes Jackson, he never seems to mention that the senator's AFL-CIO rating was 94 percent at the time of his death.

LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

The New Republic (c) 1988 IAC

If the Republican ruse is simple politics, the Democratic deification seems more a case of a misreading of public opinion and political history. By almost any standard, the old faith that Humphrey and Jackson nourished is patently out of date. Mondale, Humphrey's protege, was crushed at the polls, but the Jackson agenda hasn't done much better. The two most important votes in Congress in the past year suggest that the mainstream of the party and of the public believes in exactly the opposite of the Jackson approach--that is, in fiscal conservatism (i.e., passage of Gramm-Rudman) combined with limited interventionism abroad (i.e., no aid for the contras). Polls show that voters want a strong defense, but not at the expense of arms control. Who inside the Reagan administration has done more to block arms control than any other official? Richard Perle, Jackson's protege and current literary aspirant. One can argue about the rightness or wrongness of Perle's approach, but it is unquestionably out of step with a majority of the country, not to mention the Democratic Party.

And that's what's at issue here--political appeal. Because the argument for a Jacksonian restoration as spelled out in speeches and columns rests less on the merits of his views (which are presumed by his boosters) than on the assumption that the liberals' presidential losing streak requires the Democrats to go the Scoop route or face--here's the boiler-plate--"mi nority-party status well into the 21st century."

The question of who's the real dinosaur isn't hard to resolve. For 40 years Jackson was a sort of "Concrete Democrat" in the Grand Coulee tradition. Until the very end of his life, when he supported some Reagan administration budget cuts, it was as if no problem--foreign or domestic--had ever been invented that could not be handled with a simple injection of large sums of taxpayer money. His consistency on this point has often been held up as a virtue, but it had a plodding, unreflective quality to it.

Jackson's idee fixe was born not in Munich but in Norway. As a young congressman in 1945, he traveled to the land of his parents and saw two things he said changed him forever: a nation as vulnerable to the Soviet Union as it had been to Nazi Germany, and a national health-care system that saved his life when he caught pneumonia during the trip. The cast of mind established there and represented by the word "liberalism" was allowed to harden as the world changed. Even Scoop himself realized that he was a little slow to shed the baggage--or at least the nomenclature--of the past. Daniel Patrick Moynihan tells a story from 1976, when he and Jackson campaigned together in the Midwest. One night they sat with their feet propped up, and watched Democratic presidential candidate Morris Udall labeling himself a "progressive," not a liberal. Jackson turned to Moynihan and said, "I may not be a liberal, but at least I call myself one."

That's probably the funniest thing Scoop Jackson ever said. He was a warm, loyal friend, but the list of uproarious anecdotes about him isn't lengthy. Even among those trapped in the same ideological amber, Scoop doesn't measure up. He had little of Humphrey's zest or even of Lane Kirkland's urbane intellect. And as a public speaker, he was a snore. "When Scoop Jackson gives a fireside chat," the old saw had it, "the fire goes out."

The gibe is a reminder that Jackson never won much national popularity. The man now glued together and mounted as the model Middle American Democrat couldn't make any headway in Democratic presidential primaries, the only test we have--however imperfect--of true national support. His 1972 and 1976

LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

campaigns were both disasters. In the key Florida primary in 1972, he lost badly to George Wallace. His only electoral victories ever outside Washington state came in crowded fields in Massachusetts and New York in 1976. In Massachusetts he won 23 percent of the vote, mostly by pandering to the antibusing vote. In New York, where he spent a fortune and was expected to win a majority, he won a disappointing 38 percent of the vote, largely on the strength of his pro-Israel record. Soon after, he was easily driven out of the race by Jimmy Carter in Pennsylvania, exactly the type of blue-collar labor state where he should have done extremely well.

Even as a shell for all of the party's neoconservative elements--his essential role that year and in 1972 and 1980 as well--Jackson failed. In national politics it seemed that practically every Jackson supporter was either actually working for him--like columnist Ben Wattenberg--or simply interested in him as a poor second choice to Humphrey. "Jacks on has a serious problem which has plagued his national campaigns," wrote Peter Ognibene in a 1975 biography. "He attracts relatively few campaign workers." About the only journalists who ever considered him a first-tier candidate were Rowland Evans and Robert Novak. A friend of Jackson from Seattle told Jules Witcover in 1976 that Jackson's charisma problem resembled the troubles of a well-known dog food manufacturer. The chairman of the dog food company assembled his staff and told them, "We make the best dog food. We use the best ingredients. We have the best container. We have the most attractive label. Why doesn't it sell?" After a few minutes, a solitary voice spoke up from the far end of the table: "Dogs don't like it."

SO SCOOP JACKSON didn't embody his party emotionally, his supporters may respond. He did politically. Back in the glorious days of muscular liberalism, we're now told, Jackson represented the Democratic center on foreign policy and defense issues. That would still be the center, the analysis continues, had it not been for the onset of the rabble-rousing McGovernite forces, who steered the party to the left of its traditional roots.

The truth is that even in the old days Jackson was on the right side of the foreign policy mainstream, even among Democrats. In making the case that he was a liberal in the 1950s, Jackson often pointed to his opposition to Joe McCarthy. But in fact his public criticism of McCarthy didn't come until the Army-McCarthy hearings of 1954, when it was quite safe to speak out. In 1960 Jackson was among those who convinced John F. Kennedy to use the "missile gap" issue in his campaign for president. In later years he admitted that no gap had existed. (Jackson argued that the Democrats that year simply used information leaked to them by Eisenhower administration officials.) After being passed over for vice president by JFK, Jackson campaigned faithfully as chairman of the Democratic National Committee--an entry on his resume often mentioned as a way of cementing his place in the old Democratic center. But he held the post for only a few months during the 1960 campaign, and later did little to help when Southern conservatives blocked the Kennedy legislative agenda on Capitol Hill. Jackson voted for the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, one of Kennedy's proudest accomplishments, with extreme reluctance.

AND OF COURSE he supported the Vietnam War from beginning to end, bitterly breaking with fellow Democrats on issues like the Cooper-Church Amendment to cut off funding for the extension of the war into Cambodia. Was Scoop right on those issues in retrospect? That is not to ask who was right on the true nature of the Vietcong, or the Vietnamese communists, or the boat people, or communism in general. The fact that Jackson may have been more prescient on those

LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

issues than left-wingers says nothing about the basic question of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, which looks much the same with the benefit of hindsight. It's hard to believe that any more than a tiny minority of Democrats still believe Jackson was right about the war. That matters in any evaluation of what a future Democratic foreign policy should look like.

Other old issues also resonate in the present. After turning down Richard Nixon's offer to be secretary of defense in 1969, Jackson championed the administration's fight for the antiballistic missile, an early version of "Star Wars." He pushed hard for a Supersonic Transport as a national security goal that would also help his aerospace constituents. Jacks on lost on that, and Britain and France built the Concorde. Had he won, the United States also would have been able to boast of wasting billions of dollars on a plane to get businessmen home a bit earlier for dinner.

But how about his constant call to arm against a growing Soviet threat? He warned that the Soviets were embarking on a huge military buildup, and in fact they were doing approximatel y what he said, a major point that today's liberals are often reluctant to concede. But conservatives are similarly reluctant to concede that the Scoop Jackson approach for dealing with that threat has been a failure. The much-debated 1974 Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which restricted trade with the Soviet Union until it loosened up on Jewish emigration, was criticized at the time by Henry Kissinger and others as an assault on detente. But the amendment's real problem was that it didn't work. Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union did rise from 13,229 people in 1975 to a high of 51,294 in 1979, but in the 1980s emigration declined again to new lows. In 1985 the Soviets let out only 1,141 Jews. Meanwhile, Jackson's preferred military response to the Soviet buildup--fixed percentage increases in overall Pentagon spending--did not cause the Soviets to back off. Nor did it improve American military preparedness as much as it should have. For all of his hawkishness, Jackson didn't show much interest in whether or not all the weapons he wanted to buy really worked.

Some old friends believe that had Jackson lived longer, he would have found himself alongside Barry Goldwater questioning the Pentagon for the first time in his life. "I detected no enthusiasm on his part for the way things were moving. None. He didn't think they [Reaganites] were very subtle or well informed," says Moynihan, who notes that he ran for the Senate in 1976 in part as a way of continuing the Jackson campaign. John Lindsay, a Newsweek correspondent who covered Jackson for years, says that today's mythology is misleading. "I'm not sure Scoop Jackson would have been, quote, 'Scoop Jackson.' He was for a strong defense, all right, but not for spraying the world with weaponry." Who can know for sure? Jackson's real legacy may well take the full 15 years to probate. In the meantime, the Democratic effort to find new approaches is deemed heretical by avatars of the old thinking. Scoop as plaster saint keeps getting in the way.

GRAPHIC: Illustration; Cartoon

TYPE:
Biography

SUBJECT:
Conservatism, personalities; Defense spending, political aspects; Democratic Party, philosophy; Republican Party, philosophy

LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS®
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

The New Republic (c) 1988 IAC

04239259

LOAD-DATE-MDC: February 27, 1989

LEXIS·NEXIS®™ LEXIS·NEXIS®™ LEXIS·NEXIS®™
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

LEVEL 1 - 2 OF 3 STORIES

National Review Copyright (c) 1988 Information Access Company;
Copyright (c) National Review Inc. 1986

June 6, 1986

SECTION: Vol. 38; Pg. 40

LENGTH: 5117 words

HEADLINE: The great debate; Tax reform; HR-3838

BYLINE: Roberts, Paul Craig; Gilder, George

BODY:

THE GREAT DEBATE TAX REFORM

THE TURN taken in the Senate Finance Committee away from the house tax bill (HR-3838) improves the prospects for real reform. This turn of events makes it more imperative than ever for supply-siders to dissociate themselves from the bad tax policy of the House bill. That bill is proof that reductions in tax rates do not guarantee better economic performance regardless of other changes in the tax code. Some people talk as if repealing investment deductions (such as the investment tax credit) woudl automatically help the economy. Such a position is nonsensical. Repealing such deductions can help the economy only if tax rates are cut enough to offset their loss. To know how much tax rates have to be cut, you have to be able to measure the economic effects of tax rates and the lost deductions. If these measurements are not made, it is possible to lose more than is gained.

The House bill, by cutting the top marginal tax rate from 50 per cent to 38 per cent, seems on the surface to be a supply-side victory. However, other provisions in the bill more than offset the favorable economic effects of lower tax rates. On balance, the House bill would damage the economy. It would particularly weaken new investment in machinery and equipment and harm exports and non-corporate businesses. In my view, the essential goals now for those interested in real tax reform are to make the defects of the House proposal crystal clear, to keep similar problems out of the Senate bill, and to make sure that the House/Senate-conference version lowers marginal tax rates enough to offset the loss of savings incentives and investment-relate d deductions.

I definitely do not agree with those reformers who are willing to accept a greater tax bias against saving if they can in exchange get the lower marginal rates to which they attribute virtually magical powers. The surest way to buy a pig in a poke is to support a tax-reform bill without analyzing its economic impact. After the rhetorical debacles supply-siders have suffered in the past few years, the last thing the supply side needs is more mysticism on the part of those of its supporters who assert the primacy of psychology over economic analysis. The small cadre of journalists and newsletter writers who have set themselves up as the high-priest interpreters of supply-side economics make it difficult for economists who are held to professional standards to be associated with the movement. Somehow a school of economic thought that has no economists in it seems unpromising.

Euphoria over a prospective second cut in marginal tax rates is blinding some people to the realities of HR-3838. Conservat ives, and certainly

LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS®
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

National Review (c) 1988 IAC

supply-siders, should note well the enthusiasm the stridently anti-supply-side Washington Post and New York Times expressed for the House bill. The Post heralded it as "a tax bill that reaffirmed the historic principles of the Democratic Party. " According to the Post, the bill "would take millions of poor people off the income-tax rolls, shift the burden from individuals to corporations, and reaffirm the principle of progressivity." In other words, it is an income-redistribution bill sugar-coated with lower personal tax rates.

The Institute for Political Economy, of which I am chairman, has examined the effect of HR-3838 on personal-income-tax rates, the costs of labor and capital, investment, productivity, income growth, and the competitiveness of U.S. products. We found that the net effect of the bill would be to make the U.S. a poorer country.

HR-3838 would reduce marginal tax rates on personal income for everyone except the lower middle class (i.e., those in the second quintile of income distribution). Marginal tax rates for those taxpayers would rise. Moreover, except for the reduction in the top rate, the reduction in marginal tax rates is due mainly to the expansion of the personal exemption and standard deduction--an expensive way to cut tax rates, because it lowers marginal rates less for each dollar in tax cuts than do direct cuts in marginal rates. (Increasing the exemption merely raises the threshold at which a given marginal rate applies). This expensive approach to personal-tax-rate reduction increases the taxes that must be placed on business investment to maintain the Presiden't commitment to keep the bill revenue-neutral. This approach also minimizes the advantage of lower rates. Instead of maximizing incentives that would lead to greater income gains and reduce the number of families in poverty, the bill drops poor families from the tax rolls by expanding the personal exemption. It is amazing that many conservatives have been convinced that this traditional Democratic approach to tax cutting is a novel, populist, pro-family approach that will realign the political parties.

Despite the inefficient way in which personal-income-tax rates are cut in the House bill, the effect of these rate cuts taken alone would be positive for the economy. Lower tax rates reduce the cost of labor and, as a result of lower marginal tax rates on dividend and interest income, also reduce the cost of capital. The reduction in corporate tax rates and the 10 per cent dividend deduction that would be phased in over ten years would also work to lower the cost of capital and to make the U.S. a more competitive producer. The difficulty is that the goal of revenue neutrality (figured statically: that is, assuming no new revenue is produced by any tax cut) requires these good provisions to be paid for with offsetting tax increases. The House bill would raise taxes on new investment by repealing the investment tax credit and cutting back depreciation allowances. Under the House plan the main beneficiaries of lower tax rates are owners of existing investments (including land) who receive a windfall gain on profits from investments already in place. The main burden of the reduction in depreciation allowances and repeal of the investment tax credit falls on investments not yet made. The tax-rate reductions do work to encourage new investment, but the incentive is more than offset by the loss of investment-related deductions. We find that the business- and personal-tax-rate reductions would reduce the cost of corporate capital by 13.4 per cent, but the loss of investment-related deductions would raise the cost of corporate capital by 17.5 per cent. The net effect on the non-corporate business sector is even more severe.

LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS®
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

National Review (c) 1988 IAC

The combination of an inefficient approach to peronal-income-tax reduction with an inefficient approach to business-income-tax reduction leaves the economy with a higher cost of capital than under current law. Consequently, some currently profitable investments would be made unprofitable. In vestment would decline, and the U.S. would become a more labor-intensive producer. Labor productivity would fall, causing a drop in pre-tax wages. This drop in real wages would partially offset the benefit to individuals of lower tax rates. Taking into account the range of possible responses, real GNP would be 0.4 to 1.4 per cent lower than under current law.

Some people argue that although HR-3838 itself was not worthy of passage it was appropriate to support "the process" in order to keep tax reform alive so it could be fixed in the Senate. That approach may seem to have been vindicated. However, supporting the process instead of principle is always dangerous. Such an attitude exposes one to being co-opted, and it also underestimates the importance of details. Using the process to "fix" the House bill is going to be difficult because to truly fix it would require either taking a fundamentally different approach or finding more revenue without further damaging the economy. Finding more revenue would be difficult because, by our calculations, the bill begins as a revenue loser in both static and dynamic terms. In other words, though the bill is actually a tax cut, it is such an inefficient tax cut that it would hurt rather than help the economy. Despite the progress made by the Senate Finance Committee toward a different approach, the Senate will not automatically prevail in conference.

Despite the House bill's adverse economic impact, some advocates defend it on the grounds that shifting the tax burden from individuals to businesses is an improvement in equity or fairness. This is an absurd idea. Business taxes are paid by suppliers of labor and capital and by customers who buy the products. These taxes raise the cost of production and reduce the growth of jobs and wages. Businesses cannot be taxed without individuals paying the cost in one way or another. The effort to shift the tax burden to business can result in a person's receiving a tax cut in a way that reduces his future income growth or throws him out of work. Despite the facts, even some reputed supply-siders seem to think that business taxes don't matter because only individuals pay taxes. But that is precisely why business taxes do matter. A tax reform that claims to shift the burden to business is a good example of how politicians swindle voters.

HR-3838 has other bad effects. By curtailing private pensions, the bill would reduce capital formation and the financial independence of retirees. Changes in accounting rules would place a retroactive tax on inventories. The foreign tax provisions, together with a substantially higher tax burden on machinery and equipment, would worsen the competitive position of U.S. producers at home and abroad and would increase protectionist pressures. The last thing we need is a tax-reform bill that strains the Western alliance by forcing us to close our markets.

It is extraordinary that President Reagan invested so much political capital in a bill--HR-3838--with so little promise. How do we account for the remarkable transformation in the Reagan Administration's approach to tax policy? I blame it on David Stockman's statement in The Atlantic in December 1981 that the Reagan tax cut was a " Trojan horse" --a trick to cut tax rates for the rich. If Stockman had been fired, the President's policy might have survived the accusation. Instead, Stockman was protected by chief of staff Jim Baker,

LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

National Review (c) 1988 IAC

who saw Stockman as an effective foil against the political success of Jack Kemp. Stockman' s broadside sent almost everyone who had supported the 1981 tax cut running for cover. Republicans especially wanted to prove that they were for fairness in taxation. The immediate response was the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982. Sponsored by the Reagan Administration, it rolled back, in the middle of a serious recession, most of the previous year's tax cut for investment in machinery and equipment. Once "fairness" crowded out economic growth as the main tax issue, the Treasury bureaucracy seized control of the agenda and pulled off the shelf the tax reform left by Stanley Surrey a quarter-century ago. It was sprinkled with lower rates to give it a supply-side appearance and presented to Reagan, who signed on, thinking he had the real McCoy.

The Administration should have become wary when George McGovern, Ralph Nader, and the Brookings crowd were the first to endorse its "tax reform." But by then PR had taken over policy, and the image-makers relied on pretense as a substitute for substance. To keep "the process" moving, Baker, who by that time had been named Treasury Secretary, ignored Kemp and the House Republicans and turned the tax-reform bill over to Tip O'Neill and Dan Rostenkowski.

It is vital that we neither overlook the faults of HR-3838 nor repeat them in the Senate or the conference-committee version of the tax-reform bill. It would be a strategic mistake for supply-siders to claim as a victory a bill that would not materially improve the economy. The credibility of the tax-cut movement is at stake. The 1981 Reagan tax cut was an eventual economic success, but--draped as it was in Laffer-curve hyperbole--it was an immediate political debacle. The tax cut coincided with the largest deficits in our history. True, the deficits were caused by the sudden and unexpected disinflation, not by the tax cut as Reagan's opponents claimed. But those opponents, aided by David Stockman, won the rhetorical battle, and the deficits forced Reagan on the defensive and caused him to lose control over the budget. Should the next tax reform truly produce adverse economic effects, or simply fail to have enough goods effects to justify all the bloodletting, opponents would once again proclaim a failure of supplyside economics. Supply-siders would be unlikely to survive two political fiascos. We cannot afford a tax bill that would be an albatross to supply-siders and a danger to the economy.

A TRIUMPH OF POLITICS

WITH THE PASSAGE of the Senate Finance Committee tax plan, the Reagan Revolution is poised for its greatest victory. It is a triumph of politics--unadulterated by David Stockman's grim brand of irony--won through inspired leadership in the Senate and the House by such improbable allies as Robert Packwood, who emerged as something of a legislative magician, Daniel Rostenkowski, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Bob Dole, and Bill Bradley. In fact, a key source of the Finance Committee's 20 to 0 vote was probably a 1978 campaign in New Jersey, during which would-be-senator Jeff Bell taught about-to-be-senator Bill Bradley suppley-side economics. Finance Committee member Bradley has become the Senate's most knowledgeable and articulate advocate of lower tax rates.

The vote was also a vindication of Jack Kemp's insistence that if the Republican Party first pursues its opportunities for tax-rate reductions, its deficit problems will be much more easily solved. Provided that Paul Volcker and his associates lower real interest rates and end the continuing world

LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

National Review (c) 1988 IAC

deflation, the Senate bill would drastically reduce the deficit as a percentage of GNP. An emancipation proclamation for U.S. workers and entrepreneurs--liberating them from serfdom to tax lawyers and accountants--the tax reform will unleash enormous energy and creativity in American enterprise and summon investors and entrepreneurs from around the world. Congress has become an unexpected asset of American competitiveness.

A triumph of politics, a triumph of the U.S. economy, and a triumph for Ronald Reagan, the entire tax-reform process is nonetheless being treated by some conservative economists, including even some key supply-siders, as an all but unacceptable risk, or even a bitter defeat. Norman Ornstein of AEI rushed onto ABC's Nightline to condemn the Finance Committee bill; lobbyists galore are mobilizing against it. Mario Cuomo is in a bitter funk and is lashing out at Moynihan. Everywhere special interests are gathering to force the Senate to raise marginal rates in exchange for dubious gains for particular industries. Some supply-siders are already fretting about the impact of the Senate bill on the so-called "cost of capital." Others are less worried about the Senate bill in this regard, but terrified that the final conference-committee version will retain the provisions of the House bill they regard an anti-business (again, because they supposedly raise the cost of capital.)

At the root of this mixed reaction is a fundamental disagreement among supply-siders, and conservative economists generally, over the sources of economic growth. The future of the U.S. economy hinges, in part, upon how that disagreement is resolved. Put as simply as possible, one side--led by Norman Ture and Paul Craig Roberts and including most GOP congressmen and corporate lobbyists--believes that business investment is the driving force of economic growth and that the "cost of capital" is the key to business investment. The other side--led by Arthur Laffer and Jude Wanniski and represented by the President--believes that individual effort and creativity are the key to economic growth and that marginal tax rates on income, particularly the top rates that apply to all major economic success, are the dominant influence.

Thus in political terms, when the horse trading starts, the cost-of-capitalists will resist accepting what they regard as penalties on business investment (e.g., the loss of investment tax credits) as the price of lower rates. By contrast, the Laffer faction--let's call them the entrepreneurialists--will be more willing to "pay" for cuts in marginal rates with alleged penalties on investment. In practice, the Finance Committee bill is likely to pass the full Senate in roughly its current form. The real conflict will thus come when House and Senate conferees negotiate a final bill. At that point the cost-of-capitalists will insist that the House yield on most of its allegedly anti-business provisions, and may even be willing to compromise on rates in order to get the House of agree. The entrepreneurialists, by contrast, will be more willing to accept the House provisions the cost-of-capitalists oppose, if by doing so they can keep marginal rates low. For that matter, most of the entrepreneurialist s would have accepted the House bill, if that were absolutely the best that could be gotten, because they regard its slashing of the top tax rate from 50 to 38 per cent as a victory for economic growth.

NORMAN TURE'S econometric model, similar to the one used by Roberts to evaluate the House tax-reform bill, is the paramount analytical tool of the cost-of-capitalists. I n this model, the cost of capital is the gross return needed to pay taxes, depreciation, interest, and the normal expected rate of

LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS LEXIS·NEXIS
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

National Review (c) 1988 IAC

profit on a new investment. When taxes rise, this hurdle rate of return also rises, and fewer investment projects can pass the test. The result is less investmen t and thus less growth and productivity.

The Ture model assumes that economic growth is increased by any program that reduces the cost of plant and equipment, including the necessary payout of profits from its yield. To some extent, investment tax credits, rapid writeoffs, lower interest costs, lower corporate rates, lower rates on dividends, and lower personal rates, which all affect the willingness and ability of companies to expand their capital outlays, are included in the model.

What is the matter with this approach? Nothing, as far as it goes. As an explanation of aggregate investment at any particular time, it offers a roughly accurate guide. But it is a closed system, envisioning a limited pool of funds divided among different uses: chiefly consumption and capital spending. The economy, in this picture, grows through the accumulation of capital. But in the real economy, the value of any pool of funds or aggregate of capital is entirely dependent on the ideas and ambitions of workers and entrepreneurs. What matters is not the allocation of resources but the generation of new ideas and companies. The amount of capital, and how it is shared between consumption and investment at any particular time, is a trivial issue compared to the incentives and conditions for creativity and entrepreneurship.

From the entrepreneurial point of view, investment "incentives" are often counterproductive. Capital spending is desirable only if it is combined with the best labor and management pursuing the best available opportunities. Investment tax credits and other benefits focus on the purchase of capital equipment rather than on its use in productive and profitable applications. Many investment incentives favor tax shelters, corporate limousines, and plush company headquarters over the aggressive pursuit of risky but potentially profitable opportunities. Most investment credits favor established companies, with an existing flow of taxable income, over new companies without taxable profits to be sheltered.

Thus the Laffer side believes that the cost-of-capital theory errs in treating all factors in the formula equally. For promoting growth, marginal rates of taxation on additional income and profits are decisively more important than anything else, including the rate of allowable depreciation, investment tax credits, and average tax rates.

The Ture model has the great polemical advantage of rigorous theory and mathematics. Not only did Ture and Roberts provide the most elegant and coherent model--a vital contribution--they also offer the most detailed mathematical projections. Like his Keynesian rivals, Roberts thinks he can tell you exactly how m uch any particular tax change will affect the cost of capital and the rate of capital formation and hence the rate of economic growth. Critics of the Ture model, such as Laffer, Wanniski, and Alan Reynolds, do nto offer the mathematical apparatus that the cost-of-capital theorists can provide.

Nonetheless, the Laffer approach has the advantage of dealing with the real economy. Laffer points to the immense amount of disguised consumption and waste, the tax sheltering and shifting that masquerades as capital investment. By changing the focus of the entrepreneur from the cost of capital to the rewards of enterprise, lower marginal rates tend to improve the quality of effort across the whole system. By shifting the focus from incentives for

LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS®
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

"capital formation" (in which the Soviet economy excels) to incentives for business creation and profits, Laffer is precisely on target.

A preoccupation with the cost of machines--a willingness to forgo reductions in the taxation of human capital in order to spur spending on physical capital--betrays a basic misunderstanding of the sources of growth. Capital does not grow or accumulate. People create and destroy capital by generating new entrepreneurial ideas.

Because the most extraordinary additional efforts, with the largest benefits to the economy, tend to be taxed at the top rates, the Laffer side tends to stress the top rates and their thresholds rather than the so-called "average marginal rates" stressed by Ture and Roberts. The average-marginal-r ate approach regards a rise in one of the lower brackets as comparable in importance to a rise in the top rate. This averaging of all marginal rates, rather than concentratin g on the top tax rates, is a crucial flaw of the Ture-Roberts model. In the lower brackets, the disincentives are far less powerful than in the top bracket, where the very horizons of the economy are defined.

Under combined federal and state rates of 50 per cent and above, common in most American states, the earner has a larger incentive to hide a dollar of existing income than to earn an additional dollar. In fact, presuming money is easier to hide than to earn, the incentive to find shelter overwhelms the incentive to exploit opportunity. This single most important problem of Western economies--the stifling impact of high top rates hitting at low income thresholds--is almost totally absent from the cost-of-capital models.

COMPROMISE ON these issues is made difficult by the mandate for revenue neutrality under which the debate is proceeding. The insistence that revenue must be measured statically--that every apparent dollar in rate reductions loses a full dollar in revenue, with no paybacks for greater work effort, for more productive investment, or even for luring income out of tax shelters--excludes some of the most important insights shared by all supply-siders. Basing congressional negotiations on static revenue neutrality is called "playing it safe," but it is actually playing it stupid. Any tax cut or tax reform designed to produce economic growth should yield large increases in revenues. If lower rates do not bring higher revenues, it means the tax structure was not a major obstacle to econ omic growth in the first place and did not need to be reformed.

Any economist or politican who denies the destructive impact of the tax code, however, lives in a dream world. He is deliberately blinding him self to the incredible energies and bizarre financial contortions devoted to tax avoidance by capitalists in every country. If the tax rate is more than 30 per cent or so, it simply does not pay to

investinmostrisky(i.e.,economicallysignificant)projects.Th a

t is why the lower capital-gains tax rate has been so important to entreprenurship, why venture capital collapsed when that rate rose during the 1970s, and why innovation soared after the rate was again reduced in 1978 and 1981. The capital-gains tax has been the only rate that can accommodate real innovation and enterprise.

These facts elude many economists. But they are inescapable at any small-business board meeting or investment conference. Listen in on such

LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS®
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

National Review (c) 1988 IAC

meetings and you will discover that the question of tax credits arises chiefly with regard to capital spending that is unnecessary and thus actually a form of disguised consumption. The company buys an extra Mercedes because the financial officer can show that with an investment tax credit, rapid writeoff, and high resale value, the car comes essentially free. Or a firm builds a new company headquarters to take advantage of the tax benefits of real estate.

To the extent that companies buy machinery because of its short-run tax consequences, excess equipment is purchased. Its price then tends to rise because of the extra demand, and the yield drops. Reynolds cites the recent emergence, spurred by the rapid writeoffs and investment tax credits so dear to Roberts and Ture, of many car-leasing and -rental firms that persist, wasting capital, only because of the tax benefits. Moreover, the tax benefits for equipment purchases are as perverse as they are inefficient. While cars that last eight years can be written off in three, semiconductor and other high-technology production gear that obsolesces in three years must be depreciated over five.

The entire idea of targeted investment aid misconceives the real life of business. Investment in machinery actually required to carry out the company's mission is driven less by the tax code than by the imperativesof survival. In a competitive environment, the very existence of the company is at stake. The decision to buy a truly crucial piece of productive equipment is determined less by narrow computations of the ost of capital than by the general strategy and prospects of the firm, the condition of its markets, the spirit of its entrepreneurs and workers. Marginal income-tax rates paid by investors, customers, and workers, as well as the firm itself, have far more impact on these crucial conditions than any targeted investment benefits.

A FURTHER PROBLEM in the Ture-Roberts cost-of-capital model is the stress on measurements of national savings rates rather than on the actual disposable personal savings that finance nearly all bu siness start-ups. This approach, for example, would condemn the Finance Committee's proposal to shut down most future IRAs. In fact the Senate approach would liberate currently paralyzed investment capital. With exorbitant penalties and increasing paperwork, a retirement device that could have become a good vehicle for disposable personal funds is becoming instead just another casket for money lying in state. To the extent that savings are incarcerated in government-regulated pens, from which to be channeled chiefly into government securities, IRAs are more of a tax than a tax break. One of the prime flaws of the Ture model is that it makes conservatives indulgent toward new government impositions in the name of higher national savings rates.

And so it could go for pages of qualms and objections, reservations and quibbles. The key question remains: Does the tax reform reduce the top marginal rates on productive and entrepreneurial activity? If the answer is yes, and official revenue neutrality is maintained, the presumption favors the reform. So far, the Rostenkowski bill, for all its problems, easily passes the test. The Finance Committee bill does even better, though the Senate will need help in resisting the various special interests besieging it.

The House, Senate, and Administration are all seriously considering tax plans that would lower the top rate to 38 per cent or lower. This achievement is worthy of a celebration. Sup ply-siders of all kinds should stop fighting and join in the effort to remove the kinks and pass the bill. As REynolds writes:

LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS®
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

"Tax reform raises the return on capital, including human capital. Tax reform lowers the cost of operating (as opposed to just buying) profitable plant and equipment, lowers the relative purchase price of currently tax-favored capital equipment, lowers interest rates, lowers labor costs, and lowers the relative purchase price of currently tax-favored capital equipment, lowers interest rates, lowers labor costs, and lowers the cost of equity financing. Nothing on that list--not one thing--is included in the usual estimates of 'the cost of capital.'"

Compromise should be possible because each side recognizes some truth in the arguments of its opponents. But a final obstacle remains: namely, contrary views on the good sense and compentence of the politicians. Roberts, for example, is skeptical of the ability of Senate negotiators to prevail in conference committee. Roberts and his associates fear that somewhere in the process liberals will render reductions in marginal rates merely cosmetic and use reform to substantially increase the progressivity of the code and its bias against saving and investment.

Cynicism about the possibilities of political change, however, ill befits Paul Craig Roberts, who, working with Jack Kemp nearly a decade ago, transformed the attitudes of Congress toward the supply side of the economy. To give up at the very moment that both Houses, one controlled by the GOP, together with a Republican Administration, are attempting a major breakthrough is simply perverse. Moreover, the revenue-neutrality provision, though conceptually obtuse, does restrict the damage that is likely to be done even if somehow the liberals manage to outmaneuver everyone else.

Packwood, Dole, and Rostenkowski may not be NATIONAL REVIEW'S favorite politicians, or mine. But God bless them. Few developments in American politicas are so inspring as these three congressional leaders, one a big-city machine Democrat, one a liberal Republican, and one--well, words fail me in defining Bob Dole--all willing to join in an effort to drastically reduce the tax rates and irregularit ies that afflict the U.S. economy. They need help, not additional choruses of "The Cost of Capital Blues."

SUBJECT:
Tax reform, law and legislation; United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Finance, economic policy; Taxation, analysis

NAME:
Ture, Norman B., economic policy; Laffer, Arthur B., economic policy; Wanniski, Jude, economic policy

04270406

LOAD-DATE-MDC: March 30, 1988

LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS® LEXIS·NEXIS®
Services of Mead Data Central, Inc.
Recyclable

16 July 1992

MEMO FOR STEVE PROVO/CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: J. BUNTON

SUBJECT: PROVO ANECDOTE/ ACKS./ OPENING GRAPH INFO

DAIS AT THIS TIME: Sen. Orrin Hatch, Sen. Jake Garn; Gov. Norm Bangerter, Provo Mayor Joe Jenkins; misc. candidates and elected officials

Utah Valley somewhat in the foothills ... at the base of the Wasatch Mtns.

AUDIENCE: from the "Entire Utah Valley", 10,000 BYU summer students; about 20,000 attending

BYU school mottos: "Enter to learn -- go forth to serve" [POTUS drives right by this sing and may actually see it], "The world is our campus"

POTUS INTRO -- Pres. Lee, Pres. BYU

EVENT SITE: indoor, Marriott Center [as in hotel family] -- where BYU Cougars play basketball [working on fight/cheer/student slogan]

Band: Timp View Orchestra will play, no invocation, American flags everywhere NO B/Q Campaign stuff according to Craig Ray.

MARIE OSMOND may be there -- won't know for sure until last minute.

Will fax supplemental info as avail to you in Sr. Staff office on the road.....

FACT CHANGE — PROVO RALLY; p. 6; last graph

"WordPerfect software ... designed in Orem. [Delete made right here] [Delete Provo].

Wordperf is designed in Orem; Novell in Provo — Novell does networking hardware; WordPerf Software.

Stay tuned!

MISS YOU!

16 July 1992

MEMO FOR STEVE PROVO

FROM: J. BUNTON

SUBJECT: PROVO ANECDOTE/ ACKS./ OPENING GRAPH INFO

DAIS AT THIS TIME: Sen. Orrin Hatch, Sen. Jake Garn; Gov. Norm Bangerter, Provo Mayor Joe Jenkins; misc. candidates and elected officials

Utah Valley somewhat in the foothills ... at the base of the Wasatch Mtns.

AUDIENCE: from the "Entire Utah Valley", 10,000 BYU summer students; about 20,000 attending

BYU school mottos: "Enter to learn -- go forth to serve" [POTUS drives right by this sing and may actually see it], "The world is our campus"

POTUS INTRO -- Pres. Lee, Pres. BYU

EVENT SITE: indoor, Marriott Center [as in hotel family] -- where BYU Cougars play basketball [working on fight/cheer/student slogan]

Band: Timp View Orchestra will play, no invocation, American flags everywhere NO B/Q Campaign stuff according to Craig Ray.

MARIE OSMOND may be there -- won't know for sure until last minute.

Will fax supplemental info as avail to you in Sr. Staff office on the road.....

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

FAX COVER SHEET

Number of pages (excluding cover sheet): 1 Date: 7-16-92

TO: JEAN BUNTON

Fax Number:

Telephone:

FROM: NELSON ROCKEFELLER

Fax Number:

Telephone:

Time:

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

THE FOLLOWING PAGE PROVIDES THE INFORMATION YOU REQUESTED.

"Despite a sluggish world economy, American companies' exports created 2.7 million new jobs over the past 5 years. 1.3 million new jobs have been created over the past 3 years."

15 July 1992: TO DO TODAY

Fact Check Boys Nation -- Washington quote not Jefferson etc. -
- joke about Gore/Clinton and Alexander Cheney
- add graph on family values

Average price of Utah home:
Average mortgage payment in Utah:
translated into first-time homebuyer tax credit
Called UTAH GOP exec. dir.

J.D. Foster, Chief Economist - CEA:
According to the Bush Record [accomplishments] -- the frist-time homebuyer tax credit would have benefitted just over 1 million first-time homebuyers. [Based on Treasury estimate of $5 billion for credit issued in $5,000 allotments equals just over 1 million recipients].

Utah - Gov. Bangerter has line-item-veto power; state has had BBA - since founding in 1893

Will Sec. Cheney be in Wyoming? Wendy in scheduling ⇨ NO 16 July '92

C:\WORK\WP50\DO Doc 1 Pg 1 Ln 2.67" Pos 1"

Karl Malone are not both
~~John~~ Stockton popular on Pres?

Grady 4/84 on jobs for 3 years not 5 - Grady in vacation on an island
Nelson Rockefeller (3492)
Utah Hospital - babies / Utah youngest population?
vetoes 31 / $$ saved from Congressional spending by vetoes

Utah staff → basic +

Marriott Center → indoor

- Always challenge a final w/o Grady here - try to / do all - can

13 JULY 1992

MEMO FOR STEVE PROVOST

FROM: J. BUNTON

SUBJECT: PROVO B/Q RALLY

Political -- Eric Hoghaugh, in Utah said this is what's doing:

Saturday, July 18, around 10-11 am [time tentative]
Event to be held at the Marriott Center [until I speak with Advance -- don't know exactly what Marriott Center is], on the campus of BYU --Ask GB will be that morning before the rally;

Rex Lee, former solicitor Gen. under Pres. Reagan -- a "good Republican" is the President of BYU

Gen. Scowcroft is from Utah, Roger Porter is from Provo

audience of 12-15,000 people [Mayor Joe Jenkins, mayor of Provo, is gathering the crowd -- waiting on feedback from them

Richard Harrington, Republican nominee for the third District -- one of the most Republican in the nation, up against Democrat Bill Orton -- we hope to pick up this seat.

Utah is doing very well -- see attached memo from Gov.'s office.

I am in touch with Gov. Bangerter's office -- have calls in to GOP Chair -- Bruce Hough and Exec. dir. David Hansen for homebuyer tax credit example.

MORE::::::::: 15 JULY 1992 ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

J.D. Foster, Chief Economist - CEA:
According to the Bush Record [accomplishments] -- the frist-time homebuyer tax credit would have benefitted just over 1 million first-time homebuyers. [Based on Treasury estimate of $5 billion for credit issued in $5,000 allotments equals just over 1 million recipients].

Utah - Gov. Bangerter has line-item-veto power; state has had BBA - since founding in 1893

Hans Kuttner in OPD working on getting # of children attending Church sponsored day care; Hans said number attending as result of child care act is not available b/c don't require states to report it -- basically don't keep track.

According to Rae Nelson on OPD:

In 1991, 37 states had choice legislation pending in one form or another;

Since 1989, 10 states have enacted major school choice legislation;

> [Since I took office --- 10 states have passed major school choice legislation and another 37 states are considering choice legislation in one form or another]

to date 45 states have adopted America 2000

PROVO TRIVIA!!

Info from Raeline Ireland in Mayor's Office

Local Provo video store -- Rich's Video -- located on Freedom Blvd. [this is so great]

Provo-Oram was 1991-92 Money Magazine most liveable city in America; US Conf. of Mayors also voted a most liveable city in America

Ty Detmer still popular -- anything about BYU Cougars big time popular, Cougar stadium holds 65,000 people for football games

former Provo logo was "The family place", new logo is "Provo the right move"

Community built on fmaily values, large families, the mayor has five kids, some families are as large as 10 kids....

Utah Valley Hospital delivers more babies than any hospital in America

City with the youngest population in America

conservatve, straightforward people, high volunteer ethic, points of light recipients in Provo -- for Provo River Parkway

Tree City USA for variety and abundance of trees -- dating back to heritage -- heirloom trees, urban forest, town located in the Utah Valley;

20 mins form Sundace Skiiing, 10 mins. from boating in Utah lake and Trout and Walleye fishing in the Provo River

Etienne Provost a french explorer is the father of the town

these people are an updated version of the Cleavers [Ward, June, the Beave, Wally] want nothing to do with Marge and Homer Simpson;

sweatness in the people, quality of life

don't have a lot of crime, pop. of 90,000 second largest city in Utah

committed to theri families -- see families out inthe boat skiing with children going to BYU sporting events etc.

From Debbie Turner -- Washington Gov. Utah office:

time to time, Univ. of Utah paints BYU's "Y" red -- up on the side of the hill... more to come on this one....

Utah County is the most Republican county in the state, perhaps nation;

POTUS will be in Utah one week prior to "Pioneer Day" [July 24] -- this is a state holiday -- right up there with Fourth of July celebrations-- really important state holiday, commemorates Brigham Young and the Mormons fleeing religious persecution [POTUS fleeing Democratic persecution], trying to find out other happening events ....

Rep. Jim Hansen [R] Utah has enough frequent flyer miles to fly 25 constiutents from Ophir, Utah to Washington, D.C. -- twice according to the Salt Lake Tribune

John Stockton and Carl Malone [Utah Jazz] are members of the "Dream Team" -- going to Barcelona. After b-ball career Malone plans to start trucking firm ... has an 18 wheeler equipped witrh microwave, fax machine, TV to haul potatoes ...

HOT ISSUE: Utah one of two states has absolutely no gambling -- pressure to start paramutual betting -- Mormon Church opposed, some staunch members of legislature actually support it...

HOT ISSUE: Balance Budget Amendment, Bangerter supports strongly -- Utah constitution requires a balanced budget [been in constitution since 1896 -- when made a state] will draw big applause; no line item veto though -- wish they did.
Gov. was ready to call a special session to ratify if Congress passed the BBA.

According to Gov. Bangerter's Chief of Staff:
Steve Meekam

#1 trade/export in Utah is the electronics/information technology industry [for example Word Perfect and Novel headquartered in Provo] which together is worth about $500 million and 12,500 jobs...

fax 624-7707

NORMAN H. BANGERTER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF UTAH
WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
444 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, SUITE 204
WASHINGTON, D.C., 20001
(202) 624-7704

DEBORAH TURNER
DIRECTOR

6

TELECOPY

TO Jeannie Buton

FROM Debbie Turner

DATE 7-14-92

SUBJECT Utah info

- WE WILL BE TRANSMITTING 9 PAGES (Including this cover sheet)
- IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL THE PAGES, PLEASE CALL (202) 624-7704

REMARKS:

Jeannie:
Hope these things help! I was wrong - Utah's constitution does give the Governor line item veto authority -

EDITORIAL COLUMN
BY GOVERNOR NORMAN H. BANGERTER

"CONGRESS MUST PASS A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT"

President Bush is right. We must have a Balanced Budget Amendment. Congress has a golden opportunity this week to take a tip from Utah -- by adding a Balanced Budget Amendment to the constitution.

A vote in the U. S. House of Representatives is scheduled for today. If Congress passes a Balanced Budget Amendment, I will immediately call the Utah Legislature into Special Session to ratify the amendment.

Congress must not be allowed to continue the endless taxing and spending that are driving our nation toward financial calamity. The federal government must be bound by the same restrictions faced by every American family, to live within their means with a balanced budget.

For too long, Congress has spent the public's money without exhibiting the slightest discipline that would be required by a Balanced Budget Amendment. Interest payments now represent nearly 15 percent of the federal budget -- an average of $65,000 for a family of four. The deficit is projected to gobble up 6.8 percent of our gross domestic product, almost two and a half times the level many economists deem harmful to economic growth. The money spent on interest could be better used by families to save, and by businesses to invest in research and to create jobs.

Every year we delay taking steps to control federal spending, the deeper the national debt becomes. The Texas-based Institute for Policy Innovation recently projected that the growth of federal spending, if it continues at the present rate, will be 30 percent of our national income by the start of the new century.

I acknowledge the short-term, difficult challenges that a balanced budget amendment will create. However, the longer we delay, the more difficult those challenges become.

In Utah, there is no "passing the buck" when it comes to budgeting. The requirement to balance our budget forces us to distinguish between our real needs and our wants. There are no "blank checks." Sometimes we must say no to good ideas that are not within our means.

When I visited President Salinas of Mexico last fall we discussed two crucial points: first, in public finance there must be restraint; and second, expenditures must be tied to revenues. If Congress would ascribe to these simple principles -- there would be no budget deficit. In Utah, we understand this philosophy and it has made Utah number one in fiscal responsibility.

Furthermore, as Utah's Governor, I have another tool that helps me meet my responsibility to control spending -- the line-item veto. This permits me to cut expenditures Utah simply cannot afford. The President needs the line-item veto.

The accountability we have in Utah is missing on the federal level. Congress has been pork-barreling budgets with projects to please special interest groups, which has pushed the national debt to reach $4 trillion.

Congress now has a chance to stop the spending spree and start playing by the same rules as Governors and state legislators across America. Congress must support President Bush and pass a Balanced Budget Amendment, NOW.

ge as provided by law. 1982

o be judge of election, ions of its members —

judge of the election and ers, and may punish them d with the concurrence of ers elected, expel a mem- 1896

quorum — Attendance

ers of each house shall con- ct business, but a smaller day to day, and may com- nt members in such man- ies as each house may pre- 1896

oding officers and em-

ine the rules of its proceed- icers and employees. 1896

be filled.]
cur in either house of the in such manner as may be 1896

Yeas and nays.]
a journal of its proceedings, executive sessions, shall be nd nays on any question, at ers of such house, shall be 1896

be public — Adjourn-

slature, except those of the executive session, shall be , without the consent of the ore than three days, nor to in which it may be holding 1896

sessions.]
sion of the legislature shall except in cases of impeach- hall exceed 30 calendar achment. When any sev- g cases of impeachment t may remain in session e members shall receive es and mileage for those 1896

e by House.]
ntatives shall have the sole ut in order to impeach, two- elected must vote therefor. 1896

peachment by Senate.]
l be tried by the Senate, and for that purpose, shall take n to do justice according to e. When the Governor is on of the Supreme Court shall be convicted without the con- the senators elected. 1896

bis for impeachment — - Prosecution by law.]

The Governor and other State and Judicial officers, except justices of the peace, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes, misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit in the State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial and punishment according to law. 1896

Sec. 20. [Service of articles of impeachment.]
No person shall be tried on impeachment, unless he shall have been served with a copy of the articles thereof, at least ten days before the trial, and after such service he shall not exercise the duties of his office until he shall have been acquitted. 1896

Sec. 21. [Removal of officers.]
All officers not liable to impeachment shall be removed for any of the offenses specified in this article, in such manner as may be provided by law. 1896

Sec. 22. [Reading of bills — Bill to contain only one subject — Bills passed by majority.]
Every bill shall be read by title three separate times in each house except in cases where two-thirds of the house where such bill is pending suspend this requirement. Except general appropriation bills and bills for the codification and general revision of laws, no bill shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title. The vote upon the final passage of all bills shall be by yeas and nays and entered upon the respective journals of the house in which the vote occurs. No bill or joint resolution shall be passed except with the assent of the majority of all the members elected to each house of the Legislature. 1972

Sec. 23. [Repealed.] 1982

Sec. 24. [Presiding officers to sign bills.]
The presiding officer of each house, not later than five days following adjournment, shall sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature, certifying to their accuracy and authenticity as enacted by the Legislature. 1972

Sec. 25. [Publication of acts — Effective dates of acts.]
All acts shall be officially published, and no act shall take effect until sixty days after the adjournment of the session at which it passed, unless the Legislature by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, shall otherwise direct. 1972

Sec. 26. [Private laws forbidden.]
No private or special law shall be enacted where a general law can be applicable. 1972

Sec. 27. [Lotteries not authorized.]
The Legislature shall not authorize any game of chance, lottery or gift enterprise under any pretense or for any purpose. 1972

Sec. 28. [Special privileges forbidden.]
The Legislature shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or affects, whether held in trust or otherwise, to levy taxes, to select a capitol site, or to perform any municipal functions. 1972

Sec. 29. [Lending public credit forbidden.]
The Legislature shall not authorize the State, or any county, city, town, township, district or other political subdivision of the State to lend its credit or subscribe to stock or bonds in aid of any railroad, telegraph or other private individual or corporate enterprise or undertaking. 1972

Sec. 30. [Continuity in government.]
(1) Notwithstanding any general or special provisions of the Constitution, in order to insure continuity of state and local government operations when such operations are seriously disrupted as a result of natural or man-made disaster or disaster caused by enemy attack, the Legislature may:
(a) provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of any elected or appointed public office, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices; and
(b) adopt measures necessary and proper for insuring the continuity of governmental operations including, but not limited to, the financing thereof.
(2) Subsection (1) does not permit these temporary public officers to act or these temporary measures to be contrary to the Constitution and applicable law. 1990

Sec. 31. [Additional compensation of legislators.]
For attendance at meetings of interim committees established by law to function between legislative sessions, members of the Legislature shall receive additional per diem compensation and mileage at a rate not to exceed that provided in this Constitution for regular legislative sessions. 1972

Sec. 32. [Appointment of additional employees.]
The Legislature may appoint temporary or permanent nonmember employees for work during and between sessions, including independent legal counsel which shall provide and control all legal services for the Legislature except as the Legislature by law shall authorize performance thereof by the attorney general. 1972

Sec. 33. [Legislative auditor appointed.]
The Legislature shall appoint a legislative auditor to serve at its pleasure. The legislative auditor shall have authority to conduct audits of any funds, functions, and accounts in any branch, department, agency or political subdivision of this state and shall perform such other related duties as may be prescribed by the Legislature. He shall report to and be answerable only to the Legislature. 1972

ARTICLE VII

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Section
1. [Executive department — Terms, residence, and duties of officers.]
2. [Election — Tie, Legislature to elect — Governor and Lieutenant Governor elected jointly.]
3. [Qualifications of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and other executive offices.]
4. [Governor commander-in-chief.]
5. [Executive power vested in Governor — Duties.]
6. [Convening of extra sessions of Legislature.]
7. [Adjournment of Legislature by Governor.]

Section
8. [Bills presented to Governor — Veto — Appropriation bills — Reconvening of Legislature to consider vetoed bills.]
9. [Governor may fill certain vacancies.]
10. [Governor's appointive power — Vacancies.]
11. [Vacancy in office of Governor — Determination of disability.]
12. [Board of Pardons — Respites and reprieves.]
13. [Board of Examiners.]
14. [Duties of Lieutenant Governor.]
15. [Duties of State Auditor and State Treasurer.]
16. [Duties of Attorney General.]
17. [Repealed.]
18. [Compensation of state and district officers.]
19. [Grants and commissions.]
20. [The Great Seal.]
21. [United States' officials ineligible to hold state office.]
22, 23. [Transferred.]
24. [Repealed.]

Section 1. [Executive department — Terms, residence, and duties of officers.]

The elective constitutional officers of the Executive Department shall consist of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Auditor, State Treasurer, and Attorney General, each of whom shall hold office for four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after election. The officers of the Executive Department, during their terms of office, shall reside within the State and shall keep the public records, books and papers as provided by law. They shall perform such duties as are prescribed by this Constitution and as provided by law. 1979

Sec. 2. [Election — Tie, Legislature to elect — Governor and Lieutenant Governor elected jointly.]

The officers provided for in Section one of this article shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at the time and place of voting for members of the Legislature, and the persons respectively having the highest number of votes cast for the office voted for shall be elected; but if two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for any one of said offices, the two houses of the Legislature, at its next session, shall elect forthwith by joint ballot one of such persons for said office.

In the election, the names of the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor for each political party shall appear together on the ballot, and the votes cast for a candidate for Governor shall be considered as also cast for the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. 1979

Sec. 3. [Qualifications of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and other executive officers.]

To be eligible for the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor a person shall have attained the age of thirty years at the time of election. To be eligible for the office of Attorney General a person shall, at the time of election, have attained the age of twenty-five years, be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State of Utah and be in good standing at the bar. No person shall be eligible to any of the offices provided for in Section 1 of this article, unless at the time of election that person is a qualified voter and shall have been a resident citizen of the State for five years next preceding election. 1979

Sec. 4. [Governor commander-in-chief.]

The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States. The Governor shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, or to repel invasion. 1979

Sec. 5. [Executive power vested in Governor — Duties.]

The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor, who shall see that the laws are faithfully executed. The Governor shall transact all executive business with the officers of the government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, and from the officers and managers of State Institutions upon any subject relating to the condition, management, and expenses of their respective offices and institutions, and at any time when the Legislature is not in session, may, if deemed necessary, appoint a committee to investigate and report to the Governor upon the condition of any executive office or State Institution. The Governor shall communicate by message the condition of the State to the Legislature at every regular session, and recommend such measures as may be deemed expedient. 1979

Sec. 6. [Convening of extra sessions of Legislature.]

On extraordinary occasions, the Governor may convene the Legislature by proclamation, in which shall be stated the purpose for which the Legislature is to be convened, and it shall transact no legislative business except that for which it was especially convened, or such other legislative business as the Governor may call to its attention while in session. The Legislature, however, may provide for the expenses of the session and other matters incidental thereto. The Governor may also by proclamation convene the Senate in extraordinary session for the transaction of executive business. 1979

Sec. 7. [Adjournment of Legislature by Governor.]

In case of a disagreement between the two houses of the Legislature at any special session, with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the Legislature to such time as the Governor may think proper if it is not beyond the time fixed for the convening of the next Legislature. 1979

line item

Sec. 8. [Bills presented to Governor — Veto — Appropriation bills — Reconvening of Legislature to consider vetoed bills.]

Every bill passed by the Legislature, before it becomes a law, shall be presented to the Governor; if approved, the Governor shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if disapproved, the bill shall be returned with the Governor's objections to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If upon reconsideration the bill again passes both houses by a yea and nay vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, it shall become a law. If any bill is not returned by the Governor within ten days after it has been presented to the Governor, Sunday and the day it was received excepted, it shall become a law without a signature; but if legislative adjournment prevents return of the bill, it shall become a law unless the Governor within twenty days after adjournment files the objections thereto with such officers as provided by law. The

Governor may disapprov
contained in any bill whi
of the bill; and in such
pend to the bill at the tir
of the item or items whic
with the reasons theref
shall not take effect unl
nor's objections as provid
ernor disapproves any b
after the adjournment si
Legislature, the presidin
poll the members of that
convening the Legislatu
bers of each house are i
Legislature shall be con
ceed five calendar da
the presiding officer
pose of reconsidering
disapproved. If upon
of appropriation agai
islature by a yea an
members elected to e
law or the item of app

Sec. 9. [Governor ma

When any State or di
cant, and no mode is pro
laws for filling such vacs
the power to fill the sam
which shall expire at
qualification of the perso

Sec. 10. [Governor's
cancies.]

The Governor shall no
sent of the Senate, appo
cers whose offices are
tion, or which may be c
pointment or election is
during the recess of the
any State or district of
point some qualified pe
thereof until the next
the Governor shall nom
office. If the office of Li
ditor, State Treasurer o
by death, resignation
duty of the Governor to
from the same political
and the appointee shal
shall be elected and qua

Sec. 11. [Vacancy in
termination

In case of the death o
removal from office, re
charge the duties of th
nor-elect who fails to t
ties of the Governor sh
ant Governor until the
next general election,
filled by election. If, du
Governor, the Lieuten
removed, or becomes in
ties of the office, the Pr
as Governor until the
ceases. If in this case t
signs, dies, is removed
forming the duties of
House shall act as G
filled or disability ceas

ART. 300

-nor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the es of the State, except when they shall be he service of the United States. The Gov- ıave power to call out the militia to exe- vs, to suppress insurrection, or to repel 1979

cecutive power vested in Governor — utles.]

tive power of the State shall be vested in r, who shall see that the laws are faith- d. The Governor shall transact all execu- s with the officers of the government, litary, and may require information in ı the officers of the Executive Depart- 'om the officers and managers of State upon any subject relating to the condi- ement, and expenses of their respective nstitutions, and at any time when the s not in session, may, if deemed neces- a committee to investigate and report to upon the condition of any executive of- Institution. The Governor shall com- message the condition of the State to the t every regular session, and recommend ıs as may be deemed expedient. 1979

nvening of extra sessions of Legisla- re.]

dinary occasions, the Governor may con- ıslature by proclamation, in which shall purpose for which the Legislature is to and it shall transact no legislative busi- ıat for which it was especially convened, r legislative business as the Governor s attention while in session. The Legis- ver, may provide for the expenses of the other matters incidental thereto. The v also by proclamation convene the Sen- dinary session for the transaction of ex- ıss. 1979

journment of Legislature by Gover- r.]

disagreement between the two houses ture at any special session, with respect adjournment, the Governor shall have ırn the Legislature to such time as the y think proper if it is not beyond the the convening of the next Legislature. 1979

resented to Governor — Veto — ıpriation bills — Reconvening of ature to consider vetoed bills.]

ed by the Legislature, before it be- ll be presented to the Governor; if ernor shall sign it, and thereupon it ı law; but if disapproved, the bill shall vith the Governor's objections to the ı it originated, which house shall enter at large upon its journal and proceed to bill. If upon reconsideration the bill both houses by a yea and nay vote of he members elected to each house, it ı law. If any bill is not returned by the in ten days after it has been presented ır, Sunday and the day it was received all become a law without a signature; ve adjournment prevents return of the come a law unless the Governor within fter adjournment files the objections such officers as provided by law. The Governor may disapprove any item of appropriation contained in any bill while approving other portions of the bill; and in such case the Governor shall append to the bill at the time of signing it a statement of the item or items which are disapproved, together with the reasons therefor, and such item or items shall not take effect unless passed over the Governor's objections as provided in this section. If the Governor disapproves any bill or item of appropriation after the adjournment sine die of any session of the Legislature, the presiding officer of each house shall poll the members of that house on the matter of reconvening the Legislature. If two-thirds of the members of each house are in favor of reconvening, the Legislature shall be convened in a session not to exceed five calendar days and at a time set jointly by the presiding officer of each house, solely for the purpose of reconsidering the bill or item of appropriation disapproved. If upon reconsideration, the bill or item of appropriation again passes both houses of the Legislature by a yea and nay vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, the bill shall become law or the item of appropriation shall take effect. 1979

Sec. 9. [Governor may fill certain vacancies.]

When any State or district office shall become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have the power to fill the same by granting a commission, which shall expire at the next election, and upon qualification of the person elected to such office. 1896

Sec. 10. [Governor's appointive power — Vacancies.]

The Governor shall nominate, and by and with consent of the Senate, appoint all State and district officers whose offices are established by this Constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for. If, during the recess of the Senate, a vacancy occurs in any State or district office, the Governor shall appoint some qualified person to discharge the duties thereof until the next meeting of the Senate, when the Governor shall nominate some person to fill such office. If the office of Lieutenant Governor, State Auditor, State Treasurer or Attorney General be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to fill the same by appointment, from the same political party of the removed person; and the appointee shall hold office until a successor shall be elected and qualified, as provided by law. 1979

Sec. 11. [Vacancy in office of Governor — Determination of disability.]

In case of the death of the Governor, impeachment, removal from office, resignation, or disability to discharge the duties of the office, or in case of a Governor-elect who fails to take office, the powers and duties of the Governor shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor until the disability ceases or until the next general election, when the vacancy shall be filled by election. If, during a vacancy in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor resigns, dies, is removed, or becomes incapable of performing the duties of the office, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled or disability ceases. If in this case the President of the Senate resigns, dies, is removed, or becomes incapable of performing the duties of the office, the Speaker of the House shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled or disability ceases. While performing the duties of the Governor as provided in this section Lieutenant Governor, the President of the Sena the Speaker of the House, as the case may be, sh entitled to the salary and emoluments of the G nor, except in cases of temporary disability.

The disability of the Governor or person acti Governor shall be determined by either a writte laration transmitted to the Supreme Court b Governor stating an inability to discharge the p and duties of the office or by a majority of th preme Court on joint request of the President Senate and the Speaker of the House of Repre tives. Such determination shall be final and c sive. Thereafter, when the Governor transmits Supreme Court a written declaration that no di ity exists, the Governor shall resume the powe duties of the office unless the Supreme Court, joint request of the President of the Senate ar Speaker of the House of Representatives, or up own initiative, determines that the Governor able to discharge the powers and duties of the The Lieutenant Governor shall then continue charge these powers and duties as acting Gov The Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction termine all questions arising under this section.

Sec. 12. [Board of Pardons — Respites ar prieves.]

Until otherwise provided by law, the Gov Justices of the Supreme Court and Attorney G shall constitute a Board of Pardons, a majo whom, including the Governor, upon such con as may be established by the Legislature, may fines and forfeitures, commute punishment grant pardons after convictions, in all cases treason and impeachments, subject to such ı tions as may be provided by law, relative to th ner of applying for pardons; but no fine or for shall be remitted, and no commutation or granted, except after a full hearing before the in open session, after previous notice of the tir place of such hearing has been given. The p ings and decisions of the Board, with the ı therefor in each case, together with the dissent member who may disagree, shall be reduced t ing, and filed with all papers used upon the h in the office of such officer as provided by l

The Governor shall have power to grant resp reprieves in all cases of convictions for c against the State, except treason or conviction peachment; but such respites or reprieves sh extend beyond the next session of the Board dons; and such Board, at such session, shall c or determine such respite or reprieve, or th commute the punishment, or pardon the off herein provided. In case of conviction for treas Governor shall have the power to suspend ex of the sentence, until the case shall be reporte Legislature at its next regular session, when t islature shall either pardon, or commute t tence, or direct its execution; and the Govern communicate to the Legislature at each regu sion, each case of remission of fine or forfeit prieve, commutation or pardon granted since previous report, stating the name of the con crime for which convicted, the sentence and the date of remission, commutation, pardo prieve, with the reasons for granting the sa the objections, if any, of any member of th made thereto.

Sec. 20. [Trusts and combinations prohibited.]
Any combination by individuals, corporations, or associations, having for its object or effect the controlling of the price of any products of the soil, or of any article of manufacture or commerce, or the cost of exchange or transportation, is prohibited, and hereby declared unlawful, and against public policy. The Legislature shall pass laws for the enforcement of this section by adequate penalties, and in case of incorporated companies, if necessary for that purpose, it may declare a forfeiture of their franchise. 1896

ARTICLE XIII

REVENUE AND TAXATION

Section
1. [Fiscal year.]
2. [Tangible property to be taxed — Value ascertained — Exemptions — Remittance or abatement of taxes of poor — Intangible property — Legislature to provide annual tax for state.]
3. [Assessment and taxation of tangible property — Livestock — Land used for agricultural purposes.]
4. [Mines and claims to be assessed — Basis and multiple — What to be assessed as tangible property.]
5. [Local authorities to levy local taxes — Sharing tax and revenues by political subdivisions.]
6. [Annual statement to be published.]
7. [Repealed.]
8. [Officer not to make profit out of public moneys.]
9. [State expenditure to be kept within revenues.]
10. [All property taxable where situated.]
11. [Creation of State Tax Commission — Membership — Governor to appoint — Terms — Duties — County boards — Duties.]
12. [Stamp, income, occupation, license or franchise tax permissible — Reference to United States laws in imposition of income taxes — Income or intangible property taxes allocated to public school system.]
13. [Revenue from highway user and motor fuel taxes to be used for highway purposes.]
14. [Tangible personal property tax exemption.]

Section 1. [Fiscal year.]
The fiscal year shall begin on the first day of January, unless changed by the Legislature. 1896

Sec. 2. [Tangible property to be taxed — Value ascertained — Exemptions — Remittance or abatement of taxes of poor — Intangible property — Legislature to provide annual tax for state.]
(1) All tangible property in the state, not exempt under the laws of the United States, or under this Constitution, shall be taxed at a uniform and equal rate in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law.
(2) The following are property tax exemptions:
(a) The property of the state, school districts, and public libraries;
(b) The property of counties, cities, towns, special districts, and all other political subdivisions of the state, except that to the extent and in the manner provided by the Legislature the property of a county, city, town, special district or other political subdivision of the state located outside of its geographic boundaries as defined by law may be subject to the ad valorem property tax;
(c) Property owned by a nonprofit entity which is used exclusively for religious, charitable or educational purposes;
(d) Places of burial not held or used for private or corporate benefit; and
(e) Farm equipment and farm machinery as defined by statute. This exemption shall be implemented over a period of time as provided by statute.
(3) Tangible personal property present in Utah on January 1, m., which is held for sale or processing and which is shipped to final destination outside this state within twelve months may be deemed by law to have acquired no situs in Utah for purposes of ad valorem property taxation and may be exempted by law from such taxation, whether manufactured, processed or produced or otherwise originating within or without the state.
(4) Tangible personal property present in Utah on January 1, m., held for sale in the ordinary course of business and which constitutes the inventory of any retailer, or wholesaler or manufacturer or farmer, or livestock raiser may be deemed for purposes of ad valorem property taxation to be exempted.
(5) Water rights, ditches, canals, reservoirs, power plants, pumping plants, transmission lines, pipes and flumes owned and used by individuals or corporations for irrigating land within the state owned by such individuals or corporations, or the individual members thereof, shall be exempted from taxation to the extent that they shall be owned and used for such purposes.
(6) Power plants, power transmission lines and other property used for generating and delivering electrical power, a portion of which is used for furnishing power for pumping water for irrigation purposes on lands in the state of Utah, may be exempted from taxation to the extent that such property is used for such purposes. These exemptions shall accrue to the benefit of the users of water so pumped under such regulations as the Legislature may prescribe.
(7) The taxes of the poor may be remitted or abated at such times and in such manner as may be provided by law.
(8) The Legislature may provide by law for the exemption from taxation: of not to exceed 45% of the fair market value of residential property as defined by law; and all household furnishings, furniture, and equipment used exclusively by the owner thereof at his place of abode in maintaining a home for himself and family.
(9) Property owned by disabled persons who served in any war in the military service of the United States or of the state of Utah and by the unmarried widows and minor orphans of such disabled persons or of persons who while serving in the military service of the United States or the state of Utah were killed in action or died as a result of such service may be exempted as the Legislature may provide.
(10) Intangible property may be exempted from taxation as property or it may be taxed as property in such manner and to such extent as the Legislature may provide, but if taxed as property the income therefrom shall not also be taxed. Provided that if intangible property is taxed as property the rate thereof shall not exceed five mills on each dollar of valuation.
(11) The Legislature shall provide by law for an annual tax sufficient, with other sources of revenue,

to defray the estima
for each fiscal year
state debt, if any th
vide for levying a t
annual interest and
within twenty years
creating the debt.

Sec. 3. [Assessm
propert
agricult
(1) The Legislatu
and equal rate of as
in the state, accord
as otherwise pro
Legislature shal
shall secure a ju
erty, so that eve
tax in proportio
ble property, pr
termine the ma
(2) Land used
Legislature prescri
value for agricultur
it may have for othe

Sec. 4. [Mines a
sis and
as tang
All metalliferou
placer and rock in
islature shall provi
used in determinin
for taxation purp
value of $5.00 per
before January 1,
wise provided by
claims and other va
lands containing
chinery used in m
improvements upo
ing claims, and th
mining claims, or
mining purposes,
property.

Sec. 5. [Local a
Sharin
subdivi
The Legislature
pose of any county
poration, but may
thorities thereof,
and collect taxes f
Notwithstanding
in this Constitutio
their tax and othe
divisions as provid

Sec. 6. [Annual
An accurate sta
tures of the public
ally in such manne

Sec. 7. [Repeal

Sec. 8. [Officer
money
The making of
the same for any
any public officer,
be punished as pr

to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the state for each fiscal year. For the purpose of paying the state debt, if any there be, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax annually, sufficient to pay the annual interest and to pay the principal of such debt, within twenty years from the final passage of the law creating the debt. 1896

Sec. 3. [Assessment and taxation of tangible property — Livestock — Land used for agricultural purposes.]

(1) The Legislature shall provide by law a uniform and equal rate of assessment on all tangible property in the state, according to its value in money, except as otherwise provided in Section 2 of this Article. The Legislature shall prescribe by law such provisions as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of such property, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its tangible property, provided that the Legislature may determine the manner and extent of taxing livestock.

(2) Land used for agricultural purposes may, as the Legislature prescribes, be assessed according to its value for agricultural use without regard to the value it may have for other purposes. 1969

Sec. 4. [Mines and claims to be assessed — Basis and multiple — What to be assessed as tangible property.]

All metalliferous mines or mining claims, both placer and rock in place, shall be assessed as the Legislature shall provide; but the basis and multiple now used in determining the value of metalliferous mines for taxation purposes and the additional assessed value of $5.00 per acre thereof shall not be changed before January 1, 1935, nor thereafter until otherwise provided by law. All other mines or mining claims and other valuable mineral deposits, including lands containing coal or hydrocarbons and all machinery used in mining and all property or surface improvements upon or appurtenant to mines or mining claims, and the value of any surface use made of mining claims, or mining property for other than mining purposes, shall be assessed as other tangible property. 1969

Sec. 5. [Local authorities to levy local taxes — Sharing tax and revenues by political subdivisions.]

The Legislature shall not impose taxes for the purpose of any county, city, town or other municipal corporation, but may, by law, vest in the corporate authorities thereof, respectively, the power to assess and collect taxes for all purposes of such corporation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Constitution, political subdivisions may share their tax and other revenues with other political subdivisions as provided by statute. 1969

Sec. 6. [Annual statement to be published.]

An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys, shall be published annually in such manner as the Legislature may provide. 1896

Sec. 7. [Repealed.] 1966

Sec. 8. [Officer not to make profit out of public moneys.]

The making of profit out of public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any public officer, shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold public office. 1896

Sec. 9. [State expenditure to be kept within revenues.]

No appropriation shall be made, or any expenditure authorized by the Legislature, whereby the expenditure of the State, during any fiscal year, shall exceed the total tax then provided for by law, and applicable for such appropriation or expenditure, unless the Legislature making such appropriation, shall provide for levying a sufficient tax, not exceeding the rates allowed in section seven of this article, to pay such appropriation or expenditure within such fiscal year. This provision shall not apply to appropriations or expenditures to suppress insurrections, defend the State, or assist in defending the United States in time of war. 1896

Sec. 10. [All property taxable where situated.]

All corporations or persons in this State, or doing business herein, shall be subject to taxation for State, County, School, Municipal or other purposes, on the real and personal property owned or used by them within the Territorial limits of the authority levying the tax. 1896

Sec. 11. [Creation of State Tax Commission — Membership — Governor to appoint — Terms — Duties — County boards — Duties.]

There shall be a State Tax Commission consisting of four members, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party. The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, for such terms of office as may be provided by law. The State Tax Commission shall administer and supervise the tax laws of the State. It shall assess mines and public utilities and adjust and equalize the valuation and assessment of property among the several counties. It shall have such other powers of original assessment as the Legislature may provide. Under such regulations in such cases and within such limitations as the Legislature may prescribe, it shall review proposed bond issues, revise the tax levies of local governmental units, and equalize the assessment and valuation of property within the counties. The duties imposed upon the State Board of Equalization by the Constitution and Laws of this State shall be performed by the State Tax Commission.

In each county of this State there shall be a County Board of Equalization consisting of the Board of County Commissioners of said county. The County Boards of Equalization shall adjust and equalize the valuation and assessment of the real and personal property within their respective counties, subject to such regulation and control by the State Tax Commission as may be prescribed by law. The State Tax Commission and the County Boards of Equalization shall each have such other powers as may be prescribed by the Legislature. 1937

Sec. 12. [Stamp, income, occupation, license or franchise tax permissible — Reference to United States laws in imposition of income taxes — Income or intangible property taxes allocated to public school system.]

(1) Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing a stamp tax, or a tax based on income, occupation, licenses, franchises, or other tax provided by law. The Legisla-

by world-famous architect Julia Morgan. Some $250,000 has been spent renovating it.

• • •

HEARING RUMBLINGS of dissatisfaction from the Sandy Police Department, the City Council surveyed members on morale and effectiveness of their chief, Gary Leonard.

Leonard won't like the results. His lone good rating came from animal-control employees. Which just goes to show how fast survey results can go to the dogs.

• • •

MEANWHILE, Salt Lake City police are venting their gripes via *Gunsmoke,* an underground newspaper that's causing administrators grief.

The paper, which mysteriously lands in mailboxes every two months or so, reveals such dark secrets as turmoil in the traffic division, which recently "received six grievances against management."

• • •

UTAH 1ST DISTRICT Congressman Jim Hansen just hit 2 million miles on his Delta Airlines Frequent Flyer card. Hansen has shuttled between Utah and Washington almost every weekend for the past 10 years. The question is whether the House Ethics Committee will force him to surrender free trips from accumulated frequent-flier miles when he retires.

At a free round-trip ticket for each 40,000 miles flown, Hansen has enough free rides to take 25 constituents in Ophir to Washington twice.

• • •

WHOOPS. A member of the environmental group "Clean Up Congress" had the wind taken out of his sales pitch when a woman wearing a "Cannon for Senate" T-shirt answered the door of a home where he was distributing anti-Joe Cannon literature.

"He fled without giving me a chance to tell the other side of the story," said Mary Kay Lazarus, press coordinator

He said Mr. Schiller's First Amendment rights have been violated through repeated harassment by Ms. Moore since she became superintendent of the district three years ago.

Ms. Moore and her attorney, Brinton Burbidge, declined to comment on the suit.

Attorneys for both sides met in a closed grievance hearing Wednesday and Thursday at the district's McPolin Elementary School.

Despite demands for a public hearing, independent mediator Gene Jacobsen chose Wednesday to listen to arguments behind closed doors.

Mr. Jacobsen will give his recommendation to the Park City Board of Education and Mr. Schiller. That recommendation may or may not be accepted by both parties, but a decision must be made by the board in a public meeting.

YOU'RE A GRAND

Just in time for a patriotic Fourth Utah's largest American flags — 30 — was up and flying Thursday at Fi ley City corporate offices. The huge bol of freedom, constructed by Co Lake City, is supported by a 120-fo

Officials have devised two plans for a skating oval on Block 49 ·

Mayor Hopes Revised C

By Chris Jorgensen
THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

Salt Lake City officials say their new Olympic speed-skating oval plan will be enough to please the Utah Sports Authority.

City officials were sent home from the last Utah Sports Authority meeting after serious questions arose about their plan for a skating oval on downtown's Block 49 at 300 West and 400 South.

Salt Lake Mayor Deedee Corradini hopes the revisions earn the city the Sports Authority votes it needs July 8 to beat two other contenders for the Olym

When the city presented its month, some authority men tioned the mayor's parking mates. Others wanted to know pay to operate and maintain where the money would come f the oval into a giant sports co

In a new report to the Spor the mayor outlines two prop skating oval on Block 49 — on Olympics come, another if the

Both plans include a skati units of housing, some retail s

MEMO FOR STEVE PROVO

FROM: J. BUNTON

SUBJECT: PROVO/UTAH TRIVIA!!

Info from Raeline Ireland in Mayor's Office

Local Provo video store -- Rich's Video -- located on Freedom Blvd. [this is so great]

Provo-Oram was 1991-92 Money Magazine most liveable city in America; US Conf. of Mayors also voted a most liveable city in America

Ty Detmer still popular -- anything about BYU Cougars big time popular, Cougar stadium holds 65,000 people for football games

former Provo logo was "The family place", new logo is "Provo the right move"

Community built on fmaily values, large families, the mayor has five kids, some families are as large as 10 kids....

Utah Valley Hospital delivers more babies than any hospital in America

City with the youngest population in America

conservatve, straightforward people, high volunteer ethic, points of light recipients in Provo -- for Provo River Parkway

Tree City USA for variety and abundance of trees -- dating back to heritage -- heirloom trees, urban forest, town located in the Utah Valley;

20 mins form Sundace Skiiing, 10 mins. from boating in Utah lake and Trout and Walleye fishing in the Provo River

Etienne Provost a french explorer is the father of the town

these people are an updated version of the Cleavers [Ward, June, the Beave, Wally] want nothing to do with Marge and Homer Simpson;

sweatness in the people, quality of life

don't have a lot of crime, pop. of 90,000 second largest city in Utah

committed to theri families -- see families out inthe boat skiing with children going to BYU sporting events etc.

From Debbie Turner -- Washington Gov. Utah office:

time to time, Univ. of Utah paints BYU's "Y" red -- up on the side of the hill... more to come onthis one....

Utah County is the most Republican county in the state, perhaps nation;

POTUS will be in Utah one week prior to "Pioneer Day" [July 24] -- this is a state holiday -- right up there with Fourth of July celebrations-- really important state holiday, commemorates Brigham Young and the Mormons fleeing religious persecution [POTUs fleeing Democratic persecution], trying to find out oterh happening events ....

According to Gov. Bangerter's Chief of Staff:
Steve Meekam

#1 trade/export in Utah is the electronics/information technology industry [for example Word Perfect and Novel headquartered in Provo] which together is worth about $500 million and 12,500 jobs...

→ Jim or Jay Sports Illi
Dream Team

Provost Meeting
15 July 92

2 x wk mtgs.

- Mon. p.m. - 40 cities rally - 5 mins speaking; 20 Q's A

Themes of the week - last week family values] Vennis
econ opp. economy

- hope Stump speech - take out part blow it up

family values: Boys Nation
Ostentatious patriotic display
Community steps in - when father's absent

- Captive Nations
- Acceptance speech - No rhetoric
- All policy announcements

Policy to back up rhetoric

breakdown of Am. family

faith in family
underpinnings
moral truth
generational / tradition

(bring O back home)

Bread water

I see bill signing Weds or Thurs. (Beth)
Doug Benson, Council Hdqtr.

Thurs. no event
Arlington, Va. Wend & Seed

POW/MIA – definite Friday

Welfare – Monday
T – Thurs Pres. lecture series
Flo Hyman – Weds
– Thurs. Ket.; AZ
Fri & California

Friday AM (Radio Addresses)
stump speech needs
facts; anecdotes
underpinning
defining anecdotes

NORMAN H. BANGERTER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF UTAH
WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
400 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, SUITE 370
WASHINGTON D.C., 20001
(202) 624-7704

DEBORAH TURNER
DIRECTOR

July 13, 1992

TO: Cliff Alderman

FROM: Debbie Turner

RE: Briefing Materials for President Bush on Utah Issues

Here are some of the issues that are important to Utah both from a legislative and administrative standpoint. In addition, we have suggested a site that the President may want to visit during his short stay in our state. Thanks for the opportunity to provide this information.

Economic Development and the Budget

Though Congress narrowly defeated a balanced budget amendment, Governor Bangerter continues to favor such an amendment. A critical component of Governor Bangerter's 8 years in office has been a strong economic development program. His efforts have resulted in Utah reaching and maintaining an unqualified AAA bond rating (one of two states in the nation) and in 1991 Utah was named first in the country in financial management by Financial World. He has worked to create an environment that fosters business and attracts jobs. But as the Governor stated in his 1992 State of the State address, "If Congress does not take corrective action and continues its reckless course of spending more than it has, this nation faces grave danger. Utah, not withstanding our great success, cannot endure prolonged national economic stagnation and irresponsibility."

Governor Bangerter has repeatedly expressed his objections regarding federal mandates and the devastating effect these unfunded federal intrusions have on state budgets.

Lastly, both local and state government, and businesses have been preparing for the scaling down of Utah's defense industry. The effects of national reductions in defense spending are being felt by our defense industries and the subsequent ripple will have an impact on the state's economy as the public and private sector adjust to those reductions.

EDUCATION

Utah's economic picture unlike many states, is a good one. But while our economic outlook may be good, the public demands on the state's budget continue to grow dramatically, particularly in regards to public education.

The percentage of funding for public education from state funds has increased from 42% in 1985 to nearly 49% in 1993. Utah devotes a higher percentage of our state funds to education than virtually any other state. But unlike many other states, Utah's public school enrollment continues to grow. In the 80's public school enrollment increased by more than 30%.

Utah has undertaken many new efforts in education to meet these growing needs such as statewide education strategic planning, year-round and extended-day schools, concurrent enrollment in high schools and universities, and Utah's own "Custom Fit" training to specifically prepare workers for available employment.

But even with all of this effort our needs are still expanding and demand that Utah look to resources that have provided important support in the past, but must now pick-up and keep pace with current revenue streams.

The resources we refer to are those retained and invested from lands referred to as state school trust lands, given to Utah at statehood expressly for the support of our public schools. But subsequent Congressional action to draw boundaries of federal parks and forests have locked away many of the valuable resources these properties offer. Utah values the national parks and forests within our boundaries and now seeks to return state properties within these national reserves.

This goal would be accomplished through legislation to exchange state school trust lands for other federal properties of equal value. Such legislation has been introduced (H.R. 4769 and S. 2577) by Utah's Congressional delegation and has been approved by the Department of Interior. Passage and signing of this legislation is a critical key to hel Utah's schools continue to prepare Utah students to be tomorrow's workers.

Note: We would like to suggest that the President consider a visit to a selected site in the Wasatch National Forest. The purpose would be for the Governor to explain the Utah land exchange to the President. A photo-op showing the President and the Governor walking in the forest discussing how the Utah proposal offers a unique blend of preserving our nation's forests while providing a continued funding source for Utah's school kids. Environmental and Education President all in one shot.

I am sure such a short diversion could quickly and safely be arranged. The Wasatch National Forest is within 45 minutes driving distance from Salt Lake International and a much shorter flying distance from Hill Air Force Base if he chose to take an Air Force helicopter.

Welfare Reform

Utah's commitment to a strong work ethic has helped to place it in the favorable economic picture it currently enjoys. It is this commitment and a deep concern for those who need assistance to join the ranks of the employed, that provide the backdrop for a major demonstration project the State is undertaking through the Utah Department of Human Services.

In response to the President's State of the Union address were he committed to use the states as laboratories for reform, Utah has developed a "Single Parent Employment Demonstration Program," that will be presented to the Administration in one week for review and approval.

Utah has been a leader in such reforms and will be working closely with the White House domestic policy office to gain the interdepartmental approvals necessary for such a demonstration to go forward.

Issues that the President may face either from Bush/Quayle meetings or the Press:

1. Utah's response to the recent Supreme Court ruling on abortion: The recent Court ruling on the Pennsylvania case will have a great impact on Utah's abortion law which is currently being tested in the federal courts. The President may be asked as to his feelings regarding the votes of Judge Souter and others regarding this issue.

2. Utah's response to the Rhode Island case of school graduation prayers and other public prayers: Again, how will the President respond to Bush appointees of the court who have voted against prayer in schools. (Note: this is particularly an issue in Utah because the Utah constitution is more prohibitive on the specific issue of praying in public meetings than the federal constitution. This has caused a recent Utah court decision to prevent prayer by city councils before public meetings.)