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**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

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**OA/ID Number:** 13824  
**Folder ID Number:** 13824-004

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**Folder Title:**  
Super Collider Event 7/30/92 [OA 7577]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

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To Michelle  
Date 7-27 Time 1:30

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M. Cheryl Crispin  
of 377 3808

Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Area Code Number Extension

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

Message \_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
Operator \_\_\_\_\_

(Provost)

Presidential Remarks  
SuperCollider Event  
Dallas, TX  
30 July 1992  
10:30 a.m.

Thank you, and good morning everyone.

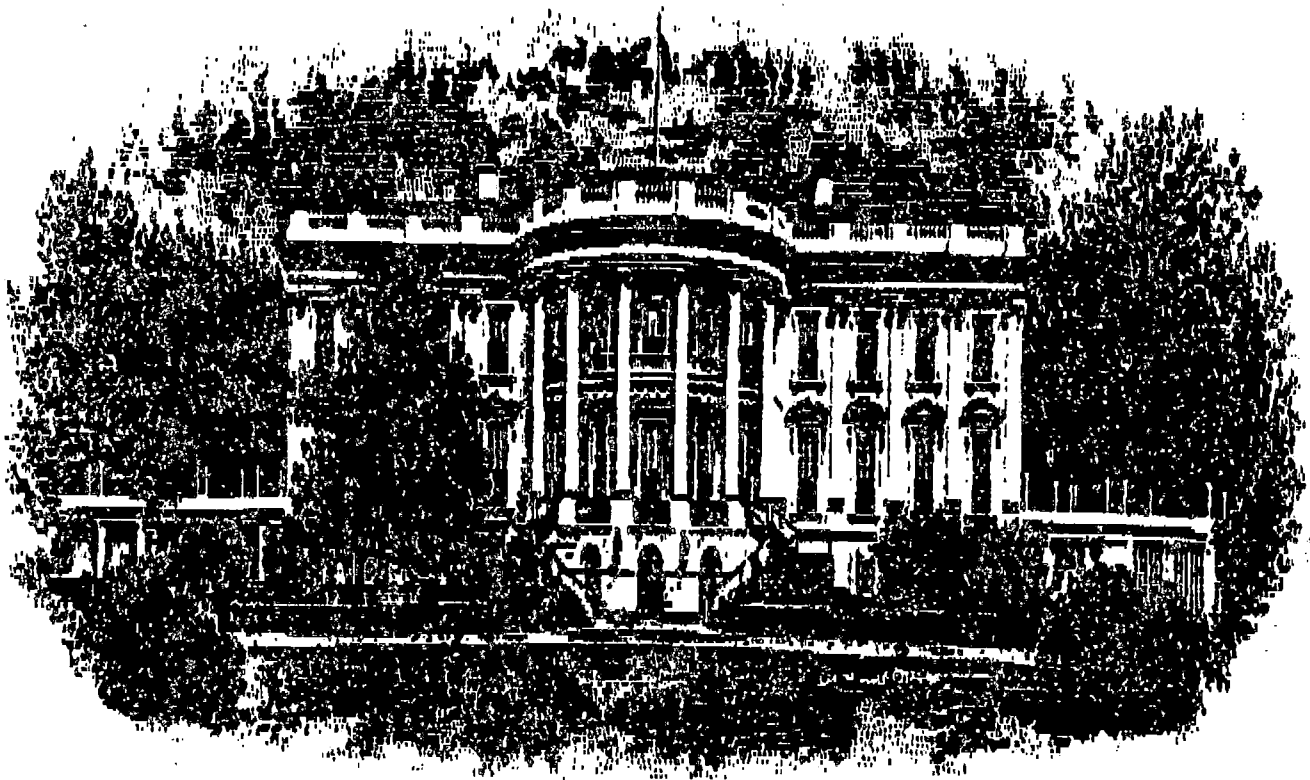
(Acknowledgements)

The SuperCollider is the greatest scientific project in the world. This place attracts scientific genius the way our U.S. basketball players attract autograph seekers in Barcelona. So it is an incredible honor to be among you, and to hear of your dreams and accomplishments.//

As much as any state, Texas is a land of old and new -- a place where "boot" means something you wear on your feet, and what you do to turn on your computer each morning. And so I come here to talk just a little bit about what we need to do -- to prepare for the economy of the 21st Century.

Listening to all the talk about our economy these days reminds

... field over at SMU for his



**FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET**

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER 9

DATE 7/30

TO Michele

FAX NUMBER 6218

FBI NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS You Owe Me

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

FROM Sharon

\_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE NUMBER 7620

me of the freshman who walked onto the field over at <sup>Extended Page</sup> 2.1  
first football practice. He told the coach: "Look -- I can throw  
the ball sixty yards on a spiral, run the forty in 4.4, and my  
punts usually carry 75 yards into the wind." The coach looked at  
the young man and said, "Kid, everybody has a weakness, what's  
yours?" And the freshman said, "some people might tell you I  
have a tendency to exaggerate a little."//

2

Sure we have our problems, yes we have our challenges, but let's not forget a few facts. We are the world's largest economy -- and no other nation sells more products outside its borders. Inflation is the lowest in two decades ... and if you want to talk to the world's most productive workers, don't brush up on your Japanese or your German, the "Dream Team" of workers can be found right here -- in the USA.//

The question today is not can America compete? We know we can. The question is -- how do we stay number one, and share our prosperity with more Americans?

First, we face some short-term challenges. As every American knows, the economy is growing today, but not fast enough. This morning, new numbers were released showing what you probably can pick up from conversations down at your local hardware store. Our economy grew by 2.9 percent in the first quarter -- stronger than originally reported -- but only 1.4 percent in the second quarter. We're still growing, but not fast enough.

... will tell you that this uneven growth is not

Now, economists will tell you  
unusual. Since World War II, the first year of every recovery  
has shown the same pattern, with one quarter up, and the next  
quarter down a little bit. Most blue-chip economists predict the  
economy will get stronger the rest of the year, and I agree. But  
we must act now to guarantee it.

((Yesterday, right near this facility, we saw some more  
layoffs. Further proof of the restructuring all nation's

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economies are going through, as we get used to this "new world order.") I want to get the American job-creating machine cranked back up, right now, so that our good, qualified people can get back to work immediately.

I have a plan to do that, but I need your help.

On January 29th, I put forward a specific program to spur the American economy with incentives to encourage businesses to hire new workers and help Americans who want to buy a new home.

If my plan was in place, it would create almost 15,000 new jobs a day -- over a half a million jobs since February.

Finally last night, after 183 days of waiting, the Senate Finance Committee approved many of the incentives I've been pushing. I applaud the Senate's action, and I urge the full Congress to approve this plan ... without delay. I hope you and every American will join me in saying this to Congress: Don't hold the American economy hostage to politics. Vote for an economic recovery program, and put more Americans to work --- now!!!

That's the short-term program, but the real question on ... from now? What about

Extended Page 4.1

American minds is: what about five years from now: ten years? Twenty? Will America still be the world's leading economy? That's the question I want to focus on this morning.

You know, our economy has changed in many ways since I staked my first claim in Odessa four decades ago. Back then, everybody was talking about the new developments in television and atomic energy. This was just after World War II, and everyone in the

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neighborhood would turn out when somebody drove home a brand new car.

Today the new industries are computers, biotechnology and material science. ((You can not only get a new car, you can get a car with a new FAX machine inside it. Although I still for the life of me can't figure out why anyone wants to get faxed something while they are driving down the road at sixty miles an hour?))

Back when I started out in business, you could get a job based on what you could lift with your shoulders. Today a good job depends on what you can fit inside your head.

Back then, America reigned supreme in steel and the emerging industries like electronics, today we are competing for the lead in the emerging basic industries of the 21st century -- computers, biotechnology, and material science.

It is fashionable this year for people to talk about change -- about preparing for the future. But for the past three years -- without a lot of hype or fanfare -- we've put forward a series of dramatic ideas to change America -- so that we will win the new economic Olympics.

... markets to our

From our unprecedented effort to open new markets to our products, to our program to make our grade and elementary schools as great as our colleges. From record increases in basic laboratory research ... to new ways to help our companies get ideas from the laboratory to the marketplace. From new

5

incentives for American businessmen and women ... to new efforts to rip away the regulations that hinder innovation.

From top to bottom ... our entire program is designed to build America for the 21st century.

We have primarily two goals.

First, in an age when knowledge is King, we want Americans to wear the crown. I admit, while I'm very proud of our young people's domination in swimming and basketball, by the year 2,000 --- I want our kids to be number not just in the pool and on the court, but in the math class and the science lab.//

Our second priority is to extend America's heritage as the world's leader in technology. The new industries I've mentioned this morning will potentially create millions of new jobs. America has always been the cradle of innovation, we want to raise these new industries here, first.

I admit something. The programs we've put forward to build America are all prejudiced. They are prejudiced to the future - - loyal only to our children. But we can make this investment, without new taxes or budget-busting spending today.

... billion of your

The federal government already spends 1.4 trillion of your money every year. So I have proposed do what you do with your family budget every weeked -- set priorities. Cut back on mandatory spending today ... and do away with almost 250 government programs that simply don't work anymore.

((Randy Travis sings something about "love going on forever and ever." I'm not sure Randy would sing the same tune about a

6

taxpayer-supported research program on the mating habits of minks.))

This SuperCollider is big priority --- a big part of our investment in America's future. When you talk basic research, this is where it will happen. This is the Louvre, the Pyramids, Niagra Falls --- all rolled into one.//

Where once we reached for the moon above to explore new frontiers of our universe, soon we will begin to tunnel below to learn about the fundamental question of science -- how our universe began.

A couple weeks ago, I hosted a meeting on this project in the White House with seven preeminent scientists -- including four Nobel laureates. They started talking about "quarks" and "quenches," and I wondered for a minute if they had all spent the weekend bird hunting.// But beneath all the discussion about "matter" and "anti-matter," was real talk about what matters to our kids future --- maintaining America's technological supremacy.

History has shown again and again that by pushing technology to ever-higher levels of accomplishment, we can  
consequences. Here for example, a

achieve immensely practical consequences. Here, tomorrow's jobs  
new electronics industry will be born. Here, tomorrow's jobs  
will be nurtured.

Some in Congress don't see it this way. While they talk a  
good game about investment --- while they proclaim to be  
"future's friend" -- they have repeatedly blocked programs I have

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put forward in education and research. Now, they've set their sights on the SuperCollider.

The House last month voted to shut down this project, and the Senate will consider it soon. No one should be under any illusion: savings from killing the SuperCollider will not be used to reduce the deficit. Runaway spending is prohibited by budget caps that I fought for and won two years ago.

If Congress stops this project, they will direct this investment to support organized interests whose backing they need in an election year. They will squander taxpayer's money today, rather than invest in our economy tomorrow. Make no mistake: this is a battle between the "patrons of the past," and the "architects of the future."

It may not be popular in all places -- but I want to do what's right for America. Today I say: I stand with Texas. I stand with our future. I will fight for the SuperCollider.//

Five hundred years ago this Monday, a man named Columbus set sail on a journey that brought him to the shores of this great land. But in many respects, America's voyage is never-ending. After Columbus set sail, our forebears tread this

Centuries after Columbus  
soil in wagon trains, and two centuries after that, scientists at  
Johnson Space Center watched as brave Americans set sail for the  
stars.

Today, new frontiers beckon, new discoveries await, new  
progress lies before us. Our adventure is not to sail the open  
ocean but rather to go to the edge of the universe and see the

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birth of space. Our vessel is not called the Santa Maria, it is the SuperCollider. But human imagination is still our compass - and human ingenuity and yearning for progress, our only power.

To those who would sacrifice tomorrow for today, I say -- trust in our future. Trust in America's incredible capacity for renewal and innovation. Trust in the spirit that is here today, ours is an eternal voyage to greatness.

Thank you for listening. God bless Texas, and God bless the United States of America.

# # #

*in 1990*  
*Barry Anderson*  
*spending caps brought forth won last year? or 190*

*budget agreement*

(Provost)

Presidential Remarks  
SuperCollider Event  
Dallas, TX  
30 September 1992

*Boskin 5080*  
*Andy Gaskow 5614*  
*J.D. Foster x5084*

Thank you and good morning everyone.

(Acknowledgements)

As much as any state, Texas is a land of old and new -- a place where "boot" means something you wear on you feet, and what you do to get on your computer each morning. And so I come here to talk to you about what we need to do, to prepare for the economy of the 21st century.

Listening to all the talk these days about our economy reminds me of the freshman who walked onto the field over at SMU for his first football practice. He told the coach: "Look -- I can throw the ball sixty yards on a spiral, run the forty in 4.4, and my punts usually carry 75 yards into the wind." The coach looked at the young man and said, "kid, everybody has a weakness, what's yours?" And the freshman said: "some people might tell you I have a tendency to exaggerate a little."//

I wonder if that kid grew up to work for the other political party. Sure we have our problems, our challenges, but lets not forget a few facts. We are still the world's largest economy -- and no other nation sells more products outside its borders.

**Inflation is the lowest in two decades ... and if you want to**

*Mexican exports have tripled*

*almost tripled*  
*Elaine Brown 3583*

*J.D.*

2

talk to the world's most productive workers, don't brush up on your Japanese or your German, the "Dream Team" of workers can be found right here -- in the USA.//

The question today is not can America compete, we know we can. The question is -- how do we stay number one, and share our prosperity with more Americans.

Right now a debate is raging. On one side are people who are fearful of the future. They don't trust our people, they only trust government to hang on to what we have today.

I take a different approach. I don't fear the future, I embrace it. I believe America can win the new economic Olympics, if our government is wise enough to trust our people and get them ready for the big event.

Today, new statistics came out revealing what you already know, our economy is growing -- but not fast enough. This summer, our economy grew ( ) percent, compared to 2.790 in the first quarter of this year. This isn't unusual. Even after World War II, the first year of recoveries have been uneven, with one quarter up, another down a little.

Like most private economists, I'm confident the economy will continue to grow -- probably at 3 percent the rest of the year. But we must guarantee their growth, by acting now.

On January 29th, I put forward a specific plan to create new jobs, using tax incentives to encourage businesses to hire new workers and help Americans who want to buy a first home. The

Can't say New jobs need tomorrow.

J.D. Foster

500,000  
over year

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simple fact is: I trust you to spend your money and get the economy moving.

*RF* My plan is in place <sup>⊙</sup> it would create almost 15,000 new jobs. *Gay*

~~15,000 jobs on January 30th!~~ <sup>≡</sup> ~~15,000 jobs on May 30th!~~ <sup>yesterday</sup> 15,000 <sup>today</sup> jobs today! *tomorrow.*

Congress took my plan, and sent me back a tax increase -- or idea that put government ahead of people. So I vetoed it. For 183 days I've waited for Congress to act again. Today I say to the Congress, we need those 15,000 jobs today. Don't hold the American economy hostage to politics. Vote for an economic recovery program, and put Americans to work --- now!!!

That's what we need to do today. But changes occurring in the world's economy are fundamental -- and they demand long-term action. As we watch the Olympics on TV this week, we marvel at the competitive energy. (I still can't get over the guy who shot the arrow to light the flame. How'd you like to do that with a hundred million people watching?)

The Olympics are a metaphor for our new economy. Today, people in Eastern Europe and China want our computers and cars, even our colas. We can fill the need.

Just look south at Mexico, where the border has been partially open since 1986. <sup>(more space)</sup> U.S. exports have tripled with Texas companies are leading the way.

I'm fighting for a North American trade treaty that will increase Mexican demand for Texas fruits, computers, and hundreds of other products. Some people look at this new world of trade

and get scared. They talk protectionism, suggesting we should pack our bags before the games begin. I trust American companies, and I trust American workers. Our national symbol is not the Ostrich, but the Eagle. Let other nations stick their head in the sand <sup>⊙</sup> we will spread our wings and fly to jobs for you, and your family.//

Our economy has changed in many ways since I staked my first claim in Odessa four decades ago. Back then, you could get a job because of what you could lift with your shoulders, today a good job depends on what you can fit inside your head.

Think about this: In 1980 ... a man with a college education made an average of \$11,000 more per year than a man with a high school education. By 1990, that gap had increased to \$16,000. And the same thing happened with women.

Knowledge has become the foundation of our economy. Whether our kids will work in the military, the marketplace or on a mainframe computer, what they know will determine what they do with their lives.

So I have proposed -- and I have fought for -- what I call the America 2,000 program --- to make our grade schools and high schools as great as our colleges. I'm proud of our world dominance in basketball and swimming, but don't you want our kids to do just as well in trigonometry and biology?//

A hundred and fifty years ago, <sup>Ralph Waldo Emerson</sup> Thomas Edison said "if you build a better mousetrap, the world will <sup>make a better</sup> beat a path to ~~your~~ his door.

POTUS  
July  
23, 1992  
Higher  
Ed  
speed

Quote  
wrong

door." Today those world-beating mousetraps are advances in computers, biotechnology and material sciences.

New computers mean that in an age when information is king, we can all wear a crown. (We can even get a FAX in our car, which leads to the philosophical question: who wants to get a FAX in their car?)

Advances in biotechnology allow us to cure illnesses that have plagued mankind for generations. Breakthroughs in material science mean that we can build everything from airplanes to cars in ways that will make them faster, stronger and cheaper.

America has always been the cradle of technology --- the best in the world. In the 21st century --- we must make sure that translates into being the best in the marketplace.

So I have proposed -- and I have fought for -- programs to strengthen the basic research we conduct in our laboratories, and improve the National Science Foundation, and to spur the development of biotechnology and supercomputers.

These programs are not a form of "industrial policy" -- they provide the technological leaps that make economic leaps possible. I put my trust in American companies and American workers. But they need incentives to invest in their own research, their own ideas.

So I have proposed -- and I have fought for -- the idea of making permanent the research and experimentation tax credit, to cut the cost of private research by 20 percent. We should

*Glean Hubbard Treasury*

*622-0010 0130*

*Treasury Fred Goldberg*

*and thereby for incentives for greater R&D in the private sector.*

6

understand -- what happens in laboratories today, shows up in your paycheck tomorrow.//

These programs are all prejudiced. That's right -- prejudiced. They are biased to the future -- loyal to our children. And we can make the investment with no new taxes, no budget busting spending.

The federal government already spends 1.4 trillion of your money every year. So I propose we set priorities. Cut back on mandatory spending today ... and do away with almost 250 government programs that don't simply work anymore.

Barry Anderson  
(Barman)  
246 programs

One of my favorite singers is Randy Travis. Randy has a song that says, "our love would last forever." I'm not sure Randy would say the same thing about a taxpayer supported federal research program on the mating habits of minks.

This Superconducting SuperCollider is a big part of my investment in America's future. It is the world's greatest scientific project, a magnet for scientific geniuses from around the world. Where once we reached for the moon above to explore new frontiers of our universe, soon we will begin to tunnel below to learn about the fundamental question of science --- how our universe began.

It's hard to explain the benefits to a layman like myself. One young scientist calls the SuperCollider "the scientific equivalent of that crazy new sport -- bungee jumping." I guess what he means is that when it come to colliding atoms, it's not

"Deeper Than the Toller"  
or  
"I told you so."

Sam Goody  
703-415-3844

WMZO  
Studio Line  
432-9998

~~Tom~~  
~~Platt~~

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the experience itself that counts, but what you learn along the way.//

History has shown that pushing technology to ever higher levels of accomplishment brings immensely practical consequences --- here for example, a new electronics industry will be born of the discoveries that you make.

Some in Congress disagree. The House last month voted to shut ~~to shut~~ this project down, and the Senate ~~may vote as soon~~ <sup>as</sup> ~~as~~ <sup>in the next few days.</sup> ~~as today.~~ No one should be under any illusion, savings from killing the SuperCollider will not be used to reduce the deficit. Runaway spending is prohibited by the budget caps that I fought and won last year.

If Congress stops this project they will direct this investment to support organized interests whose support they need in an election year. They will squander taxpayer's money today, rather than invest in our economy tomorrow. Make no mistake, this is a battle between the "patrons of the past," and the "architects of the future."

It may not be popular in all places, but I want to do what's right for America. Today I say: I stand with Texas. I stand with our future. I will fight for the SuperCollider.//

Five hundred years ago this <sup>Monday</sup> ~~week~~, a man named Columbus set sail on a journey that brought him to the shores of this great land. But in many respects, America's voyage is never-ending.

Centuries after Columbus set sail, our forebears tread this soil in wagon trains and two centuries after that, scientists at

80  
282-  
593

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Johnson Space Center watched as brave Americans set sail for the stars.

Today, new frontiers beckon, new discoveries await, new progress lies before us. Our adventure is not to sail the open ocean but rather to go to the edge of the universe and see the birth of space. Our vessel not called the Santa Maria but the Supercollider -- but human imagination is still our compass, and human ingenuity and yearning for progress our only power.

I believe you can trust the ideas I have outlined to carry our economy to calmer waters. Trust these ideas to change America, so that we may continue our eternal voyage to greatness.

Thank you for listening. God bless Texas, and God bless the United States of America.

# # #

## *Facts About*

Columbus  
Santa  
Maria  
Inc.

# The Columbus Santa Maria



The Columbus Santa Maria is the world's most authentic, museum-quality representation of Christopher Columbus' flagship. Because it will not sail on the open sea, the ship does not require alteration to be fitted with a motor and propeller to conform to international maritime specifications, as does the other existing Santa Maria replica built in Spain.

The original plans for the Santa Maria, if they ever existed, have been lost. The Columbus-based replica is built from historically accurate plans based on ancient archives and drawn by internationally recognized authority Jose-Maria Martinez-Hidalgo. The plans were presented to Columbus city leaders by the Kingdom of Spain in April, 1990. The Columbus Santa Maria was built by Scarano Boat Building, Inc. of Albany, New York.

### **The Story of the Santa Maria**

The world was changed forever when Christopher Columbus set sail in 1492, looking for a direct route to the Indies. Carrying him was a merchant's cargo ship named the Santa Maria.

The Santa Maria was a three-masted, square-rigged "nao." A typical cargo vessel owned and captained by Juan de la Cosa, it was originally known as La Gallega, or the Galecian, and was docked in the Spanish port of Palos on a routine trading mission when Columbus chartered it to be his flagship. He registered the ship's official name as the Santa Maria.

Half an hour before sunrise on August 3, 1492, the Santa Maria, along with the Nina and the Pinta, sailed out of Palos. The ships traveled to the Canary Islands, where they stayed for four weeks while the Pinta's rudder was repaired.

The long journey was finally started on September 6, and the crew last saw familiar land on September 9.

From the beginning, Columbus deliberately understated the distance sailed each day to keep the crew from becoming alarmed on the long voyage. Steady trade winds and a calm sea helped the ships travel a long distance in the first week, but the winds soon become changeable and Columbus had to contend with a restless crew on several occasions. By the end of the voyage, the crew was near mutiny.

After false alarms by several crew members, land was sighted from the prow of the Pinta at two hours after midnight on October 12, 1492.

The Santa Maria was destined to remain in the New World forever. The ship ran aground on the island of Hispaniola, now known as Haiti, exactly at midnight on Christmas Day, 1492. Unable to save it, Columbus ordered that the cargo be salvaged and the ship's wood be used to build a fort called "La Navidad."

770 Twin Rivers Drive  
P.O. Box 1010  
Columbus, Ohio 43210  
(614) 460-3725  
FAX (614) 300-2812

## Construction Milestones

November, 1990	Construction begins in Albany, N.Y.
July 17-18, 1991	First half of the ship's hull is transported via interstate highway from Albany to the parking lot of Veterans Memorial in Columbus. The second half of the hull arrived July 24.
October 1, 1991	The ship is placed in the Scioto River using three 125-ton cranes and floated to its mooring berth at Battelle Park adjacent to downtown Columbus.
October 11, 1991 4 p.m.	The Santa Maria is christened during Columbus '92 Celebration kick-off activities and Columbus USA Weekend festivities.

## Funding

The Santa Maria is owned and operated by Columbus Santa Maria, Inc., a non-profit Ohio corporation, and is completely privately funded. NO PUBLIC FUNDS ARE BEING USED FOR THE PROJECT.

## Dimensions

Overall length: 98 feet  
Height, from bottom of hull to top of mast: 89 feet  
Hull dimensions at load water line: 72 feet by 26 feet  
The hull is 2.5 inches thick below the water line and 1.75 inches thick above the water line.  
Weight: 135 tons (with ballast)  
Main mast height, including top mast: 84 feet  
Main deck: 75 feet by 25 feet  
Forecastle: 26 feet by 18 feet  
Sterncastle: 14 feet by 22 feet  
Afterdeck: 38 feet by 25 feet

## Materials

Main mast: The 65-foot main mast is carved from a single Douglas Fir tree  
Hull planking: 44,000 board feet of Port Orford Cedar  
Deck planking, spars: 2,200 board feet of Douglas Fir  
Frames: 24,000 board feet of Alaskan Yellow Cedar  
Sails: 2,700 square feet  
Rigging: 4,000 linear feet of line  
Knees, structural support: 1,800 board feet of White Oak  
Tar: 55 gallons, used to preserve fixed rigging  
Epoxy resin: nine 55-gallon drums  
Wood oil: 50 gallons  
Lignum vital (wood used for sheaves and blocks): 90 pounds  
Cotton slock (chopped cotton for filler): 300 pounds  
Handmade wooden blocks for rigging: 110

For more information, contact  
**COLUMBUS SANTA MARIA, INC.**  
770 Twin Rivers Drive  
Columbus OH 43216  
(614) 460-3725

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 1 DOCUMENT

Copyright 1983 Gerald F. Lieberman  
3,500 Good Quotes for Speakers

SUBJECT: INVENTION

LENGTH: 33 words

SOURCE: Attributed to Ralph Waldo Emerson

QUOTE:

If a man can write a better book, or preach a better sermon, or build a better mousetrap than his neighbor, though he builds his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door.

Title should be:

Superconducting Super Collider (Provost)

02 JUL 28 P8:50

Presidential Remarks  
SuperCollider Event

30 July 1992  
Wapakoneta, TX

Not

as is  
on  
cover.

Thank you and good morning everyone.

(Acknowledgements)

As much as any Americans, Texans know how to pick <sup>themselves</sup> yourself out of the dust and get back in the saddle, to ride and win another day. So I come here this morning to talk a little bit about America's challenges, and how we are going to meet them.

The past four years have been a rough stretch for Robert Ludlum and others who write fiction for a living. Think about it. With all that's been going on in the world -- is there any room left for imagination?

Ever think the Germans would never tear down the Berlin Wall? Guess what: they did!// Ever think the Russians would never choose their own leaders? Guess what: they are!// Would you ever believe the world could pull together to say "enough" to a Baghdad bully. Guess what: we did, and we will again if we have to!//

The world is safer today. Our children and grandchildren may ask us for Barbie dolls and softball bats, but freedom from fear --- the fear of nuclear destruction is not a bad gift to give.//

Now, I'm sure you all know the old story about the New Yorker, who came to Dallas proclaiming -- "I've been born a Yankee, lived a Yankee, and I'll die a Yankee." And a grizzled Texan responded: "What's the matter son, lack ambition?"//

Well, for New Yorkers and Texans alike, it is time to consider America's ambition. Our belief that now that we have changed the world, we can change America for the better.

America is like one of those high school football teams that play here in Waxahachie every Friday night. For years, we've been running and passing, while almost everyone else stuck to the ground game. Now the rest of the world is using our playbook. The score is counted in good jobs and high wages. And the question is: can we stay ahead?

From what you hear on TV, you might think the answer is no. Listen to the negative side talk about our economy reminds me of the freshman who walked onto the field at SMU for his first football practice. He told the coach, "look -- I can throw the ball sixty yards on a spiral, run the forty in 4.4, and my punts usually carry 75 yards into the wind." The coach looked at the young man and said, "kid, everybody has a weakness, what's yours?" And the freshman said: "some people might tell you I have a tendency to exaggerate a little."//

I wonder if that kid grew up to be hired as an economist for the other party. Sure we have our problems, our challenges, but lets not forget a few facts. We are still the largest economy in the world -- and no other nation sells more products outside its

borders. If you want to talk to the world's most productive workers, don't brush up on your Japanese or your German, grab a Texas twang or a Yankee accent, because the "Dream Team" of workers can be found right here -- in the USA.//

Remember inflation -- the Jesse James of the middle-class? We took that crook and locked him away in a maximum security prison, because I don't want him touching your paycheck.//

In almost every industry, our companies and our workers have become more competitive. But this progress has had a price. Global economic changes have thrown people out of work in virtually every nation. Here at home, too many young people can't find a job, and too many people have worked for the same company for 20- or 30-years only to worry that the next mail run will bring a pink slip.

How do we respond? That is the issue before America. Today I have come here to talk a little bit about what we need to do ... to put America back to work. As you know, I worked in the oil business for many years. Trying to create jobs and meet a payroll. I believe that America's heartbeat can be found in places like Waxahachie, not Washington D.C. And so I stake my claim in a simple faith, to lead a great nation, you must trust the people you lead.

My plans for the economy reflect this philosophy. I believe that government never created a long-term job, although government may have kept Johnny Carson on the air for three decades. I trust America's business leaders and workers to

outperform the world, if we give them the support and incentives.

In January, I put forward a comprehensive program to jump start the American economy, using tax incentives to encourage businesses to hire new workers, and help Americans who want to buy a first home.

Every day this plan is in place, it would create (10,000) new jobs. That's (10,000) jobs yesterday, today and tomorrow, and every day thereafter.

But for 180 days I've waited, while the U.S. Congress has held the economic recovery hostage. Their ransom note reads: "wait till after the election." Meanwhile, our economy gets softer. Today I say to the Congress, lets trust the people to get this economy moving again. Don't hold the American economy hostage to partisan politics. Vote for an economic recovery program, and put America back to work --- now! //

That's our short-term program.

But the changes occurring in the world's economy are fundamental -- and they demand the same action in return.

Look at the world we live in today. A world in which more men wear Armani suits in New York than in Rome. More walkmans play music in Caracas than in Tokyo. And while a heck of a lot of Texans love (insert Texas product), even more are sold in ( ) than over in Dallas.

If we can compete in this new economy, we can take advantage of more opportunity than ever before. Good jobs for us and our children.

Just look south at Mexico, where the border has been partially open since 1986, U.S. exports to Mexico have tripled. Here in Texas, (insert local companies growth)

We're fighting for a trade treaty that will further increase demand for these products. Some say, wait a minute, should we do this. I ask them to remember that our national symbol is not the Ostrich, it's the Eagle. I trust our companies, I trust our workers, and I will match them against any competition. Let other nations stick their head in the sand, we will spread our wings and fly to a new level of jobs and prosperity.//

So I believe we can compete. But we have to understand, that our economy has changed a great deal, since I staked my first claim in Odessa four decades ago.

Today, the black gold, the "Texas tea" of our economy is knowledge. Whether you're working in the military, the marketplace or on a mainframe computer, in the next century, what you know will determine what you do with your life.

Government cannot create knowledge, but, we can make sure the soil is moist so knowledge can grow. For four years, I have tilled the fertile soil of our schools and laboratories so that we may sprout good jobs for our children.

I have proposed -- and I have fought for -- what I call the America 2,000 program --- to make our grade schools and high schools as good as our colleges. To let you decide where your child should go to a school ... be it a public school, a private school, or a church school.

I have proposed --- and I have fought for --- a national effort, to guarantee that in just eight years our children will once again know more about trigonometry and biology than any other students in the world.//

I have proposed -- and I have fought for -- programs to strengthen the basic research we conduct in our laboratories, to improve the National Science Foundation, and hasten advancements in everything from biotechnology to high performing computers. Just as oil once built these parts, and steel the Midwest, science will be the foundation of 21st century jobs all across this great nation.//

Finally, I have proposed --- and I have fought for --- programs to strengthen private sector research through government partnerships and by making permanent a tax credit for private research and exploration. Because we have to understand ... the advances in our laboratories today will show up in your paychecks tomorrow.//

These programs are all prejudiced. That's right -- prejudiced. They are biased to the future, loyal to our children. Let others talk about investments, we make them. And we can do it with no new taxes, and no budget busting spending.

The federal government already spends 1.4 trillion of your money. I believe we can make these investments, and prepare for the 21st Century economy, without forcing you to turn out your pockets today.

I propose we cut back on mandatory spending, and do away with over 200 government programs that don't simply work anymore. (Insert country music song) says that "time goes on forever," but he didn't mention anything about government programs.

This Superconducting Supercollider is a big part of my investment in America's future. We have already reached for the moon to explore new frontiers of our solar system, next month we will begin construction of the greatest scientific instrument ever conceived by men to explore some of the most fundamental questions in all of science -- how did our universe begin, of what fundamental building blocks is it constructed and what forces hold these blocks together in the rich fabric of materials from rocks through plants to humans like ourselves.

Laymen, like me, have very real difficulties in grasping even a rough idea of what is involved in such work but the enthusiasm of young scientist is very contagious and even I can begin to understand that what we are dealing with here is one of the greatest adventure to which humans have access. Pushing back the frontiers of ignorance is an activity that truly separates us from all other species. What Dr. Schwitters and colleagues from around the world are planning with this facility is to pour even more energy into ever smaller volumes in the hope that heavy particles, never before observed -- particles that may hold vital secrets about both the birth and death of our universe and of our place in it will flash into existence for brief instants -- brief, but still long enough for critical measurements to be made on them using the fantastic information instrumentation that has always been one of the hallmarks of leading edge physics. And while a triumph of the human intellect and inspiration to citizens of all nations, work of the kind that the supercollider will make possible, pushing technology to ever higher levels of accomplishment, has been shown -- throughout history -- to have the most eminently practical consequences.

But the issue at stake is far more than the thousands of direct jobs associated with building this project. The issue is the hundreds of thousands and potentially millions of jobs in health care, computers and other industries that could eventually be created from the discoveries that you will make.

Some in Congress disagree, they have voted to shut this project down. No one should be under any illusion, savings from killing the SuperCollider will not be used to reduce the deficit. Runaway spending is prohibited by the budget caps that I fought and won last year. Just to make sure your wallet is protected, I keep a veto pen right here in my pocket.

If Congress stops this project they will direct this investment to organized special interests whose support they need in an election year. They will squander your money today, rather than invest in our economy and our children tomorrow.

Today I say: I stand with Texas. I stand with our future.  
I will fight for the SuperCollider.//

Five hundred years ago this week, a man named Columbus set sail on a journey that brought him to the shores of this great land. But in many respects, America's voyage is never-ending.

Centuries after Columbus set sail, our forebears tread this soil in wagon trains and two centuries later, scientists at Johnson Space Center watched as brave Americans set sail for the stars.

Today, new <sup>frontiers</sup> ~~worlds~~ beckon, new discoveries await, new progress lie before us. Our horizon is not <sup>adventure on the open</sup> ~~the~~ ocean but <sup>rather to</sup> ~~the~~ edge of the universe and to the birth of both space and time <sup>rather</sup> ~~the~~ underground -- our vessel not called the Santa Maria but the Supercollider -- human imagination is still our compass, and human ingenuity and yearning for progress our only power. I believe you can trust these ideas to captain our economy to calmer waters. Trust these ideas to change our nation, by putting our faith in people, not government. Trust these ideas to change for America, so that we may continue our eternal voyage to greatness.

Thank you for listening. God bless Texas, and God bless the United States of America.

# # #

(Provost)

Presidential Remarks  
SuperCollider Event  
Dallas, TX  
30 September 1992

Thank you and good morning everyone.

As much as any Americans, Texans know about tough challenges -- about picking yourself out of the dust and getting back in the saddle, to ride and win another day.

So I come here this morning to talk a little bit about America's latest challenge, and how we are going to meet it.

The past four years have been a rough stretch for Robert Ludlum and other fiction writers. With all that's been going on in the world, is there any more room left for imagination?

They said that Germans would never tear down the Berlin Wall, but guess what: they did!

They said the Russians would never choose their own leaders, but guess what: they are!

They said that people from Managua to Moscow would never reap the fruits of free enterprise, but because of our leadership and inspiration: they will!

This is good news, not just for Prime Ministers and Presidents, but for all of us who can now be free from fear -- fear of nuclear destruction. And tonight, when our children go to bed, they are safer than a decade ago, safer than a year ago, safer than even a few months ago, when I sat down with Boris Yeltsin and eliminated some nuclear weapons //

Now, you all know the old story about the New Yorker, who came to Dallas proclaiming -- "I've been born a Yankee, lived a Yankee, and I'll die a Yankee."

→ And an old Texan responded, "what's the matter son, lack ambition?" //

Well, for New Yorkers and Texans alike, this election is about ambition -- America's ambition. My gut level feeling <sup>is</sup> that now that we have changed the world, we can change America. ←

America is like a high school football team. For years, we've been running and passing, while almost everyone else has stuck to the ground game. Now the question is: can we compete, now that the rest of the world is using our playbook?

From what you hear on TV, you might think that America today is -- in Texanese -- "lower than a snake in a wagon rut." But before

you sell us down the Rio Grande, let's keep our challenge in perspective.

Who is the world's largest economy? The United States.

Who is the world's export king? The United States.

Who'se workers can outproduce every other worker in the world.

You can. Good ole U.S. of A.

Of all our achievements, none is greater than the simple fact that we have taken inflation -- the Jesse James of the middle-class -- and locked him away in a maximum security cell, so your wallet won't be picked by rising prices.

But this progress has had a price. Global economic changes have thrown people out of work in virtually every nation. Here at home, too many young people can't find a job, and too many people who've worked for the same company for 20- or 30-years now worry that the next mail run will bring a pink slip.

What do we do about it?

Well, the other side has put forth their proposal. Don't be fooled by the new instruments -- we've heard this tune before. It's called "The Middle Class Blues" -- increase government spending and raise taxes.

I propose a different way to put America back to work.

In January, I put forward a comprehensive plan to jump start the American economy, using tax incentives to encourage businesses to hire new workers, and help Americans who want to buy a first home. The plan would have created half a million new jobs, had it been approved immediately.

*Baskin*

✓  
For (180) days I've waited, while the U.S. Congress has held the economic recovery hostage. Their ransom note reads: "wait till after the election."

Today I say to the U.S. Senate, don't hold the American economy hostage to partisan politics. Vote for an economic recovery program, and put America back to work --- now! //

That's our short-term program.

But the changes occurring in the world's economy are profound - fundamental -- and they demand the same action in return.

As more of the world's nations turn to freedom and free enterprise, that means more opportunity for our companies ... and more jobs for our workers.

Think about our world today, there are more (Michelle, examples of U.S. products that are more popular abroad than in U.S.)

If we can compete, we confront more opportunity than ever before.

Let me give you one example, from close to home. Since the Mexican market opened in 1986, U.S. exports to Mexico have tripled. In Texas alone ( ).

The treaty that will tear down the economic walls between our two nations will soon be ready for approval. To anyone who has any doubts about it, I remind you that our national bird is the Eagle, not the Ostrich. American workers can compete with anyone, let's have the courage to stand up for our jobs and our workers./

Our economy has changed a great deal, since I staked my first claim in Midland four decades ago.

Today, the black gold, the "Texas tea" of our economy is knowledge. A century ago, a good job was determined by what you could lift with your arm, today it is based on what you can fit in your head.

Whether you're working in the military, the marketplace or on a mainframe, in the next century, what you know will determine what you can do with your life.

No government cannot create knowledge, but like a gardner, we can make sure the soil is moist so knowledge can grow. For four

years, I have put forth what you might call "knowledge-growth programs" --- programs that are biased to our children, loyal only to the future, so that we will be ready when the 21st century arrives.

I have proposed -- and I have fought for -- something called the America 2000 program --- to make our grade schools and high schools as good as our colleges, and to guarantee that in just nine years, our children will once again be number one in math and science.//

I have proposed -- and I have fought for -- programs to strengthen basic research, improve the National Science foundation, and hasten advancements in everything from biotechnology to high performing computers. Just as oil once built these parts, and steel the Midwest, science will be the foundation of 21st century jobs all across this great nation.//

I have proposed --- and I have fought for --- ways to strengthen private sector research through government partnerships and by making permanent a tax credit for private research and exploration. Because don't kid yourself ... progress in our laboratories today will show up in your paychecks tomorrow.//

This is my agenda. There's something you won't find in it. No taxes, and no new deficit spending. I've proposed we make these investments by in the future by holding spending down mandatory

spending today, and by eliminating over 200 government programs that simply don't work anymore.

To me, it's simple. While we invest in our future, we should not burden our children with our fiscal folly.

This Superconducting Supercollider is a big part of our program for America's future. Once we reached for the moon above to explore new frontiers of our universe, next month we will begin to tunnel below to learn how our universe was formed in the first place.

The issue is more than the thousands of direct jobs associated with building this project. The issue is the hundreds of thousands and potentially millions of jobs that could eventually be created from the discoveries that you will make.

Some in Congress disagree, they ask if we can afford this project and they have voted to shut it down. *I say "Don't mess with Texas. Don't mess with America's future!"*

Today I say that no one should be under any illusion, that any savings from killing the Supercollider will be used to reduce the budget deficit. Runaway spending is prohibited by budget caps that I fought for last year, and I have enforced with constant use of my veto pen.

The Democrats in Congress who want to shut down this project will spend the money on public housing subsidies and other payoffs to organized special interests whose support they desperately need in this election.

They will choose to squander your money today, rather than invest in tommorrow.

Today I say: I stand with Texas. I stand with our future. I will fight for the SuperCollider.//

Five hundred years ago this week, a man named Columbus set sail for a new horizon, and ended on the shores of this great land. But in many respects, America's voyage is never ending.

Centuries after Columbus set sail, our forebears tread this soil in wagon trains and a century after that, scientists at Johnson Space Center watched as brave Americans set sail for the stars.

Today, new horizons beckon, new discoveries await, new progress lie before us like the plains of West Texas. Our vessel is not called the Santa Maria, but the SuperCollider, but human imagination is still our compass, and human ingenuity and yearning for progress our only power.

This is the spirit of America. This is the spirit of Texas. Despite all our challenges, this is the spirit that will carry us

forward to a new century, with America landing on a new shore --  
- stronger, more secure, more prosperous, than ever before.

Thank you for listening. God bless Texas, and God bless the  
United States of America.

To \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M Hans

of \_\_\_\_\_

Phone 6563

Area Code      Number      Extension

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

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Operator \_\_\_\_\_

To Michele

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time 12:40

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M Jim Abbee from

of Texas. @ Advance

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Area Code      Number      Extension

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

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message \_\_\_\_\_  
wanted to confirm that  
you got the fax.

Operator \_\_\_\_\_

(Provost)

Presidential Remarks  
SuperCollider Event  
Dallas, TX  
30 September 1992

Thank you and good morning everyone.

(Acknowledgements)

As much as any state, Texas is a land of old and new -- a place where "boot" means something you wear on you feet, and what you do to get on your computer each morning.

And so I come here to talk to you about what we need to do, to prepare for the economy of the 21st century. The first thing we must do is define the challenge, put it in perspective.

Listening to all the talk about our economy reminds me of the freshman who walked onto the field over at SMU for his first football practice. He told the coach: "Look -- I can throw the ball sixty yards on a spiral, run the forty in 4.4, and my punts usually carry 75 yards into the wind." The coach looked at the young man and said, "kid, everybody has a weakness, what's yours?" And the freshman said: "some people might tell you I have a tendency to exaggerate a little."//

I wonder if that kid grew up to be hired as an economist for the other party. Sure we have our problems, our challenges, but lets not forget a few facts that the media doesn't talk alot about. We are still the world's largest economy -- and no other nation sells more products outside its borders. In fact, we've almost

~~we close to double~~

doubled our exports in just five years. If you want to talk to the world's most productive workers, don't brush up on your Japanese or your German, grab a Texas twang or a Yankee accent, because the "Dream Team" of workers can be found right here -- in the USA.//

Remember inflation -- the Jesse James of the middle-class? We took that crook and locked him away in a maximum security prison, because I don't want him touching your paycheck.//

The question today is not can America compete, we know we can. The question is -- how do we stay number one, and share our prosperity with more Americans. A debate raging in America. On one side are people who are fearful of the future. They don't trust our people, they only trust government to hang on to what we have today.

I take a different approach. I don't fear the fear, I welcome it. I believe America can win the new economic Olympics, if our government is smart enough to trust our people.

Two different philosophies. You can see them in every economic question we confront -- from taxes, to trade, to how to build new industries of the future.

Let's look at the taxes first. Today, new statistics came out revealing what you already know from your neighborhoods, Our economy is growing -- but not fast enough. We need to jump start our economic battery, and we need to attach the cables now!//

workers and help Americans who want to buy a first home. The simple fact is: I trust you to spend you money and get the economy moving.

Every day this plan is in place, it would create 3,000 new jobs. 3,000 jobs on January 30th! 3,000 jobs on May 30th! 3,000 jobs on July 30th!

For 183 days I've waited for Congress to act again. Today I say to the Congress, we need those 3,000 jobs today, tomorrow and every day after. Don't hold the American economy hostage to politics. Vote for an economic recovery program, and put Americans to work --- now!//

That's what we need to do today. But the changes occurring in the world's economy are fundamental -- and they demand long-term action. As we watch the Olympics on TV this week, we marvel at the competitive energy. (I still can't get over the guy who shot the arrow to light the flame<sup>o</sup> how'd you like to do that with a 100 million people watching?)

But the Olympics are a metaphor for our new economy. Today, people in Eastern Europe and China now computers and cars even (). We can fill the need.

Just look south at Mexico, where the border has been partially open since 1986, U.S. exports to Mexico have tripled. The Texas companies lead the way.

I'm fighting for a North American trade treaty that will increase demand for Texas fruits, computers, thousands of other products. Some people look at this new world of trade and ger

scared. They talk protectionism, wanting us to pack our bags before the games even begin. I trust American companies. I trust American workers. Just look at this project. Companies from Germany, Austria, Britian and Japan all competed to provide the ( ). But it was a company for Pennsylvania ... a U.S. company ... that won the competition hands down. Our national symbol is not the Ostrich, but the Eagle. Let other nations stick their head in the sand, we will spread our wings and fly to a new level of jobs and prosperity.//

So I believe we can compete. But we have to understand, that our economy has changed a great deal since I staked my first claim in Odessa four decades ago. Back then, you could get a good job because of what you could lift with your shoulders, today a job depends on what you can fit inside your head. The facts tell the story. In the past decade, men without college educations saw their income fall by ( ) percent, while college educated men's incomes were up ( ) percent. And the same thing happened to women.

The foundation of our economy is knowledge. Whether workers will work in the military, the marketplace or on a mainframe computer, in the next century, what they know will determine what they do with their lives.

So I have proposed -- and I have fought for -- what I call the America 2,000 program --- to make our grade schools and high schools as great as our colleges. I have put forth a record GI bill ... to give low-income parents the support to decide where

*On Jan 29, I put forward a  
spec p/ to create new tax incentives  
to create*

workers and help Americans who want to buy a first home. The simple fact is: I trust you to spend you money and get the economy moving.

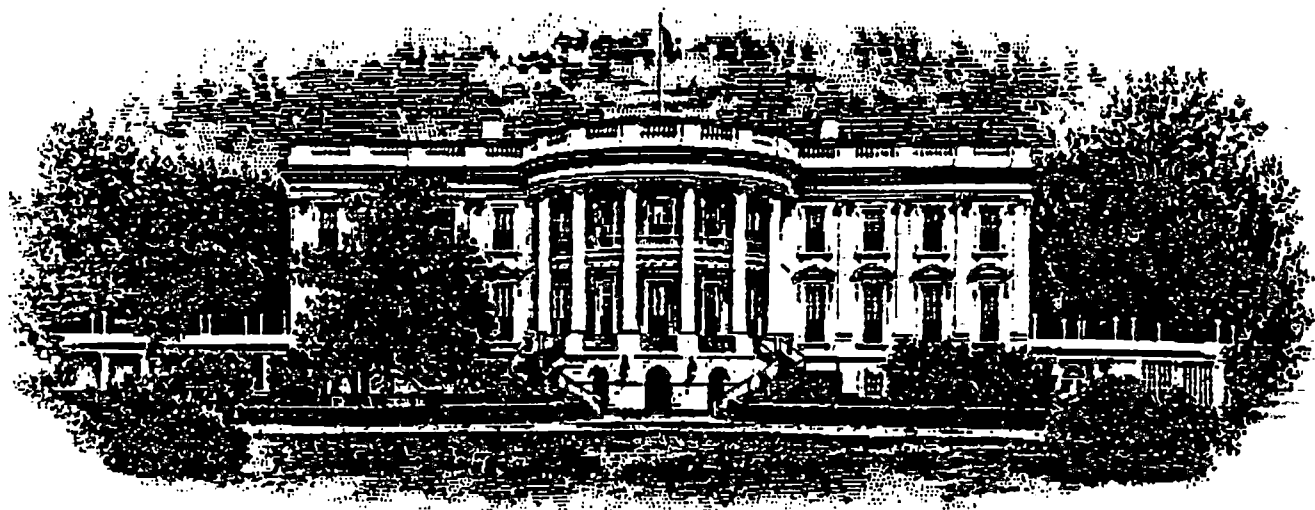
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That's our short-term program. But the changes occurring in the world's economy are fundamental -- and they demand long-term action. As we watch the Olympics on TV this week, we marvel at the competitive energy. (I still can't get over the guy who shot the arrow to light the flame <sup>?</sup> how'd you like to do that with a 100 million people watching <sub>^</sub>)

But the Olympics are the metaphor for our new economy. today, people in Eastern Europe and China now crave computers and cars our colors. If we can compete, it means opportunity.

Just look south at Mexico, where the border has been partially open since 1986, U.S. exports to Mexico have tripled. Here in Texas, (insert local companies growth)



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER 9

DATE 7-29

TO Michelle

FAX NUMBER 6218

COMMENTS Phil Brady says this  
has to go to POTUS  
immediately

FROM Drucie

OFFICE NUMBER 1125

(Provost)

~~#~~ Presidential Remarks  
SuperCollider Event  
Dallas, TX  
30 September 1992  
10:30 a.m.

Thank you, and good morning everyone.

(Acknowledgements)

As much as any state, Texas is a land of old and new -- a place where "boot" means something you wear on your feet, and what you do to get on your computer each morning. And so I come here to talk to you about what we need to do, to prepare for the economy of the 21st century.

Listening to all the talk these days about our economy reminds me of the freshman who walked onto the field over at SMU for his first football practice. He told the coach: "Look -- I can throw the ball sixty yards on a spiral, run the forty in 4.4, and my punts usually carry 75 yards into the wind." The coach looked at the young man and said, "kid, everybody has a weakness, what's yours?" And the freshman said, "some people might tell you I have a tendency to exaggerate a little."//

I wonder if that kid grew up to be work for the other political party. Sure we have our problems, our challenges, but let's not forget a few facts. We are still the world's largest economy -- and no other nation sells more products outside its borders. Inflation is the lowest it has been in two decades ...

and if you want to talk to the world's most productive workers, don't brush up on your Japanese or your German, grab a Texas twang or a Yankee accent, because the "Dream Team" of workers can be found right here -- in the USA.//

The question today is not can America compete, we know we can. The question is -- how do we stay number one, and share our prosperity with more Americans.?

Right now a debate is raging. On one side are people who are fearful of the future. They don't trust our people, they only trust government to hang on to what we have today.

I take a different approach. I don't fear the future, I embrace it. I believe America can win the new economic Olympics, if our government is wise enough to trust our people and if we help the train.

Two different philosophies. You can see them in every economic question we confront -- from taxes, to trade, to how to build the new industries of the future.

Today, new statistics came out revealing what you already know from your neighborhoods. Our economy is growing -- but not fast enough. We need to jump-start our economic battery -- and we need to attach the cables now!//

On January 29th, I put forward a specific plan to create new jobs, using tax incentives to encourage businesses to hire new workers and help Americans who want to buy a first home. The simple fact is: I trust you to spend your money and get the economy moving.

?  
What?  
What again?



Every day this plan is in place, it would create almost  
 15,000 new jobs. 15,000 jobs on January 30th! 15,000 jobs on  
 May 30th! 15,000 jobs on July 30th!

*Baskin  
5042*

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 → say to the Congress: we need those 15,000 jobs today, tomorrow  
 and every day after. Don't hold the American economy hostage to  
 politics. Vote for an economic recovery program, and put  
 Americans to work --- now! //

That's what we need to do today. But the changes occurring  
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 at the competitive energy. (I still can't get over the guy who  
 shot the arrow to light the flame. How'd you like to do that  
 with over a hundred million people watching?)

(But the Olympics are a metaphor for our new economy.) Today,  
 people in Eastern Europe and China now want our computers and  
 cars, even colas. We can fill the need.

*→ how? ←*

→ Just look south <sup>to</sup> at Mexico, where the border has been  
 → partially open since 1986. || U.S. exports to Mexico have tripled.  
 Texas companies lead the way.

I'm fighting for a North American trade treaty that will  
 increase demand for Texas fruits, computers, and thousands of  
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 get ~~scared~~ scared. They talk protectionism, suggesting we should pack  
 our bags before the games even begin. I trust American  
 companies, and I trust American workers. Our national symbol is

*underline  
sentence*

*underline*  
not the Ostrich, but the Eagle. Let other nations stick their head in the sand, we will spread our wings and fly to a new level of jobs and prosperity.//

→ ~~So~~ I believe we can compete. But we have to understand that our economy has changed a great deal since I staked my first claim in Odessa four decades ago. Back then, you could get a good job because of what you could lift with your shoulders, today a job depends on what you can fit inside your head. ←

The facts tell the story. In 1980 ... a man with a college education made an average of \$11,000 more per year than a man with only a high school education. By 1990, that gap had increased to \$16,000. And the same thing happened with women.

The foundation of our economy has become knowledge. Whether our kids will work in the military, the marketplace or on a mainframe computer, in the next century, what they know will determine what they do with their lives. *dashes to make sense*

→ So I have proposed -- and I have fought for -- what I call the America 2,000 program --- to make our grade schools and high schools as great as our colleges. I have put forth a new <sup>kind of</sup> GI bill ← ... to give low-income parents the support to decide where kids should go to a school ... be it a public school, a private school, or a church school.

I'm proud of our world dominance in basketball and swimming, but don't you want them to do <sup>jsut</sup> as well in trigonometry and biology?//

A hundred and fifty years ago, Thomas Edison said that "if you build a better mousetrap, the world will beat a path to your door." Today those world-beating mousetraps are advances in computers, biotechnology and material sciences.

New computers mean that in an age when information is king, we can now all wear a crown. (We can even get a FAX in our car, which leads to the philosophical question -- who wants to get a FAX in their car?)

Advances in biotechnology allow us to cure illnesses that have plagued mankind for generations. Breakthroughs in material science mean that we can build everything from airplanes to cars in ways that will make them faster, stronger and cheaper.

America has always been the cradle of technology -- ~~the~~ best in the world. In the 21st century -- ~~we~~ we must make sure that translates into being the best in the marketplace.

So I have proposed -- and I have fought for -- programs to strengthen the basic research we conduct in our laboratories, and to improve the National Science Foundation, and to spur the development of new technologies like biotechnology and supercomputers.

These programs are not any form of "industrial policy" -- they provide the technological leaps that make the economic leaps possible. I put my trust in the American companies and American workers. But our companies can use incentives to invest in their own research, their own ideas.

If they can, then why are we proposing... (see next #)

So I have proposed ← -- and I have fought for -- the idea of making permanent the research and experimentation tax credit, to cut the cost of private research by 20 percent a year. We should understand -- what happens in laboratories today, shows up in your paycheck tomorrow.

Do not have him say those three words

These programs are all prejudiced. That's right -- prejudiced. They are biased to the future -- loyal to our children. And we can make the investment with no new taxes, no budget busting spending.

liberal media is out there watching... listening... touchy word.

The federal government already spends 1.4 trillion of your money every year. So I propose we set priorities. Cut back on mandatory spending today ... <sup>delete extra space</sup> and do away with almost 250 government programs that don't simply work anymore.

One of my favorite singers is Randy Travis. Randy has a song that says, "our love would last forever." I'm not sure Randy would say the same thing about a taxpayer <sup>dash</sup> supported federal research program on the mating habits of little minks.

This Superconducting SuperCollider is a big part of my investment in America's future. Once we reached for the moon above to explore new frontiers of our universe, soon we will begin to tunnel below to learn about the fundamental question of science --- how our universe began.

It's hard to explain the benefits to a layman like myself. One young scientist calls the SuperCollider "the scientific equivalent of that crazy new sport, bungee ~~cord~~ jumping." I

guess what he means is that when it come to colliding atoms, it's not the experience itself that counts, but what you learn along the way.//

History has shown that pushing technology to ever <sup>high</sup> levels of accomplishment brings immense practical consequences -- new jobs, even new industries, born of the discoveries that you will make.

Some in Congress disagree. The House last month voted to shut <sup>down</sup> ~~to shut~~ this project ~~down~~, and the Senate may vote as soon as today. No one should be under any illusion <sup>colon</sup> ~~of~~ savings from killing the SuperCollider will not be used to reduce the deficit. Runaway spending is prohibited by the budget caps that I fought and won last year.

If Congress stops this project, they will direct this investment to support organized special interests whose support they need in an election year. They will squander your money today, rather than invest in our economy and our children tomorrow. Make no mistake <sup>colon</sup> ~~of~~ this is a battle between the "patrons of the past," and the "architects of the people."

It may not be popular in all places, but I want to do what's right for America. Today I say: I stand with Texas. I stand with our future. I will fight for the SuperCollider.//

Five hundred years ago this week, a man named Columbus set sail on a journey that brought him to the shores of this great land. But in many respects, America's voyage is never-ending.

Centuries after Columbus set sail, our forebears tread this soil in wagon trains and two centuries after that, scientists at <sup>the</sup> Johnson Space Center watched as brave Americans set sail for the stars.

Today, new frontiers beckon, new discoveries await, new progress lies before us. Our adventure is not the open ocean but rather ~~to~~ the edge of the universe and the birth of space ~~and our~~ vessel <sup>IS</sup> not called the Santa Maria but the Supercollider <sup>of</sup> ~~our~~ <sup>human</sup> imagination is still our compass, and human ingenuity and yearning for progress, <sup>our</sup> only power.

I believe you can trust these ideas to carry our economy to calmer waters. Trust these ideas to change America, so that we may continue our eternal voyage to greatness.

Thank you for listening. God bless Texas, and God bless the United States of America.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 23, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
IN SIGNING CEREMONY  
FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION REAUTHORIZATION BILL

Northern Virginia Community College  
Annandale, Virginia

1:48 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Please be seated and thank you very, very much. Dr. Ernst, thank you, sir, for that very nice explanation and that wonderful introduction. And let me say how pleased I am to be here on this campus, be here at this marvelous community college about which I've heard so many good things.

I'm delighted to be with Lamar Alexander. I know the members of Congress here have met him and worked with him, but some of the students here and some of the faculty may not have. And in my view -- nonpartisan view, a purely objective view -- (laughter) -- Lamar Alexander is really doing a superb job for the nation's education; and I'm delighted he's here.

I want to salute the members of Congress that came all the way over. Lamar was telling me and our own people in the White House have told me that this was truly a bipartisan effort. The leaders out here today reflect that and they have stood by education for a long, long time. And so I welcome them, salute them, particularly the members of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, the House committee, the House Education and Labor Committee.

I also want to salute the members of the NOVA community. And it's a pleasure, as I say, to be here in Virginia, the cradle of American education; and then to sign into law this higher education bill, the Higher Education Amendments of 1992, and help thereby move our schools into the 21st century.

After this is over, we're going to pass these out to everybody and then tonight we will have a quiz -- (laughter) -- on the ingredients therein. But I told Dr. Ernst that I'm impressed with NOVA's mission -- curriculum -- and most especially your choice of last year's commencement speaker -- (laughter) -- a silver-haired philosopher named Barbara Bush, who still feels honored and delighted.

But there are a couple of things I just don't like to do. You know one, eating broccoli. But the other is speaking where Barbara has already spoken. It's sort of like being asked to play guitar after Garth Brooks. (Laughter.) So I want to break my rule one time because this occasion is important and the hospitality that she received was so memorable.

We do gather at a momentous time in our country's history. Over the past four years, we've seen changes of almost biblical proportions in the world. I think we rejoice that the Cold War is over. What does that mean for you and your families? Well, I think when children go to bed at night they'll be safer from the specter of nuclear war -- and safer than they were a decade ago, safer than they were a year ago, and safer, I think, than just a

MORE

month or so ago when we had that rather historic agreement with Boris Yeltsin. And so I think that's good news. It's good news for the young people that are with us today. It's good news for our country. I happen to feel it's good news for the whole world.

But this new world does pose enormous challenges; big opportunities, though. From Poland to Paraguay, other nations are trying to copy our system of free enterprise. And here's the question: How do we win when more of the nations -- world's nations are playing our game?

The opportunity is huge. And the economists say when we win we will share in a maximized proportion of ever-increasing global prosperity. I had that translated into English, and that means good, steady jobs for you and your families. And so then you've got to ask, how do you win those jobs? I believe we cannot renew America without renewing our schools.

Consider a couple facts. In 1980, a man with a college education made on an average \$11,000 more per year than a man with only a high school education. By 1990, that gap had increased to more than \$16,000. And the exact same pattern happened with women's income. Those facts shout a simple truth: education makes the difference. Every American deserves the chance to get on the ladder of opportunity and climb up.

I want to tell you about a woman I admire. She's not someone you'll read about in the paper, won't see her on television. She is someone who might be your neighbor or the mother of one of your kids' friends. She has two disabled children, and a life that's had many good breaks and then a couple of bad ones. But she also has a dream that she won't let go -- she wants to be a nurse. And now she will get the financial help that she needs to fulfill that dream. Some day this courageous lady's children will sit in the audience and watch Mom receive her nursing degree. This woman who's done so much for so many will now be able to serve even more people. The President of Phi Theta Kappa, Frances McIntire. (Applause.)

When I heard her story and saw her determination, I was mighty proud. Proud of Frances, proud that we're giving thousands of men and women like her a better chance to get the education they desire and deserve.

This act that I'm signing today gives a hand up to lower-income students who need help the most. But it also reaches out into the middle-income families -- the ones who skipped a vacation and drove the old clunker so that their kids could go to college. Too often, the funding cracks have been so big that these solid, decent families have slipped on through -- and their children's dreams have been in danger of slipping away. Well, no longer. It's a matter of fairness. It's a matter of our future.

And this act also reflects an important new phenomenon. We used to think of education like measles vaccines, like first dates or like learning to drive -- something we only did when we were young. Today, education never ends. Although our temples may be graying and our jogging routes a little shorter, we always have to learn. And this act recognizes that simple fact -- just as this great community college has recognized that fact -- making federal aid available for part-time students who are taking a class or two toward their degree while still holding down a job.

How much richer our nation's future will be. Each year, millions of families will be able to get more federal assistance and then pass on to their kids the legacy of education.

But this Higher Education Act does more than open up federal funding to middle-income and to part-time students. It also

MORE

sets tough standards to rid federal aid programs of fraud and abuse both by sham schools and by students who default on their loans. And in addition, some student aid will now be contingent on academic performance. And the act includes parts of what we call proudly our America 2000 program, including academies for teachers and school leaders and something called alternative certification.

Now, that's a program near and dear to my heart, so let me try to explain it. When I lived out in Odessa, Texas, in 1948 -- I'd just graduated from college and I went out there and had a little extra time on my hands. And I tried to volunteer to teach night courses. And my college economics degree was not good enough because I didn't have the required courses, mandatory courses, then in education. And that bothered me. And then I learned that without a teaching degree, even Albert Einstein couldn't teach high school science. And now, I might understand keeping me out of there -- (Laughter.) I might get embarrassed around the computer or something. But Albert Einstein? Come on.

In my first months in office, I proposed legislation to allow the Einsteins to teach without traditional certification. And after three years and three tries, now the Congress has agreed to this. And this helps, in my view, open up huge talent pools to bring into our classrooms. Now, we can find a way, for example, to encourage more of our men and women who are leaving the Armed Services to put their skills to work leading future generations in the classroom.

And by the way, I'm pleased to note that this past spring, I did receive my alternative teaching certificate from the state of Texas. And the woman who sent me my certificate, Delia Stafford, is with us today. She's a champion of change, willing to try something different because our children deserve nothing less. And I think it's good to give here a round of applause for her innovative approach. (Applause.)

Our system of higher education is indeed the best in the entire world because it's rooted in American ideals that make it excellent, accessible and accountable. America 2000 is the revolution that believes those ideals must be transferred to our elementary and secondary schools. And just yesterday Senator Danforth and Congressman Gradison introduced my state and local G.I. Bill for children which will transform precollege education by giving middle- and low-income families \$1,000 scholarships to send their kids to their choice of schools. And I don't know about you, but that gives me a 1,000 reasons to cheer.

Higher education thrives on competition -- thrives on choice. And we must bring those incentives to elementary and secondary schools. It's time we let parents, not the government, choose their kids' schools -- public, private or religious.

I mentioned earlier how I believe that education is now a lifelong endeavor. And so I feel it is only appropriate to conclude with a quote I remember from my own school days, a quote from Longfellow -- something about, "great heights not being achieved by sudden flight but by toiling upward in the night." Longfellow's advice could apply to the task of renewing our schools. It won't be done with headlines; it won't be done with slogans, or even money alone. What it takes is innovation, courage, a willingness in every community to roll up our sleeves and reform this vital American institution.

We are toiling upward in the night. And today we climb a little bit higher. And when we've reached our plateau, we will look out upon a new generation of American schools and a stronger foundation for our nation.

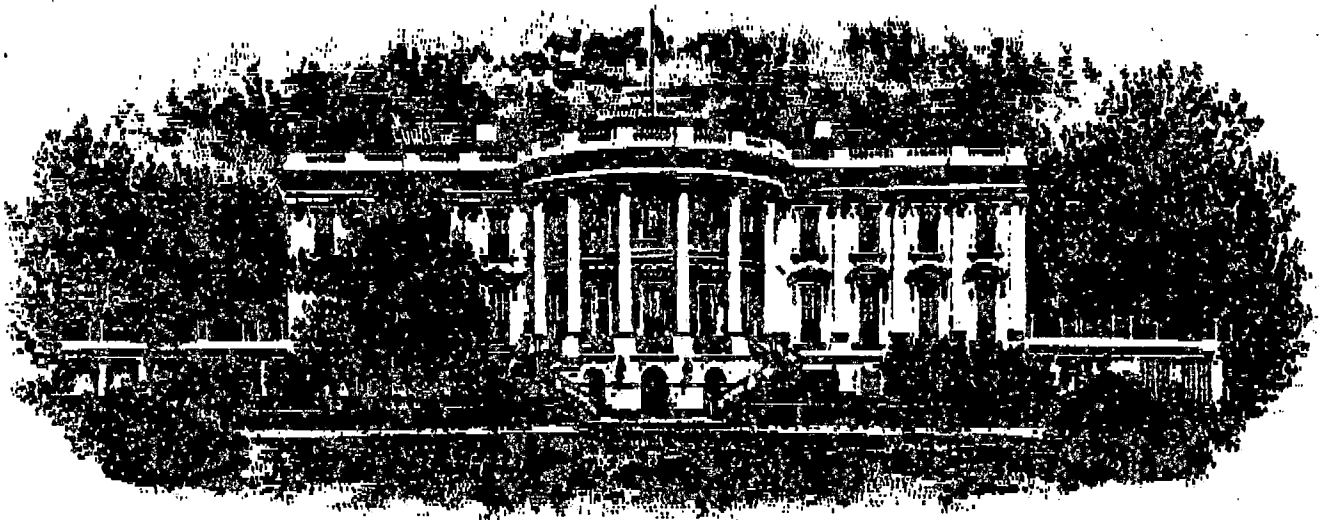
MORE

And so now, on behalf of Frances McIntire and the legions of students at NOVA and across this country who will benefit, it is with great pride and great gratitude to the Congress, particularly the members here today, that I sign into law the Higher Education Amendments of 1992. As I sign I would like to ask Secretary Alexander, Dr. Ernst and Delia Stafford to come forward. And, Frances, you too. And then I'd love to invite the members of Congress to come up and say hello and turn around to demonstrate at least the nonpartisan or the bipartisan spirit of this occasion.

And again, my thank to you ladies and gentlemen for being with us today. (Applause.)

END

2:01 P.M. EDT



**FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET**

**NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER** 4

**DATE** 7-29

**TO** Michelle (sorry)

**FAX NUMBER** 6218

**COMMENTS** \_\_\_\_\_

**FROM** Drucie

**OFFICE NUMBER** \_\_\_\_\_

(Provost)

Presidential Remarks  
SuperCollider Event  
Dallas, TX  
30 September 1992

Thank you and good morning everyone.

As much as any Americans, Texans know about tough challenges -- about picking yourself out of the dust and getting back in the saddle, to ride and win another day.

So I come here this morning to talk a little bit about America's latest challenge, and how we are going to meet it.

The past four years have been a rough stretch for Robert Ludlum and other fiction writers. With all that's been going on in the world, is there any more room left for imagination?

They said that Germans would never tear down the Berlin Wall, but guess what: they did!!!

They said the Russians would never choose their own leaders, but guess what: they are!!!

They said that people from Managua to Moscow would never reap the fruits of free enterprise, but because of our leadership and inspiration: they will!!!

2

This is good news, not just for Prime Ministers and Presidents, but for all of us who can now be free from fear -- fear of nuclear destruction. And tonight, when our children go to bed, they are safer than a decade ago, safer than a year ago, safer than even a ~~few~~ <sup>2</sup> months ago, when I sat down with Boris Yeltsin and eliminated some nuclear weapons.//

Now, you all know the old story about the New Yorker, who came to Dallas proclaiming -- "I've been born a Yankee, lived a Yankee, and I'll die a Yankee."

And an old Texan responded, "what's the matter son, lack ambition?"//

Well, for New Yorkers and Texans alike, this election is about ambition -- America's ambition. My gut level feeling that now that we have changed the world, we can change America.

America is like a high school football team. For years, we've been running and passing, while almost everyone else has stuck to the ground game. Now the question is: can we compete, now that the rest of the world is using our playbook?

From what you hear on TV, you might think that America today is -  
-in Texanese -- "lower than a snake in a wagon rut." But before

you sell us down the Rio Grande, let's keep our challenge in perspective.

Who is the world's largest economy? The United States.

Who is the world's export king? The United States.

Who's workers can outproduce every other worker in the world.

You can. Good ole U.S. of A.

Of all our achievements, none is greater than the simple fact that we have taken inflation -- the Jesse James of the middle-class -- and locked him away in a maximum security cell, so your wallet won't be picked by rising prices.

But this progress has had a price. Global economic changes have thrown people out of work in virtually every nation. Here at home, too many young people can't find a job, and too many people who've worked for the same company for 20- or 30-years now worry that the next mail run will bring a pink slip.

What do we do about it?

*But economic distortion is just part of the story -- (get to positive point more quickly?)*

Well, the other side has put forth their proposal. Don't be fooled by the new instruments -- we've heard this tune before. It's called "The Middle Class Blues" -- increase government spending and raise taxes.

I propose a different way to put America back to work.

In January, I put forward a comprehensive plan to jump start the American economy, using tax incentives to encourage businesses to hire new workers, and help Americans who want to buy a first home. <sup>might have</sup> The plan would have created half a million new jobs, <sup>would have helped 4</sup> (had it been approved immediately.) <sup>a million young families buy that first home.</sup>

*before year's end.*

*Instead we've seen a political stall.*  
For (180) days I've waited, while the U.S. Congress has held the economic recovery hostage. Their ransom note reads: "wait till after the election."

*Why just Senate?*  
Today I say to the U.S. Senate, don't hold the American economy hostage to partisan politics. Vote for an economic recovery program, and put America back to work --- now!!

That's our short-term program.

But the changes occurring in the world's economy are profound - fundamental -- and they demand the same action in return.

As more of the world's nations turn to freedom and free enterprise, that means more opportunity for our companies ... and more jobs for our workers.

Think about our world today, there are more (Michelle, examples of U.S. products that are more popular abroad than in U.S.)

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If we can compete, we confront more opportunity than ever before.

Let me give you one example, from close to home. Since the Mexican market opened in 1986, U.S. exports to Mexico have tripled. In Texas alone ( ).

The treaty that will tear down the economic walls between our two nations will soon be ready for approval. To anyone who has any doubts about it, I remind you that our national bird is the Eagle, not the Ostrich. American workers can compete with anyone, let's have the courage to stand up for our jobs and our workers./

Our economy has changed a great deal, since I staked my first claim in Midland four decades ago.

Today, the black gold, the "Texas tea" of our economy is knowledge. A century ago, a good job was determined by what you could lift with your arm, today it is based on what you can fit in your head.

Whether you're working in the military, the marketplace or on a mainframe, in the next century, what you know will determine what you can do with your life.

No government cannot create knowledge, but like a gardner, we can make sure the soil is moist so knowledge can grow. For four

years, I have put forth what you might call "knowledge-growth programs" --- programs that are biased to our children, loyal only to the future, so that we will be ready when the 21st century arrives.

I have proposed -- and I have fought for -- <sup>what I call</sup> ~~something~~ called the America 2,000 program --- to make our grade schools and high schools as good as our colleges, and to guarantee that in just nine years, our children will once again be number one in math and science. //

(FIND A WAY TO HAMMER MESSAGE ON SCHOOL CHOICE.)  
"COMPETITION IN ECONOMY - competition in education"

I have proposed -- and I have fought for -- programs to strengthen basic research, improve the National Science foundation, and hasten advancements in everything from biotechnology to high performing computers. Just as oil once built these parts, and steel the Midwest, science will be the foundation of 21st century jobs all across this great nation. //

I have proposed --- and I have fought for --- ways to strengthen private sector research through government partnerships and by making permanent a tax credit for private research and <sup>exploration</sup> exploration. Because don't kid yourself ... progress in our laboratories today will show up in your paychecks tomorrow. //

This is my agenda. There's something you won't find in it. No taxes, and no new deficit spending. I've proposed we make these investments by in the future by holding spending down mandatory

weak, compared to cutting deficit. - also, evokes No New Taxes pledge

7

spending today, and by eliminating over 200 government programs that simply don't work anymore.

To me, it's simple. While we invest in our future, we should not burden our children with our fiscal folly.

This Superconducting Supercollider is a big part of our program for America's future. Once we reached for the moon above to explore new frontiers of our universe, next <sup>(?)</sup> month we will begin to tunnel below to learn how our universe was formed in the first place.

The issue is more than the thousands of direct jobs associated with building this project. The issue is the hundreds of thousands and potentially millions of jobs that could eventually be created from the discoveries that you will make.

Some in Congress disagree. <sup>OT</sup> they ask if we can afford this project and they have voted to shut it down.

Today I say that no one should be under any illusion, that any savings from killing the Supercollider will be used to reduce the budget deficit. Runaway spending is prohibited by budget caps that I fought for last year, (and I have enforced with constant use of my veto pen.) True?

DEMS claim they're all for "investment"

8

The Democrats in Congress who want to shut down this project will spend the money on ~~public housing subsidies and other payoffs~~ to organized special interests whose support they desperately need in this election.

They will choose to squander your money today, rather than invest in tomorrow.

Today I say: I stand with Texas. I stand with our future. I will fight for the SuperCollider.//

Five hundred years ago <sup>journey</sup> this week, a man named Columbus set sail for a new horizon, ~~and~~ <sup>that brought him to</sup> ~~ended~~ on the shores of this great land. But in many respects, America's voyage is never ending.

Centuries after Columbus set sail, our forebears tread this soil in wagon trains and a century after that, scientists at Johnson Space Center watched as brave Americans set sail for the stars.

Today, new horizons beckon, new discoveries await, new progress lie before us like the plains of West Texas. Our vessel is not called the Santa Maria, but the Supercollider, but human imagination is still our compass, and human ingenuity and yearning for progress our only power.

This is the spirit of America. This is the spirit of Texas. Despite all our challenges, this is the spirit that will carry us

9  
forward to a new century, with America landing on a new shore --  
- stronger, more secure, more prosperous, than ever before.

Thank you for listening. God bless Texas, and God bless the  
United States of America.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
International Trade Administration  
Washington, D.C. 20230

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION  
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

TO: Ed Walter

PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_ FAX: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: Cheryl Cinsgen

PHONE: (202) 377-3808 FAX: (202) 377-5819

THERE WILL BE \_\_\_\_\_ SHEET(S) FOLLOWING THE COVER SHEET.

MESSAGE:

Following are examples of US  
products/industries enjoying the  
lead abroad.

Call up questions

Comp  
TX Instruments





**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**International Trade Administration**  
Washington, D.C. 20230

June 27, 1992

**TO:** Bob Pearson  
Director, OPC&RM

**FROM:** Lawrence B. Ryan *JBR*  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
Technology and Aerospace Industries

**SUBJ:** U. S. Products Preferred in Foreign Countries

**NOTE:** THESE INDUSTRY/PRODUCT CATEGORIES ARE THOSE IN WHICH THE U.S. HAS EITHER CONSISTENTLY DOMINATED THE MARKET OR ENJOYS A COMPETITIVE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL WORLDWIDE MARKET SHARE.

**OFFICE OF COMPUTERS AND BUSINESS EQUIPMENT (OCBE)**

Artificial intelligence products: worldwide; in particular Europe, Japan.

Photographic film: worldwide; in particular, Latin America

Personal computers: worldwide; in particular, Europe

Most packaged software products; for example: systems software, data base management systems, spreadsheets: worldwide; in particular, Europe, Japan

Laser printers: worldwide; in particular, Europe, Japan

Supercomputers: worldwide; in particular, Europe

**AEROSPACE**

Large transport aircraft: United Kingdom, Germany, Japan

Aircraft engines (all sizes: Brazil, Italy, Germany, Japan

Business jet aircraft: worldwide

**OFFICE OF MICROELECTRONICS, MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTATION (OMMI)**

Medical equipment: All markets, except Europe and Japan

Instrumentation products: Latin America, Korea

Safety and security equipment: worldwide



**In the area of semiconductors, U.S. preference ONLY IN THE FOLLOWING PRODUCT AREAS:**

**Flash memories: worldwide, except Japan**

**Microprocessors: all markets**

**OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

**Communications satellites: worldwide**

**Earth stations: worldwide**

**Cellular infrastructure equipment: worldwide**

**Search and navigation equipment: worldwide**

**Fiber optic transmission equipment: worldwide**

**White House Request for Product Preferences by Country****Office of Textiles and Apparel**

<b>Product (s)</b>	<b>Country</b>
Active and Leisure Sportswear; Special Occasion Children's Dresses; Carpet Tiles	Japan
Sportswear; Large-Size Women's Evening Wear	Germany
Intimate Apparel	France
Men's and Boys' Trousers and Shorts; Dresses; Hosiery; Specialty and Industrial Fabrics	United Kingdom
Women's Suits; Dresses	Mexico
Sportswear; U.S. Carpets	Canada
Sportswear	Australia
Foundation Garments; Cotton Broadwoven Fabrics; Man- Made Fiber Fabrics	Chile
Hosiery; Cotton Broadwoven Fabrics; Man-Made Fiber Fabrics	Argentina
U.S. Carpets; Textile Homefurnishings	Singapore
Textile Homefurnishings; Carpets; Decorative and Upholstered Fabrics; Wool Woven Fabrics	Hong Kong
Carpets; Underwear; Jogging and Athletic Suits; Man-made Fiber Broadwoven Fabrics	Saudi Arabia

7/27/92

**UNIX is the preferred operating system for Japanese mainframe computers.**

**Lotus 123 and dBase are recognized as the standard worldwide for databases and spreadsheets.**

**When Saudi royalty needed medical care they chose American hospitals superior care.**

**American Products Preferred in Foreign Countries  
Office of Consumer Goods**

**Product**

**Country**

**Marlboro**

**Most developed countries**

**o Most popular and available cigarette**

**Jack Daniels/Jim Beam**

**Most developed countries**

**o U.S. whiskey export brands - available in most countries**

**M&M Chocolate Candy**

**Most developed countries**

**McDonalds, KFC, Pizza Hut**

**Most developed countries**

**American Products Preferred in Foreign Countries**

<u>Product</u>	<u>Country</u>
Cross Pen	Most developed countries
Tiffany Jewelry	Most developed countries
Mattel Toys	Most developed countries
Fisher-Price Toys	Most developed countries
Hartman Luggage	Most developed countries
Easton baseball bats	Most developed countries
Outboard Marine Corp. motors	Most developed countries
Coca-Cola	Most countries
Pepsi-Cola	Most countries

Office of Consumer Goods  
7/27/92

**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS**

**EASY ACCESS...**

- North Texas' intricate rail system features reciprocal switching agreements and intermediate facilities.
- The majority of North Texas' prime industrial parks are served by main rail lines and spurs.
- Dallas' Union Station is serviced by Amtrak.

**North Texas Railroads and Rail Companies**

Amtrak	Atchison Topoka
Burlington Northern	Conrail Freight
Cotton Belt	Fort Worth and
Kansas City	Western
Union Pacific	Missouri Pacific
Southern Pacific	Santa Fe

Southern Lines

**TRUCKING**

- Because of its central location, the Metroplex is a major trucking distribution center.

**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS**

**EASY ACCESS...**

- The intricate Metroplex highway system makes it virtually impossible to find a location that is more than 10 minutes away from an interstate highway.
- Because of North Texas' central location, it is the same truck time to both major coastal markets.

**NewsNewsNewsNewsNewsNewsNews**

## **Super Collider**

Universities Research Association, Inc.  
Superconducting Super Collider Laboratory  
2550 Beckleymeade Ave.  
Dallas, Texas 75237

Contact: Russ Wylie  
(214) 708 1045

### **IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

**DALLAS, TX, -- (Thursday, May 7, 1992) --** The first educational programs for teaching science and math using the new interactive compact disc (CD-I) technology that allows a viewer to virtually turn a home TV set into a private tutor will be developed through a cooperative research and development agreement between the Superconducting Super Collider Laboratory and Threshold Communications, Inc., of Burbank, CA.

The agreement was signed today by Dr. Roy F. Schwitters, director of the Super Collider Laboratory, and Alan Ericksen, co-chairman and executive vice president of Threshold Communications, which has committed up to \$2-million to develop and produce the precedent-setting educational program. The agreement also provides for Threshold Communications to pay royalties once the program is marketed and to provide 400 copies of the programs and 10 interactive CD-I players for use in the Laboratory's educational programs.

The Super Collider Laboratory will provide scientific and technical support and a teaching curriculum that will serve as the basis for the project's instructional programs, Dr. Schwitters said. The curriculum, developed by the Laboratory's Office of Education, is nearing completion for pre-kindergarten through fifth grades following extensive testing

Page 2.

and evaluation by area schools. Named "Adopt-A-Magnet," the curriculum is designed for introducing students to the excitement of science and for teaching basic concepts in physics, science, and math. It uses experiments, demonstrations, games, songs, stories, and other activities related to the Superconducting Super Collider particle accelerator, the largest single scientific instrument in history that is being built in Ellis County, TX, near the Dallas-Ft. Worth Metroplex. Scientists will use the Super Collider when it is completed in September of 1999 to learn more about the fundamental nature of energy and matter.

Bernard Barron, president and co-chairman of Threshold and one of the founders of Philips Interactive Media, said that CD-I is the most advanced development in media technology since the home VCR. Invented by Philips N.V. and co-developed by Sony Corporation, CD-I looks like a standard audio compact disc, but, it is far more sophisticated and designed specifically for multi-media applications, i.e., text, graphics, and still and moving pictures.

Barron said his company will develop four compact disc programs, one for elementary students, a second for junior high students, a third for high school students, and a fourth for the general public. Additionally, Threshold is working with the Super Collider Laboratory's Office of Education to develop a "Model Schools" program that will employ CD-I technology in the teaching of math and science.

"Compact disc interactive offers a powerful technology for instruction," Barron said. "It is built on the proven technology of compact discs similar to those we now use in homes for music. But interactive CD-I adds the power of computer technology so that we can interact with the information stored on the CD. Through the art of programming, we are able to combine these technologies into a powerful tool for individual learning."

Each interactive CD, he said, can contain the equivalent of 360,000 single-spaced printed pages, which, along with an almost endless variety of other kinds of information, can be displayed on a standard television screen.

To use a CD-I, the viewer needs a special CD player that includes "user friendly" controls for interacting with the material, Barron said. Using a "thumb stick" and buttons similar to those in interactive home video games, viewers move through materials, selecting their own learning paths, asking for fuller explanations when needed, reviewing as necessary, or accessing fascinating interactive demonstrations. Unlike video games, though, CD-I technology stores information and program instructions on CDs, a more flexible and higher quality medium with far greater storage capacity than the tape cartridges used for most video games.

The compact disc interactive units attach to standard television sets and to standard stereo sound systems, although the latter are optional. The units will also play both standard CD audio discs and the new Kodak Photo Discs. CD-I players are already commercially available, and more than 30,000 have been sold since their introduction last October in the United States.

William O'Hare, Threshold's director of marketing, said that the firm plans to complete development of the four instructional programs by late 1994, at which time the discs will be distributed to schools and the general public.

The cooperative research and development agreement between the Super Collider Laboratory and Threshold Communications was reached as a consequence of government policies encouraging transfer of technology from federally-funded laboratories to the private sector, said Dr. Schwitters.

"The Department of Energy, which funds the Super Collider Laboratory, has been a leader in encouraging such technology transfers," he said. "I am particularly pleased, though, that our first agreement holds promise for helping to improve the teaching of science and mathematics. It is an area of particular national need and one that has been recognized and vigorously responded to by Secretary of Energy James Watkins."

Page 4.

The Laboratory's agreement will be carried out under the supervision of Dr. Thomas Gadsden, director of the Office of Education. Ericksen and Dale Hastings, vice president for governmental affairs, will represent Threshold Communications.

The Super Collider Laboratory is operated for the Department of Energy by Universities Research Association, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation of 79 leading research universities in the United States and Canada.

(5/7/92)

# **NewsNewsNewsNewsNewsNewsNews**

## **Super Collider**

Superconducting Super Collider Laboratory  
Universities Research Association, Inc.  
2550 Beckleymeade Ave.  
Dallas, TX 75237

Contact: Super Collider  
Russ Wylie  
(215) 708 1045

UT Southwestern  
Tommy Bosler  
(214) 688 3404

(Note to Editors: The following news announcement was issued at 10 am, Tuesday, June 16, 1992, by the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX.)

### **CANCER TREATMENT MAY BE DIVIDEND OF SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER**

**DALLAS --** Excess protons generated by the Superconducting Super Collider could be efficiently used for state-of-the-art cancer treatment, a study sponsored by The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas has found.

The study, conducted in collaboration with the Super Collider Laboratory and scientists at the Particle Acceleration Corporation of Downers Grove, IL, and Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in California, concluded that the proton beam of the Super Collider's linear accelerator (linac) could be used for medical applications without additional operating costs or interruption of physics research.

Dr. Roy Schwitters, director of the SSC Laboratory, said providing medical therapy with proton beams from the collider may be the first tangible scientific benefit of the SSC since consultants determined that patients might be treated as early as 1996, when the linac is finished.

"We won't begin to fully realize the magnificent possibilities for discovery in the mysteries of energy and matter until three years later when the completed SSC goes on line," Dr Schwitters said. "But this spinoff benefit to medical science can be utilized almost immediately."

Dr. Kern Wildenthal, president of UT Southwestern, noted that a cancer therapy program at the collider site would have the advantage of bringing together "some of the world's outstanding minds in medicine and physics."

"We would avoid the problems and expense of a medical school or hospital trying to maintain a dedicated high-energy proton source since we would be operating with surplus collider beam and experts constantly available to maintain it," he said.

"This is a natural and fortuitous byproduct of the physics work," said Dr. William Neaves, dean of Southwestern Medical School. He pointed out that only two other proton facilities for patient therapy exist in the United States -- at the Harvard Cyclotron Laboratory and Loma Linda University Medical Center in California.

"Proton radiation therapy is superior for certain types of cancers," Neaves said. "A facility here would benefit patients in this region of the country and would become a national resource for research in new medical applications of proton beams."

Dr. Eli Glatstein, chairman of UT Southwestern's Department of Radiation Oncology explained that the collider's immense beam power could be focused on the most inaccessible areas of the human body to treat deep-seated masses, such as brain tumors or prostate cancer, and new applications of the proton beams could be explored.

"Protons release most of their energy within a narrow range of tissue along a beam path," Gladstein said. "This permits us to focus on a specific target -- diseased tissue -- with minimal damage to surrounding tissue. Consequently patients receive more effective doses and avoid many of the side-effects of conventional radiation treatment."

Traditional treatment using X-rays, neutron beams or gamma rays releases significant tissue-damaging energy through the beam path.

"Proton radiation will probably be the treatment of choice for some types of deep tumors for the next thirty years or so -- until new approaches using genetic therapy are developed and in use," Glatstein added. "We are most fortunate to have this opportunity."

Consultants provided plans in their study for a facility with two treatment rooms and suggested that it be constructed about 200 feet west of the point of beam extraction from the linac, which is being built at a site about five miles west of I-35 in Ellis County. It would accommodate outpatients and allow research into new applications of radiation therapy.

The tunnel making the linac compatible with medical use could be added now. The medical facility is expected to cost about \$20 million to complete.

Officials of UT Southwestern and the SSC said it has not been determined how the facility can be funded, but every option will be considered.

JUL 29 '92 11:09AM TX NATL RESEARCH

Post-it™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages ▶
To	D. Abrahamson	
From	R. Strombeck	
Co.	TRRLC	
Dept.	DOE	
Phone #	709-5869	
Fax #	709-2525	

### A Note To The Reader

We are proud of the Metroplex, our growing business base and the potential for future growth in this area and want to take this opportunity to share information with others who are interested in North Texas.

This information is provided to describe the diversity and the capacity of North Texas to accommodate a diversity of business activity.

We at NTC would be pleased to answer any questions that you might have regarding the enclosed information or to provide you with any additional materials that you may require—all of which can be done confidentially.

We sincerely appreciate your interest in Campaign: North Texas and look forward to assisting you in any way possible.

Sincerely,



Dean H. Vanderhill  
President

# NTC

NORTH TEXAS COMMISSION

P.O. Box 610246

DFW Airport, TX 75261

Phone: 214/621-0400

Fax: 214/929-0916

**Fast Facts about North Texas**

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**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS**

**BANKING**

- North Texas is one of the nation's largest and busiest banking centers.

**HIGH RANKINGS...**

- Dallas is ranked fifth in the nation as a banking center.
- North Texas hosts the regional headquarters for the Federal Reserve Bank of Texas and the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas.
- Texas ranks third in the nation in terms of total equity capital among commercial banks.
- Texas ranks sixth in the nation in terms of the size of venture capital funds.

**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS**

**HEALTHY RECOVERY...**

- Banks in Texas earned \$710 million in 1990 - the first profit in five years. The state wide profit represents a \$1.3 billion swing in one year.
- Texas is the only one of three states that bounced back from tough economic times to achieve a profit in 1990.
- 1986 interstate banking legislation allows foreign banks to establish offices in Texas with direct corporate banking powers.

**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS**

**CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS**

- North Texas is a center for business decision makers and one of the most active areas in the world in terms of attracting new businesses, corporate relocations and expanding companies.

**HIGH RANKINGS...**

- The Metroplex was ranked as the seventh least expensive market to operate a corporate administrative office.
- In 1990, Dallas/Fort Worth is ranked third in the nation for the number of *Fortune 500* corporate headquarter locations it hosts, behind only New York-Stamford and Chicago.
- In 1989, the Dallas/Fort Worth area was ranked as the number one most profitable growth market in the nation.

JUL 29 '92 11:10AM TX NATL RESEARCH

**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS**

- The Metroplex ranks ninth in the world in terms of transnational headquarters and fourth in North America.
- Texas has attracted over 12 percent of all new headquarters reported in *Site Selection's* 1989 survey. The Dallas/Fort Worth area attracted the majority of those new headquarters.
- The Dallas/Fort Worth area ranked number five in Dun & Bradstreet's million dollar corporate headquarters.
- The October 1989 issue of *Fortune* said the Metroplex offered the best array of advantages to corporate relocatees, including low costs of commercial space and of housing in a benign climate.
- D/FW hosts the nation's fifth largest pool of workers employed in executive, administrative and managerial occupations.
- In 1989, *Fortune* magazine ranked North Texas as the best region in the country to do business.

**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS****ECONOMY**

- North Texas is a leader in economic growth and has a track record in attracting new, growing and relocating businesses.

**HIGH RANKINGS...**

- In 1989, *Newsweek* selected Fort Worth as one of America's hottest cities.
- D/FW was identified in a 1990 Cushman & Wakefield study as the 8th best location in the nation to locate a business.
- By the year 2010, North Texas is predicted to be the fourth largest region in the U.S. in terms of employment and population.
- The October, 1989 issue of *Fortune* said the Metroplex offered the best array of advantages to corporate relocatees, including low cost of commercial space and housing in a benign climate.

### CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS

#### QUALITY OF LIFE..

- The cost of living in the Metroplex is lower than the U.S. average, making it one of the least expensive metropolitan markets in the U.S.
- Compared to other major metropolitan regions, the Metroplex has one of the lowest daily costs for hotel, car rental and food.

#### APPAREL AND MERCHANDIZING CENTER...

- North Texas is the second largest apparel and fashion center in the nation.
- North Texas features the world's largest wholesale merchandizing complex.

#### EMPLOYMENT...

- Over the last decade, the D/FW economy generated more jobs than any other major city in Texas -- ending the decade with 300,000 more jobs than in 1980.

### CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS

- In 1990, North Texas saw record employment numbers. Currently, the Dallas area has a low 5.4% unemployment rate, while Fort Worth's stands at 5.7%.
- North Texas will be one of the United States' most rapidly expanding employment centers through the year 2000.
- Out of the top 24 metropolitan regions, the Metroplex has the lowest cost of distributing products and services to the top 50 U.S. consumer markets.
- In 1991, Texas is predicted to be one of the five strongest states in the country in employment growth.

#### FOREIGN INVESTMENT...

- More than 500 foreign-owned companies are located in the region.
- Foreign owned-companies employ over 34,000 people in North Texas.

### CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS

#### AGRICULTURE...

- Texas trails only California in agricultural cash receipts as it is the largest cotton and wool producer in the U.S.
- Texas is the third largest vegetable producer in the country.

#### LOW DISTRIBUTION COSTS...

- When compared to the 12 largest metropolitan areas in the U.S., D/FW had the least expensive market access cost index.

#### LOW OPERATING COSTS

- Texas Utilities Electric Company has some of the lowest rates in the country. \$100 worth of industrial electricity in Fort Worth would cost \$195 in New York, \$145 in Chicago, \$154 in Boston, \$187 in Denver, and \$217 in Los Angeles.

### CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS

- A company leasing office space in Dallas at \$14.70 per square foot could expect to pay \$55 per square foot for comparable office space in New York.
- The U.S. Department of Transportation says the average daily time devoted to commuting to and from work takes 48 minutes in Tarrant County and 52 minutes in Dallas County; 64 minutes in Chicago, 81 minutes in New York and 65 minutes in Washington, D.C.
- For a firm wanting to enter a national market, transportation cost savings in the range of 35% to 45% would be realized in North Texas over many mid-continent and Great Lakes locations.
- When compared to the 12 largest metropolitan regions, D/FW has the lowest average hourly wage in the country.

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**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS**

**EDUCATION**

- **Businesses can continuously invest in the education of their employees here in North Texas.**

**QUALITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS...**

- **In 1989, Richardson Independent School District was selected as one of America's 25 best school systems.**
- **Plano Senior High School was selected by the U.S. Department of Education as one of the Ten Outstanding High Schools in the nation in 1985.**
- **The Dallas Independent School District is the eighth largest urban school district, with an enrollment of 130,000 students.**

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**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS**

- **The Fort Worth Chamber's Project C3 was recognized by *Fortune* magazine in 1990 as one of the nation's outstanding educational outreach campaigns. The Fort Worth Chamber, local school districts and corporations united to study the skills in demand by corporations over the next 3 to 5 years. In Fort Worth, C3 means communities, corporations and classrooms. To better match work force supply with demand, executives from Fort Worth's largest businesses - among them American Airlines, General Dynamics and Tandy Corporation as well as smaller companies, are trying to identify what skills will be most in demand.**

**UNIVERSITIES...**

- **North Texas has a large junior college system with 13 branches located in every section of the region.**
- **North Texas features 16 four-year institutions of higher learning.**

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**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS**

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- North Texas has one of the most highly educated workforces in the United States. Of the total workforce in Texas, 17% have at least four years of college. When compared to the rest of the country, Texas ranks third in the percentage of its workforce with at least four years of college.
- Southern Methodist University's Edwin L. Cox School of Business has been selected as one of the top 40 business schools in the country by *Business Week's Guide to the Best Business Schools*.
- The University of Texas at Dallas School of Management was recognized by the *U.S. News and World Report* as one of the top five business schools in the South. It was also recognized by the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business.

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**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS**

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**FAVORABLE GOVERNMENT  
ATTITUDE**

- North Texas has one the most "business friendly" tax structures in America.
- NO TAXES...**
- The state of Texas assesses no corporate income tax.
  - There is no state inventory property tax.
  - Texas has no personal income tax.
  - Texas has a low corporate franchise tax of \$6.7 per \$1.0M.
  - We are a right to work state which fosters a strong work ethic.
- BUT TAX INCENTIVES...**
- Local governments offer tax abatements to businesses.

### CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS

- The Freeport Amendment is another Texas tax plus as it exempts tangible business property in transit if the property comes from outside Texas or is acquired in Texas and is sent out of the state within 175 days or less. The Freeport Amendment has been passed by numerous municipalities in North Texas.

### FAVORABLE STATE AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS...

- Businesses in North Texas enjoy a pro-business environment.
- There are over 55 contiguous cities in the Dallas and Fort Worth metropolitan area and over 150 independent communities in the North Texas area.
- Texas state government ended the 1990 fiscal year with positive cash balance of \$767 million, the largest ending cash balance since 1983.
- The cities of Fort Worth and Dallas were ranked number five and seven in the nation for city management with a B+ rating in the February 1991 issue of *Financial World* magazine.

### CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS

## HEALTH CARE

- North Texas is a center for excellence in health care.

### HIGH RANKINGS...

- The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas is one of the nation's top ten medical centers.
- The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center has featured three Nobel Prize winners in the last three years.
- Parkland Hospital is recognized as one of the top ten civilian burn units in the U.S.
- ~~Children's~~ Children's Medical Center is the nation's second largest pediatric liver transplant program. CMC is also a major pediatric, kidney and heart transplant center.
- Baylor Hospital is ranked second nationally in the number of liver transplants performed.
- Methodist Hospital ranks fourth nationally in the number of kidney transplants.

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**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS**

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- Cook-Fort Worth Children's Medical Center's pediatric bone marrow self-donor transplant program is one of only three of its kind in the United States.

**FIRSTS...**

- The University of Texas Center's Parkland Hospital established the nation's first pediatric trauma center.
- Baylor Medical Center's Sammons Cancer Center sponsors clinical trials in cancer research. The center is the only facility in Texas that performs unrelated bone marrow transplants and is one of the largest patient support centers in the country.
- Harris Methodist Hospital of Fort Worth is the Texas base for CareFlite, an air ambulance operation treating adult and pediatric trauma victims. Recognized as outstanding by the American College of Surgeons, Harris' CareFlite is one of the busiest air ambulance programs in the nation, making more than 1600 flights per year.

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**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS**

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**HIGH TECH/MANUFACTURING**

- North Texas is a global leader in high tech manufacturing.

**HIGH RANKINGS...**

- A survey showed the Dallas/Fort Worth area to be the number one area for attracting new manufacturing operations in the nation.
- The Metroplex ranks among the top five employment centers in three high-tech manufacturing industries: computer hardware, telecommunications equipment and precision instruments.
- Dallas Fort Worth is the second largest telecommunications manufacturing employment center in the United States.
- The Metroplex is one of the largest regions in the nation in terms of an in-place concentration of producers and users of advanced technology.

**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS**

- Texas ranks fifth in the nation in the number of new plants and expansions in manufacturing. Dallas/Fort Worth ranks number one in new plants and expansions when compared to the top 10 metropolitan areas.
- D/FW ranked number one in the nation in 1990 for being a prime location for new plants and expansions.
- Dallas/Fort Worth hosts 16 of the state's top 25 Texas based high technology firms.

**EMPLOYMENT...**

- The Metroplex ranks sixth in the nation in terms of the size of its workforce with skills in machine operation, assembly, precision production, crafts and repairs.
- North Texas ranked fourth nationally in high tech employment growth between 1980 and 1986.
- Texas is ranked second in terms of manufacturing efficiency as measured in labor force productivity.

**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS****REAL ESTATE**

- North Texas is one of the best real estate buys in the country.

**HIGH RANKINGS...**

- The North Texas real estate market ranked number two in the nation as a market where general business conditions are expected to improve within the next 12 months.
- D/FW was ranked as one of the top ten locations in the U.S. for real estate activity by Mead Ventures, Inc. of Phoenix.
- The Metroplex is predicted to be one of the most rapidly expanding employment centers through the year 2000. As a result, vigorous growth in residential construction is predicted by the Rand Corporation.
- The Metroplex was ranked seventh nationally by commercial real estate executives in terms of overall real estate investment, lending and development prospects for 1991.

**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS****HEALTHY RECOVERY...**

- Significant recovery is predicted in the housing market, which is anticipated to stabilize at a healthy rate of growth, about 40,000 new structures every year.
- In 1991, a healthy 2.7% annual expansion is predicted in construction activity.
- A house costing \$79,000 in Fort Worth would cost \$234,000 in New York and \$198,000 in Los Angeles.
- A recent study showed that D/FW buyers use a smaller percentage of their total income to pay for home ownership. In 1990, Dallas/Fort Worth residents paid almost 1/3 less than the average American buyer to purchase a home.
- A midpriced home in the Metroplex was 31% less than the nationwide median home sales price.
- The average price for a home in February, 1991 in Dallas was 100,700; and in Fort Worth - \$72,490.

**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS****SMALL BUSINESS**

- New businesses find growth and success in the North Texas marketplace.

**HIGH RANKING...**

- Dallas/Fort Worth ranked number one nationally in new business birth rate from 1983-87.

**PRO-BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT...**

- Small businesses in North Texas have staying power. 81% of the businesses that survived through the mid-eighties employed less than 20 workers.
- In North Texas, between 1983 and 1988, one job in six was attributable to small businesses.

**LOW OPERATING COSTS...**

- Texas Utilities Electric Company has some of the lowest rates in the country. \$100 worth of industrial electricity in Fort Worth would cost \$195 in New York, \$145 in Chicago, \$125 in Atlanta, \$154 in Boston, \$187 in Denver, and \$217 in Los Angeles.

**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS****SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER**

- The SSC places North Texas at the forefront of scientific inquiry.

**WHAT IS THE SSC?**

- The SSC, located 40 miles south of the Metroplex in Ellis County, will be the world's premiere particle accelerator, attracting the best particle physicists from around the globe.
- The SSC is the key to understanding the fundamental nature of matter and energy.
- The SSC will serve not only as a major research institution, but also a center of higher education and technological innovation.
- The SSC symbolizes America's commitment to scientific leadership and will enhance the competitive position of American industry in the global marketplace.

**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS**

- The SSC will feature a large permanent staff of 2,500 scientists and technicians. Of that number, 1,000 of those scientists are already at work on the project.
- Despite its great size, the SSC will have little impact on the environment. The SSC, if it were built above ground, would be the second largest man-made project to be seen from space. (The largest is the Great Wall of China.)

**SCIENTIFIC IMPORTANCE...**

- The SSC strengthens the research capabilities of universities throughout the country.
- The SSC will be a major force in the education of many of our finest young scientists.
- The high tech industry will be enriched by the presence of the SSC in North Texas.

**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS****POSITIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT...**

- The SSC brings enormous economic benefits to North Texas. During the SSC's first year, it contributed \$60 million directly into the North Texas economy. That sum returned over three times to bring a total impact of \$181 million to the North Texas economy. The SSC will continue to be a stimulus for economic growth.
- Other states have been positively impacted by the SSC. Following Texas, Illinois, New York and Massachusetts have been the biggest beneficiaries of SSC procurements.
- Texas, during the first year of SSC operations received 27.9% of the \$113.8 million SSC procurement, making the first year's impact over \$31.8 million.
- Development and construction of the \$8.6 billion SSC will involve universities, laboratories and businesses throughout the United States.

**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS****TRANSPORTATION****DALLAS FORT WORTH  
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

- DFW Airport is a catalyst for economic growth and a major factor attracting businesses to the North Texas region.

**HIGH RANKINGS...**

- DFW is the second largest airport in the world.
- DFW is the second busiest airport in the world in terms of operations and the third busiest airport in terms of passengers.
- DFW is the largest hub for American Airlines and second largest for Delta Airlines.

**ALL THIS AND CONVENIENCE TOO...**

- Customs and Immigration facilities in three terminals are available 24 hours a day.
- DFW hosts 1800 flights daily, 36% more daily flights than Los Angeles International Airport.

**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS****ONGOING EXPANSION...**

- By the year 2010, DFW Airport will accommodate over 100 million passengers annually, virtually double today's number.
- Aircraft operations are expected to grow to 1.2 million over the next two decades.

**LOCATION, LOCATION, LOCATION...**

- DFW Airport is one of only two U.S. airports which can host executives from major North American cities at a business meeting in the Metroplex and have them home again on the same day.

**GENERAL AVIATION**

- North Texas is the nation's third largest aviation center.

**LOCAL AIRPORTS...**

- Love Field in Dallas and Meacham Airport in Fort Worth provide regional and intrastate service to North Texas.
- About twenty other area airports support general aviation.

**CAMPAIGN: NORTH TEXAS****ALLIANCE AIRPORT...****UNIQUE...**

- Fort Worth's Alliance Airport is the nation's first industrial-only airport.

**BIG...**

- Fort Worth's Alliance Airport is the second largest airport in North Texas.

**CONVENIENT...**

- Fort Worth's Alliance Airport is only 15 miles away from DFW International Airport.

**RAILROADS**

- North Texas is a major railroad center.

**A 100-YEAR TRADITION...**

- Fort Worth, since its designation as the last outpost on the Chisolm Trail 100 years ago, has been a major railroad center.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
International Trade Administration  
Washington, D.C. 20230

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

OFFICE OF MEXICO  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

TEL: (202) 377-4464  
FAX: (202) 377-5865

DATE: 7-27-92

TO: Mitchell Rix

ORGANIZATION:

FAX #: 454-6218

TELEPHONE #:

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW:

FROM: Merrion Washad

COMMENTS:

Re: our conversation





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
International Trade Administration  
Washington, D.C. 20230

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

OFFICE OF MEXICO  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

*377-0300  
Meridian*

TEL: (202) 377-4464  
FAX: (202) 377-5865

DATE: *7-27-92*

TO: *Mitchell Rix*

ORGANIZATION:

FAX #: *454-6218*

TELEPHONE #:

NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW:

FROM: *Merriam Waxhach*

COMMENTS:

*Per our conversation -  
Attached are the two stories which have  
not been cleared yet. If the information  
changes - I'll call you.*





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
International Trade Administration  
Washington, D.C. 20230

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

OFFICE OF MEXICO  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

TEL: (202) 377-4464  
FAX: (202) 377-5865

DATE: 7/27/92

TO: Michelle Nix

ORGANIZATION: White House Press Office

FAX #: (202) 456-6218

TELEPHONE #:

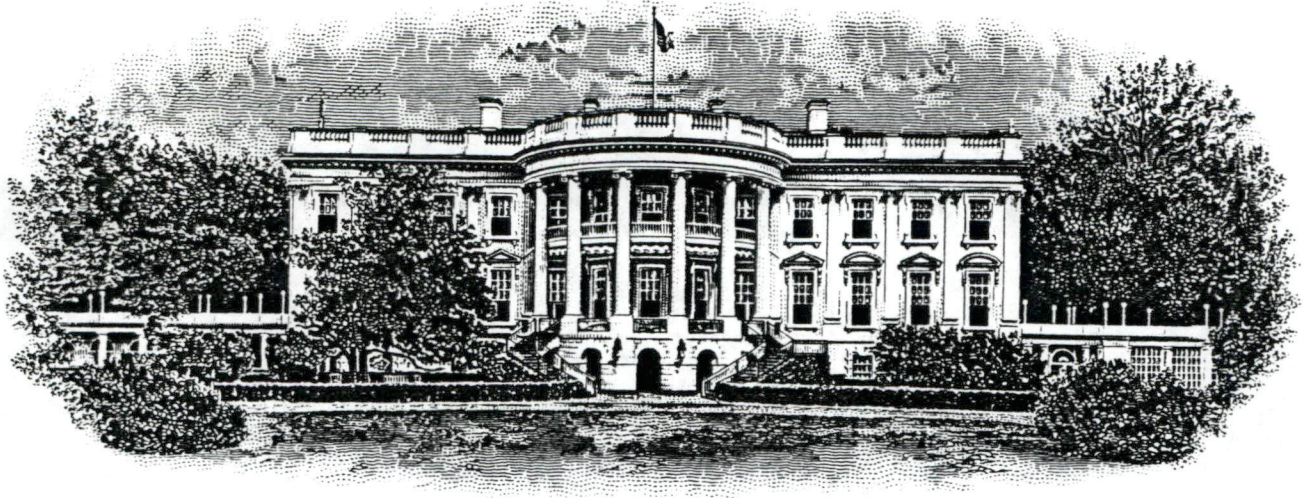
NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 2

FROM: Laura Bus/Merriam Washatt 377-5364\*

COMMENTS:

Attached is an additional Texas success story for Mexico sales for use in the President's speech. Laura can be reached at the \* number until later this evening if there are any questions.





# OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING

## FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Number of Pages (Including Cover) 10  
To S. PROVOST  
Fax Number 2983  
Date 7-29  
From M. NIX  
Office Number 111 1/2

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COMMENTS

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Cleared

**Crest Packaging**  
San Angelo, Texas

Crest Packaging, of San Angelo, Texas, manufactures corrugated boxes. It was awarded the Small Business Association's Exporter of the Year for 1991-1992, from a five state region. Business in Mexico accounted for 55 percent of Crest Packaging's total sales. Since 1987, Crest's sales have doubled, primarily because of maquiladora business. In the last year alone, the company's sales to Mexico have increased twenty percent.

In order to keep pace with Mexican demand, the company had to double its work force since 1989. Mike Brest, President, expects sales to maquiladoras to keep increasing at a steady rate. Brest says he has "hitched his business" to the maquiladoras.

Contact

Mike Brest  
General Manager  
Crest Packaging  
Box 1109  
San Angelo, TX 76902  
Tel: (915) 653-1347  
Fax: (915) 653-2831

Authorization of Release

On behalf of the company referred to above, I authorize the U.S. Department of Commerce to use the above information in speeches, publications, and other Commerce events. I understand that this copy is only a draft and that changes may be made for editing purposes prior to final printing.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



*Quality \* Simplicity \* Dependability*  
**Automated Food Systems, Inc.**

(214) 298-5719 • 1030 Explorer • Duncanville, Texas 75137

**FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**

DATE 7-27-92

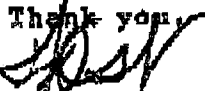
TO: MS. LAURA BUSS FROM: WANDA D. WALSER  
CO: U.S. DEPT OF COMMERCE REF: PRESIDENT'S SPEECH 7/28/92

FAX: 202-377-5865 FAX: 214-709-6191

**PAGE 1 OF 2**

ATTACHED: a short statement on Alimentos Fantastic S.A. de C.V.,  
Please note: it is a separate corporation from Automated Food System,  
and is also owned by Glenn & Wanda Walser.

Hope this helps. Please advise if I can answer any questions or  
provide additional info.

Thank you,  
  
Wanda D. Walser  
Vice President

WDW:mms



*Quality • Simplicity • Dependability*

## **Automated Food Systems, Inc.**

(214) 298-5719 • 1030 Explorer • Duncanville, Texas 75137

Automated Food Systems, Inc., in business since 1974, introduced the world's first automated corndog processing machine in 1976. Today's largest AFSI system is production-rated at 12,000 corndogs an hour and is used by the largest commercial food processors in the U.S.A. and Canada. AFSI has semi-automated equipment in other countries as well.

In 1990, Glenn and Wanda Walzer, owners of AFSI, decided to test market the corndog itself in Mexico. The product, a better-wrapped sausage on a stick, did well, and in 1991, the Walzers and three Mexican partners formed Alimentos Fantastic, S.A. de C.V. in Monterrey.

Alimentos Fantastic produces corndogs--not equipment--for distribution in Monterrey, Mexico City and Chihuahua. While corndog sales don't equal the approximate 1.5 billion consumed in the U.S. last year, they are growing.

The Mexican corporation, a separate entity from AFSI, has created jobs in Mexico, and the Walzers expect it to increase future employment for AFSI as Alimentos grows and needs the larger corndog processing equipment which will be bought from AFSI.

~~SECRET~~

**Cavazos Wholesale Company, Inc.  
Laredo, Texas**

*"Our workforce has doubled since 1987, and half of that growth is a direct result of our sales to Mexico".*

**Laura Cavazos Zepeda  
Company Spokesperson**

Cavazos Wholesale Company of Laredo distributes fruits, vegetables, candy and related products to the U.S. and Mexican market. Current sales for the minority-owned company are \$8.5 million, with 50 percent of revenues coming from sales in Mexico. All of the products Cavazos' distributes are made in the United States.

In 1987, the company had 20 employees, but has since added 20 more to keep up with the growth of sales in the U.S. and Mexico. Almost all of Cavazos' employees speak Spanish, which has helped the company eliminate the need for middlemen in its dealings with the Mexican market.

**SECRET****3-G Electric Supply, Inc.  
Laredo, Texas**

"I always had trouble picking up prestigious product lines, but now with Mexico, I'm able to sell those lines out of Laredo instead of referring my customers to larger distributors. The Mexican market makes me better able to compete with larger distributors."

**Adolfo Gutierrez  
President and CEO**

Laredo-based 3-G Electric Supply, Inc. is an electrical supplies and systems distributor and installer with annual sales of \$3.5 million. Ninety percent of the products 3-G distributes are manufactured in the U.S. The minority-owned company's labor force has grown from two to fourteen as a result of the growth in commerce with Mexico. The added sales volume resulting from the company's Mexican success has attracted more prestigious suppliers and allowed 3-G to expand its product line.

**DRAFT**

**Johnny & John New and Used Tires  
Laredo, Texas**

*"We're adding four people this year to help sell in Mexico."*

**Juan Garcia  
President**

Johnny and John New and Used Tires is a Rio Grande Valley-based tire dealer and wholesaler serving South Texas and Northern Mexico. Founded in 1985 with just two employees, the minority-owned company now employs 12 people and sells \$432,000 worth of goods annually in the Rio Grande Valley region. Ninety percent of Johnny and John's sales are to Mexico. The company plans to add four new employees in 1992 and estimates sales to be \$650,000.

**EXCERPT**

**El Centro Electronics Company, Inc.  
McAllen, Texas**

*"We would never have been able to expand or thrive without our Mexican customers. In the future we're hoping to increase sales to Mexico by 20 percent per year."*

**Armando G. Ybarra  
Partner**

El Centro Electronics is a McAllen, Texas-based audio and video equipment distributor and exporter with \$800,000 in sales to Mexico. The minority-owned company began in 1987 with two employees and has since hired five new people, due largely to its success in exporting to Mexico. Eighty percent of El Centro's \$1 million in annual revenues come from Mexican customers.

~~SECRET~~

**JEFA International, Inc.**  
**Plano, Texas**

*"The Mexican market offers endless opportunities, not only in higher technology areas such as ours, but in many others as well."*

**Dan Fernandez**  
**Director, Latin American Marketing**

Texas-based JEFA International is a Native American-owned radio telecommunications service provider with annual sales of \$8.5 million. In addition to providing equipment for the telecommunications industry, the company provides a full range of engineering and technical services.

JEFA recently won a multi-million dollar, multi-year contract with Teléfonos de México's Telcel cellular company to engineer and install the cellular microwave interconnect system for several Mexican cities. The agreement will allow JEFA to increase the number of its U.S. employees by 10 people in 1992 and an additional 12 people in 1993.

**North American Trade Corp.**  
**Houston, Texas**

*"The potential to increase exports to Mexico is excellent. Mexico has developed a good climate for international trade and business. They have come a long way in just a few years."*

**Jorge Gulloff**  
**Founder and President**

North American Trade Corp. (NORAMCO) is a diversified export trading company with \$10 million in annual sales. Specializing in the transportation, construction, and electronics industries, NORAMCO currently exports to most of Latin America, Africa and the Far East. The 18 person company has been exporting to Mexico since 1984. Mexico generated \$500,000 in sales for NORAMCO last year. Jorge Gulloff, Hispanic founder and President, of NORAMCO says that Mexico will be one of his top markets in the 90's.

To: Michelle  
From: Steve  
Re: SuperCollider Speech.

Here's my rough draft of the SuperCollider speech. Please share a copy with Dan. This speech has some holes, which I'd like you to fill with some research.

*Commerce*  
*Regina*  
*Vargo* → I need some specific examples of how Texas has benefitted from the opening of Trade with Mexico. I'd love an anecdote about one firm that has doubled or tripled sales after the border opened.

*ITA* → I'd also like you to find some anecdote that describes the opportunity in a global economy. This could include examples of American products that are now more popular abroad than in the U.S. Examples might include GM cars and Colgate-Palmolive consumer products.

Share this draft with Dan, to get his input. Please start fact checking and have Drussie run a spellcheck. I will call you from the road, if possible, I would like to staff this by tomorrow afternoon.

By the way, please mention to Dan that as of late Sunday night, there was a move afoot to cancel the California defense speech on Thursday. He should check with Skinner's office to find out for sure on Monday morning.

(document is under "Super")

July 28, 1992

STEVE --

RE TEXAS:

- In mentioning the Old Texas -- Molly Ivins spoke of the old Texas up until the mid 1960s -- when "one cow, one vote" was the operating principle of the land. "One cow, one vote" could be a funny phrase to use in a graph describing Texas yesteryears.
- Ann Richards used the theme of a "New Texas" during her campaign. We should watch the direct use of this term. Her big promise was to create a New Texas, where opportunities abound for everyone, where Texas "is rushing into the 21st Century," where "the sun never sets." Some of the articles I read believe she's make her way there, but by using the tactics of an "Old Texas" -- hard ball, behind closed doors good ol' boy kind of politics.
- "Don't mess with Texas" -- an extremely popular saying down in Texas. Originally used for an anti-littering campaign, this expression is now the unofficial motto of Texas. Red, white and blue bumper stickers bearing these words adorn the rear bumpers of cars in Texas. There are also t-shirts, buttons, etc.  
This would be a perfect applause line for POTUS -- something along the lines of "When they say you can't have this Super Collider, I say what you say: DON'T ... MESS ... WITH ... TEXAS."
- POTUS uses the "[something will happen] faster than . . ." line very often, in speeches and in his own conversation style. We could create a phrase to illustrate Texas' advance into the future, using a Texas spin. "Texas is heading into the 21st century faster than you can say 'Waxahachie!'"
- Another Texas phrase: "deep in the heart of Texas." Maybe a good phrase for the SC -- something about the SC resting deep in the heart of Texas.
- Texas Pledge:  
"Honor the Texas flag.  
I pledge allegiance to the thee,  
Texas -- one and indivisible."
- Texas state motto: "Friendship"  
Texas, or Tejas was the Spanish word pronunciation of a Caddo Indian word meaning "friends."

14TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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ABC NEWS

SHOW: PRIMETIME LIVE

August 16, 1990

LENGTH: 8187 words

HEADLINE: Mideast Crisis; Toby's Journey; Texas Crude

BODY:

ANNOUNCER: August 16th, 1990.

DIANE SAWYER, ABC News: [voice-over] As the two sides exchange blistering words over the crisis in the Persian Gulf, Sam Donaldson reports live from Saudi Arabia on the American men who are poised for combat, and the man who would command them.

Gen. CHARLES HORNER: And every day, I have to ask, "What will I do if he attacks tonight?"

SAM DONALDSON, ABC News: All morning long, U.S. troops have been landing here at the air base near [bleep].

SAWYER: That beep isn't for profanity, it's for security. And we'll tell you the rules. Also tonight, Pierre Salinger on Saddam Hussein's secret movements inside Iraq. Brother Toby's gift of love.

Brother TOBY McCARROLL: How the hell a kid can smile through all of this!

SAWYER: [voice-over] Last week, his story touched people across the country.

Brother TOBY: [reading] "I saw you on Primetime. My heart is breaking."

SAWYER: [voice-over] Tonight, Toby joins us live, and you'll meet the volunteers he's training to work with AIDS babies in Romania. He likes to brag about womanizing, boozing and brawling. Judd Rose introduces you to Clayton Williams.

JUDD ROSE, ABC News: [voice-over] If you haven't met him, step right up and say, "Howdy," Bubba.

SAWYER: [voice-over] He's the multi-millionaire oil man who wants to be the next governor of Texas.

ANNOUNCER: From ABC News, with anchors Diane Sawyer in New York, Sam Donaldson in Saudi Arabia, chief correspondent Chris Wallace, Judd Rose, Jay Schadler and chief foreign correspondent Pierre Salinger, this is Primetime.

[Commercial break]

Mideast Crisis

SAWYER: Good evening, and welcome to Primetime. As we watched developments in

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the Mideast today, it seemed pretty clear to us that the next 48 hours of the crisis are going to be very tricky. As of tonight, the U.S. and Iraq have pushed each other into separate corners, and it's not going to be easy to get out. For one thing, as you probably know, Iraq has asked that all 2,500 Americans in Kuwait be brought to a single location. As of tonight, the U.S. has rebuffed the request. But if hostages are seized, then Saddam Hussein will have forced the President's hand. Not only that, the Gulf is still reverberating with all those inflammatory and personal insults. President Bush called Saddam Hussein a liar, and today Hussein returned the honor, adding that "combat will mean Americans come home in boxes." So now we're going to go to that inflamed part of the world. [voice-over] And as we do, we thought you might like to see the kind of pictures our military planners have when making their calculations. These are enhanced satellite photographs taken before the Iraqi invasion, but the kind of pictures that the military can freeze-frame, blow up and use to study Iraqi troop movements here along the Kuwaiti border, or decide where to position the 30,000 forces, American soldiers, in Saudi Arabia. And with them there in the desert, Sam Donaldson. Sam?

DONALDSON: Diane, as we heard in the opening of our program, I made the mistake earlier today of saying exactly where I am, and it turns out that's a no-no, and so we had to bleep it. It's not that this is such a secret location. The casual reader of any newspaper knows where the staging areas are for U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia. It's that the Saudis are so sensitive about the troops being here that they simply don't want the location published. Not since the founding of the modern Saudi state have so many foreign troops been in this country. And this impressive build-up of Americans is an impressive sight, indeed. [voice-over] What is happening here in Saudi Arabia is the biggest build-up of a U.S. expeditionary force since Vietnam. The general there, whose name became associated with that effort was William Westmoreland. And while it is unlikely that, given the limited nature of this mission, that any military figure will emerge as a household name because of it, it is worth meeting the top U.S. military man on the scene. His name is Charles Horner, an Air Force lieutenant general from Iowa who flew combat missions in Vietnam, and must now try to prevent combat in Saudi Arabia. [interviewing] How much does it take to be able to deter Saddam Hussein?

Lt. Gen. CHARLES HORNER: That'd be the question. If you could answer that, you'd be the logistics expert in the world. All they do is they send it to me, and every day I have to ask, "What will I do if he attacks tonight?" And based on that, I take what I have in country, build a plan, and then we look at what we're going to have the next night and the next night and the next night so that it's all relevant.

DONALDSON: What do you think of Saddam Hussein?

Gen. HORNER: Obviously, as a person, I sit and think a lot about him. As a military professional, he's kind of out of my league. I just worry what his troops are capable of doing.

DONALDSON: [voice-over] An Iraqi invasion Saudi Arabia would be spearheaded by hundreds of tanks, driving down the oil-rich Persian Gulf coast. It would be the same blitzkrieg tactics used to take Kuwait. [interviewing] How do you stop a tank advance?

Gen. HORNER: Well, you stop it several ways. You use your weapons, such as

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artillery, tanks and aircraft. You also attack the logistic structure that supports that drive.

DONALDSON: Who is it that directs the battle? Because it's the Saudis' country.

Gen. HORNER: Certainly.

DONALDSON: And yet you've got the major forces.

Gen. HORNER: We have a very significant force.

DONALDSON: So I'm just trying to determine who is it that says, "No, put them here rather than there."

Gen. HORNER: That's worked out in coordination with one another. It really is.

DONALDSON: [voice-over] In fact, it is General Horner and the U.S. side that will direct the battle. But such are the sensitivities that no one will say that out loud. The Saudis have an air force that can certainly inflict a good deal of damage on a tank column. The Saudis are proficient pilots. But it will be American service personnel who provide the heavy shock power to stop an attack. [interviewing] You know, I've talked to a few of the troops. They seem eager, but a little apprehensive. What's your estimate of how they feel?

Gen. HORNER: You know, I think that's the real story in this whole thing, is the young people. They really do reflect something great about our country- their attitude, their excellence in the way they do their job, their enthusiasm. Sure, this is a tough environment, and they know that. But I think you've found also, they're really willing, selflessly, to do the job, and they're proud to be here and they're proud of what they do.

DONALDSON: One complaint I hear over and over is "It's hot!"

Gen. HORNER: I can understand that.

DONALDSON: [voice-over] The heat- 115 in the shade. On the coast, extremely high humidity. The casualties so far have come from heat exhaustion. Everyone's aware of it, and all the doctors spread the word about it.

1st OFFICER: What we teach our folks is to drink when you're not thirsty, and to keep your stomach a little bit full all the time.

DONALDSON: [voice-over] So the water concession here would make someone a multi-millionaire.

2nd OFFICER: Go ahead and relax. Drink plenty of water! Boy, you drink plenty of water. You've already sweated three quarts since you've been here. You've only been here 20 minutes, you know?

DONALDSON: Napoleon said that an army travels on its stomach. Perhaps, but this army in this desert travels on its water bottle. Diane?

SAWYER: Well, Sam, you know, it surprised a lot of people that yesterday, when there still seemed to be a lot of diplomatic maneuvering room, or at least some diplomatic maneuvering room, President Bush decided to launch a personal

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attack on Saddam Hussein, calling him a liar, and turning up the heat. In fact, it was surprising enough that we asked chief correspondent Chris Wallace to help us read between the lines to try to figure out who was really saying what to whom.

CHRIS WALLACE, ABC News: For the last two days, the presidents of the United States and Iraq have exchanged insults like two kids in a school yard. But this high-stakes game of "So's your old man" is, in fact, an effort by both leaders to marshal support at home and to undermine the enemy. [voice-over] President Bush began the war of words yesterday at the Pentagon with an unusually personal attack.

President GEORGE BUSH: It is Saddam Hussein who lied to his Arab neighbors. It is Saddam who invaded an Arab state. And it is he who now threatens the Arab nation.

WALLACE: [voice-over] Senior U.S. officials say Mr. Bush was expressing American resolve, saying there will no compromise with Saddam. But Arab experts say the name-calling backfired, that it put the Iraqi and American leaders on equal footing in a game Saddam was only too happy to play in this statement, read by an announcer on Iraqi television.

IRAQI TELEVISION ANNOUNCER: [through interpreter] You, the President of the United States, have chosen to be a liar in order to agree with the band you have chosen, and consider to represent the Arab nation. You have lied to your people and to public opinion when you accuse Saddam Hussein of lying.

WALLACE: [voice-over] The next argument is over who speaks for the Arabs. Aides say Mr. Bush was concerned about anti-American demonstrations in Jordan and other countries, and felt he had to take on Saddam's claims to be the leader of the Arab nation.

Pres. BUSH: And Saddam has claimed that this is a holy war of Arab against infidels. This from the man who has used poison gas against the men and women and children of his own country, who invaded Iran in a war that cost the lives of more than half a million Muslims, and who now plunders Kuwait.

WALLACE: [voice-over] All this is true, but some Mideast analysts wonder whether it will be as effective with the Arab masses as Saddam's attempt to portray this as a battle between the haves and the have-nots.

IRAQI TELEVISION ANNOUNCER: [through interpreter] The Arabs, President of the United States of America, are not those rulers who serve you, obey your orders, and join you in plundering the wealth of the nation. The Arabs are the poor, the honest and the genuine patriots.

WALLACE: [voice-over] Finally, the two men engaged in a test of wills over who is more committed to this fight. U.S. officials said this was the prime objective of the President's speech: muster domestic support while persuading skeptical Arab allies the U.S. won't cut and run.

Pres. BUSH: Well, the American people are with us, Congress is with us, our allies are with us, and the vast majority of the Arab people are with us. No one should doubt our staying power or our determination.

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WALLACE: [voice-over] But experts say, after fighting Iran for eight long years, Saddam sneers at talk about staying power, as he seemed to in a veiled reference to the U.S. experience in Vietnam.

IRAQI TELEVISION ANNOUNCER: [through interpreter] We will continue to pray to God that there will be no clash, as this will lead to thousands of the Americans you placed in this dark tunnel being sent home shrouded in sad coffins.

WALLACE: In the end, both U.S. officials and Arab experts say it's a mistake for President Bush to get into a personal fight with Saddam Hussein, that it becomes even harder for the two men to make a deal. And it's interesting to note that when Mr. Bush was given a chance today to respond to Saddam's latest attack, he turned down the opportunity. Diane?

SAWYER: You know, Chris, yesterday I kept thinking about the model of Libya's Muammar Qaddafi. The U.S. clearly thought that he buckled a bit under the pressure after the attack on him back in 1986. He even went into hiding, and seemed to back off a little bit. Very little, however, has been known about Saddam Hussein these days. But chief foreign correspondent Pierre Salinger made contact with sources who have talked to Hussein. And Pierre Salinger joins us now. Pierre, how did he seem?

PIERRE SALINGER, ABC News: Diane, he appears to these people as a very confident man. He appears as a man who believes that time is on his side. Now, the only concern he's got is the possibility that somebody inside his country or outside his country will try to assassinate him. And he has created a special security system for himself. He is not staying in any location more than six hours. He is moving around the country. He is often holding meetings in caravans. He has his own security force around him. That security force is joined by about 2,000 other troops as he moves around. But he keeps exchanging those 2,000 troops so they're not the same ones. And that is his principal concern. But what he believes is-

DONALDSON: Pierre?

SALINGER: Yes?

DONALDSON: Pierre, I was just going to interrupt to ask you about your phrase that Saddam believes that "time is on his side." I know in Lebanon, the United States pulled out, and there was an example to the Arab world of perhaps no staying power. But in this case, the United States, as you know, has a vital interest- oil- at stake. Why do Arabs believe that we'll pull out here?

SALINGER: I don't think that's Saddam Hussein's point of view. He thinks that the longer the U.S. stays in Saudi Arabia, the larger the Arab support will grow for him in Arab nations. He sees a growing Arab unhappiness- in fact, a growing hate of the Arabs for the United States' penetration into the Middle East, and playing the role that they are. And he says that he is not going to make any kind of attack, but if he is attacked, he plans to return by missile attacks on Saudi Arabia and on Israel.

DONALDSON: Well, let me pull in someone now who may give us some insight on another one of Saddam Hussein's plans, and that is for the stranded Americans who are in Kuwait, and who are in Baghdad. Forrest Sawyer is in Baghdad tonight. Forrest, what can you tell us about the plight of the Americans

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there?

FORREST SAWYER, ABC News: [via telephone] I can tell you that a call, Sam, came to the U.S. ambassador in Kuwait today from the Iraqi military forces in control, and the message was pretty clear: Have all the 2,500 or so Americans in Kuwait report to a hotel near the embassy- in effect, round them up. And the answer came back very quickly we wouldn't do that if we could. And now it's a little past 6 o'clock on Friday morning, and it certainly does not look like the Americans are going to comply with the request that came in from the Iraqis, and the next move is going to be theirs.

DONALDSON: I take it we don't have any idea what they'll do.

SAWYER: [via telephone] Well, we haven't had any idea what they would do up to this point, so I guess that's true. And there are certainly problems up here with Americans, as well, Sam.

SAWYER: Sam and Forrest, we should point out that the President said that contact was made with the hotel where allegedly the Americans were to be taken, and the hotel had been told nothing about it. Pierre, was there any word from your sources about Saddam's current view of hostage-taking?

SALINGER: Well, the word "hostages" has not been used, but Saddam Hussein told my sources that he would release, occasionally, a few Americans, but that he was going to keep the large number of Americans inside Iraq and Kuwait. He also said that if he thought he was being threatened by U.S. attacks, he might move some of the Americans to some of the missile sites in Iraq that might be targets of U.S. attacks.

SAWYER: So he clearly plans to hold onto some Americans.

SALINGER: That is what my sources tell me.

SAWYER: Sam?

DONALDSON: Well, I just wanted to ask Pierre one final question. If Saddam believes this is going to play out on his side, does he have a timetable? How long will it take?

SALINGER: Well, what he said to the sources I talked to, he said "We have enough food in Iraq. We may have to be a little careful how we eat it, but we have enough food to last for a year. Therefore, we're going to hold out. We're going to wait, and we're going to see the evolution of the Arab world," and what he believes- Saddam Hussein believes- the beginning of growing-

DONALDSON: All right. Thank you very much. Thank you very much, Pierre Salinger. Well, if the United States and Iraq were to begin fighting, it would give the United States the chance to use a whole slew of new weapons that have never been- or seldom been- used before. [voice-over] Let's take a look at some of them. There is the F-117 Stealth fighter, which is supposed to evade radar; the F-18 Hornet, a lightweight fighter capable of taking off from an aircraft carrier; the M-1 tank, a highly accurate tank that can shoot on the move, day or night; the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, an armored tank companion to the M-1; multiple-launch rocket systems, which can fire 12 rockets in less than a minute; and chemical weapons suits as protection against Iraqi poison gas, should that

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be used. We'll be back with more of our program in just a moment.

ANNOUNCER: When we return: the children of StarCross, Brother Toby's little ones. They love picnics, playgrounds and polar bears just like other children. But they are not like other children, they have AIDS. Toby's work with AIDS babies at home and in Romania has inspired people from coast to coast. Coming up, we'll talk to him live.

[Commercial break]

SAWYER: Last week, we introduced you to a man named Toby McCarroll. You'll remember he's the lay minister who travelled to Romania to bring love to AIDS babies who have no one else to love them, to hug all the children who have no one to touch them. Well, during this past week, we received hundreds and hundreds of phone calls and letters from all of you. Some offered money, some offered time, and a lot of them just asked for more information. And because of that, we asked Jay Schadler to bring us more tonight on Brother Toby and his tender mission to put smiles on the faces of suffering children.

### Toby's Journey

JAY SCHADLER, ABC News: [voice-over] When you're two years old and you have AIDS, a healthy moment is a moment to be celebrated. And so it was earlier this week for the children and adults of the StarCross Community who took a trip to the San Francisco Zoo in celebration of Tina. One of the Community's four adopted children infected with the AIDS virus, Tina had just battled back from two weeks of terrible sickness, and was feeling stronger again.

Brother TOBY McCARROLL: Yeah! What did the elephant say?

SCHADLER: [voice-over] But for Brother Toby McCarroll, these days when his children are free of pain remind him of the little ones still imprisoned in theirs, and of his recent visit to the wards of AIDS babies in Romania.

Brother TOBY: Time after time, as I've been with the kids in the last several days, my feeling is that if these children had been in Romania, they would be dead. In Romania, there is the feeling they're somewhat less than human, they're going to die anyway.

SCHADLER: [voice-over] Brother Toby's feelings are about life, not death, that children with AIDS don't belong in hospitals, they belong in the sunshine. There'll be time enough for cold needles and steel beds, not enough time for warm hands and big shoulders.

Brother TOBY: Well, I have to put you down. This is very rough for me, so let's- oh, you don't want to go down? Okay.

SCHADLER: [voice-over] During two weeks here, Brother Toby saw more than 300 Romanian infants with AIDS, a small fraction of children who have the disease.

Brother TOBY: Yeah. Yeah. You have one, too. I have a nose, you have a nose. All God's children have noses. Yeah, that's right.

SCHADLER: [voice-over] Since returning home a few weeks ago, Brother Toby has been consumed with helping the children he left behind. He never stops

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telling their story. Only now, people are starting to listen.

Brother TOBY: Like, how does it translate into actually doing some good for the kids who are over there?

SCHADLER: And it seems that those who weren't picking up a phone to call Brother Toby were picking up a pen to write him. His story touched off a small landslide of letters here at Primetime, too- letters from lawyers and waitresses, students and store keepers- different people, but all with the same question: "How can I help the children?" This letter, for example, is from a single mother, and she writes "I can cook, clean, comfort and hug, and I read a good bedtime story, too. I hope that you'll be able to use me." And a bank executive writes, "To turn our backs on these children is to turn our backs on ourselves. I have a big heart, a steady hand and a strong back."

KAREN THEOBALD: "I also know a lot of children's songs and games, although I have been accused of singing off-key. My lap is large, and made for rocking children."

Brother TOBY: Our purpose, I think, is to convince the world that these children are humans, and are worth investing in. And we do it by example, by taking care of the kids ourselves.

SCHADLER: [voice-over] Teaching by example- that's what Brother Toby and these six volunteers will try to do. Yesterday, he gathered them together for their first lesson in what will be two months of training, learning to care for the children living with AIDS, learning to cope with the harsh realities of working in Romania. That done, they will leave their lives here to spend at least six months over there. The banker, Karen Theobald:

Ms. THEOBALD: People always say, "Why?" And I think, for me, the question is, "Why not?"

SCHADLER: [voice-over] Sally Ludwall is a travel agent.

SALLY LUDWALL: I've raised my children. My two sons are out on their own now. And I'm looking for a way to continue to give.

Brother TOBY: But right here on the Danube is Chernyvoda, which is a real hell-hole for the children. So our interest is in this area.

SCHADLER: [voice-over] At first, the Starcross volunteers will help in Romanian hospitals, but the goal is to quickly open homes, shelters, far from these gray walls. Eventually, the Romanians themselves will operate the homes- perhaps a wave of compassion from a ripple of hope.

Brother TOBY: But we will have to sustain them. There will have to be enough of a financial base here that would be an ongoing thing.

VOLUNTEER: An ongoing commitment.

Brother TOBY: That's correct, it's from here on out.

SCHADLER: [voice-over] But in the midst of all this planning for Romania, a fresh reality closes in at home. AIDS has come calling again. Tina has

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fallen sick again.

Sister JULIE DeROSSI: When she was taking a nap, I noticed on the back of her arm shingles, which she'd had for about a month earlier this summer.

MEDICAL STAFFER: I'm going to listen to your heart.

Sister MARTI AGGELER: She has AIDS. Her immune system is not functioning. And it's very hard to control things that other people don't have any trouble with, such as chicken pox can be deadly.

SCHADLER: [voice-over] By late last night, the crisis had passed. Tina was home for bedtime stories and songs. Time to "Wish Upon a Star," time to forget. When children are running from AIDS, time is never on their side.

Brother TOBY: I don't want to live in a world where we can just forget a couple of thousand children and look the other way until some time when someone tells us, "Oh, okay. Open your eyes, they're dead now."

SAWYER: Brother Toby joins us now, live from his farm in Annapolis, California. Brother Toby, there's clearly a lot of heart out there, but does it translate into practical help for you? What kind of commitment do you want from people who want to volunteer?

Brother TOBY: Well, we need very flexible people, obviously. We don't know what the future is going to hold. We need people who can put aside any self-interest and just focus on the needs of the children. But I think, Diane, the underlying thing is we need people who are not afraid to cry, and who are not afraid to keep on going.

SAWYER: What's the minimum amount of time that you think is worth it?

Brother TOBY: Well, I really think we have to have people who are able to give at least six months, and hopefully more than that.

SAWYER: So, in your-

Brother TOBY: Because-

SAWYER: I was going to say, in your view, with six months, that's a lot of time. Does money make more sense than an offer to volunteer at this point?

Brother TOBY: Well, unfortunately, right now, we haven't received the kind of cooperation from the Romanian government we had hoped for. And so we are being held up by money, because we're going to have to go out and get facilities which we had hoped would be made available to us.

SAWYER: Why? Why isn't the Romanian government cooperating?

Brother TOBY: There's been a problem in the last four months or so, and many organizations have been very discouraged. I think it may be a certain callousness. It may be not quite understanding the problem, maybe being embarrassed by it. Or it may simply be that they don't have the means to respond. But whatever it is, I don't think we can look for much help from the official circles in Romania.

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SAWYER: Well, if they don't have the means to respond and are not helping, what would happen if you went to them and said, "Let us bring the babies here"?

Brother TOBY: Well, I think that they would probably agree. I think the problem there would be getting our own government to agree to- especially to the medical expenses that might come involved with it. The Romanians were very happy to have many of the children adopted. I think they would not resist having children with AIDS leave their country, but I think we'd have a lot of trouble in this country getting legislation.

SAWYER: Just to be clear, now, before we leave you, you want the letters to keep coming? You still want the volunteers? You're going to train them?

Brother TOBY: Yeah. We need- there's no limit to how many people we need. And we want everything to keep coming. AIDS- any part of the AIDS epidemic is a very lonely business, and this kind of outpouring, which I think says a lot, not only about Romania, but also about the nature of caring Americans, has really meant a lot to us.

SAWYER: How is Tina tonight?

Brother TOBY: Well, Tina is fine. As I came to meet with you, she was having her third dinner of the evening, and so I think she's okay. Her medication has increased, but we're all together here tonight, and that's the important thing.

SAWYER: Well, we wish a blessing for her, and for all your work. Thank you very much.

Brother TOBY: Thank you.

ANNOUNCER: When we come back: He's a macho, good old boy who puts down gays, jokes about rape-

MOLLY IVINS, "Dallas Times Herald": A woman was actually raped by a man here, by a man who quoted Clayton Williams to her, who said to her, "Relax and enjoy it."

ANNOUNCER: Who is Clayton Williams? The Republican nominee for governor of Texas, when Primetime continues after this from our ABC stations.

[Commercial break]

ANNOUNCER: Primetime continues. Once again, Diane Sawyer.

SAWYER: Get out your hip boots and mud guards. We are going to wade into Texas politics, where a man named Clayton Williams is running for governor. The election is this fall, and the state faces a lot of tough problems: a shattered economy, a school system so bad that it's been taken over by the court. But the man now swaggering down Main Street is running first and foremost as a cowboy, and making a lot of Texans ponder that old Will Rogers saying, "Things aren't like they used to be, and probably never were." Judd Rose rides shotgun next to the man who would be governor.

Texas Crude

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JUDD ROSE, ABC News: [voice-over] This is the new Texas, where the prairies sprout skyscrapers, the cattle drives never seem to get anywhere, and the king of the cowboys is some preppy from New England. Well, read our lips: No new Texas. Ah, now that's better. This is the old Texas, the one we all think of when we think of Texas, the Wild West of legend, where the men were proud and tough, bigger than life, men like- well, like John Wayne.

CLAYTON WILLIAMS: John Wayne is a dream of what we wish we were. He's six foot four, I'm five foot eight. But I wished I were six foot four. I wished I were macho and tall and handsome. Here I am, five foot eight- I'd like to be like John Wayne. I'll never be like John Wayne. But my drive and desire- I wished I could be.

ROSE: [voice-over] Clayton Williams owns a building in Midland, Texas. And in the lobby, he put a statue of John Wayne. He has a smaller one in his office, and he's even got a portrait on the wall. He's also got a dream of Wayne in his head. In this dream, he is the Duke- riding tall, talking tough- a modern-day Marlboro Man come to bring law and order to an untamed land. Oh, yes, Clayton Williams has a dream.[campaign commercial]

Mr. WILLIAMS: My dream is to bring Texas back to greatness like it has been most of my life. If somebody tells you Texas can't be great again, you tell them they haven't met Clayton Williams.

ROSE: [voice-over] If you haven't met him, well, step right up and say, "Howdy," Bubba

Mr. WILLIAMS: Clayton Williams.

1st VOTER: Hey, how're you doing?

Mr. WILLIAMS: Nice to see you.

ROSE: [voice-over] Call him "Claytie," everybody does. He's a rancher, a banker, an oil and gas man. He runs a \$100 million empire in everything from cattle to communications. One of the few things he's never done is run for public office. But now he's the Republican candidate for governor.

Mr. WILLIAMS: How're you? How about a sugar? Is this your baby?

ROSE: Go back to December, 1988. A reporter asked you whether you had any ambitions to run for political office, and you said, "I may be dumb, but I'm not stupid." What happened?

Mr. WILLIAMS: I may be stupid.

ROSE: [voice-over] Say what you want about Williams, he's as subtle as a garlic sandwich. Tales of his flamboyance abound, like the time he rode a horse up the steps of the state capitol to lobby against a bill he didn't like. Here is a man who can't resist a silly costume, never met a mariachi he didn't like- a candidate who will take you to his favorite greasy spoon, order spicy food, and show off the results.

Mr. WILLIAMS: These hamburgers make your head swim. If you look at the top of my head, it's glistening. Look here.

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ROSE: Is that why you keep the hat on?

Mr. WILLIAMS: That's one reason. But when you eat those jalapenos, the heat comes right out the top. No kidding, look at this.

MOLLY IVINS, "Dallas Times Herald": There are some people back East who think that old Clayton Williams can't be elected because he'd make the state an international laughing stock. Well, one of the odd charms about Texas is that we really don't give much of a damn what other people think of us. So we like cowboys. We never wanted to be New Jersey anyway.

JOHN WAYNE: Now, that ain't a bad stab at putting it into words.

Mr. WILLIAMS: [singing] While they're putting the bull in the chute, I'm a-lashing my spurs to the heels of my boots./I looks that bull over and to my surprise, there's a foot and a half in between his blue eyes!

ROSE: [voice-over] Crooning like a cowboy around a campfire has carried Claytie a long way in a short time. Barely a year ago, he was a political unknown. Now the polls say he'll be doing a victory dance come November. But he hasn't done it on old-fashioned charm alone. [on camera] No, this race is all about the weapons of modern politics, like money- it's already the most expensive race for governor in American history- and mud- it's a dirty campaign, and getting dirtier all the time- and sex- is Texas ready for a woman governor? They're calling this race "Claytie versus the lady." The lady is Texas Treasurer Ann Richards. [voice-over] You might remember Richards from the 1988 Democratic convention where she took a memorable shot at George Bush.

ANN RICHARDS: Poor George. He can't help it. He was born with a silver foot in his mouth.

ROSE: [voice-over] Now she and Williams are headed for a showdown at Gender Gap. Polls show a majority of women favor Richards, but Williams is even stronger with men, especially what's known in Texas as "the Bubba vote."

Mr. WILLIAMS: I like to hunt and fish. Bubba generally does. I've never denied I enjoy a beer or two when I'm singing with the mariachis or picking my guitar. A lot of my life, I had calluses on my hands, and I identify with the working man. I am a working man.

ROSE: [voice-over] Claytie may be at home on the range, but he admitted recently he's not so comfortable running against a woman. Richards teased him about that when they met on the campaign trail.

Ms. RICHARDS: Well, Clayton!

Mr. WILLIAMS: Hello, Ann. How are you [unintelligible].

Ms. RICHARDS: I'm so glad to see you. You don't have to be scared of me, Claytie.

ROSE: [voice-over] In fact, Richards has done far less to cost Claytie the women's vote than he's done himself. A few months back, he provoked howls of outrage with a joke comparing bad weather to rape. "If it's inevitable," he

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said, "just relax and enjoy it."

Ms. IVINS: Five days after the publicity about Clayton Williams's crack about rape, a woman was actually raped by a man here, by a man who quoted Clayton Williams to her, who said to her, "Relax and enjoy it. Like Claytie Williams says, it's inevitable." And I think with that, although it did not get as much publicity as the original crack by Williams, it became clear even to the dimmest souls what was wrong with that joke.

ROSE: [voice-over] Williams apologized, but soon got in more hot water by admitting that as a young man, he'd gone to Mexican brothels because, as he put it- [interviewing] -"The houses were the only place where you could get service back then."

Mr. WILLIAMS: Yeah. Poor choice of words.

ROSE: Is that the way you looked at it, "getting serviced"?

Mr. WILLIAMS: Oh, it was just something I did back in those days that I wouldn't do again.

ROSE: You're saying you're ashamed of it?

Mr. WILLIAMS: Oh, I'm not saying I'm ashamed of it. I'm just saying it happened. I wouldn't do it again. I'm not a perfect man.

ROSE: [voice-over] It's not that Texans were so shocked by Williams's past, far from it.

2nd VOTER: Oh, good grief. I'm from Texas, and I know that's part of what young boys did when they grew up in those ages.

ROSE: [voice-over] That may be the way it used to be, but Williams's critics worry that he hankers a little too much for the old ways, that his mistakes reveal a disturbingly narrow view of the modern world. For instance, in an age when candidates routinely court the gay vote, Williams has no use for gays, and no apologies.

Mr. WILLIAMS: I don't support the- I don't believe in the gay lifestyle. I don't believe that's the right way for mankind.

ROSE: Do you foresee that that could cause you any problems with the voters?

Mr. WILLIAMS: Well, I hope not.

ROSE: I mean, you look at San Francisco and New York, Chicago, Los Angeles-

Mr. WILLIAMS: I'm running for mayor- governor of Texas, not mayor of San Francisco, you know.

ROSE: [voice-over] He's got a point. That's the kind of attitude Bubba can relate to, and it only enhances Claytie's cowboy credentials, just like when he 'fessed up to a fist fight with a disgruntled ex-employee.

Mr. WILLIAMS: I decked him, and I'd do it again.

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3rd VOTER: He believes what he says, and he backs it up with action, and that's what Texans are about.

4th VOTER: He's just our kind of people. He's a man.

ROSE: [voice-over] A man who's brawled and boozed and whored, and doesn't cotton to any alternative lifestyle- a throwback to the Old West, not unlike the image his ads promote so relentlessly.[campaign commercial]

Mr. WILLIAMS: You give this fellow a whack at that budget, and I'll find enough money to build some prisons, hire some lawmen and save some, to boot. And you can count on that.

ROSE: [voice-over] Williams has a war chest of more than \$12 million, half of it from his own pocket. And he's spent a lot of it on TV time. He's outspent Ann Richards three to one.

Ms. RICHARDS: Clayton Williams is going to have a lot of money to try to buy this race, and I think he's going to have some really slick TV. But I think in the long haul, he's trying to be governor of Texas, and the people want to know what he knows about government.

ROSE: Which is?

Ms. RICHARDS: Not much. Not much.

JOHN WAYNE: Maybe you're right.

ROSE: [voice-over] Maybe, but Williams's lack of political experience actually seems to be one of his biggest assets.

5th VOTER: Lots of people didn't have any political experience. How about George Washington?

ROSE: Are you comparing Clayton to George Washington?

5th VOTER: Well, sure!

6th VOTER: Clayton Williams is like the Ronald Reagan of Texas.

ROSE: [voice-over] Exactly so. When Claytie rides into town, it is morning in Texas again.

Mr. WILLIAMS: We stand for God and our country, and for our own basic values of a day's work for a day's pay; for honesty, integrity, Boy Scouts.

ROSE: [voice-over] He wraps himself in the flag, he talks tough. Kids who get busted for drugs, Claytie says, send them to military-style work camps.

Mr. WILLIAMS: That's where I'm going to introduce those kids to the joys of busting some rocks.

ROSE: [voice-over] The crowds love it. "A man of the people," they say. "One of us."

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JIM HIGHTOWER, Texas Secretary of Agriculture: We're being presented this image of a man kind of sweeping in from the prairie, but this guy swept in on his own corporate jet. He's supposed to be this ordinary man, and he's ordinary- as ordinary as anybody else who's got \$100 million in personal wealth.

ROSE: [voice-over] It's true, Williams has a jet nicknamed "Lonesome Dove." He wears only boots, but he's also got a taste for expensive, custom-made suits and Hermes ties. Which is not to say Williams is some bogus buckaroo. He's a fourth-generation Texan who grew up roping and riding. He's an Aggie- a graduate of Texas A&M- and proud of it. So proud he painted his oil rigs in the school colors. So proud that when we asked him to sing the school song, he got all choked up.

Mr. WILLIAMS: I try not to show that, but you get- I am emotional!

ROSE: This is a side of you that we don't see very often.

Mr. WILLIAMS: Well, you're not supposed to do it that way. John Wayne wouldn't do it that way.

JOHN WAYNE: Huh?

ROSE: [voice-over] The walls of Williams's office in Midland are lined with mementos of his years as an entrepreneur, of the many businesses he's built and managed, the oil wells he's drilled, the cattle ranches he owns, the magazine that listed him among the 400 hundred richest Americans. Here, too, is a menagerie of exotic animals, souvenirs of the passion for big game hunting that Williams shares with his wife. [interviewing] Is that one of yours there?

MODESTA WILLIAMS: Yes.

ROSE: What is that?

Ms. WILLIAMS: That's a little bush buck from Africa.

ROSE: But I guess that's one of the smaller kills.

Ms. WILLIAMS: Yes. I was proud of that, because they're very quick little animals, and I was pleased to be able to take that one.

ROSE: Some people would look around at all the stuffed animals and so forth, and say that that's blood sport.

Mr. WILLIAMS: Well, you know, everybody's entitled to their opinion, like the gays.

ROSE: [voice-over] Loose talk? Maybe. But lately, gays and gay causes have become a running theme for Williams. He's attacked Ann Richards for supporting the repeal of a law that makes sodomy a crime, and his new ads note ominously that she's getting money from gays.[campaign commercial]

ANNOUNCER: The real Ann Richards is running her campaign with the support of the Gay and Lesbian Caucus, inmates of death row and every tax-and-spend liberal in Hollywood and New York

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ROSE: [voice-over] Even worse, says Williams, she's accepted contributions from a group that includes Jane Fonda.

Mr. WILLIAMS: Farmers contribute to me thinking I might understand farmers' problems. Businessmen support me. I might understand business problems. If a traitor contributes to you, hoping that you'll believe like they do.

Ms. RICHARDS: To suggest somehow that we are less than patriotic is absolutely outrageous! And I never thought- I never thought!- that Clayton Williams would stoop to that level.

ROSE: [voice-over] Why not? It works. In 1988, the Bush campaign linked Michael Dukakis with Willie Horton.[campaign commercial]

ANNOUNCER: Horton fled, kidnaped a young couple, stabbing the man and repeatedly raping his girlfriend.

ROSE: [voice-over] The rest is history. And as it happens, the White House is keeping an active hand in this campaign. This is, after all, the President's home state, even if he is sort of a Kennebunkport cowboy. [interviewing] George Bush says he's a Texan. Is he your idea of a Texan?

Mr. WILLIAMS: There's no question in my mind he's a Texan. He came to the oil patch, which was tough, made his way. You don't have to be a cowboy to be a Texan. It doesn't hurt.

ROSE: [voice-over] And that's a lesson that hasn't been lost on Claytie Williams, so he gallops forward, guns blazing, hell-bent for November, just like John Wayne. Of course, in the movies, the Duke always won. But then, this is not the movies. [interviewing] What do you think of John Wayne?

Ms. RICHARDS: Well, he's a whole lot bigger than Clayton.

JOHN WAYNE: I'll be damned if she didn't get the last word in again!

DONALDSON: If you think some of Texas' customs can be quaint, and some Texans can be somewhat different, you should come here to Saudi Arabia. We'll tell you about some of the Saudi customs when Primetime continues.

[Commercial break]

DONALDSON: Every country has its own customs that take some getting used to. But American soldiers arriving here have had to take a crash course to learn how to act. Saudi Arabia ain't Pennsylvania. No liquor is allowed in this country, and such magazines as Playboy and Penthouse 20 are prohibited as obscene. And there's more. Mike Von Fremd asked some GIs what they've learned.

1st SOLDIER: There are certain cultures, and so certain problems that could happen between them people and us.

MIKE VON FREMD, ABC News: Like what?

1st SOLDIER: As far as- just as simple as crossing your leg. They do not- they get insulted if you put- show your sole of your foot at them. That is an

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insult to them.

VON FREMD: I want to know, how about you're walking into- down the street, and you see a Saudi woman. Can you smile at her?

1st SOLDIER: No, you can't. In fact, they tell you not to- not even to look at the women, nor even stare a man in the eye, because that's a sign of aggression.

VON FREMD: And what could happen to you?

1st SOLDIER: He will probably come out and try to beat you up.

2nd SOLDIER: The hardest thing to deal with here, for me, was the prayer times. When you go downtown, or any of the off-base involvement or anything like that, you had to deal with watching- taking- making sure you didn't interrupt in their prayer times. They have specific times during the day that you can't go anywhere. And that's just the way it is. You know, this is their culture, and it's the procedure we go by.

VON FREMD: Do they do things any slower, or do they- what happens if they offer you food? Tell me about the pace of things, and if you're offered food, what do your bosses tell you to do?

2nd SOLDIER: They're very cordial about that. They make very important that they're very cordial. They offer you things. And it's expected that you accept that from them, you know? That's their way of saying, "Thank you," and, you know, they're very diligent people.

VON FREMD: And if you're in a hurry?

2nd SOLDIER: You don't be in a hurry. This is no place to be in a hurry, not at all.

DONALDSON: In addition to all that, here are some other points. It is considered barbaric here for a person of importance to do any kind of manual labor, and that includes working at home as well as the office. And an Arab stands about a foot away from another Arab in private conversation. If you stand farther away, as most Americans do, an Arab thinks you don't like him. And here's one. Never use here that American self-deprecating phrase, "I don't know, but I'll find out." A Saudi will never listen to you again. Experts know everything. Diane?

SAWYER: Well, Sam, there was even a story back here about the female soldiers with the American troops causing quite a ripple over there. In the 115-degree heat, some of them took off their jackets. They had on sleeveless shirts. In a country where women don't even show an ankle, it was a national shock, a real scandal, right?

DONALDSON: That's absolutely correct. Soldiers have had to learn how to deport themselves. And for the most part, I must tell you, things seem to be going well. It's only been a few days, but all of the Saudis that I've talked to say they are very impressed about how polite the Americans are. I hope they don't learn differently.

SAWYER: What about the Arab troops we hear are coming in? Have you seen any

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of them?

DONALDSON: No, I haven't. I know that there are some Egyptians here, and Moroccans are either here or on the way. That, of course, is very important to the idea of a multi-national force, to an idea of Arab solidarity, to try to refute the idea that Pierre Salinger was expressing earlier, that Saddam Hussein really has the Arab man in the street behind him.

SAWYER: Let me ask you about alert status there, as well. I've wondered, is it always red alert, always maximum alert? And what does that mean for the American troops? Do they ever get a chance to relax? Are there varying degrees?

DONALDSON: Well, there are varying degrees. The troops are not on maximum alert, I can assure you. Now, in forward locations near the Kuwaiti border, of course the alert status is much higher. But people don't have their gas masks on, they don't have their gas mask suits ready. And right here- and, of course, once again, I can't tell you where we are- right here, troops are lounging around in a state of alert that would take them about, what, three hours, fellows, to get moving?

SAWYER: Any sense, yet, of the command central that they're working out, there? You say the Arab troops haven't been seen by you yet. Any sense how that's going to work, who really is going to be in charge?

DONALDSON: Well, let's face it, the American commanders will be in charge of American troops. And because the firepower that we've brought to the Persian Gulf in our navy and on the ground, here, and in the air is so overwhelming, we would direct any sort of battle that might erupt down from the Kuwaiti border. At the same time, as I say, they're very sensitive- and we're very sensitive to the Saudi pride. We've been invited in. There are a lot of Arabs who are already saying, "The Americans will never leave. Now that they're there, they're going to take over the kingdom." And I think everybody here is very sensitive to showing that that's not going to be the case.

SAWYER: All right, Sam. Well, don't say, "I don't know, but I'll find out."

DONALDSON: I never say, "I don't know."

SAWYER: No, that's true! Never in doubt. We'll wrap it up from here. That's it. 20/20 up tomorrow night with George Steinbrenner in an interview with Barbara Walters. Good night from New York, and good night to you, Sam.

DONALDSON: Good night, Diane. I am Sam Donaldson, somewhere in Saudi Arabia. Don't forget Ted Koppel will be along, and many of us will join him on Nightline later tonight. And please join us again next Thursday evening for another edition of Primetime Live.

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HEADLINE: Texas Governor Proves Adept in Her First Year

BYLINE: By ROBERTO SURO, Special to The New York Times

DATELINE: AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 17

BODY:

The day after Ann W. Richards was elected Governor of Texas in November 1990, she described politics in Texas as "a contact sport" and "not for the weak or the lily-livered."

While no one would accuse her of being docile in her year in office, Governor Richards has behaved more like a chess player than a linebacker.

She has made deals and compromises with other powerful politicians, and when she has resorted to head-on tackles, she has picked easy targets like the insurance industry or the operators of troubled nursing homes. Having campaigned as a no-nonsense reformer impatient with the good-old-boy system of Texas governance, in office she has shrewdly practiced the art of the possible.

And, as she begins her second year, Governor Richards seems very mindful of the limitations she faces.

In a news conference Thursday to mark her anniversary, she bemoaned court orders on legislative redistricting and school finance as well as the difficulties of taming the state bureaucracy and, most of all, the uncertainties of a souring economy.

"Texas is now very much vulnerable to the vagaries of the national economy," said Governor Richards, a Democrat. "We no longer have the insulation of cotton or cattle or oil. We are going to feel this recession very much."

When she entered office, Governor Richards said she counted on a rising economy to help Texas avoid tax increases. Asked Thursday how the recession would affect the state's fiscal prospects, she was unusually gloomy and uncertain, saying, "Well, I really don't know."

Just six months ago she faced the prospect of a \$4.5 billion deficit in the 1992-93 biennial budget, and for the first time the idea of imposing a state income tax was receiving serious attention. She was saved that pain when John Sharp, the state Comptroller, came up with proposals for \$4 billion in spending cuts, many of which were enacted.

The air of crisis helped her persuade the Democratic-controlled Legislature to narrowly approve a lottery, one of her chief campaign proposals, but even so the state adopted a \$2.7 billion tax increase that included a revision of the

The New York Times, January 19, 1992

state's major tax on businesses. Although the levy is not strictly an income tax, businesses that used to pay taxes only on their capital assets now pay either on assets or income, whichever is greater.

In a statement marking the Governor's first year in office, Fred Meyer, chairman of the Texas Republican Party, said she "campaigned against an income tax, promised in July there would not be an income tax, then signed Texas' first income tax into law in August."

#### Avoiding Political Disaster

But so far Governor Richards has escaped the political disasters visited on other governors who have increased levies: The tax increase here affected businesses rather than individuals and Governor Richards has avoided being perceived as its author.

"Everyone knew there was going to have to be a tax increase when she came into office, just as everyone knew George Bush was going to have to go back on his 'no new taxes' pledge," said David Prindle, a professor of government at the University of Texas at Austin. "But she certainly put forth a consistent public face of being forced to accept something unwillingly, and she did it much more successfully than the President did with his tax increase."

Mr. Meyer said that the state is heading for "disaster of titanic proportions," and while such a claim may be partisan, a number of the Governor's fellow Democrats acknowledge that the fiscal crisis was merely postponed last summer and that another reckoning is due when the Legislature draws up the next two-year budget in 1993.

Looming over the state and its Governor is the unresolved question of how to equalize financing among school districts that vary widely in their ability to raise money from property taxes. Having already rejected two previous school finance plans, the Texas Supreme Court is considering challenges to a law enacted last year that boosts state spending and redistributes locally raised money among rich and poor school districts.

This law is expected to increase state spending by as much as \$5 billion over the next four years, and there is still the possibility that the court will demand more.

Governor Richards displayed some of her trademark verbal ferocity Thursday when she accused the court of "inappropriate and capricious" behavior in continuing to ponder the case even as school districts are set to collect taxes under the new plan at the end of this month. "We are all mystified at this point," she said.

#### A 'New Texas' ?

Ann Richards, 58 years old, came to the Governor's office after eight years as State Treasurer by defeating a rancher and oilman, Clayton Williams, who strutted his nostalgia for Texas's myths. Last January, Governor Richards proclaimed her inauguration "the first day of the new Texas."

But, unlike other governors who have taken office determined to remake their states and who have immediately begun battles against the established powers

The New York Times, January 19, 1992

-- the recently defeated Buddy Roemer of Louisiana being an example -- Governor Richards has operated within the constraints of political reality.

While she has not been able to enact all of the ambitious agenda she set out in her early days, she can point to some notable accomplishments. A package of measures to stabilize insurance rates and combat fraud is perhaps her clearest victory. She also has far more minority and female appointees than her predecessors had. But on the environment and on ethics in government she has bargained rather than battered and has accepted compromises.

Sometimes her methods have seemed more akin to the old Texas than the new one she proclaimed.

Republicans and news organizations accused her of violating the Texas Open Meetings Act when she plotted strategy with members of the powerful Legislative Budget Board at a private retreat on a virtually inaccessible coastal island last June, and at other key moments she has been caught operating behind closed doors.

Mary Beth Rogers, the Governor's chief of staff, said, "The Governor is certainly an outsider in terms of the industries that have traditionally tried to dominate this state government, but in terms of understanding how you make things happen in this very cumbersome legislative process, she's no outsider."

She added: "You don't always have to hit people over the head with a baseball bat to get things done. When you have the power of this office there are other ways you can effect change."

GRAPHIC: Photo: Gov. Ann Richards (Paul Conklin)

TYPE: Biography

SUBJECT: ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND TRENDS; POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NAME: RICHARDS, ANN (GOV); SURO, ROBERTO

GEOGRAPHIC: TEXAS

6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Texas Lawyer

October 14, 1991

SECTION: COMMENTARY; Pg. 13

LENGTH: 937 words

HEADLINE: THE ' NEW TEXAS' ISN'T SO NEW

BYLINE: TAKING LIBERTIES by James C. Harrington; James C. Harrington is director of the Texas Civil Rights Project in Austin, where he teaches and practices law. His column appears regularly in Texas Lawyer.

HIGHLIGHT:

People on death row are still fit offerings on the altar of political expedience.

BODY:

Ann Richards won the election (or, more probably, Clayton Williams lost it) because people really did want a new Texas. They just couldn't stomach Williams' warmed-over good ol' boy smorgasbord, complete with meanness, sexist jokes, simplistic world views and tax-dodging.

Williams was not one whom voters wanted projecting Texas to the nation. Our reputation is already difficult enough. Besides, he may have run a phone company, but he did not seem to have it together enough to bring the Legislature around to fixing the systems that deliver education, run corrections facilities and provide service for people with mental disabilities -- all of which were under court supervision because of prior incompetence and lack of attention.

To be sure, Richards has taken giant steps in some areas. Probably her array of diverse appointments to the bench and agency boards is the governor's greatest contribution to date.

But the "New Texas" about which she speaks so eloquently is not yet upon us, and nothing underlined this more than Richards' willingness to send James Russell to his death on Sept. 19, even in the face of questionable trial evidence and discriminatory jury selection.

Russell was convicted of killing 24-year-old Thomas Stearns in Houston in 1974. The all-Anglo jury, chosen through the district attorney's use of peremptory strikes to exclude blacks, convicted him solely on circumstantial evidence. His fingerprints were not found at the scene or on the murder weapon.

Police did not find the victim's buried body for a month after he was killed, and only then at the direction of Sonny Harris, the admitted purchaser and owner of the gun that was used to kill Stearns. Harris told the police that Russell had confessed to him, and that is how Harris knew where the body was. Two of the prosecution's main witnesses changed their stories repeatedly over the three-year period leading up to Russell's trial, and his court-appointed attorney was reported by Nokoa, an Austin weekly newspaper, to have shown up during the trial itself with the smell of alcohol on his breath. This allegation was raised in the petition asking for a 30-day reprieve.

1991 Texas Lawyer, October 14, 1991

As more and more contradictions came to light, the NAACP Legal Defense & Education Fund began a drive to block Russell's execution, at least temporarily, until all this could be more thoroughly investigated. That included joining with Amnesty International in seeking a 30-day reprieve from Richards. They were unsuccessful.

In fact, the most alarming facet of the Russell execution was Richards' unwillingness even to grant a 30-day stay, during which new evidence, or claims of new evidence, could have been evaluated. Richards even refused to meet with a group of Russell's friends and people fearing the possibility of wrongful execution, who waited eight hours to see her.

Texas has taken the lives of 41 individuals since it reinstated the death penalty in 1982, after the U.S. Supreme Court had declared the earlier version of the statute unconstitutional. Since then -- and before -- African Americans have suffered execution in greater proportion than Anglos; and no white person has ever been executed for taking the life of a black person. Texas leads all other states in the number of people who have been put to death since reinstatement of capital punishment in this state.

Texas has less than a good record with regard to the guilt of those on death row. Had Clarence Brandley, for example, not won a temporary stay in the face of new evidence, we would have seen one more innocent man executed.

This is not a refusal to feel deep sympathy for the family of the murder victim in Russell's case. It was a senseless and shameless crime; but, on the other hand, we cannot let a sense of revenge guide our criminal justice system.

It may be that ultimately, some new evidence would have made no difference in the guilt of Russell. But, given the chance that it might have, and given the finality of capital punishment, what would it have hurt Ann Richards to grant a 30-day stay? Even the most ardent proponents of the death penalty would agree that those given lethal injections must not have the slightest chance of innocence about them.

During the gubernatorial campaign, Williams made capital punishment a heated issue. Richards, rejecting the notion that she had ever opposed the measured use of the death penalty, affirmed over and over again that she would not hesitate to allow its use.

Three years from now, Richards will be running again; and she certainly does not want it to be said that she was any slacker when it came to executing those on death row.

In the "Old Texas," Mark White, as attorney general while running for governor in 1982, once made a dash to the U.S. Supreme Court to try to persuade the justices to lift a lower court's order blocking an execution. The court turned him down, essentially telling him, as cartoonist Ben Sargent caricatured so well, that it would not "toss him one" for the election.

Ann Richards has shown us that the "New Texas" may not be that much different: that people on death row, even when substantial questions are raised about the legitimacy of their convictions, are still fit offerings on the altar of political expedience.

1991 Texas Lawyer, October 14, 1991

But the blame is not just Richards'. Where are the voices of those believers in the New Texas, calling on the governor for accountability to the new era into which she promised to lead us? Those who want to live in the New Texas must hold its politicians just as accountable as they held those in the old days.

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 The Houston Chronicle Publishing Company  
The Houston Chronicle

March 8, 1992, Sunday, 2 STAR Edition

SECTION: OUTLOOK; Opinion; Pg. 2

LENGTH: 772 words

HEADLINE: New Texas' fate rides on 3 Democrats

BYLINE: CLAY ROBISON; Staff

DATELINE: AUSTIN

BODY:

AUSTIN -- If the Democratic Party were to mail out a brochure touting the "New Texas" -- and maybe it has -- the cover would feature photos of Lena Guerrero, Morris Overstreet, Pete Benavides and Dan Morales, right alongside the one of Ann Richards.

At one time, Supreme Court Justice Raul Gonzalez' photo would have been there too. But he has fallen from Democratic grace for such political indiscretions as ruling against the Democrats in a redistricting case and writing the majority opinion that struck down a school finance law that significantly benefited poor school districts.

Gonzalez, initially appointed by former Gov. Mark White, made history as the first Hispanic elected to statewide office in Texas, and history is the context in which many Democrats now would prefer to place him. Judicial abilities notwithstanding, it wouldn't be surprising if he has tough competition in the Democratic primary in 1994, the next time he is on the ballot.

Since Richards and Morales won't be on the ballot again until 1994 either, Guerrero, Overstreet and Benavides are representing the New Texas in this year's elections. And it is extremely important to the state Democratic leadership that they win.

One obvious reason is the potential that minority officeholders on next fall's statewide ballot could have for increasing the minority voter turnout that traditionally is heavily Democratic. It could prove crucial for some Democratic legislative candidates and, unless it's another Republican landslide, for the party's presidential nominee as well.

But there's more to it than that. Richards and other Democratic leaders have proclaimed the dawning of a New Texas, one with opportunity for all, and they don't want to see the sun set.

In modern times, only two Hispanics -- Gonzalez and Morales, the attorney general -- and one black -- Overstreet, a judge on the Court of Criminal Appeals -- have been elected to statewide office in Texas. Now, Democratic leaders have an opportunity to increase those numbers, and they are trying to avoid any unpleasant surprises, including any in their own primary.

The Houston Chronicle, March 8, 1992

One of the first things Richards did after winning the 1990 gubernatorial election was to announce that she would appoint Guerrero, then a state representative from Austin, to the Railroad Commission seat being vacated by Comptroller-elect John Sharp.

Richards did, and now Guerrero has to win election to retain the post.

Along the way, the governor has been giving Guerrero all the support she can, including a personal appearance at a controversial fundraiser that netted Guerrero thousands of campaign dollars from industry executives the evening before the commission had a major natural gas production hearing.

The timing was as smelly as the bad ol' ethics of the Old Texas and supposedly out-of-place in Ann Richards' Texas. But since Guerrero will need every campaign donation she can get in a race that has attracted two Republican contenders -- who also are receiving industry contributions -- and a Democratic opponent, the governor held her nose.

Benavides, who became the first Hispanic to serve on the Court of Criminal Appeals when he was appointed by Richards to fill a vacancy last year, is unopposed in the Democratic primary but will face a Republican opponent in November.

Overstreet, who in 1990 unseated Louis Sturns, a black Republican appointee of former Gov. Bill Clements, has a Democratic and a Republican challenger in his criminal court race.

Overstreet's Democratic opponent, Gene Kelly, has no judicial experience. But he has a famous name that helped him upset a well-financed and much more qualified opponent for another court seat in the 1990 Democratic primary before eventually losing that race to a Republican.

With that in mind, Overstreet and his supporters are taking no chances. Overstreet is even running a TV commercial in some cities -- perhaps a first for a Court of Criminal Appeals candidate -- that attacks Kelly's lack of qualifications.

Last week, Morales stumped in South Texas and El Paso with Overstreet, Benavides and Guerrero, and Texas Democratic Chairman Bob Slagle, who normally stays neutral in primary races, has endorsed Overstreet and Guerrero against their Democratic opponents.

Since most voters don't pay much attention to the lesser-known state offices, Democratic leaders are painfully aware that upsets could occur in their primary. And that would be pretty disconcerting for those who have been promoting the New Texas as a land of political opportunity -- and very painful for those in need of opportunity.

TYPE: Editorial Opinion

NOTES: Robison is chief of the Chronicle's Austin Bureau.

1990 USA TODAY, March 7, 1990

Richards says she wants to return to her theme 'A New Texas.' As she tells crowds: 'We can no longer keep ourselves rooted in the notion that we all ride white horses, have big hats and we're on our way into a glorious and prosperous sunset.'

But she faces a surprising challenge from White, governor from '83-'86, whose political comeback bid includes a grisly TV ad in which he poses in front of the blow-up mug shots of executed criminals and says that as governor, 'I made executions happen.'

But he also broke a campaign vow and raised taxes.

White now blames the oil price crash and says he was a 'tough governor' who 'made tough choices.'

Those choices cost White the 1986 race to Gov. Bill Clements, Texas' first Republican governor in a century, who's retiring.

In the GOP race, Williams appears to be way ahead only 15 months after he dismissed a question about running for office, saying, 'I may be dumb, but I'm not stupid.'

Thursday

Super Collider

Bob Grady

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Publications

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NYTimes NYT

Last year articles

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Policy speech

4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1989 Technical Insights, Inc.  
Advanced Manufacturing Technology  
(formerly Industrial Robots International)

September 15, 1989

SECTION: Vol. 10, No. 9; Pg. 3

LENGTH: 190 words

HEADLINE: TOOL DESIGN CENTER PLANNED

BODY:

Setec (semiconductor equipment technology center) has been set up at the Sandia National Laboratories to develop tool design models and methodologies to enhance future generations of semiconductor manufacturing. Semitech, the U.S. semiconductor research consortium, signed a technical assistance agreement with Sandia that covers development of the center.

Setec will take tools identified as critical to the manufacturing process and extend their reliability. As an example, the range of Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) for semiconductor manufacturing equipment is about 10 to 200 hr. The organization's goal is to increase the MTBF rates by a factor of 5 to 10.

The program at Setec falls under the Sematech University and National Laboratory Program, which has identified leading scientists and educators at institutions around the United States to form a network of Centers of Excellence to work under research grants from Sematech.

Details: Miller Bonner, Sematech, 2706 Montopolis Dr., Austin, TX 78741.

Phone: 512-356-3137. A. C. Etheridge, Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM 87185. Phone: 505-844-7767.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:40 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.*

### Message to the House of Representatives Returning Without Approval the Tax Fairness and Economic Growth Acceleration Act of 1992

March 20, 1992

*To the House of Representatives:*

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 4210, the "Tax Fairness and Economic Growth Acceleration Act of 1992." In my State of the Union Message, I proposed a responsible, balanced economic growth program. I challenged the Congress to pass incentives for growth by March 20. The Congress failed to meet that challenge. The Congress' response, H.R. 4210, is a formula for economic stagnation, not economic expansion.

My Administration's economic growth program would create jobs, generate long-term economic growth, and promote health, education, savings, and home ownership. My plan would encourage investment and enhance real estate values—without tax increases.

Tax increases would undermine the emerging recovery and act as a barrier to long-term growth. I call on the Congress to pass the seven commonsense measures that I asked for by this date, without tax increases, and to join me in pursuing a long-term agenda for growth.

I am disappointed that after 52 days the Congress has produced partisan, flawed legislation. Rather than work in a constructive manner to strengthen the economy and to create jobs, congressional leaders chose the path of partisanship. H.R. 4210 would jeopardize the recovery. It would not create jobs. It would not create incentives for long-term investment and growth, it does not contain a tax credit for first-time homebuyers, and it contains wholly inappropriate special interest provisions.

H.R. 4210 would increase taxes by more than \$100 billion. More than two-thirds of all taxpayers facing tax increases as a result of this bill would be owners of small businesses and entrepreneurs. Small businesses are the primary source of new job creation.

H.R. 4210 would raise income tax rates substantially for some individuals, in some cases increasing marginal rates by more than 30 percent.

This is the wrong time to raise taxes, to increase the deficit, or to send a message of fiscal irresponsibility to financial markets.

I am therefore returning H.R. 4210, and I ask the Congress again to pass my economic growth program, without raising taxes.

George Bush

The White House,  
March 20, 1992.

### Address to the Republican Members of Congress and Presidential Appointees

March 20, 1992

Welcome to the White House. Fifty-two days ago in my State of the Union Address, I asked Congress to act on my agenda for economic growth. And I asked for immediate action by March 20th on a series of proposals to help rekindle the economic recovery. And I asked the Democratic leadership to put partisanship aside, pledging to do the same, in order to enact seven sensible steps to increase investment, strengthen the value of American homes, and create jobs. Well, March 20th has arrived, and no recovery bill of any kind has come to the White House as of now.

This morning the congressional conferees finished work on a tax bill. It would increase taxes and harm the economy. And so, today I am doing three things. First, I have just signed the veto message to stop the Democrats' tax increase. And second, I am taking several additional steps on my own to help the recovery with or without action by Congress. And third, while the Democratic leadership in Congress is in disarray, I am proposing action on the real challenges facing

America, on my long-term plans to help America compete in the global economy of the future.

Now is the time for real, significant change. And I am disappointed in Congress. In fairness, some Democrats did not want to put a tax increase in the bill. And I salute them for courageously standing up against more taxes. But politics prevailed. A slim majority passed the bill in the face of a certain veto. But they aren't blocking my economic recovery plan because they're afraid it won't work; they're blocking it because they're afraid it will work.

I do not take this step lightly. No President has vetoed a major tax bill since Harry Truman did it in 1948. But I submitted an economic growth plan to Congress for a reason: to promote a recovery in which every American has an interest. The package I proposed was carefully tailored. It was paid for without raising taxes. It was designed to encourage and strengthen the positive economic signs we're beginning to see: home sales and housing starts up as interest rates stay down; retail sales improving; 164,000 new jobs last month alone.

In response, the Democratic Congress has returned to form. It's produced a bill that will not strengthen the economy; it will weaken it. It's produced a bill that will not stimulate growth; it will stifle it. As if by reflex, the Democrats in Congress could not resist their natural impulse to raise taxes. But I assure you of this: I simply will not let them do it.

So, moments ago I signed the veto message for the Democrats' tax increase because raising taxes will not help create jobs. And the bill is not yet here, but the conference report tells me all I need to know. And when the bill is sent down tonight, this signed message will be waiting for it, and my veto will go back to the Hill the minute the bill arrives. And needless to say, I will not send it back via the House post office. *[Laughter]* The message is clear: My veto and a block of votes ready to sustain it stands ready to stop any tax increase on the American people.

With that clear, I ask the Democratic leadership to put aside once and for all the idea of a tax increase. And I ask the Congress again, pass the seven commonsense measures

that I have proposed to help the economy now. Do so without raising taxes, and I'll sign it. And then let's get on to the long-term agenda. But stop holding the American economy hostage in a partisan game.

Passing a tax increase is bad enough, but here's what really troubles me, the irresponsibility of Congress on this plan. It's a part of a pattern. It reflects a more serious problem, a deeper, systemic problem that is gnawing at the strength of our Nation. It is no wonder that Americans are angry.

Today, looking at the accumulated evidence of several years, it must be said our congressional system is broken. We have a long tradition in this country of pulling together when national need demands that we do so. And over the years, many accomplishments, large and small, have been truly bipartisan.

But Congress today is different. It's more partisan. Its campaigns are financed by special interests. It's grown out of control. It's lost the ability to police itself. And perhaps most importantly, it is no longer accountable to individual American citizens and voters. And this must change.

One party has controlled the House of Representatives for almost four decades. Staff has become institutionalized. In 1950 there were about 2,000 personal staff in Congress. And today, there are almost 12,000 staff for Members of Congress themselves, and almost 40,000, if you include the entire legislative branch. The number of committees and subcommittees has quadrupled.

And for this, we get a Congress incapable of passing the simple plan that I presented almost 2 months ago, a Congress controlled by the Democratic caucus which cannot manage a tiny bank or a tiny post office.

In the 1990 elections, special interest political action committees, PAC's, gave almost \$117 million to incumbent Congressmen and Senators. Only about \$15 million were donated to challengers. With this eight-to-one spending advantage, obvious voter discontent was buried in a wave of PAC-financed television advertising. And so, nearly every incumbent won.

The time has come for change because when the system is broken, you do have to fix it. And I have proposed to eliminate the

PAC's which are poisoning our system. And the time has come to eliminate these political action committees in their entirety.

And I propose also to increase accountability. I'm ordering several steps to implement promptly the Supreme Court's *Beck* decision. No worker should be forced to have money taken out of his or her paycheck to fund politicians that he or she disagrees with. We should apply to Congress the same laws, from employment practices to civil rights to the Freedom of Information Act, which it imposes on everyone else.

And I believe the time has come to limit the terms of Congressmen. The terms of Presidents are limited. It's time for the terms of Congressmen to be limited.

The bottom line is that we all need a new Congress, one that can and will work with me for constructive change. And in the meantime, I will take additional actions on my own with every legal means at my disposal to keep the economy moving up. And I will do so in spite of the hopelessly tangled congressional web of PAC's, perks, privileges, partnership, and paralysis.

There is, of course, a serious limit on what a President can do without Congress. But, I am determined to do all I can to effect change. And first, I want to underline a fundamental point: Government is too big, and it spends too much.

I have already proposed to freeze domestic discretionary spending in Federal employment next year. And I've also proposed to curb the growth of mandatory programs without touching Social Security. Mandatory spending, spending on programs that need no annual congressional action to keep growing, consumes almost two-thirds of the entire Federal budget. Over the next decade, this spending, if left unchecked, will grow by \$2 trillion more than is needed for inflation and new beneficiaries. Currently, most of these programs grow automatically without congressional review or even a chance for a Presidential veto.

My proposal, which is before Congress now, would permit these programs to grow for inflation and new beneficiaries and, where necessary, some amount above that. But we need some ceiling to keep their growth within reasonable bounds. Uncon-

trollable spending is a major cause of the Federal deficit that I'm working to contain, and it must be addressed.

Today I am sending to Capitol Hill the first of a series of additional measures to cut Federal spending now, this year. I have also directed all Agency heads to look for further areas where spending cuts can be made now. The line-item rescissions, identified so far in total, will cancel out about \$4 billion in unnecessary spending: funds for local parking garages, \$100,000, for asparagus yield declines, mink research, prickly pear research. The examples would be funny if the effect weren't so serious. And this kind of wasteful spending destroys public confidence in the integrity of the Government. And Americans have every right to be outraged and disgusted. It's their money.

And I will work with the Republicans in the House to bring these items to a vote individually. Forcing the Democratic leadership to allow line-by-line votes on items of pork will bring us a step closer to the accountability and the power that 43 Governors have, the line-item veto.

Some argue that the President already has that authority, the line-item veto authority, but our able Attorney General, in whom I have full confidence, and my trusted White House Counsel, backed up by legal opinions from most of the legal scholars, feel that I do not have that line-item veto authority. And this opinion was shared by the Attorney General in the previous administration.

And I ask the American people then to demand that a President be given line-item veto authority legislatively or, if necessary, by changing the Constitution. The line-item veto is essential, and I need it now.

And secondly, I've directed the Vice President to step up the assault on unnecessary regulation and paperwork. Let me give you a progress report that he gave to me, and he's doing a superb job on this. Though some in Congress oppose regulatory relief, I've already taken specific steps to remove the regulatory roadblocks to growth. We've implemented plans to promote biotechnology, to lower construction costs, help small business, ease the credit crunch, help clean up the air, reduce costs in transportation, and cut



through the morass of regulation and agriculture.

And today, we're launching a new public-private partnership to promote research and development by bringing the good ideas from our Federal labs into the marketplace. Over the coming months, we will be announcing many more such steps to chop away at needless regulation and paperwork wherever we can. Too much regulation smothers innovation, eliminates jobs, and makes America less competitive.

I realize that these are only modest steps, but they reflect a fundamental attitude. And if the Democratic leadership that runs the status quo Congress will not help us change America, we have to change it without them. And if the Democratic leadership that runs the status quo Congress will not help us reform Government, we must reform it without them.

You see, change is nothing to fear. For more than two centuries, America has been a force for change. Our restlessness is legendary. Our energy is boundless. Because of this, today America, even given our economic problems, is the most productive Nation on the face of the Earth, with the highest standard of living. And we have only one-twentieth of the world's population. But we produce one-fourth of the world's output, twice that of Japan, four times that of Germany.

Today America's credibility and prestige in the world, not to mention our strength, have never been greater. But we didn't get where we are by always standing still. We got where we are by always striving to do better. And that's why the current paralysis of the Congress, controlled over and over again by that liberal Democratic majority, is so troubling. It's caused too many Americans, at the exact moment of triumph for American values around the world, to lose confidence.

Americans are understandably worried about their future, not only about the economy right now, all of that is a key problem, but about the economic competition of the future, about the central question that lies at the heart of the American dream: Will our children have a better life than we do?

Make no mistake: We will compete and win in the global economy. In the last 10 years we've become more productive. Our

exports have more than doubled. Manufacturing productivity has increased. And we are capturing new markets around the world from Europe to Africa to Latin America. But in order to keep succeeding in this global economic competition we've got to change America in five key ways. We need a strategy that is confident, forward-looking, future-oriented, and we need to be willing to change.

First, we must expand markets for American products. So, I will continue to pursue a GATT agreement to open markets further. I will push for a North American free trade agreement to unlock the potential of markets in Mexico and Canada. And I will work for bilateral agreements to knock down barriers to American exports. To win these markets we must guarantee that America will lead the world in knowledge, in new ideas, in making products of the highest quality.

And that requires specific investments today. I've proposed to invest more in basic R&D, research and development, and in key technologies like high-performance computing, new and advanced materials in biotechnology. Congress should approve these investments. And not only the Government must invest more in the future. To maintain our edge by increasing private sector investment, Congress should pass the capital gains tax cut and make the R&D tax credit permanent.

And second, we must prepare our work force to compete, through better education, better training. And I've proposed a set of dramatic reforms in education called America 2000 and a new approach to job training, Job Training 2000. The idea of America 2000 is simple, to revolutionize American education. And that means creating new kinds of schools with new technology and new ways of learning. It means measuring progress and holding schools accountable for their performance. And it means giving all families, including low- and middle-income families, choice in picking their children's schools.

We've put the resources behind our efforts. Although budget dollars are very tough, education is so important to me that I've increased funding, funding for education, by 42 percent just since 1989 and gave it the biggest increase this year. I put in place a new program to help train teachers in math

and science and increased funding for math and science education by over 69 percent. But more money alone won't do it. We need reform.

And thirdly, we must reform health care. America has provided the best quality health care in the entire world. But we are plagued by two problems: Too many Americans are not covered by health insurance, and health care costs too much. And I have proposed a comprehensive plan to make health care more affordable, more available, more sensible. It guarantees access for affordable health care, affordable health insurance for all Americans. Congress should pass it, and that will help our competitiveness all around the world.

Fourth, we've got to fix our legal system. America is drowning in a sea of litigation. Too many lawsuits mean higher prices for consumers and reduced competitiveness for all America. It is estimated that fear of medical malpractice alone generates up to about \$20 billion per year in increased health costs. This must change. In some cases we should require the loser to pay the winner's legal fees, and that would stop some of these frivolous lawsuits. You know the problem. When parents won't coach Little League teams, when obstetricians won't deliver babies, and when community pools are closed in the summertime, all because of the fear of liability, we know that something is wrong. And now is the time for Congress to pass my legislation to fix it.

And fifth, we must tackle each of these challenges without higher taxes or more Government spending. America doesn't need bigger Government; it needs better Government. On every one of these issues the Democrats in Congress are standing in the way of reform. They've cut my budgets for R&D and investing in the future and then voted instead for pork.

They've stripped choice and accountability out of the education bill. They are working on a Government takeover as a solution to our health care program, to be financed by a massive tax increase. And the special interests have made them afraid of legal reform. Well, it is time for Congress to either lead, to follow, or simply get out of the way.

On every one of these challenges there are two very different ways of looking at the world, one is reformist and the other protects the status quo. And that difference is driven by values. The special interests and the foot-draggers do not believe in the kind of change that we seek, change which respects markets more than Government dictates, which recognizes fundamental American values and the difference between right and wrong, which rewards excellence and punishes wrong-doing.

They do not believe that actions should have consequences. Well, one set of actions should have consequences. The failure of Congress to move on our program of change means only one thing: It is time for a new Congress. Give others a chance to control the United States Congress. You give me the right lawmakers, and I'll give you the right laws.

Over the coming weeks I'll be speaking more about these changes, and I'll be laying out further specific plans that I have for each. And I ask the American people to compare those plans to the response of the Democratic-led status quo Congress and the do-nothing caucus that has dominated that Democratic Party for too long.

Patrick Henry said, "I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past." Well, Patrick Henry was right. Imagine the irony, as the world is beating a path to freedom's door, if we, ourselves, were to turn back now. If we carry the change forward, we can have a nation of productive workers and competitive companies, of healthy and secure communities, of schools that are the best in the entire world. And America can remain a nation whose exuberant confidence and commitment to freedom are admired worldwide.

I am ready to build such an America. Because if we can change the world, we can change America.

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

*Note: The President spoke at 4:04 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this address.*

## Proclamation 6415—National Safe Boating Week, 1992

March 20, 1992

By the President of the United States  
of America

### A Proclamation

America's marine resources are a national treasure. The vast systems of lakes, rivers, and bays across this great land, and the oceans which touch our shores have played a pivotal role in the development of United States industry, agriculture, energy production, and commerce. Beautiful and inviting, our Nation's inland waterways and coastal regions have also provided generations of Americans with opportunities for relaxation and fun. This year, it is anticipated that more than 19 million Americans will engage in recreational boating.

While we Americans are fortunate to have the freedom to enjoy boating and related activities on the open water, at the same time, it is important to remember that an improperly handled watercraft can be dangerous or even deadly. Tragically, about 900 persons die each year on our Nation's waterways. All too often, these deaths are caused by human carelessness and neglect.

To help prevent boating-related accidents, the United States Coast Guard is working together with other government agencies and with private organizations around the country to encourage Americans to "Boat Smart." Smart boating begins with making safety the first priority of every pilot and passenger. Every watercraft operator should know his or her vessel—its equipment, its condition, and its capabilities—as well as the rules and courtesies of navigation. Pilots should have knowledge of and respect for the marine environment in which they will be operating, and all boaters should be aware of prevailing and forecasted weather conditions. Pilots and passengers alike should be equipped with life jackets and know what to do in the event of an emergency. Moreover, because the ability to "Boat Smart" requires clear judgment and physical readiness, no one should operate a watercraft while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

As these fundamentals of safety indicate, smart boating goes hand in hand with common sense—and with a sense of personal responsibility and concern for others.

To help promote safe boating practices, the Congress, by joint resolution approved June 4, 1958 (36 U.S.C. 161), as amended, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim annually the week beginning on the first Sunday in June as "National Safe Boating Week."

Now, therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning June 7, 1992, as National Safe Boating Week. I encourage the Governors of the 50 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and officials of other areas subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to provide for the observance of this week. I also urge all Americans to take this opportunity to learn more about boating safety.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

George Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:35 a.m., March 23, 1992]

Note: This proclamation will be published in the Federal Register on March 24.

## Executive Order 12793—Continuing the Presidential Service Certificate and the Presidential Service Badge

March 20, 1992

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

**Section 1. Presidential Service Certificate.** The Presidential Service Certificate ("Certificate") is hereby continued, the design of which accompanies and is hereby made a part of this order. The Certificate shall be awarded in the name of the President of the

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SECTION: BOOKS & IDEAS; Pg. 156

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HEADLINE: DEBATING THE 1980s -- AND WHAT'S NEXT

BYLINE: BY ROBERT Z. LAWRENCE, ROBERT Z. LAWRENCE is Albert L. Williams professor of international trade and investment at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government.

BODY:

Assessing the performance of the U.S. economy during the 1980s is akin to staring at the blot of ink in a Rorschach test: We each see what we want to see. Still, some views are saner than others.

In *The Seven Fat Years: And How to Do It Again* (Free Press, \$22.95) Robert L. Bartley, director of the editorial pages of the Wall Street Journal, sees an America that finally did something right and was rewarded with exceptionally strong growth. The Federal Reserve used high interest rates and tight money to squeeze out inflation, while Ronald Reagan's tax cuts and deregulation unleashed and stimulated the supply side of the economy. With markets freed and incentives improved, the U.S. regained its rightful position as global leader. The trick now, according to Bartley, is to keep those policies on track. America must not be diverted by the politics of envy into raising taxes -- above all, marginal tax rates.

Bartley, a leading apologist for the political economic movement that marches under the supply-side banner, is enamored of ideas. He spends much of his book expounding the esoteric arguments of professional economists. His guru is Columbia University economist Robert Mundell, whose theories supported the notion that the way to defeat stagflation was to clamp down on the money supply while simultaneously stimulating growth with tax cuts. Looking back over the 1980s, Bartley believes the Reaganites' biggest mistake was in delaying their tax cuts until after tight money had plunged the economy into the deepest recession of the postwar era.

I think he's wrong. I believe these policies worked precisely because they were applied sequentially. First, Paul Volcker licked inflation the old-fashioned way, with a deep recession. Then the economy was boosted the old-fashioned way, with tax cuts.

But never mind theory. Bartley's case stands or falls on the empirical evidence. His main contention is that U.S. economic performance in the 1980s was exceptionally good. Was it?

Not if you measure the evidence properly. When it comes to dealing with disagreeable data -- unprecedented budget and trade deficits and weak net investment -- Bartley displays a keen awareness of the complexities that underlie each number. But when buttressing his own thesis, he relies uncritically on statistics he likes.

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In any business cycle productivity rises faster during a recovery and falls more quickly in a recession. That's why economists typically compare performance either from the trough of one recession to the trough of the next or from peak to peak. By focusing only on the seven fat years -- the bottom of the 1982 recession to the 1990 peak -- Bartley always puts the 1980s in the best possible light.

Yet even by this exaggerated measure, the era doesn't look all that plump. Bartley apparently believes that a 10.6% rise in output per hour over seven years is something to be proud of. True, this was an improvement over the late 1970s. But it is still barely half the average annual pace at which American productivity rose during the century prior to 1973. Now the U.S. is facing at least a decade of sluggish labor force growth. If productivity doesn't grow faster than it did in the 1980s, the American economy is destined to remain stuck on a mediocre long-run growth path of around 2% a year.

The subtitle of Bartley's book suggests we can prosper by repeating the policies of the 1980s. In fact, they were a one-time splurge. Ronald Reagan may have been able to stimulate the economy through tax cuts, but George Bush, saddled with Reagan's budget deficits, certainly doesn't have that option. Even Bartley talks only of holding the line on tax rate increases rather than making new cuts.

IN *Head to Head: The Coming Global Battle Among Japan, Europe, and America* (Morrow, \$25), Lester Thurow, dean of MIT's Sloan School, sees a totally different America. Where Bartley dismisses the outsize trade and budget deficits of the 1980s as no big deal, Thurow argues that they prove the U.S. was a spendthrift nation over the past decade. If trade deficits had coincided with unusually strong investment, Bartley's lack of concern might be warranted. But Thurow points out that investment declined from 17.5% of GNP in the last four years of the 1970s to 15.3% in the last four years of the 1980s. Indeed, since national savings were just 12.6% of GNP, even this low level of investment was possible only because foreigners were willing to lend the U.S. money. In short, the seven fat years were a consumption binge, underwritten by overseas capital.

Thurow also has a better fix than Bartley on America's fiscal follies. He accepts the conservative claim that the chief culprit is unchecked spending. The 20% of GNP collected by the federal government in taxes in 1990 -- about the same share as in 1980 -- would have been enough to balance the budget if expenses had not climbed to 23% of GNP. But the main reason for that extra spending is the need to service the interest on the debts that piled up in the 1980s. "The longer a deficit runs," Thurow cautions, "the higher marginal tax rates must eventually become to finance any given level of public service."

UNLIKE BARTLEY, who believes the U.S. is a model for the world, Thurow argues that America has much to learn from others. The country's individualistic, laissez-faire approach to business and policymaking, he contends, is no match in head-to-head competition with the teamlike, communitarian approaches of its European and Japanese opponents. Moreover, the global trading system is breaking up into regional blocks -- with free trade within them but managed trade between them -- in part because America's ability to lead a system based on market forces has been severely reduced. Indeed, unless the U.S. invests more in education and training, breaks down the regulatory walls that prevent banks from investing in industries, and adopts national economic strategies, the 21st century will belong to others.

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Some of Thurow's crystal-ball gazing on trade is dangerous and wrong. It is dangerous because the argument for more managed trade, meaning bilateral deals that set specific market shares for a country's sales or exports, could become a self-fulfilling prophecy. It is wrong because regional free-trade arrangements, which are perfectly legal under GATT rules, are more likely to serve as building blocks to a more integrated world economy than as stumbling blocks that push us back to protectionism.

Take Europe. Most analysts see protectionism toward Japan as the driving force behind the growth of managed trade. Thurow claims managed trade between blocs is inevitable because an integrated Europe, as the world's largest economy, will require it and because floating exchange rates have not operated to balance trade.

But with the exception of agriculture, the European Community certainly does not seek managed trade with the U.S. Nor is it about to become a fortress. As a share of GNP, its extraregional trade is substantial and actually larger than North America's. The removal of most internal trade barriers in Europe after 1992 will benefit outsiders by stimulating growth. Single European product standards make the Old World an easier place for both local and foreign firms to sell in or export to.

Another Thurow allegation: Europe needs the glue of higher trade barriers to keep itself together. In fact, over the post-war era we have seen centripetal forces expand the EC from six to 12 members while simultaneously liberalizing its trade with the rest of the world. With a single currency, a common parliament, and increased labor and capital mobility, Europe does not need a trade wall to bind it.

THUROW also misrepresents both the theory and the evidence on exchange rates. Theory never suggested they would guarantee balanced trade. Indeed, in a world in which nations can borrow and lend on international capital markets, there is no reason for trade to be balanced, even over the long run. Moreover, as a recent study by MIT economist Paul Krugman makes clear, the effect of changes in exchange rates on trade flows in the 1980s has been precisely in line with what conventional economic models would have predicted.

Though Thurow is a professional economist, he occasionally presents his arguments like a careless journalist. He relies heavily on anecdotes and statistics and, unlike Bartley, rarely quotes the studies of his professional colleagues. While this makes his work readily accessible, it prompts him to deploy statistics inaccurately. For example, he states that U.S. "civilian R&D spending is 40% to 50% less than that of Germany and Japan." In fact, the dollar amount is higher. What Thurow really means is that the U.S. spends a lower share of GNP on civilian R&D.

He also uses evidence that productivity in German services grew more rapidly than in the U.S. to conclude that by world standards the American service sector is inefficient. In fact, while U.S. service productivity growth has been slow, American service productivity levels are higher than those of other countries.

Thurow spends much of his book roaming around the world. For my taste, particularly when dealing with the developing countries, he spreads himself too thin. But he is at his best in his final chapter, when he finally comes home and concentrates on U.S. domestic policies. This prescriptive chapter, "An

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American Game Plan," should be required reading for those occupying high office in this nation. Most of its proposals make sense, even if you disagree with the analysis in the rest of his book.

Thurow accurately identifies America's most important problems -- among them, low investment and a poorly trained work force -- and offers some imaginative and workable proposals for dealing with them. One example: Get high-wage companies in each state to help raise standards by writing an achievement test that high school students would need to pass in order to be employed by them. Many of Thurow's remedies will undoubtedly offend those on both the left and right of the political spectrum, especially his controversial support for replacing the payroll and corporate income taxes with value-added taxes. But they are a place to start.

The big unanswered question is, Will the U.S. take these steps? As former French Foreign Minister Jean Francois Poncet once observed of America, "It's hard to take seriously that a nation has deep problems if they can be fixed with a 50-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax." But that is precisely the issue. What's hobbling the U.S. is not the severity of the remedies it needs to take to set itself on a better course. Its problem lies in its seeming inability to adopt measures as simple and as sensible as a 50-cent-a-gallon tax.

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HEADLINE: Paying for science in New York;  
Manhattan projects

DATELINE: ALBANY, NEW YORK

BODY:

COMPARED with California and Texas, New York is at a distinct disadvantage in the public financing of high-technology research. Pentagon dollars flood into aerospace and electronics research in California, a state that has sent two of its politicians, Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan, to the White House in the past few decades. Lyndon Johnson's political muscle brought NASA's manned space centre to Houston; under "Texan" George Bush the \$ 8 billion Superconducting Super Collider has gone to Texas, too.

Lacking a similar head start, New York has to try harder. This is where the New York State Science and Technology Foundation comes in. When it was set up in 1963 in the state capital of Albany, the main aim of the foundation was to stem the "brain drain" of scientists. New York politicians were then much agitated by a finding that most of the 13 Nobel Prize winners at the University of California at Berkeley had come from the East, and from New York state in particular.

Since then, the foundation has evolved into the chief means of promoting collaboration on high-technology research between businesses and universities in New York. It must satisfy two distinct constituencies to have any chance of fulfilling this aim: the state politicians who provide its budget, and the scientists in universities and industry who do the work. The politicians have notoriously short horizons; the scientists long ones. Mr Graham Jones, the executive director of the foundation, has to find ways to keep both groups happy while putting taxpayer's money to good use.

For its political constituency, the foundation supports prestige projects that sound good in campaign literature. Mr Mario Cuomo, the governor of the state, was overjoyed when in 1985 the National Science Foundation (NSF) chose New York's Cornell University to be a nationally designated supercomputing facility, and again when the NSF in the following year chose the New York State University at Buffalo as the home for the National Centre for Earthquake Engineering Research. In both cases lobbying by Mr Jones's staff, plus a financial contribution from his foundation, helped bring home the bacon.

Aid for technological research for a small business also pleases the politicians, especially when the firm is engaged in a struggle against the dreaded Japanese. The foundation likes to cite the example of Steinway & Sons of Long Island City. Steinway wants to employ a robot to perform some of the labour-intensive work that goes into finishing the cabinets of the 3,000

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pianos it makes each year. With money from the foundation, Steinway is collaborating with Columbia University on the development of a sensitive robotic hand to give Steinway pianos their smooth, low-gloss finish. The aim is to help Steinway to compete better against Yamaha of Japan, which makes more pianos in three years than Steinway has done in the past 135.

But Steinway is a sideshow for the foundation. So are the medical-research projects it provides grants for -- eg, the development of synthetic-speech devices that produce voices appropriate for the age, sex or dialect of people who use them. "A small girl from the South doesn't want to sound like an adult male from the North," says Eloquent Technology, the Ithaca company engaged in this research with Cornell.

These are worthy projects, but they are not at the core of the foundation's work. Its main aim is not to play to the political gallery but to promote scientific and technological excellence in New York through the Centres of Advanced Technologies (CATs) it has designated at universities in the state. Syracuse University, for instance, is the CAT for computer applications and software engineering, the University of Rochester for optics. The CATs are involved in collaborative research with big business in the state.

The initiative has to come from the business side -- the foundation will not put up state money before a company puts its own money into a CAT. During 1983-89 the foundation's contribution of \$ 45m to 60 CAT projects was over-matched by \$ 145 m from business. Quality control is assured by the independent technological auditors: boffins from out of state. Each CAT project is set two tests: academic creativity and industrial relevance. If it fails one, it fails both.

GRAPHIC: Picture, no caption

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