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The 1992 Campaign

"We must have a President who can conduct both a domestic policy and a foreign policy." **BILL CLINTON**

Excerpts From Speech By Clinton on U.S. Role

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (Reuters) — Following are excerpts from today's foreign-policy speech by Gov. Bill Clinton in Milwaukee, as transcribed by News Transcripts Inc.:

No American foreign policy can succeed if it neglects our domestic needs. And no American foreign policy can succeed if it slights our commitment to democracy.

The President often takes a lot of credit for Communism's downfall, but fails to recognize that the global democratic revolution actually gave freedom its birth.

He simply does not seem at home in the mainstream pro-democracy tradition of American foreign policy. He shows little regard for the idea that we must have a principled and coherent American purpose in international affairs, something he calls "the vision thing."

Instead, President Bush seems too often to prefer a foreign policy that embraces stability at the expense of freedom, a foreign policy built more on personal relationships with foreign leaders than on consideration of how those leaders acquired and maintained their power.

It is almost as if this Administration were nostalgic for a world of times past, when foreign policy was the exclusive preserve of a few aristocrats. This approach to foreign policy is sometimes described as power politics, to distinguish it from what some contend is sentimentalism and idealism of a pro-democracy foreign policy.

But in a world where freedom, not tyranny, is on the march, the cynical calculus of pure power politics simply does not compute. It is ill-suited to a new era in which ideas and information are broadcast around the globe before ambassadors can read their cables.

Simple reliance on old balance-of-power strategies cannot bring the same practical success as a foreign policy that draws more generously from American democratic experience and ideals and lights fires in the hearts of millions of freedom-loving people around the world.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE. Let there be no mistake, this world is still a dangerous place. Military power still matters. And I am committed to maintaining a strong and ready defense. I will use that strength where necessary to defend our vital interests. But power must be accompanied by clear purpose.

Mr. Bush's ambivalence about supporting democracy, his eagerness to defend potentates and dictators, has shown itself time and again.

It has been a disservice not only to our democratic values, but also to our national interest. For in the long run I

tant to offer Boris Yeltsin, Russia's freely elected president, a helping hand. It took a chorus of complaints, culminating with the prodding of another Republican, Richard Nixon, to move him into action on the Russian aid package.

Just weeks before the attempted coup in Moscow, President Bush traveled to Ukraine. There he lectured a people subjected to genocidal starvation in the Stalin era, warning that their aspirations for independence constituted, and I quote, "a suicidal nationalism."

A few months later, the people of Ukraine voted by a huge margin for the immediate and total dissolution of the Soviet Union.

ACTION ON THE BALTICS. For over 40 years, the United States refused to recognize Soviet claims to the Baltic nations: Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. But when at long last, the moment of Baltic independence came, President Bush suddenly became a reluctant bridegroom.

The United States was 37th among the world's nations to extend diplomatic recognition to these countries. We should have been first.

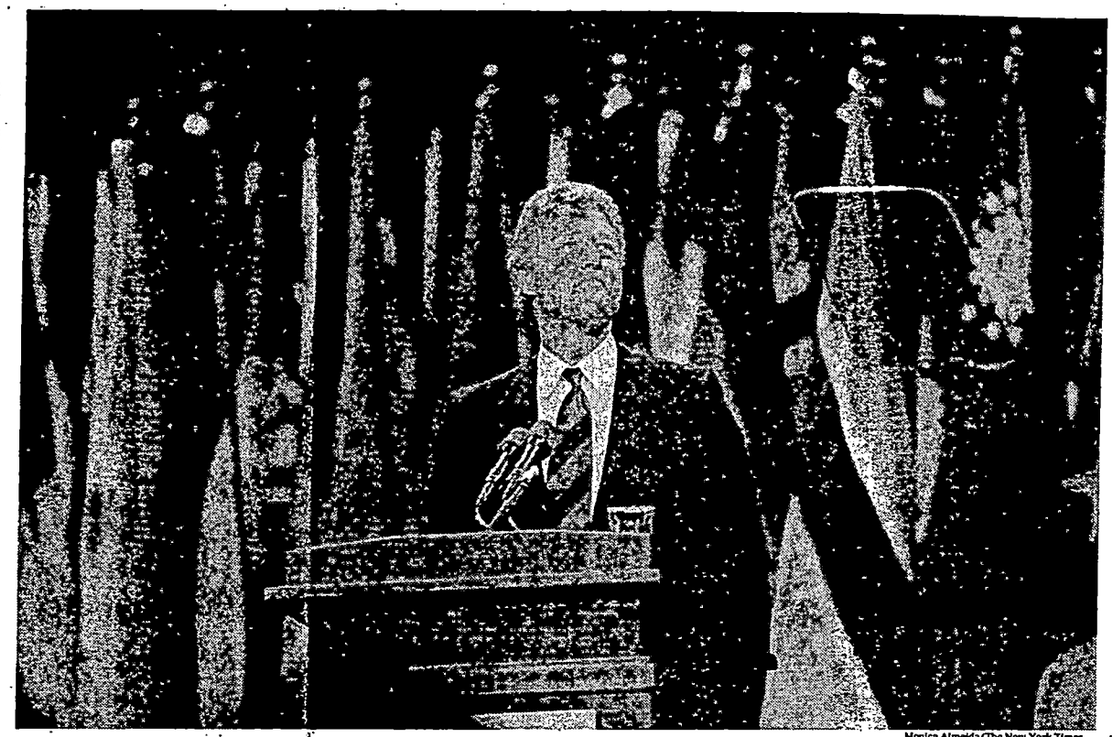
In the Middle East, I supported the President when it became necessary to evict Saddam Hussein from Kuwait, and I support his decision now to provide air cover to Saddam's Kurdish and Shiite opponents in the north and the south of Iraq.

But I am angered by the Administration's appeasement of Saddam Hussein before the war and disappointed by its callous disregard for democratic principles after the war.

Just this week another friend of freedom, my running mate, Senator Gore, laid out in precise and devastating detail the errors of this Administration in dealing with Saddam Hussein.

President Bush showered Government-backed grain credits and high technology on a regime that had used poison gas on its own people. After the war, Mr. Bush encouraged the Iraqi people to revolt against Saddam Hussein but then abandoned them.

MIDDLE EAST POLICIES. The Administration has sometimes treated the conflict between Israel and the Arab states as just another quarrel between religions and nations, rather than one in which the survival of a democratic ally, Israel, has been at stake. I support strongly the peace talks that are under way, and if elect-



Monica Almeida/The New York Times

Gov. Bill Clinton speaking yesterday on foreign policy at an event sponsored by the University of Wisconsin at the Pabst Theater in Milwaukee.

The Democrats

Clinton Says Bush Is Too Eager to Befriend Dictators

Continued From Page A1

time and again." The President, he added, "simply does not seem at home in the mainstream pro-democracy tradition in American foreign policy."

To support his initiatives, Mr. Clinton said he would "reorganize and redirect" American foreign aid, to use it to better support not only democratic development but also "the skills, values and institutions of free society."

He did not give many details, but he said he would establish a Democracy Corps and reinvigorate the Peace Corps to help create democratic institutions in the former Communist lands. He said he would also expand Radio Free Europe to bring information to the despotisms that remain in Asia — in China, Vietnam, Laos, North Korea

The Governor's address here was before an audience representing 35 ethnic groups in Wisconsin, brought together by the Institute of World Affairs at the Milwaukee campus of the University of Wisconsin.

It was his fourth major foreign policy speech since the campaign began. The underlying theme of all four speeches is that while Mr. Clinton is, like Mr. Bush, an internationalist at heart, he is a different sort of internationalist and would address world problems differently.

The speech was also his first full-scale attack on Mr. Bush's foreign policy as being out of tune with American values. Nevertheless, Mr. Clinton's proposals raised many questions. One was how he would pay for many of his programs, given the isolationist mood in Congress.

China's Support of U.S. Noted

> Attacking the President at what was regarded as his strong point.

important initiatives at the United Nations, like the war against Iraq, and that alienating Beijing would undercut efforts to stop it from exporting weapons to other countries.

Mr. Clinton addressed some of these issues but also seemed to suggest that it would be possible to change China.

"We do not want China to fall apart or descend into chaos," he said. "Rather, we want to use our relationship and influence with the Chinese to work for a peaceful transition to democracy and

alone do not solve every world problem," he refrained from explaining exactly where he would draw the line or how he would deal with situations — like those Algeria or Georgia, a former Soviet republic — where democratic elections have brought anti-democratic forces to power.

While the Bush team believes that the President's record on foreign policy is one of his strongest cards, highlighting it reminds many voters of his weaknesses in domestic policy, and therefore the President has been virtually mum on the subject. This has left the field to Mr. Clinton.

The Arkansas Governor also tried to take the standard argument of Mr. Bush — that he did not have much time for domestic policy because he was too busy ending the cold war — and portray it as a symbol of the President's general weakness as a leader.

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It has been a disservice not only to our democratic values, but also to our national interest. For in the long run I believe that Mr. Bush's neglect of our democratic ideals abroad could do as much harm as our neglect of our economic needs at home.

Let us look at the record. It reflects an unmistakable pattern in the Bush Administration's foreign policy. Fearing attacks by isolationists in his own party, President Bush was reluctant to take a swipe at Vice President Dan Quayle. "A headline in one of the newspapers today: 'Well, I can't be expected to spell. I only went to public school,' " she said. Mr. Quayle has said he was joking when he complained that the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, Senator Al Gore of Tennessee, would have an unfair advantage in debates because he received a superior, private school education.

But Mrs. Clinton said teachers should also be challenged "to change the way they've always done things." And she said parents, who should work more closely with teachers, often need education in parenting skills and other services.

She recalled a recent conversation with a homeless woman: "I asked her if she was talking to her baby," and she looked at me and said, 'Why? He can't talk back.' "

Mrs. Clinton, whose own dedication as a mother has been questioned by her Republican detractors, allowed that all parents can be intimidated by the school system.

"For overeducated parents like me it's not so easy, either," she said. "I remember the first time Bill Clinton and I went to a teacher conference for our daughter, when she was in kindergarten, and you would have thought we were being hauled up before the Inquisition."

stake. I support strongly the peace talks that are under way, and if elected, I will continue without interruption America's role in them.

I also believe that America's policy in the Middle East should be guided by a vision of the region in which Israel and Arab partners are secure in their peace, and where the practices and principles of the personal liberty and governmental accountability are spreading.

Free Europe to bring information to the despotisms that remain in Asia — in China, Vietnam, Laos, North Korea and Myanmar, formerly Burma.

Speech to Ethnic Groups

Mr. Clinton has been criticized by Mr. Bush and the Republicans for his lack of experience in foreign policy, but the Arkansas Governor's campaign seems to have concluded that foreign affairs may actually be a fertile area for him to criticize the President.

programs, given the isolationist mood in Congress.

China's Support of U.S. Noted

Another was the workability of his human rights approach. Mr. Bush and many China experts argue that trade sanctions against China would simply anger and alienate the Chinese leadership and promote civil strife in the world's most populous country.

They say further that China has been willing to stand by the United States on

of descend into chaos," he said. "Rather, we want to use our relationship and influence with the Chinese to work for a peaceful transition to democracy and the spread of free markets."

The problem, in the eyes of many experts, is that the Chinese leadership is not interested in a peaceful transition to democracy. In any case, Mr. Clinton refrained from explaining exactly how he would work for that end without getting embroiled in a conflict with Beijing or fomenting revolution there.

Not by Ballot Boxes Alone

Also, while Mr. Clinton acknowledged that "we know that ballot boxes

busy ending the cold war — and portray it as a symbol of the President's general weakness as a leader.

"In the face of opportunities and dangers, we must have a President who can conduct both a domestic policy and a foreign policy," he said. "Franklin Roosevelt fought the Great Depression and the rise of fascism at the same time. Harry Truman carried out the Fair Deal at home at the same time he moved to contain Communist aggression in Europe and Korea. They would have laughed at the idea of a conducting foreign affairs in their first term, and then switching to domestic affairs in their second."

Hillary Clinton

Talking Up To Children

By MELINDA HENNEBERGER

Hillary Clinton fielded a few tough questions yesterday from some of the children she has said she will speak for if her husband is elected President.

After delivering a speech on education reform at the Bank Street College, Mrs. Clinton visited an eighth-grade government class in the adjoining Bank Street School for Children, where students asked whether the family-leave bill supported by her husband, Gov. Bill Clinton, would hurt businesses, whether children should be allowed to divorce their parents and what she would do to improve public education.

In detailed responses, Mrs. Clinton did not talk down to her audience.

"I do not believe it would cause an economic drain, especially since small business is exempt," she said in explaining her support of the family-leave bill. Her 13-year-old questioner nodded gravely throughout her answer, in a respectable imitation of a political reporter who knows he is on camera.

Some Friendly Questions

Other questions were friendly, and some could have been written by the Clinton campaign staff: "How do you feel about being attacked by the Republican Party for being a working mother?" one girl asked. Another wondered, "Why do you think Bush and Quayle would support their own families having an abortion but not the rest of Americans?"

But no one could accuse Mrs. Clinton of pandering to her audience at the school on West 112th Street. In response to a question about battling the pernicious effect of television, she said, "I think schools have to give more homework."

During the school tour, Mrs. Clinton also sang, danced and clapped her hands during a short visit with a group of toddlers. She appeared enthusiastic about participation in "The Jumping Song," and joined in another tune that simulates proper tooth-brushing techniques.

"God, what a sport," muttered an aide to Mrs. Clinton, who looked on as the Democratic candidate's wife energetically hopped up and down in high heels.

Swipe at Quayle

Only moments earlier Mrs. Clinton had told educators, including Chancellor Joseph A. Fernandez, that public schools need a stronger emphasis on early childhood education and more resources.

On her way to expressing support for educators, she paused



(Chester Higgins Jr./The New York Times)

Hillary Clinton delivered a speech yesterday on education reform at the Bank Street College in Manhattan and then visited an eighth-grade class in the adjoining school. With her were Joseph Shenker, left, the president of the college, and Joe Shumkin, the president of the board of trustees.

Campaign Trail

Raising the Secrecy Curtain On a Bush 'Backgrounder'

Here's how the system works:

President Bush says Gov. Bill Clinton wants to raise taxes on people who make as little as $20,000 a year.

Mr. Clinton counters that only the very wealthy would pay more.

Then, "senior Administration officials" and "senior Treasury officials" call reporters to what in Washington parlance is called a "backgrounder." Under the condition that their names not be used, these officials offer a flurry of figures fetched from the Government's computers to defend Mr. Bush's charges.

Again the Governor counters, sending forth his aides to ply reporters with data to back up his position.

Three things to keep in mind:

Mr. Clinton's staff members do not require anonymity. The Bush defenders are on the Government payroll. Only reporters who attend backgrounders are bound by the background rules.

Here are the names of the Bush defenders:

Robert E. Grady, Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget; Fred T. Goldberg Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Tax Policy; Hollis S. McLoughlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Policy Management, and Desiree Tucker-Sorini, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Public Affairs and Public Liaison.

Quayle Families Cross Paths

On route from Rochester, Minn., toward home in Huntington, Ind., James and Corinne Quayle stopped one night this week at a hotel in Rockford, Ill. The next morning, after eating breakfast in the hotel restaurant, Mr. Quayle presented a credit card for payment.

"Oh, Quayle," the waiter observed, noticing the name on the card. "Any relation to the Vice President?"

"I'm his dad," Mr. Quayle answered.

"Did you know he was here today?" the waiter asked.

"Had no idea," Mr. Quayle responded.

So it was that the Quayles joined up with their son, who, as things turned out, had spent the night at another Rockford hotel. Mom and dad tagged along for a few hours of campaigning through Illinois, then broke off and resumed their trip toward home.

Clinton's Brass On Capital Display

Bill Clinton was campaigning in Washington. He finished up one event at the Corcoran Art Gallery and headed for another at the Capitol Hilton Hotel. That's a seven-block ride by the shortest route, north on 17th street and then east on K street. But it became a 12-block trip, the main part of it a showy detour along Pennsylvania Avenue past the White House, the whole Clinton caravan, limos and Secret Service vans and press buses and, but of course, those police cruisers with sirens howling.

Mazzoli's March Hears Sour Note

Nothing so invigorates a politician as to march triumphant through the streets of the old hometown. Take Representative Romano L. Mazzoli's march through Louisville with fellow Democrat and fellow candidate, Bill Clinton.

Cheers to the right of them! Cheers to the left of them!

Then above the din arose a lone voice, crying "Congressman! Congressman!" Mr. Mazzoli: Big grin. Big wave.

Lone Voice: "You're history in four months — believe it, baby!"

B. DRUMMOND AYRES Jr.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Fort Lauderdale, Florida)

For Immediate Release October 3, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE COMMUNITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

Hollywood International Airport
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

2:25 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thanks, Colonel Bud Day. And thank all of you for being here. Let me also single out two Floridians -- Jeanie Austin, who is the Vice Chairman -- Cochairman of the Republican National Committee, a great daughter of Florida with us today; and also the man I want to see elected to the United States Senate, Bill Grant -- (applause) -- a good Congressman, a good man. (Applause.)

And may I salute Guy Sanchez and Commander Donald Freak; and also a couple of friends of mine that came up on the plane -- Andy Mills and Chris Evert -- (applause) -- two of Fort Lauderdale's favorites over here. (Applause.) And may I thank Gerald McRaney, a man of principle who's campaigning. I'm glad to have Major Dad on my side, I'll tell you. (Applause.)

And I'm sure some of you young ones are wondering what this is. This thing is a TBF Avenger. And I remember the first time I saw one of these, I could hardly wait to try it out. And then my flight instructor told me a curious aerodynamic fact. When the thing was loaded, it could fall faster than it can fly. And I proved that a couple of times out in the Pacific flying one of these things. (Applause.) I took my flight training right here at Fort Lauderdale. It was quite a few years ago. (Applause.)

I am very pleased to be here to talk about the --

AUDIENCE: Where was Bill! Where was Bill! Where was Bill! Where was Bill! Where was Bill!

THE PRESIDENT: I am very pleased to be here to talk about the choice for this November. And this campaign, like every campaign, is about a simple question: What kind of America do you want for the young people that are here today? (Applause.)

My opponent likes to tear America down. He says that we are -- in his words -- south of Germany, heading toward Sri Lanka. Well, maybe he ought talk to a few folks in Germany or Asia, and they'll remind him of a few facts. Our people are the best educated; our economy is still the most dynamic; and our workers the most productive. (Applause.)

And America is the greatest economic superpower the world has ever seen. And I intend to keep it that way and make it better. And I don't like Governor Clinton tearing down the United States of America. (Applause.)

AUDIENCE: We want Bush! We want Bush! We want Bush! We want Bush!

THE PRESIDENT: I have laid out a comprehensive Agenda for American Renewal. It's a comprehensive, integrated agenda to create -- right here in the United States -- the world's very first $10-trillion economy. And you go with my plan, and we can do just that. (Applause.)

And here's what we've got to do. We've got to look forward to open new markets for our products, because that's the way we're going to create new jobs and better wages for our workers.

My agenda charts a way to prepare our young people to excel in Math and English and science, because that's the way our kids will beat the socks off the Germans and the Japanese in economic competition. (Applause.)

This agenda provides ways to strengthen the American family -- because families are the foundation of our nation. And I'm going to keep on talking about strengthening the family. (Applause.) And, as the Colonel said, Governor Clinton wants to gut our military forces. He wants to cut $60 billion beyond what my military experts say is responsible.

AUDIENCE: Booo!

THE PRESIDENT: And my Agenda cuts defense, but only so far. Because the only way America can stay safe is for America to stay strong. The reason we whipped Saddam Hussein is we stayed strong. (Applause.)

So here's what I'm fighting for -- is to reinvent American education -- and give every parent the right to choose the best school for their kids -- public, private or religious. (Applause.)

To reform our crazy legal system -- we've got too many crazy lawsuits -- and it is time that we sue each other less, and care for each other more in this country. (Applause.)

With the help of that new Congress, I'm determined to cut the size of government -- because government is too big and spends too much of your money. And I want to limit -- limit the terms --

AUDIENCE: Clean the House!

THE PRESIDENT: -- that's a good idea. The man says "Clean House." Wait a minute, I'll tell you how to do it.

AUDIENCE: Clean the House! Clean the House! Clean the House!

THE PRESIDENT: We need to do that, I'll tell you. We need to do that, and one thing we need to do is limit the terms for the members of Congress and give Congress back to the people. The President's terms are limited; limit the Congress. (Applause.)

These are just some of the things I'm fighting for. But while I'm talking about the future, Governor Clinton only wants to talk about the past.

AUDIENCE: Four more years! Four more years!

THE PRESIDENT: And if he wants to -- you guys -- Clinton only wants to talk about the past. And I say, if you want to talk about the past, take a look at Arkansas. (Applause.) These are good people. Good, honorable, patriotic Americans, and they've had a bad leader. And the more you know about him, the more you'll understand: Bill Clinton is wrong for America. (Applause.)

You know, he says he's for civil rights, but Arkansas doesn't even have a basic civil rights law. He says he's for a clean environment, but the Institute of Southern Studies ranked Arkansas 50th in environmental policies -- right down to the bottom.

AUDIENCE: Booooo!

THE PRESIDENT: Governor Clinton would have you want us to believe he can walk on water -- and maybe he can, over there in Arkansas in those rivers, they're so polluted. (Applause.) The Governor says he's tough on crime, but under him, Arkansas's crime rate has gone through the roof -- has risen two times faster than the nation's. And you don't have to take my word for it. Ask the police officers who know Bill Clinton the best -- the people in Little Rock, and the police officers in Little Rock have endorsed me for President of the United States. (Applause.)

Let me talk for just a minute about the economy. We've been through some tough economic times. But understand we're being affected by a global economic slowdown. And our competitors in Europe would trade places with the United States in a minute. And, yet, Governor Clinton offers for America -- this kind of European social welfare state with bigger government and higher taxes. And we don't need it.

AUDIENCE: Boooo!

THE PRESIDENT: And don't listen to what he's saying today. He is wanting to slap more taxes on the middle class.

AUDIENCE: Booooo!

THE PRESIDENT: Let me give you the facts. He is proposing at least $150 billion in new taxes -- and at least $220 billion in new spending. And, don't worry, he says -- I'll take it all from the rich -- I'll take it all from those who are the top two percent.

But the problem is this: to get all the money he needs for that plan he's come up with -- the $150 billion that he's promised in new taxes -- Governor Clinton would have to get his money from every individual with taxable income over $36,600. And to pay for his other promises, he'll have to sock it to the cap drivers, the teachers, the nurses and the day-to-day citizens. And we can't let him do that.

AUDIENCE: Booooo!

THE PRESIDENT: He wants the middle class to sweat more and send it to the IRS. And I say his ideas deserve a cold shower. Do not give him a chance. (Applause.)

You know, we had some television ads on posing the truth about who's going to pay for all Governor Clinton's promises; and then he gets mad. And even today he's got a new ad on television trying to fog the issue. He's scared that you're going to find out the truth before November 3rd.

And his economic plan does not add up. And someone is going to have to foot the bill. And Governor Clinton says it won't be the middle-class. But you cannot raise $150 billion in taxes and pay for at least $220 billion in new spending without touching the middle-class.

Middle-class tax payers believe that Governor Clinton won't touch their paychecks like they believe that Hurricane Andrew was a gentle spring shower. We cannot let him touch the middle-class on taxes.

Now, you see he's got a habit of never trying to take a position on a tough issue. I've finally figured out why he compares himself to Elvis -- the minute he has to take a stand on something, he starts wiggling. (Applause.)

One day he looks right in with those blue eyes into the camera and says he's not going to run for President of the United States, the next thing you know he announces his campaign. One day he says he's for a good trade agreement that we want -- the North American Free Trade Agreement; and then he says "I haven't made up my mind yet." One day he says the middle-class deserves a tax break, the next day he's piling up spending programs that the middle-class have to pay for.

And just two days ago in Wisconsin, he read a speech on foreign policy and it sort of sounded like a college term paper. Governor Clinton said -- and I quote -- "This has to do with the war in Iraq." He said, "I supported the President when it became necessary to evict Saddam Hussein from Kuwait." He said that the other day. But last year, here's what he said: "I guess I would have voted with the majority if it was a close vote, but I agree with the arguments that the minority made."

AUDIENCE: Boooo!

THE PRESIDENT: This is crazy. You cannot act like that as a Commander-in-Chief. This guy couldn't remember in detail that he didn't inhale 20 years ago, and he can't remember what came out of his mouth 20 minutes ago. (Applause.)

I think we've discovered a new disease -- "Clintonesia". (Laughter.) The symptoms: weak knees, sweaty palms and an incredible desire to say anything on all sides of every issue, depending on who you are trying to please. (Applause.)

So let me just comment about the young people here. You cannot keep everybody happy. You've got to call them as you see them. You've got to make tough decisions. And we better not replace the American eagle with a chameleon in the White House. (Applause.)

We still have some very tough problems both at home and abroad. And I don't think that we ought to put our bet on a leader with no experience and a sorry record in his home state.

You know this place is special for me. I mention it because this is where I took that final flight training before I went overseas at the old Naval Air Station here. And I was just a kid -- I was 19 at the time. And maybe that's why I've never forgotten the lessons that military service teaches. It shaped my character; and I hope that that service to country has made me a better Commander-In-Chief, because I respect our military and the veterans -- (applause) -- I respect the military. I do not loathe them, as Governor Clinton said in that famous letter. I respect them, I support the veterans, and we have a special trust with the veterans and we must protect them, and we will always stand beside the brave men and women who stood up for their country.

And, by the way, I do believe that serving in uniform is a good criterion for being Commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces. (Applause.)

No, the question between our Agenda for American Renewal and the Clinton plan is like night and day. But the fundamental points are two: One, I don't believe we're a country south of Germany and just above Sri Lanka. I believe we are the best, fairest, most decent country on the face of the Earth, and I will never tear down America.

duty of serving the United States of America as president? I hope I have earned your trust. Barbara and I have worked very, very hard -- (applause) -- and I ask for your support for four more years.

Thank you, and God bless you all. Thank you. (Applause.)

END 2:40 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Clearwater, Florida)

For Immediate Release October 3, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT ON TOP OF THE WORLD COMMUNITY WELCOME

Top of the World Community
Clearwater, Florida

9:25 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very, very much. Please be seated. At long last he's made his intentions clear. And I'm delighted that Sidney will not be a candidate for President of the United States. (Laughter.) It's a confusing enough year with the way it is. (Laughter.)

But thank you, sir -- to you and your family for this introduction. Sidney and I go back a while. And he's been a loyal and strong friend and supporter. And he's certainly been a marvelous citizen of this community and of our great state of Florida. So thank you very much.

And allow me quickly to single out a couple of others -- Sandra, thank you, and best of luck to you. (Applause.) We have Bill Grant with us, another friend. And I want to see some real changes in the Congress. (Applause.) And he's running for the Senate. (Applause.)

And Jeannie Austin, the Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee, sitting over here -- a Floridian. (Applause.) And Marian Keith, longtime GOP volunteer and a resident of On Top of the World. (Applause.) And a special welcome -- right back there -- and a special welcome to Gerald McRaney. He's a great campaigner, a man of principle. (Applause.) And I'm very proud to have him at my side. (Applause.) Mac will be traveling with us all across Florida today. And we love having him along -- except every time I get going on a little too long, he makes me drop in the aisle of Air Force One and do 50 push-ups. (Laughter.)

But in honor of the Major's presence, I'd like to start this morning with an announcement related to the area, regarding MacDill Air Force Base. And as you know, MacDill played a big role in bringing an end to the Cold War and certainly in Desert Storm. And now I'm pleased to announce that the Air Force and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA, will work together to make MacDill a major center for NOAA's fleet of research aircraft. (Applause.) This is a good decision. It represents a big victory for Senator Connie Mack and Congressman Bill Young, who are both back in Washington today. (Applause.)

And also to give credit, I want to single out Al Austin, the Chairman of the MacDill Response Group, a Floridian who played a big role in finding a use for MacDill that will serve the national interest and also provide a major boost to the area's economy. So it's good news, and I'm glad to be able to announce it here in Florida today. (Applause.)

Now about this little matter of an election -- a month from today. This campaign, like every campaign, is about a simple question: What kind of America do we want for our kids and for our grandkids? And my opponent says that America is over the hill. And at the Democratic Convention, he said he saw the

U.S. sliding down the list of nations, somewhere past Germany and heading for Sri Lanka.

Well, maybe he ought to open his eyes. Maybe he ought to look at the respect with which we're held all around the world. And maybe the Governor needs to walk the streets of Europe and talk to the people of Asia, and they'd remind him of a few facts: Americans are still the most educated people in the world. In spite of our difficulties, the American economy is still the most dynamic in the world. American workers still the most productive. And any way you measure it, America is still on top of the world. And that's the way it is. (Applause.)

And so how do we stay number one -- and that's the question. And I've laid out an Agenda for American Renewal -- a comprehensive, integrated agenda to create in America the world's very first $10-trillion economy. And my Agenda for Renewal demands that we open new markets for American products. Because that is the way we are going to create the new jobs for American workers.

My agenda prepares our young people to excel in science and math and English -- because that's the way they will outperform the Japanese and the Germans. And my Agenda helps strengthen the American family because we must never forget: Family is still the foundation of our nation. (Applause.)

And I might just say -- I'm a little prejudice, but I think we have one of the great First Ladies of all time. And I wish -- (applause) -- and I wish Barbara were here, because she feels as I do on strengthening family. And when she sits there in the Diplomatic Entrance of the White House and reads to those kids, it's sending a signal to parents to help your children. When she holds an AIDS baby in her arms, it sends the compassion that we all ought to feel -- one for another. And she feels as strongly as I do that we've got to find ways to strengthen the fabric of society by strengthening the American family. (Applause.)

This Agenda for American Renewal promotes savings and investment, because in America the future is our children's birthright. And so here's what I'm fighting for: To reinvent --literally reinvent American education and give every American the fundamental right to choose the best school for their children. (Applause.) Fighting to reform our crazy legal system, because, as a nation, we must sue each other less and care for each other more. These suits are out of hand. (Applause.)

And then to use market and competition to cut the cost of health care and make it available to all of your neighbors. And it seems to me if you see a doctor once, you shouldn't have to go back a month later when you get the bill to be treated for aftershock. (Laughter and applause.) So we have a good, new health reform program, and I think it's time to bring some sanity to our health care system.

And I want to bring real change to Washington by limiting the terms of the members of Congress -- (applause) -- and give the power back to real people. The President's terms are limited; why not limit the terms of some of those old geezers up there that have been there for about 50 years? (Applause.)

And, finally, I'm fighting for economic security, for every man and woman in America. And I know that Social Security and Medicare are important to all of you, to all of us. And I'm sure some of you have heard my opponent's ads on the subject. Understand, Governor Clinton's a very ambitious politician. That's fine. But in his first try on the national scene he's using the oldest trick in the world -- trying to scare America's seniors.

And here are the facts: I have proposed a comprehensive program to reform our health care system, to improve health care for all Americans. And the only proposal I've made to -- will affect Medicare benefits is to give people with highest incomes a smaller government subsidy. But I believe we can get big savings by cutting the fat out of an inefficient system, but going after things like the $25 billion in potential savings in malpractice insurance. But we can reform health care without cutting your health benefits. I have protected them as President -- (applause) -- and I'm going to continue to protect them. (Applause.)

Bill Clinton's got a different idea. He wants the government to get involved in setting prices -- setting health care prices. But the experts said it could force people to wait in line for treatment they want and need. Governor Clinton's plan would require $218 billion in cuts in Medicaid and Medicare over the next five years. And so at the same time he's scaring you, he will not tell the seniors across this state and across the country where he's going to get the over $200 billion in savings that he wants. I think you deserve an answer to this.

These are the facts. They are pure and simple facts. And it's the same with Social Security. In 1983 -- most people will probably remember this -- in 1983, we took steps to make sure Social Security would stay financially sound, and we have kept it that way. And no matter what Governor Clinton says, as long as I am President, Social Security will remain safe and sound. And as I said in the State of the Union message -- and I repeat it here -- I will not mess with Social Security, and I will not let Congress mess with Social Security. (Applause.) And I will not let anyone take a knife to your Medicare benefits.

Now, ultimately none of us will be secure without a strong economy. And that's a fundamental issue of the campaign. And the differences in approach couldn't be more dramatic.

I know America's endured some very tough economic times. But understand, we are being affected -- and most people know this -- by a global economic slowdown. Our competitors in Europe would trade places with us in a minute. And yet Governor Clinton offers America the European social welfare state policies -- more government, more special interest spending, more taxes on the middle class.

And as Governor, Bill Clinton raised and extended the sales tax, including a tax on vegetables and other groceries. He raised the gas tax. He taxed mobile homes. He even taxed cable TV -- taxes that hit the middle class and seniors the hardest.

And now in this campaign, he says he's changed his ways. He's proposing at least $150 billion in new taxes plus at least $220 billion in new spending. But don't worry, he says, I'll get it all from the rich -- the people who make over $200,000 -- that top two percent.

Well, yesterday in The Washington Post, his economic spokesman was quoted admitting to a reporter that the top two percent is not people over $200,000. He said that was just shorthand. Well, he's right. It's shorthand. Governor Clinton's plan is shorthand for socking it to the nurses and the teachers and the cab drivers and the middle class people who always get the shaft. And I am not going to let it happen. We're going to take this case to the American people. (Applause.)

To get the money -- to get the money that he needs for this plan -- the $150 billion that he's promised in new taxes -- he would have to get his money from every individual with taxable income over $36,600. And that is a fact. And these

aren't the folks you see on "Lifestyles of the Rich and the Famous." They work hard, and they deserve a break.

But that's just a start. Because hardly a day goes by when candidate Clinton isn't signing on some plea for some new government spending program. And before he's done, Bill Clinton is going to need hundreds of billions of dollars more to pay for all the programs he's promised. You've got every right to say well, who will pay? And the same people who always pay -- the people who work hard and sweat it out at tax time. Bill Clinton wants you to sweat harder for the tax man, and I say his ideas deserve a cold shower. (Applause.)

Just some examples: Let's say your daughter's a third grade teacher with about $22,000 a year in taxable income. She already pays about $1,300 in taxes. And Governor Clinton could have her fork over another $430 a year to the tax man -- that is, if he's going to pay for all the social programs and pay for the additional spending that he's already proposed. And I say that that woman ought to be able to use that money to pay for the grandkids' education or pay the mortgage on her house, not to send it back to the IRS.

Bill Clinton can protest all he wants, but his numbers do not add up. And I'm not going to let him take the difference out of your income. (Applause.)

And now, whenever I say this, Governor Clinton says it's outrageous. He'd never considered taxing the middle class. He's, quote -- here's what he says about himself -- "a different kind of Democrat." Well, there's nothing different about $150 billion in new taxes right out of the shoot. There's nothing different about at least $220 billion in new government spending -- spending he's already proposed. And there's nothing different in Bill Clinton's record in Arkansas where he's treated the middle class like a piggy bank to pay for all his programs.

Remember Mike Dukakis, the tank driver? (Laughter.) Well, Bill Clinton nominated him for President four years ago. And this year, according to an article in The New York Times, 39 of Governor Clinton's economic proposals are virtually identical to the ideas Governor Dukakis was pushing -- higher taxes, more spending, a bigger deficit. And I say, simply: These things are wrong for America. (Applause.) We've got fundamental differences here. I'm getting warmed up on you, because I think we're going to have three debates; so I'm practicing here today. (Laughter and applause.)

Governor Clinton wants you to believe that the American economy will improve if you turn full control of your paycheck over to the crew that already runs the Congress. He wants the tax-and-spend government planners to have total control over the Executive Branch, too. And last time they tried this -- we ended up with double-digit inflation and rising interest rates, and a Misery Index -- inflation and unemployment -- over 20 percent.

Think about what inflation does to people on fixed incomes. Bill Clinton and his friends in Congress would let the lion of inflation out of its cage. And I say, let's lock it away, keep it from your bank account, keep your savings sacrosanct, not to be wiped out by inflation. (Applause.)

And so my case to the American people is this: At this time in our history, we simply cannot take the risk on a President with no national experience and a miserable Arkansas record to run on. (Applause.)

Since I've been in the Oval Office I've faced some very difficult decisions. That's what you pay me to do. And, yes, I've made some mistakes; when I make a mistake I'll admit it. But I believe I've been a good leader. I've tried to make

the tough calls. (Applause.) I've tried to make the tough calls, willing to tell people not what they want to hear, but what they need to hear. And I stand before you today asking for your support so that we can get to work with a new Congress to fix the problems that stand in the way of this country; and so that we reform our health care system; that we literally reinvent our schools; so that we can retrain workers from one generation and create jobs for the next; and so that we can cut government spending and cut taxes to get this economy moving again; and so that we can limit terms of the Members of the Congress and give government back to the people. (Applause.)

And if you're looking for a leader of experience and ideas, a leader who shares your values, a leader who knows that America's heartbeat can be found not in Washington, but in places like Clearwater and Largo and St. Pete and Tampa, then I hope I can count on your support on November 3rd.

Thank you all very, very much, and may God bless the United States of America. Thank you all. Thank you. (Applause.)

The meeting is adjourned. Thank you. (Applause.)

END 9:42 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Orlando, Florida)

For Immediate Release October 3, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT CHURCH STREET MARKET RALLY

Church Street Station
Orlando, Florida

6:05 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. All right, you guys, thank you. Thank you very much.

AUDIENCE: Four more years! Four more years!

THE PRESIDENT: What a fantastic rally. And let me say, I've got great respect for Pat Williams. Wasn't he great up there, I'll tell you, giving us that warm introduction. (Applause.) And as for Gerald McRaney, "Major Dad," he's been a great campaigner, and I'm proud to have him at our side. (Applause.)

I want to salute Congressman Bill McCullem. I'm not sure he made it. But he's a good man, and he obviously -- if we had more like him, they wouldn't be yelling, "clean House" all the time. (Applause.) But we've got the answer to cleaning House. And, John Mica and Bill Tolley with us here today. And we've got Bill Grant running for the Senate; and more like that and we are going to get real advantage here in the Congress and change America. Help me clean House. (Applause.)

And thank you, everybody, for this great welcome. And it's wonderful to be back in this City of Light, this city beautiful.

And before I begin, let me just make a serious comment on what happened in Tampa this morning. We were followed out of town by a tornado which devastated some residential areas -- tragically killed four people. And on behalf of Barbara and me, our hearts and prayers go out to the family and the victims and all others whose homes were in that tornado's path. We've seen -- and I saw it again today in Homestead -- that Floridians are strong and good people. And you've had your fair share of natural disasters, and I want to just express my concerns and say, Florida's fighting back; never make a mistake about that. (Applause.)

And I might say, on a brighter note, I am very pleased that we have reached agreement with the Clinton campaign to hold three presidential debates beginning next Sunday. (Applause.) And I look forward going head-on-head with Governor Clinton and Ross Perot. And I'm especially pleased that Americans will be able to compare our ideas side by side without any media filter, and get the facts and the truth to the American people. (Applause.)

I didn't go to Oxford, so I'm not the world's greatest debater. But I know how to tell the truth, and that may make a difference. (Applause.)

AUDIENCE: Four more years! Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

MORE

THE PRESIDENT: Let me say this -- this election and what we'll be putting in perspective and the debates out there, is asking the rhetorical question: What kind of an America do you want for the young people here today? And my opponent rips our country down and says that we're a nation in decline -- somewhere between Germany and Sri Lanka. And he ought to open his eyes. We are the most respected nation on the face of the Earth. (Applause.)

And now let's use that leadership to change the world, and brought democracy and peace to all the countries moving around the world and bring that same progress and prosperity to every working man and woman in this country. That's why I want four more years. (Applause.)

You might say, how do we stay number one economically; and we are when you look around the world. And we do it this way: Here's the Agenda for America's Renewal. It is a comprehensive, factual plan, integrated plan to create the world's first $10-trillion economy in the next few years. And we can do it because we are the United States of America. (Applause.)

And one way you do it is to turn away from protection and open up new markets abroad for American products. We must become an export superpower. And we can do it if we don't listen to the siren's call of protection emanating from the other camp. (Applause.)

This agenda prepares our young people to excel in science and math and English; and because this is the way we're going to outcompete the Germans and outcompete the Japanese. And this agenda helps strengthen the American family, because family is still the foundation of our nation. (Applause.) And I worry when it's weak, and I want to see us help strengthen. (Applause.)

We've got to literally reinvent American education and give every parent a fundamental right to choose the public schools, private schools or religious schools. (Applause.) Parental choice will make all the schools better. (Applause.)

One thing that Governor Clinton doesn't want to touch, and I want to see done and done quickly is to reform our crazy legal system so that we sue each other less and care for each other more. (Applause.) He has already advocated spending -- and he hasn't even started yet -- already advocated $220 billion in more spending. And I want to get the spending down and the taxes down.

And here's the way we'll do it: Give me that balanced budget amendment; give me that check-off; and give me that line-item veto; and let me do what the Congress can't do. (Applause.)

And another thing, give us these three good men for the United States Congress. And then let's say, let's limit the terms for the members of Congress. A President's terms are limited, limit the Congress and give it back to the people. (Applause.)

Now these are just some of my ideas -- and I hate to ruin this program -- but I think we ought to take a little look at Arkansas, because this man's trying to get elected by doing one thing: Tear down the country -- say we're down -- and criticize the President. If that's fair game, let's take a look at Arkansas. (Applause.)

Now, first, the people of Arkansas are good and decent. We live right next door to them in Texas. They are good and decent people, but there's a lot they don't know about their Governor and a lot you don't know, and the more you think about it, and the more you find out, the more you know he is wrong for America.

AUDIENCE: Tell him!

THE PRESIDENT: I am. (Applause.)

He says he's for civil rights -- he says he's for civil rights. Arkansas doesn't even have a basic civil rights law. And I have passed a sound bill -- sound civil rights bill, a sound ADA bill -- the best creative piece of civil rights legislation in the last two decades. And he hasn't even done one single thing for fair play in the state of Arkansas. (Applause.)

He says he's for a clean environment, but the Institute for Southern Studies ranked Arkansas 50th in environmental policy -- 50th.

AUDIENCE: Booo --

THE PRESIDENT: The Governor sounds like he can walk on water. Well, you can do it over there in that Arkansas River. (Laughter and applause.) No, really. There's so much fecal coliform bacteria in the river that the fish teach their kids to jog rather than swim. (Laughter.)

Governor Clinton says he's tough on crime, but crime in Arkansas has increased twice as fast as the rest of the nation. And the cops who know him best -- the Fraternal Order of Police in Little Rock, Arkansas -- have endorsed me for President of the United States. (Applause.)

This guy says he wants to do for the country what he's done for Arkansas. And I say why in the world would we let him?

AUDIENCE. Booo --

THE PRESIDENT: That is a real threat. We can't let him do that. Now, look at the economy, a major issue in the campaign -- and, look, I know we've had tough times. Families are worried, people are out of work. But I'll tell you something: We need to understand that it's bigger than America. We're feeling a global economic slowdown. Everybody knows that. It's worse overseas. Not one single country over there wouldn't trade in a minute for our economy.

And so, yet, Governor Clinton offers to America that same kind of tired European social welfare approach to life that has failed them. We don't need that in this country. He has already proposed $150 billion in new taxes, $220 billion in new spending. And don't worry -- don't worry, he says, he'll take it all out of the top two percent -- everybody making over $200,000. But the truth is, to get the money for his plan, that $150 billion, Governor Clinton would have to get his money from every American with taxable income over $36,600. It's not just the top -- and these people are not Shaquille O'Neal. They're not rolling in millions. (Applause.) These are your neighbors. (Applause.)

So I've got an idea, though. We ought to do what Shaquille would do and stuff the Governor's tax increase right into the front row. (Applause.) But on top of this -- I hate to ruin this marvelous rally -- but on top of this, Governor Clinton will literally need hundreds of billions of dollars more to pay for all the programs he's promised. And you say, who's going to pay? The same people who always pay -- those who work hard, pay their bills, sweat it out at tax time. And he wants you to sweat harder for the tax man. And I say his ideas deserve a cold shower. We cannot do that for this country. (Applause.)

You're a third grade teacher making $22,000 a year in taxable income -- he could slap you with another $430 a year in taxes. And I say you ought to be able to use that money to pay for

your kids' education, take a shot at the mortgage. And you don't need to send it up to the IRS in Washington, D.C. And therein lies the biggest single difference on this election -- tax-and-spend versus holding down taxes, holding down spending, and return the power to the people of the United States. (Applause.)

I've got another -- you know, for 11 months this guy -- and bunch of these other Democrats have been around tearing me up, and I'm having a good time now getting this thing in focus. I enjoy it. And here's -- one day Bill Clinton says, this guy is on every side of every issue. You talk about slippery when wet -- (laughter) -- listen to this: One day, Bill Clinton tells Arkansas he'll never run for president -- I've seen the tape of it; and eight months later, he's out there running for president, announcing his campaign. One day he says, I'm for the North American Free Trade Agreement, and then he backs away.

And now today the Washington paper reports -- Washington Post reports that, tomorrow, the Governor is poised to switch again and support the trade agreement. Watching him go back and forth on the issues is mind-boggling. It's like watching a Chinese ping-pong match. (Laughter.)

One day he says the middle class deserves a tax break, and the next day he's plotting new ways to give the middle class the greatest honor of paying for all his programs. And if he ever became President -- and he won't -- we'd have to replace the eagle with a chameleon. (Applause.)

Now, I'll give you another example. I'll give you another example. Look at the question of whether to follow my lead and stand up against Saddam. Just two weeks ago in Washington Bill Clinton read a speech on foreign policy -- it sounded like a college term paper -- and he said -- and I quote -- (laughter) -- he said this: "I supported the President when it became necessary to evict Saddam Hussein from Kuwait" -- end quote. But two years ago, when I was trying to mobilize the whole country behind it, fighting not only the demonstrators out there in front of the White House that Saddam misunderstood -- and a lot in the media, and plenty in the United States Congress -- here is what Governor Clinton said: "I guess I would have voted with the majority if it was a close vote, but I agree with the arguments the minority made." Now, tell me what kind of leadership that would be for a Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces. (Applause.)

AUDIENCE: Booo --

THE PRESIDENT: No, we've got too much on one side and then another side. And I've found one thing about the Oval Office: You can't make everybody happy. You're bound to make mistakes, but you've got to do like the umpire. You've got to call them as you see them and stay with it, and tell the truth as you go along. (Applause.)

I'll tell you why I'm going to win the election. (Applause.) The first place, we've got a better plan -- an Agenda for American Renewal. Secondly, the young people in America go to bed at night without that same fear of nuclear war -- (applause) -- the generations ahead of them had. (Applause.) And thirdly, when people go into that voting booth, they're going to ask themselves this question: Who do I trust to be empowered with the dignity, prestige and the enormous power of President of the United States?

And I have worked hard to uphold that trust. Yes, I've made mistakes. But I have not betrayed the public trust. I have been a strong leader. And now I ask for your support for four more years to finish the job -- (applause) -- and get this job done. (Applause.)

Thank you all, and God bless you. God bless you all. (Applause.) Thank you very much.

END 6:22 P.M. EDT

Draft
October 2, 1992
2:00 p.m.
[----]

Presidential Remarks: FLORIDA STUMP
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA
OCTOBER 3, 1992
2:30 PM

Thanks, Major Dad [Gerald McRaney], for that introduction. It's great to see this old Avenger. I remember the first time I saw one of these -- I could hardly wait to try it out. And then my flight instructor told me a curious aerodynamic fact. When the thing was loaded up, it could fall faster than it could fly. I had some second thoughts.

FLIGHT OF THE AVENGER P.7

I'm told the naval museum over in Pensacola has found one of my old training planes -- at the bottom of Lake Michigan. Now, I want to stress that I'm not the one who put it there. I left two in the Pacific, but not one on the bottom of Lake Michigan. Let's keep the record clear.

CAPT. RASSMUSEN NAVAL AIR MUSEUM, PENSACOLA

But I am pleased to be here, to talk about the choice this November. This campaign, like every campaign, is about a simple question: what kind of America do we want -- for the young people here today? //

My opponent likes to cut America down. He says we are "south of Germany, heading toward Sri Lanka."

Maybe he should talk to a few folks in Germany or Asia. They'll remind him of a few facts. Our economy is still the most dynamic -- our workers the most productive -- in the entire world.

Anyway you cut it -- America is still the greatest economic superpower the world has ever seen. And I intend to keep it that way.

The question is: How? How do we stay Number One? I have laid out my Agenda for American Renewal -- a specific, comprehensive, integrated agenda to create -- right here in the United States -- the world's very first $10 trillion economy.//

My Agenda asks that we look forward ...

To open new markets for our products -- because that's how we will create new jobs for our workers.

To prepare our young people to work -- because that ~~'s how~~ s that'll get they ~~will~~ ~~give them~~ the tools to compete and win.

To strengthen the American family -- because strong families keep America strong.

To save and invest -- because America will always put tomorrow ahead of today.

So here's what I'm fighting for:

To reinvent American education -- and give every parent the fundamental right to choose the best school for their kids.

To reform our crazy legal system -- it's time we sue each other less, and care for each other more.

To use competition to cut the cost of health care and make it available to you and your neighbors. I think you should only have a headache when you go to the doctor -- not two months later -- when you get the bill.

And to cut the size of government -- because government is too big -- and it spends too much of your money.

Congress has resisted my tough proposals to get a hold on federal spending. So I want to give each taxpayer the right to take ten percent of your income tax -- and use it for nothing else but to reduce the federal deficit. If Congress won't cut wasteful programs, then you should have your own personal veto pen.

These are just some of the things I'm fighting for.

But while I'm talking about the future, Governor Clinton only wants to talk about the past. I say -- okay, let's take a look at Arkansas. The people there are good people, but they've had a bad leader. And the more you know about him, the more you'll understand -- Bill Clinton's wrong for America.

Governor Clinton says he's for civil rights, but Arkansas doesn't have a basic civil rights law. He says he's for a clean environment, but the Institute for Southern Studies ranked Arkansas 50th in environmental policies. Bill Clinton says he's tough on crime, but under Bill Clinton Arkansas's crime rate has gone through the roof -- risen 2 times faster than the nation's. But you don't have to take my word for it. Ask the police officers who know Bill Clinton best -- the police in Little Rock, Arkansas. They've endorsed me for President of the United States.

Now, how about the economy, the major issue in this campaign.

VIOLENT CRIME IN US - GONE UP JUST ★ 27% IN A LITTLE OVER 10 YEARS...
VIOLENT CRIME IN ARKANSAS WENT UP ALMOST 60% IN THE 80'S OVER TWICE THE NATIONAL AVERAGE. ARKANSAS HAD THE NATION'S BIGGEST INCREASE IN OVERALL CRIME -- AND THE THIRD-BIGGEST IN VIOLENT CRIME.
FROM 9/28/92 CRIME SPEECH IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

I know America has endured some tough economic times, but understand, we are being affected by a global economic slowdown. Our competitors in Europe would trade places with us in a minute. Yet Governor Clinton offers America -- the European social welfare-state policies. More government. More special interest spending. More taxes on the middle class.

As Governor, Bill Clinton raised and extended the sales tax, including a tax on baby formula, vegetables and other groceries. He raised the gas tax, he taxed mobile homes, and for you ESPN watchers -- he even taxed cable TV.

Now, Governor Clinton says he's seen the light. In this campaign, he's proposing at least $150 billion in new taxes -- plus at least $220 billion in new spending. But don't worry, he says -- I'll get it all from the rich -- people who make over $200,000 -- the top 2 percent.

But here's the truth. To get the money he needs for his plan, the $150 billion he's promised in new taxes, Governor Clinton would have to get his money from every individual with taxable income over $36,600.

These people are not on "Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous" -- they work hard, they deserve a break.

That's just the start of his tax campaign against the middle-class. Governor Clinton will need hundreds of billions of dollars more, to pay for all the programs he's promised.

And who's going to pay? Listen to the newspaper from his own back yard, The Pine Bluff Commercial. Here's what they say:

"If Congress followed the example that Bill Clinton HAS set as Governor of Arkansas, it would pass a TAX program that WOULD hit the middle-class ~~the~~ hardest."

That's who's going to pay for Bill Clinton's spending wish-list -- the same people who always pay. The people who work hard, pay the bills, and sweat it out at tax time.

Bill Clinton wants you to sweat harder. I say he needs a cold shower.

I say -- the middle-class has been hit hard enough already.//

Now, that Pine Bluff paper wasn't bluffing. Let me give you one example. Lets say you are a third-grade teacher -- with about $22,000 a year in taxable income. Governor Clinton could have you fork over another $430 bucks a year to the tax man. And I say you ought to be able to use that money to pay for your kids' education, or pay the mortgage on the house, not send it back to the IRS.//

I'm tempted to ask the real Bill Clinton to "please stand up." But what we really ought to ask is, will he "please stand still."

I've finally figured out why he compares himself to Elvis -- the minute he has to take a stand on something, he starts wiggling.

One day Bill Clinton tells the people of Arkansas he won't run for President, next thing you know he announces his campaign. One day he says he's for the North American Free Trade Agreement,

then he says "I haven't made up my mind yet." One day Bill Clinton says the middle-class deserves a tax break, the next day he's plotting new ways to hit the middle-class to pay for all his programs.

And just the other day in Wisconsin, Bill Clinton said -- get this -- he said he supported the Gulf War. But ~~nine~~ in January 1991, months ago, when Congress voted to support me in standing up to Saddam Hussein, he was playing a different tune.

Let's refresh his memory. Back then he said -- and I quote -- "I guess I would have voted with the majority if it was a close vote. But I agree with the arguments the minority made."

That's not the way it works in the Oval Office. You can't have it both ways. You have to take a stand.

Governor Clinton's memory lapse amazes me. Think of it: A man who can remember in great detail that he didn't inhale 20 years ago, forgets the hot air he exhaled ~~just nine months~~ a year and a half ago. JAN 1991

If Bill Clinton ever became President -- and he won't -- we'd have to replace the American Eagle -- with a chameleon.

12/10/22

I'm proud of my record. I stand by it now -- and I'll stand by it in November. But if Candidate Clinton wants to talk about the past, I say okay -- fine. Let's look at where we've both been -- so you can understand the two very different directions we want to take our country.

I think you know Ft. Lauderdale is a special place for me. This is where I finished my flight training, at the old Naval Air

Station. 1943. I was just a kid. Maybe that's why I've never forgotten the lessons that military service teaches you.

You veterans know what I mean when I talk about the service as the great leveler. My squadron included farm boys and city hustlers, athletes and book worms -- but the differences disappeared when it came time to make that first carrier landing in one of these Avengers, or when we shared the horrible, sickening feeling of watching buddies go down in battle.

So believe me when I tell you: as long as I am commander-in-chief, America will never turn her back on the military. America will never turn her back on our nation's veterans.

Yes, the Cold War is over. And I've proposed cuts in our defense budget -- right in line with what our best military experts tell us is appropriate. That deep -- and no deeper.

But my opponent wants to go much deeper. He's proposing another $60 billion in defense cuts beyond what the experts say we need to keep our servicemen and -women safe. $60 billion -- that's the equivalent of ~~six~~ 4 (DAN) United States Marine Corps. And I will not let him get away with it.

Let me say a word from the heart. I have a problem with ~~the~~ Bill Clinton's attitudes on this subject. When he was a young man, while American kids were risking their lives for a controversial cause in a faraway country, he was marching on the American embassy in a foreign capital. When American troops were laying it on the line, he wrote of "loathing the military."

The Wash. Times 9/18/92 Michael Hedges A1

Wash Times ✓

"I AM WRITING THIS TOO IN THE HOPE THAT MY TELLING THIS ONE STORY WILL HELP YOU UNDERSTAND MORE CLEARLY HOW SO MANY FINE PEOPLE HAVE COME TO FIND THEMSELVES STILL LOVING THEIR COUNTRY BUT LOATHING THE MILITARY, TO WHICH YOU AND OTHER GOOD MEN HAVE DEVOTED YEARS, LIFETIMES, OF THE BEST SERVICE YOU COULD GIVE."

Letter to Col. Holmes

CLINTON LET TO COL HOLMES. 12/3/69

And I'll be as plain as I can: I just don't see how someone who's felt this way could ever ask to serve as commander in chief of our armed forces.

You see, I've been in the Oval Office, I've faced the tough decisions. I've had to shoulder the awful burden of sending American men and women into battle. And when I made that decision, I knew that those young people weren't going into battle with one had tied behind their backs -- because for twelve years we've kept our military strong -- the best in the world. And as long as I'm commander in chief it's going to stay that way.

I believe I've been a good leader -- willing to make the tough calls -- and willing to admit my mistakes. And I'm a leader whose ideas -- and experience -- are right for America.

If you are looking for someone who shares your values, a leader who understands that America's real strength is not in government, but in places like Ft. Lauderdale -- then I know I can count on your support -- on November 3rd.

Thank you very much. God Bless the United States of America.

# # #

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: CHRISS EVERETT / HUSBAND ANDY MILL
VAN POOLE – STATE CHRM. REPUBLICAN PARTY
PAUL GRANT – FORMER CONGRESSMAN – RUNNING FOR SENATE
COL. DAY (BUD) GEO. will fly in w/POTUS most decorated living war hero in US (former POW)

POTUS INTRO:

Draft
October 2, 1992
12:00 p.m.
[----]

Presidential Remarks: FLORIDA STUMP
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA
OCTOBER 3, 1992
2:30 PM 2:20-2:45 pm. scheduled in -
Gerald McRaney (Major Dad) [NO PROMPTER]

Thank you, -------, for those warm words. It's great to see this old Avenger. I remember the first time I saw one of these -- I could hardly wait to try it out. And then my flight instructor told me a curious aerodynamic fact. When the thing was loaded up, it could fall faster than it could fly. // I had some second thoughts. //

NATL MUSEUM OF NAVAL AVIATION
AVENGER HE FLEW ON THE WOLVERINE –
[Capt. Rasmussen] ↓ HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO PULL IT UP FROM THE LAKE YET – HOPE TO BEFORE DECEMBER.

I'm told they have one of my old training planes on display over in Pensacola -- they dredged / want to it up from the bottom of Lake Michigan ~~this summer.~~ That's great, but I do want to stress that I'm not the one who put it at the bottom of Lake Michigan. // I left two in the Pacific, // but not one on the bottom of Lake Michigan. // Let's keep the record clear. //

But I am pleased to be here, even in the middle of a political campaign. This campaign, like every campaign, is about a simple question: what kind of America do we want -- for the young people here today? //

I want an America that is not just a military superpower -- but the greatest economic superpower in the world. //

I have laid out my Agenda for American Renewal -- a specific, comprehensive, integrated agenda to create in America -- the world's very first $10 trillion economy.//

Small business is the backbone of what we call the new American entrepreneurial capitalism -- they will create two-thirds of the new jobs in the new economy. Governor Clinton promises small business higher taxes and more red tape -- I promise small business relief -- from taxation, regulation and litigation.//

Americans spend almost $200 billion every year -- on direct costs to lawyers. Japan doesn't pay that, neither do European countries.

Bill Clinton doesn't think this is a problem -- maybe because his campaign is in cahoots with all the ambulance-chasing trial lawyers. They think there's no problem that a good lawsuit can't solve.

I say: As a nation, we must sue each other less -- and care for each other more.//

And take a look at the federal budget deficit. I believe the government is too big and it spends too much of your money.

So I've listed almost 250 separate programs we don't need -- and I want to get rid of them. 4000 wasteful projects we can't afford -- I want to get rid of them.

And I think you should have a check-off box on your tax return, so you can earmark 10 percent of your tax dollars to reduce the deficit. If Congress won't cut wasteful programs, then you should have your own private veto pen.

These are just some of the things I'm fighting for.

How about Governor Clinton? Where does he stand on the big issues? Well, take a look at his record in Arkansas.

Governor Clinton says he's for civil rights, but Arkansas doesn't have a basic civil rights law. He says he's for a clean environment, but the Institute for Southern Studies ranked Arkansas 50th in environmental policies. Bill Clinton says he's for high tech -- but under Bill Clinton Arkansas has been falling behind in high school. Three out of every four Arkansas graduates spend their first year in college -- relearning what they were supposed to learn in high school.

America deserves better than this.

Look at the economy, the major issue in this campaign.

I know America has endured some tough economic times, but understand, we are being affected by a global economic slowdown. Our competitors in Europe would trade places with us in a minute. Yet Governor Clinton offers America -- the European social welfare state policies. More government. More special interest spending. More taxes on the middle class.

As Governor, Bill Clinton raised and extended the sales tax, including a tax on baby formula, vegetables and other groceries. He raised the gas tax, he taxed mobile homes, and for you ESPN watchers -- he even taxed cable TV.

Now, Governor Clinton says he's seen the light. In this campaign, he's proposing at least $150 billion in new taxes -- plus at least $220 billion in new spending. But don't worry, he

says -- I'll get it all from the rich -- people who make over $200,000 -- the top 2 percent.

But here's the truth. To get the money he needs for his plan, the $150 billion he's promised in new taxes, Governor Clinton would have to get his money from every individual with taxable income over $36,600.

These people are not on Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous -- they work hard, they deserve a break -- not a tax increase.

That's just the start of his tax campaign against the middle-class. Governor Clinton will need hundreds of billions of dollars more, to pay for all the programs he's promised.

There's an old saying. "When you hunt ducks, you go where the ducks are." Bill Clinton is hunting ways to pay for all his promises -- and he's going to go to the middle class -- because that's where the bucks are.

Listen to the newspaper from his own back yard, The Pine Bluff Commercial. Here's what they say: "If Congress followed the example that Bill Clinton set as Governor of Arkansas, it would pass a program that hit the middle-class the hardest."

I say -- the middle-class has been hit hard enough already.//

Now, I don't think that Pine Bluff paper is bluffing. Let me give you one example. Lets say you are a third-grade teacher -- with about $22,000 a year in taxable income. Governor Clinton could have you fork over another $430 bucks a year to the tax man. And I say you ought to be able to use that money to pay for

your kids' education, or pay the mortgage on the house, not send it back to the IRS.//

I'm tempted to ask the real Bill Clinton to "please stand up." But what we really ought to ask is, will he "please stand still." //

I've finally figured out why he compares himself to Elvis -- the minute he has to take a stand on something, he starts wiggling. //

One day Bill Clinton tells the people of Arkansas he ~~'ll never~~ won't run for President, the next thing you know (year) he announces his campaign. One day he says he's for the North American Free Trade Agreement, then he says "I haven't made up my mind yet." One day Bill Clinton says the middle-class deserves a tax break, the next day he's plotting new ways to hit the middle-class to pay for all his programs.

And don't forget his principled stand on both sides of the Gulf War -- when he said -- and I quote -- "I guess I would have voted with the majority if it was a close vote, but I agree with the arguments the minority made."

If Bill Clinton ever became President -- and he won't -- we'd have to replace the American Eagle -- with a chameleon. //

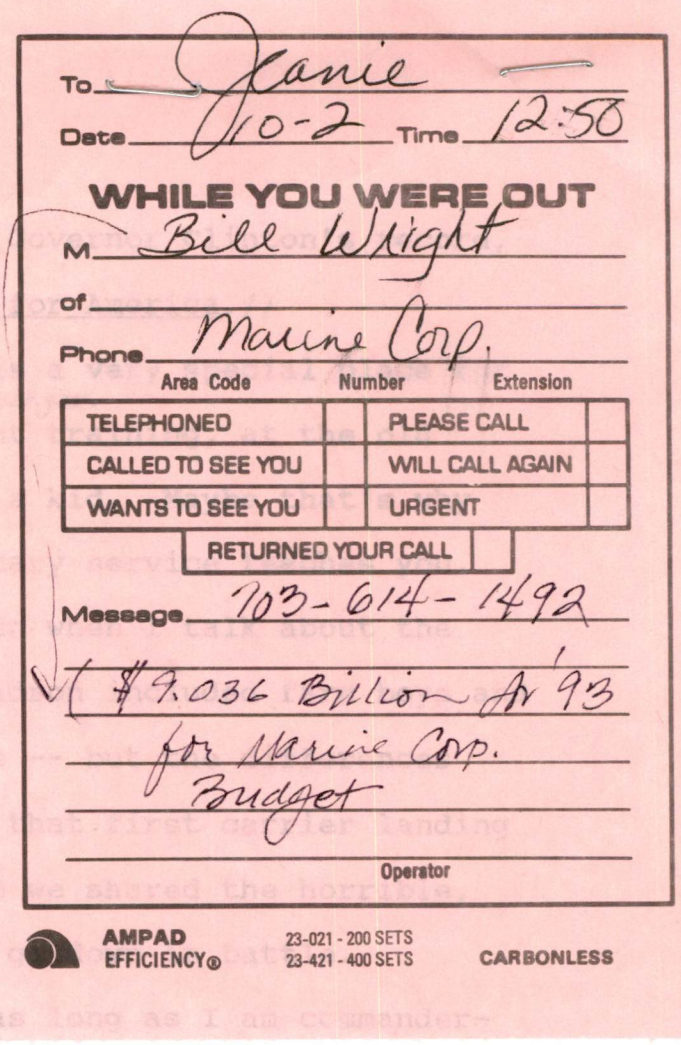
I'm proud of my record, and I STAND BY IT NOW -- I'll stand by it in November. But if Candidate Clinton wants to talk about the past, I say okay -- fine. Let's look at where we've both been -- so you can understand the two very different directions we want to take our

Chris Everett — husband Andy Mill (Alex) the baby on stage

McCallinon - historian Col. Dan

On FENBACK when rescued -> no recogn

Don Rhodes



count ... the m ... me. Naval ... I've ... forgotten the lessons mil

You veterans will know what I m... service as the great leveler. My sq... city hustlers, athletes and book wor... disappeared when it came time to mak... in one of these Avengers here, or wh... sickening feeling of watching buddie...

So believe me when I tell you: ... in-chief, America will never turn her back on the military. America will never turn her back on our nation's veterans.

Yes, the Cold War is over. And I've proposed cuts in our military budget -- right in line with what our best military experts tell us is prudent. That deep -- and no deeper.

But my opponent wants to go much deeper. He's proposing another $60 billion in defense cuts beyond what the experts say we need to keep our servicemen and women safe. $60 billion -- that's the equivalent of four United States Marine Corps's. And I will not let him get away with it.

Let me say a word from the heart. I have a problem with the Bill Clinton's attitudes on this subject. When he was a young man, while American kids were risking their lives for a

According to Bill Wright Marine Corps Public Affairs 703-614-1492 Fy '93 Marine corps budget = $9.036 B

Wash Times

controversial cause in a faraway country, he was marching on the American embassy in a foreign capital. When American troops were laying it on the line, he wrote of "loathing the military."

getting the letter

And I'll be as plain as I can: I just don't see how someone who's felt this way could ever ask to serve as commander in chief of our armed forces.

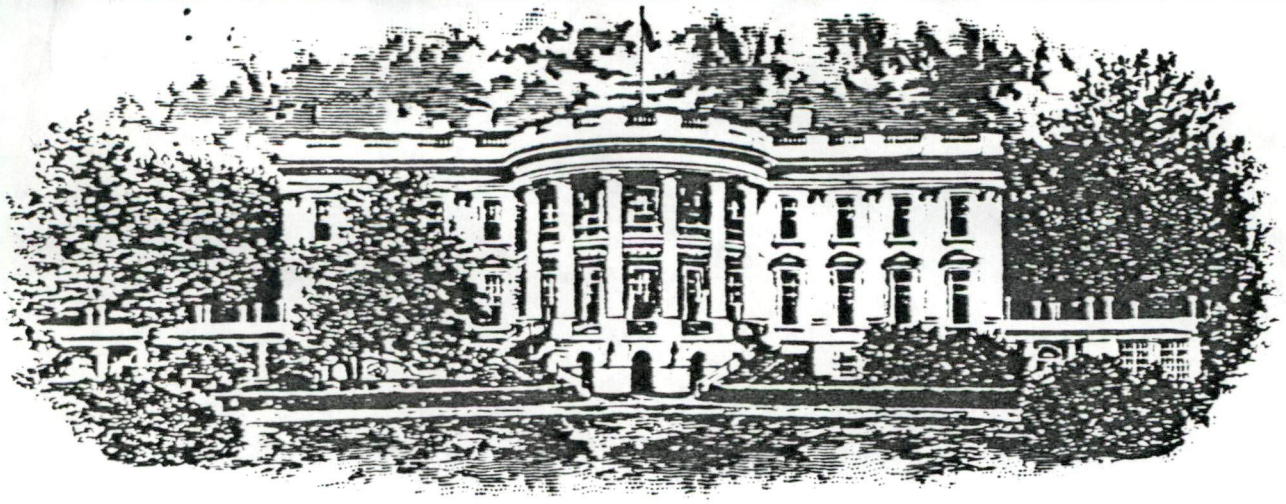
You see, I've been in the Oval Office, I've faced the tough decisions. I've had to shoulder that awful burden of sending American men and women into battle. And I made the decision knowing that those young people weren't going into battle with one had tied behind their backs -- because for twelve years we've kept our military strong -- the best in the world. And as long as I'm commander in chief it's going to stay that way.

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Thank you very much. God Bless the United States of America.

# # #



OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Number of Pages (Including Cover) 8

To MARY KATE GRANT

Fax Number 514-2424

Date 10-1-92

From J. BUNTON

Office Number 456-7750

****** COMMENTS ******

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

(Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin)

For Immediate Release September 30, 1992

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Violent Crime Control Act of 1992." Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis.

In a speech I delivered recently at the DeSales Catholic Church in Fox Park, Missouri, I outlined my crime agenda for the remainder of this Congress and for next year. I discussed several issues of particular concern to the families of this country such as carjacking, sexual and domestic assault, and gang violence. The enclosed legislative proposal addresses these critical problems.

As you know, I first proposed a comprehensive crime bill to the Congress on June 15, 1989. I again submitted a bill to the 102nd Congress on March 11, 1991. That bill, which has yet to be enacted, includes provisions for restoring and expanding the Federal death penalty, ending the abuse of habeas corpus, reforming the exclusionary rule, and establishing additional crimes and penalties involving the criminal use of firearms. The failure of the Congress to pass these pro-law enforcement proposals is particularly frustrating in light of the broad bipartisan support they enjoy.

I know that there is currently an effort being made to forge a genuine compromise that would include effective death penalty provisions and a version of habeas corpus reform that would be acceptable to me. It is my hope that the Congress will present me with such a compromise, one that is truly meaningful for Federal, State, and local law enforcement. This apparent willingness to work realistically on crime legislation provides the basis for me to call on this Congress to act quickly in its final days to pass the additional crime-fighting measures I am today proposing.

The bill I am transmitting today addresses several of the most significant current threats to public safety. It includes:

1. New tools for fighting sexual violence such as increased penalties, new rules of evidence and conduct for trial lawyers, expanded restitution for victims, and grants to State and local law enforcement.

2. Anti-carjacking provisions in the form of a new Federal crime, expanded use of law enforcement grants to the States, and a study of devices to prevent carjacking.

3. Provisions for combatting domestic violence such as a new Federal offense covering spouse abuse, violations of protective orders, and stalking, and a comprehensive grant program to fight domestic violence and enforce child support obligations.

4. Anti-gang amendments, including a new RICO-type offense for street gang activities, a new offense for involving a minor in the commission of a violent crime, and broadened adult prosecution of violent juveniles.

more

(OVER)

5. New laws for child support enforcement that will give the Federal Government the ability to punish criminally "deadbeat dads" who leave a State in order to avoid child support or who are significantly late in the payment of child support obligations. The legislation will also assist the States in the enforcement of child support orders.

6. Increased penalties for crimes against the elderly that will punish and deter criminals from assaulting or defrauding senior citizens.

7. New crimes and penalties for the criminal use of firearms such as a mandatory 10-year sentence for using a semiautomatic firearm in the course of a violent or drug trafficking crime, and a mandatory 5-year sentence for possession of a gun by a dangerous felon.

As the 102nd Congress draws to a close, the Congress has an opportunity to pass legislation that will have a major impact on many of the most serious crime problems facing Americans. The public wants decisive action from government to combat the menacing presence of violent criminals. Let us address this unfinished agenda now.

GEORGE BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 30, 1992.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(St. Louis, Missouri)

For Immediate Release September 28, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT ST. FRANCIS DE SALES WELCOME

St. Francis De Sales Catholic Church Parish Hall
St. Louis, Missouri

10:21 A.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much for that kind introduction, Chief Harmon. Let me say that I've heard a good deal about the work of this chief and of this police force. And I salute every man and woman who's out there in the St. Louis police Force laying their lives on the line for us every single day of their life. We ought to be grateful to those who wear the uniform, and I'm certainly grateful to this group. (Applause.)

And may I salute our great Governor, John Ashcroft, and fantastic Senator, Senator Danforth. (Applause.) It's delightful to be in Fox Park. St. Louis, a friendly city. (Applause.) Actually, my mother grew up here. My brother lives here, cousin lives here. And I love that heartbeat of St. Louis. So thank you for this welcome. (Applause.)

A word to those in this parish -- I want to apologize to everyone who was counting on the usual Sunday Bingo game last night. (Laughter.) I hear that the Secret Service spoiled your fun when they had to check out the building. (Laughter.) And I'm sorry you missed the game. It was smart, though, to stay away. Believe me, you don't want to be jumping up suddenly and yelling "Bingo!" around these Secret Service guys. (Applause.)

This has all the earmarks of a political gathering, but I really want to talk to you today about what I consider a foremost -- a first and most basic function of government: to protect every American citizen from violence -- at home and on the streets.

Now, there's nothing new about that. Security is one big reason government was created in the very first place. But what is new are the terrible forms that violence has taken recently -- beyond anything our founding fathers could have imagined.

A whole generation has grown up with the threat of nuclear terror hanging like a sword over its head. And it's been horrible. Our kids had nightmares. It seemed like it would never end. Well, it did end. And today I can stand up here and say something that no other President could ever say before: the Cold War is over. Freedom finished first. (Applause.)

Now, we must win the peace. Right here at home, in the streets of Fox Park. In too many places our grandparents and grandchildren lock themselves behind the bars on their windows, afraid to come out from a jail called home. This simply must end.

We've made progress against violent crime. We've slowed it dramatically the past 12 years. And we're beginning to turn the tide on the drugs that so often fuel it. But we got soft on crime way back in the '60s, and we paid for it. And then

MORE

by the time we cracked down again in the '80s, violent crime had gone up 400 percent in 20 years. Since we cracked down, it's gone up just 27 percent in a little over 10 years, and the overall crime index is actually down.

So we've stemmed the tide, in a sense -- prevented millions of crimes. But, of course, that is simply not enough. It's never enough. The face of crime is changing fast, and we need our laws to react just as quickly, so that we can beat it.

Let me give you a timely example. Carjacking -- a brand-new word for a brand-new crime. Someone figured out it's easy to steal a car when it's already running, with the keys in the ignition. Of course, the owner's behind the wheel. So the criminal uses a gun. I want to tell you a story that literally sickens me, as I'm sure it will you -- but describes what we're up against.

Just a few weeks ago, in a nice neighborhood near Baltimore, a woman was sitting in her car at a stop sign. In broad daylight, two men forced her out of her car and drove off. But she was tangled in the seatbelt -- trying desperately to save her baby. The mother was dragged for almost two miles. The thieves tried to knock her off by banging into a fence. And tragically, she died.

And you know what they did with her little baby? They tossed her out of the car like a piece of trash. Miraculously, that baby survived.

And you know what? America is going to survive, too. We cannot put up with this kind of animal behavior. (Applause.) These people have no place in a decent society. And as far as this President's concerned, they can go to jail, and they can stay in jail, and they can rot in jail for crimes like that. (Applause.)

For that to happen, we need tough laws that don't bend over backwards protecting the criminal while saying to the victim, "tough luck, buddy."

Let's look for a minute at the Arkansas record and see where Governor Clinton stands. (Laughter.) The average inmate in Arkansas served less than one-fifth of his sentence last year. Most federal inmates serve at least 85 percent of their full sentence. Violent crimes in that state, in Arkansas, went up almost 60 percent in the '80s -- over twice the national average. Arkansas had the nation's biggest increase in overall crime -- and the third-biggest in violent crime.

This kind of record is not right for Arkansas -- and it is not right for America. If you don't believe me, just ask the Fraternal Order of Police in Little Rock, Arkansas. They know Governor Clinton's record best, and they're endorsing me for President of the United States. (Applause.) The police know better than anyone that we're all vulnerable: men, women, children; white, black, brown; young, old; rich and poor. To a bullet or a blade -- we all look just the same.

Americans deserve a government that goes after the problem -- that prevents and punishes crime, and helps the victims, lifts up the victims of crime. That's why I want to see America make a move at the federal level, to step forward and support state and local police around the country -- in real, concrete ways. We need to help them fight.

That's why 1,201 days ago, on June 5, 1989* -- the same day Mikhail Gorbachev first hinted that the Berlin Wall might someday fall -- I sent a comprehensive crime bill to

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* June 15, 1989

Capitol Hill. And I offered the hand of partnership to Congress and asked it to help me fight crime on a national level.

Listen to this: Since I first sent that bill to the Hill in 1989, here in the United States, we've had almost 60,000 murders, 260,000 rapes, 1,600,000 robberies and 2,600,000 assaults. By the way, 506 of those violent crimes took place right here in Fox Park.

Think about that. Across America, that's enough assault victims to fill the city of St. Louis more than six times over. Victims brutalized while that bill languished on Capitol Hill.

Now, I know the numbers are staggering. I know that Americans sit down in front of their TVs at night, watch the news and say, why doesn't somebody do something about this incredible mess? People are dying in the streets, for heaven's sake. Well, 1,201 days later, Congress still has not acted on my crime bill. And I think if they had a glacier on Capitol Hill, they'd name it "Speedy." You ought to try and get something done there.

But frustrating as this crime bill has been for me, it's still my job as President to get results. There are good people on both sides of the issue, working in good faith for a compromise. And I will not rest until this matter is settled.

This very week, we are now close to an agreement on a bill the Congress could send me -- and I'll sign. The compromise bill should include, for example, a workable death penalty for horrible murders, committed by terrorists, assassins and drug lords. It should target the shocking violence we see on television -- the drive-by shootings and gang turf wars. This deadly behavior deserves deadly punishment. It should include provisions recommended by former Supreme Court Justice Powell to short-circuit an endless process of appeals that make a mockery of justice. (Applause.)

There are other items prompting strong feelings on all sides, but we're making a good-faith effort to reach a compromise.

So I want you to know what's on my crime agenda. I'm not asking for anything but common sense and reasonable justice, especially for women, children and the elderly victims of crime. I think I can get some of these items this year -- then, I'll come back to get more of them next year. (Applause.)

Let me click off about eight key points here. First, apprehend and severely punish these carjackers, like the ones I just described. I want to make carjacking a federal offense with harsh penalties. And I want thugs who take cars at gunpoint to stay in a cell so long that when they get out they're too old to drive. (Applause.)

Second -- I keep talking about strengthening the family -- well, here's one for you: call deadbeat dads onto the carpet. (Applause.) Right now, a single mother here in Missouri can be struggling to keep the kids fed and clothed on her small salary, while their father's up in Chicago somewhere, picking out a new Chevy truck with terrycloth pom-poms and a gun rack. Now, he could be way behind in child support, but no one can touch him because he's across the state lines. Well, I think that's a disgrace, and it's about time the long arm of the law reaches out over that state line, taps that deadbeat dad on the shoulder and says loud and clear -- time to pay up. Cough up the cash or go to jail. (Applause.)

And the third, strengthen the laws dealing with sexual and domestic violence. For starters, we need to protect the victim. It is bad enough a rape victim is attacked in the first place. Then she takes the stand and then she gets worked

over and attacked by the rapist's lawyers. I say that makes two too many attacks.

And I want repeat sex and domestic-violence offenders behind bars until trial. Today, even a repeat offender can get arrested, be out on bond hours later, stalking his next victim or beating his wife and kids for turning him in. I want him detained until trial, and I want the prosecution to be able to use past convictions against him. (Applause.)

Any law enforcement officer knows this, but right now, certain details can't even be mentioned in court. So-called little details -- like the fact that everyone and their dog within a country mile knows the guy acts this way pretty regularly. And that's wrong. Let him pay for what he's done.

Fourth, crack down on gang violence. I want gangs to be treated like the criminal enterprises they are. That way, we can go after the leaders, and we can deal harshly with them, and we can untie the hands of good cops so they can clean up decent neighborhoods. I also want to toughen the penalties for using juveniles in crimes. Some of the gangs right now can send under-age kids out to do their dirty work because they're minors and they'll get off if they're caught. And I think the older gang members should be punished harshly for treating these little kids like bullet fodder. (Applause.)

Fifth, protection for the elderly. It is absurd that the folks who have contributed to this society all through their lives have to live in terror when they're old and frail, just because some young punks see them as an easy target. They're as low as the thugs who pick on children. And I want to beef up the laws that put these thugs behind bars. (Applause.)

Sixth, the habeas corpus reform. Habeas corpus is supposed to protect the innocent, but it's turned into a ridiculous perversion of the law. Can you believe that a lot of these petitions drag on for more than a decade? Criminal lawyers use it to postpone justice. A guilty verdict can mean seemingly endless appeals that choke our courts and delay justice. It's about time we put a stop to this travesty. Let them have one habeas corpus petition and be done with it. (Applause.) And that's what I'm trying to do in that crime bill right now. (Applause.)

And the seventh, a federal death penalty. I think certain acts of violence deserve the ultimate penalty. I'm talking about assassinations, murder for hire, terrorism and other depraved acts. And add to that the new urban violence we see with gangs. Drive-by shootings, random violence, gang massacres -- these people are merchants of death, who trade in death. And the death penalty is warranted in these cases. And I wish Congress would move and do about it. (Applause.)

And eighth -- and this one's short -- firearms. I want much tougher penalties for criminal use of firearms, period. (Applause.) Tighten up the law and take the risk away from these law enforcement officers. (Applause.)

Now, I'm not saying that tougher laws are going to fix absolutely everything. I'm a firm believer in justice, but I think punishment is only part of the solution. And the other part has a more human face. Tomorrow's criminals are still just kids today. And while I believe in resources for law enforcement and in reform for law enforcement, I also believe that at some point early in life, a youngster at a critical juncture can be steered to a life of right or a life of terrible wrong. And it all depends on the kind of soil you plant these kids in and how you nourish them.

I just had a wonderful briefing upstairs by the Chief and some of our community leaders, including the Pastor of

this church, and what impressed me is what the community is doing to help these kids before they get caught up in this wave of criminality.

All of this is why I believe that our Weed and Seed program -- the federal program -- is so very crucial. Weed and Seed -- that means going into a rough neighborhood, eradicating the "weeds" of violent crime that can choke a young life, and replacing them with "seeds" of social opportunity and reform. And that's what Operation Crackdown in St. Louis is all about: the federal government, working with local law enforcement, reclaiming crack houses and giving them back to the community.

And that's what your -- the Chief talked about COPS program, here in Fox Park, is all about, too, on a local level. Real people making real changes in your own neighborhood.

You know, just the other day, only a few blocks from here, police officers raided a crack house on Ohio Avenue. And as those officers came out of the house with those drug dealers handcuffed, the neighbors -- maybe some of you all were there -- came out to their porches and gave those police a standing ovation and a cheer. And that's what this country is hungry for. Americans want to take crime out of their neighborhoods and put the neighbors back. And we've got to weed the poison growth from the soil, and in its place, plant the seeds of hope. (Applause.)

I know there's a craving. I know you just want to be able to walk down to Worth's Market, or down to Fox Park here for a stroll, or over to Bartlett's Grocery Store for a newspaper, or Mary's Restaurant for a cup of coffee even if she is a Democrat -- (laughter) -- and you want to do it knowing you're safe in your own neighborhood, that you've helped build and kept alive.

I think John Mirgaux said it best. He lives in this neighborhood and knows about that old crack house over on Ohio. And he said he and his wife, Eleanor, had been thinking about selling their house and just moving out -- moving away from the drugs and all the ugly crime. But you know, he's lived in Fox Hill his whole life. It's his neighborhood. And after the raid, he and Eleanor did some thinking. And he put it this way. He said, "You know, I've been waiting for this to happen. Now we're going to make a stand."

Please join us -- join John and Eleanor and Ohio Avenue and Fox Park and St. Louis and Missouri and this whole United States -- and make a stand against crime today, because the people deserve it.

Thank you all so very much for listening. (Applause.) And may God bless -- (applause) -- may God bless Fox Park, Missouri. And God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very, very much. (Applause.)

END

10:44 A.M. CDT

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 Globe Newspaper Company
The Boston Globe

September 24, 1992, Thursday, City Edition

SECTION: NATIONAL/FOREIGN; Pg. 1

LENGTH: 1101 words

HEADLINE: Lone Star vote seen as wild card;
CAMPAIGN '92 / BATTLEGROUND STATES / TEXAS

BYLINE: By Curtis Wilkie, Globe Staff

DATELINE: AUSTIN, Texas

KEYWORD: US POLITIC CAMPAIGN TEXAS STATISTIC

BODY:

The campaign for Texas, a state that is vital to President Bush's reelection plans, resembles a tense poker game, with its bluffs and early bets to raise the stakes.

The Clinton campaign's recent declaration that it will "play in Texas in a big, bad way" had the ring of a bold challenge to Bush in his adopted home state, but political sources here say it was little more than a gesture to rally Democratic nominee Gov. Bill Clinton's supporters and to force Bush's hand.

"They're just making a lot of noise," scoffed Brian Berry, Bush's political director in the region.

At the same time, Democrats are mocking the "September storm" that Republicans threatened to use to destroy Clinton's candidacy here as quickly as Michael S. Dukakis was demolished in Texas in 1988.

"If Clinton comes out of the September storm as well as Saddam Hussein came out of Desert Storm, we'll be in good shape," said Bob Armstrong, a prominent Democrat.

Every available poll shows that the race here between Bush and Clinton is extremely close, and the presence of Ross Perot, who refuses to fold, could make the difference.

Since Texas holds 32 electoral votes, the third most precious prize, the preliminary skirmishes are expected to lead into a critical battle this fall.

"In my view, Perot has a terrible mad against the president," said Jim Oberwetter, the chairman of Bush's Texas campaign. "If he reenters the race, we'll have a substantial problem. Right now, everything tells me it's neck-and-neck in Texas. We're going to have a helluva fight."

There is a belief among Democrats that if Bush can be beaten here, it will ensure a national victory for Clinton, and Texas Democrats are urging their candidate to go for the kill. "The fact is, George Bush has a fight on his hands in a state that should be a lock," said Kirk Adams, who is running the

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Democrats' unified campaign for every office on the Texas ballot.

"The race is going to be won or lost in rural Texas, particularly among Anglo males," said Texas Land Commissioner Garry Mauro, the chairman of Clinton's campaign here. In 1988, he said, Dukakis won only 33 percent of the votes of white men in Texas. "If we get over 40 percent this year, we win."

GOP leaders concede that Clinton is their toughest opponent since Jimmy Carter won the state in 1976. But they say they are prepared to attack Clinton's vulnerability on the draft issue to bring him down, just as they crippled Dukakis on issues that were sensitive to white males - gun control, the Pledge of Allegiance and prison furloughs.

"The draft issue is already moving the veterans' posts. All the Bubbas are talking about it. Frankly, we don't have to push it a lot," said Berry, the Bush director. "But if we have to, we'll push it with a bulldozer."

Although Republicans say they will pester Clinton on such substantive issues as his ambigious position on the North American Free Trade Agreement, a pact that holds out the prospect for enhanced trade between Texas and Mexico, they are plotting assaults that may prove more provocative in places like conservative East Texas.

In the first rumbling of their "September storm," the Bush campaign circulated a leaflet asking, "Who does Texas trust to be our commander in chief?" The leaflet highlights, without the full context, passages from Clinton's 1969 letter to an ROTC adviser in which Clinton wrote "people have come to find themselves still loving their country but loathing the military. . ."

Clinton was a coordinator for Sen. George McGovern's presidential campaign in Texas in 1972, and he is said to have a strong emotional attachment to the state. His decision to make an investment in Bush territory came after a direct appeal by Mauro, his friend and associate from the McGovern days.

Mauro insists that Clinton has an opportunity to beat Bush on his home ground and needs to "look like a winner" here. By releasing funds to boost his Texas campaign, Clinton will encourage wealthy Democrats in the state to contribute to the effort, Mauro said.

Clinton dispatched his top political advisers, James Carville and David Wilhelm, to meet privately with a few Texas Democrats. The result was a preliminary agreement to fund a local television campaign, and it led to headlines that Clinton had thrown down the gauntlet in Texas. In an expression of bravado, Paul Begala, a senior Clinton aide and Texas native, told The Dallas Morning News: "We're going to play in Texas in a big, bad way."

But Democratic sources say that Carville, who has run campaigns in the state, is still dubious that Texas is worth a greater investment than other battleground states. He was said to have promised only $ 300,000, drawn from the Clinton account and the Democratic National Committee treasury, to finance a limited, local television effort that began this week.

The commitment is a fraction of the $ 5 million - roughly one-tenth of the campaign budget - that strategists in Little Rock have suggested is necessary

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to overcome Bush in the state.

"This is a bluff they're running. We still don't know if we're a target state," said a Texas Democratic operative who feels the state is winnable if Clinton leads a full-scale offensive. The Clinton campaign promised to reassess the situation in early October.

While Clinton wrestles with a major decision involving money, Bush, who won the state by 13 points in 1988, is confronted not only by his Democratic opponent, but his Texas nemesis, Perot.

Before Perot announced in July that he would not be a candidate, polls in Texas found that the state's voters were split almost evenly among Bush, Clinton and Perot. Following Perot's latest revelations that he might reactivate his candidacy, Karl Rove, a Republican strategist in Austin, contended that Perot's move would actually cost Clinton the support of voters aligned against Bush.

The undecided Perot vote will be driven by economic issues, Rove said. "It's important for us to tattoo Clinton for being wrong on his prescriptions for the economy and let the issues of character take a life of their own." He said "Gennifer Flowers, dodging the draft, conflicts of interest in the Arkansas government" will have negative impact on "the white, Southern, older Democratic voters."

But George Shipley, a veteran Democratic consultant, countered that Perot's presence on the ballot "is why we have a shot here." He said the independent Texas businessman could attract at least 10 percent of the Texas vote, "and two-thirds of that comes right out of Bush's hide. There's a firestorm in his back yard."

GRAPHIC: CHART

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FAX TO: JEANNIE BUNTON; ALEXIS LESS; BILL CAMPBELL
THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, DC
FAX NUMBER: 202-456-6218

FM: NAVAL AIR STATION FORT LAUDERDALE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
PO BOX 70488, FT LAUDERDALE, FL 33307

SUBJECT: HISTORY OF NAVAL AIR STATION (NAS) FORT LAUDERDALE, FL

THE MERLE FOGG AIRPORT IN FORT LAUDERDALE, FL, WAS SELECTED BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO BE IMPROVED INTO A NAVAL AVIATION FACILITY FOR TRAINING NAVAL AVIATOR STUDENTS DURING WORLD WAR II.

CONSTRUCTION BEGAN IN JULY 1942 AND WAS COMPLETED IN SEPTEMBER 1942.

THE NAVAL AVIATION TRAINING COMMAND MADE NAS FORT LAUDERDALE INTO A TRAINING FACILITY FOR NAVAL AVIATORS, SUPPORTING AIRCREW PERSONNEL AND GROUND MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL ON THE GRUMAN DESIGNED TBF/TBM AVENGER SINGLE ENGINE TORPEDO BOMBER CARRIER-BASED AIRPLANE.

TRAINING WAS VERY STRENUOUS AND DIFFICULT. MANY INSTRUCTORS WERE TAKEN RIGHT OUT FROM NAVAL AVIATOR TRAINING IN PENSACOLA, FL, AFTER AWARD OF PILOT WINGS AND SO HAD LITTLE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE AT THE BEGINNING. SOME INSTRUCTORS HAD LIMITED EXPERIENCE IN TRAINING PILOT STUDENTS, WHICH HELPED THE PROGRAM GREATLY IN THE INITIAL PHASES. IN 1943, ENSIGN GEORGE H. W. BUSH, USNR, WAS FORTUNATE TO HAVE LIEUTENANT TEX ELLISON, USN, FOR HIS INSTRUCTOR. LIEUTENANT ELLISON HAD JUST RETURNED FROM WAR EXPERIENCE IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREA WHEN HE BECAME THE INSTRUCTOR FOR ENSIGN BUSH.

DURING WWII...FROM 1942 THROUGH 1945...NINETY-FOUR (94) INDIVIDUALS LOST THEIR LIVES WHILE SERVING AT NAS FORT LAUDERDALE, INCLUDING FOURTEEN (14) ON 5 DECEMBER 1945 WHEN FIVE (5) TBM AVENGER AIRCRAFT DISAPPEARED AS US NAVY FLIGHT 19 WHILE ON A NAVIGATON TRAINING MISSION OVER THE ATLANTIC OCEAN FROM NAS FORT LAUDERDALE.

LATE IN 1946, THE NAVY CLOSED DOWN NAS FORT LAUDERDALE, AT WHICH TIME BROWARD COUNTY ASSUMED CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY AND STARTED DEVELOPMENT OF THE FORT LAUDERDALE-HOLLYWOOD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, ONE OF THE FINEST COMMERCIAL AIRLINE AIRPORTS IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY.

IN THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS, BROWARD COUNTY HAS TRIED TO DESTROY ALL OF THE WWII BUILDINGS THAT HOUSED NAS FORT LAUDERDALE IN WWII. AS A NAVAL HISTORIAN, I FORMED AN ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS THE NAVAL AIR STATION (NAS) FORT LAUDERDALE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATON, INC., AND THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF THIS ASSOCIATION IS TO COLLECT AND PRESERVE INFORMATON, DOCUMENTS AND MEMORABILIA THAT WERE ASSOCIATED WITH NAS FORT LAUDERDALE IN WWII AND PLACE THESE ITEMS IN A SMALL MUSEUM FOR THE EDUCATION AND REFERENCE MATERIAL THAT IS OFTEN REQUESTED BY STUDENTS AND VISITORS WHO EITHER SERVED IN THIS AREA IN WWII OR HAVE HEARD ABOUT IT AND WANT TO KNOW THE FACTS ABOUT NAS FORT LAUDERDALE. ONE OF THE REMAINING BUILDINGS IS NUMBER 15, WHICH PRESENTLY HOUSES THE NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER HERE, BUT WHICH IN WWII SERVED AS A JUNIOR OFFICERS BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS AND IS WHERE PRESIDENT BUSH LIVED WHILE TRAINING HERE FROM APRIL THROUGH AUGUST 1943.

PREPARED BY= ALLAN F. MCELRINEY, NAVAL HISTORIAN AND PRESIDENT,
OF NAS FORT LAUDERDALE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

LEVEL 1 - 2 OF 4 STORIES

Copyright 1992 Times Newspapers Limited
The Times

September 15, 1992, Tuesday

SECTION: Features

LENGTH: 1581 words

HEADLINE: A carnival of expats

BYLINE: George Hill

BODY:

Churchill said that one vote could swing an election. George Hill on the Americans in Britain warming up for the presidential election

No country in the world has set out more zestfully than the United States to turn the democratic process into a carnival. On presidential election night in November, Americans in the UK will be separated by the breadth of an ocean from the nationwide party back home. They must enjoy the climax of the campaign (or grieve over it) from far off.

But they will be making the best of it. London on November 3 will be full of election night parties, large and small, ranging from the big traditional celebrations at the American embassy and the English-Speaking Union to smaller gatherings around the television screen in hotels and private houses as the results come in.

For the American political machines, overseas voters are a constituency well worth wooing. As Churchill said, one vote is enough to clinch an election. That just might be a postal vote, or today even a fax, from overseas. Several close results in recent years, including the contest for governorship of California in 1990, are said to have been decided by postal votes.

Nearly 40 per cent of eligible ex-patriates cast their votes at the last presidential elections in 1988 a rate not far short of the perrenially low rate in the US itself. Republicans and Democrats alike have active permanent worldwide associations to make contact with potential supporters, tap them for contributions, and persuade them to register.

There are at least three million of the United States' citizens abroad at any one time. In Britain there is a constantly fluctuating population of at least 250,000. Only Germany among European countries is host to a larger number of American citizens. A high proportion of Americans in Germany are there as members of the forces. The contingent of American civilians in Britain, though the embassy keeps no exact figures, is almost certainly the most diverse anywhere outside the US. They include people in almost every area of life business, the law, education, the arts and the media, as well as tourists, wives and husbands of Britons, and the retired.

There is no American International Club in London, as there is in many other European capitals, to make a focus for campaigning. Unlike their compatriots elsewhere, Americans in the UK feel relatively little need to stick together or think of themselves as a community.

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Republicans claim that two out of three expatriates here are supporters of the Grand Old Party. As they are a relatively wealthy group, many with interests in business, it is likely that many feel an affinity with the right. Democrats reply that business people and the middle classes have suffered severely in the recession, and hazard the guess that party allegiances are more even, broadly mirroring the balance in the US itself.

Seven weeks before voting day, the rival bandwagons in London are beginning to roll. The Democrats stole a march on their opponents last week with a reception at the House of Commons, at which Senator Paul Tsongas, a former unsuccessful contender for the party's nomination in this year's primaries, appeared with Professor John Kenneth Galbraith, the veteran gadfly of the American right, to rally supporters to the flag of Bill Clinton, and implicitly to put down a marker for Senator Tsongas's own presidential hopes in 1996.

It was a buoyant occasion, where the campaigning wisecracks of Senator Tsongas and Professor Galbraith raised whoops of glee from a well-heeled audience, which ranged from young law students, in Britain for only a few months, to residents with dual citizenship, settled in Britain for as long as 40 years, with Boston and the Home Counties weighing almost equally in their accents.

As they discussed the intricacies of the electoral college system, and enumerated the pivotal states where Mr Clinton must win or lose, it was clear that they had not lost touch with events and feelings at home. However, it was equally clear, as they applauded Professor Galbraith's donnish ironies, that they were far from being typical American voters.

For Democrats Abroad, the occasion was something of a windfall. ''It was organised very fast when we discovered three weeks ago that Senator Tsongas was coming to Britain,'' says Sally McNulty, the chair of the organisation in Britain. ''It is a business visit rather than a political one, but he agreed to appear, and Professor Galbraith was coming to London too.''

John Wood, the chairman of Republicans Abroad in Europe, has to admit that at present there are not plans for figures of equal stature from his own party to address supporters in Britain. ''When we heard that Tsongas and Galbraith were going to be here,'' he says, ''we tried to find a Republican senator in town to debate with them, but that did not prove possible. We plan to approach any of our people who are visiting London before the election, and try to fix up an appearance.''

Mr Wood, an American who has been settled in Britain for more than 20 years, is hopeful that at least one public debate between the parties will be organised, if with less notable participants. He says: ''There were four debates here in the weeks before the 1988 election. At the moment it does not seem likely that there will be as many this time. But debates, while fun, have little purpose. They are just a way of getting people's blood up.''

One debate at least is already firmly fixed in the calendar. ''We shall definitely be holding a debate on October 7, between two figures representing the parties, and two others with more detached positions,'' says Clare Farrow, current affairs project coordinator at the English-Speaking Union. ''This year the motion will be that 'this house would vote Democrat'. The motion

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alternates between the parties each election year.''

The English-Speaking Union will also hold a party on election night, attended by 500 guests at Pounds 20 a head, and there will be two separate rooms where screens will report the results, so that Republicans and Democrats can gather to endure their suspense apart.

About 1,500 invited guests, including many British cabinet ministers and media and show business celebrities, are expected at the big election night party always held at the American embassy.

By tradition, the third principal election night party in London is held at the National Liberal Club. This year, however, the event is apparently still in doubt with only seven weeks to go.

These indications of fewer parties and fewer debates known to the political organisers suggest that interest may be lower this year than in the past. Mrs McNulty rejects the thought: ''I was chair of this organisation four years ago, and there is no comparison with the level of interest then and what we are seeing now. There was great apathy a few months ago, before Ross Perot came into the campaign. But he certainly galvanised Democrats into paying attention. People here are very much in touch with the real anger against George Bush in the United States over jobs and the economy. Our office is fielding 60 calls a day now.''

Mr Wood is more ready to concede that there may be less interest this time: ''People are certainly confused this year, much as they were confused in the UK at the time of your general election, and for similar reasons. Since the end of the Cold War, we have moved into a period where people are less focused and more uncertain. But it is also true that people who are angry do vote, and when they are happy they are less likely to.

''Mr Bush is not charismatic in the way Ronald Reagan was, but he has a way of touching people's hearts.''

Registration is a constant preoccupation with the overseas organisations or the political parties. An unregistered supporter is a voteless supporter. The embassy is providing a telephone service to advise Americans in the UK about how to register and vote. Americans abroad vote in the state where they last lived, even if they have not visited it for 50 years. Every state has its own set of regulations, and some process applications more efficiently than others. For some Americans in the UK, time to register is already getting short if they want to be sure of their votes.

Most expatriates will have to make their decision with several campaigning days still to go. In a closely matched campaign, where the president's health is already an issue, any faltering or gaffe by one of the candidates could turn the balance at the last minute.

However, there are a few states where overseas voters are getting the privilege of waiting until voting day. A few counties in California even accept faxed voting papers, in spite of authentication problems. California is likely to prove a crucial state in the national contest, so there is a theoretical possibility that faxed votes there could wing the national result.

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Times Newspapers Limited, September 15, 1992

Some states also accept papers received up to a week after the polls close, so long as they are postmarked earlier. If the result is a really close one, the proclaimed winner in November, whether Democrat or Republican, may have to wait a week in suspense, to find out whether voters from Westminster to Ougadougou have confirmed or overturned the verdict of metropolitan America.

TERMS:
Modern Times

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LEVEL 1 - 25 OF 83 STORIES

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January 13, 1991, Sunday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 448 words

HEADLINE: CONGRESS APPROVES GULF WAR; SENATE VOTE NARROWEST IN HISTORY

BYLINE: By Jim Adams

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD:
GULF-CONGRESS

BODY:

Congress has authorized President Bush to wage war in the Persian Gulf as early as this week to drive Iraq out of Kuwait, but by the narrowest Senate war vote in U.S. history.

The Senate approved the war authority by only five votes Saturday, 52-47, in a packed chamber that was dead silent, but the House approved it 250-183.

Bush and his backers in Congress said the war authorization was the surest way to avert war, because it showed Iraqi President Saddam Hussein he faces devastating war if he does not leave Kuwait peacefully.

"This clear expression of the Congress represents the last best chance for peace," Bush said.

Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., told the House: "By confronting Saddam Hussein with a choice between leaving and living or staying and dying, (this) represents the last best chance for peace."

But opponents said Bush and Congress were rushing into an unwise and unnecessary war.

"President Bush lit the fuse of war on November 8, and the fuse has been burning steadily for the past two months," said Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. "The Middle East may explode in war unless the Senate puts out the fuse."

The opponents pressed instead for approval of resolutions supported by Democratic leaders that would have urged Bush to give economic sanctions more time to work to force Iraq from Kuwait peacefully, before asking Congress for war authority.

Those resolutions were rejected 53-46 in the Senate and 250-183 in the House.

The resolution Congress approved instead authorizes Bush to use U.S. military forces to carry out U.N. resolutions giving Saddam until midnight next Tuesday to leave Kuwait or risk war with the U.S.-led coalition aligned against him.

Bush said at a press conference the resolution did not make war inevitable, but instead was "the last, best hope for peace."

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Reuters, January 13, 1991

But the five-vote Senate margin gave Bush the war authority by the narrowest U.S. Senate war vote ever, superseding an early Senate's 19-13 approval of the War of 1812 against England.

Since then, congressional war votes have been overwhelming- with only one House vote against World War II. Later the Senate approved 88-2 and the House approval 416-0 the Tonkin Gulf resolution interpreted by then President Lyndon Johnson as authorization for the Vietnam War.

The Tonkin Gulf resolution was clearly one reason for the close Senate vote Saturday. Many of the opponents said the deadly Vietnam War must not be repeated in the Middle East.

Bush's supporters said after a meeting with him earlier in the week that he would be satisfied to win in the Senate by a single vote, because the important thing was to win the war authority whatever the vote margin.

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PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

COVER PAGE

TO: Jeannie B.

FROM: C. Ray

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 3
(including cover page)

DATE:

TIME:

MESSAGE:

Col Byd Day

Bird

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Rush Rourke PHONE 904-243-1234
904-425-2575 FAX 904-664-5720

COLONEL (DOCTOR) GEORGE E. "BUD" DAY (RETIRED)

Colonel George E. Day is a veteran of more than 30 years service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Colonel Day was born in Sioux City, Iowa, on February 24, 1925. He holds a Bachelor of Science Degree and Doctor of Humane Letters from Morningside College in Sioux City, Iowa. He has also been awarded a Master of Arts degree from St. Louis University, a Juris Doctor from the University of South Dakota and a Doctor of Law from Troy State University. He was admitted to the South Dakota Bar in 1969 and the Florida Bar in 1977.

He joined the Marine Corps in 1942 and served 30 months in the South Pacific as a noncommissioned officer. He received an appointment as a Second Lieutenant in the National Guard in 1950.

He was called to active duty in the Air Force in 1951 and entered jet pilot training. He served two tours in the Far East as a fighter bomber pilot during the Korean War.

In April 1967, Colonel Day was assigned to the 31st Tac Fighter Wing at Tuy Hoa Air Base, Republic of Vietnam. He later moved to Phu Cat Air Base, where he organized and became the first commander of the "Misty Super FAC's" F-100 squadron.

Shot down over North Vietnam on August 26, 1967, he spent 67 months as a Prisoner of War. Colonel Day was the only POW to escape from prison in North Vietnam and then to be recaptured by the Viet Cong in the South. He is also credited with living through the first "no chute" bailout from a burning jet fighter in England in 1955.

At the time of his shoot-down, Colonel Day was one of the nation's most experienced jet fighter pilots, with 4,500 hours of single engine jet time, and more than 5,000 hours of flying time. He has flown all of the modern Air Force jet fighters including the F-80, F-84, F-100, F-101, F-104, F-105, F-4E, A-4J Mongoose, A-7, F-106, FB-111, A-7, F-15 and F-16.

He holds every significant combat award. Bud is the nation's most highly decorated officer, as well as the most decorated since General Douglass MacArthur. He holds nearly seventy military decorations and awards of which more than fifty are for combat. Most notable are the Medal of Honor, the Air Force Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with nine Oak Leaf Clusters, the Bronze Star for Valor with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart with three Clusters. He was presented Vietnam's highest Medal by President Thieu, two Vietnamese Gallantry Crosses, and Vietnamese Wings. He wears twelve Campaign Battle Stars.

He is a member of the Medal of Honor Society, Legion of Valor, was the first President of NAM-POW's (the Vietnam POW organization), President of the MISTY SUPER-FAC Association, and a member of numerous military and fraternal organizations. Colonel Day was a member of the Code of Conduct Review Board established by the Department of Defense in 1976 to review POW conduct.

He taught World Politics, International Law and Political Geography at St. Louis University and Parks College of Aeronautical Technology. He taught Constitutional Law, Politics of the Middle East, and Communism in Eastern Europe at Troy State University.

He is a member of the Okaloosa/Walton Bar Association, Academy of Florida Trial Lawyers, American Bar Association, and American Trial Lawyers. He is a visiting lecturer at the Freedom's Foundation program at Valley Forge for both St. Francis college and the University of Scranton, and lectures young officers at the Air University at Maxwell AFB, AL several times each year.

Bud is married to his childhood sweetheart Doris Merlene Sorensen of Sioux City, Iowa, and has four children, Steven Michael of Destin, Florida, Capt. George Everette, Jr., (Class of '85 Air Force Academy) F-16 pilot, twin daughters Sonja Smith of Fort Walton Beach, FL and Sandra Mathers (Husband is Navy Helicopter pilot). Has two grandsons Jacob and Joshua, two granddaughters Noel Elizabeth and Victoria Leigh. He resides at Shalimar, Florida and has a law firm in Fort Walton Beach, Florida where he is a trial lawyer.

Past Florida State Republican Committeeman, and a past member of the Board of Directors of the Medal of Honor Society. He is past National Commander of the Legion of Valor. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention, Chairman of the Reagan Committee in Okaloosa County, Florida. In 1984, he was National Chairman of Veteran's for Reagan and campaigned extensively for and with the President.

Received the BUSINESS ASSOCIATE OF THE YEAR 1988 from the American Business Women's Association.

He has published numerous articles on fighter performance, an article in the Saturday Evening Post, Air Force Magazine, and is the author of "RETURN WITH HONOR" his POW autobiography.

Governor Martinez appointed him a Commissioner of Veterans Affairs. Currently serves as Secretary of Veterans Affairs Commission.

Senator Connie Mack placed him on the Defense Advisory Committee and he serves as a director of the Air Force Armament Museum.

as of 10-1 1pm

RECOMMENDED ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
FLORIDA POLITICAL EVENTS
OCTOBER 3, 1992

CLEARWATER

1) Mac Norcross and Sandy Mortham, Co-Chairmen, Pinellas County Bush-Quayle '92
2) Sidney Colen, Manager, "On Top of the World" retirement community
3) Bill Grant, Republican candidate for U.S. Senate
4) Jeanie Austin, Vice-Chairman, Republican National Committee
5) Gerald McRaney (Major Dad)
6) Marian Keith, longtime GOP volunteer and resident of "On Top of the World"

FT. LAUDERDALE

1) Van Poole, Chairman, Republican Party of Florida
2) Jeanie Austin, Vice-Chairman, Republican National Committee
3) Bill Grant, Republican candidate for U.S. Senate
4) Bill Buckham and Rita Johnson, Co-Chairmen, Broward County Bush-Quayle '92
5) Guy Sanchez, Gulf War veteran, Corporal in the Marine Corps reserves
6) Commander Donald Feak - Commander of VFW post 1958 and army Sergeant in Korea (marched in Ike's inaugural parade)
7) Gerald McRaney (Major Dad)
8) Chris Evert???

ORLANDO

1) Pat Williams, General Manager, Orlando Magic Basketball Team
2) Congressman Bill McCollum
3) John Mica, Republican candidate for Congress
4) Bill Tolley, Republican candidate for Congress
5) Van Poole, Chairman, Republican Party of Florida
6) Bill Grant, Republican candidate for U.S. Senate
7) Jeanie Austin, Vice-Chairman, Republican National Committee
8) Ken Wright and Bill Donegan, Co-Chairman, Orange County Bush-Quayle '92
9) Gerald McRaney (Major Dad)
10) West Orange High School "Marching Warriors"

7697-5131
info offic – Marine

What is Marine Corps Budget
– 9 billion
what else may spend really
for Marine in
Budget

Marine Corps (703)-
public affairs ⇒ 614-1492
Stg. Yiter

Chief of Info @ Pentagon

(Capt. Manuel)

2 OCTOBER 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: J. BUNTON

SUBJECT: CLINTON'S WISCONSIN SPEECH QUOTE ON GULF WAR

HERE'S THE QUOTE -- PULLED FROM EXCERPTS OF REUTER'S WIRE IN TODAY'S NEW YORK TIMES....

"IN THE MIDDLE EAST, I SUPPORTED THE PRESIDENT WHEN IT BECAME NECESSARY TO EVICT SADDAM HUSSEIN FROM KUWAIT, AND I SUPPORT HIS DECISION NOW TO PROVIDE AIR COVER TO SADDAM'S KURDISH AND SHIITE OPPONENTS IN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH OF IRAQ."

CLINTON FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN [10/02/92]

[Steve wanted this for the Ft. Lauderdale speech]

$60B – over 4 yrs.
the equiv. of 4 ds
Marine Corps –

and I will not let him
get away w/ it

Bill Richards
[April 9, 1992 file]

Comptroller
Dept. of Navy Plans; Operations
defense.] 703-697-2332

→ Marine Corps operations directorate
budget 4 93 – identifiable comes to 9 billion
doesn't include 4 comes under Navy spent on
Marine Corps –

Blue-Green support missing #
perhaps @ 15 billion

Grossman/Nye/Walters/Bunte

September 28, 1992

MEMORANDUM

TO: KATHY SUPER
JOHN KELLER
STEVE PROVOST

FROM: GARY FOSTER GF

SUBJECT: SITE SURVEYS FOR FT. LAUDERDALE, CLEARWATER & ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Attached are the site surveys for the President's trip to Ft. Lauderdale, Clearwater and Orlando Florida on Saturday, October 3. Once Kathy has the sites "scrubbed", implementation can begin. The first stop of the day will be in Miami to follow-up on Hurricane Andrew relief efforts. We are waiting for word from Counsel's Office as to whether that portion of the day will be considered official. No survey was done in the Miami area.

cc: Bob Zoellick
David Bates
Margaret Tutwiler
Tim McBride
David Demarest
Ede Holliday
Karen Groomes
Andrew Carpendale
Speechwriters

IS THE "AVENGER" THE ONE PULLED FROM BOTTOM OF LAKE MICHIGAN?

Craig Ray - lead Cell phone

SAME TYPE

AVENGER → FROM MUSEUM IN KISSIMEE MUSEUM
Behind POTUS →

September 25, 1992

→ GERALD McRANEY IS TRAVELING W/ POTUS

MEMORANDUM TO: GARY FOSTER

FROM: DOUG DUVALL

ACKS: CHRIS EVERETT VAN POOLE ST. CHAIR REP. PARTY

SUBJECT: SURVEY REPORT FOR FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1992

BILL GRANT - FORM CONG./Senate CANDIDATE

Sally
904-425-2874

PROPOSED EVENT SCENARIO:

The second stop of the President's Florida swing would be Ft. Lauderdale. Air Force One will fly from Miami to Hollywood International Airport where the President would give a mid morning address to an outdoor crowd of 5000-8000 people. Hollywood International Airport is the site of the former Ft. Lauderdale Naval Air Station where an 18 year old George Bush had his flight training before he went to the Pacific during World War II.

Air Force One would taxi to a runway parallel to AMR COMBS hangar. The President would give remarks in front of the Avenger, the torpedo bomber aircraft the President flew during the war. The audience for the event would consist of Veterans groups, Republican invitees, and general public.

After his remarks, the President could then motorcade a short distance to the building which was formerly the bachelor's officers quarters when the President did his flight training in 1943. In his official capacity as Commander in Chief, the President would receive an honorary lifetime membership to the Naval Air Station Ft. Lauderdale Historical Association and participate in a brief photo opportunity in front of a mural painted in honor of his military service. Including the drive times, this entire event would take no more than 15 minutes. At the conclusion of these events, the President would motorcade back to Air Force One and depart for Clearwater, Florida for additional campaign events.

PROPOSED EVENT SITES:

As mentioned, Air Force One would taxi to a runway parallel to the AMR COMBS hangar. The hangar itself and the AMR COMBS office building have several areas suitable for holding rooms. They have hosted the President and Vice President in the past so they are quite familiar with the requirements.

Air Force One would park on the taxiway and the President would deplane and walk a short distance to a small dais. I recommend the dais be placed in front of the Avenger which would be to the President's right as he deplaned. With this setting, Air Force One would be in the cut away shot, and the Avenger,

Behind POTUS

surrounded by veterans, would be the primary backdrop. This would visually reiterate the President's veterans message and depict the dichotomy between the two Presidential candidates' military service.

The Republican Party has already started contacting veterans groups, and they expect to be able to draw several hundred representatives of the VFW, USO, and the Foreign Legion. Bleachers filled with veterans could flank the stage. The audience would also be augmented by Ft. Lauderdale area Republicans and the general public. Since the event is on a Saturday morning, people will have no conflict with school or work. Thus, we should be able to generate a large, family-oriented crowd.

There is enough parking on the airport grounds, but unfortunately, it is not all in one lot. There are several fields which can be used, but volunteer parkers would have to be recruited. Shuttle buses are available but would probably have to be rented. The main entrance for the public would be in between the AMR COMBS hangar and office building.

A flatbed truck could be brought in for the press platform, which would be at a head-on position. A smaller trailer could be placed stage right of the President's dais for the pool photographers. The press filing center could be located in the Employee Break Room, 2nd level of the hangar. Another alternative would be in a corner of the hangar.

One concern is noise from incoming and departing airplanes. Fortunately, there is little air traffic during the proposed time of the event, but it should be addressed with airport management. Security should not be too much of a problem since AMR COMBS has hosted several official stops. The commercial airport is definitely visible across the runway as is the airport's main access road. However, the road is more than 1000 yds away and the President's stage would be blocked by Air Force One and the Avenger.

After his remarks, and while the press are filing stories, the President could motorcade to what was the Junior Bachelor Officers' Quarters, where Ensign George Bush lived for two months in 1943 while learning to operate the Avenger torpedo bomber airplane. Today, the building houses the Naval Surface Warfare Center Detachment of Ft. Lauderdale.

The President would arrive at the building and participate in a very brief ceremony outdoors. Allan McElhiney, Naval Historian, would like to present the President and a few others with an honorary lifetime membership to the Historical Association. Tex Ellison, the President's training officer in 1943, would also be involved in the ceremony. Capt. Ellison's nephew, Jim Naugle, is now the mayor of Ft. Lauderdale (D). In addition, the Historical Association would try to locate other members of the President's training class.

wont be there

▲ Pharmacist mate from Finback

John Ustave? worked on Both

After receiving the plaque outdoors, the President would proceed inside for a photo op in front of a mural which was dedicated to George Bush two years ago. Jeb Bush participated in the dedication ceremony. The mural is 27 feet long and portrays the Avenger aircraft in the traffic pattern reminiscent of WWII flying training days. This "museum" is virtually a shrine to President Bush, with several photos of him in his combat days. Even though much of the building has been converted into official office space, the day room of the 1940's is still in tact. The original pool table which was there in the summer of 1943 has not moved.

Since the US Navy owns and operates the building, they want to get clearance fort he President's visit. We are proposing this event in the President's official capacity as Commander in Chief. This event would not be open to the public - only to those who are involved in the ceremony. We could limit the media to an expanded pool because of the limited space inside for the photo op.

All in all, these two events would certainly highlight the President's agenda to the citizens of Florida. It would also target veterans and emphasize the contrast between the President's and Gov. Clinton's military service. These events would provide a natural forum for the Presiident to talk about the contributions veterans have made to this country; our country's military advances; the success of Desert Storm; and the early age at which the President decided to serve his country, To this day, George Bush remains the youngest commissioned Naval Officer in the United States.

CONTACTS:

Andrew Ballard, BQ - Florida GOP Regional Dir.,
800/373-0436 x5817 voice mail 407/622-9380 home in W Palm

Walt Houghton, Airport Aviation Ops, 305/359-6106 o 726-2914 h

Lt. James Walkup, Airport Security contact, 305/359-1244

Barbara Churchill, AMR COMBS Manager, 305/359-0000

* [Allan McElhiney, Naval Historian, 305/763-5363 →
[305-647-3052] Cell phone

DEDRA FIN → (VICT. 92 HQ) 305-523-3330
DEIRDRA FIN 305-463-4000 / RM. 2533

September 25, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO: GARY FOSTER

FROM: DOUG DUVALL

SUBJECT: SURVEY REPORT FOR CLEARWATER, FLORIDA
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1992

PROPOSED EVENT SCENARIO:

The President would make the third Florida stop in Clearwater where he will address a group of senior citizens at a retirement community. Air Force One could land at St. Petersburg/Clearwater International Airport and motorcade 20 minutes to the Activities Center of the On Top of the World retirement community, which is located in Pinellas County. The President would have the opportunity to speak on issues which directly affect senior citizens. The audience would be comprised of over 1000 residents of the retirement community. After remarks, the President would motorcade back to the airport for his departure to Orlando, where he will participate in other campaign events.

PROPOSED EVENT SITE:

On Top of the World retirement community has approximately 9000 residents and almost 5000 apartments/condos. Given its size, the community is virtually a city within itself. There is a golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, shuffle board, horseshoe pits, many service organizations and other organized activities for the seniors. Their largest meeting area is the Activities Center which is located in the heart of the development.

The Activities Center can hold a seated crowd of 1000. There are two partitioned rooms to the rear of the hall which could seat an additional 300 persons. The hall is very much like a high school all purpose room. There is a large, curtained stage to the front of the room. The President could arrive at the Activities Center at the rear entrance where he would be escorted to a holding room back stage. There are several offices and dressing rooms suitable for Presidential and senior staff holds. The President would be announced into the room from an off stage announce position.

90% of the audience would be residents of On Top of the World retirement community. The remainder of the audience would be made up of Republican invitees from greater Pinellas County. Given the limited seating, the event would obviously need to be ticketed. I would recommend that after times are finalized and tickets have been printed up, the manager's office at the Activities Center be used as a distribution center.

On Top of the World has its own newspaper, closed circuit television and bulletin boards to be used for advertising the event. The newspaper is bimonthly, so we already missed the deadline for the next issue. Mr. Sidney Colen, builder and manager of the community, plans on making a general announcement of the President's visit this weekend over the television broadcast. Posters could be placed in the entrance of each residential building, and if necessary, flyers could be distributed in everyone's mailbox. A special mailing to those residents who are registered Republicans could also be considered.

Pinellas County has 225,000 registered Republicans and 190,000 registered Democrats. The DNC has recently launched an aggressive radio and television advertising campaign in the area which focuses on Seniors' issues and the economy. The community itself, is in an area which is strongly Republican, and the majority of the residents are likely to be very of the President.

CONTACTS:

Sally Harrell, BQ Executive Director for Florida, 904/425-2874

Mac Norcross, Pinellas County GOP Chair,
813/585-3002 o 813/595-5072 h

Sidney Colen, Builder and Manager of On Top of the World
813/799-3417 o

Charles Simmons, Atty. for On Top of the World 914/725-1088

Jan Tipton, Activities Center Manager, 813/799-2734 o 784-2143 h

September 28, 1992

Memorandum to: Gary Foster

From: Pat Mizell

Re: President's Visit to Orlando, Florida, October 3, 1992

The President would travel to Orlando, Florida to attend a rally.

PROPOSED EVENT SITE:

Church Street Market

The Church Street Market is located in downtown Orlando, Florida. It is an area of shops and restaurants on a picturesque street.

I propose that the dais be placed on the street, and the crowd be allowed to view from all four sides of the dais. This achieves a picture of the President talking with the people. To achieve this affect, the dais will need to be low, and the press platform will need to be tall, to allow for a shot down on the President surrounded by people. Down the street approximately eighty feet is a railroad track. I propose an old-fashioned train be placed across the railroad track as a backdrop. The train will also be needed to block a line of sight to a freeway which is at the far end of the street.

A chute could be created with barrels and ropes from the dais to one side, which would allow access to the dais for the President.

There is a "Sports Jamboree Weekend" planned that weekend in the Church Street Market. The organizers of the Jamboree are willing to work with the advance team to reschedule events currently planned for the late afternoon slots. Although we can take advantage of the people attending the Sports Jamboree, the President's event should not be billed as attending the Sports Jamboree.

The attached diagram demonstrates the placement of the dais in relation to the square.

A fundraiser has been requested, and the Lilly Marlene Room in the Church Street Station has been identified as a suitable fundraising site.

The Orchid Room in the Church Street Station would be suitable for a press filing center. The room is available for Saturday, October 3, and has been reserved.

EVENT SCENARIO:

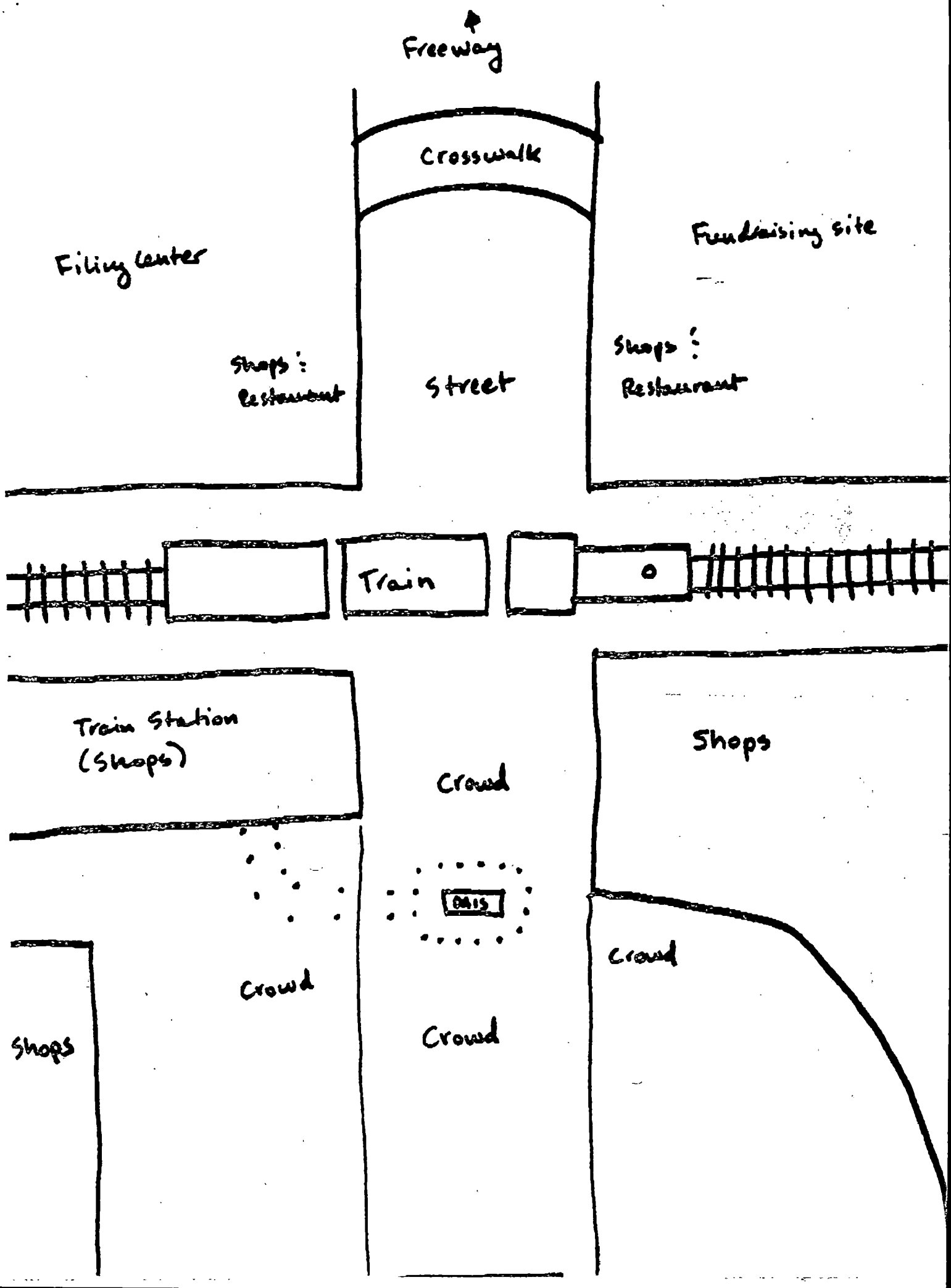
The President would arrive at the Orlando International Airport and proceed via motorcade to the Church Street Market. Drive time is approximately twenty minutes. Upon arrival at the Church Street Market the President would proceed to the train station for holding. The President would be announced onto the dais, and proceed through the crowd to the dais. The President would make remarks, and on conclusion of remarks the President would depart the dais to the motorcade. The President would then depart the Church Street Market to the Orlando International Airport.

Contacts: Ken Wright is the Orlando Bush-Quayle Chairman. His office number is (407) 423-3200. His home number is (407) 333-9008.

Todd Parish is a Bush-Quayle Assistant. His numbers are (407) 341-3834 and (407) 648-1970.

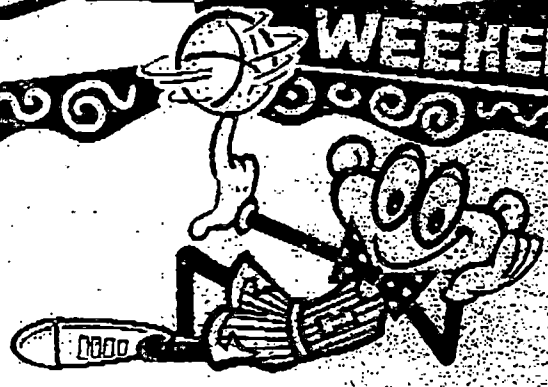
The property manager of the Church Street Market is Barbara Muenks. Her office number is (407) 872-3500. Her home number is (407) 351-5481.

The president of the Church Street Station, which is an adjoining property where the filing center and the fundraiser will take place, is Robert E. Windham. His office number is (407) 422-2434. The food and beverage director is John Rodriguez, and his number is (407) 422-2434.


Freeway
Crosswalk
Filing center
Fundraising site
Shops : Restaurant
Street
Shops : Restaurant
Train
Train Station (Shops)
Crowd
Shops
OAIS
Crowd
Crowd
Crowd
Shops

CHURCH STREET MARKET PRESENTS

SPORTS JAMBOREE WEEKEND



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3 – SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4

Join us for a jam packed weekend of sports, food and fun!

It's a whole weekend of fun for everyone from Slam Dunk Contests, Mascots and Cheerleaders to Card Shows, Food and Fun! Just look at our game plan:

Saturday, October 3

9:00 am - 5:00 pm
- American Heart Walk
- 3 on 3 Basketball Games
- Sports Card Show
- Food and Shopping
- Clowns and Mascots
- Variety 101 Radio Remote with Prizes

Noon - 2:00 pm
- Slam Dunk Contest (Stanley Roberts, Judge)

2:00 pm - 3:00 pm
- Magic Cheerleaders

Sunday, October 4

10:00 am - 5:00 pm
- 3 on 3 Basketball Games
- Sports Card Show
- Food and Shopping
- Clowns and Mascots

Noon - 1:00 pm
- Mascot Basketball Game (with "Stuff")

Noon - 5:00 pm
- Variety 101 Radio Remote with Prizes

CHURCH STREET

DOWNTOWN • ORLANDO

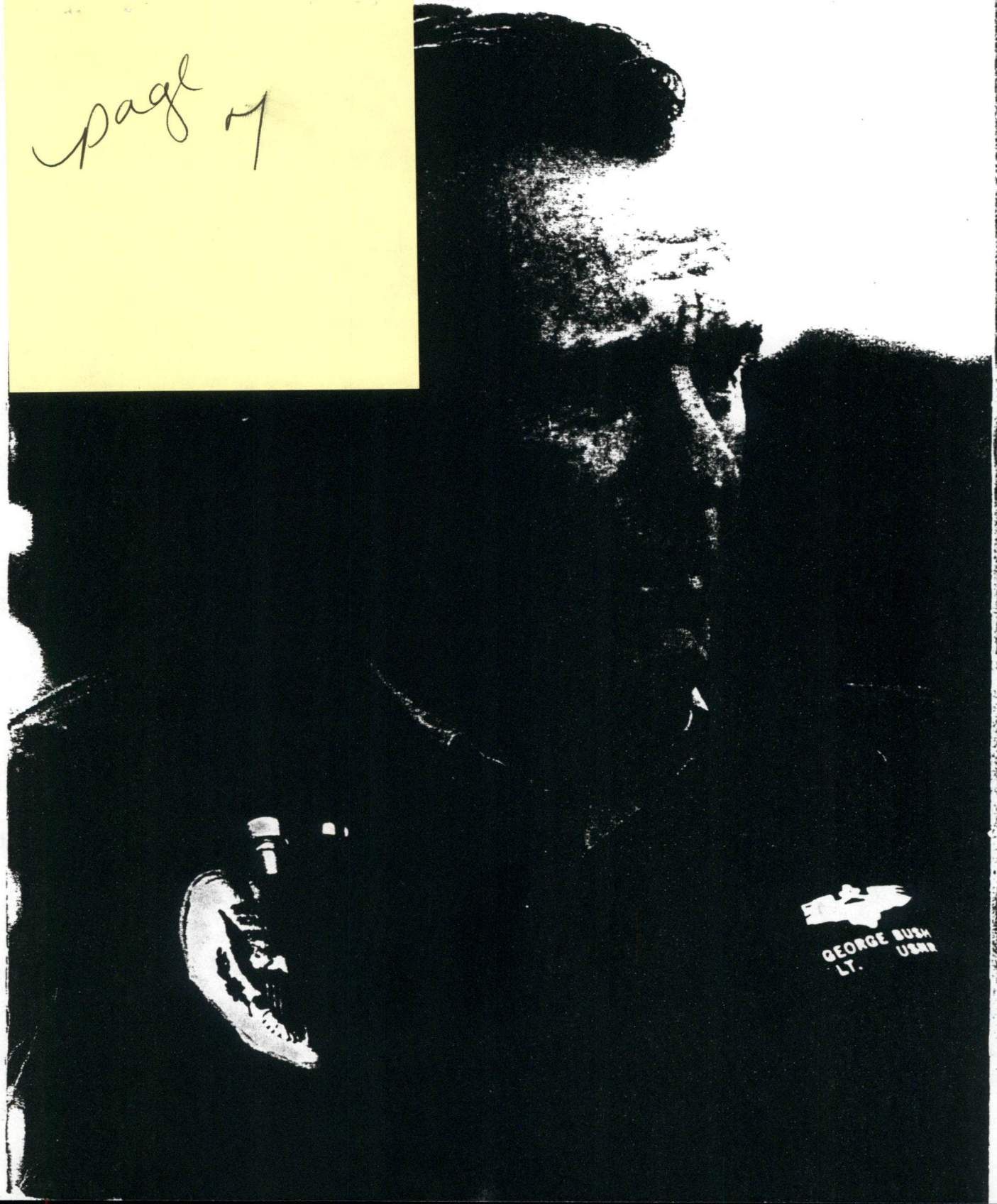
Convenient covered parking in the SunBank Center Garage on South Street or the Market Garage on Pine Street

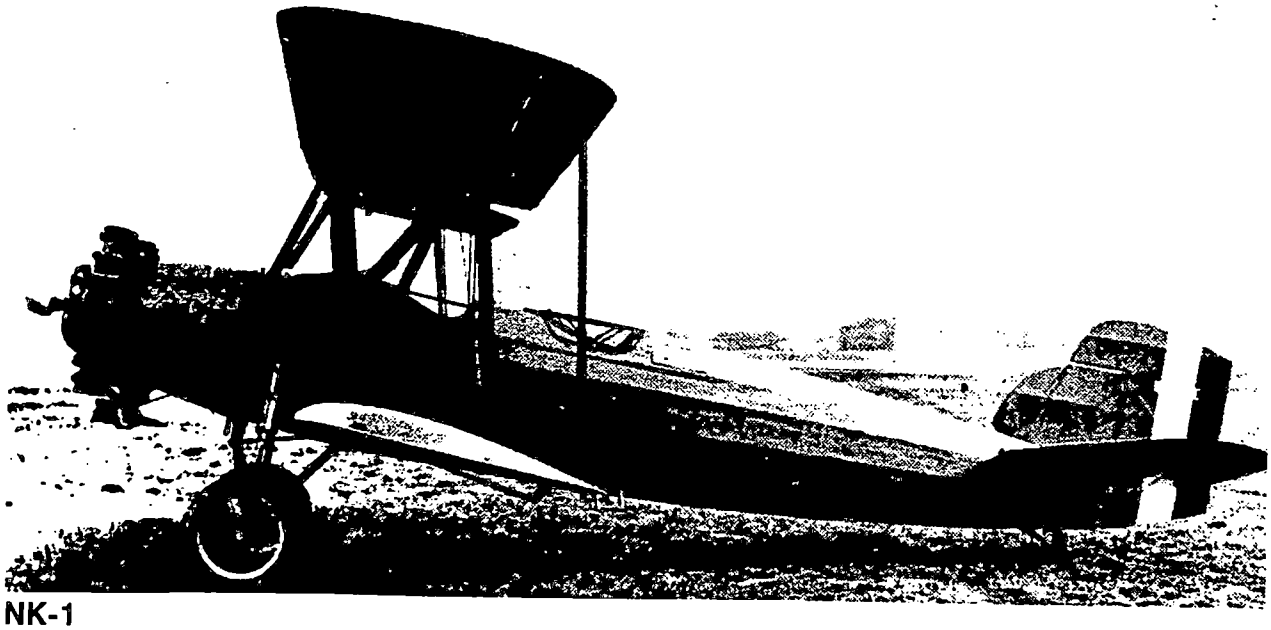
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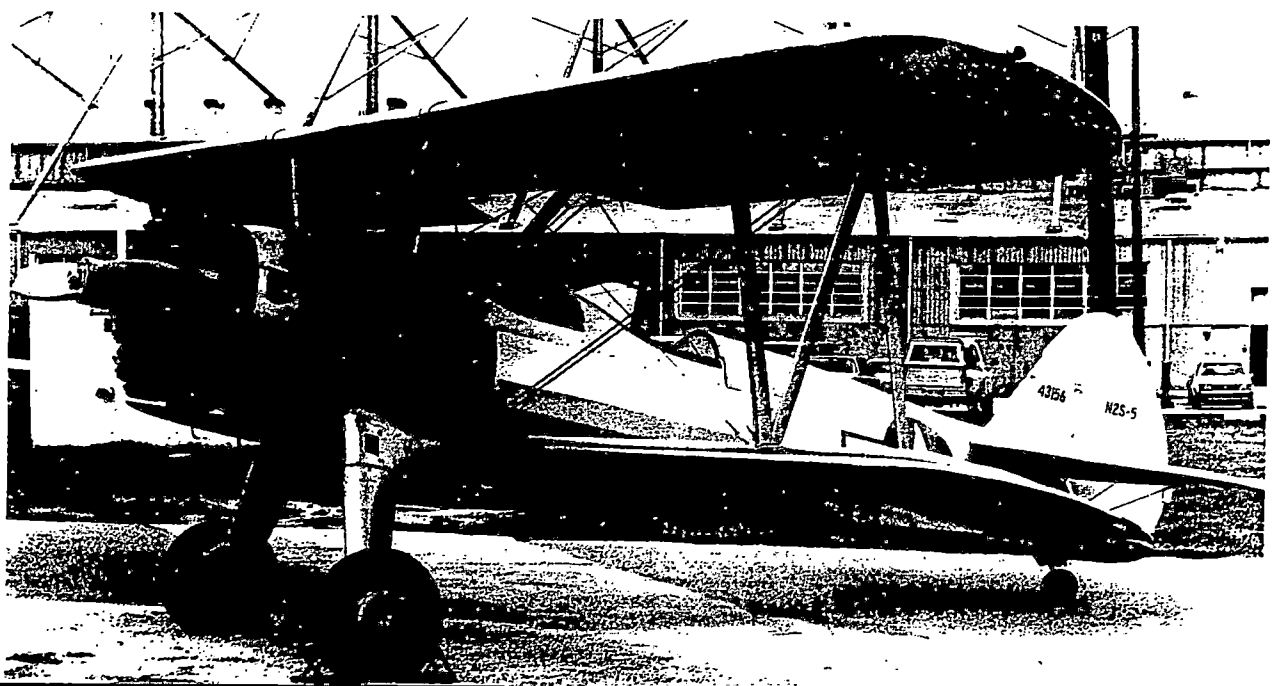
NK-1

The Planes George Bush Flew

George Bush's flight log shows his first flight took place in Minneapolis on Nov 10, 1942, in NK-1, BuNo 3787. His last Navy flight was on Sept. 3, 1945, in SNJ BuNo 26867 out of NAS Norfolk. Altogether, his total Navy time was 1228.3 hours and 126 carrier landings.

He piloted six different Navy type planes:

1. NK-1 "Spartan"
2. N2S-3/4 "Keydet" (better remembered as the "Yellow Peril")
3. SNV-1 "Valiant" (nicknamed "Vibrator")
4. SNJ-3/4/5 "Texan"
5. TBF-1 "Avenger"; TBM-1c/3c "Avenger"
6. F4U-4 "Corsair"



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The Naval Aviation Museum Foundation, Inc. is a charitable, educational foundation under Article 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code. The organization's magazine, FOUNDATION, will be published semi-annually. Material (articles and photographs concerning the history and heritage of naval aviation) is needed for future issues of FOUNDATION. Correspondence should be addressed to: Naval Aviation Museum Foundation, Inc., NAS Pensacola, Florida 32508.



George Bush–Naval Aviator

by VADM M. W. Cagle, USN (Ret.)

In the spring and summer of 1944, as the Navy and US Marine Corps smashed their way across the central Pacific spearheaded by carrier aviation, some of the toughest and bloodiest island-hopping and fighting would be encountered—the invasion of Saipan, the strikes and invasion of Guam, Palau, the Bonins (Iwo Jima, Chi-Chi Jima) and the first raids on Formosa, Okinawa and the Philippines.

For the flat-top aviators leading the way, the risks of damage and death in these campaigns were high. While the Japanese carriers had been plastered, many of them sunk or out of action, the Japanese air units based on the assorted islands were loaded and locked and amply supplied. The first Kamikaze pilots were about to be used. So the risks to our carriers and to low-flying, heavy-laden TBMs were particularly high.

The following account of the training and combat experiences of one 20-year-old torpedo bomber pilot named George Bush is extracted from official records, war diaries, combat reports, and the President's own log book as well as his aviation student flight jacket—some of them not before analyzed. The President also answered our questions about his *volunteering* for naval aviation, his training and his Pacific war tour. In his teens, Bush had considered trying for the U.S. Naval Academy. Even as a boy, he was fascinated by the lore of the sea. And he loved sailing and deep sea fishing.

By the time he volunteered for World War II in 1943, United States victories at Coral Sea and Midway had just occurred. Naval aviation had become the decisive factor in the Pacific war, and flying from an aircraft carrier was the type of demanding and daunting challenge that appealed to George Bush.

George Bush wasn't unique—hundreds of others just like him—the young men who manned the airplanes of the Pacific fleet. Many of them were shot down, lost at sea, wounded or captured. Indeed, of the original eighteen pilots in Bush's Torpedo Squadron 51, three pilots and eight air crewman were lost in combat.

Bush took his share of the knocks. He had a pre-dawn landing emergency back on board on 13 June 1944 near Saipan due to hydraulic failure. On 19 June he made a smooth, controlled forced landing in the sea near Guam. He and his crew were rescued by the destroyer USS *C.K. Bronson*. He was back in action five days later for the remainder of June, July and August. He was shot down by the Japanese over Chi-Chi Jima in the Bonin Islands on September 2nd. Bush parachuted to safety at low altitude (details of these episodes later).

Altogether, when VT-51 left SAN JACINTO on 29 November 1944, Bush's log book showed him with 924.8 hours and 116 carrier landings.

NAVAL AVIATION TRAINING

When Bush took his first physical fitness test as an aviation cadet on November 5, 1942, he was 1/4 inch over 6 feet in height and weighed 161 pounds. When he took his final fitness test on June 18, 1943, about eight months later, he had lost 1 pound but he had grown almost 2 inches taller.[1]

George Bush was always a good athlete, and his cadet physical training record shows it. The Aviation Cadet physical entry standards were: 5 chin-ups, 15 push-ups, jump-reach 16 inches, speed and agility (over a short course of turns, climbs and jumps) was 35 seconds. Bush's record shows that he did 6 chin-ups, 18 push-ups, jump-reached 23 inches, and ran the course in 31.6 seconds. Moreover, in the 8-month period, his overall fitness score rose from 77 points (60 was standard) to 103. His cadet sports record gave him "S" for "superior" in basketball and soccer, "average" in aquatics, boxing, wrestling and football.

George Bush went down the normal wartime training track from aviation cadet to ensign between August 5, 1942 until June 9, 1943 when he was commissioned and received his "Wings of Gold" the same day. That track was in three major parts:

1. U.S. Navy Pre-flight School at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
2. Pre-flight training at Naval Air Station, Wold-Chamberlain Airfield, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
3. Ground school NAS Corpus Christi, Texas followed by flight training in SNVs and SNJs.

The fourth part was Fleet training at Naval Air Station, Fort Lauderdale, Florida in TBMs and TBFs.

At Chapel Hill, his ground school training marks for the 11 weeks based on the 4.0 grading system were quite high:

Math	3.8
Physical Training	3.6
Recognition	3.6
Officer Training	3.4

George Bush was always a good student and conscientious about doing well with the books. He had graduated from Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, a top-notch school which was equivalent to high school, and his marks there were average to above. He joined the Navy upon completing Phillips Academy and left immediately for service. After the war's end, he attended Yale University, completed a degree in economics in 1948, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Bush moved from the October Indian

[1]Today he is 6'2" and weighs 184 lbs. How many of us naval aviators in his age group can say that!

summer of North Carolina to the rigors of winter at Wold-Chamberlain Airfield, NAS Minneapolis, arriving November 5, 1942. He completed his training there on February 19, 1943 in the worst of Minnesota's snow and ice.

Bush flew his first seven hops in an NP-1 "Spartan," one in an N2S-3 "Yellow Peril," for a total of 11.3 hours.

His first instructor was J. C. Crume, who gave him his first eight hops, and pronounced him "safe for solo." His ninth hop was a half-hour pre-solo check by a different instructor, J. A. Boyle, who made these comments in his jacket:

"Satisfactory check. Taxied a little fast. Landings were average to above with the exception of one almost ground loop. Safe for solo."

Thus, Bush soloed after 11.8 hours, flying on NP-1 Spartan, Bureau Number 3820 on 21 November 1943. Many of his fellow cadets took more hours and some went before a board to request even more time. Quite a few dropped out of the program and never soloed.

His first nighttime flight was on February 1st, and his night solos on February 2 and February 4.

Bush well remembers the ice and snow of his early flights from the frozen Minnesota turf which increased the risk of ground loops. He still recalls the bitter cold and the need to wear a face mask against the icy chill of the open, no-heat cockpit of the "Yellow Perils."

By the time Bush departed NAS Minneapolis, he had made 61 flights and his total flight time was 82.5 hours, of which 24.7 hours were solo time. He had passed every flight check—no downs, no extra time, no boards, and no rechecks.

He now headed for sunny Texas—NAS Corpus Christi—to begin his check-out in the SNV-1 Vultee "Vibrator."

There were several "stages" of training at NAS Corpus Christi: familiarization and precision landings; acrobatic flying; division tactics, basic tactics; gunnery; advanced fixed gunnery, including camera gunnery; free gunnery and free camera; night flying; glide bombing; and torpedo bombing.

On March 5, 8 and 11, Ensign E. C. Fritz gave him his first three "Vibrator" flights:

5 March 1943. "Student serious and learns well. Has difficulty in maintaining altitude. Tends to make all turns in a slight skid. Took off several times with right wing low. Got onto flaps and prop pitch. Judged his first emergency well . . . Instructed in stall and spin recovery."

8 March 1943. "Has three main faults: (1) leveling off too high; (2) overshooting; (3) traffic pattern downwind of touch and go landing circle with the fieldward wing dipped down, therefore in a skid."

11 March 1943. "Corrected all three faults. Approaches were all on the head but did not have the knack of setting three wheels on the ground at the same time. Bounced on his takeoffs. Safe for solo."

Bush soloed in the "Vibrator" on March 11th. Some random comments by his instructors during this period of instrument flying and formation flying:

3/14/43. "Oriented himself on three problems. Bracketing too steep near cone."

3/15/43. "Crossovers fair; roughly controlled. Wing position unsteady."

3/17/43. (Three flights, same day.) "Average to above. Wing position okay."

"Good work for this period. Rough in holding position. Takeoff good.

3/20/43. "Student did above average work leading the formation."

3/21/43. "Average to slightly above. Good control of cross maneuvers."

Other comments in April:

24 April—Instructor Lt. Sorenson—SNJ Checkout—2.1 hours, (his first flight in the SNJ-4):

"Student's approaches were wide. Landings standard. Student's drift correction was not very good. Safe for solo."

27 April—Instructor Hendrickson. (The second period of acrobatics in Stage B.) "Had trouble getting the stick forward in slow rolls but was getting the idea later in the period."

LINK TRAINER INSTRUCTION

Bush passed the Civil Air Regulations Test with a mark of 3.16. In his first few "hops in the box," instructors commented that he had trouble holding his altitude, or that he missed a high cone. Still, his work as a whole

for the 15 hops steadily improved. By the end of Link instruction, his letdowns were now good and his missed low cone procedure was also good. "Student seems to understand all the procedures given thus far and he handles the trainer nicely," said instructor J. L. Kopple.

Overall, Lt. Cmdr. J. R. Dickle, Pre-Flight skipper of VN13-D8B, rated Bush as "fitted for commission" and judged him "fair" as instructor material.

BUSH'S STUDENT FITNESS REPORTS

Bush received three "student fitness reports" during his time in flight training. These reports used the standard 4.0 marking system and there were twelve categories such as intelligence, judgment, initiative, reaction to emergencies, etc.

The first of the three reports was prepared by Ensign E. C. Fritz, USNR, who had flown three instrument hops in the SNV Vultee, as recorded on p. 5. His fitness report is dated March 21st. Bush's average mark was 3.26. His two highest marks were 3.6—one in "industry," the other in "military bearing, neatness of dress and person." Five other marks were 3.3—intelligence, initiative, perseverance, reaction in emergencies and endurance. His lowest two marks—3.0—were in loyalty and cooperation. (As far as can be determined, Fritz was an ex-AVCAD himself, retained at NAS Corpus Christi as an instructor.) He concluded his fitness report with these comments:

> "Aviation Cadet Bush is an upstanding lad with great self-confidence. It appears, however, that he may be somewhat eccentric."

In standard Navy fitness report lingo in the "*remarks*" section, the use of a word such as "*eccentric*" would appear to be inconsistent with the *marks*.

(When President Bush was shown this entry a few months ago, he laughed heartily and said jokingly, "Maybe someone should find Mr. Fritz for me.")

The two other fitness reports are quite different.

These two were written on March 31, and May 28. His average rose from Fritz's 3.26 to M. M. Honke's 3.40 and LTjg Frank M. McAfee's (USNR) mark of 3.43.

The remarks of these last two student reports:

Honke: "Cadet Bush is pleasant and ambitious. He does his work willingly and well. He is good officer material"

McAfee: "Cadet Bush is a very likeble person and a hard worker. With experience, he should develop into an above average officer. All his duties, regular and additional, have been handled well."

ADVANCED TRAINING AND SQUADRON TRAINING

After winging and commissioning, Bush headed for the Aviation Training Department at NAS Fort Lauderdale, Florida to learn to fly and operate the Gruman TBF torpedo plane known as the "Avenger." His "Avenger" flight training began on 11 June 1943, including an goodly amount of Field Carrier Landing Practice (FCLP) in SNJ-3s or 4s. His TBF time from June 18 to August 23 was 91 hours, while his SNJ time was 38 hours.

The payoff came on 24 August 1943 on Lake Michigan when Bush qualified aboard the paddlewheel carrier USS *Sable*. He made six carrier landings and deck-run takeoffs in TBF-1, Bureau No. 00416. This qualification period took only 2.1 hours. As of that date, his total flight time stood at 334.7 hours. In September, he continued TBF instruction in Carrier Aircraft Service Unit (CASU) 26.

A careful review of Mr. Bush's aviation training jacket from his cadet days to his "winging" clearly shows that his overall performance improved in every stage—pre-flight school, pre-flight, Link training, flight training, and fleet training. He never got a "down," never needed extra time, never went before a review board, never had a disciplinary problem—just a steady, average to above record, improving as he matured. As he began fleet training and then served in combat, his record again showed stability, growth, maturity and a skill and a willingness to withstand pressure and the ability to overcome problems.

YOUNGEST AVIATOR IN THE WORLD WAR II NAVY?

Many articles and accounts have described George Bush as the "youngest aviator in the Navy." Was he?

The facts are:

(1) Bush gained his "Wings of Gold" on

June 9, 1943 (the same day he received his commission as Ensign).

(2) He was born in Milton, Massachusetts on June 12, 1924. Thus Mr. Bush was 18 years, 11 months and 27 days old when he officially became a "naval aviator." (Some writers erroneously start their age count when Bush began pre-flight training at NAS Minneapolis on November 5, 1942. Obviously, Bush was not then a naval aviator, only an aviation cadet in training.)

The Navy has never computed or tried to compute who was the Navy's *youngest* aviator. To do this, the records of every aviator winged at age 20 or younger during the entirety of WW II would need to be examined to compute "years, months and days"—a long, laborious, costly and perhaps impossible search of several thousand jackets.

During the 1988 campaign, President Bush was asked about being the youngest. His usual answer was "I was told I could be the youngest." He never claimed to have been *the* youngest. He only said he *believed* he was one of the youngest. *Current Biography*, 1972, page 11 states: "Bush was reportedly, for a time, the youngest pilot in the naval air service." Young he certainly was—and perhaps *the* youngest. So any WWII naval aviator who can prove that he got his Navy wings at 18 years, 11 months and 26 days can proceed to claim that he got his wings younger than Bush.

And so what?[2]

FLEET DUTY

Bush now reported to his first fleet squadron—VC-51 (Composite Squadron 51)[3] based at NAS Norfolk, flying TBFs and TBM-1Cs. The TBF "Avenger" was a Grumman design and product, and six of them saw early action at the Battle of Midway. The Avenger was a mid-wing monoplane which could carry either a torpedo, a single 2,000 lb. bomb, or four 500 lb. bombs or depth charges. There was a dorsal turret for the gunner at the rear of the cockpit greenhouse with a 50 caliber machine gun. The pilot controlled a 50 caliber forward-firing machine gun in the cowling while the radioman manned a 30 caliber machine gun in the "tunnel" of the lower section of the plane. The TBM-1Cs which Bush flew in VT-51 were built on the Grumman design by the Eastern Aircraft Division of the General Motors Corporation. The TBM-1C had two 50 caliber machine guns in its wings. He was assigned the job as the squadron photographic officer. (VC-51 had been commissioned on 22 September 1943 at NAS Norfolk under the command of Lt. Cmdr. Donald J. Melvin, USNR, who would remain Bush's superior officer during the coming months of combat.) Bush began squadron flying September 19, getting 11.7 hours in September and 40.3 hours in October.

The squadron VC designation (Composite) was changed to VT-51 (Torpedo) on 8 November 43 at a time when the squadron was moving from Norfolk to various east coast bases for additional training: Chincoteague, Maryland on 27 September for glide bombing, night flying involving radar tactics; then to Hyannis, Massachusetts where each pilot made four torpedo drops on a destroyer escort target. The squadron also flew out of Charlestown, Rhode Island for joint training with VF-51.

It was on 1 November at Hyannis that Bush suffered his first aircraft accident while flying TBF-1 Bureau No. 47275. It was the fourth flight of a busy day. All four were in the same airplane, each just under an hour in length. The second and third hops were Field Carrier Landing Practice (FCLP) hops. After the fourth flight, Bush's flight log book entry reads: "The wheels collapsed on landing."

At the time Bush completed flight training and headed for a fleet assignment, there were five classes for such assignments: VO-VCS, VP, VF, VB and VT. He opted for VT.

On 15 November, Bush was joined by Radioman Second Class Jack Delaney, a Rhode Island sailor who would fly as his radioman. Two days later, Leo W. Nadeau also joined the Bush crew as his gunner. It proved to be an excellent three-man team, eager and cooperative, who would fly together in combat for several months.

Enter now into Bush's career the "light" aircraft carrier *San Jacinto* (CVL-30). A fast,

[2] Regrettably, a few of the press during the 1988 presidential campaign tried to "prove" that Mr. Bush was not the youngest, so it might be said he was claiming to be something he was not. The editor of *Foundation* magazine was asked to respond to one such instance himself.

[3] In 1943, A "Composite" Squadron was usually an even mix of dive-bombers and torpedo airplanes.

14,399 ton ship built on a cruiser hull, "San Jack" as it was termed, got its name from the battle of San Jacinto April 21, 1836 when General Sam Houston's small army of Texans, greatly outnumbered, defeated Mexican General Santa Anna. The money to build the *San Jacinto* came from a bond purchasing drive by the citizens of Houston to pay for a new cruiser *Houston* to replace the old *Houston* which had been sunk by the Japanese off Java in 1942. So enthusiastic was the fund drive that a new *Houston* was funded with enough extra money to pay for the *San Jacinto* as well. The first skipper of *San Jacinto* was Capt. Harold M. "Beauty" Martin.

Bush had his first look at the new ship on January 24 when he made three carrier landings, two more the following day, and still another on January 28. In February the work-up by VT-51 and *San Jacinto* began in earnest with a shakedown cruise to Trinidad, returning to Norfolk early in March 1944. Bush had made 34 carrier landings by the end of March.

His next challenge came on 24 March when he made two *night* carrier landings on the small escort carrier USS *Charger*. Air Group 51 (VF-51 flying F6Fs and VT-51 flying TBFs) now moved aboard *San Jacinto* for the long trip through the Panama Canal to the Pacific, arriving in the Hawaii area on April 20 where Bush flew off to Kaneohe via Ford Island.

On 15 May the "San Jack" sortied with the *Essex* and *Wasp* and supporting cruisers and destroyers to undertake her first combat mission—strikes against Marcus and Wake Island. While enroute, VT-51 suffered its first operational loss in the combat area. Ensign J. J. Wykes and air crewmen R. E. Whelan and C. I. Haggard were declared missing in action when their Avenger failed to return from an anti- submarine patrol on 15 May. All searches proved fruitless.

Bush made his first combat flights on 18 and 19 May, attacking targets on Marcus Island and on 23 May on targets on Wake Island.

On 13 June 1944 in a pre-dawn launch from the "San Jack," Bush experienced a complete hydraulic failure and had to make an emergency landing back on board.[4]

San Jacinto was part of Task Force 58 which commenced air operation against the Marianas on 11 June. At dusk on the 15th of June, Task Group 58, part of Task Force 58, was subjected to its first intensive attack by a large group of enemy aircraft. *San Jacinto* had a combat air patrol airborne at the time and shot down seven of the Japanese planes, probably destroying two more. Eight Japanese planes broke through the screen and made a determined torpedo attack, concentrating on the two large carriers. All eight were shot down by anti-aircraft fire, most of them within the screen. *San Jacinto* went unscathed and assisted in repulsing this attack by shooting down one plane and assisting in the downing of another.

While the the Marines were landing on the island of Saipan, Task Force 58 raced westward hoping to engage the approaching Japanese fleet which was crossing the Philippine sea. Thus occurred on 19 June the famous "Mariannas Turkey Shoot" when more than 300 Japanese aircraft attacked Task Force 58. Nearly all of them were shot down.

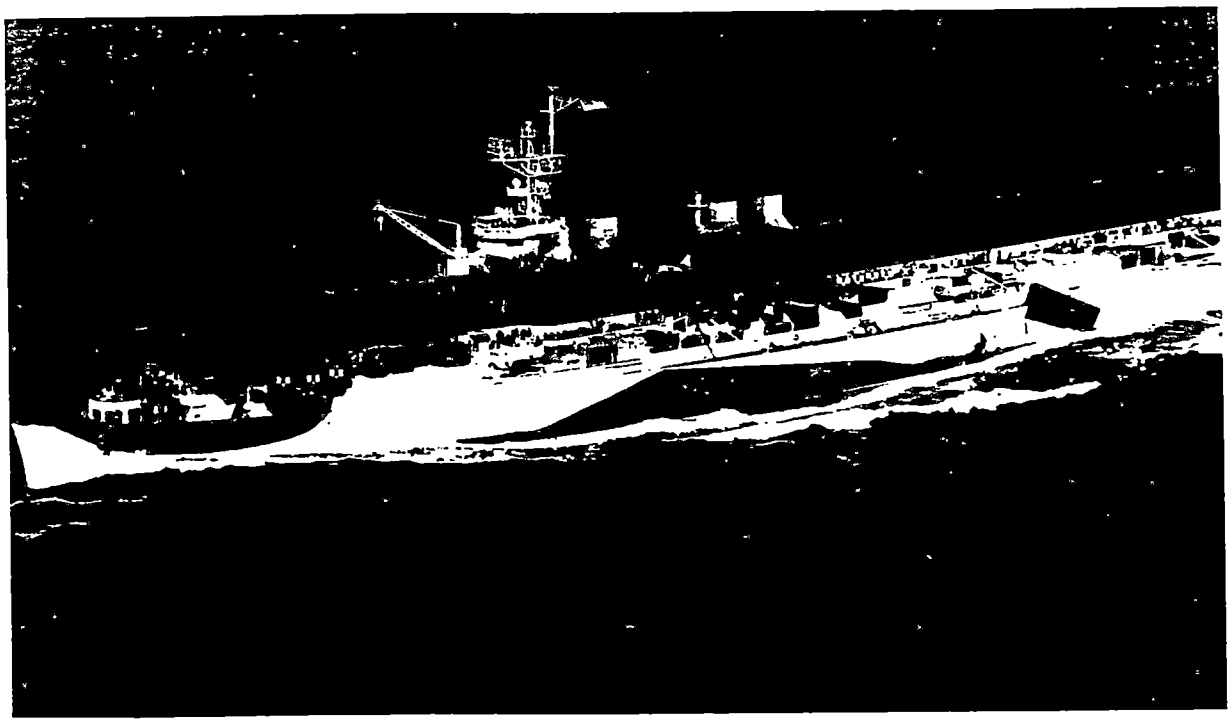
During this period, Ensign Bush made his first crash landing in the sea near Guam. His airplane had taxied to the catapult for launch, loaded with four 500 pound depth charges. While sitting on the cat awaiting launch, with the "San Jack" still steaming downwind, a Japanesee attack came near. Bush, Delaney and Nadeau sat on the exposed catapult with the engine running. Several anxious minutes passed while *San Jacinto*'s guns blazed away at the Japanese meatballs.

Finally the attack passed, the ship began turning into the wind to launch Bush and his crew. Bush looked at his instrument panel. No oil pressure! At some time during the attack, his plane had been hit, either by the Japanese airplanes or a stray projectile from the carrier's own guns. Bush frantically tried to abort the cat shot, but couldn't. Airborne only a few minutes, with the engine losing power and unable to land back aboard, there was no place to land except the ocean. He flew ahead of the fleet, warned Delaney and Nadeau to prepare for ditching.

Bush made a smooth landing in the calm sea except for the final seconds when the Avenger's nose plowed under the surface. Bush and Nadeau unstrapped and exited

[4]The President said his "hydraulic failure" might have been caused by a leak in the wing guns charging mechanism.

the sinking plane, but Delaney had been injured. Nadeau scrambled back on the wing and into the plane to help Delaney get out. Manning their raft, they began to frantically paddle away from the sinking plane, aware that the four depth charges might soon detonate as the plane sank. In a few minutes, of the searchlight his red meatball markings were clearly visible. It was a "Judy"—a Japanese dive-bomber. The enemy pilot made no attempt to strafe or bomb the ship, but flew down the port side and turned westward. He was tracked by radar to a distance of 50 miles, then disappeared.



USS *San Jacinto* (CVL 30) underway off the U.S. east coast on January 23, 1944.

the destroyer *Bronson* pulled alongside their raft to take them aboard.

Bush's commanding officer, LCDR Melvin, also landed in the ocean the next day. Melvin and Ensign Guy had participated in the search for and the attack on the Japanese fleet. Both were later awarded the Navy Cross for attacking and setting fire to a Japanese CVL. Theirs was a return flight of 350 miles in the dark, but Melvin's accurate navigation brought them directly to "San Jack." Guy and his crew were recovered and returned to their own carrier, while Melvin was forced to make a landing near a destroyer and he and his crew were promptly recovered and returned to their own carrier the next day.

It was during this wild night that a strange aircraft entered the "San Jack's" landing circle in the darkness and made not one, but two, excellent approaches but was waved off each time because his tail hook was not down. After the second wave-off, he flew down the entire length of "San Jack's" flight deck, about 50 feet above it, and in the glare

BUSH GETS SHOT DOWN

San Jacinto sortied from Eniwetok on 28 August to join operations against the Palau Islands to make diversionary strikes against the Bonin and Volcano Islands on 31 August and 1 and 2 September. Flak was as intense and accurate as in earlier raids.

In the Ready Room that morning, Lt. M. E. Kilpatrick, the Air Combat Intelligence (ACI) Officer, briefed the four pilots. The raids of the previous day on Chi-Chi Jima's radio stations had not been successful. While Kilpatrick reminded the four of the heavy flak they could expect, Lt.jg. William G. (Ted) White approached Bush to ask if he could go with him on the mission. White suggested that he take Leo Nadeau's spot as gunner. Bush said if Melvin would approve, it was all right with him. Approval was granted, so White strapped himself into the seat behind Bush.

Twelve fighters from VF-20 and eight SB2Cs from VB-20 (all *Enterprise* aircraft) would participate in the attack with the four VT-51 aircraft. The main targets would

be the four buildings of the radio station and one radio tower. This station allowed the Japanese to transmit critical information about the numbers and route of American bombers being launched from Saipan and Tinian.

The four VT-51 torpedo planes were led by Lt. Cmdr. D. J. Melvin, accompanied by Lt.jg. D. H. West, Lt.jg. G. H. W. Bush, and Ensign M. G. Moore, USNR:

> " . . . The attack . . . employed normal glide bombing tactics in an attack from South to North encountering in the area intense, heavy and medium A/A fire of accurate variety from areas surrounding the target.[5]
>
> "Lt. Cmdr. Melvin and Lt.jg. West put all of their bombs on the radio station building and towers to destroy the tower and destroy or badly damage the buildings. Debris in large quantity was seen to arise from these hits.
>
> "Lt.jg. Bush was piloting the third plane over the target. Bush's plane was hit in the engine shortly after the final pushover at 8,000 ft. In spite of this hit which caused his engine to smoke and catch on fire, Lt.jg. Bush continued in his dive, releasing his bomb on the radio station to score damaging hits. Ensign Moore in the fourth plane likewise dropped his bombs on the latter installations.
>
> "After releasing his bombs, Lt.jg. Bush turned sharply to the east to clear the island of Chi-Chi Jima, smoke and flames enveloping his engine and spreading aft as he did so, and his plane losing altitude. He advised the C.O. by radio that it was necessary to bail out. At a point approximately nine miles bearing 045° T from Minami Jima, Bush and one other person were seen to bail out from about 3,000 ft. Bush's chute opened and he landed safely in the water, inflated his raft and paddled farther away from Chi-Chi Jima. The chute of the other person (either Lt.jg. White or J. L. Delaney, ARM 2/c) who bailed out did not open. Bush has not yet been returned to the squadron by rescue sub, so this information is incomplete. The rescue sub promptly effected the rescue of Lt.jg. Bush who was unhurt, planes of VF-20 remaining over Bush's raft to protect him.
>
> "While Lt.jg. White and J. L. Delaney are reported missing in action, it is believed that both were killed as a result of the above described action.
>
> "It should be noted that VT-51 has established a standard doctrine whenever wind and other conditions permit to make bombing runs on targets near water so as to retire over the water. This puts the pilot and crew in position for water rescue in the event of forced landing such as that described herein . . . "

Milt Moore, flying directly behind Bush, remembers: "He got hit and went down smoking. I pulled up to him, then he lost power and I went sailing by him. My gunner was the only one who could see behind us and he called out 'Chutes!' "

When Bush bailed out of the smoke-filled cockpit, uncertain of his altitude, he yanked the parachute rip chord immediately and banged the top of his head on the doomed plane's tail. The chute caught momentarily on the tail but broke free. Stunned by the blow to his head, Bush still managed to unsnap his harness just before he hit the water. His seapack life raft fell free. When an *Enterprise* Hellcat swooped down and drew attention to the raft's location, Bush swam for it.

Bush did not know that the Japanese had put out two boats from shore only two miles away and were heading out to pick him up. Doug West, the fourth VT-51 pilot, aided by some of the *Enterprise* Hellcats, strafed the Japanese boats and drove them back.

Bush was now alone. Using his hands, he paddled furiously to move the raft farther away from the enemy island. He kept at it for two hours—tired and vomiting—wondering what had happened to White and Delaney.

Then out of the depths, only 100 yards

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[5] From Section B of Lt.Cmdr. Melvin's squadron history dated 20 December 1944, he recommended:

" . . . that the TBM should be used mainly for area bombing and should not be expected to obtain pinpoint accuracy expected of dive-bombers. In the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire, the TBM is extremely vulnerable in low attacks due to its shallow dive, lack of maneuverability, and speed. It is considered that under similar conditions rocket equipped fighters and dive-bombers would be more effective as to results and our own losses."

away, rose a periscope, followed by a shiny black conning tower. For a moment Bush feared it might be Japanese. Suddenly the entire hull surfaced with American sailors running on the submarine's deck. Within minutes he was aboard, then the sub, the USS *Finback* (SS230), slid silently below the water.

Bush was delighted to be rescued, of course, but he was unhappy to learn once aboard the submarine *Finback* that she was on an extended war patrol and it would be many weeks before he would be able to leave the ship.

The report of that war patrol (#10) is by LCDR R. R. Williams, CO, USS *Finback* (SS230). His war log of 2 September 1944 reads as follows:

Entry

Log	Comments
0645	Two F6Fs overhead as escort. Headed east for island. Closed to nine miles and maintained this position.
0933	Received word of plane down nine miles northeast of Minami Jima. Started around southern end of Chi-Chi Jima maintaining a minimum range of 7½ miles to the island.
1156	Picked up Lt.jg. George H. W. Bush, file #173464 USNR, pilot of plane T-3 of VT-51 USS *San Jacinto* who stated that he failed to see his crew's parachute and believed they had jumped when his plane was still over Chi-Chi Jima or that they had gone down with the plane. Commenced search of area on chance they had jumped over water.[6]
1236	Received word of rubber boat seen from the air. Position given was in the hills of Haha Jima but started south anyway, asking for jigs, repetitions, and confirmations, until we heard one plane state he was circling over the boat. An unknown plane on the circuit was heard to mention a spot "west of Haha." This was at least as good as any dope we had so we headed for a position about nine miles west of Haha Jima. This seemed to make our cover feel better although they tried to con us through the island a few times. Plane reported that the raft about 1½ miles off the beach was being shelled. Spirits of all hands went (down) to 300 ft.
1505	Dived to 55 ft. with planes in sight, zooming a spot in the water one mile west southwest of Megane Iwa.
1530	Sighted rubber boat.
1550	Roared by the rubber boat, backing full and still making 4 knots. We must have misjudged his masthead height a bit. We twisted around and started stalking him.
1620	Pilot hooked on and we headed out away from the beach. Tried to make 2/3 speed, but the pilot had one arm around the periscope and the other around the life raft with a bailing buck-



November 1944. Joe Reichert (L) and Leo Nadeau (R) on *San Jack*. Bush's crewmen of the November 1944 raids on Japanese shipping in the Manila-Luzon area. Nadeau had flown 58 combat missions with Bush and might have been lost had not LTJG White taken his seat on the September 2nd shootdown. Reichert flew eight missions with Bush, as Delaney's replacement.

[6] In one newspaper account of Bush's rescue many years later, a *Finback* sailor said that on reaching him, Bush had tied his rubber raft to the submarine's periscope and had been dragged seaward to prevent any Japanese shore fire from hitting the sub. Not so. *Finback did* make such a rescue the same afternoon and the following *Finback* logbook entries will reveal the risk and effort which all our subs made to rescue downed aviators.

et bringing up the rear. Stopped to see if he would get in the boat. This took about ten minutes during which a discussion developed below concerning the precedence of simultaneous orders to blow, pump, and flood. Finally got way on towing pilot in his boat. 2/3 speed filled the boat and there he was in the water again. Finally came up to 38 ft. to keep him out of the water until at range five miles from the beach. Planed up and opened the hatch. Got on four engines and cleared to westward. The pilot was James W. Beckman, file #301442 USNR, USS *Enterprise* who stated that it was known that only one man had parachuted from Bush's plane. This decided us to discontinue any further search of that area, particularly as our air cover had left.

George Bush was not happy being aboard the submarine and in the claustrophobic life of the submarine.

"We got depth charged," he remembers, "and we got bombed by a night bomber while we were running on the surface. *Finback* sank a lot of enemy tonnage and Cdr. Williams got a Silver Star for the sub's performance on that patrol. But all that depth charging got to me. It just shook the boat and those submariners would just say 'Oh, that wasn't so close.' It didn't bother them, but it sure bothered me. They thought it was awful to be flying a plane, but I thought it was awful just sitting in one dark underwater place. On an airplane, I could see and do something—move the stick. But down there, something was always happening."

Living at close quarters, wanting to feel part of the team, Bush volunteered to censor outgoing mail. "I'd never done that," he says, "and I learned a lot. You shared the other fellows' joys and sorrows, you saw what they were thinking. Human friendships came through. Making and keeping friends and understanding people have always been important to me."

Bush also took his turn standing night watches while the sub ran surfaced to recharge its batteries.

Finback finally reached Midway after the end of its cruise and Bush was flown on to Pearl Harbor. Here he was given the option of rotating home. But after a rest and recuperation period in Hawaii and some refresher flights on the TBM, Bush chose to island-hop back to Guam and then to Ulithi where he joined VT-51 aboard *San Jacinto* on 30 October, eight weeks from the day that he was shot down. He was flying in combat again on 6 November with Leo Nadeau and a new gunner by the name of Reichert.

Bush made his final strikes on Japanese shipping in Manila Bay on 11, 12 and 19 November.

VT-51 squadron history states as follows:

"13-19 November—Total of eighteen sorties against shipping in Manila Bay and Luzon Bay in which four torpedo hits were scored on a Japanese floating dry dock, sinking same. Two bombs on a medium AK and one DE fired and left dead in the water."

The squadron's log book also contains this entry:

"Again on 13 November in Manila and Luzon Bay, Phillippines Lt.jg. Bush and several other members of VT-51 were credited with scoring four torpedo hits and sinking a floating dry dock, two bomb hits on a medium AK and four torpedo hits on two Japanese AKs."

CONCLUSION

Those of us in naval aviation from the World War II era who have devoted 20, 30 or more years to our military profession, can certainly relate to George Bush's youth, training, and combat. From his own records, with their cryptic and terse comments, marks and remarks, it is easy to trace his steady but rapid growth from a bright-eyed, eager, patriotic 18-year-old high school lad to an experienced, battle-tested man in a little over two years. He had been anxious to prove himself, to risk danger, to take the high and hard road, to fly with eagles. But that three years was a series of searing, "sobering" (his word) experiences which brought rapid maturity and clearheaded recognition of the meaning and cost of conflict and war and its long-range and often lasting consequences. Like all of us who engaged the Japanese, his heart was once full of fear and hatred. Some of us still harbor that hatred. George Bush has conquered his, as shown in his participation in Emperor Hirohito's funeral only weeks after his inaugura-

tion. That was the right thing to do. He also learned "prudence"—his word—that military force must always be available and ready to use but always with recognition that it has its limits, its cost and must have the support of the American people.

Moreover, his Navy record at age 18-21 shows clearly the man's character and the principles he lived by. What his character was in 1943-45 remains his character today. What his principles were in 1943-45 remain his principles today—a strong religious faith, his patriotism, his devotion to shipmates and family, his high standards of conduct.

You can be sure when he looks at the world of 1989—the Pacific Rim nations of the Orient, the fantastic growth of Japan to economic hegemony, the always troubled Middle East with its Arab-Israeli hatreds of centuries, the unending hostage crisis, the problems of overseas oil and raw materials, the rumbling dangers within a troubled Soviet empire, the course of communism in Central America and Cuba—that his wartime experiences in Torpedo 51 aboard the "San Jack" are never far from his mind.

"LEFTIES IN NAVAL AVIATION"





As the reader can see, President Bush is left-handed. As I researched his cadet, flight, and combat records, there was nothing in any of these to indicate he'd had trouble learning to fly, to fly formation, do aerobatics, and particularly, to land a heavy, somewhat cumbersome torpedo bomber like the TBM on the small and rolling decks of CVEs or CVLs. I had gone through flight training at about the same time as Mr. Bush, had been VF trained in F4Fs and F6Fs, but I'd also had the chance to fly the TBF on several occasions. Later I commanded two VF squadrons, flew on and off most of our bigger carriers, and for a brief period was Chief of Naval Air Training.

In all of this, I'd never come across any problems or reports concerned about left-handed pilots, or indeed whether there *was* a problem, or any safety implications.

In the middle of my research, a study by the *American Journal of Public Health* came to my attention, which the Washington *Times* bannered "For Southpaws, Life's an Accident Waiting to Happen." This study examined frequency of serious accidents among 1896 university students. Left-handers had a 20% higher risk in sports, a 54% higher risk while using tools and an 85% higher risk while driving an automobile!

So I phoned NAMI in Pensacola. Did they have any records on left-handed pilots? No, they did not. So I called the Naval Safety Center at NAS Norfolk. Maybe they had some records or studies on aviator lefties. The editor of *Approach Magazine, The Aviation Safety Journal,* responded. No, the Safety Center had no data and no study, old or new, had ever been done.

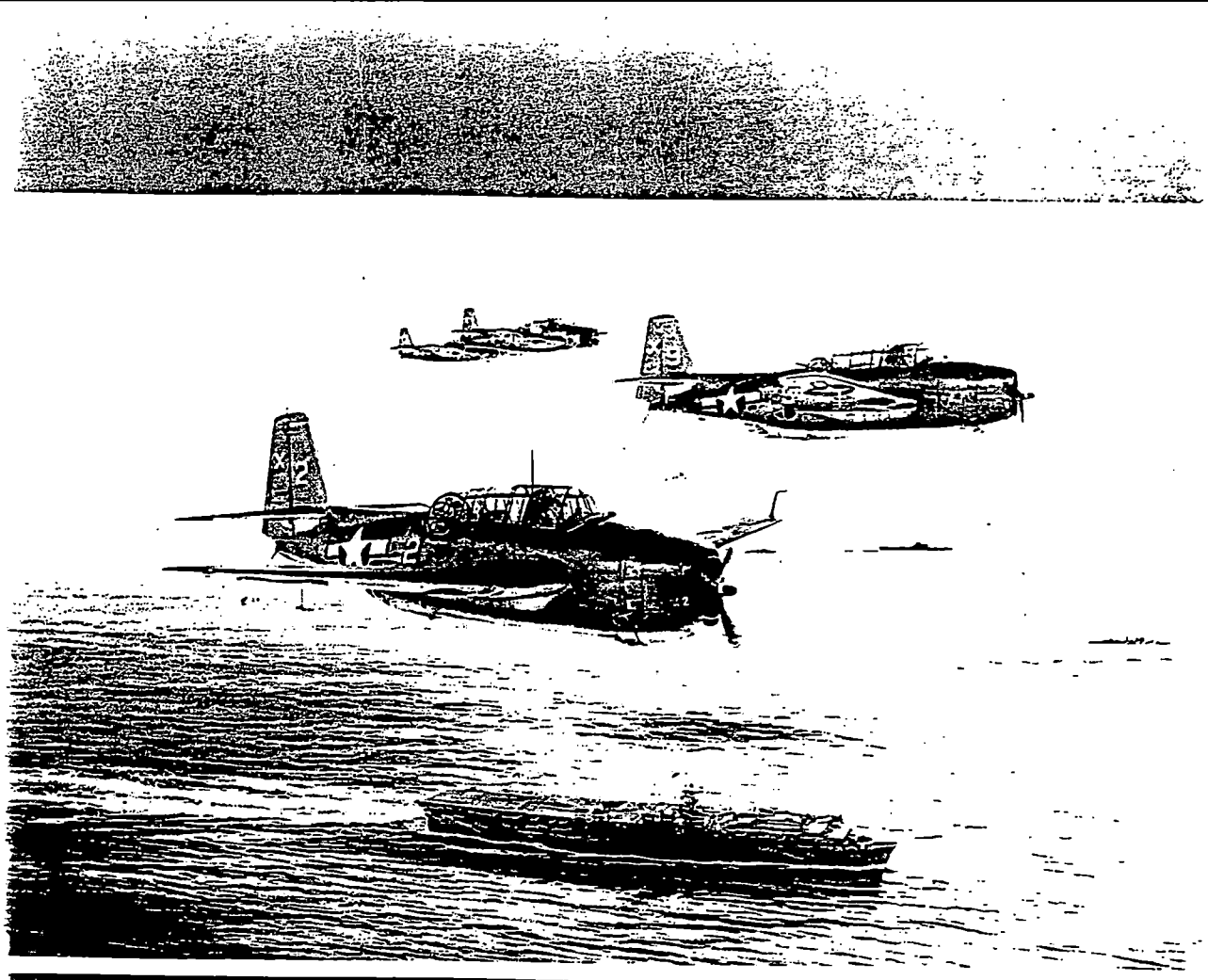
Obviously, in naval aviation, the southpaw was a non-problem. The editor suggested I ask NASA, the US Air Force, the airlines—but by now, press time for this issue was near.

With that background, I asked the President if he was ambidextrous. No, he said. Had he had any left-handed related problems in training or combat? Again his answer was no. Certainly there was no air incident or accident in his entire record.

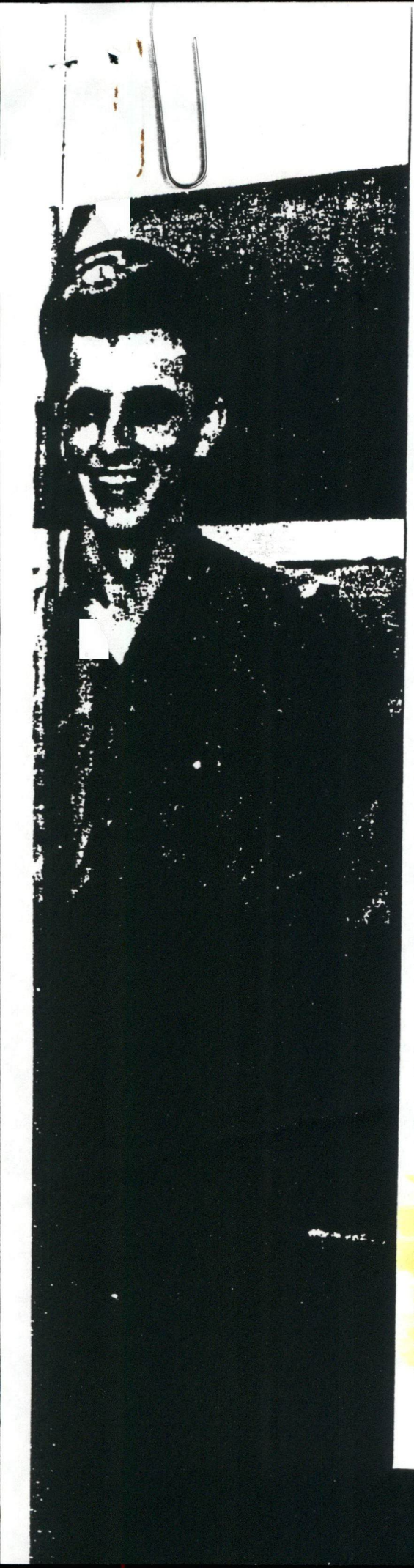
But he did remind me that he had been a leftie first baseman (at Yale, where he captained the team), but that he did swing a bat *right*-handed.

So, no problems, lefties.

Chris Cagle



San Jacinto were made
bert Taylor. These copies
ion Gift Shop. The image is
ree of his VT-5 squadron
USS San Jacinto after a
sident's autograph, the prints
the price per copy is $550, of
mation is tax exempt [501C3].



ANNIVERSARY

A BOY GOES TO WAR

On September 1, 1939, the German Army marched into neighboring Poland, igniting World War II. When it was over, in August 1945, 59 nations had been drawn into the struggle. The unprecedented carnage extended from Europe and the Soviet Union to Africa and Asia. In six years more than 45 million were killed, and the lives of millions more were catastrophically disrupted. The war's immediate aftermath saw a shift in the international balance of power and a reconstitution of the political map. On the anniversary of this last great war, a notable U.S. veteran recalls his experiences.

by GEORGE BUSH

December 7, 1941

I was walking across the campus at Andover when I heard the news. I was 17. It came as a shock—a jolt—an awakening. I did not fully comprehend world affairs. My interests were our undefeated soccer season just finished, basketball—baseball coming up. Christmas vacation only a couple of weeks away, graduation, then college. Things changed instantly. I knew right then that I wanted to go into the service.

December 8, 1941

Our headmaster, a great historian and tough disciplinarian, summoned us all into George Washington Hall, the school's assembly place. There was the normal joking, kidding, sloppy posture. Dr. Claude M. Fuess called to order the 800 students by saying something like this: "Your country is at war. We have just played 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' From now on when 'The Star-Spangled Banner' is played you will stand at attention, hands at your sides, and you will show respect." From that day on, without fail, I have stood at attention when the national anthem is played.

June 12, 1942

Secretary of War Henry Stimson, an alumnus of Andover, spoke at our commencement. He encouraged the graduating class to get some college education before serving. I was determined not to go on to college but to become a Navy pilot. Secretary Stimson was a towering world figure, but I wondered about this call of his.

On the same day, my 18th birthday, I was sworn into the Navy as a Seaman Second Class, the first step toward becoming a pilot. I was a scared, nervous kid. The Navy had just changed the rules. It no longer required two years of college before becoming a pilot; pilots were urgently needed. Walter Levering, Lieutenant USNR, swore me in at Boston. I went on active duty as an aviation cadet August 6, 1942.

August 6, 1942

I climbed on a southbound train at Penn Station. My dad was a big, strong guy. He put his arm around me and said goodbye. I'd never seen my dad shed a tear before. We arrived in Chapel Hill, N.C., and I met "The Splendid Splinter," Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox, who later became a great friend. We all stood in awe of the famous hitter who was in the same program.

June 1943

Having been stationed at Chapel Hill for preflight, Minneapolis for primary training and Corpus Christi for advanced, I received my Navy wings and ensign's commission June 9. I was still 18 years old. I wanted to fly in combat. All my classmates wanted to as well. I fell in love early on with the "low and slow" torpedo bombers. The Grumman Avenger carried 2,000 pounds of bombs, the biggest single-engine aircraft in the fleet. It had a crew of three. I went off to Fort Lauderdale to learn to fly it. Training up and down the East Coast, dropping torpedoes off Cape Cod, dummy bombs and torpe-



FIFTY YEARS AGO WWII BEGAN. PROBABLY THE LAST U.S. PRESIDENT TO FIGHT IN IT LOOKS BACK

Opposite: Late in 1944 Lieutenant (j.g.) George Bush, with combat crewmen Leo Nadeau *(right)* and Joe Reichert, was part of a naval air squadron in the Pacific. *Above:* Bush filled out his flight log aboard the U.S.S. *San Jacinto.*



At Andover prep in 1942, senior George "Poppy" Bush was captain of the baseball team and George L. "Flop" Follansbee, the coach. Bush's torpedo bomber was named "Barbara." His



was the number "two" plane in the squadron. His other three aircraft were named after his fiancée too.

does in Lake Okeechobee, Fla., Chincoteague, Va., Charlestown, R.I., Miami . . . I saw 'em all. I had an ensign's stripe and an admiral's confidence. I was a Navy pilot.

Spring-Summer 1944

I was assigned to Air Group 51, the first to be aboard the new fast carrier *San Jacinto*, CVL 30. We went on a shakedown cruise to Trinidad, put *San Jac* into commission at Philadelphia, headed for the Pacific via the Panama Canal, touched the U.S. one last time at San Diego and then went west.

Many of the air group and ship's company had spent no time at sea. One roommate, subsequently killed, Tom Waters, had a red face, but the seas were so bad that his face literally turned green.

We struck Wake Island on May 23, 1944. My close friend and other roommate Jim Wykes went off on a search mission and never came back. I lay in my upper bunk and cried for my friend. No one saw me—that wouldn't do.

September 2, 1944

On this day at 0715, a division of VT-51, composed of Commander Don Melvin, Doug West, Milt Moore and myself, took off from the *San Jacinto* (my 50th combat mission), flying about 70 miles to destroy two radio stations at Chichi Jima in the Bonin Islands. At the target area, the sky was thick with black clouds of exploding enemy antiaircraft fire. Don Melvin led the attack on the target, followed by Doug West and then me.

At about 0830, and moments after pushing over into my dive at 8,000 feet, I felt a jolt as if a giant fist had rammed into the belly of the plane. We'd been hit in the engine area. Smoke poured into the cockpit and flames were spreading aft toward the fuel tanks in the wings. Navy training had taught us to complete the mission. I instinctively continued in the dive, homed in on the target, unloaded our four 500-pound bombs, pulled away heading east toward the sea. A few miles from shore I told my crewmen, Ted White and John Delaney, to bail out. As I bailed out, my head struck the tail of the plane, momentarily knocking me out. I was landing in the water when the Japanese sent two boats out after me. Melvin, West and Moore along with our Hellcat fighter escorts drove the boats away.

I was in the life raft about two hours, wondering if my life would be spared. I prayed to God; I was sick to my stomach and again I cried. I was a very scared kid, just 20, away from his mother and dad, paddling against the wind trying to get farther from the Japanese-held island. I later learned that my crewmen had been killed. Observers said that two persons were seen leaving the plane. The parachute of the other never opened, but mine did. God had spared me from that fate for whatever reason. Hellcat fighter pilots flew over my raft until I was rescued by the submarine U.S.S. *Finback* around noon. ➡

for the 15 hops steadily improved. By the end of Link instruction, his letdowns were now good and his missed low cone procedure was also good. "Student seems to understand all the procedures given thus far and he handles the trainer nicely," said instructor J. L. Kopple.

Overall, Lt. Cmdr. J. R. Dickle, Pre-Flight skipper of VN13-D8B, rated Bush as "fitted for commission" and judged him "fair" as instructor material.

BUSH'S STUDENT FITNESS REPORTS

Bush received three "student fitness reports" during his time in flight training. These reports used the standard 4.0 marking system and there were twelve categories such as intelligence, judgment, initiative, reaction to emergencies, etc.

The first of the three reports was prepared by Ensign E. C. Fritz, USNR, who had flown three instrument hops in the SNV Vultee, as recorded on p. 5. His fitness report is dated March 21st. Bush's average mark was 3.26. His two highest marks were 3.6—one in "industry," the other in "military bearing, neatness of dress and person." Five other marks were 3.3—intelligence, initiative, perseverance, reaction in emergencies and endurance. His lowest two marks—3.0—were in loyalty and cooperation. (As far as can be determined, Fritz was an ex-AVCAD himself, retained at NAS Corpus Christi as an instructor.) He concluded his fitness report with these comments:

> "Aviation Cadet Bush is an upstanding lad with great self-confidence. It appears, however, that he may be somewhat eccentric."

In standard Navy fitness report lingo in the "*remarks*" section, the use of a word such as "*eccentric*" would appear to be inconsistent with the *marks*.

(When President Bush was shown this entry a few months ago, he laughed heartily and said jokingly, "Maybe someone should find Mr. Fritz for me.")

The two other fitness reports are quite different.

These two were written on March 31, and May 28. His average rose from Fritz's 3.26 to M. M. Honke's 3.40 and LTjg Frank M. McAfee's (USNR) mark of 3.43.

The remarks of these last two student reports:

Honke: "Cadet Bush is pleasant and ambitious. He does his work willingly and well. He is good officer material"

McAfee: "Cadet Bush is a very likeble person and a hard worker. With experience, he should develop into an above average officer. All his duties, regular and additional, have been handled well."

ADVANCED TRAINING AND SQUADRON TRAINING

After winging and commissioning, Bush headed for the Aviation Training Department at NAS Fort Lauderdale, Florida to learn to fly and operate the Gruman TBF torpedo plane known as the "Avenger." His "Avenger" flight training began on 11 June 1943, including an goodly amount of Field Carrier Landing Practice (FCLP) in SNJ-3s or 4s. His TBF time from June 18 to August 23 was 91 hours, while his SNJ time was 38 hours.

The payoff came on 24 August 1943 on Lake Michigan when Bush qualified aboard the paddlewheel carrier USS *Sable*. He made six carrier landings and deck-run takeoffs in TBF-1, Bureau No. 00416. This qualification period took only 2.1 hours. As of that date, his total flight time stood at 334.7 hours. In September, he continued TBF instruction in Carrier Aircraft Service Unit (CASU) 26.

A careful review of Mr. Bush's aviation training jacket from his cadet days to his "winging" clearly shows that his overall performance improved in every stage—pre-flight school, pre-flight, Link training, flight training, and fleet training. He never got a "down," never needed extra time, never went before a review board, never had a disciplinary problem—just a steady, average to above record, improving as he matured. As he began fleet training and then served in combat, his record again showed stability, growth, maturity and a skill and a willingness to withstand pressure and the ability to overcome problems.

YOUNGEST AVIATOR IN THE WORLD WAR II NAVY?

Many articles and accounts have described George Bush as the "youngest aviator in the Navy." Was he?

The facts are:

(1) Bush gained his "Wings of Gold" on

PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH'S NAVY DAYS

in chronological
order

Drafted by: Desiree Thompson, updated by: Don Rhodes & Lt. Curry Graham

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6/12/42.....George Bush's 18th birth date. GB signed up for the Nava reserves. Sworn in by Walter Levering in Boston. He was home for the summer.

8/5/42 - to.....Reported for pre-flight training at Chapel Hill North
11/1/42 Carolinia. Lived on University of North Carolina Campus in Lewis Hall.

11/2/42.....Took 3 days for rest and travel for next assignment.

11/5/42.....Was sent to Wold Chamberlain Field in Minneapolis, MN for flight training.

11/10/42.....1st flight took place in Minnesota.

2/1/43.....1st night-time solo flight.

2/19/43.....Total flying hours out of MN 82.5 hours and 61 flights.

3/43 - to.....Advanced flight training in Texas NAS Corpus Christi-
6/9/43 to begin checkout in SNV-1 Vultee AKA "Vibrator". Practiced: precision landings, acrobatic flying, division tactics, gunnery, advanced fixed gunnery, etc.

3/11/43.....Soloed in the SNC-1 Vultee "Vibrator".

6/9/43.....Received his Gold Wings and officially became a Naval Aviator at age: 18 years, 11 months, 27 days.

6/11/43 - to....Was sent to Aviation Training Department at NAS Fort
8/23/43 Lauderdale, FL. There he learned to fly and operate Gruman TBF torpedo "Avenger". He was with flight squadro: 44.

6/18/43 - to....Accumulated 91 hours of TBF "Avenger" training.
8/43

8/24/43.....With in a 2 day period, GB was qualified for carrier landings aboard a paddlewheel carrier called the USS Sable, or Lake Michigan. There he practiced deck - run takeoffs and carrier landings. Total flight hours were 234.7 hours.

con't....

9/19/43.....Assigned to VC-51 (VC stands for Aviation Composite), and VF (Aviation Fighter) 13 pilots - 32 total enlisted men.

9/43.....Reported to his 1st Fleet Squadron VC-51 based at NAS Norfolk, flying TBF's - TBM-IC's - TMB "Avenger". Assign as Photo Graphic Officer during coming months of combat.

9/19/43.....Under command of Lt. Commander Donald J. Melvin USNR. GB began Squadron Flying.

9/43 - to 11/43.....VT-51 Torpedo Squadron was moving from Norfolk to various set east coast bases for additional training: Chincoteagu Virginia on 9/27. Hyannis, MA and Charlstown RI.

11/1/43.....While flying in Hyannis MA (?), GB had his first aircraft accident. "The wheels collapsed upon landing".

11/15/43.....GB was joined by radioman Second Class Jack Delaney from Rhode Island who would fly as his radioman.

11/17/43.....Leo W. Nadeau also joined the George Bush crew as his gunner.

12/43.....VT-51 was assigned to fast light carrier the USS San Jaci.

1/24/44.....Made 3 carrier landings on San Jacinto, two more the following day and another Jan. 28th.

3/24/44.....Returned to Norfolk, Virginia.

3/44.....Made 2 night carrier landings on small escort carrier called USS Charger.

3/44.....VT-51 was then moved aboard San Jacinto through Panama Canal to Pacific arriving in Hawaii.

4/20/44.....GB flew to Kaneohe, via Ford Islands.

5/15/44.....Returned to San Jacinto to under take first combat mission The Essex and Wasp were supporting cruisers and destroyers

5/15/44.....Enroute, VT-51 suffered first operational loss in combat area. Ensign J.J. Wykes and Air Crewman R.E. Whelan and C.I. Haggard declared MIA when their "Avernger" failed to return.

5/18&19/44.....GB made 1st combat flights attacking targets on Marcus Island and May 23rd targets on Wake Island.

6/13/44.....Pre-dawn lanch from San Jacinto, GB experienced a complete hydraulic failure and made and emergency landing back on board.

Cont.....

6/19/44.....Ensign Bush made first crash landing near the Sea of Guam Bush, Delaney and Nadeau made an escape and the USS Bronson pulled them aboard. The plane was hit waiting fo the OK to take off from the carrier. The carrier had bee involved in shooting and GB was caught in the crossfire. Unfortunatley it drained his plane of any oil pressure.

9/2/44.....GB along with Lt. j.g. White and J.L. Delaney the crew on "Barbara II", a TBM "Avenger" was hit while on a mission to destroy radio transmitter on Chi Chi Jima. GB was the sole survivor. It is not known who because the bodies were never recovered, but one of the crews chute did not open, and the other went down in the plane.

9/2/44.....2 hours later, GB was rescued by Submarine USS Finback at 1156 hours. He spent one month aboard as the USS Finback finished it's mission.

9/44.....While on board USS Finback, GB spent time censoring outgoing mail and took his turn standing nightwatches.

1944.....The USS Finback reached Midway after the end of it's cruise, GB was flown on to Pearl Harbor.

1944.....GB was offered to rotate home. But after R&R in Hawaii and refresher flights on TBM "Avenger" he chose to island hop back to Guam and them Ulithi where.....

10/30/44.....GB joined VT-51 aboard the San Jacinto to continue duty.

11/6/44.....Flying in combat with Leo Nadeau and new gunner Reichert.

11/12-19/44.....GB made his final strikes on Japanese shipping port in Manta Bay.

11/30/44.....GB left San Jacinto and arrived in Greenwich, Connecticut on Christmas Eve 1944.

1/6/45.....George H.W. Bush and Barbara Pierce of Rye New York were married.

2/6/45.....After their honeymoon at Sea Island, GA, the Bushes went to Grosse Point Michigan, for additional training. They remained there until March 22, 1945.

3/45.....After Michigan they went to the Naval Station in Maine for additional training. They moved to Virginia Beach (Norfol Virginia where he became a member of VT-153 where he remained until the end of the war.

9/3/45.....Lt. j.g. George Bush's last flight.

9/5/45.....Lt. j.g. George H.W. Bush was discharged from the USNR.

you for that wonderful picture you sent us and that special letter you wrote. We have it in a beautiful double frame. It is in our foyer where we greet everyone who comes into our home in Colorado Springs. Terri Orr, editor of the Park City Record wrote the enclosed after I showed your picture and letter with her while we were in Park City, at where we spend a couple of months skiing each year.

Best regard to you and Mrs Bush.

Boots Ellison



To Tex and Boots Ellison
With best wishes,
G Bush



Tex Ellison

Best wishes, George

Boots Ellison thought it might be fun if her husband exchanged current photos with one of his former flight students from the Navy. The man's son turned up working at the same television station in Denver as her daughter so she got the current address and she drafted a little letter and on Jan 19, the day before he was inaugurated President of the United States, George Bush sent along a little note and photo of his own.

The slick four-color keepsake has a handwritten inscription *To Tex and Boots Ellison with best wishes, Geo Bush.*

"We were thrilled," said parttime Parkite Boots. "It had been a lot of years since Tex and George had trained together. I wans't entirely certain he'd remember; but I sent along a photo of Tex who was his advance flight instructor and he sent the note and the photo back. It was awfully nice of him."

Had Boots and Tex voted for his former student? "We did. At first like a lot of people, I guess he seemed to be a bit of a wimp. But during the course of the campaign I felt like he became his own man."

Boots and Tex have split their year between Park City and Colorado Springs, Colorado for the past 11 years. They are part of the *Over 70 Ski Club.*

"We love Park City. We looked at other ski resorts but the people here are just so friendly we can't break the habit. We stay at the Treasure Mountain Inn and we can walk to the post office and the theatre and ride the Town Lift up the mountain. It's just the perfect place to spend the winter."

As to their continued support of Tex's former student, Boots said she thinks given a chance, "He's going do just fine."

Boots Ellison
285 Deal Way
Colorado Springs, Co
80921

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the Solomon group and were steadily heading toward the Japanese homeland.

From each training base George wrote letters almost daily to Barbara, telling her that he was all right, that he loved her, and that he looked forward impatiently to the day when "all this will be over and we can be together." Asked recently if she had saved any of George's letters, Barbara said, "Sadly, no," nor had she copies of any of her letters written to him that expressed basically the same sentiments.

The gold wings and bars George Bush now wore on his new green uniform validated him as a naval aviator. But he still had a lot more to learn about flying before he would be judged capable of taking off from an aircraft carrier and then landing on it at night. If he failed that test, he would undoubtedly join the other washouts assigned to fly target planes for night fighter training, and his dreams of being in a combat squadron would end. If successful in his training, however, he would be ready for the ultimate test of his skill and mettle—combat.

The pressure on the young pilots was relentless. They were in competition not only with themselves but with every other would-be combat flier. But, as George said in his letters home to his parents, he was happy. He loved flying and was in the air almost every day. He had made friends, and he was part of a team. The most important thing to him was that for the first time in his young life he was totally on his own.

At night before going to bed he sat in his quarters with his roommates, each of them polishing their shiny new gold bars with steel wool to make them look salt-pocked so it would not be obvious they were newly commissioned officers.

In mid-June 1943 he was assigned to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, an established navy flying base, where he would learn to fly torpedo bombers in a class of ten pilots. The senior

instructor and torpedo training officer was Lt. (jg) Thomas B. "Tex" Ellison, who had flown an Avenger the previous year in the very first navy raids on the Marshall and Gilbert islands. Ellison does not have a clear recollection of young George Bush, but he says, "All the students were qualified pilots. Our job was to give them advanced training and tactics."

It was at Lauderdale, with the steaming summer air sending shimmering waves of heat across the two runways, that Bush saw close up for the first time the plane he would ultimately fly in combat.

Called the Avenger, the TBF, which means "Torpedo Bomber built by Grumman" (later built by General Motors and designated TBM), was a huge plane—the biggest single-engine carrier-based plane in the navy. George's first impression was awe at its sheer size: it dwarfed almost every other plane he had seen. Tall as he was, he had to extend himself to full height to pull himself onto the wing and then into the cockpit, which loomed more than eighteen feet off the ground.

On the ground the Avenger, its huge belly bulging with a ton of bombs, looked like some aberrant barnyard fowl. For that reason it was known throughout the navy as the Pregnant Turkey.

Bush's flight log for June 18, 1943, records that after a week of becoming familiar with the bewildering array of levers, switches, and dials in the cockpit, and the flight characteristics of the huge plane, he made his first solo flight for "familiarization." He made eight more solo flights that month: following an instructor in the air, then flying with the instructor on his wing, and then flying wing on the instructor.

Bush soon came to love the Avenger. Despite its awkward

Grumman Invents the Avenger

Like other pilots, Ensign Bush was offered a choice of either carrier or land-based naval aviation assignments. He chose aircraft carriers and began operational training at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, as a pilot of torpedo bombers. He selected the TBM Avenger bomber, largely because of its reputation as the biggest, best single-engine bomber in the Navy's carrier-based air arsenal.

The Avenger was designed by Leroy Grumman at his Bethpage, Long Island plant. Wartime production of the Avenger started in January 1942 as the TBF. In naval parlance, "TB" stood for torpedo bomber, "F" for Grumman. As wartime needs generated demand for larger production, Grumman licensed the manufacturer of the Avenger to General Motors which converted its east coast Chevrolet, Pontiac and Oldsmobile assembly plants to naval aircraft production. The GM-produced Avengers were known as "TBM's," the "M" being the designator for the Eastern Aircraft Division of General Motors. Almost all Avengers used by the Navy in the Pacific War from 1943 onward were built by General Motors. The Avenger became Bush's mobile combat home during his nearly three-year stint as a Navy bomber pilot. The aircraft required a three man crew—pilot, turret gunner and radio-radar man in the tail gunner position. The plane could carry a 2,000 pound bomb load, or equivalent, of depth charges or torpedoes for attacking Japanese targets.



Leroy Grumman.



Bush Joins the Bombers

1943

Special training in Avenger flight techniques took 19-year-old Bush to the Naval Air Station, Fort Lauderdale, in June 1943. Fellow trainee Louis Grab recalled the instruction: "We were all teenagers or barely into our 20's, totally naive to the ways of the world. Our patriotic goal was to get even for Pearl Harbor. We all regarded the December 7 raid as an unprovoked sneak attack by Japan on a peaceful United States. We were determined to take revenge. We had no idea what awaited us. All 48 states were united. Aviators would be needed to defeat Japan. We were the fly boys. It was going to be an easy life. The dangers lurking in the combat areas of the Pacific were unfathomable to us. The glamour attached to the aviator wings pinned on our chest jackets opened every door imaginable. The glamour only lasted a few months. Japanese anti-aircraft fire turned us into survivors."



Nearly all World War II aviation training for the Avenger torpedo-bomber was conducted at the NAS Fort Lauderdale, Florida. The air station's newspaper was entitled THE AVENGER. *Courtesy, Lou Grab.*



George Bush chose to get even for the Day of Infamy. The US Navy's Avenger torpedo-bomber was Bush's choice and he received indoctrination at the Naval Air Station Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Bush is shown in back row (hatless) second from right. Ensign Lou Grab (standing on Bush's left), along with Bush, was assigned to Torpedo Squadron 51 and the USS SAN JACINTO. Others are: (kneeling left to right): Mike Goldsmith, Leslie Mokry, Bill Shawcross, Tom Campanion, Tex Ellison. (back row left to right): Bill Donovan, Ralph Cole, Mort Landsburg, Bush and Grab. *Photo courtesy, The White House.*

course with turns, climbs, and hurdles within 35 seconds (Bush did the course in 31.6 seconds). The standard fitness score was 60 points. His score was 77.

Meanwhile Barbara wrote to say she was coming to visit him en route to Ashley Hall in Charleston. Earlier George had asked Pauline Pierce for a picture of Barbara, and she'd sent an old one of Barbara with her cairn terrier dog, Sandy. Barbara still remembers that visit. "George asked me to tell people that I was eighteen although I was really seventeen, because he thought he'd be teased about being young himself and having a young friend."

George, looking handsome in his immaculate, newly issued whites, was waiting for Barbara at the railroad station. He gave her a hearty hug and then, discreetly holding her hand, proudly showed her around the campus and introduced her to his friends. "We walked around the campus, and I believe that I got on the train and continued on to Charleston," says Barbara, adding, "No one asked me how old I was."

George completed his preflight training at Chapel Hill in the Sixth Battalion. Upgraded to aviation cadet status, he was ordered to continue his flight training with Class 11A-42 at Wold-Chamberlain Naval Airfield in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He would be learning to fly in one of the most northerly states, a region famous for its bitter cold and deep snow.

When he took his first physical-fitness test at Wold on November 5, 1942, he was a quarter-inch over six feet in height and weighed 161 pounds, but he was still growing.

At Wold, Bush was instructed in subjects considered necessary for pilots—military history, physics, and aerology. He learned about Bernoulli's principle, which explains (indirectly) that an airplane can fly because the wing is shaped to produce more air pressure on its lower surface than its upper surface, thus providing lift; the flow of air over the wing

literally holds the plane in the air. The angle at which the wing meets the wind is known as the angle of attack. The instructor demonstrated this by reminding the cadets that if they stuck their hand out the window of a moving car and angled the palm upward, the wind forced their hand higher; if they angled the palm downward, the wind forced the hand lower.

Bush was taught how to quickly recognize the fighter planes, battleships, cruisers, and carriers being used by the various combatant countries. He had signal flag practice, lectures on saluting, and the rules of prisoner-of-war resistance. He learned to tap ten words a minute using Morse Code and viewed the mandatory films on venereal disease.

He learned about the structure of the aerial torpedo, the technique of torpedo attack, and the elements of antisubmarine warfare. He was also taught the basics of discipline: to "brace the bulkhead," to jump to attention when the instructor entered the classroom. He learned to preface answers to questions from the instructor with a shouted "Sir!" and to sit rigidly at attention at mealtimes and eat only when given permission to do so by the ranking cadet.

In this first stage of training he spent hours plotting and triangulating courses. Step by step, with lectures, theory, and physical fitness, he was being prepared to pilot an airplane, but as yet he had not been near one. It was weeks before he was ready to take his first flight in an NP-1 Spartan, a rugged-fabric biplane with fixed landing gear. The Spartan had an open two-seater cockpit, with the instructor sitting in front and the student in back. It was a slow plane but responsive and forgiving, an ideal aircraft in which to learn to fly. His instructor was Ens. James Charles Crume, Jr.

Like most cadets going up for their first flight, Bush was nervous, worried about the impression he would make on

the instructor, and tense. " 'Excited' is the best word to describe the way I felt," he said recently. "All the training led up to this moment, and I was looking forward to learning how to fly." The first entry in his flight log and his first actual flight were dated November 10, 1942. Crume recalls the day as being bitter cold, down to zero with light snow. He and Bush were both wearing navy cold-weather flying gear: cumbersome sheepskin-lined leather flying suits and heavy boots.

With Crume at the controls they were in the air for more than an hour. Crume's report noted that the flight was for "instruction only . . . student shown area. Demonstration of climbing, glides, turns. Student shows normal reaction and appears interested."

Bush discovered that, as a left-hander, he had special problems because most of a stick aircraft's controls—propeller, throttle, fuel mixture—are on the left side of the cockpit and manipulated with the left hand, while the right hand controls the joy stick, which determines the airplane's movements in flight. He had to train himself to use his right hand for all of the delicate nuances of flying.

During that first week Crume showed him how to take off and land and demonstrated basic turns and climbs. Once George could perform those simple flying movements, Crume went on to the next step—stalls and spins. The first time Crume stalled and spun and the plane plunged toward earth George was frightened, but Crume pulled it out of the stall safely. "Bush was an outstanding student," Crume recalls.

Although a natural athlete, Bush was not a natural pilot. He had to learn to control the plane and his own fears and apprehensions and work hard to do what some of the cadets in his class did with ease. He was often frustrated—there were times when it seemed he could do nothing right in the air—but he was persistent and determined. Those traits more

than made up for whatever natural talent he may have lacked, and he continued to get above-average marks in his reports. In a letter to his mother dated November 21, 1942, George wrote: "I sure am lucky for Ensign Crume hasn't *sworn* at me yet—something few others can say. He is a tall, thin, very young fellow and very quiet."

After ten hours of instruction George was ready to take his first solo flight in a Stearman N2S-3 trainer, an open-cockpit biplane painted yellow and known throughout the navy as "The Yellow Peril," although the flying cadets sometimes called it "The Washing Machine" because of the large numbers of cadets who washed out of training because of their inability to handle it properly. Nevertheless, it was probably one of the safest and strongest airplanes ever built. In its open cockpit students and instructors constantly wore their Gosport helmets (used for intercommunication) and chamois masks essential to guard against the bitter Minnesota cold. Even so, some suffered frostbitten faces. But Bush loved the open cockpit—he relished the sound of air rushing through the struts and the wind streaming past and around him, reminding him of the rush of air and sense of speed he'd had in fast boats in Maine.

On the morning of November 21, Lt. J. A. Boyle, another instructor, checked Bush's first solo flight and noted: "Satisfactory check. Taxied a little fast. Landings were average to above with exception of one almost ground looped [Bush lost directional control of the aircraft]. Safe for solo." Bush was given a mark of 3.08, which was average. Recalling that first solo flight some forty-eight years later, Bush said, "It is hard for nonpilots to understand the joy of a first solo flight. All of us who soloed thought we were twenty feet tall."

George was then ready for the next stage of training, which meant that, weather permitting, he would be flying almost

every day. By then he had fallen in love with flying in an open plane, which gave him a pure sensation of flight: all his senses were alive and in harmony with his body. The airplane soon became an extension of his own being—flying was becoming as natural to him as driving a car. He began to relish the sounds and smells as well as the feeling of joyous freedom from being earthbound, an experience unique to flying. Suspended in the sky, he saw the earth below as an exciting, multidimensional tableau. Most important, he even began to relax occasionally at the controls instead of fiercely concentrating on them and the instrument panel. As Crume warned him, "If you concentrate on one thing only, you'll soon lose awareness of the others, and that's when you'll get in trouble."

For six weeks Bush flew almost every day, logging more than forty-three hours, many of them solo. And with an instructor by his side he began to learn the pilot's basic acrobatic vocabulary, including loops, split S, left and right snap rolls, Emmelman turns, falling leaf, inverted spins, and wingovers.

After each stage of training there were check flights with an instructor to determine whether the cadet was ready for the next stage. There was no way to prepare for a check flight: he was either "up to snuff" or not.

Crume, who was his instructor much of the time, wrote on December 27: "Stage 'B' work reviewed . . . Student shows average to above reaction to stunts [acrobatic maneuvers] and instruction." George was judged ready to commence his Stage C training.

On February 1 George made his first nighttime flight with an instructor. The following evening he completed his first solo night flight. It was a moonless night—not even the stars were visible—and ground fog covered the field. Without the

horizon for reference, he had difficulty retaining his spatial orientation. In the past he'd always had an instructor in the air or on the ground to coach him by radio, but now he was flying by instruments, and it was a lonely feeling. The runway had lights only along the sides. Approaching it was like entering the mouth of a coal mine. But he made a perfect landing. As he removed his flying helmet and walked off the field, and his instructor gave a subtle affirmative nod, he breathed an aspirant sigh of relief.

"I was thrilled," Bush still recalls. "Night flying was darn good fun. After my first solo, all my nervousness left."

To this day, however, Bush remembers a very dark night when he came in too low and the landing gear scraped the tops of some trees. "I was gripped with fear, but thirty seconds later, after making a successful landing, I was overcome with gratitude. A few feet lower and that would have been the end."

On February 6 his instructor noted: "All work average except stunts are a trifle weak." George later admitted to his friends that he did not really like acrobatics.

Three days later George took a check flight with an instructor, was again graded "average," and was judged to have completed his primary flight training. By this time he had made sixty-one flights as a student. His total flight time when he left Minnesota was 82.5 hours, of which 24.7 hours were solo. Having successfully passed every check flight, he was ready for the next stage of training.

He headed next for Gulf sunshine and Corpus Christi, Texas, for further advanced training. The changes in weather meant pleasant changes in flying conditions. "Until I got there," he has said, "I don't think I'd ever landed except on snow and ice."

On February 18 George joined Class 2C-43C at Corpus

Christi, where, if he had the right stuff, he would eventually earn his wings. From that point on, his days were devoted to reviewing everything he had learned. His "Fitness Report for Student Officers and Cadets," dated from March 1 to 21 and signed by Ens. Edward C. Fritz, shows above-average marks in every department, including intelligence, judgment, moral courage, loyalty, and endurance. His highest scores were for military bearing and industry. The report concluded with this note: "Aviation Cadet Bush is an upstanding lad with great self-confidence. It appears, however, that he may be somewhat eccentric." Asked recently what may have prompted that remark from his instructor, Bush laughed and jokingly replied, "I think Mr. Fritz meant erratic and not eccentric, but you would have to ask him."

Mr. Fritz, a lawyer before going into the navy, recalls George at the time as "outstanding and mature for his age," and he likes to believe that he was one of the first to see something special about the young cadet. "My definition of 'eccentric,' " he claims, "was taken from Webster's International Dictionary and means 'divergence from the usual.' Events since we flew together have certainly proven me right."

Ensign Fritz next taught George how to fly the Vultee Vibrator, a dependable but underpowered, noisy, low-wing training airplane with retractable landing gear. The Vultee was aptly named: it vibrated when airborne. Fritz's task was to guide George through the stages of the training program and to prepare him for the periodic check flights with an instructor. George had to learn to get the plane in the air fast and master the technique of making a three-point landing (wheels and tail touching the ground simultaneously).

On March 5, 8, and 11, Fritz checked George out in the Vibrator. After the first flight he noted: "Student serious and learns well. Has difficulty in maintaining altitude. Tends to

make all turns in a tight skid. Took off several times with right wing low. Got onto flaps and prop pitch. Judged his first emergency [a spin or stall suddenly induced by Fritz] well . . . Instructed in stall and spin recovery." Of the March 8 flight Fritz wrote: "Has three main faults: (1) leveling off too high; (2) overshooting; (3) traffic pattern downwind of touch and go landing with the fieldward wing dipped down, therefore in a skid." By his third flight George had corrected his faults, and Fritz's comment reads: "Approaches were all on the head but did not have the knack of setting three wheels on the ground at the same time. Bounced on his takeoffs. Safe for solo."

Fritz occasionally commented on George's check flights, pointing out errors George might have made or giving him a pat on the back if warranted. But George would have to wait until later that day or the following morning when, pulses racing, he would join the other cadets in front of the scheduling board at the ready room and look for an arrow in front of his name. An up arrow meant he had passed his check flight; a down arrow meant failure. The cadets with too many down arrows were washed out of the course and reassigned. Their luckier friends commiserated with the washouts.

Bush then learned to fly by instruments in the Link Trainer, a simulated aircraft cockpit devised by George Link with all the controls and instruments of an airplane. It was designed to do a good job of simulating anything that a plane could do, including taking off and crashing. Errors were recorded by the instructors, who sat outside the trainer at a long table with charts. It was they who determined whether the trainee passed or failed.

George spent more than thirteen hours in "the box" during the last week of March and passed the course with an above-

average rating. The last note in his final check sheet reads: "Student did good work this period. Orientation good. Let down was fair. Bracketing [flying around simulated pylons] good."

Overall, Lt. Comdr. J. R. Dickey, skipper of Bush's training group, rated George as "fitted for commission" and judged him "fair" as instructor material.

On March 31, 1943, one of George's instructors, M. M. Honke, noted in his fitness report that "Cadet Bush is pleasant and ambitious. He does his work willingly and well. He is good officer material."

During the month of April, George spent more hours in the air with another instructor learning to do advanced aerobatics in the SNJ–North America's AT-6 Texan—a plane later to become familiar to decades of moviegoers because film producers discovered it could be used to simulate Japanese Zero fighter planes. He soon became more confident of his ability to fly a plane rather than just drive it. When he wasn't flying, he was at ground school learning, among other things, celestial navigation, strategy and tactics, practical navigation, and airplane identification, a subject at which he excelled.

Meanwhile he was continually being pushed to his physical limit to toughen him up. With his sports squad, called the Wildcats, he ran in the sand, did pushups by the score, boxed, wrestled, practiced hand-to-hand combat, and continued with tumbling. His "Physical Training Record Card" rated him above average. His overall fitness score rose from 77 points when he was inducted into the navy to 103.

The training—the most difficult and comprehensive the U.S. Navy could formulate—had lasted eight months. The simple fact that Bush had successfully completed it proved to his instructor and to the navy that he had what was needed

to be a pilot. It proved the same thing to Bush himself, and perhaps something more. During the eight months of training his skills as an aviator had steadily improved, and he had gained confidence in himself and his ability to fly an airplane. Since enlisting, he had grown mentally and physically—he had lost one pound and was almost two inches taller. He had passed the first hurdle, the one purposely devised to identify only the very best, and he now sensed himself ready in all ways for the next.

Aviation Cadet Bush received his wings of gold (really, gold plate over silver) and gold ensign's bars June 9, 1943, at Corpus Christi. Payton "Pat" Harwell, one of his classmates, recalls it as a "simple ceremony": Capt. G. T. Owen, commander of the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, said only, "You have completed the prescribed course for naval aviators. Congratulations and good luck."

Hats were flung in the air, and the graduates shook hands all around. For George, the ceremony was a time of "emotional and total excitement. I had an ensign's stripe and an admiral's confidence. I was a navy pilot." It was also a sad time for him because a few of his friends had washed out and some had been killed in accidents.

Although Barbara and his family were not at the ceremony, his parents sent him "lovely wings—now lost—real nice gold ones." They also gave him a set of gold cufflinks with navy wings, which he still treasures.

Ens. George Herbert Walker Bush was eighteen years, eleven months, and twenty-seven days old: if not the youngest commissioned pilot in the naval air service, he was certainly a front runner for that distinction.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 2, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST

FROM: DAN MC GROARTY DMcG

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S NAVY SERVICE

The last line in the site survey for Ft. Lauderdale states that "To this day, George Bush remains the youngest commissioned Naval officer in the United States." (Youngest ever??)

We ought to encourage speakers who introduce the President to reference this fact.

I will ask Jeannie Bunton to run a fact check.

# # #

Jan - 2708 - he was @ the time - there have been others since -

→ Joe / Joanie Mil. Office

→ Bill Donovan training at Pot HS
Wopasso, FL.
(June 12, 1943 - Aug. 23, 1943)
→ San Jacinto

Draft
October 1, 1992
1:00 p.m.
[----]

Presidential Remarks: FLORIDA STUMP
-----, FLORIDA
OCTOBER 3, 1992
TIME -- T.B.D.

Thank you, -------, for those warm words.

[Acknowledgements/local color/humor.]

This campaign, like every campaign, is about a simple question: what kind of America do we want -- for the young people here today? //

I want an America that is not just a military superpower -- but the greatest economic superpower in the world. //

I have laid out my Agenda for American Renewal -- a specific, comprehensive, integrated agenda to create in America -- the world's very first $10 trillion economy.//

[My opponent's international experience consists of leading demonstrations leading demonstrations in a foreign country against his own government. I want to lead the way to new markets for American products -- because that is how we will create good jobs for American workers.//]

Small business is the backbone of what we call the new American entrepreneurial capitalism -- they will create 2/3rds of the new jobs in the new economy. Governor Clinton promises small

business higher taxes and more red tape -- I promise small business relief -- from taxation, regulation and litigation.//

Americans spend almost $200 billion every year -- on direct costs to lawyers. Japan doesn't pay that, neither do European countries.

My opponent doesn't think this is a problem. He is in cahoots with all the ambulance-chasing trial lawyers. As a nation, we must sue each other less -- and care for each other more.//

ADD ONE GRAPH ON: MEDICARE/CLEARWATER -- TERM LIMITS/MIAMI -- 10 PERCENT CHECKOFF/FT. LAUDERDALE -- SCHOOL CHOICE/ORLANDO

These are just some of my ideas -- some of what I'm fighting for.

I'm proud of my record, and I'll stand by it in November. But if Candidate Clinton wants to talk about the past, I say okay -- let's look at what's been going on in Arkansas. The people there are decent and hard working. But there's a lot you don't know about their Governor. And the more you find out, the more you find out that he's wrong for America.//

//////////////////////////

SECTION ON CLINTON RECORD: HEALTH CARE/CLEARWATER -- CRIME (SEE BELOW)/MIAMI -- FT. LAUDERDALE/ENVIRONMENT -- DEFENSE ORLANDO/EDUCATION

Look at the issue of crime. We must take back our streets from the crackheads and the criminals.//

Candidate Clinton talks tough, but in Arkansas, the average criminal serves just one-fifth of his sentence -- then he's back out on the streets.

Compare that to our federal prisons today. The average inmate serves 85 percent of his sentence. When it comes to crime, I'm not much for leniency and compassion. If you steal a car or beat an elderly woman -- you ought to go to jail. I say you shouldn't be let out, until you're eligible for a birthday salute from Willard Scott.//

But don't ask me who's tough on crime. Ask the police in Little Rock, Arkansas. The cops who know Bill Clinton best, have endorsed me -- as the best candidate for President of the United States.//

//////////////////////////

It's the same thing on every issue. Governor Clinton says he's for civil rights, but Arkansas doesn't have a basic civil rights law. He says he's for a clean environment, but the Institute for Southern Studies ranked Arkansas 50th in environmental policies. Bill Clinton says he's for high tech -- but under Bill Clinton Arkansas has been falling behind in high school. Three out of every four Arkansas graduates spend their first year in college -- relearning what they were supposed to learn in high school.

America deserves better than this.

Look at the economy, the major issue in this campaign.

I know America has endured some tough economic times, but understand, we are being affected by a global economic slowdown. Our competitors in Europe would trade places with us in a minute. Yet Governor Clinton offers America -- the European social welfare state policies. More government. More special interest spending. More taxes on the middle class.

As Governor, Bill Clinton raised and extended the sales tax, including a tax on baby formula, vegetables and other groceries. He raised the gas tax, he taxed mobile homes, and for those of you ESPN watchers -- he even taxed cable TV.

Now, Governor Clinton says he's seen the light. In this campaign, he's proposing at least $150 billion in new taxes -- plus at least $220 billion in new spending. But don't worry, he says --I'll get it all from the rich -- people who make it over $200,000 -- the top 2 percent.

But here's the truth. To get the money he needs for his plan, the $150 billion he's promised in new taxes, Governor Clinton would have to get his money from every individual with taxable income over $36,600.

These people are not on Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous -- they work hard, they deserve a break.

That's just the start of his tax campaign against the middle-class. Governor Clinton will need hundreds of billions of dollars more, to pay for all the programs he's promised.

There's an old saying. "When you hunt ducks, you go where the ducks are." Bill Clinton is hunting ways for pay for all his

promises -- and he's going to go to the middle class -- because that's where the bucks are.

Listen to the newspaper from his own back yard, The Pine Bluff Commercial. Here's what they say: "If Congress followed the example that Bill Clinton set as Governor of Arkansas, it would pass a program that hit the middle-class the hardest."

I say -- the middle-class has been hit hard enough already.//

Now, I don't think that Pine Bluff paper is bluffing. Let me give you one example. Lets say you are a third grade teacher -- with about $22,000 a year in taxable income. Governor Clinton could have you fork over another $430 bucks a year to the tax man. And I say you ought to be able to use that money to pay for your kids education, or pay the mortgage on the house, not send it back to the IRS.//

Now, when I add up all Governor Clinton's promises and point out the truth -- he says, "hey, forget my record. Forget the facts. I'm a different kind of Democrat."

But what's different about him? George McGovern -- Bill Clinton ran Texas for him in 72, and learned his liberalism in that campaign. Jimmy Carter -- (Bill Clinton wore the same moderate costume, but at least President Carter meant it.) Michael Dukakis -- Bill Clinton nominated him, and praised the Massachusetts Miracle -- right before the Massachusetts economy collapsed.//

That doesn't sound different to me!//

(It explains his principled stand on both sides of the Gulf War -- when he said -- and I quote -- "I guess I would have voted with the majority if it was a close vote, but I agree with the arguments the minority made."

One day Bill Clinton tells the people of Arkansas he'll never run for President, the next (year) he announces his campaign. One day he says he's for the North American Free Trade Agreement, then he says I haven't made up my mind yet." One day Bill Clinton says the middle-class deserves a tax break, the next day he's plotting new ways to hit the middle-class to pay for all his programs.)

If Bill Clinton ever became President -- and he won't -- we'd have to replace the American Eagle -- with a chameleon.

Now, Bill Clinton wants you to believe that the American economy will improve if you turn full control of your paycheck over to the crew that already runs the Congress -- he wants the tax and spend government planners to have total control over the Executive Branch, too.

Last time they tried this, we ended up with double-digit inflation -- and rising interest rates -- and a misery index over 21 percent.

It took years to ring inflation and high interest out of the American economy. Our workers and business paid the price.

At this time in our history, we can't take that risk again.

You see, I've been in the Oval Office, I've faced the tough decisions.

I've made some mistakes and I've admitted them.

But I believe I've been a good leader -- willing to make the tough calls -- I'm a leader whose ideas are right for America.

I stand before you today, asking for your support so that we can get to work with a new Congress to fix the problems that stand in the way of this country.

So that we reform our health care system, and reinvent our schools. So that we can retrain the workers from one generation, and create jobs for the next. So that we can cut government spending and cut taxes -- to get this economy moving again. So that we can limit the terms of members of Congress -- and give government back to the people.

This is the Agenda I have to offer.

If you want someone who has more plans than there are problems -- cast your vote for the other guy.

But if you are looking for a leader of experience, a leader of ideas, a leader who shares your values, a leader who understands that America's real strength is not in government, but in places like ---------- -- then I know I can count on your support -- on November 3rd.

Thank you very much. God Bless the United States of America.

# # #

for Saturday

(12 mins

stamps
color
issue

end of speech → stay up close or
bring left out) local color
marshy wear the uniform

pro trade
sm. biz
- med sec sec - w clen
tax limits miami
→ 10% check H. lauderdale
Scibb claim Orlando

Clinton:
Hurricane
crime
defense
education

Clinton Record

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

01-Oct-1992 01:07pm

TO: Steven D. Provost
TO: Daniel B. McGroarty

FROM: Christina M. Martin
Office of Communications

CC: Linda R. Tripp

SUBJECT: Current Assignments

Friday Events:

Appropriation Signing -- Ferguson/Nix
✓ Boston Police Endorsement -- Askew/Bunton
KATE MORAN 7730 170
RON KAUFFMAN RM. 176

Saturday Events:

Clearwater -- McGroarty/Nix ED COWLING
Miami -- Smith/Walters
✓ Ft. Lauderdale -- Ferguson/Bunton C.RAE
Orlando -- Askew/Grossman DAVE ANDERSON

To Be Assigned For Next Week:

Wednesday: NAFTA Ceremony, TX
Thursday: Nat'l Victory '92, OH