

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Bethany Little to Kent_Pekel at 18:18:43.00. Subject: FWD: FW: This explains it all (fwd) (6 pages)	05/06/1999	Personal Misfile
002. email	Xavier Briggs to Michael Barr at 15:26:36.00. Subject: Re: Comments on your fax - rolloversissue/ APIC - Reply. (3 pages)	05/12/1999	Personal Misfile
003. email	zguerra to Daniel C. Montoya at 12:43:56.00. Subject: - no subject [partial] (1 page)	08/11/1999	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
OPD ([Don't Ask, Don't Tell])
OA/Box Number: 250000]

FOLDER TITLE:

[09/23/1998 - 08/11/1999]

2015-0017-F

ab1569

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Daniel C. Montoya (CN=Daniel C. Montoya/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:23-SEP-1998 16:35:26.00

SUBJECT: Second Circuit Upholds Gays in Military Policy

TO: zguerra (zguerra @ mit.edu@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: karls (karls @ huntbuilding.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: dzingale@aidsaction.org@inet (dzingale@aidsaction.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: spengler@dnc.democrats.org@inet (spengler@dnc.democrats.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: kinseyvi@aol.com@inet (kinseyvi@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: robinson (robinson @ dpf.org@inet [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: grendon@nclr.org@inet (grendon@nclr.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: babaluaye@aol.com@inet (babaluaye@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: M929M (M929M @ aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SteveLew2@aol.com@inet (SteveLew2@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: marksking@aol.com@inet (marksking@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ronaldj@gmhc.org@inet (ronaldj@gmhc.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: aah@hypercon.com@inet (aah@hypercon.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: hitchcock (hitchcock @ windowcorp.com@inet [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: BHatoy (BHatoy @ ios.doi.gov@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: sfisher@aidsaction.org@inet (sfisher@aidsaction.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: imdnaleo@aol.com@inet (imdnaleo@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: globalaids@aol.com@inet (globalaids@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: baustin@samhsa.gov@inet (baustin@samhsa.gov@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MoisesA@aol.com@inet (MoisesA@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: smartl@gwu.edu@inet (smartl@gwu.edu@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeff.Trandahl (Jeff.Trandahl @ clerk.house.gov@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: msmolinski@osophs.dhhs.gov@inet (msmolinski@osophs.dhhs.gov@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: palmerl@us.ibm.com@inet (palmerl@us.ibm.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: mmartin@os.dhhs.gov (mmartin@os.dhhs.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: chad.lord (chad.lord @ hrc.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Marklacy@flash.net@inet (Marklacy@flash.net@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: pkawata@nmac.org@inet (pkawata@nmac.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: gjonesl@os.dhhs.gov@inet (gjonesl@os.dhhs.gov@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: dharvey@aidspolicycenter.org@inet (dharvey@aidspolicycenter.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: AlexnWeHo (AlexnWeHo @ aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: rdupaix (rdupaix @ aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Bcrow (Bcrow @ worldbank.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: schok@aol.com@inet (schok@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: esepulve (esepulve @ mincotech.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: zanielloj@aol.com@inet (zanielloj@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: lsiegeldc (lsiegeldc @ aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: mojo1025@aol.com@inet (mojo1025@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: paul.richard (paul.richard @ eeoc.gov@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jpalenicek@hrsa.dhhs.gov@inet (jpalenicek@hrsa.dhhs.gov@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: hernanmolina@earthlink.net@inet (hernanmolina@earthlink.net@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ncihids@ncihids.org@inet (ncihids@ncihids.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: dlentz65@aol.com@inet (dlentz65@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: seth.kilbourn@hrc.org@inet (seth.kilbourn@hrc.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Isbell@hugheshubbard.com@inet (Isbell@hugheshubbard.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: scotthitt (scotthitt @ aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: thenders (thenders @ glo.state.tx.us@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: hgrooverop@aol.com@inet (hgrooverop@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: rsnedden (rsnedden @ aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: jerry@wizard.com@inet (jerry@wizard.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: nbollman@irvine.org@inet (nbollman@irvine.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: terje@worldnet.att.net@inet (terje@worldnet.att.net@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: snabel@mem.po.com@inet (snabel@mem.po.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ktuerff@4env.com@inet (Ktuerff@4env.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: sorianr (sorianr @ gunet.georgetown.edu@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: texjmp (texjmp @ hotmail.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: joneill@hrsa.dhhs.gov@inet (joneill@hrsa.dhhs.gov@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: markeyop@aol.com@inet (markeyop@aol.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ihojxl@gwumc.edu@inet (ihojxl@gwumc.edu@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: dkinch (dkinch @ hotmail.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: kkavanaugh@nccbuscc.org@inet (kkavanaugh@nccbuscc.org@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: darinej@ix.netcom.com@inet (darinej@ix.netcom.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: sean.m.grimes (sean.m.grimes @ bankamerica.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: dan.eckhardt@mci.com@inet (dan.eckhardt@mci.com@inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: paul@fcaids.org (paul@fcaids.org [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gonzaloa (Gonzaloa @ poz.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
SLDN PRESS RELEASE CONTACT: Julia Adams September 23, 1998 (202) 328-3244

Second Circuit Upholds Gays in Military Policy

Case May Be Headed to Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The Second Circuit Court of Appeals today upheld the Administration's "Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue" policy

in *Able v. USA*, a case that was closely watched by human rights advocates and the Pentagon. The Second Circuit Court of Appeals joins three other appellate courts in the Fourth, Eighth and Ninth Circuits that have upheld the current policy on gays in the military. There are no other cases challenging "Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue" pending before district or appellate courts.

C. Dixon Osburn, Co-Executive Director of Servicemembers Legal Defense Network, which filed an amicus brief in the case, stated, "Americans should be concerned when the courts hold the military above the law. Contrary to the court's opinion today, the Constitution does not permit our government to fire people from their jobs for being gay. Obviously, we are very disappointed in the court's opinion and will have to redouble our efforts to convince the American people that military readiness is not served by witch hunts, death threats, and firing decorated soldiers from their jobs."

The decision today overturns a lower court decision by Judge Eugene Nickerson who ruled on July 2, 1997 that the military's policy creates "special rules" that treat gay service members differently than heterosexual service members for saying and doing the same things in violation of the constitutional guarantee of equal protection under the laws.

The six service members who brought the challenge to "Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue" may ask the Second Circuit to sit en banc and hear an appeal of the case or they may petition the United States Supreme Court to review today's decision. The case was brought on behalf of the service members by Lambda Legal Defense & Education Fund and the ACLU Lesbian and Gay Rights Project, both in New York.

In a report released earlier this year, Servicemembers Legal Defense Network documented that "commanders continue to ask, pursue and harass" service members in direct violation of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue." In April, the Pentagon released statistics showing that it had discharged 997 gays in 1997, a 67% increase since the implementation of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue" and the highest number of discharges since 1989. SLDN reports that the cost of firing gays in the military last year exceeded \$29 million.

Today's decision comes on the heels of a new survey released on September 4, 1998 indicating a significant drop in "strong opposition" to gay men and lesbians in the military by soldiers. The survey, conducted by Professor Charles Moskos of Northwestern University, the author of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue," and Laura Miller of UCLA, found that the number of Army men strongly opposed to the presence of gay men and lesbians in the military has dropped from 67% in 1992 to 36% in 1998. Army women's opposition has also dropped significantly from 31% in 1992 to 16% in 1998, according to the recent study.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:23-SEP-1998 14:10:48.00

SUBJECT: NC8078: Second Circuit Upholds Gays in Military Policy

TO: Karen Tramontano (CN=Karen Tramontano/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. Maloney (CN=Sean P. Maloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Minyon Moore (CN=Minyon Moore/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura S. Marcus (CN=Laura S. Marcus/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robert N. Weiner (CN=Robert N. Weiner/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Leslie Bernstein (CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Paul_Yandura (Paul_Yandura @ hud.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jacquelyn J. Bennett (CN=Jacquelyn J. Bennett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Todd A. Summers (CN=Todd A. Summers/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jonathan E. Smith (CN=Jonathan E. Smith/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Daniel C. Montoya (CN=Daniel C. Montoya/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Philip G Dufour (CN=Philip G Dufour/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: John Dankowski (CN=John Dankowski/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Karen Tramontano (CN=Karen Tramontano/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Joseph E. Voeller (CN=Joseph E. Voeller/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Stephen K. Horn (CN=Stephen K. Horn/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Daniel W. Burkhardt (CN=Daniel W. Burkhardt/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Moe Vela (CN=Moe Vela/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Clark E. Ray (CN=Clark E. Ray/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Miguel M. Bustos (CN=Miguel M. Bustos/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Sean P. Maloney (CN=Sean P. Maloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Virginia Apuzzo (CN=Virginia Apuzzo/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 09/23/98
02:09 PM -----

rwockner @ netcom.com
09/23/98 01:31:00 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Stuart D. Rosenstein, Richard Socarides
cc:
Subject: NC8078: Second Circuit Upholds Gays in Military Policy

From:SLDNI@aol.com
To: rwockner@netcom.com

PRESS RELEASE CONTACT: Julia Adams September 23, 1998 (202) 328-3244

Second Circuit Upholds Gays in Military Policy

Case May Be Headed to Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The Second Circuit Court of Appeals today upheld the Administration's "Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue" policy in *Able v. USA*, a case that was closely watched by human rights advocates

and the Pentagon. The Second Circuit Court of Appeals joins three other appellate courts in the Fourth, Eighth and Ninth Circuits that have upheld the current policy on gays in the military. There are no other cases challenging "Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue" pending before district or appellate courts.

C. Dixon Osburn, Co-Executive Director of Servicemembers Legal Defense Network, which filed an amicus brief in the case, stated, "Americans should be concerned when the courts hold the military above the law. Contrary to the court's opinion today, the Constitution does not permit our government to fire people from their jobs for being gay. Obviously, we are very disappointed in the court's opinion and will have to redouble our efforts to convince the American people that military readiness is not served by witch hunts, death threats, and firing decorated soldiers from their jobs."

The decision today overturns a lower court decision by Judge Eugene Nickerson who ruled on July 2, 1997 that the military's policy creates "special rules" that treat gay service members differently than heterosexual service members for saying and doing the same things in violation of the constitutional guarantee of equal protection under the laws.

The six service members who brought the challenge to "Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue" may ask the Second Circuit to sit en banc and hear an appeal of the case or they may petition the United States Supreme Court to review today's decision. The case was brought on behalf of the service members by Lambda Legal Defense & Education Fund and the ACLU Lesbian and Gay Rights Project, both in New York.

In a report released earlier this year, Servicemembers Legal Defense Network documented that "commanders continue to ask, pursue and harass" service members in direct violation of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue." In April, the Pentagon released statistics showing that it had discharged 997 gays in 1997, a 67% increase since the implementation of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue" and the highest number of discharges since 1989. SLDN reports that the cost of firing gays in the military last year exceeded \$29 million.

Today's decision comes on the heels of a new survey released on September 4, 1998 indicating a significant drop in "strong opposition" to gay men and lesbians in the military by soldiers. The survey, conducted by Professor Charles Moskos of Northwestern University, the author of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue," and Laura Miller of UCLA, found that the number of Army men strongly opposed to the presence of gay men and lesbians in the military has dropped from 67% in 1992 to 36% in 1998. Army women's opposition has also dropped significantly from 31% in 1992 to 16% in 1998, according to the recent study.

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131)
id <01J25BWUEPJK00BWTD@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Wed, 23 Sep 1998 13:37:22 EDT

Received: from Storm.EOP.GOV by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131)
with ESMTP id <01J25BWSY74000BPQ1@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Wed,
23 Sep 1998 13:37:19 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from netcom9.netcom.com ([192.100.81.119])
by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-12 #29131)

with ESMTP id <01J25BWKZ2TW0007UJ@STORM.EOP.GOV>; Wed,
23 Sep 1998 13:37:09 -0400 (EDT)

Received: (from rwockner@localhost)

by netcom9.netcom.com (8.8.5-r-beta/8.8.5/(NETCOM v1.02)) id KAA22044; Wed,
23 Sep 1998 10:31:21 -0700 (PDT)

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-DEC-1998 16:19:07.00

SUBJECT: Gay reactions to impeachment

TO: Alison M. Kolwaite (CN=Alison M. Kolwaite/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leslie Bernstein (CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: smartl@gwu.edu (smartl@gwu.edu [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jacquelyn J. Bennett (CN=Jacquelyn J. Bennett/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Todd A. Summers (CN=Todd A. Summers/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan E. Smith (CN=Jonathan E. Smith/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel C. Montoya (CN=Daniel C. Montoya/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Philip G Dufour (CN=Philip G Dufour/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John Dankowski (CN=John Dankowski/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Karen Tramontano (CN=Karen Tramontano/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph E. Voeller (CN=Joseph E. Voeller/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stephen K. Horn (CN=Stephen K. Horn/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Daniel W. Burkhardt (CN=Daniel W. Burkhardt/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Moe Vela (CN=Moe Vela/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Clark E. Ray (CN=Clark E. Ray/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Miguel M. Bustos (CN=Miguel M. Bustos/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth J. Potter (CN=Elizabeth J. Potter/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. Maloney (CN=Sean P. Maloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Virginia Apuzzo (CN=Virginia Apuzzo/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP on 12/18/98
04:18 PM -----

Doug.Case @ sdsu.edu
12/18/98 03:49:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Stuart D. Rosenstein, Richard Socarides
cc:
Subject: Gay reactions to impeachment

WASHINGTON BLADE
December 18, 1998
<http://www.washblade.com>

Gloom settles in on impeachment
'Biggest impact is nobody's focusing on anything else'

by Lisa Keen

"I believe a vote on impeachment is second in seriousness only to the act of declaring war," said Tammy Baldwin in a phone interview with the Blade Wednesday afternoon. It was an interesting choice of words. Just five hours later, U.S. air forces began bombing Iraq, and the U.S. House of Representatives postponed its vote, scheduled for Thursday, to impeach President Clinton.

Baldwin, the first non-incumbent member of Congress to win office running as an openly Gay candidate, was explaining why she would vote against impeachment if she were in Congress now. (She will be sworn into office on Jan. 6.) Such a vote, said Baldwin, "has not only immediate ramifications but long-lasting impact. æWhen I have weighed all the pieces of information I have had access to æ as a citizen, I think it's pretty clear that impeachment is not the right remedy here."

Baldwin's comments seemed to capture the intense drama unfolding in Washington, D.C., this week; and they captured the sentiment of the majority of Americans -as reflected in most polls. Those polls indicated that the majority of Americans are opposed to the movement by Congress to impeach President Clinton over his statements denying he had "sexual relations" with White House intern Monica Lewinsky. The statements apparently did not represent "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." But, in the minds of most Americans, while they warrant some "remedy," they don't represent "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

Just before the nation's attention was riveted from Washington to Baghdad, most head counts indicated the current House membership is almost evenly split between those who say they will vote for impeachment and those who say they will vote against. With neither side yet totaling the 218 votes needed to prevail, all eyes began focusing intensely on the approximately 100 members who have either refused to indicate their position or who have said they are still undecided.

But in calls this week to leaders of more than a dozen Gay organizations- both state and national - the reaction was nearly unanimous: President Clinton's affair with Monica Lewinsky was inappropriate but so is Congress's move toward impeachment.

Like most Americans, most Gay people this week seemed dismayed over the increasing number of votes in the House to punish Clinton's statements concerning his affair with Lewinsky by approving four articles of impeachment, charging Clinton with perjury, obstruction of justice, and abuse of his office. The dismay for Gay people comes from both a specific, concrete, and pro-active desire and a generalized, longtime, and defensive worry. On the one hand, an impeachment trial in the Senate next year will mean no action on the Employment Non-Discrimination Act or the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. These are two bills important to Gays and bills that Clinton said just last week are his top two civil rights priorities for 1999. On the other hand, the impeachment of the most pro-Gay president in U.S. history is over matters related to a private, consensual, sexual relationship - a sexual relationship that most people - even most Gay people and Clinton himself - disapprove of. And the impeachment specifically over Clinton's attempts to hide this sexual relationship represents, especially to Gay people, a powerful victory on the part of the religious right to have its moral judgment dominate national politics.

"While most people are disgusted that Clinton got himself into this situation, they don't feel like this warrants impeachment," said Lorri Jean of how Gays are reacting in Los Angeles where she heads the L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center. "Among some of the more political quarters, there is concern about so much emphasis being placed on what someone does in his or her personal life. In the long run, that can't be to the Gay community's benefit. æAnd the worry is that, if Clinton's presidency goes up in flames, people will say, 'Well, this is the kind of person pro-Gay people are.' æBut the biggest impact to our movement is that nobody's focusing on anything else."

"It's a disgrace we're going through this," said Mississippi activist Eddie Sandifer, who heads the statewide Gay group in Jackson. "What he did was a private thing. I'm not condoning it, but the people have spoken, and they want him as president."

"I think it's ludicrous to impeach the president," said Margaret Poore, head of Pride Montana's Fair Workplace Project, in Helena. "I definitely think what he did is abhorrent, but it's not anything different from the majority of other presidents in the past. He just got caught. It's not about anything that interfered with the welfare of the country. What Congress is doing now interferes more with the welfare of the country than what President Clinton did. And we're spending all this time and money on a witch-hunt that needs to be spent on more serious problems."

Wally Painter, head of the Indiana Gay group Justice Inc., said he has "mixed emotions" about the impeachment. Clinton's shown "poor judgment" in his behavior, said Painter, "but there's frustration that there's impeachment over private consensual sexual conduct" and concern "that one of our biggest advocates is embroiled in sex scandal."

"You've got to figure this could make him gun-shy about talking about sexual orientation and, to some extent, weakens his position when it comes to moral leadership æin talking about issues like Gays in the military or sodomy laws. I don't think he can politically address those issues now."

"I think it is totally disgusting spending all this money and time on this issue," said activist Barbara Steinke, past co-chair of West Virginia Lesbian and Gay Coalition. "I really think it's almost an affront to our Democratic principles, in the constitution. We have a few right-wing Republicans who have this power that they're exerting to get rid of a president the American people want to keep. It's kind of scary, actually, that it's continuing to go this far. Other presidents have done things so much more egregious."

"Many of us in the African American Gay community feel we're about to be deprived of the only president who has recognize that we exist, the only president who has given us any sense of empowerment," said Jubi Headley Jr., a leader of the National Black Lesbian and Gay Leadership Forum.

Rebecca Isaacs of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force and Winnie Stachelberg of the Human Rights Campaign said they have been hearing from their groups' members that they strongly oppose impeachment.

"Our members are very, very upset about this," said NGLTF's Isaacs. "People feel this is disrupting the nation. A lot of people feel President Clinton has been a friend of our community and although they don't agree with him on all issues, they feel he's been the most supportive president we've ever had on our issues."

"We're getting calls from our members who are very concerned that critical hate crimes legislation and HIV and AIDS funding issues and women's health issues will be tied up [during] a lengthy [impeachment] trial in the Senate," said HRC's Stachelberg. "It's not that we don't condemn the president's actions or don't think they were deplorable; they were. But

there's also a need now for us to move on. That's what we're hearing from our membership."

But that is not what Log Cabin Republicans, a national Gay Republican group, is apparently hearing. Kevin Ivers, a spokesperson for the group, said Log Cabin has decided to take "no position on impeachment." Log Cabin Executive Director Rich Tafel sent a letter Dec. 15 to about a dozen moderate Republicans in the House who had not yet decided how to vote, telling them that they have the "full support of Log Cabin Republicans regardless of your decision" on impeachment.

"If I believed that this issue was some sort of attack against the President for his personal sexual behavior," wrote Tafel, "clearly it would have been something I would have opposed long ago, but I don't believe this is about sex. I believe this is about honesty and the importance of honesty under oath. Every gay man and woman takes great risk in telling the truth as they come out, and we know the value of speaking the truth regardless of the personal risk."

One of those undecided moderate Republicans is openly Gay Rep. Jim Kolbe of Arizona. The Congress's other openly Gay member, Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.), as the second-ranking Democratic member of the House Judiciary Committee, has been a key leader in the effort to oppose Clinton's impeachment. Frank and the national Gay Democratic group, the National Stonewall Lesbian and Gay Democratic Federation, have been urging Gays to contact their members of Congress to oppose impeachment.

Playwright-activist Larry Kramer applauded Frank's efforts on Clinton's behalf, saying Frank "has been wonderful in fighting for what he believes in." But Kramer said he believes the Clinton-Lewinsky controversy has "gone on for so long now that people are bored beyond disbelief."

"I don't care enough to exert myself in any particular way to fight for either side," said Kramer. "I don't think Clinton's been particularly good on Gay issues, and [Vice President Al] Gore would certainly be a big relief. He's better on Gay issues." Kramer acknowledged that knowing Gore would succeed Clinton should the impeachment lead to Clinton's removal from office has made it easier to ignore the controversy.

"If it was Dan Quayle [who would replace Clinton]," said Kramer, "everyone would feel a lot differently."

Both Headley of the Leadership Forum and Keith Boykin, a former White House appointee and official of the Leadership Forum, said they have heard from some Gay people who express disinterest in Clinton's impeachment because they perceive his record on Gay issues to be mixed. Some, they said, are particularly upset that Clinton signed the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) to strengthen the institution of marriage, while engaging in an extramarital affair.

"Some are not rushing to defend Clinton in part because of a sense of betrayal," said Boykin. But Boykin said that if Gore must replace Clinton because of impeachment, his power in office would be significantly weakened, "we would still have a hostile Congress," and the "right-wing

will have succeeded."

"They've wanted to get rid of [Clinton] since day one, not because of his relationship with Monica Lewinsky, but because they don't agree with him on a whole host of issues - including gay rights."

White House openly Gay appointee Virginia Apuzzo said the Clinton administration "obviously hopes the constituency base that supports what the president and the party have tried to do gets galvanized and really says, 'Enough is enough.'" But she said the impeachment controversy is forcing Americans to contemplate a matter that cuts across all issues, including Gay issues.

"We have to decide how to judge a person's morality," said Apuzzo. "One can say the president made a grievous error in terms of his relationship with Monica Lewinsky. But how the right defines morality is in such a narrow, narrow, narrow way as to be hypocritical. If you define morality in larger terms - like health insurance for kids and employment numbers rising and more people owning homes and reforming Social Security, and straightening out Medicaid and Medicare and issues germane to us - then, in that context, I see [Clinton's presidency] as moral leadership. If morality is not caring about people and it's only about your sex life, then we don't stand a chance with these people. Sex is treason."

"People are beginning to realize that this is not really about whether the president's conduct was appropriate; he's acknowledged it was not appropriate," said Richard Socarides, the White House liaison to the Gay community. "People see this is about whose political agenda is going to survive."

Lou Chibbaro Jr. contributed to this report.

This message has been distributed as a free, nonprofit informational service, to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving this information for non-profit research and educational purposes only. Please do not publish, or post in a public place on the Internet, copyrighted material without permission and attribution. (Note: Press releases are fine to reprint. Don't reprint wire stories, such as Associated Press stories, in their entirety unless you subscribe to that wire service.) Forwarding of this material should not necessarily be construed as an endorsement of the content. In fact, sometimes messages from anti-gay organizations are forwarded as "opposition research."

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.1-9 #29131)
id <01J5HLUC9GK000EKX8@PMDf.EOP.GOV>; Fri, 18 Dec 1998 15:56:45 EST

Received: from storm.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.1-9 #29131)
with ESMTP id <01J5HLU7426800E12T@PMDf.EOP.GOV>; Fri,
18 Dec 1998 15:56:39 -0500 (EST)

Received: from mail.sdsu.edu ([130.191.25.1]) by EOP.GOV (PMDf V5.2-29 #34437)

with ESMTP id <01J5HLTHU7O200031O@EOP.GOV>; Fri,
18 Dec 1998 15:56:03 -0500 (EST)

Received: from [130.191.242.121] ([130.191.242.121])
by mail.sdsu.edu (8.8.7/8.8.7) with ESMTP id MAA03460; Fri,
18 Dec 1998 12:49:11 -0800 (PST)

X-Sender: dcase@mail.sdsu.edu

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

Does that mean we should outlaw homosexuality? Well, no, he says. The last thing we need in America is the government meddling in morality. "I know it's not consistent," said Bittner, shifting awkwardly in his chair. "It's really hard."

For more than two hours, Bittner and nine other Madison-area residents who participated in a focus group assembled by The Washington Post did something that's uncomfortable for most Americans: They talked openly about homosexuals and homosexuality, sometimes with riveting candor.

Bittner and the others were chosen by The Post because, like most Americans, they are uncomfortable with homosexuality. Yet almost all had gone through jarring experiences with gay friends and colleagues. Through those experiences, they worked out the complexities, contradictions and fears that lay just under the surface of their beliefs.

Gay groups often seize on Americans' ambivalence to argue that their resistance to homosexuality is yielding, that these hesitations to judge are the first signs of acceptance. If they just wait out a long and painful period of acclimation, gay rights activists hope, they will be recognized as having the same rights as once-repressed groups such as African Americans and women.

But so far, homosexuality is not fitting neatly into that civil rights model, as a national survey by The Post, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and Harvard University shows. Americans have radically adjusted their moral sensibility in the last 30 years, reserving judgment on people and lifestyles they once readily condemned. A majority now finds divorce, sex before marriage, interracial relationships and single motherhood acceptable.

But one group whose behavior remains firmly outside the bounds of acceptability for a majority of Americans is homosexuals. At best, they relegate homosexuality to an aberration they will merely tolerate. Fifty-seven percent of Americans questioned in the poll say homosexuality is unacceptable. When the term is phrased as "gay sex," 72 percent call it unacceptable.

With the surging importance of moral issues in American politics, attitudes toward homosexuality have the potential to become the next litmus test of a candidate's character, much like abortion. Once on the fringe of public debate, homosexuality is now the focus of heated arguments over gay marriage, gay adoption, gays in the military and equal rights for gay employees.

This year, a record number of openly gay candidates ran for office at the national, state and local levels) Democrat Tammy Baldwin was elected to represent Madison, the progressive college town where The Post held its focus group. And in New Jersey, an appeals court upheld a gay couple's right to adopt a child.

At the same time, Christian right groups launched a campaign urging homosexuals to change their orientation, and the House voted to reject President Clinton's executive order granting homosexuals protection from discrimination. In an incident that crystallized fears on all sides, college student Matthew Sheppard was murdered because he was gay, police believe.

The contradictions reflect the confusion of many Americans over the issue. Despite the perception often portrayed in the media, most people neither embrace gays nor despise them. The bulk of Americans are, like Bittner, internally divided, positioned somewhere between passive disapproval and grudging, situational tolerance.

From the confusion some clear patterns emerge. In the spirit of fairness, Americans are willing to grant homosexuals basic rights such as freedom from harassment, or the right to earn a living. But they stop

short of sanctioning anything that might imply they consider homosexuality the moral equivalent of their own behavior.

In the national poll, 87 percent of respondents said homosexuals should have equal rights in terms of job opportunities, and 68 percent said a person should be allowed to make a speech in favor of gay marriages.

When asked in the national survey if homosexual relations between consenting adults should be legal, 55 percent said yes and 34 percent answered no. And when reminded that people could be prosecuted for engaging in these activities in their own homes, more than half of those who first said homosexuality should be illegal changed their minds.

But only 23 percent support gay marriage. "Marriage is between a man and a woman," said Bittner. "You can't just open it up to whatever kind of person you're living with." Or as Dennis Walsh, a 55-year-old Madison bus driver, put it: "Homosexuality and family values just do not go together. They're in a different ballpark."

Their answers to most questions were qualified, measured, adjusted. In each, they displayed a struggle with modern pressures to change. They were accustomed to seeing gay characters in sitcoms and movies, and they had absorbed corporate credos of tolerance at work. But many of them resisted becoming the diversity trainer's ideal image: the open-minded, multicultural American of the future.

Their level of discomfort with this new acceptance of gays seemed to depend on how intimately it affected them and their children. Some kinds of jobs should be off-limits to gays and lesbians, they said. And the longer they talked, the longer their list of forbidden jobs grew.

Should homosexuals be hired to teach in elementary schools? Probably not, the group agreed. "Who's keeping track of what they're teaching their children) our children?" said Charlene Kaltenberg, a 69-year-old grandmother. Baby-sitter or scoutmaster? Absolutely not, they said. Then the list expanded to include jobs that didn't involve close contact with young people.

"I think there's certain bounds," Walsh said. "Flipping burgers, big deal, but you're going to be the head of a construction crew and you're looking to hire a guy, it'd be kind of tough getting this crew to take orders from a guy if he's really outright, flaming [homosexual]. That would be kind of tough, I would think, and it's not really fair that the government can make an employer hire this guy, when it's just going to be troubles all down the road."

In judging Tammy Baldwin, their new representative, most members of the focus group agreed they could tolerate her homosexuality as long as she remained discrete about it. Walsh voted for Baldwin because he's a Democrat, even though he was uncomfortable with her sexuality. He would continue to support her, he said, as long as she didn't flaunt it. "What somebody does in their bedroom is their own business," Walsh said. "But we don't need parades. We don't need it thrown in our face."

Their attitudes might suggest a certain alienation from homosexuals. Yet surprisingly, in a group of people chosen for their disapproval, almost all had gone through agonizing experiences with gay family members, friends or colleagues. With each experience, their moral absolutes were confounded by real life.

The older people in the focus group said they did not know any homosexuals and still spoke about them with some dread. Kaltenberg, the grandmother, remembers a boy from her youth who everyone called a "mama's

boy" but said that's the closest she's come to knowing a gay person. Joanne Trainer, a 63-year-old housewife, recalled hearing about a case of a homosexual who became a pedophile and fears that progression may be inevitable.

Ron Jacobsen, 28, was raised in a small town of 800 people in rural Wisconsin. He grew up steeped in the deep suspicion of his elders but said exposure to gay colleagues has banished his fear. When he went to college and then moved to Madison, he met more people who were openly gay and "got more of an open view." When a gay man at his gym propositioned him in the steam room, he responded with good humor. "My girlfriend wouldn't appreciate that," he told him.

When it comes to dealing with colleagues, Jacobsen's sense of what is acceptable and unacceptable behavior fluctuates. One man at work showed him a picture of a girl on his desk and asked Jacobsen whether he thought she was cute. Jacobsen said sure, and the guy said it was him, dressed in drag. Jacobsen wasn't a bit angry at being duped. "You had to know the guy," he said.

Office parties require their own set of standards. It's fine if a gay colleague shows up with his partner, he said. Is it fine if they dance? "Slow dance or fast dance?" Jacobsen laughed. On second thought, even slow dancing was okay, "if he didn't ask me to dance."

Todd Dunn's distaste for homosexuals was reinforced after he was propositioned "rudely" on three separate occasions this fall while collecting acorns in a public park. But the 32-year-old's image of gay men has been tempered by what he sees in his family. At first he had a hard time accepting the fact that his wife's brother is gay, especially because the man's lover is a priest. But after a few visits, Dunn got used to it. "I guess if they started kissing or something like that, that would kind of make me sick, to tell you the truth," Dunn said. "But they don't."

Jeff Bittner's contacts with gay and lesbian colleagues have been more anguished. As a devout Christian, he feels he has a duty to tell a sinner "what you're doing is not right. That's love," he said. "To not do that is hate."

In grounding his views in religion, Bittner is hardly unique. Most Americans who find homosexuality unacceptable say they object on religious grounds. Nearly three in four born-again Christians and half of all Catholics say homosexuality is unacceptable, according to the Post/Kaiser/Harvard survey and other national polls.

Still, Bittner feels uncomfortable confronting colleagues at work, or casual acquaintances. "I believe it's wrong to just sit back and say nothing, 'Just do it,' " he said. "But it depends on the situation, on my relationship with that person. If it's someone I don't know, I wouldn't bring it up."

Several in the group said they at one time thought homosexuality was a choice, and a sinful one, but then met gay people who convinced them they were born that way. The older people were more apt to hold firm to the belief that it represents a choice. "There are some that are born with the tendency to be [homosexuals]," said Kaltenberg. "But I think most of them today are because that's what they want. It's a choice."

Nationally, the poll found, a third of all Americans believe homosexuality is a choice; just as many believe people are born straight or gay, and the rest say sexual orientation is based on the experiences a person has growing up or say they aren't sure.

Whether people believe homosexuality is a choice heavily influences their views on how society should treat gays and lesbians. Those who believe homosexuals choose their sexual orientation are far less tolerant of gays and lesbians and more likely to conclude homosexuality should be illegal than those who think sexual orientation is not a matter of personal choice, the Post/Kaiser/Harvard survey found.

Robert King told the group an intimate story about his wife's family. Shortly before Christmas six years ago, King said his mother-in-law told her husband of 22 years that she was a lesbian. She had recently met another woman "and found an attraction," King recalled. Her revelation devastated the family. "It was a very, very tough time for my spouse" and an even tougher time for her high-school aged brother, King said.

Even now, King seems uncertain whether his mother-in-law was a lesbian who suffered with her secret for more than two decades, or whether she simply changed her mind about her sexual orientation. He used to believe people chose to be gay. Now he's not so sure. "She said she always had feelings, even when she got married, and she knew she wanted children," he said.

But, in the end, King decided it didn't matter. He helped his wife work through her anger and accept her mother for who she was. He admitted his mother-in-law's "timing was pretty bad," but rejected a suggestion that what she did was selfish. "If she wouldn't have come out of the closet and showed her true feelings, she herself would be living in misery," King said.

Many acknowledged that experiences like King's had made them more likely to tolerate homosexuals, but several said they weren't entirely thrilled about their change of heart.

"I know my views have changed dramatically," Dunn said. "I'm totally tolerant of them now. I don't agree with it at all, but I'm not going to judge them. You know, who am I to judge them, right?"

Dunn said that his personal transformation from hostility to tolerance has left him uneasy, and he joined other members of the group in questioning whether society hasn't gone too far in accepting gays.

Dunn said he doesn't want his young children "exposed to some of the things that I've been exposed to." He also worried that if homosexuality becomes accepted as normal and "it's out there everywhere, and, all of a sudden my kids decide, 'Gee, that's a neat lifestyle. I think I want to do that,' I don't think I'd be very comfortable with that at all."

At their most anxious moments, many saw the future as a choice between a stable, God-fearing society or a morally chaotic, tolerant one. In this calculation, increased tolerance of homosexuality will be matched by rising intolerance of Americans with religious or moral objections to homosexuality. They fear they will be shut out of the debate over the proper place of homosexuality in society. Ironically, although their views represented the majority in America, many felt beleaguered.

Some in this group even wondered if people like themselves wouldn't one day be persecuted for their personal beliefs and lifestyles, just as homosexuals once were publicly humiliated and punished for their sexual orientation. This fear, they predicted, would make them reluctant to cede any more ground to gay groups.

"I think we're looking forward to a time of incredible intolerance, hatred, bigotry, whatever your mind can imagine that to lead to," said John Ruck, "and I think that it's going to hit anybody who has a faith, anybody who's willing to make a stand, anybody who's willing to say, 'Hey,

this is wrong.' "

Assistant director of polling Claudia Deane contributed to this report.

Opinions on Homosexuality

A Washington Post/Kaiser Family Foundation/Harvard University poll

Acceptability

Q: Thinking about your own values and morals, would you say that homosexuality is:

Always acceptable 15%

Acceptable for some people but not for others 24%

Unacceptable, but should be tolerated by society 29%

Unacceptable and should not be tolerated 28%

No opinion 4%

Q: What is the main reason you personally think homosexuality is unacceptable?

(Asked of those who say homosexuality is unacceptable)

Religious objections

Against laws of nature 52%

Object to lifestyle 22%

Find homosexuality disgusting 9%

Other/No opinion 12%

Legality

Q: Do you think homosexual relations between consenting adults should be legal or illegal?

Legal 55%

Illegal 34%

No opinion 11%

Asked of those who think relations should be legal:

Q: Should homosexual relations be legal even though they go against the teachings of many major religions and may weaken traditional family values?

Should still be legal 82%

Changed mind: Should be Illegal 18%

No opinion 0%

Asked of those who think relations should be illegal:

Q: Should homosexual relations be illegal even if this means that consenting adults who engage in these activities in their own homes could be prosecuted for a crime?

Should still be illegal 33%
Changed mind: Should be legal 56%
No opinion 11%

Other Issues

Q: Which view comes closer to your own . . . Government should:

Promote policies and programs discouraging homosexuality 14%
Promote policies and programs that treat homosexuality as an acceptable lifestyle 11%
Not get involved in this issue 74%
No opinion 1%

Q: In your opinion, what is the main cause of homosexuality? Are people born homo-sexual, do people become homosexual because of their experiences while growing up, or do people choose to be homosexual on their own?

Born 32%
Experiences 20%
Choose on their own 33%
No opinion 15%

Opinions about homosexuality differ greatly across generations. Younger Americans overwhelmingly say homosexual relations should be legal, and the majority of them report knowing someone gay or lesbian. Older Americans are much more divided on the question of legality, with many having no opinion at all on the subject. Fewer than four in 10 of those 65 and over say they have a friend, family member or acquaintance who is homosexual.

Think homosexual relations should be legal
18 - 29 71%
30 - 49 61%
50 - 64 44%
Over 65 34%

Know someone gay or lesbian
18 - 29 64%
30 - 49 69%
50 - 64 53%
Over 65 37%

NOTE: Results presented here are from a Washington Post/Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation/Harvard University telephone survey of 1,200 randomly selected adults nationwide conducted Aug. 10 - 27. The margin of error for overall results is plus or minus 3 percentage points. Sampling error is only one of many potential sources of error in this or any other public opinion poll. Interviewing was conducted by Chilton Research of Horsham, Pa.

The Survey Team

These surveys are the fifth in a series of projects that The Washington Post, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and Harvard

University are conducting on contemporary issues.

Representatives of the three sponsors worked closely to develop the survey questionnaire and analyze the results on which this series is based. The Post and the Kaiser Family Foundation, with Harvard University, are publishing independent summaries of the findings; each organization bears the sole responsibility for the work that appears under its name. The Kaiser Family Foundation and The Post paid for the surveys and related expenses.

The survey data will be sent later this year to the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research at the University of Connecticut, where copies of the survey questionnaire and data will be available.

The project team included Richard Morin, Post director of polling, and Claudia Deane, assistant director of polling; Robert J. Blendon, a Harvard University professor who holds joint appointments in the School of Public Health and the Kennedy School of Government, and John Benson, deputy director for public opinion and health/social policy at the Harvard School of Public Health; Drew Altman, president of the Kaiser Family Foundation; and Mollyann Brodie, director of special projects for the Kaiser Foundation, a nonprofit organization that sponsors research into health care and other public policy issues.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131)
id <01J5TI8P7B1S00C11V@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Sun, 27 Dec 1998 04:22:31 EST

Received: from storm.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131)
with ESMTP id <01J5TI8NDXNK00G1XB@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Sun,
27 Dec 1998 04:22:28 -0500 (EST)

Received: from netcom19.netcom.com ([192.100.81.132])
by EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.2-29 #34437) with ESMTP id <01J5TI7XKHVO000J3G@EOP.GOV>;
Sun, 27 Dec 1998 04:21:54 -0500 (EST)

Received: (from rwockner@localhost)
by netcom19.netcom.com (8.8.5-r-beta/8.8.5/(NETCOM v1.02)) id BAA13570; Sun,
27 Dec 1998 01:19:09 -0800 (PST)

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Peter A. Weissman (CN=Peter A. Weissman/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 5-JAN-1999 10:39:57.00

SUBJECT: programmer age discrimination (etc.) newsgroup proposed

TO: Cecilia E. Rouse (CN=Cecilia E. Rouse/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Peter A. Weissman/OPD/EOP on 01/05/99
10:39 AM -----

matloff @ heather.cs.ucdavis.edu

12/23/98 12:30:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: David W. Beier @ ovp@eop, Thomas A. Kalil, Gene B. Sperling

cc:

Subject: programmer age discrimination (etc.) newsgroup proposed

To: H-1B/age discrimination mailing list

CHARTER: us.issues.occupations.computer-programmers more options

Author: Trapez

Email: cgm@lconn.com

Date: 1998/12/21

Forums: us.config, us.politics, us.legal

more headers author profile

view thread

Charter for unmoderated group,
us.issues.occupations.computer-programmers

Newsgroup line:

us.issues.occupations.computer-programmers Work environment for
programmers

RATIONALE: us.issues.occupations.computer-programmers

Currently there is no newsgroup that allows for the direct discussion of the development, interaction, collective behavior, and workforce conditions for the organized groups of computer programmers. In addition, how the social institution and government in America effects the programming community. For years there has been on going discussion about the shortage of programmers in North America, decline

in computer graduates at American University and age discrimination against programmers.

Throughout 1997 ITAA claimed computer science enrollments are declining, and called on the federal government to fund programs to attract more college students to the field. Why is there a shortage or is there in such a demanding field? Is something wrong with our society, education, institution or government? Again, just recently the government passed a bill that increases the number of foreign guest to help out with the "shortage" of American programmers.

So far, there has been a lot of interest in creating this group, via local discussion found using Deja News at alt.politics.immigrat, alt.visa.us, comp.software-eng, comp.sys.ibm.as400.misc, gov.us.fed.congress.record.senate, alt.california, sci.research.careers. However, the news groups do not allow such topics, specifically to the on going dilemma of the American programmer.

There are several web sites devoted to the American programmers that are related to this topic. However, there is currently no direct means of local discussion and feedback between programmers.

<http://heather.cs.ucdavis.edu/itaa.real.html>

<http://www.fairus.org/>

<http://www.igc.org/faceintel/>

<http://www.numbersusa.com/home.html>

Over 200 messages, and growing, related to discrimination of American programmers at:

<http://www.ieeeusa.org/usab/FORUM/H-1B/misfortune3.html>

Over 150 messages related to work conditions of American programmers

http://www.zdnet.com/talkback/22_14381_65384.html

CHARTER: us.issues.occupations.computer-programmers

Topics opened for discussion related to the work environment of computer programmers are, but not limited to:

- * Computer programmers which includes programmers, data base administrators, systems analysts, network administrators, web site developers, etc.
- * Occupations to limit discussion to occupational issues which would include employment, health, job environment, etc.
- * Pros and cons of working in a specific locality
- * Procedures/results for filing complaints on hiring practice
- * Age discrimination
- * Shortage of computer programmers
- * Hiring policies
- * Effects of foreign guest as a source of cheap labor
- * Discussions of displaced High-Tech Workers
- * Workforce improvement and protection provisions

- * Concerns of government and legislative strategy towards American programmers
- * Career Strategies for computer programmers
 - Skill Requirements
 - Advantage/disadvantage of job hopping
 - Contract/consultant vrs permanent
 - Continued education
 - Retraining Issues
- * To discourage HTML and similar posting the newsgroup will be a text-only newsgroup

Inappropriate Discussion will be as follows:

Money-making schemes, advertising (beyond simple product announcements). Posting of source code in this group is not appropriate -- source code should be posted to comp.sources.misc, with a pointer message in this group. Posting of job announcements or resumes is also inappropriate -- post these to misc.jobs or another appropriate job-related group.

As stated in the us.* hierarchy guidelines, the host will monitor the group for inappropriate discussion.

1st offense - Reminder of the rules will be sent to the poster.

2nd offense - Reminder of the rules will be sent to the poster.

In addition, notification that the poster has been placed on the us.*hierarchy Watch List.

3rd offense - Action may be taken against the poster by the us.* hierarchy.

END CHARTER:

EVALUATION AND CHARTER REVIEW:

On the anniversary of this newsgroup, us.issues.occupations.computer-programmers, the us.* hierarchy maintainer will post a notice to the group and to us.config calling for an evaluation and charter review. The notice will be titled "(RFD) Annual Review of us.issues.occupations.computer-programmers". The discussion period will be at least two weeks and focus on topics such as

- a) quality and quantity of traffic;
- b) if the group is properly named and placed within the hierarchy;
- c) if there is a need for changes in the charter to take account of new conditions;
- d) if the Host is having any problems that need to be resolved;
- e) if conditions are such that the group needs to be moderated;
- f) if conditions are such that the group should be removed.

If at the end of two weeks, no problems have been identified or the problems identified have been satisfactorily resolved, the newsgroup will remain as is until the next evaluation. But if major changes are desired, a new RFD must be posted for full discussion in us.config and

related newsgroups pursuant to the guidelines above for creating a new group, and a new control message will be issued seven days after the posting of a new charter for the group.

PROCEDURE:

If there are no objections to this charter, a newgroup control message will be issued as soon as possible on or about December 28, 1998.

DISTRIBUTION:

us.politics
us.legal

Proponent: Joe McDonald cgm@lconn.com

Newsgroup Host: Joe McDonald.

----- Forwarded by Peter A. Weissman/OPD/EOP on 01/05/99
10:39 AM -----

matloff @ heather.cs.ucdavis.edu
12/28/98 02:15:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: David W. Beier @ ovp@eop, Thomas A. Kalil, Gene B. Sperling
cc:
Subject: thanks, Rebecca

To: H-1B/age discrimination mailing list

It was very kind of Rebecca to cite my age discrimination work in the enclosed column.

And I'm mentioned here in the same breath (well, almost) as Linus Torvalds of Linux fame! For those who have not heard of Linux, it is an operating system which is better (crashes far less often) and cheaper (free) than the Microsoft OSs, and (in spite of Rebecca's characterizing it as "anti-capitalist") is gaining quite a bit of corporate attention these days. Many (I seem to recall reading it is actually "most," not just "many") corporate Web servers are run on Linux, and in recent months companies such as Oracle, IBM, Netscape and so on have announced support for it. See my Linux Beginners Web Page, at <http://heather.cs.ucdavis.edu/~matloff/linux.html>

Norm

The Net Skink identifies high points and low-lives from the Internet's tumultuous year
San Francisco Examiner
REBECCA LYNN EISENBERG Dec. 27, 1998

THE BEST, THE WORST OF THE NET IN 1998

In Internet time, 1998 was a millennium. After decades of thriving as a geek-only preserve, the Net went mainstream.

Terms like e-mail, World Wide Web, browser, HTML and URL filtered into our dinner table conversations, newspapers, television sit-coms, blockbuster movies, coffee houses, watercoolers and dictionaries. While at one time we were surprised to see any mention of the Net in the press, now Net-related stories grace front pages every day.

1998 was also the year of portal wars, consolidation (if not convergence), battles over Net use statistics, lawsuits against Microsoft, URLs on candy bars, government reports released in HTML, e-commerce breakthroughs, censorware, the 56K modem, South Park, dancing baby, hacker paranoia, tech support discontent, Internet IPOs, Y2K panic, open source software and one-to-one marketing. It was the year that mainstream consumer companies, from Procter & Gamble to The Gap, discovered that the Net is far more than a geek playground; it is a genuine way to make money.

And as far as users were concerned, they discovered that the Net was a genuine way to make life easier.

So, before we party like it's 1999, I pause to pay tribute to those people and companies who made the biggest mark on our Net lives in '98. Hence I introduce the First Annual NetSkink Awards in Internet Achievement, to honor and scold the year's best heroes and villains.

The NetSkink Awards for Heroic and Revolutionary Internet Achievement in 1998:

Linus Torvalds: Famous for the Unix-like operating system he invented, Torvalds is the poster child of 1998's open source / free software revolution, which established itself as a nontraditional, anti-capitalist and stunningly powerful software development model in 1998. Joined by thousands of co-conspiratorial coders and co-led by Richard Stallman, Larry Wall and Eric S. Raymond, the Linux / Apache / Mozilla gang proved in '98 that sometimes the best software is, in fact, free.

Marc Andreessen and Jim Barksdale, Netscape Communications: For proving that users will take the time to install a non-default Web browser, simply on the grounds that they think it works better. Even more importantly, for one-upping Microsoft in the browser wars by going one step farther than giving away the software: giving away the actual

source code (the programming instructions behind the browser), and ultimately unveiling a browser engine that conforms with industry standards. Finally, for being so likeable that AOL, sadly, bought them out.

Rob Glaser, Real Networks: For standing up to Bill Gates, even though it hurt his stock. For sticking to his guns despite the odds and keeping streaming audio and video software free, cross-platform compatible and free of Microsoft-domination.

Steve Jobs: For saving Apple Computer, returning it to profitability and, with the Bondi Blue bubbly iMac, bringing fun and fashion to the computer world. Also, for his fine work at Pixar Animation Studios, where he maintained grace and poise despite DreamWorks SKG's attempts to preempt his brilliant "A Bug's Life" success with its far less technologically impressive movie, "Antz."

Jeff Bezos, founder and CEO, Amazon.com: For always putting customers first, and making our on-line shopping experience easy, fast, inexpensive and reliable. (Stockholders also seem to agree: Bezos does it best.)

Meg Whitman, president and CEO, eBay: For proving that the Net can turn users into sellers, not just buyers. Also for revolutionizing the world's repertoire of business strategy, forcing business schools to add its 90-percent-margin model to required-reading curriculum lists.

Christos M. Cotsakos, E*TRADE: For launching the "individual investor" on-line trading revolution, which empowered ordinary consumers with timely information previously available only to brokers and institutional investors, helping even out the trading playing field for the non-millionaire masses.

Avram Glazer, ZAPATA: For his infamous acquisition fiasco that hung his buyout targets out to dry, which ultimately proved that it takes a lot more than just a big wallet to become a major Web presence.

Jerry Yang and David Filo: For keeping it real at Yahoo, and simply never making a bad decision. The first Web directory that made much sense, Yahoo remains the most user-friendly, the most profitable, and the best.

Chuck D. of Public Enemy: For standing up to the record industry, and revealing music execs as the bonehead dictators that they are.

Dr. Mary Furlong, CEO, ThirdAge Media: For proving that people over age 45 are not just unafraid of computers, but they also spend more time - and money - on-line than most people in the youth-obsessed Internet industry ever suspected.

Sabeer Bhatia and Jack Smith, co-founders, Hotmail Corp.: Even though these Silly Valley smarties sold-out to the Evil Empire, they deserve props for their fabulous product: free e-mail for the masses.

Matt Drudge, The Drudge Report: For proving that even indie Internet gossip-mongers can sometimes break world-shocking news, and thus for making the news-consuming public take all of a us a little bit more seriously.

Jennifer Ringley, of "Jennicam" : For bringing out the Internet voyeur in all of us.

Timothy McVeigh, outed-by-AOL U.S. Navy soldier: For making us demand better accountability from on-line services, and reminding us how idiotic is the military's "don't ask, don't tell" policy.

Ken Tipton, developer, OurFirstTime.com: The Web site that promised to Webcast the deflowering of two teens - for proving that the salacious-hungry press and public will believe just about anything you tell them.

Joel Klein and Janet Reno: For finally coming down on Microsoft. It's about time.

Norm Matloff, professor, UC-Davis: For tirelessly working to expose age discrimination in Silicon Valley, and calling attention to high-tech layoffs, to counterbalance Congressional and industry efforts to raise the cap on H-1B visas.

Scott McNealy, of Sun Microsystems, and Larry Ellison, Oracle: For never giving up on the "write once, run anywhere" promise of Java.

Biggest boneheads

Sen. John McCain, Chair, Senate Commerce Committee: For his counterproductive efforts to "protect" children from on-line porn through ineffective Internet filtering software (aka "censorware") and unconstitutional Net censorship laws.

Dr. Kimberly Young: For her not-nearly-maligned-enough report and book on "Internet Addiction Disorder."

Bill Gates: For bullying high-tech startups out of business, viciously ripping off partners and competitors, pretending (poorly) not to remember anything when deposed for federal trial, and simply being too greedy and tight-fisted with his grossly excessive wealth. May 1999 be the year when Gates finally gets what he deserves: bad news aplenty.

The Recording Industry Association of America: For its mean-spirited attack on the computer music standard, MPG3; suing Diamond Multimedia for its popular product Rio; and even more tastelessly, going after college kids for posting music on-line.

The Gartner Group: For hyping the possible dangers of the Year 2000 Computer Bug, possibly to bolster sales of expensive Y2K consulting services.

The Telcos: For delaying and decreasing the FCC's Universal Access

E-Rate program, which would have brought affordable Net access to millions of potential customers nationwide.

Rebecca L. Eisenberg (mars@well.com) is a San Francisco writer who lives at www.bossanova.com / rebecca / . Net Skink appears every other Sunday in The Examiner and on-line at www.examiner.com/skink/skink.html.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131)
id <01J5OGOC4LQ800FN24@PMDf.EOP.GOV>; Wed, 23 Dec 1998 13:43:54 EST

Received: from storm.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131)
with ESMTP id <01J5OGO7HF7K00EMT6@PMDf.EOP.GOV>; Wed,
23 Dec 1998 13:43:47 -0500 (EST)

Received: from toadflax.cs.ucdavis.edu ([128.120.56.188])
by EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.2-29 #34437) with ESMTP id <01J5OGNQ8B0E000CF3@EOP.GOV>;
Wed, 23 Dec 1998 13:43:26 -0500 (EST)

Received: from heather.cs.ucdavis.edu (heather.cs.ucdavis.edu [128.120.56.184])

by toadflax.cs.ucdavis.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1/CS UCDavis)

with ESMTP id KAA11726; Wed, 23 Dec 1998 10:38:43 -0800 (PST)

Received: (from matloff@localhost) by heather.cs.ucdavis.edu (8.8.5/8.7.2)
id JAA07289; Wed, 23 Dec 1998 09:30:27 -0800 (PST)

X-Mailer: Mutt 0.93.2i

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131)
id <01J5VH3GQBDS00EC4W@PMDf.EOP.GOV>; Mon, 28 Dec 1998 14:11:37 EST

Received: from storm.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-9 #29131)
with ESMTP id <01J5VH3EF8G000F49X@PMDf.EOP.GOV>; Mon,
28 Dec 1998 14:11:34 -0500 (EST)

Received: from toadflax.cs.ucdavis.edu ([128.120.56.188])
by EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.2-29 #34437) with ESMTP id <01J5VH2P0T16000KHZ@EOP.GOV>;
Mon, 28 Dec 1998 14:11:02 -0500 (EST)

Received: from heather.cs.ucdavis.edu (heather.cs.ucdavis.edu [128.120.56.184])

by toadflax.cs.ucdavis.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1/CS UCDavis)

with ESMTP id LAA27971; Mon, 28 Dec 1998 11:10:24 -0800 (PST)

Received: (from matloff@localhost) by heather.cs.ucdavis.edu (8.8.5/8.7.2)
id LAA14872; Mon, 28 Dec 1998 11:15:58 -0800 (PST)

X-Mailer: Mutt 0.93.2i

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: "Crowley, John CAPT" <JCrowley@comdt.uscg.mil> ("Crowley, John CAPT" <JCrowley@comdt.uscg.mil> [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:15-MAR-1999 08:04:02.00

SUBJECT: Coast Guard Public Affairs News Break for 3.15.99

TO: TMarshall <Marshall_T@a1.eop.gov> (TMarshall <Marshall_T@a1.eop.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sally Ericsson (CN=Sally Ericsson/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ronald Minsk (CN=Ronald Minsk/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul J. Weinstein Jr. (CN=Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MDeich <Deich_M@a1.eop.gov> (MDeich <Deich_M@a1.eop.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: JCastello <James.E.Castello@usdoj.gov> (JCastello <James.E.Castello@usdoj.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: WHouley <Houley.William@osd.pentagon.mil> (WHouley <Houley.William@osd.pentagon.mil> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: TFields <Fields.Tim@epa.gov> (TFields <Fields.Tim@epa.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: RClarke <rac1950@aol.com> (RClarke <rac1950@aol.com> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: KHiggins <KHiggins@dol.gov> (KHiggins <KHiggins@dol.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: JBaker <D.James.Baker@hdq.noaa.gov> (JBaker <D.James.Baker@hdq.noaa.gov> [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Coast Guard Public Affairs News Break

This publication is prepared by the Coast Guard Public Affairs staff to apprise key Coast Guard personnel of emerging policy issues as they appear in the news media. Further reproduction for private use or gain is subject to original copyright restrictions. If you would like additional articles on national security, defense policy or military personnel you may link to DOD's Early Bird web site at <http://ebird.dtic.mil> At that site you may select from a menu of current articles.

Today's headlines:

- 1)A Rescue Fee for Risk-Takers?
- 2)Jamming of GPS Is Opposed
- 3)Gay Group's Study Finds Military Harassment Rising
- 4)Military struggles to keep women soldiers
- 5)Ice fishing shanties come off frozen lakes
- 6)Experts say Adriatic engine room flooded, but disagree on why
- 7)Guatemalan naval officers observe training at base in Cape May
- 8)Lives at risk
- 9)Probe sought on ship that passed wreck
- 10)Copter base pulled off chopping block - for a price

1)A Rescue Fee for Risk-Takers?

Agencies Fear Cost Would Discourage Calls for Help

By Jonathan D. Salant, Associated Press, Monday, March 15, 1999; Page A15

The federal government spends millions of dollars a year to rescue capsized boaters, stranded hikers and injured campers, but does not seek reimbursement--even from people whose own risk-taking puts them in danger. In Michigan, where at least 95 ice fishermen have been rescued from lakes in

one area alone this winter, state lawmakers are considering charging for rescues of people who were reckless.

But the U.S. Coast Guard and the National Park Service, two federal agencies

that handle thousands of rescues a year, say they do not want to send out bills because it might discourage those in need from calling for help.

"One of the last things we want is somebody who would not want a rescue because of the potential of having to pay for it, and therefore losing a life," said Coast Guard Cmdr. Mike Lopinsky.

Even relatively simple rescues can be costly.

In December, the Coast Guard and local agencies spent a total \$85,000 to rescue 18 fishermen from an ice floe that broke off in Michigan's Lake St. Clair and was sinking. The operation, conducted in gusty winds that drove wind chills below zero, required several boats and a helicopter. Officials said the fishermen used bad judgment by going out on the lake too early in the season, before the ice was safe.

The Coast Guard spent \$130,275 to rescue three balloonists who failed in their bid to circle the world and ditched their craft off Oahu, Hawaii, on Christmas Day. The balloonists included Richard Branson, the British chairman of the Virgin records, soda and airlines empire, and U.S. millionaire Steve Fossett.

After the rescue, Branson said he would pay if asked. But the Coast Guard didn't ask.

The National Taxpayers Union, which advocates less government spending, says people should foot the bill when they intentionally put themselves in danger.

"Taxpayers should not subsidize thrill seekers," said Peter Sepp, the group's spokesman.

The Coast Guard spent \$380 million of its \$4 billion budget in 1997 on search and rescue operations, while the National Park Service spent \$3.4 million, according to the most recent figures available. The Air Force also helped with rescues but did not have figures available.

Coast Guard spokesman Lopinsky said the money is well-spent: His agency

saved almost 4,000 lives and \$878 million in property in 1997.

Earlier this month in Petit Bois Island, Miss., a Coast Guard helicopter that was looking for a sunken barge instead rescued a 7-year-old boy, four adults and three golden retrievers from two boats stranded near an island.

"At one point we had five survivors and three big dogs in our helicopter.

It was crowded, but it was a neat rescue," Coast Guard Lt. Tim Grimes recalled.

The National Park Service in 1993 considered requiring mountain climbers and

others engaged in risky adventures to pay for their own rescues, but dropped

the idea.

"If we had to think about charging a victim, does that mean we're going to be hesitant to call in two or three helicopters because the family can't afford it?" asked Ken Phillips, the search and rescue coordinator at Grand Canyon National Park, which charges only for transporting an injured person to a hospital.

Instead, some national parks are stepping up efforts to discourage reckless behavior.

At Denali National Park and Preserve in Alaska, hikers who wish to climb Mount McKinley, North America's highest peak, must register in advance. In addition, each climber is charged \$150, which helps finance rescues.

J. D. Swed, the South District ranger at Denali, said the preregistration has cut the number of mountain rescues. The government spent an average \$461.33 per hiker for rescues in 1992, but that number dropped to \$63.15 per hiker in 1997.

2)Jamming of GPS Is Opposed

Coast Guard Worried Pentagon May Affect Navigation

By Bradley Graham, Washington Post Staff Writer, Saturday, March 13, 1999;

Page A02

In a case of clashing military and civilian interests, the U.S. Coast Guard has told the Pentagon not to expect approval of any more training exercises in U.S. waters that involve the muddling of satellite navigational signals.

Coast Guard authorities say they are worried that the military's periodic jamming of the Global Positioning System (GPS) could interfere with the Coast Guard's requirement to provide reliable navigational assistance to civilian ships that have come to rely solely on GPS.

The U.S. military also depends heavily on GPS for navigation and weapons guidance. The military-run system, introduced in the early 1990s, provides precise longitudinal and latitudinal coordinates to anything on land, at sea

or in the air that has a GPS receiver.

To protect against possible enemy sabotage, the Pentagon has been running a series of jamming exercises. The tests help develop anti-jamming technology and also train military crews to identify GPS interference and switch to alternative means of navigation. But these efforts to disrupt GPS service by

interrupting the signals also can complicate travel by civilian ships and aircraft that use the 24-satellite network to help guide them across the ocean or through the sky.

A Coast Guard system for improving GPS is scheduled to become fully operational on Monday. With it, the Coast Guard has assured mariners that GPS signals will be available 99.7 percent of the time.

"That allows for only a couple of hours a month of down time for maintenance, and no time for military training," said Cmdr. Peter Keane, a spokesman for the Coast Guard's navigation center. "After Monday, we're going to say we will most likely disapprove any request for military testing

that touches navigable waters of the United States."

Following a number of GPS tests over land, the Defense Department picked an area off North Carolina to stage its first jamming exercise over water last month. Ahead of the week-long exercise, the Coast Guard and Federal Aviation

Administration issued notices cautioning pilots and ship operators against relying on GPS signals in the affected areas during specified four-hour periods.

In the tests, and during previous ones held over North Carolina and Nevada in the past two years, there were no reports of civilian ships or planes veering off course or encountering safety problems attributable to faulty GPS readings. But military officials have acknowledged there is little way of ensuring that all those likely to be affected by the jamming will read and observe the warnings given in advance.

Asked yesterday about the Coast Guard action, Pentagon spokesmen said the matter is under review. In view of the conflict, Langhorne Bond, a former head of the FAA, wrote Defense Secretary William S. Cohen and Transportation

Secretary Rodney E. Slater this week urging a reassessment of government plans to phase out ground-based navigational aids and allow civilian planes and ships to navigate solely by satellite systems.

"Both the Coast Guard and the Pentagon have reasonable concerns," Bond said yesterday. "It's the policy that allows civilian users to switch to GPS-only that's at fault and needs to be reconsidered."

3)Gay Group's Study Finds Military Harassment Rising

March 15, 1999, NY Times, By STEVEN LEE MYERS

WASHINGTON -- Five years after the Clinton administration adopted its "don't

ask, don't tell" policy for homosexuals in the military, incidents of anti-homosexual harassment have increased in each of the armed services, according to a legal group that represents gay men and lesbians.

In a report to be released on Monday, the group, the Servicemembers Legal Defense Network, says that persistent harassment has created a climate of fear in some units so severe that many gay men and lesbians have been forced

to abandon military service, in contradiction of the policy's aims.

The group's report concludes that service members have little recourse to stop harassment, because reporting it often has invited more harassment and,

in at least some cases, investigations into their sexual orientation.

"The best way to stop this harassment is to stand up and say, 'You're talking about me,'" said C. Dixon Osburn, an executive director of the organization. "But doing that, under the policy, means losing your job."

The policy, which took effect in 1994, explicitly allows gay men and

lesbians to serve in the armed services, but it bars them from declaring their homosexuality or engaging in homosexual acts, like ceremonies signifying a couple's union.

A Pentagon spokesman, Col. Richard M. Bridges, declined to comment Sunday on

the group's report, saying the Pentagon had not yet reviewed a copy. But he said it was not the Pentagon's policy to prosecute gay men or lesbians. "We are not out there searching for homosexuals," he said.

In January, the Pentagon reported that the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps discharged 1,145 gay men and lesbians in the 1998 fiscal year, a 13 percent increase from the year before and nearly double the number in 1993, the year before the "don't ask, don't tell" policy took effect.

At the time, officials attributed the increase to a rash of young men and women declaring their sexual orientation, often to get out of service after concluding that military life did not suit them. Rudy de Leon, the under secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, said that 87 percent of the discharges resulted from voluntary declarations.

The service members' legal group disputed that, saying that many "statements" are in fact coerced in subtle and not-so-subtle ways.

"Statements include disclosures made to psychotherapists, in personal diaries, in response to direct questions about their sexual orientation, in anonymous online profiles and those coerced out of service members due to fear, intimidation, assaults, death threats and threats of criminal prosecution," the group's report says.

The group tabulated 400 instances of anti-homosexual harassment reported to its lawyers by service members in the year that ended on Feb. 28, the anniversary of the policy's adoption, compared with 182 instances the year before.

There were 158 reports of harassment by members of the Navy in 1998, the report says, 122 in the Army, 54 in the Air Force, 63 in the Marines and three in the Coast Guard, the report said.

The group's report included lengthy accounts of harassment. David B. Raleigh, a marine discharged last year after two years in the Corps, said he had encountered hostility from the moment he entered the recruiting station.

"The atmosphere is just intolerable," he said.

The group did cite signs of progress, noting there were fewer "mass investigations" and criminal prosecutions.

There are other indications that the issue has become less divisive.

An anecdotal survey of troops conducted by two sociologists, Charles C. Moskos of Northwestern University and Laura L. Miller of the University of California at Los Angeles, suggested a growing willingness to accept gay men and lesbians.

Their latest survey, involving interviews of troops serving in Bosnia, found

26 percent of servicemen said gay men and lesbians should be allowed to serve, compared with 15 percent in 1993, when the policy was being fiercely debated. Women seem more accepting, with 52 percent saying gay men and lesbians should be allowed to serve, compared with 33 percent in 1993.

"As the issue becomes less contentious," Moskos said, "the soldiers become more tolerant."

4) Military struggles to keep women soldiers

03/15/99- Updated 12:44 AM ET, By Andrea Stone, USA TODAY

WASHINGTON - White women are leaving the military before the end of their first enlistment at a far greater rate than any other group, Defense Department statistics show.

The numbers, obtained by USA TODAY, show that 43% of white women fail to complete their first enlistment because of physical problems, pregnancy, failure to adapt to the military or other reasons.

By contrast, just a third of black women, black men and white men are discharged during their first enlistment. Slightly fewer Hispanics, 31% of women and 26% of men, don't complete their first term.

The average enlistment is three years; enlistments vary from two to six years.

Defense officials say they cannot explain the phenomenon, but they find it worrisome at a time when the all-volunteer military is having difficulty filling its ranks.

Yet because of the sensitive nature of race and gender issues, officials are

hesitant to draw attention to the problem.

The overall attrition rate has been high for more than a decade and, in absolute numbers, most of those leaving are men.

For a Pentagon hard-pressed to enlist recruits and unable to retain experienced people, the loss of one in three first-term service members poses a threat to military readiness.

And with women comprising 14% of the armed forces and 18% of enlistees, any losses among them take on a sense of urgency now that the military's post-Cold War downsizing is complete.

Among all women in the armed services, white women account for 55%.

"You would have to bring the draft back without white females or females in general," says John Sibley Butler, a military sociologist at the University of Texas.

The failure rate also is expensive: It costs more than \$35,000 to recruit and train each enlistee.

The picture is bleakest in the Army, where enlisted minority women outnumber

white women 61%-39%. More than half of white female soldiers, 54%, who enlisted in 1994 were back to civilian life three years later.

Charles Moskos, the Northwestern University military sociologist who gathered the statistics and provided them to USA TODAY, says an explanation for the exodus is that white women unhappy in the military may feel they have more economic alternatives outside.

5) Ice fishing shanties come off frozen lakes

Late ice means short shanty season

March 15, 1999, Record-Eagle staff writer, By PATRICK SULLIVAN

<<mailto:psullivan@record-eagle.com>> The fact that ice fishing shanties must be pulled off the lakes today or owners will face fines didn't bother many fishing on thick ice Sunday - even

though the ice froze late this year and will likely stay frozen later.

While it makes for a short ice fishing season for those unwilling to face the elements without a shanty, many anglers don't mind.

"The reason they make them take 'em out so early is because the people that leave 'em out there are young daredevils," said Walter Skochelak, a longtime

ice fisherman from Interlochen. "They don't have any idea of the danger they're getting themselves into."

Walter Zerlony, who fished Crystal Lake Sunday where ice was 16 or 17 inches

thick, agreed. He fell through ice twice when he was young, so he understands the danger. Anyway, he said, he prefers to fish without a shanty.

"Doing it this way we have a chance to travel around. We prefer to sit on buckets," he said.

Some lakes in the region didn't freeze until January or February. Some smaller lakes that normally ice up first didn't freeze early because of heavy snowfall in January, which hinders development of ice, said George Rowe, a sportsman who lives in Antrim County.

But Rowe said fishermen he knows aren't bothered by having to remove their shanties, even if the ice is likely to last into April.

"I don't think people feel too bad about the shanty thing because the season

is winding down anyhow," and pike and walleye seasons have ended, he said.

But Cliff Spalding, also fishing Sunday on Crystal Lake, doesn't believe he should have to removed his three shanties until the ice shows signs of weakening.

"This is the best ice I've seen in years," he said, adding that the cold nights are probably keeping the ice strong.

Spalding thinks the Department of Natural Resources guidelines that name March 15 as the day shanties can't be left on lakes overnight should be flexible.

"All the people I know are going to put their shanties on the shore and take

them out every day," he said.

Having caught a bucket full of perch Sunday, he said the day was ideal for ice fishing - even without a shanty - because it was sunny and warm.

"Usually it's not like this. Usually you need a shanty because of the wind."

Carl Ferris owns a cottage in Benzie County and comes north from his South Bend, Ind., home for a couple weeks each year to ice fish. Ferris never uses

a shanty.

And if it gets too cold and windy?

"I stay inside and whittle."

6)Experts say Adriatic engine room flooded, but disagree on why
Saturday, March 6, 1999, By JEANNE DEWEY, Atlantic City Press Staff Writer
Once flooding reached about 5 feet in depth, the clamming vessel would have become unstable and capsized, a Coast Guard officer testifies.

PHILADELPHIA -- A flood in the engine room caused the clamming vessel Adriatic to sink, agreed two witnesses who testified in Friday's continued U.S. Coast Guard hearing, but the men differed on what caused the fatal flooding.

The Adriatic was returning from its first voyage after workers had installed a new clam pump when it sank Jan. 18, about 5 miles off the coast of central Long Beach Island, Ocean County.

The bodies of two crewmen were found aboard the wreckage, which is in about 60 feet of water; the captain and another crewman remain missing.

Once flooding in the engine room reached about 5 feet in depth, the 74-foot vessel would have become unstable and capsized, said Coast Guard Lt. DeWane Ray II, an expert in naval architecture who analyzed an ocean-floor videotape of the wreckage and built a computer model of the Adriatic.

Ray testified he at first believed the flooding was caused by a ruptured coupling, or flexible connection between two large pipes connected to the pump, which was visible in the videotape.

But Ray said he did not know what would have caused the coupling to burst and he became less confident in that theory after speaking to the welder who installed the pump and others familiar with the boat.

Arlington Setzer III, a marine surveyor who inspected the Adriatic in 1996 and also studied the wreckage videotape, said the extensive damage to the coupling could only have been caused by the force of the vessel hitting the ocean floor.

Ray said he would calculate the force of that impact to determine if the coupling rupture could have caused the sinking. If such a rupture occurred while the boat was afloat, the boat would have sunk in two to six minutes if the pump was operating and in four to nine minutes if it was not, Ray said.

Instead, Setzer theorized that a crew member had taken the highly unusual step of dismantling a flange connection between piping during the trip home.

One bolt had been almost totally removed and others were loose and a tool was holding open a valve 3 to 4 feet below the water line, Setzer said.

"Why someone was working there, God only knows," Setzer said. "There's no logical reason for anyone to be working on the pump while the boat was headed into the dock."

Setzer said the fact that the boat was laden with 30 cages of quahogs, a large species of clam, was evidence that the clam pump worked properly during the fishing portion of the trip.

The clam pump, which shoots water onto the ocean floor to uncover clams so they can be harvested, would not have been operating during the return trip, Setzer said.

The flooding would have been much slower -- between 20 and 90 minutes before sinking -- if it occurred through a smaller opening in the flange, Ray said, but the fact that the crew got off only one garbled "Mayday" call before the sinking points to the likelihood that the boat sank quickly.

The bodies of Frank Jannicelli, 24, and Michael Hager, 31, both of Brick Township in Ocean County, were found near their bunks in the bow section of the boat, also pointing to a fast sinking, Ray said.

Ray also noticed what appeared to be a crack in a 12-inch pipe connected to the suction pump, but he said he could not say if the crack contributed to the flooding or what caused it.

Russell J. Crane III, the welder who installed the Adriatic's new clam pump, testified that he shored up several areas of the engine room as part of the job.

"We built it like a battleship," Crane said. Capt. George Evans "wanted to make sure this wasn't going to move."

Witnesses have testified that Evans had had the old clam pump realigned several times in the year before replacing it because it caused the boat to vibrate badly when it was operating.

Crane said the boat's hull frames were badly rusted and that two of the crewmen spent about 10 days chipping away at rust while he was installing the new pump.

One of the crewmen put a "pin-sized" hole in the hull while chipping, Crane said, but another witness testified Crane's boss, Thomas Gallagher, patched the hole.

Crane said the new pump was tested for four to six hours at dockside before the Adriatic began its last trip and Gallagher reported it was working fine.

Various theories have emerged in several days of testimony into the Adriatic's sinking, including that an air brake failed, causing a 3,000-pound dredge to tumble across its deck and create a list and that the dredge hose snarled in a propeller.

Cmdr. Mary Landry, who is presiding over the hearing, must issue a report on the casualty by June 21. She said the report likely will cite a combination of factors.

One thing for certain is that a radio beacon that would have sent an instant distress call to would-be rescuers was defective and should have been recalled in 1993. It is unclear if the crewmen could have been saved from the 42-degree water if the beacon had been activated.

Evans, 51, lived in Virginia Beach, Va. The other missing crewman, Douglas Oland, 21, lived in Berkeley Township, Ocean County.

A hearing on the Jan. 6 sinking of the clammer Beth Dee Bob, which also killed four men, continues Thursday at the Marine Safety Office. Conductors of that hearing have not had the luxury of viewing a videotape of wreckage because the insurance company for the boat's owners has refused to turn it over, according to a Coast Guard

spokeswoman.

7)Guatemalan naval officers observe training at base in Cape May
The visit is part of a tour of U.S. bases with the purpose of helping
the Guatemalan Navy with its training programs.

Saturday, March 6, 1999, Atlantic City Press Staff Writer, By RICHARD
DEGENER

CAPE MAY -- Officers of the Guatemalan Navy visiting the U.S. Coast
Guard base Friday quickly realized they had a lot in common with their
American hosts.

That's because the Guatemalan Navy is more like the U.S. Coast Guard
than the U.S. Navy.

After all, the Coast Guard is the smallest of the U.S. armed services
while the Navy from this Central American nation has about 1,000 men
and 15 boats. These aren't destroyers. They are more like coastal
patrol boats.

But the big similarity is the mission of the Guatemalan Navy.

"Some of the things we do in Guatemala are about the same as the Coast
Guard does here. Our Navy is small and we do the things you do. We have
trouble with narcotics traffic, fisheries and pollution," said Cmdr.
Juan Miranda.

The five officers watched a Coast Guard graduation ceremony Friday
morning and were especially impressed with the precision of a rifle
drill team. This is something they don't have.

They also watched male and female recruits complete an eight-week boot
camp. In Guatemala, recruits only go to boot camp for five weeks and
females are limited to secretarial jobs.

"It's an opportunity to exchange ideas. They're very interested in the
integration of women in the U.S. Coast Guard," said Capt. Sally
Brice-O'Hara, who happens to be the first female commander of the
Training Center here.

The visit was paid for by the U.S. government, and, according to U.S.
Marine Corps Lt. Col. Bob Brennan, is part of the international
cooperation between the countries. He noted a lot of illegal aliens
are coming into the U.S. through Central America.

"Anything that improves the efficiency of their military is in the
national interest of the U.S. It's an allied country," said Brennan,
who is leading the tour of different U.S. bases.

Each stop is to learn a different aspect of military operations. Brennan
said they went to the U.S. Marine Corps' Camp Lejeune in North Carolina
to learn about "riverine warfare training." Guatemala has a number of
big rivers.

They are learning about training for enlisted men here but will go to the Coast Guard Academy in New London to learn about officer training.

"We are going to take this educational program and try to improve in Guatemala," said Miranda.

The officers received VIP treatment at the graduation ceremony. Brice-O'Hara delivered a speech for the recruits but made sure she referred to the Guatemalan guests several times.

"Graduates, even though we are the smallest of the services, don't be surprised if you find yourselves deployed to South America, South Korea, the Persian Gulf, NATO exercises or maybe just a routine call in a Guatemalan port," said Brice-O'Hara.

She said Coast Guard teams have visited 65 countries since 1986, including two visits to Guatemala. She said it is part of an international effort to enforce laws on the seas.

"This strengthens our allies' ability to act on drug smuggling, illegal immigration, fish poaching, and other crimes," she said.

If the officers from Guatemala did not understand everything that was said, odds are they understand the words in the invocation at the outset of the ceremony.

"Grant us all fair winds and following seas," said the chaplain.

That's something sailors everywhere can understand.

8)Lives at risk

Letter to Editor, Miami Herald, 3/11/99

As the wife of a Coast Guard Petty Officer I take great issue with the recent statement made by certain members of the Haitian community that the Coast Guard is racist toward Haitian immigrants.

My husband and his fellow Coast Guard men and women always have and will risk their lives for anyone in need of rescue at sea regardless of their skin color or nationality.

As a community we should honor these brave young men and women, not disgrace them with hateful words.

Claudia Ladomirak, Miami

9)Probe sought on ship that passed wreck

By YVES COLON, Herald Staff Writer

Saying they are "deeply concerned," U.S. Coast Guard officials in Miami on

Thursday called for an investigation to find out why a Maltese freighter did

not stop to help when it noticed voices and flashing lights apparently coming from victims of a Haitian smuggling boat tragedy.

Crew members turned on the Tomis Faith's search lights and panned the pitch-black ocean surface about 1 a.m. Saturday, but kept the ship on course.

An hour later, the Coast Guard station in Miami received a message from the ship. Coast Guard searchers subsequently rescued three men and recovered the bodies of two women; an unknown number of people died. The survivors have told inconsistent stories about how many boats and passengers were involved.

Miami Coast Guard officials wrote Thursday to the agency's national headquarters in Washington, D.C., asking it to contact the State Department in order to request Malta to conduct "an appropriate investigation" into the freighter's whereabouts at the time of the incident.

More lives might have been saved if the captain of the freighter had turned his ship around, U.S. officials and Haitian activists say.

"These ships are big and noisy and if they could hear voices coming from the sea, that means they were close to the refugees," said Jean-Robert Lafortune of the Haitian-American Grassroots Coalition, an umbrella group of

15 Haitian organizations.

"If they had stayed to help out, by sending life jackets to them, putting down small boats in the area, maybe a lot of these people would have been saved today. It was insensitive of them to hear those voices and keep going."

Coast Guard officials say the freighter's captain may have violated the Safety of Life at Sea and Law of the Sea conventions. Under those treaties, the master of a ship in position to help after receiving "a signal from any

source that persons are in distress at sea," should get to them as quickly as possible.

Failure to do so could bring fines of not more than \$1,000 and jail for not more than two years, or both, Coast Guard spokesman Marcus Woodring said.

Authorities also want to question the captain because the ship did not have permission to leave New Orleans before correcting a list of safety deficiencies. The investigation will take into account the ship's positions and the time it sailed the Straits of Florida, Woodring said.

"We're getting a lot of questions and we don't have a lot of good answers," Woodring said. "They did what they felt was appropriate and we're thankful they did because we were able to rescue three people. But their actions are going to be looked at further."

The Coast Guard's marine safety division, which deals with cargo ships, has contacted the Malta Maritime Authority for more information.

The ship, which is on its way to Europe, is owned by Neptune Faith Shipping Ltd. of Valleta, Malta. It is operated by Ermis Maritime Corporation of Piraeus, Greece. Ermis referred calls to the law firm of Granado and Associates in Valleta. A person there said the ship was still at sea, but would not offer any other information.

Aude Sicard of the Haitian American Political Action Committee said the owners promised her a summary from the captain as soon as the ship docks.

Both Sicard and Lafortune, among other activists, had pressured the Coast Guard to prolong their search for survivors. Sicard welcomed the call for an

investigation.

"We want to know exactly what happened," she said. "Families who lost their loved ones deserve an explanation."

Both Lafortune and Sicard also are asking for an independent panel, with

Haitian Americans on it, to look into the tragedy, including the Coast Guard's response in its search for survivors.

U.S. Rep. Carrie Meek, D-Miami, who spoke to Coast Guard officials about the

shipwreck said she is convinced they did all they could do under the circumstances. Meek said she plans to ask Congress for more money so the agency can increase patrols in the Florida Straits. More migrants from Haiti

and Cuba will be smuggled into South Florida this year, as conditions in their homelands worsen, Meek said.

"I think this is going to escalate," she said.

She also supports an investigation into the Tomis Faith's decision to leave the scene.

"I'm very concerned about the lack of humanitarian feeling from that freighter," Meek said. "They could have saved some lives."

10)Copter base pulled off chopping block - for a price

Friday, March, 12, 1999 , FROM LOCAL AND WIRE REPORTS

A U.S. Coast Guard air-rescue helicopter base in Muskegon would remain open for at least three years under legislation approved Thursday by a House committee.

But part of the legislative deal to save the Muskegon base was an agreement to add \$20 million to build an additional base in Chicago, in the home state

of the new Speaker of the House. Muskegon's copter base was opened in 1996 to replace a base closed in the Chicago area.

The Coast Guard surprised lawmakers earlier this year with a plan to close the helicopter base less than two years after it opened. President Clinton's

proposed budget for the fiscal year starting in October specified that the site be closed along with one in Long Island, N.Y., for a combined savings of \$3.1 million.

The new legislation, attached Thursday to a larger bill funding the Coast Guard, could be approved by the full House as early as next week, congressional aides said. The legislation also must be approved by the Senate before it can become law.

The helicopter base on the shores of Lake Michigan participates in search-and-rescue missions over the lake's southern portion. It operates from April through mid-November and serves as the southern outpost for a larger helicopter base about 150 miles to the north in Traverse City.

"It is extremely important that this helicopter facility remain open to ensure that search-and-rescue missions on Lake Michigan are not jeopardized," said Rep. Vernon Ehlers, R-Grand Rapids, who offered the amendment to keep the base open.

Lawmakers on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee approved the amendment by voice vote. The measure would keep the base open until at least

Sept. 30, 2001, when the reauthorization bill expires.

The base is in the district of Rep. Pete Hoekstra, R-Holland, who has been lobbying key lawmakers to support the legislation.

"We must hold the Coast Guard accountable for the commitments it made to Muskegon when it decided to relocate there just a few years ago," Hoekstra said.

Michigan's entire congressional delegation united in a bipartisan bid to

save the imperiled Muskegon base. Organized by Hoekstra, the state's two senators and 16 representatives last month sent a joint letter to leaders of congressional committees making this year's budget decisions. "The safety of Lake Michigan's boaters is at stake," the Michigan lawmakers wrote.

But Coast Guard brass disagreed - about three years after endorsing the Muskegon base as the best site, both strategically and fiscally. They said new high-speed rescue boats now in service make the copter base unnecessary.

To get the latest measure approved, Michigan lawmakers had to include a provision for a new air search-and-rescue base for the Chicago metropolitan area. Illinois is the home state of Republican Rep. Denny Hastert, the new House speaker.

The legislation specifies a new Chicago-area base would get more than \$20 million in startup and construction funds.

In 1996, the Coast Guard decided to relocate a helicopter rescue operation from Glenview, Ill., to the Muskegon County Airport, citing cost savings to taxpayers and its favorable location for searches.

In 1997, the governors of Illinois and Indiana fought the decision to close the base in Illinois, noting Muskegon was about 120 miles from the lake's southernmost shore, where millions of residents lived. It takes a chopper about 45 minutes to fly to the southern end of the coverage area near Chicago and Gary, Ind.

But Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater said at the time that Muskegon was the best location to serve boaters at the lowest cost to American taxpayers.

Muskegon's helicopter was used for about 50 calls in the two years it's been

in operation, the Coast Guard said. That's an average of about one mission every nine days. More than 90 percent of the Coast Guard's Lake Michigan search-and-rescue missions are handled by boat.

The faster boats plus the Traverse City and Detroit helicopters are more than adequate for the Coast Guard's lifesaving mission, a service spokesman said.

But Michigan lawmakers say the Muskegon base allows an air-rescue crew to respond to emergencies in southern Lake Michigan well within the Coast Guard's two-hour time limit.

Captain John E. Crowley, Jr. USCG
Staff Coordinator, CG Roles & Missions Council
1111 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 502 West Tower
Arlington, VA 22202
Vox: (703) 416-0192 Fax: (703) 416-6793
email: JCCrowley@comdt.uscg.mil

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Robin J. Bachman (CN=Robin J. Bachman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-APR-1999 16:48:15.00

SUBJECT: one gun a month

TO: Leanne A. Shimabukuro (CN=Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here are some raw searches.

I'm going to go back on to look again. I only found that Robb introduced
Federal legislation in 93, couldn't find earlier statements.

Mary Sue Terry ran against Allen charging that he was against
one-gun-a-month. Let me see if I can find more.===== ATTACHMENT 1
=====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

MAIL-IT REQUESTED: APRIL 26, 1999

100G7P

CLIENT:

LIBRARY: NEWS

FILE: ALLNWS

YOUR SEARCH REQUEST IS:

DATE BEF 01/01/94 AND "ONE GUN A MONTH"

YOUR FOCUS SEARCH REQUEST AT THE TIME THIS MAIL-IT WAS REQUESTED:

DATE BEF 01/01/94 AND "ONE GUN A MONTH" AND GEORGE ALL*N

NUMBER OF STORIES FOUND WITH YOUR FOCUS REQUEST:

15

DISPLAY FORMAT: FULL

SEND TO: BACHMAN, ROBIN
WHO - COMMUNICATIONS
ROOM 308
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 20502

*****00767*****

PAGE 1
FOCUS - 1 OF 15 STORIES

Copyright 1993 News World Communications, Inc.
The Washington Times

November 22, 1993, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part C; METROPOLITAN TIMES; METROPOLITAN VOICES; Pg. C2

LENGTH: 521 words

HEADLINE: Column distorts reality of efforts to control guns

BODY:

Adrienne T. Washington revisited many of the distortions employed by the gun-control lobby in seeking passage of the one-gun-a-month purchase limit in Virginia earlier this year ("Va. vote shot holes in gun-control hopes," Nov. 5). She also lamented that George Allen's election as governor of Virginia will

seriously impede passage of further gun-control legislation in the Old Dominion

While many of us hope further gun-control legislation will in fact be impeded, if not eliminated entirely, the sad history of such legislation is that it prevails wherever gun-control advocates gather to present their political agendas.

I say "sad" because gun-control is a lie. It doesn't work. No one is affected by gun-control legislation except law-abiding citizens who elect for their own reasons to purchase and own firearms.

Criminals couldn't care less about gun-control laws since they don't obtain weapons legally. The more intelligent criminals probably welcome such laws because it makes it the more difficult for citizens to defend themselves when they ply their trade.

I'm getting a little tired of hearing that Virginia is the gun-running capital of the East Coast. This belief undoubtedly stems from statistics prepared by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tax and Firearms that are inconclusive at best.

What about Washington, D.C.? It's a war zone, along with New York and other locations that have tight gun-control laws.

Politicians love to promote gun control as an effective solution to the crime problem, because they know the public is sick of hearing and reading about it and want something done. The politicians also know it takes effort and money to mount a successful campaign to defeat gun control.

It seems we are all to blame for the crime problem in this country. If you are a gun owner, then any crime committed with a gun is your fault and, therefore, you are just as much to blame as the criminal.

For those otherwise law-abiding gun owners who, for whatever reason, turn to crime, we have the courts and jail.

PAGE 2
The Washington Times, November 22, 1993
FOCU

S

But the American justice system is too weak to really punish criminals. That's exactly why professional criminals keep at it.

If severe punishments were handed down with regularity, with no hope of early release, the crime problem would diminish. Theories abound on this

subject, but we'll never know until we try.

In the meantime, one more thing must be said about gun control. The aim of every gun-control group in the country is to push for legislation that points toward mandatory centralized registration of all firearms, with the ultimate objective of an outright ban on private ownership.

When Bill Clinton and Sarah Brady agree on television the Brady Bill is a first step at controlling the proliferation of handguns, this is what they mean

George Allen didn't win the governorship in Virginia because of his gun-control sentiments. He won because he promised to do something about crime in Virginia. And Virginians believed him.

ROBERT CRAVEN

Woodbridge

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 22, 1993

PAGE 3

FOCUS - 2 OF 15 STORIES

Copyright 1993 News World Communications, Inc.
The Washington Times

November 15, 1993, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part C; METROPOLITAN TIMES; METROPOLITAN VOICES; Pg. C2

LENGTH: 334 words

HEADLINE: Check the facts: Virginia isn't causing D.C. crime

BODY:

I have to take exception with Adrienne T. Washington's Nov. 5 column on the Virginia elections, "Va. vote shot holes in gun-control hopes."

While Miss Washington is correct that the election of George Allen as governor is a major defeat for the gun-control lobby, she makes a bizarre claim

She argues that Virginia "will undoubtedly remain the gun-running capitol of the East Coast if measures to establish a waiting period and ban the sale of assault

weapons aren't enacted soon."

Excuse me, but I thought Gov. L. Douglas Wilder's infamous "one-gun-a-month club" law was supposed to cure Virginia's reputation as a gunrunning state. Now Miss Washington claims a five-day wait is the fix?

I suspect only a complete ban on all firearm sales will satisfy Miss Washington. Of course, we have been completely successful in ridding our country of illegally imported drugs. It would be impossible for drug smugglers also to import firearms to sell on the black market.

Miss Washington attempts to blame Virginia for Washington's lawlessness. Let's compare Alexandria and the District. Last year, the District had approximately 75 murders per 100,000 residents. Alexandria had approximately three murders per 100,000 residents.

If Virginia's gun laws are the problem, why is the murder rate in Alexandria a tiny fraction of the District's? Could it be that Virginia's criminal justice and education systems are functional, whereas the District's criminal justice and education systems are a national disgrace?

Maybe new reforms of the District's police force will help. I understand the police have decided felony convictions will disqualify potential recruits.

Hmm. Maybe this will put an end to the D.C. police department's reputation as a gunrunning law enforcement agency.

Adrienne Washington must spend too much time reading the other paper and not enough time checking her facts.

PAUL W. MOOG JR.

PAGE 4

The Washington Times, November 15, 1993
FOCUS

S

Alexandria

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 15, 1993

PAGE 5

FOCUS - 3 OF 15 STORIES

Copyright 1993 News World Communications, Inc.
The Washington Times

November 5, 1993, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part C; METROPOLITAN TIMES; Pg. C2

LENGTH: 920 words

HEADLINE: Va. vote shot holes in gun-control hopes

BYLINE: Adrienne T. Washington; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

Mary Sue Terry was not the only one who lost big time in Tuesday's gubernatorial election. The gun-control lobby did, too.

So much so that one Virginia legislator remarked that last year's unprecedented gun-control momentum not only will be stalled, but will be virtually moribund for the next four years under the new Republican regime.

Delegate Jean W. Cunningham, a Richmond Democrat, reportedly will not even try to introduce more stringent gun-control measures. She anticipates certain defeat by Gov.-elect George Allen's veto. And the now more Republican, conservative General Assembly is unlikely to override his veto.

What a pity if this dire prediction holds true. We cannot afford to give up on this lifesaving issue.

The Old Dominion will undoubtedly remain the gunrunning capital of the East Coast if measures to establish a gun-purchase waiting period and ban the sale of assault weapons aren't enacted soon. Virginians do not want to be known by that infamous distinction.

On the same day that stories of Mr. Allen's resounding victory were reported, a troubling portrayal of how easy it is to purchase guns in the commonwealth appeared in the Other Paper.

The story demonstrated how a middle-aged man, who appeared to be normal, had quietly collected an arsenal of 36 weapons - some of them high-powered - by purchasing them one by one over a one-year period from the same Fredericksburg gun dealer. Those same guns later were traced to several crimes in the District, one involving a Metropolitan Police officer on trial for conspiracy to commit murder. The man built his collection, of course, before the

one-gun-a-month restriction was enacted.

Every day, we are forced to bear witness to the undeniable fact that children have easy, cheap access to guns - big guns, guns most of us never heard of. Where do you think they are getting them? These weapons are not being manufactured in crime-ridden neighborhoods. They are being bought elsewhere and imported across the Potomac River bridges.

PAGE 6

The Washington Times, November 5, 1993
FOCU

S

While Virginia voters unquestionably demonstrated that they want "a change" in leadership, I don't think that mandate translates into a regressive attitude on gun control. National public opinion and exit polls indicate that crime and public safety are a major concern with voters, ranking right up there with higher taxes.

Jeff Muchnick, legislative director of the Coalition to Stop Gun Violence, says, "Throughout the country, gun control is a net positive" with the electorate. As a result, he doesn't think Mr. Allen will be able to resist that political reality for long.

For example, Mr. Muchnick noted, when Massachusetts Gov. William Weld was elected in 1991, he was a gun-control opponent endorsed by the National Rifle Association. Last month, Mr. Weld "had a turnaround" and introduced restrictive gun-purchase legislation, succumbing to public pressure to address growing random violence.

Mr. Muchnick also believes that defeated New Jersey Gov. Jim Florio would have lost by an even bigger margin if he hadn't supported gun-control measures.

Virginia is different. It must be kept in mind that Mr. Allen was not the only anti-gun-control politician who was victorious on Tuesday. The state - for the first time in decades - has a Republican attorney general, James S. Gilmore III. The new top statewide officials will be joined by newly elected Republicans who represent significant gains in both houses of the General Assembly.

So it would appear that the only relief on the horizon for those Virginians

,
such as myself, who seek stronger gun-control measures may be in the likely passage of the national Brady Bill, which calls for a uniform five-day waiting period for handgun purchases.

The walloped Miss Terry also supported this measure. Mr. Allen does not. Fortunately, at least the new governor says he will not try to do away with the one-gun-a-month purchase limit. I hope he rethinks his position on other, more stringent gun-control measures.

Washington area leaders who continually have sought regional cooperation in stemming illegal gun sales are already expressing concern about the possibility of losing allies among those newly elected Virginians.

Among them is Maudine Cooper, president of the Washington Urban League, which sponsors several gun-control initiatives. She says Virginians must continue to put pressure on their legislators to pass more stringent measures, despite the new leadership lineup. She is right.

"The new governor-elect has made it plain and clear that he is not in favor of gun control in any form or fashion," Ms. Cooper says. "And the only time that will turn around is when more and more murders occur in Alexandria and elsewhere in the state of Virginia and Virginians are seen to ask for additional gun-control measures."

In fact, Ms. Cooper indicated that a new movement is afoot to target ammunition. "Some are suggesting to forget gun control and go after

PAGE 7
The Washington Times, November 5, 1993
FOCU

S

ammunition control," she says.

Not a bad idea. It gets around the arcane "right to bear arms" argument.

We will never be safe - no matter where we live - with so many guns on our streets. No matter how futile it seems, those of us who want to stop gunrunning in Virginia must continue to fight for stiffer gun-control measures. If we don't, we will be the biggest losers.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 5, 1993

PAGE 8
FOCUS - 4 OF 15 STORIES

Copyright 1993 Cable News Network, Inc.
All rights reserved
CNN

SHOW: Inside Politics 4:48 pm ET

November 1, 1993

Transcript # 451-3

TYPE: Show

SECTION: News; Domestic

LENGTH: 795 words

HEADLINE: Misleading Political Ads Raise Hackles

BYLINE: BROOKS JACKSON

HIGHLIGHT:

CNN Special Assignment's Brooks Jackson looks at the content of political advertisements in tomorrow's off-year elections. Crime, unemployment and a number of other issues top the ads' target.

BODY:

JUDY WOODRUFF, Anchor: Crime doesn't pay. At least according to the old saying. But talking up the fear of crime can sometimes produce the desired results on Election Day. CNN's Special Assignment Correspondent Brooks Jackson

examines the exploitation of a very volatile issue in campaign '93.

BROOKS JACKSON, Special Assignment Correspondent: Violence on television? You

can blame the politicians for this. They're exploiting fear of crime and guns

in political commercials in two big elections for governor this week. The Democratic party ran this one in New Jersey.

ANNOUNCER: [N.J. Democratic party ad] Weapons like these have one purpose, to kill people. Often children.

JACKSON: The Democratic ad superimposes the face of a child over an exploding watermelon. It's a blunt message to vote Democratic.

ANNOUNCER: [N.J. Democratic party ad]-Stand up for the Democrats.

JACKSON: Don't want this to happen to your child. That's the most blatant scare tactic we've seen this year.

New Jersey Governor Jim Florio ran ad after ad, painting his opponent as soft on crime.

ANNOUNCER: [Florio campaign ad]-Christy [sp?] Todd Whitman wants to legalize certain assault weapons.

PAGE

9

Inside Politics, November 1, 1993

FOCUS

S

JACKSON: Well, in fact, Whitman says she supports New Jersey's ban on assault weapons, but she also has called for some weapons to be exempted. Here's another Florio crime ad.

ANNOUNCER: [Florio campaign ad]-Fact, Whitman opposed mandatory sentences for car jackers.

JACKSON: Well, in fact, that's true, but it's also a fact that Janet Reno opposes mandatory minimum sentences too. And, she's a Democrat. Whitman's ads raise the crime issue, too, sort of.

ANNOUNCER: [Whitman campaign ad]-Florio's administration is under two grand jury investigations.

JACKSON: In fact, the grand juries are not investigating Florio himself and have not indicted anybody.

ANNOUNCER: [Allen campaign ad]-It was horrible senseless crime-

JACKSON: In Virginia, the tables are turned. The Republican, George Allen, is the one playing the crime card. Allen filmed this ad at a store where a clerk was murdered by a convict on parole.

GEORGE ALLEN: [Allen campaign ad]-This is one major difference between my opponent and me. I want to abolish parole, especially for violent criminals.

JACKSON: And in this commercial, Allen attacks the record of Democrat Mary Sue Terry, who was Virginia's attorney general.

ANNOUNCER: [Allen campaign ad]-As the state's top law enforcement official,

Terry's presided over the largest increase in violent crime in history. Rape is up, robbery is up, and murder is up dramatically too.

JACKSON: But, in fact, the FBI reports crime is up all over the U.S. in the last seven years. In fact, up more in some states that have abolished parole than in Virginia.

MARY SUE TERRY: [Terry campaign ad]-As attorney general, I cracked down on drug dealers.

JACKSON: Terry promised to get tough too.

TERRY: [Terry campaign ad]-And for the criminals in jail, no cable TV or color TV.

JACKSON: No color TV? The fact is, there's no evidence that black and white TV reduces crime. Terry equated being tough on guns with being tough on crime.

ANNOUNCER: [Terry campaign ad]-George Allen is against the five-day waiting period. Allen even opposed the 'one gun a month' law. George Allen, reckless on guns. Politics as usual.

JACKSON: But, being tough on guns isn't helping Terry, who trails in the polls. Just being tough period is the message of this Florio ad. In fact, the crime

PAGE 10

Inside Politics, November 1, 1993

FOCU

S

ads in Virginia and New Jersey come down to a contest over who's toughest on crime, meanest to criminals. A macho issue that seems to have helped both male

candidates, regardless of their party, over their female opponents. Brooks Jackson, CNN, Special Assignment.

WOODRUFF: Oklahoma's embattled governor says that he will not run for another term next year, but Democrat David Walters said today that he will not resign early either. He pleaded guilty last month to a misdemeanor charge of violating campaign finance laws during his 1990 campaign. In exchange, eight felony counts against him were dropped.

BERNARD SHAW, Anchor: The warring sides are preparing for battle. Coming up on

Inside Politics, President Clinton rallies NAFTA supporters, and opponents get their troops ready as Congress prepares to vote on the free trade treaty.

[Commercial break]

The preceding text has been professionally transcribed. However, although the text has been checked against an audio track, in order to meet rigid distribution and transmission deadlines, it may not have been proofread against tape.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 2, 1993

PAGE 11
FOCUS - 5 OF 15 STORIES

Copyright 1993 News World Communications, Inc.
The Washington Times

November 1, 1993, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part C; METROPOLITAN TIMES; VIRGINIA ELECTIONS GUIDE; Pg. C7

LENGTH: 4312 words

HEADLINE: GOP House candidates hug Allen

BYLINE: THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

Republicans are hoping gubernatorial nominee George Allen's recent surge in the polls can boost the party's representation in the House of Delegates as well.

All 100 delegate seats are up for election tomorrow and 69 are contested.

Democrats currently outnumber Republicans 58-41 in the House, with one independent. When the legislative races first began taking shape last spring,

GOP officials said they hoped to pick up a couple of seats in the fall.

But with recent polls showing Mr. Allen leading Democrat Mary Sue Terry by 7 to 19 percentage points, Republicans now are predicting a gain of four or five seats.

Mr. Allen's momentum, if it holds, could give Republicans the push they need to gain in an election year that has been devoid of hot-button issues like abortion and taxes.

Could the GOP seize the House? They maintain there is an outside chance.

Scott Leake, executive director of the Republican Joint Legislative Caucus, said the GOP has won about as many seats as it can expect in urban and suburban areas but needs to do well in rural areas long dominated by Democrats.

His counterpart at the Democratic Party, Kevin Mack, dismissed the notion that Republicans can ride into office on Mr. Allen's coattails.

The Northern Virginia races follow, with incumbents marked by an asterisk.

DISTRICT 13

PAUL T. "PETE" EBERT

PARTY: Democrat

OCCUPATION: Land planner

AGE: 31

PAGE 12

The Washington Times, November 1, 1993

FOCU

S

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, political science, Elizabethtown College 1986

PRIORITIES: "Alleviate traffic congestion through viable projects such as Metrorail expansion into western Prince William County and an east-west bypass" around the metropolitan area.

ROBERT G. "BOB" MARSHALL*

PARTY: Republican, first elected 1991.

OCCUPATION: Director of government information, American Life League

AGE: 49

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, history and philosophy, Belmont Abbey College, 1969. Master's degree in humanities, California State University, 1991.

PRIORITIES: "To work for Virginia's fair share of transportation and education funding. I will also offer a budget amendment to prevent the new lottery building from going beyond the planning stage."

DISTRICT 32

DAVID M. CHADWICK

PARTY: Democrat

OCCUPATION: Systems engineer

AGE: 39

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, West Point, 1977. Master's of engineering administration, George Washington University, 1989.

PRIORITIES: Economic development for the area, including transportation improvements.

WILLIAM C. "BILL" MIMS*

PARTY: Republican, first elected 1991.

OCCUPATION: Attorney

AGE: 36

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, William and Mary, 1979. Law degree, George Washington University, 1984. Advanced law degree, Georgetown University, 1986.

PRIORITIES: Insuring a fair share of state education and transportation funds for Northern Virginia and passing tougher laws to protect from crime.

ALAN R. OGDEN

PAGE 13

The Washington Times, November 1, 1993

FOCU

S

PARTY: Independent

OCCUPATION: Works for Executive Intelligence Review

AGE: 47

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, history, University of Virginia, 1968.

PRIORITIES: Shut down all forms of outcome-based education and "new age" education.

TIMOTHY L. SOUTHERN

PARTY: Independent

OCCUPATION: Software engineer

AGE: 35

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, computer science, University of Maryland, 1979. Master's degree, business administration, Wichita State, 1983.

PRIORITIES: Limit taxation, limit spending - fiscal responsibility.

DISTRICT 33

JEAN S. BROWN

PARTY: Democrat

OCCUPATION: Owner, bed and breakfast inn

AGE: 55

EDUCATION: Attended Auburn University, no degree.

PRIORITIES: The economy - issues education, transportation, crime, environment as a way to attract development.

JOE T. MAY

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: President and CEO, Electronic Instrumentation & Technology

AGE: 56

EDUCATION: Not available.

PRIORITIES: Not available.

CHRISTINA NELSON HUTH

PAGE 14

The Washington Times, November 1, 1993

FOCU

S

PARTY: Independent

OCCUPATION: Associate editor, the New Federalist newspaper

AGE: 45

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, Columbia University, 1969.

PRIORITIES: Wants to abolish experimental programs from public schools, such as family life education and "the new age education curriculum."

DISTRICT 34

VINCENT F. CALLAHAN JR.*

PARTY: Republican, first elected 1967.

OCCUPATION: President, Callahan Publications

AGE: 62

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, foreign service, Georgetown University, 1957.

PRIORITIES: "Salvaging the economy of Virginia and creating jobs."

LEWIS HIGHSMITH

PARTY: Independent

OCCUPATION: Civil rights activist

AGE: 47

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree in business administration, Sampson Technical College, 1973.

PRIORITIES: Opposes outcome-based education, wants to stimulate the economy and develop transportation.

WILLIAM B. REDPATH

PARTY: Libertarian

OCCUPATION: Business appraiser

AGE: 36

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, economics and political science, Indiana University, 1978. Master's degree, business administration, University of Chicago, 1980.

PRIORITIES: Reduce government spending.

DISTRICT 35

ROBERT J. SCHOTTLER JR.

PARTY: Democrat

OCCUPATION: Certified public accountant

AGE: 41

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, accounting and mathematical statistics, American University, 1976.

PRIORITIES: Favors five-day waiting period for handguns. Would prioritize shortfalls in the state budget and address those budget challenges without tax increases.

RICHARD L. FISHER*

PARTY: Republican, first elected 1989.

OCCUPATION: Executive director for distribution operations, Washington Gas Light Co.

AGE: 46

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, business management, Virginia Commonwealth University, 1971.

PRIORITIES: "Continue to make a substantial effort to improve transportation and receive money for an eastern-western bypass to relieve Beltway congestion."

JOHN S. BUCKLEY

PARTY: Independent

OCCUPATION: Administrator, Institute for Humane Studies, George Mason University

AGE: 40

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, government and history, University of Virginia, 1975. Law degree, College of William and Mary, J.D., 1987.

PRIORITIES: Concentrate on "tax and spending issues" and provide much-needed leadership in Richmond. Would like to get involved with the Finance Committee again, where he formerly served as a Republican.

DISTRICT 36

KENNETH R. PLUM*

PARTY: Democrat, first elected 1978.

PAGE 16
The Washington Times, November 1, 1993
FOCU

S

OCCUPATION: Fairfax County public schools administrator

AGE: 51

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, Old Dominion University, 1967. Master's in education, University of Virginia, 1969.

PRIORITIES: Will use his Transportation Subcommittee post to get Northern Virginia more road money; wants to limit the role of government and keep taxes

low; supported giving localities the option for elected school boards; supports

the state's one-gun-a-month law.

J.J. "JACK" SMOLUK

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: Financial manager, Electronic Data Systems

AGE: 50

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, LaSalle University 1965. Master's degree, business administration, Syracuse University, 1977.

PRIORITIES: "Education is the key to Virginia's economic future and societal

foundation. I will promote . . . spending with a greater percentage at the classroom level. In addition to the three Rs . . . emphasis should be placed

on respect and responsibility, not a liberal agenda. I will vigorously support

stronger parental involvement through educational choice."

DISTRICT 37

ROBERT E. HARRIS*

PARTY: Republican, first elected 1973.

OCCUPATION: Executive, Rockwell International Corp., Arlington

AGE: 57

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, George Washington University, 1964; graduate work at GWU.

PRIORITIES: "Hold our hard-fought budgetary gains for Northern Virginia and then build upon those . . . Creation of jobs for Virginians, fund public and higher education, increase state police positions to fight violent crime, support critical public health programs, and fund a balanced transportation system."

DISTRICT 38

ROBERT D. HULL*

PARTY: Democrat, first elected 1992.

PAGE 17
The Washington Times, November 1, 1993
FOCU

S

OCCUPATION: Information technology specialist

AGE: 38

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1978; attended graduate school at VPI.

PRIORITIES: "We must protect the funds for our excellent school systems and secure our fair share of transportation funding. We also need to enact a statewide, five-day waiting period [for guns], and keep our neighborhoods safe from crime."

NORMAN ATKINS

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: Vice president of sales, Shurfire Horticulture Wholesalers

AGE: 64

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, Northwestern University, 1951.

PRIORITIES: Create a business-friendly atmosphere to attract companies. Thinks schools should stress basics; supports elected school boards. Eliminate parole for violent criminals, and segregate them from first offenders. Support boot-camp type prisons for juveniles.

DISTRICT 39

ALAN E. MAYER*

PARTY: Democrat

OCCUPATION: Retired federal employee

AGE: 68

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, business management, University of Maryland,

1949. Master's degree, urban planning, University of Virginia, 1984.

PRIORITIES: Economic development, transportation and education. Look at "regulatory structure to make sure it's not hampering growth and development .

. create jobs and encourage non-defense industries to locate here."

THOMAS P. MCDEVITT

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: Owner, Financial Fitness Centers

AGE: 42

EDUCATION: Attended Indiana University

PAGE 18
The Washington Times, November 1, 1993
FOCU

S

PRIORITIES: "Transportation, education, taxes and the economy, but my No.

1
concern is crime. I will work to abolish parole for violent criminals, not let them out of jail early."

DISTRICT 40

GEORGE L. BARKER

PARTY: Democrat

OCCUPATION: Health care planner

AGE: 42

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, economics and public health, Harvard, 1973.
Master's degree, health policy and management, Harvard, 1975.

PRIORITIES: "Build bipartisan consensus for implementation of a . . .

transportation plan; improving schools and the quality and access to Virginia colleges; eliminating waste and duplication; dealing with guns and crime; and promoting economic development."

JAMES K. O'BRIEN, JR.*

PARTY: Republican, first elected 1991.

OCCUPATION: Businessman

AGE: 41

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, engineering, West Point, 1973. Master's degree, public administration, University of Oklahoma, 1978.

PRIORITIES: "I will always look for ways to get the government off the backs of our business community. . . . Rather than raising taxes, creating new jobs and new taxpayers is the way to increase revenues."

MICHAEL F. LOONEY

PARTY: Independent

OCCUPATION: Farmer

AGE: 51

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, liberal arts, Spring Hill College, 1965. Master's degree, mass communications, University of Denver, 1972.

PRIORITIES: "The need to address the seriousness of homelessness, poverty, violence and the destruction of our national environment. We can no longer depend on either government or the free market alone to solve these problems."

DISTRICT 41

PAGE 19

The Washington Times, November 1, 1993

FOCU

S

JAMES H. DILLARD II *

PARTY: Republican, first elected 1971.

OCCUPATION: Retired teacher

AGE: 59

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, history, William and Mary College, 1959.

Master's degree, political science, American University, 1972.

PRIORITIES: Education. "I have two major concerns. . . . One is the preschool program for at-risk children . . . the other is to lower the pupil-teacher ratio in K-3. The purpose is to get the kids off to a good start."

DISTRICT 42

LAURIE A. FROST

PARTY: Democrat

OCCUPATION: Attorney

AGE: 36

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, international studies, University of South Carolina, 1978. Master's degree, marine affairs, University of Rhode Island, 1983. Law degree, University of Virginia, 1983.

PRIORITIES: "I will fight for a fair return on Northern Virginia's taxes.

. . Kids and schools are my priorities and so is the five-day waiting period for handgun purchases - because if it saves just one life, it's worth the wait."

DAVID B. ALBO

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: Attorney

AGE: 31

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, arts and economics, University of Virginia, 1984. Law degree, University of Richmond, 1987.

PRIORITIES: "The biggest local issue is the [Interstate] 95/395/495 interchange. We need to get the funding to have that built. The other issues

. . . crime. I propose the elimination of parole, and truth in sentencing."

DISTRICT 43

GLADYS B. KEATING*

PAGE 20

The Washington Times, November 1, 1993

FOCU

S

PARTY: Democrat, first elected 1978.

OCCUPATION: Full-time legislator

AGE: 70

EDUCATION: Graduate work, Queens College, Weatherford College, the University of Virginia and George Mason University.

PRIORITIES: "How to balance the budget and still educate our children, improve transportation, care for the poor, incarcerate criminals and pay back the federal retirees? I intend to scrutinize the budget to eliminate the 'nice-to-have' and retain the 'need-to-have.' "

STEVEN R. KRAMER

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: Accountant

AGE: 30

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, government, Norwich University, 1985.

PRIORITIES: "The taxpayer and the private business sector must get the support from Richmond that will allow for new business opportunities. . . . [But] peripheral studies in school along with a non-competition program will fail to allow our citizens from taking advantage of these career choices."

BILL BYRNE

PARTY: Independent

OCCUPATION: Small businessman

AGE: 60

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, transportation, University of Alabama, 1970.

PRIORITIES: "I will work to initiate 21st century transport for Virginia . . . for 25-year mandatory sentences, without parole, [for] use of weapons in a violent crime . . . against outcome-based education in any form."

DISTRICT 44

LINDA T. PULLER*

PARTY: Democrat, first elected 1991.

OCCUPATION: Political consultant, legislator.

AGE: 48

PAGE 21

The Washington Times, November 1, 1993

FOCU

S

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, art history, Mary Washington College, 1967.

PRIORITIES: "I want to continue to work on education issues. I think it's critical that we get parents more involved in their children's education."

EARL L. FLANAGAN

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: architect

AGE: 68

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, architectural engineering, University of Illinois, 1950.

PRIORITIES: "Jobs. My feeling is that if we don't have a healthy and growing economy, all of the issues of education and crime control and transportation are going to be less funded than needed."

DISTRICT 45

MARIAN A. VAN LANDINGHAM*

PARTY: Democrat

OCCUPATION: Professional artist

AGE: 56

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, political science, Emory University, 1950. Master's degree, political science, Emory University, 1951.

PRIORITIES: "The first major issue is education, both elementary-secondary and higher education, and funding for both; and transportation, particularly for Northern Virginia."

DAVID L. CAPRARA

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: President, Empowerment Network

AGE: 38

EDUCATION: Studied at Berry College, Georgia, 1976-78 and University of Illinois-Chicago, 1983-84

PRIORITIES: "Work to unleash the spirit of enterprise in our neighborhoods, in our businesses, in our homes, to create safer neighborhoods, a stronger voice for parents in education and a dynamic Virginia economy."

ROBERT L. FINNEGAN

PAGE 22

The Washington Times, November 1, 1993

FOCU

S

PARTY: Independent

OCCUPATION: Systems engineer, MITRE Corp.

AGE: 23

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, systems engineering, University of Virginia, 1991.

PRIORITIES: "State government can help the economy and create more jobs and more small business opportunities in Virginia by reducing itself. By cutting taxes, cutting state spending and services . . . we can attract new businesses to Northern Virginia."

DISTRICT 46

BERNIE COHEN*

PARTY: Democrat

OCCUPATION: Attorney

AGE: 59

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, City College of New York, 1956. Law degree, Georgetown University, 1960.

PRIORITIES: "Two programs drain the state budget . . . Medicaid and prisons. The Clinton plan addresses Medicaid [but] the present . . . approach to drugs and crime is a failure and we must adopt innovative approaches to reform the system to effectively prevent crime."

PHIL RUSSELL, JR.

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: Marketing consultant

AGE: 43

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, psychology, David Lipscomb College, 1974.
Master's degree, strategic intelligence, Defense Intelligence College, 1989.

PRIORITIES: "Crime is the most prominent issue. . . . I support . . .
truth-in-sentencing legislation to protect the citizens of the commonwealth. I

would also help small businesses absorb the impact when the Navy-Sea-Air Command
pulls out of the area."

DISTRICT 47

JAMES F. ALMAND*

PARTY: Democrat

PAGE 23

The Washington Times, November 1, 1993

FOCU

S

AGE: 45

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, history, College of William and Mary, 1971;
law degree, William and Mary, 1974.

PRIORITIES: "Crime is the key issue. . . . I favor reforming the parole and
sentencing laws so that violent criminals serve long sentences and we look for
alternatives for non-violent offenders."

JASON M. OSBORNE

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: Legislative aide, U.S. Senate.

AGE: 23

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, political science, English and criminal
justice, University of Alabama, 1992; working on master's degree, Catholic
University.

PRIORITIES: "Reduce violent crime . . . through truth-in-sentencing,
abolishing parole for violent criminals and [keeping] violent criminals in jail

for their full term. . . . Delete outdated regulations and create tax credits and incentives for small start-up businesses."

DISTRICT 48

JULIA A. "JUDY" CONNALLY*

PARTY: Democrat

OCCUPATION: City and regional planner

AGE: 54

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, economics, Vassar College, 1960. Master's degree, city and regional planning, University of North Carolina, 1962.

PRIORITIES: Balancing the need for better education, health care and transportation "with a prudent, conservative approach toward the budget." She favors "strong support for public education . . . to ensure Virginia's prominence in higher education without hardship to the middle class."

GUS VENTURA

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: Management consultant

EDUCATION: Bachelors degree, international studies, University of South Carolina, 1985

PAGE 24

The Washington Times, November 1, 1993

FOCU

S

AGE: 30

PRIORITIES: "Education and small business. . . . Protect every parent's right to send their child to neighborhood schools. . . . Prohibit any forced busing, and be sure schools recognize the tehcnological revolution and make Virginia more friendly to businesses."

DISTRICT 49

L. KAREN DARNER*

PARTY: Democrat

OCCUPATION: Speech & hearing pathologist, Arlington County schools

EDUCATION: Bachelors degree, 1967, master's degree, 1968, University of Illinois

AGE: 48

PRIORITIES: "Maintaining Virginia's reputation for the best financial management while answering the needs for all citizens in a difficult economy.

. . . I will fight for services that help people to become Virginia's productive and self-reliant citizens."

TODD R. SIPE

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: Direct marketing

EDUCATION: Bachelors degree, University of Minnesota, 1992.

AGE: 29

PRIORITIES: "Basic economic issues. . . . Limit the amount of new taxation and regulation and roll back some of the laws that stifle economic development, such as the meals tax in Arlington County."

DOROTHY ANDERSON PATTON

PARTY: Independent

OCCUPATION: Secretary, housekeeper, single parent

EDUCATION: Two years at Benedict College, S.C.

AGE: 47

PRIORITIES: "I'm interested in outcome-based education and would like to see curriculums feature reading, math and science for young people. This is a philosophy stressing traditional education."

PAGE 25

The Washington Times, November 1, 1993

FOCU

S

RICHARD E. SINCERE, JR.

PARTY: Independent/Libertarian

OCCUPATION: Public affairs consultant

EDUCATION: Bachelors degree, Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, 1981. Masters degree, London School of Economics, 1987.

AGE: 34

PRIORITIES: "Reduce the size and scope of government and return power and responsibility to the individual citizen and their families. . . . We must cut

taxes and spending, provide authentic choice in education and ensure that our streets are safe for law-abiding citizens."

District 50

HARRY J. PARRISH*

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: Chairman, Manassas Ice and Fuel Co. Inc.

AGE: 71

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, business administration, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1944.

PRIORITIES: Help Vietnam veterans get education at state colleges and universities without having to pay tuition. Loosen or abolish personal property tax without putting undue burden on local governments.

DISTRICT 51

DAVID G. BRICKLEY*

PARTY: Democrat

OCCUPATION: Attorney

AGE: 48

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, management, Pennsylvania State University, 1965. Law degree, George Mason University, 1984.

PRIORITIES: "As chief sponsor of elected school boards, \$181 million for Northern Virginia transportation, the Virginia Railway Express and a leader against child abuse, I intend to insure that Northern Virginia is a great place

to raise a family, work and provide outstanding opportunities for our children."
"

F. CLANCY MCQUIGG

PAGE 26

The Washington Times, November 1, 1993

FOCU

S

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: President, Strategic Financial Planning Inc.

AGE: 50

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, University of Utah, 1965. Master's degree, financial management, Naval Post Graduate School, 1973.

PRIORITIES: "Keep violent criminals, rapists and child sexual offenders out of society [by making] prior adult and juvenile records part of sentencing. Jury decides if 'good time' will be allowed. No reduction in sentences by parole or prison officials."

DISTRICT 52

CAESAR A. ROY

PARTY: Democrat

OCCUPATION: Management consultant

AGE: 58

EDUCATION: Bachelors degree, Prairie View A&M College, 1954.

PRIORITIES: Endorses a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases and a ban on assault weapon sales. Would hold parents accountable for kids who bring guns to school. Supports tax credits for "home-based" education and better compensation for teachers and police.

JACK ROLLISON III*

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: President, Rollison's Tire and Auto Service Inc.

AGE: 43

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1972.

PRIORITIES: "Eliminating parole, permitting . . . 'truth in sentencing' and allowing for privatization of prisons. . . . Work for safer and less polluted roads by further development of commuter rail, widening of Interstate 95 to Quantico and redesigning the Horner Road and Route 234 interchanges."

DISTRICT 53

JIM SCOTT*

PARTY: Democrat

OCCUPATION: Assistant vice president, Inova Health System, Inc.

PAGE 27

The Washington Times, November 1, 1993

FOCU

S

AGE: 55

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, University of North Carolina, 1960. Master's degree, UNC, 1965. MPA, George Mason University, 1982.

PRIORITIES: Not available.

MARIANNE O. VOIGHT

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: Marketing and sales executive

AGE: 39

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, University of Delaware, 1975; Master's degree, business, Marymount University, 1986.

PRIORITIES: "Fight to create and retain jobs; halt wasteful government spending; keep career criminals behind bars; hold the line on tax increases; protect jobs by restraining runaway health costs; preserve quality and patient choice in health care and obtain a better value for our education dollar."

DISTRICT 67

JOHN J. BYRNE

PARTY: Democrat

OCCUPATION: Senior counsel, American Bankers Association

AGE: 37

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, Marquette University, 1978. Law degree, George Mason University, 1983.

PRIORITIES: Introduce legislation to lower to zero the blood-alcohol content for underage drivers. Move immediately to ban assault weapons, once they are defined by a gubernatorial commission.

ROGER J. MCCLURE*

PARTY: Republican

OCCUPATION: Attorney, author

AGE: 49

EDUCATION: Bachelor's degree, Ohio State University, 1961. Master's, political science, Northwestern University, 1967. Law degree, Ohio State University, 1972.

PRIORITIES: "Slash wasteful state spending, fight for lower taxes and end politics as usual. . . . funding an end to transportation gridlock and making

PAGE 2

8
The Washington Times, November 1, 1993
FOCU

S

excellence in education a priority. Stimulate job growth through pro-business policies. Reform parole and sentencing and target career criminals."

GRAPHIC: Photos, A-OO) NO CAPTION ; Map, NORTHERN VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES DISTRICTS: Manassas / Fairfax / Falls Church / Arlington / Alexandria, By The Washington Times

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 1, 1993

PAGE 29

FOCUS - 6 OF 15 STORIES

Copyright 1993 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

October 22, 1993, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; PAGE D1

LENGTH: 628 words

HEADLINE: Wilder to Terry: Let's Hear It for the Wilder Record

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: Donald P. Baker, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: RICHMOND, Oct. 21, 1993

BODY:

After months of second-guessing from the sidelines, Gov. L. Douglas Wilder jumped into the campaign for governor today, dismissing the Republican candidate by boasting, "I'd beat George Allen, no doubt," and telling Democratic nominee Mary Sue Terry that she should be running on the Wilder record.

He urged Terry, who is trailing in the polls, to go on the offensive, to talk about "the nuts and bolts issues" that the public wants to hear about instead of pursuing the negative campaign strategy urged on her by consultants.

Terry's consultant, Tom King, replied that Terry has paid "great credit to Doug for his fiscal stewardship." But, King said, "every governor faces his own set of challenges," and that is what Terry has been addressing in her campaign.

"The race is Mary Sue Terry against George Allen, not Doug Wilder versus George Allen," King said.

Jay Timmons, Allen's spokesman, reacted to Wilder's boast by saying, "If he's implying that Mary Sue can't beat George Allen, he's probably correct."

Wilder has invited representatives of the three Democratic candidates for statewide office to meet with him at the governor's mansion Friday "to make sure all our oars are in the water and pulling in the same direction."

If, after that, Terry wants him to join her on the campaign trail between now and the Nov. 2 election, he'll be ready, Wilder said.

In marked contrast to the subdued stump styles of Terry and Allen, the demonstrative Wilder put on a show for reporters in an impromptu news conference after a speech here today.

His voice alternately rolling from deeply resonant concern to a high-pitched squeal of enthusiasm, Wilder said Terry should be "articulating the progressive achievements" of her three Democratic predecessors, including himself.

He even called a momentary truce in his feud with U.S. Sen. Charles S. Robb (D-Va.), whom Wilder will challenge for the Senate nomination next year, saying Terry should point out Robb's accomplishments in education.

S

The Democrats' record over the last 12 years is "laying there like gold, waiting to be picked up," Wilder said.

Terry, who has repudiated the budget policies of President Clinton and never mentions him on the stump, also shouldn't ignore Clinton's accomplishments, Wilder said. "He's involved with the same kind of welfare reform" that Virginia is pursuing, the governor said.

Terry should not shy away from her party affiliation, Wilder advised. "I don't back up to the fence, I don't duck through the woods. I'm a Democrat. I support the party unabashedly," he said.

"If there was any indication that running away from me would help," Wilder said, she should do that. But Wilder challenged reporters to cite one example of what good that would do.

He said he's not asking Terry to praise him for personal glory.

"I haven't needed anyone to blow my horn -- that's what I did just now," Wilder said, referring to a speech he delivered to the Governor's Conference on Housing.

Wilder, back from a three-week trade mission, told the conference that "I felt like I was back in a foreign country" because Terry and her running mates are failing to rebut Republican charges.

In his prepared remarks, Wilder said he wondered how Republicans can call for cutting waste and holding the line on taxes without Democrats pointing out that Virginia has been voted the best-managed state in the nation the last two years.

And when Republicans call for anti-crime measures, Wilder said, Democrats should point out that they passed a one-gun-a-month limit on handgun purchases and other crime-fighting proposals.

As for GOP charges that Democrats "tax and spend," Wilder said, "All I've heard from critics for three and one-half years is that I haven't spent, but cut."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 22, 1993

PAGE 31
FOCUS - 7 OF 15 STORIES

Copyright 1993 National Public Radio
NPR

SHOW: Morning Edition (NPR 6:00 am ET)

October 12, 1993

Transcript # 1192-1

TYPE: Package

SECTION: News; Domestic

LENGTH: 1849 words

HEADLINE: Politicians Set Their Sights on NRA

GUESTS: Pres. BILL CLINTON; SUSAN WHITMORE, Director of Communications for Handgun Control; CARTER ASKEW, Media Consultant; CHRISTINE TODD WHITMAN, Gubernatorial Candidate (R-NJ); Gov. JAMES FLORIO (D-NJ); TOM KING

BYLINE: ELIZABETH ARNOLD

HIGHLIGHT:

Once fearful of the power the National Rifle Association held, many politicians are wearying of the skyrocketing crime rate and random violence and are taking the NRA on in a big way.

BODY:

BOB EDWARDS, Host: Good morning. Haiti's parliament meets today to discuss efforts to restore democracy in Haiti. I'm Bob Edwards. Today is Tuesday, October 12th, and this is NPR's Morning Edition.

[Morning Edition theme song]

EDWARDS: Opponents of the U.N. peace plan for Haiti have seized parts of the capital and prevented U.S. troops from landing in Port-au-Prince. Florida Senator Bob Graham has been in Haiti and holds a news conference today. There was heavy fighting overnight in Central Bosnia, and in the capital of Sarajevo.

Leaders of the PLO adjourned their meeting today after ratifying the peace agreement with Israel. Today is the birthday of Luciano Pavarotti; he's 58 years old. The news is next.

[newscast]

[funding credits]

[Morning Edition theme song]

EDWARDS: This is Morning Edition; I'm Bob Edwards. Americans fed up with crime have created demand for gun control at the state and national level. President

Clinton is leading the campaign. In appearances over the weekend, and in his weekly radio address, the president called on Americans to urge Congress to pass comprehensive anti-crime legislation. He's also urging passage of the Brady Bill, which would mandate a waiting period for the purchase of handguns. The

PAGE 32

Morning Edition (NPR), October 12, 1993
FOCU

S

president's attention to the issue, combined with an increase in violent crime

and a string of legislative losses, has undermined the power of the National Rifle Association. Politicians are going after the gun lobby, a special interest group they once feared. NPR's Elizabeth Arnold reports.

ELIZABETH ARNOLD, Reporter: When President Clinton makes his pitch for gun control, it's with the awareness of a former governor from a rural state, where

gun racks are a standard automobile feature and gun violence is something on TV

Pres. BILL CLINTON: Look, I live in a state where half the people got a hunting

or fishing license, or both, and where we have to close down whole towns on the

opening day of deer season because nobody shows up at school, nobody shows up at

the factory. Anyway, all right? But, I think, even in my state, people think

it's nuts that there are places in this country where teenagers are better armed

than police and people are scared to walk down the street and go to school
[applause].

ARNOLD: The president publicly supported gun control as a candidate, and in what

as seen as a dramatic shift in the political climate, candidates at the state and local level are following suit. The steady rise in violent crime, from carjackings to the highly publicized murders of tourists in Florida, along with

a growing perception that some of the National Rifle Association's positions are extreme, has caused a major change in the way politicians view gun control.

SUSAN WHITMORE, Director of Communications for Handgun Control: They used to run from it, and now they're running to it.

ARNOLD: Susan Whitmore [sp] is the director of communications for Handgun Control.

Ms. WHITMORE: Politicians- I would say especially at the more local level, local and state level, have understood the despair, the frustration, the fear and the anger of their constituents, and are understanding that now support for tough gun laws can be a political winner, instead of political suicide.

ARNOLD: Handgun control is backing candidates in major races this November. New Jersey Governor Jim Florio, who's up for reelection, and Attorney General Mary

Sue Terry [sp] who's running for governor in Virginia, both have made gun control a major theme in their campaign; to some extent, to divert attention from other issues. In New Jersey, Florio has shifted the focus away from his unpopular tax increases. Instead, he's called attention to this opponent, Republican Christine Todd Whitman's [sp] ties to the NRA. Florio became a target of the gun lobby and other sportsmen's groups after successfully banning

semiautomatic assault rifles in 1990. His campaign isn't about to let Whitman enjoy the gun lobby's support without political heat. Media consultant Carter

Askew [sp] admits his ads are more about Whitman's ties to the NRA than the issue of gun control.

CARTER ASKEW, Media Consultant: What people try to do, uh, with the NRA is to get the- their activism and their money without alienating the public at large.

Uh, we're not gonna let her get away with that. We're saying, 'Look, folks, let's shine a spotlight on what she's doing.'

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN AD: [voice-over] Why would the National Rifle Association

PAGE 33

Morning Edition (NPR), October 12, 1993
FOCU

S

spend a million dollars to elect Christy Todd Whitman? Because Jim Florio had the guts to stand up to the NRA and ban assault rifles [rifle shots]. But, the

NRA's found a friend in Christy Todd Whitman. Whitman has campaigned in this gun shop, and has said she would legalize certain assault rifles-

ARNOLD: But, Whitman's campaign says she doesn't have or want the NRA's

endorsement. She campaigned at the Gun-o-Rama Gun Shop, they say, by sheer coincidence. And, in a debate last week, she tried to clarify that she supports a ban on assault rifles and would only exempt a particular kind of .22 caliber rifle.

OPPOSING DEBATOR: Just so that we have a clear picture here, what are the weapons you would ban?

CHRISTINE TODD WHITMAN, Gubernatorial Candidate (R-NJ): The only weapon- oh, ban? Ninety percent of them on the list. The only weapon that I have talked about taking off at all would be a .22. But, uh, quite frankly, that's not the issue. The issue is government taking without understanding that there is- that there's people that have had them legally, but, more importantly, is the issue of crime itself.

ARNOLD: But, Florio seized the opportunity.

Gov. JAMES FLORIO (D-NJ): When she says that she'll put .22s in, go talk to the mother of a girl who was killed in East Orange, New Jersey, with a tech-.22 with a 50-round banana clip, which is a piece of junk. No legitimate sportsman needs one. Or the Marlin-60, with a 17-round tubular clip, that all 17 rounds were pumped into five priests in-

ARNOLD: Although the issue is powerful, there's no certainty it will get people to the polls, and, while 80 percent of New Jersey voters say they support gun control initiatives, there's a growing recognition that banning assault rifles is not the answer along to the state's crime problem. It's the same in Virginia, where Democrat Mary Sue Terry [sp] is calling for a five-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns. She also claims credit for a state law limiting handgun purchases to one a month. Her Republican opponent, George Allen, points out violent crime rose in Virginia while she was attorney general, despite the new law. Her campaign, however, is focused on Allen's ties to the NRA.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN AD: [voice-over] On a criminal record check, George Allen is against a five-day waiting period. Allen even opposed the one-gun-a-month law. George Allen [gunshot] reckless on guns. Politics as usual.

ARNOLD: Tom King [sp] is a media consultant for Mary Sue Terry.

TOM KING, Media Consultant: People want guns out of their schools, people want guns out of the hands of criminals. But, I think also it says something about somebody who is willing to take on the NRA versus somebody who is in the back pocket of the NRA. And it- and I think it's a- it's a values kind of issue which transcends just the issue of guns.

ARNOLD: In both Virginia and New Jersey, the Republican candidates are painted as pawns of the NRA, although neither candidate has taken NRA money directly,

PAGE 34

Morning Edition (NPR), October 12, 1993

FOCU

S

and neither candidate has chosen to run against gun control initiatives. NRA Communications Director Bill McIntyre [sp] says this new trend is a diversionary tactic.

BILL McINTYRE, Communications Director, National Rifle Association: They seem to be turning their hatred towards the NRA, when the NRA is not the issue, nor is it a candidate. They should be turning that kind of intensity, that hatred, if you will, to the violent criminal, because if they do that, it will serve the voters in those states much better than by turning it on an issue that is arguably high profile, uh, but also irrelevant.

ARNOLD: In response, the Republican candidates in Virginia and New Jersey have attempted to shift the debate to a need for more prisons, tougher sentencing, and the elimination of parole. Still, McIntyre admits that support for gun control has increased dramatically.

Mr. McINTYRE: Americans, uh, whatever state they live in, are so frustrated with the level of violent crime that they're almost willing to pass anything, even though they know it won't work.

ARNOLD: Jim Weber [sp], who's conducted polls for the NRA, says although Americans are now willing to allow politicians to tinker with gun laws, they don't believe gun control will work. Surprisingly, he said, in one of his recent polls, only 7 percent cited gun control as a solution to violent crime.

JIM WEBER, NRA Pollster: I would have thought that the notion of gun control, as a part of a solution, would have had more credibility with people, but it

doesn't. It- they just don't think that it'll work. They just don't think it'll make any difference.

ARNOLD: Although Weber says that doesn't prevent people from supporting measures like the Brady Bill. Josh Sugarman [sp] of the Violence Policy Center.

JOSH SUGARMAN, Violence Policy Center: I think when you look at the ability of politicians now to use gun control as a positive component of their campaign, that reflects more how bad things have gone. Where, something, say, like the Brady Bill, or a five-day waiting period, would have been viewed as a controversial measure, now can be used almost as a club of common sense to beat their opponents, or the National Rifle Association, over the head with.

ARNOLD: But, Sugarman and others who advocate even stricter bans on the manufacture of weapons, worry that the Brady Bill and background checks are merely stopgap measures, controls that have little effect on gun violence. Still, the results of the races in both New Jersey and Virginia will be carefully watched, as state legislatures consider gun control measures, and members of Congress weigh the political consequences of their votes at the national level. The most recent convert is Massachusetts Governor William Weld, a hunter, gun owner, and former gun control opponent. A potential Republican presidential candidate, he's just proposed some of the strictest regulations in the country. I'm Elizabeth Arnold in Washington.

[music]

EDWARDS: The time is 19 minutes past the hour.

PAGE 35
Morning Edition (NPR), October 12, 1993
FOCU

S

[music]

[headline news]

[music]

The preceding text has been professionally transcribed. However, although the text has been checked against an audio track, in order to meet rigid distribution and transmission deadlines, it has not yet been proofread against

videotape.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 14, 1993

PAGE 36

FOCUS - 8 OF 15 STORIES

Copyright 1993 National Public Radio

NPR

SHOW: MORNING EDITION

October 12, 1993, Tuesday

LENGTH: 1882 words

HEADLINE: Politicians Set Their Sights on NRA

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, D.C.

BODY:

BOB EDWARDS, Host: Good morning. Haiti's parliament meets today to discuss efforts to restore democracy in Haiti. I'm Bob Edwards. Today is Tuesday, October 12th, and this is NPR's Morning Edition.

[Morning Edition theme song]

EDWARDS: Opponents of the U.N. peace plan for Haiti have seized parts of the capital and prevented U.S. troops from landing in Port-au-Prince. Florida Senator Bob Graham has been in Haiti and holds a news conference today. There

was heavy fighting overnight in Central Bosnia, and in the capital of Sarajevo.

Leaders of the PLO adjourned their meeting today after ratifying the peace agreement with Israel. Today is the birthday of Luciano Pavarotti; he's 58 years old. The news is next.

[newscast]

[funding credits]

[Morning Edition theme song]

EDWARDS: This is Morning Edition; I'm Bob Edwards. Americans fed up with crime have created demand for gun control at the state and national level. President

Clinton is leading the campaign. In appearances over the weekend, and in his weekly radio address, the president called on Americans to urge Congress to pass comprehensive anti-crime legislation. He's also urging passage of the Brady Bill, which would mandate a waiting period for the purchase of handguns. The president's attention to the issue, combined with an increase in violent crime

and a string of legislative losses, has undermined the power of the National Rifle Association. Politicians are going after the gun lobby, a special interest group they once feared. NPR's Elizabeth Arnold reports.

ELIZABETH ARNOLD, Reporter: When President Clinton makes his pitch for gun control, it's with the awareness of a former governor from a rural state, where

gun racks are a standard automobile feature and gun violence is something on TV

Pres. BILL CLINTON: Look, I live in a state where half the people got a hunting or fishing license, or both, and where we have to close down whole towns on the opening day of deer season because nobody shows up at school, nobody shows up

PAGE 37

National Public Radio, October 12, 1993
FOCU

S

at the factory. Anyway, all right? But, I think, even in my state, people think it's nuts that there are places in this country where teenagers are better armed than police and people are scared to walk down the street and go to school [applause].

ARNOLD: The president publicly supported gun control as a candidate, and in what as seen as a dramatic shift in the political climate, candidates at the state and local level are following suit. The steady rise in violent crime, from carjackings to the highly publicized murders of tourists in Florida, along with a growing perception that some of the National Rifle Association's positions are extreme, has caused a major change in the way politicians view gun control.

SUSAN WHITMORE, Director of Communications for Handgun Control: They used to run from it, and now they're running to it.

ARNOLD: Susan Whitmore [sp] is the director of communications for Handgun Control.

Ms. WHITMORE: Politicians- I would say especially at the more local level, local and state level, have understood the despair, the frustration, the fear and the anger of their constituents, and are understanding that now support for tough gun laws can be a political winner, instead of political suicide.

ARNOLD: Handgun control is backing candidates in major races this November. New Jersey Governor Jim Florio, who's up for reelection, and Attorney General Mary

Sue Terry [sp] who's running for governor in Virginia, both have made gun control a major theme in their campaign; to some extent, to divert attention from other issues. In New Jersey, Florio has shifted the focus away from his unpopular tax increases. Instead, he's called attention to this opponent, Republican Christine Todd Whitman's [sp] ties to the NRA. Florio became a target of the gun lobby and other sportsmen's groups after successfully banning

semiautomatic assault rifles in 1990. His campaign isn't about to let Whitman

enjoy the gun lobby's support without political heat. Media consultant Carter

Askew [sp] admits his ads are more about Whitman's ties to the NRA than the issue of gun control.

CARTER ASKEW, Media Consultant: What people try to do, uh, with the NRA is to get the- their activism and their money without alienating the public at large.

Uh, we're not gonna let her get away with that. We're saying, 'Look, folks, let's shine a spotlight on what she's doing.'

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN AD: [voice-over] Why would the National Rifle Association spend a million dollars to elect Christy Todd Whitman? Because Jim Florio had

the guts to stand up to the NRA and ban assault rifles [rifle shots]. But, the

NRA's found a friend in Christy Todd Whitman. Whitman has campaigned in this gun shop, and has said she would legalize certain assault rifles-

ARNOLD: But, Whitman's campaign says she doesn't have or want the NRA's endorsement. She campaigned at the Gun-o-Rama Gun Shop, they say, by sheer coincidence. And, in a debate last week, she tried to clarify that she support

s a ban on assault rifles and would only exempt a particular kind of .22 caliber

rifle.

OPPOSING DEBATOR: Just so that we have a clear picture here, what are the

PAGE 38

National Public Radio, October 12, 1993

FOCU

S

weapons you would ban?

CHRISTINE TODD WHITMAN, Gubernatorial Candidate (R-NJ): The only weapon- oh, ban? Ninety percent of them on the list. The only weapon that I have talked about taking off at all would be a .22. But, uh, quite frankly, that's not the

issue. The issue is government taking without understanding that there is- tha

t
there's people that have had them legally, but, more importantly, is the issue
of crime itself.

ARNOLD: But, Florio seized the opportunity.

Gov. JAMES FLORIO (D-NJ): When she says that she'll put .22s in, go talk to the
mother of a girl who was killed in East Orange, New Jersey, with a tech-.22 wit
h
a 50-round banana clip, which is a piece of junk. No legitimate sportsman need
s
one. Or the Marlin-60, with a 17-round tubular clip, that all 17 rounds were
pumped into five priests in-

ARNOLD: Although the issue is powerful, there's no certainty it will get people
to the polls, and, while 80 percent of New Jersey voters say they support gun
control initiatives, there's a growing recognition that banning assault rifles
is not the answer along to the state's crime problem. It's the same in
Virginia, where Democrat Mary Sue Terry [sp] is calling for a five-day waiting
period for the purchase of handguns. She also claims credit for a state law
limiting handgun purchases to one a month. Her Republican opponent, George
Allen, points out violent crime rose in Virginia while she was attorney general
,
despite the new law. Her campaign, however, is focused on Allen's ties to the
NRA.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN AD: [voice-over] On a criminal record check, George Allen is
against a five-day waiting period. Allen even opposed the one-gun-a-month law.

George Allen [gunshot] reckless on guns. Politics as usual.

ARNOLD: Tom King [sp] is a media consultant for Mary Sue Terry.

TOM KING, Media Consultant: People want guns out of their schools, people want
guns out of the hands of criminals. But, I think also it says something about
somebody who is willing to take on the NRA versus somebody who is in the back
pocket of the NRA. And it- and I think it's a- it's a values kind of issue
which transcends just the issue of guns.

ARNOLD: In both Virginia and New Jersey, the Republican candidates are painted
as pawns of the NRA, although neither candidate has taken NRA money directly,
and neither candidate has chosen to run against gun control initiatives. NRA
Communications Director Bill McIntyre [sp] says this new trend is a diversionar
y

tactic.

BILL McINTYRE, Communications Director, National Rifle Association: They seem to be turning their hatred towards the NRA, when the NRA is not the issue, nor is

it a candidate. They should be turning that kind of intensity, that hatred, if

you will, to the violent criminal, because if they do that, it will serve the voters in those states much better than by turning it on an issue that is arguably high profile, uh, but also irrelevant.

ARNOLD: In response, the Republican candidates in Virginia and New Jersey have

PAGE 3

9

National Public Radio, October 12, 1993

FOCU

S

attempted to shift the debate to a need for more prisons, tougher sentencing, and the elimination of parole. Still, McIntyre admits that support for gun control has increased dramatically.

Mr. McINTYRE: Americans, uh, whatever state they live in, are so frustrated with the level of violent crime that they're almost willing to pass anything, even though they know it won't work.

ARNOLD: Jim Weber [sp], who's conducted polls for the NRA, says although Americans are now willing to allow politicians to tinker with gun laws, they don't believe gun control will work. Surprisingly, he said, in one of his recent polls, only 7 percent cited gun control as a solution to violent crime.

JIM WEBER, NRA Pollster: I would have thought that the notion of gun control, as a part of a solution, would have had more credibility with people, but it doesn't. It- they just don't think that it'll work. They just don't think it'll make any difference.

ARNOLD: Although Weber says that doesn't prevent people from supporting measures like the Brady Bill. Josh Sugarman [sp] of the Violence Policy Center.

JOSH SUGARMAN, Violence Policy Center: I think when you look at the ability of politicians now to use gun control as a positive component of their campaign, that reflects more how bad things have gone. Where, something, say, like the Brady Bill, or a five-day waiting period, would have been viewed as a controversial measure, now can be used almost as a club of common sense to beat their opponents, or the National Rifle Association, over the head with.

ARNOLD: But, Sugarman and others who advocate even stricter bans on the

manufacture of weapons, worry that the Brady Bill and background checks are merely stopgap measures, controls that have little effect on gun violence. Still, the results of the races in both New Jersey and Virginia will be carefully watched, as state legislatures consider gun control measures, and members of Congress weigh the political consequences of their votes at the national level. The most recent convert is Massachusetts Governor William Weld, a hunter, gun owner, and former gun control opponent. A potential Republican presidential candidate, he's just proposed some of the strictest regulations in the country. I'm Elizabeth Arnold in Washington.

[music]

EDWARDS: The time is 19 minutes past the hour.

[music]

[headline news]

[music]

[The preceding text has been professionally transcribed. However, in order to meet rigid distribution and transmission deadlines, it has not been proofread against audiotape and cannot, for that reason, be guaranteed as to the

PAGE 40

National Public Radio, October 12, 1993

FOCU

S

accuracy of speakers' words or spelling.]

THE PRECEDING TEXT HAS BEEN PROFESSIONALLY TRANSCRIBED. IT HAS NOT YET, HOWEVER, BEEN PROOFREAD AGAINST AUDIOTAPE AND MAY CONTAIN ERRORS.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 12, 1993

PAGE 41

FOCUS - 9 OF 15 STORIES

Copyright 1993 News World Communications, Inc.
The Washington Times

October 3, 1993, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part B; COMMENTARY; Pg. B3

LENGTH: 913 words

HEADLINE: Why the gap has narrowed in Virginia

BYLINE: Bill Pascoe; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

Welcome to the horse race that wasn't supposed to be a horse race - the Old Dominion gubernatorial campaign, pitting Democrat Mary Sue Terry against Republican George Allen. With less than six weeks to go until Election Day, Mr. Allen has so flummoxed Miss Terry that he has turned the tables, and the campaign is now, in large measure, his to lose.

This campaign should not have been a race. For the last three years, it has been well known that Miss Terry, the popular former attorney general for Govs.

Gerald Baliles and L. Douglas Wilder, would be the Democratic nominee for governor. There would be no intraparty challenge to her claim, and hence no divisive squabbles of the sort that require patching-up efforts. Too, this meant all the money she raised could be devoted to waging war against Republicans. And, given her statewide approval ratings (she is far more popular than any other statewide politician, save perhaps Sen. John Warner), it was widely assumed that no matter who the GOP nominated against her, the race would be hers to lose.

Enter the Republicans, who, after a hard-fought three-way nomination campaign, four months ago chose former congressman and Albemarle County Delegate George Allen as their gubernatorial nominee. Mr. Allen, a conservative, is still perhaps best known as the son of the late Washington Redskins coach; but it is clear that as the campaign has progressed, voters statewide have come to see him as more than merely the son of a famous father, but as a populist (and popular) conservative, who moves as easily from the barbecues to the boardrooms as he did between the 20-yard lines, when he quarterbacked the Wahoos of Virginia.

Because she had no intraparty fight for the nomination, and because she has

spent the last seven years as the state's attorney general, Miss Terry started the campaign with an overwhelming advantage in two key areas: money in the bank, and name identification.

Since she didn't have to run a primary campaign, Miss Terry was able to husband more than \$2 million to spend. Mr. Allen, by contrast, had to start virtually from scratch, with less than one-tenth the cash on hand Miss Terry had. Yet, as the campaign rounds the clubhouse turn, Miss Terry's vaunted financial advantage has disappeared - and with it, so has her lead. From

PAGE 42

The Washington Times, October 3, 1993

FOCU

S

being 20 points up in some June polls, she is now trailing Mr. Allen, according to the latest statewide surveys.

How did Miss Terry blow it?

To begin, her first campaign announcement following the June 5 GOP convention was to call for a mandatory five-day waiting period for the purchase of a handgun. Clearly, she had read polls indicating public support for such waiting periods, and was seeking to tap into the same public demand for action that led to the passage earlier this year of Gov. Douglas Wilder's one-gun-a-month limit.

But in calling for the waiting period, Miss Terry opened herself up to a charge of hypocrisy. As recently as last January, she was telling people she didn't support even a three-day waiting period; and when she ran for attorney general in 1985 and 1989, she responded to a National Rifle Association questionnaire by saying she opposed waiting periods.

Moreover, the proposal itself had a big problem with it, as voters - many of whom don't already know - learned that Virginia already is one of only three states in the country that requires an instant computerized background check for gun purchases. What would be the point of a five-day wait, if the check already was being done instantly at the point of sale?

Politically, Miss Terry's waiting period proposal seems to have had the effect of uniting Republicans and dividing Democrats - exactly the opposite of what her campaign proposals are supposed to do.

Too, Miss Terry spent a great deal of her money in the early months of the

summer, when voters' thoughts are on their upcoming two weeks at the beach, not an election in far-off November. The only wise use of advertising dollars five months before Election Day is to build name identification; but since Miss Terry already had that in abundance, it would seem the hundreds of thousands of dollars she spent on June and July television was a waste. The result: As the campaign nears its close, Miss Terry's financial advantage has disappeared, and she will have little to fall back on for a last-minute paid media blitz.

Finally, the announcement in late June that incumbent Gov. Wilder would challenge incumbent Sen. Charles Robb for his Senate seat - thereby setting the stage for a massive intraparty fight that could leave Virginia Democrats in no shape to defend the seat in the 1994 general election - has already begun to shift Democratic attention from this fall's state races, and has forced some to begin choosing sides already, thereby reducing their ability to work together now for Miss Terry's election.

Meanwhile, Mr. Allen has stayed "on message," as they say in the business, relentlessly focusing on Miss Terry's association to Messrs. Robb and Wilder, the two most unpopular politicians in the state. It is an attack that has worked well for him, and he could well ride it home to victory.

Stay tuned. This one will be much closer than it was supposed to be. It already is.

PAGE 43

The Washington Times, October 3, 1993
FOCU

S

Bill Pascoe is a columnist for The Washington Times.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 3, 1993

PAGE 44

FOCUS - 10 OF 15 STORIES

Copyright 1993 Newspaper Publishing PLC
The Independent (London)

September 30, 1993, Thursday

SECTION: INTERNATIONAL NEWS PAGE; Page 13

LENGTH: 807 words

HEADLINE: Gun lobby under fire in US; Patrick Cockburn reports from Washington
on the campaign to restrict easy access to weapons

BYLINE: PATRICK COCKBURN in Washington

BODY:

THE National Rifle Association used to be one of the three lobbies most feared by politicians in Washington - the other two protected the interests of

Israel and the tobacco industry. It was strong enough to make sure that Congress has passed no gun-control law since 1968, though in the last year for which figures are available hand-guns were used in the murder of 10,567 people in the US compared to 22 in Britain, 68 in Canada and 10 in Australia.

But suddenly the NRA, with 3.2 million members and a \$ 100m (pounds 67m) budget, is beginning to totter. In the last year it has lost battles in Virginia, New Jersey and Connecticut where state legislatures have voted to restrict gun sales. The election of President Bill Clinton brought its opponents to power. "We have to do something about guns," said the Attorney-General, Janet Reno, earlier this month. "If only this nation would rise up and tell the NRA to get lost."

The real danger for the NRA is that these setbacks are a sign that Democratic politicians believe they can win votes and elections by targeting the opponents of gun control. In New Jersey the Governor, Jim Florio, is making his ban on the sale and ownership of assault rifles the central issue of his campaign to be re-elected in November.

Directly attacking the NRA, Governor Florio's latest television advertisement shows a gunman firing an assault rifle at a watermelon which explodes on impact. "Weapons like these have one purpose: to kill people. Often children in the crossfire," says a voice and the picture of a little girl flashes on the screen.

In Virginia, traditionally a bastion for the NRA, the Democratic Governor, Douglas Wilder, got the legislature to pass a law limiting the sale of hand-guns to one a week for each buyer. In the race to succeed him, the Democratic candidate, Mary Sue Terry, is running advertisements which show her and a policeman in the crosshairs of a telescopic sight while an announcer intones: "The gun lobby is going after Mary Sue Terry, running TV ads, doing her Republican opponent George Allen's dirty work."

The directness of the attack is new. The demonisation of the NRA enables Democrats to turn on its head the traditional Republican accusation - almost all NRA money goes to Republicans - that they are soft on crime. But nobody is counting the NRA out. It can still mobilise votes and money against selected targets.

PAGE 45

The Independent (London), September 30, 1993

FOCU

S

A series of spectacular shoot-outs over the past year has made it more difficult to defend unrestricted access to arms. For instance, in downtown San

Francisco on 1 July Gian Luigi Ferri, using a .45- calibre pistol with 30-round

magazines, needed just four minutes to kill eight people and wound six before shooting himself. California is now banning magazines holding more than 15 rounds. Equally frightening is the fecklessness of many murders. In Miami a 13-year-old shot dead a homeless man who had taken two slices of pizza when he

had only been offered one.

Victories of the gun-control lobby so far are pointers to a change in political attitudes and put only limited restrictions on the ability to buy or

to sell guns. There are 287,000 licensed gun-dealers and the licence is so easy

to obtain that one was once obtained by a dog. Given estimates that there are 200 million guns already in private hands, limits on sales are unlikely to restrict access to arms.

The NRA's argument against any form of gun control is that the constitutional right to bear arms must not be tampered with. But even they have

difficulty explaining why the Virginia law limiting an individual to buying only

one gun a month needs to be opposed. An NRA spokesman explained that he had planned to give his five sons a gun each this coming Christmas; to do this, he

would have had to start buying the guns in July.

One argument by the NRA appeals to the same fears as the gun control lobby

but gives them an extra twist. It says that criminals can obtain weapons; new restrictions will only effect householders who want to defend themselves. But a

study by the New England Journal of Medicine shows that a hand-gun in the home

is 43 times more likely to be used to kill the owner, one of his family or a friend than it is to kill an intruder.

Even so tighter restrictions on the sale of weapons would probably have less impact than the proponents of gun control believe. Professor Gary Kleck, a criminologist at Florida State University, says the banning of assault rifles or other weapons that can spray a street with bullets will do much to reduce the murder rate. He says that in practice they are seldom used and, in most killings, fewer than six bullets are fired.

The NRA may be losing some of its influence, but it will be a long time before the American criminal has difficulty buying a gun.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: September 30, 1993

PAGE 46
FOCUS - 11 OF 15 STORIES

Copyright 1993 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

September 17, 1993, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; PAGE B1

LENGTH: 885 words

HEADLINE: Terry Lobs Attack Ad As Allen Advances;
Recent Poll Finds Race in a Dead Heat

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: Donald P. Baker, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Democrat Mary Sue Terry, watching her big lead in the Virginia governor's race evaporate, has launched the first attack ad of her campaign, charging that

Republican George F. Allen is "reckless" because he opposes gun control.

Returning fire in their battle of the TV airwaves, an Allen ad calls Terry's attack "pitiful." And another Allen ad paints Terry as the heir to a wasteful Democratic-controlled bureaucracy, while exaggerating the amount of money state employees spend going to conventions.

Until recently, Terry had the airways virtually to herself because she had a

huge lead in fund-raising. But with Allen's standing in the polls up sharply, contributions to his campaign have accelerated, allowing him to match Terry in

TV advertising. Each candidate has two ads running on five Washington stations.

The accusatory tone of Terry's commercials "are a clear reaction to her sagging poll numbers, trying to regain her front-runner status," said Allen spokesman Jay Stroupe. A Richmond Times-Dispatch poll last weekend showed the race a virtual dead heat, with Allen leading Terry by one percentage point; another poll gives her a six-point lead. Earlier, Terry had led by as much as 29 points.

Tom King, Terry's media adviser, denied that her current ads were prompted by a tightening of the race. He boasted that "we forced George on in D.C." to respond to the commercial that portrays Allen as a tool of the gun lobby. "He knows it's the truth, and that hurts," King said.

A Terry commercial boosting her call for a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases shows her and a police officer in the cross-hairs of a gun scope while an announcer says, "The gun lobby is going after Mary Sue Terry, running TV ads, doing George Allen's dirty work."

While the announcer adds that Allen "even opposed the one-gun-a-month law," a leather-gloved hand pulls the trigger on a handgun, a shot sounds and the explosion reveals Allen's photo. The announcer intones, "George Allen. Reckless on guns. Politics as usual."

PAGE 47

The Washington Post, September 17, 1993

FOCU

S

Allen is countering with a commercial that shows him leaning against a split-rail fence on a farm near his home in Charlottesville. "Isn't it pitiful?"

Allen asks. "Mary Sue Terry and the Democrats will say or do anything to stay in office. Their distorted, negative attacks prove: The Robb-Wilder-Terry politicians have been in Richmond too long"

Allen spokesman Stroupe said Terry's campaign is "upset because we are not answering their negative, violent ads with a negative, violent ad What better time [to respond] than when she's clearly distorting his record?"

Stroupe said the Terry ad's charge that Allen "laundered \$ 40,000" in contributions from the National Rifle Association "is a deliberate lie." But Terry adviser King pointed out that "you don't hear Allen disputing" Terry's charge in his commercials.

The campaigns won't reveal how much they are spending on the ads in the Washington market, but representatives of both Terry and Allen describe their purchases as moderate. Terry's commercials are playing on five Washington stations; Allen's are on those same five broadcast stations plus cable. They usually appear during news shows, the morning talk shows and occasionally in prime time.

Terry's campaign also criticized a commercial paid for by the NRA and running on Richmond and Norfolk TV stations that attacks public officials who support the waiting period for handguns. She called on Allen to "pull the plug on the NRA ad and make public how much money he's received from the NRA, both directly and through laundered funds."

In another commercial not yet shown in Washington, Terry attacks Allen's vote as a state legislator against raising the drinking age to 21, saying he was defending "the financial investments of bar owners instead of protecting our children."

The Allen campaign noted that a Terry drunken-driving ad is running in Roanoke instead of her gun-control ad, so as not to offend the many hunters in western Virginia.

On one Allen commercial now playing on Washington stations, the GOP nominee says, "Last year Virginia taxpayers spent \$ 30 million to send state workers and politicians on conventions. \$ 30 million!"

Allen got that figure from an entry called "convention and educational services" in the state budget. But an examination of expense vouchers filed with the state revealed that much, if not most, of the money spent in that category was for education rather than conventions.

In April of this year, for example, the state police spent \$ 215,231 from that account and none of it was for attending conventions. The agency's expenses typically were for fuel and maintenance of cruisers or for travel associated with criminal investigations.

Told of those findings, Allen press spokesman Jay Timmons said, "The point is, it's travel and related services. We're not saying all of it would be eliminated" in an Allen administration, "but certainly something could be cut

S

out of it."

He added that the Allen campaign might have used a larger figure, \$ 120 million, which is the amount budgeted for all forms of travel by state workers.

That figure, however, includes moving expenses, the cost of state-owned vehicles, reimbursements for use of personal vehicles and meal allowances.

GRAPHIC: ILLUSTRATION, AIRWARS, TWP

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 14, 1993

PAGE 49

FOCUS - 12 OF 15 STORIES

Copyright 1993 American Political Network, Inc.
The Hotline

August 24, 1993

SECTION: CAMPAIGNS OF '93

LENGTH: 694 words

HEADLINE: VIRGINIA GOVERNOR: IT'S ALL IN THE FAMILY FOR ALLEN

BODY:

Norfolk VIRGINIAN-PILOT's Fiske reports ex-Rep. George Allen (R) asserted that "being a husband and a father of two makes him more sensitive to family issues" than ex-AG Mary Sue Terry (D), "who is childless and never married." Allen: "It makes me more understanding of the challenges facing the families of Virginia, having had to face these challenges along with them." Terry spokesperson Jay Marlin: "By raising the marital status issues today, George Allen has demonstrated the bankruptcy of ideas in his campaign. George Allen should stick to issues that are of importance to voters." The "controversy" began as Allen was introduced at a fund-raising luncheon by campaign treasurer James Wheat. Wheat "ticked off a list of Allen attributes and asked the audience to consider the differences" between Allen and Terry. Wheat called Allen "a family man who understands what it is like to have children." Allen spokesperson Jay Timmons said the "comments had been blown out of proportion" and that the campaign "has no intention of focusing on Terry's marital status" (8/24). Terry: "It's a real sad commentary if his campaign has stooped that low. Unless someone is proposing a constitutional amendment

for the qualifications for governor, that's a side issue" (Newport DAILY PRESS, 8/24). Allen: "I'm proud of my family. It's the most important part of my life, and I think it makes me more understanding of the challenges facing the families of Virginia" (W. POST, 8/24).

DOLE HELPS OUT: Senate Min. Leader Bob Dole spoke at the Allen lunch and said the race "is being viewed as a referendum" on Clinton. Dole: "For that reason alone, there ought to be a landslide for George Allen in the state of Virginia." Dole spoke to about 450 people who paid \$1,000 to meet Dole and \$2,500 "to discuss issues with him." Dole also "urged" GOPers "to reach into their pockets and contribute more" to the Allen campaign (Whitley, RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH, 8/24).

TERRY AD: The Terry campaign began running a 30 sec. TV ad statewide 8/21 on gun control. The ad: Over video of a police officer paging through mug shots of various criminals. Ominous music with VO: "Dangerous criminals like these can get a gun in Virginia and kill unless we act." Over video of a wide assortment of guns: "One gun a month fought the gun runners. Now a five day waiting period on the purchase of a hand gun so police can do a complete criminal record check." Change in music as video shows Terry conversing with police officers: "As governor, Mary Sue Terry will pass a five day waiting period to save lives. Mary Sue Terry, the only candidate for governor to

PAGE 50

(c) 1993 The Hotline, August 24, 1993

FOCU

S

support the death penalty and a five day waiting period. Terry. Governor. Making a difference" (WRC-TV, 8/24). The assertion made in the ad had the Allen campaign "incensed." Timmons: "She's falsely suggesting that George Allen doesn't support the death penalty." Terry consultant Tom King: "The suggestion is that there's more than the death penalty to fighting crime" (Eisman, VIRGINIAN-PILOT, 8/24).

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: August 24, 1993

PAGE 51

FOCUS - 13 OF 15 STORIES

Copyright 1993 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

June 3, 1993, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: VIRGINIA WEEKLY; PAGE V3; VIRGINIA POLITICS

LENGTH: 986 words

HEADLINE: Some Republicans Do a Fast Backpedal

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: Donald P. Baker, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Delegates to this weekend's Republican state convention may be a little confused about where the party's three gubernatorial candidates stand as the candidates frantically try to round up support.

Take George Allen, for example. A longtime opponent of gun control, he now says that if elected governor, he will not try to repeal the one-gun-a-month law that he denounced while it was being debated by the General Assembly earlier this year.

Allen also said at a news conference Tuesday that he has "an open mind" about a state commission that will discuss whether to ban assault weapons. He praised Gov. L. Douglas Wilder's appointment of "high-caliber individuals" (apparently no pun was intended) to a commission to define such weapons, as a prelude to making it easier to ban them.

Later that day, however, Allen said he does not support any further restrictions on semiautomatic weapons. He said he merely did not want to criticize the recommendations of a commission that has not met.

Gubernatorial candidate Earle Williams's spokesman, Steve Haner, called Allen's new stance "one of the most amazing sellouts in Virginia political history." Haner said it helps to explain how Allen won the endorsement of former U.S. Attorney Richard Cullen this week.

It was fellow Republican Cullen's avid support for the plan to limit individuals to one handgun purchase a month that helped to create bipartisan support for the legislation that was the keystone of Wilder's legislative package this year.

Cullen, who toyed with the idea of jumping into the lieutenant governor's race after he was sacked by the Clinton administration, did a back flip of his own at a recent news conference.

"I never said [the gun-limit law] was the most important piece of the puzzle to reducing crime, Cullen said in explaining his previous disagreement with Allen's stance.

S

Cullen said the proposal for which he stood arm-in-arm with Democrat Wilder at a series of public appearances was "aimed at a specific problem, gunrunning."

Allen, who served one year in Congress before quitting to run for governor, also had high praise for a federal anti-drug program championed by Cullen during his term as a federal prosecutor. The "weed and seed" program is designed to push drug dealers out of low-income communities by putting extra police in those areas.

"I want to increase the state's participation and role to further those programs and put them into action throughout Virginia," Allen said.

There's one problem with Allen's position, according to Tom King, an adviser to Democratic gubernatorial nominee Mary Sue Terry. "George Allen was the only Virginia congressman to vote against funding weed and seed," said King, who sent reporters a copy of the House vote last Oct. 1.

Allen responded by saying that he had voted against an appropriations bill that included \$ 13 million for the program, because it was "loaded with pork-barrel projects."

Allen repeated his prediction that he will win a first-ballot nomination Saturday over Williams and Del. Clinton Miller (Shenandoah), but acknowledged that "the key to the convention is showing up. The world will be controlled by who shows up." Up to 13,000 people are eligible to attend the convention at the Richmond Coliseum tomorrow and Saturday.

This week, Miller made a public overture to home-schooling activists, who are expected to be the most influential conservative special interest at the convention.

The appeal for conservative votes was a switch for Miller, who began his campaign portraying himself as a moderate and urging his party not to be dominated by conservative special interests.

"Clint Miller is a strong defender of home schooling as a part of education choice," said the headline on a Miller brochure sent to delegates.

So what's going on? It's a not-so-subtle bid for the support of the many home-schooling parents who became delegates to support home-schooling advocate

Michael P. Farris, a candidate for lieutenant governor who says liberals have turned public schools into a "godless monstrosity."

Earlier, Williams endorsed tax credits for home schooling in an effort to woo Farris backers.

"Many parents choose to educate their children at home," Miller's brochure said. "When this right was attacked in the General Assembly, Clint Miller backed the legislation which clarified every parent's option of where to educate their children. As governor, he'll fight to defend home schooling."

Miller said children who are educated at home should be able to use public school libraries and sign up at public schools for individual classes in subjects such as physics or calculus, which their parents may not be qualified

PAGE 5

The Washington Post, June 3, 1993

FOCU

to teach.

The same brochure notes that Miller, who often has stressed his support of abortion rights for women, sponsored a bill requiring parents to give consent before minor children have abortions -- a concept that Farris also strongly backs.

Dix Hires Communications Director

With the resignation of his chief adviser, Fairfax County Supervisor Robert

B. Dix Jr. (R-Hunter Mill) is turning to other people for counsel as he attempts to fend off allegations of sexual harassment by a former aide.

Dix's chief of staff, Thomas A. Julia, resigned last month, just days after

Dix aide Jacquelyn L. Pace-Herron quit. Sources have said Pace-Herron complained that Dix had sexually harassed and verbally abused her and that she said she was paid an \$ 8,600 severance payment in exchange for agreeing not to pursue action against him.

With two-fifths of his staff gone, Dix last week hired one of his political appointees to help with damage control. Carla Yates-Bremer, a local civic activist and former congressional aide who was Dix's appointee to an affordable housing committee, will serve as director of communications.

Staff writers Peter Baker and John F. Harris contributed to this report.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 14, 1993

PAGE 54

FOCUS - 14 OF 15 STORIES

Copyright 1993 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

February 20, 1993, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; PAGE D1

LENGTH: 701 words

HEADLINE: Va. Bill Calls for Police to Destroy Drug Guns

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: Donald P. Baker, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: RICHMOND, Feb. 19, 1993

BODY:

In a year when gun control has dominated the Virginia General Assembly, lawmakers were surprised to discover this week that some guns confiscated from drug dealers wind up back on the streets because police departments sell them.

"With all of our anxiety about solving the firearms problem, we had this thing right under our noses," said Sen. Joseph V. Gartlan Jr. (D-Mount Vernon).

In response, the Senate today passed and sent to Gov. L. Douglas Wilder a House-approved bill that authorizes judges to order the weapons destroyed instead.

Also today, the House postponed until Monday final action on the cornerstone of the governor's anti-crime package, legislation designed to limit handgun purchases to one a month per person.

A state program adopted two years ago allows police to confiscate property, including guns, that were purchased with drug profits. Under the program, some police agencies have traded confiscated firearms to gun stores for other weapons for their use.

Del. Clifton A. Woodrum (D-Roanoke), who sponsored the bill to give judges authority to order the confiscated weapons destroyed, said police departments "weren't involved in wholesale gun dealing."

Many police departments routinely destroyed those weapons anyway, according to Robert B. Northern, the governor's special assistant for drug policy. But others, including the state police, did not, citing the absence of authority to do so. Guns seized in other criminal investigations already are destroyed in most cases.

The reason some police departments sell confiscated weapons, Northern said, is that the proceeds are returned to the law enforcement agency that made the drug arrest. Northern said no records are kept on how many weapons were sold in that manner. According to the state Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Bedford County sheriff's office received \$ 9,263 from the state agency last

PAGE 55

The Washington Post, February 20, 1993

FOCU

S

year after the sale of seized property that include 13 collector firearms.

The most recent gun transaction by Virginia State Police occurred in December 1989, when nine guns were traded in to a firearms dealer, said Doug Dicks, director of the agency's property and finance department.

Most Washington area law enforcement agencies routinely destroy such weapons, with or without court orders. But both the Maryland State Police and the Loudoun County Sheriff's Department said there have been times when they traded in seized firearms for weapons more appropriate for police work.

"It's not a major thing with us, but we have traded in some confiscated weapons," said Loudoun Sheriff's Lt. Terry McCracken, who added that his department never sells the weapons to individuals.

Maryland State Police spokesman Lt. Greg Shipley said that before his agency trades in any weapons, it makes sure that they are not banned by state law, such as so-called Saturday night specials, and that the weapons have not had the serial number removed. Firearms that are not destroyed are sold in lots, by sealed bids, to dealers, Shipley said.

Spokesmen for police departments in the District, where handguns are illegal, and in Montgomery, Fairfax, Prince William and Arlington counties said confiscated firearms are melted down or otherwise destroyed. The federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms destroys most of the weapons seized by its agents, but occasionally gives some to other law enforcement agencies, a spokesman said.

Meanwhile today, Sarah Brady, of Arlington, chairwoman of Handgun Control Inc., endorsed Del. Clint Miller, of Shenandoah, for the Republican nomination for governor because of his support of the one-gun-a-month limit. Brady said that if the GOP nomination goes to former congressman George Allen, whose opposition to the measure won him the endorsement of the National Rifle Association, she will "absolutely" back the presumptive Democratic nominee for governor, former attorney general Mary Sue Terry.

The issue may wind up in a conference committee because the House is insisting on the version originally promoted by Wilder. The Senate favors a less restrictive measure. Final action must occur by next Saturday, when the 1993 General Assembly session ends.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 14, 1993

PAGE 56

FOCUS - 15 OF 15 STORIES

Copyright 1993 American Political Network, Inc.
The Hotline

February 16, 1993

SECTION: CAMPAIGNS OF '93

LENGTH: 720 words

HEADLINE: VIRGINIA GOVERNOR: DEBATES BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

BODY:

Roanoke TIMES & WORLD-NEWS' Eure reports, while ex-Rep. George Allen (R) "may be the front-runner" in the race for the GOP nomination, "he bombed this week with a group that is the financial backbone of the party." Sources said during a private debate in front of 20 GOP "financiers" on 2/10, Allen "fared so badly" that a majority of the financial backer "agreed he should lower his sights and run for" AG instead. Sources said Allen finished last in a straw poll of the GOP donors with three votes," while businessman Earle Williams (R) got 10 and Del. Clinton Miller (R) received 7 (2/13). VA GOP chair Patrick McSweeney "issued a statement taking issue" with Eure's article, saying: "From the discussion of the names and numbers of participants to the nature of the discussions, this story is substantially inaccurate. I am compelled to say that each of the candidates was well-received." McSweeney also asked all three candidates "to see if anyone on their staffs talked to the media about the meeting and, if so, strongly suggested dismissal" (TIMES & WORLD-NEWS, 2/14). W. TIMES' header: "Allen's drive for pay dirt in Richmond bogs down" (2/16). The GOP nominating convention will be held 6/4-5.

PUBLIC DEBATE: Williams used the 2/13 GOP debate as a "forum" to "respond to criticisms" from Allen who claims Williams had contributed money to Dem politicians. Williams said that he had contributed to the Coalfield Economic Development Authority which was "set up to provide the basics for new industry" in S.W. VA. Allen's campaign had mailed a letter calling the project the "pet project" of Del. Ford Quillen (D). The letter also referred to contributions given to Sen. Chuck Robb (D) by William's business PAC. Williams said the PAC "was controlled by an employee" cmte and he had "nothing to do with its contribution choice." Miller joined Williams in "criticizing Allen for pledging to veto any proposed sales tax or income tax increase." Both said they were opposed to tax increases, adding "it was irresponsible" of Allen to "take such a position without knowing what future financial problems the state might face" (Dellinger, TIMES & WORLD-NEWS, 2/14). All "attacked" ex-AG Mary Sue Terry, the expected Dem nominee (AP/RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH, 2/13).

GUN WARS: TIMES & WORLD-NEWS' Eure outlines the GOP candidate's stances on the gun bill debate. Miller supports the original one-gun-a-month proposal. Allen opposes the original proposal and the GOP compromise. Williams did not support the original proposal, but does support the compromise (TIMES & WORLD-NEWS, 2/14). The compromise, backed by Wilder and GOPers,

PAGE 57

(c) 1993 The Hotline, February 16, 1993

FOCU

S

allows additional gun purchases per month, provided the buyer undergoes a screening process. The NRA has sent out a letter in support of Allen, while Handgun Control exec. dir. Sarah Brady is expected to endorse Miller 2/19. Williams spokesperson Steve

Haner: "I guess that leaves the middle ground for us. That's usually where elections are won" (Johnson, TIMES-DISPATCH, 2/16).

BURY THE HATCHET: Gov. Doug Wilder (D) endorsed Terry at the Dem J-J Dinner 2/13: "Nothing would please me more than seeing Miss Terry elected governor" (W. TIMES, 2/15).

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: 02/16/93

```
****-----
-----****

*      58 PAGES      1896 LINES      JOB 61133 100G7P
*
* 4:29 P.M. STARTED  4:31 P.M. ENDED      04/26/99
*
****-----***
*
****-----***
*
*      EEEEE  N N  DDDD
*
*      E      N N  D D
*
*      E      NN N  D D
*
*      EEE    N N N  D D
*
*      E      N NN  D D
*
*      E      N N  D D
*
*      EEEEE  N N  DDDD
*
****-----***
*
****-----***
*
```

SEND TO: BACHMAN, ROBIN
WHO - COMMUNICATIONS
ROOM 308
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 20502
===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
MAIL-IT REQUESTED: APRIL 26, 1999 100G7P

CLIENT:
LIBRARY: NEWS
FILE: ALLNWS

YOUR SEARCH REQUEST IS:
DATE BEF 01/01/94 AND "ONE GUN A MONTH"

YOUR FOCUS SEARCH REQUEST AT THE TIME THIS MAIL-IT WAS REQUESTED:
DATE BEF 01/01/94 AND "ONE GUN A MONTH" AND ROBB

NUMBER OF STORIES FOUND WITH YOUR FOCUS REQUEST:
13

DISPLAY FORMAT: FULL

SEND TO: BACHMAN, ROBIN
WHO - COMMUNICATIONS
ROOM 308
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 20502

*****00575*****

PAGE 1
FOCUS - 1 OF 13 STORIES

Copyright 1993 The National Journal, Inc.
The National Journal

October 23, 1993

SECTION: INSIDE POLITICS; Jack W. Germond and Jules Witcover; Vol. 25, No. 43;

Pg. 2554

LENGTH: 970 words

HEADLINE: IN VIRGINIA, GHOSTS OF POLITICS PAST

DATELINE: RICHMOND, VA.

HIGHLIGHT:

Mary Sue Terry wants to distance herself from fellow Democrats who have governed for 12 years. George F. Allen may not let her.

BODY:

As Halloween approaches in the Old Dominion, hobgoblins are haunting the gubernatorial race between Democratic Attorney General Mary Sue Terry and former Republican Rep. George F. Allen.

These specters bear familiar names: Marion G. (Pat) Robertson and Jerry Falwell, invoked by Terry, and Democratic Gov. L. Douglas Wilder and Sen. Charles S. Robb, conjured up by Allen. They're all being stirred up in a witches' brew of guilt by association that's reminiscent of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy.

As the campaign approaches its final week with the polls indicating Allen ahead, each side is trying to paint the other as the captive of villains whose ideology or policies presumably would be rejected if the villains themselves were running.

Both candidates recognize that there is a yearning among the voters for change after 12 years of Democratic rule under Govs. Robb, Gerald L. Baliles and Wilder -- a factor that clearly charts the challenge to Terry and the strategy of Allen.

Terry must somehow sell herself as a different breed of Democrat, much in the way 1992 presidential nominee Bill Clinton sought successfully to separate himself from his party's history of liberal candidates and what the Republicans call tax-and-spend Democratic Administrations.

She is striving to do so by focusing on the future, not by dwelling on the accomplishments of the Wilder years -- much to the chagrin of the retiring incumbent who says she should be extolling them rather than attacking Allen in negative campaign ads.

In these final days, Terry is zeroing in on the issues of public education and abortion rights, aware that each is a major concern of women voters. The most recent Mason-Dixon Political Media Research poll of 831 registered voters had Allen slightly ahead of Terry, 43-42 per cent, among women -- an unusual

S

phenomenon in the current era of greater political awareness and effectiveness among women.

But Allen relentlessly reminds Virginia voters that his opponent is part of what he repeatedly calls "the Wilder-Terry administration" and sometimes "the Wilder-Robb-Terry party."

Terry in turn takes every opportunity, as she did in the most recent statewide televised debate here, to label Allen an ally of Robertson and "the Radical Right" that, she contends, is attempting to take over political control of the state. She says the central issue of the campaign is whether Virginia "will move forward" under her leadership or will "turn back and veer to the right" under Allen.

Allen has acknowledged receiving a campaign contribution from Robertson but disavows any other connection. When Terry tied the Virginia-based televangelist around his neck again in a recent debate, Allen responded by saying that he had voted for George Bush in 1988, not for Robertson, then a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, and that he had voted for Ronald Reagan in 1980 and 1984 and for Bush in 1992.

He then called on Terry to affirm that she had voted for Jimmy Carter, Walter F. Mondale, Michael S. Dukakis and Bill Clinton in those same elections. She refused to answer. It was an awkward moment for her in the debate.

Asked later why she had not responded directly, she said that everyone knows she is a Democrat who supported her party's standard-bearers, and that besides, this campaign is between herself and Allen and is about the future, not the past. It was a good answer, but she didn't give it when the state's voters were watching on television.

Just as Allen likes to talk about the Wilder-Terry administration, Terry links Allen with the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, Michael P. Farris, a lawyer and member of the Christian Right whose views on education have made him a target of ridicule.

A supporter of home study, Farris once called the public school system "a godless monstrosity" and protested the use of such classic children's books as

The Wizard of Oz in classrooms. He denied he ever sought to ban it, but the ridicule has continued.

At a recent debate before the Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce, Terry arrived late. She explained she was up in her hotel room practicing the song "We're Off to See the Wizard." At the last debate, two young Terry workers showed up outside the studio dressed as the Scarecrow and the Tin Man.

Beyond all these hijinks, however, is a very sober issue that may make the difference if Allen wins. He has called for scrapping the state's parole system

and requiring mandated sentences for all individuals convicted of violent crimes. In a state where such crime is on the rise, the idea strikes a responsive chord with many Virginians.

Terry says that throwing out the parole system would require a huge expenditure for new prisons that Allen has no realistic plan to pay for, and

PAGE 3

The National Journal, October 23, 1993

FOCU

S

she says other states that have tried to eliminate or curtail paroling of violent criminals have found it does not reduce crime.

If Allen is really concerned about violent crime, she says, he should support stronger gun control measures instead of opposing the one-gun-a-month purchase

limit that the legislature passed with Wilder's support. Terry, who also supports a five-day waiting period before gun purchases, noted that the National Rifle Association has been a strong Allen supporter.

The Mason-Dixon poll had Allen leading 48-41 per cent, figures that Terry advisers do not dispute. They hope that by returning to the issues of education

and abortion, their candidate can finally generate the sort of women's vote that is customary for female candidates these days but seems to be eluding her so far.

But with Allen tying her to Wilder and Robb, both unpopular now, in part because of the bitter feuding between them, Allen's pitch that he is the candidate of change may be too much to overcome.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: November 04, 1993

PAGE 4

FOCUS - 2 OF 13 STORIES

Copyright 1993 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

October 22, 1993, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; PAGE D1

LENGTH: 628 words

HEADLINE: Wilder to Terry: Let's Hear It for the Wilder Record

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: Donald P. Baker, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: RICHMOND, Oct. 21, 1993

BODY:

After months of second-guessing from the sidelines, Gov. L. Douglas Wilder jumped into the campaign for governor today, dismissing the Republican candidate by boasting, "I'd beat George Allen, no doubt," and telling Democratic nominee

Mary Sue Terry that she should be running on the Wilder record.

He urged Terry, who is trailing in the polls, to go on the offensive, to talk about "the nuts and bolts issues" that the public wants to hear about instead of pursuing the negative campaign strategy urged on her by consultants.

Terry's consultant, Tom King, replied that Terry has paid "great credit to Doug for his fiscal stewardship." But, King said, "every governor faces his own set of challenges," and that is what Terry has been addressing in her campaign.

"The race is Mary Sue Terry against George Allen, not Doug Wilder versus George Allen," King said.

Jay Timmons, Allen's spokesman, reacted to Wilder's boast by saying, "If he's implying that Mary Sue can't beat George Allen, he's probably correct."

Wilder has invited representatives of the three Democratic candidates for statewide office to meet with him at the governor's mansion Friday "to make sure all our oars are in the water and pulling in the same direction."

If, after that, Terry wants him to join her on the campaign trail between now and the Nov. 2 election, he'll be ready, Wilder said.

In marked contrast to the subdued stump styles of Terry and Allen, the demonstrative Wilder put on a show for reporters in an impromptu news conference after a speech here today.

His voice alternately rolling from deeply resonant concern to a high-pitched squeal of enthusiasm, Wilder said Terry should be "articulating the progressive achievements" of her three Democratic predecessors, including himself.

He even called a momentary truce in his feud with U.S. Sen. Charles S. Robb (D-Va.), whom Wilder will challenge for the Senate nomination next year, saying Terry should point out Robb's accomplishments in education.

PAGE 5

The Washington Post, October 22, 1993

FOCU

S

The Democrats' record over the last 12 years is "laying there like gold, waiting to be picked up," Wilder said.

Terry, who has repudiated the budget policies of President Clinton and never mentions him on the stump, also shouldn't ignore Clinton's accomplishments, Wilder said. "He's involved with the same kind of welfare reform" that Virginia is pursuing, the governor said.

Terry should not shy away from her party affiliation, Wilder advised. "I don't back up to the fence, I don't duck through the woods. I'm a Democrat. I support the party unabashedly," he said.

"If there was any indication that running away from me would help," Wilder said, she should do that. But Wilder challenged reporters to cite one example of what good that would do.

He said he's not asking Terry to praise him for personal glory.

"I haven't needed anyone to blow my horn -- that's what I did just now," Wilder said, referring to a speech he delivered to the Governor's Conference on Housing.

Wilder, back from a three-week trade mission, told the conference that "I felt like I was back in a foreign country" because Terry and her running mates are failing to rebut Republican charges.

In his prepared remarks, Wilder said he wondered how Republicans can call fo

r
cutting waste and holding the line on taxes without Democrats pointing out that

Virginia has been voted the best-managed state in the nation the last two years

And when Republicans call for anti-crime measures, Wilder said, Democrats should point out that they passed a one-gun-a-month limit on handgun purchases

and other crime-fighting proposals.

As for GOP charges that Democrats "tax and spend," Wilder said, "All I've heard from critics for three and one-half years is that I haven't spent, but cut."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 22, 1993

PAGE 6

FOCUS - 3 OF 13 STORIES

Copyright 1993 News World Communications, Inc.
The Washington Times

October 3, 1993, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part B; COMMENTARY; Pg. B3

LENGTH: 913 words

HEADLINE: Why the gap has narrowed in Virginia

BYLINE: Bill Pascoe; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

Welcome to the horse race that wasn't supposed to be a horse race - the Old

Dominion gubernatorial campaign, pitting Democrat Mary Sue Terry against Republican George Allen. With less than six weeks to go until Election Day, Mr

Allen has so flummoxed Miss Terry that he has turned the tables, and the campaign is now, in large measure, his to lose.

This campaign should not have been a race. For the last three years, it has been well known that Miss Terry, the popular former attorney general for Govs.

Gerald Baliles and L. Douglas Wilder, would be the Democratic nominee for governor. There would be no intraparty challenge to her claim, and hence no

divisive squabbles of the sort that require patching-up efforts. Too, this meant all the money she raised could be devoted to waging war against Republicans. And, given her statewide approval ratings (she is far more popular than any other statewide politician, save perhaps Sen. John Warner), it was widely assumed that no matter who the GOP nominated against her, the race would be hers to lose.

Enter the Republicans, who, after a hard-fought three-way nomination campaign, four months ago chose former congressman and Albemarle County Delegate George Allen as their gubernatorial nominee. Mr. Allen, a conservative, is still perhaps best known as the son of the late Washington Redskins coach; but it is clear that as the campaign has progressed, voters statewide have come to see him as more than merely the son of a famous father, but as a populist (and popular) conservative, who moves as easily from the barbecues to the boardrooms as he did between the 20-yard lines, when he quarterbacked the Wahoos of Virginia.

Because she had no intraparty fight for the nomination, and because she has spent the last seven years as the state's attorney general, Miss Terry started the campaign with an overwhelming advantage in two key areas: money in the bank, and name identification.

Since she didn't have to run a primary campaign, Miss Terry was able to husband more than \$2 million to spend. Mr. Allen, by contrast, had to start virtually from scratch, with less than one-tenth the cash on hand Miss Terry had. Yet, as the campaign rounds the clubhouse turn, Miss Terry's vaunted financial advantage has disappeared - and with it, so has her lead. From

PAGE 7

The Washington Times, October 3, 1993

FOCU

S

being 20 points up in some June polls, she is now trailing Mr. Allen, according to the latest statewide surveys.

How did Miss Terry blow it?

To begin, her first campaign announcement following the June 5 GOP convention was to call for a mandatory five-day waiting period for the purchase of a handgun. Clearly, she had read polls indicating public support for such waiting periods, and was seeking to tap into the same public demand for action

that led to the passage earlier this year of Gov. Douglas Wilder's one-gun-a-month limit.

But in calling for the waiting period, Miss Terry opened herself up to a charge of hypocrisy. As recently as last January, she was telling people she didn't support even a three-day waiting period; and when she ran for attorney general in 1985 and 1989, she responded to a National Rifle Association questionnaire by saying she opposed waiting periods.

Moreover, the proposal itself had a big problem with it, as voters - many of whom don't already know - learned that Virginia already is one of only three states in the country that requires an instant computerized background check for gun purchases. What would be the point of a five-day wait, if the check already was being done instantly at the point of sale?

Politically, Miss Terry's waiting period proposal seems to have had the effect of uniting Republicans and dividing Democrats - exactly the opposite of what her campaign proposals are supposed to do.

Too, Miss Terry spent a great deal of her money in the early months of the summer, when voters' thoughts are on their upcoming two weeks at the beach, not an election in far-off November. The only wise use of advertising dollars five months before Election Day is to build name identification; but since Miss Terry already had that in abundance, it would seem the hundreds of thousands of dollars she spent on June and July television was a waste. The result: As the campaign nears its close, Miss Terry's financial advantage has disappeared, and she will have little to fall back on for a last-minute paid media blitz.

Finally, the announcement in late June that incumbent Gov. Wilder would challenge incumbent Sen. Charles Robb for his Senate seat - thereby setting the stage for a massive intraparty fight that could leave Virginia Democrats in no shape to defend the seat in the 1994 general election - has already begun to shift Democratic attention from this fall's state races, and has forced some to begin choosing sides already, thereby reducing their ability to work together now for Miss Terry's election.

Meanwhile, Mr. Allen has stayed "on message," as they say in the business, relentlessly focusing on Miss Terry's association to Messrs. Robb and Wilder,

the two most unpopular politicians in the state. It is an attack that has worked well for him, and he could well ride it home to victory.

Stay tuned. This one will be much closer than it was supposed to be. It already is.

PAGE 8

The Washington Times, October 3, 1993

FOCU

S

Bill Pascoe is a columnist for The Washington Times.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 3, 1993

PAGE 9

FOCUS - 4 OF 13 STORIES

Copyright 1993 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

September 17, 1993, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; PAGE B1

LENGTH: 885 words

HEADLINE: Terry Lobs Attack Ad As Allen Advances;
Recent Poll Finds Race in a Dead Heat

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: Donald P. Baker, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Democrat Mary Sue Terry, watching her big lead in the Virginia governor's race evaporate, has launched the first attack ad of her campaign, charging that

Republican George F. Allen is "reckless" because he opposes gun control.

Returning fire in their battle of the TV airwaves, an Allen ad calls Terry's attack "pitiful." And another Allen ad paints Terry as the heir to a wasteful Democratic-controlled bureaucracy, while exaggerating the amount of money state employees spend going to conventions.

Until recently, Terry had the airways virtually to herself because she had a huge lead in fund-raising. But with Allen's standing in the polls up sharply,

contributions to his campaign have accelerated, allowing him to match Terry in TV advertising. Each candidate has two ads running on five Washington stations.

The accusatory tone of Terry's commercials "are a clear reaction to her sagging poll numbers, trying to regain her front-runner status," said Allen spokesman Jay Stroupe. A Richmond Times-Dispatch poll last weekend showed the race a virtual dead heat, with Allen leading Terry by one percentage point; another poll gives her a six-point lead. Earlier, Terry had led by as much as 29 points.

Tom King, Terry's media adviser, denied that her current ads were prompted by a tightening of the race. He boasted that "we forced George on in D.C." to respond to the commercial that portrays Allen as a tool of the gun lobby. "He knows it's the truth, and that hurts," King said.

A Terry commercial boosting her call for a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases shows her and a police officer in the cross-hairs of a gun scope while an announcer says, "The gun lobby is going after Mary Sue Terry, running TV ads, doing George Allen's dirty work."

While the announcer adds that Allen "even opposed the one-gun-a-month law," a leather-gloved hand pulls the trigger on a handgun, a shot sounds and the explosion reveals Allen's photo. The announcer intones, "George Allen. Reckless on guns. Politics as usual."

PAGE 10
The Washington Post, September 17, 1993
FOCU

S

Allen is countering with a commercial that shows him leaning against a split-rail fence on a farm near his home in Charlottesville. "Isn't it pitiful?"

Allen asks. "Mary Sue Terry and the Democrats will say or do anything to stay in office. Their distorted, negative attacks prove: The Robb-Wilder-Terry politicians have been in Richmond too long"

Allen spokesman Stroupe said Terry's campaign is "upset because we are not answering their negative, violent ads with a negative, violent ad What better time [to respond] than when she's clearly distorting his record?"

Stroupe said the Terry ad's charge that Allen "laundered \$ 40,000" in contributions from the National Rifle Association "is a deliberate lie." But Terry adviser King pointed out that "you don't hear Allen disputing" Terry's charge in his commercials.

The campaigns won't reveal how much they are spending on the ads in the Washington market, but representatives of both Terry and Allen describe their purchases as moderate. Terry's commercials are playing on five Washington stations; Allen's are on those same five broadcast stations plus cable. They usually appear during news shows, the morning talk shows and occasionally in prime time.

Terry's campaign also criticized a commercial paid for by the NRA and running on Richmond and Norfolk TV stations that attacks public officials who support the waiting period for handguns. She called on Allen to "pull the plug on the NRA ad and make public how much money he's received from the NRA, both directly and through laundered funds."

In another commercial not yet shown in Washington, Terry attacks Allen's vote as a state legislator against raising the drinking age to 21, saying he was defending "the financial investments of bar owners instead of protecting our children."

The Allen campaign noted that a Terry drunken-driving ad is running in Roanoke instead of her gun-control ad, so as not to offend the many hunters in western Virginia.

On one Allen commercial now playing on Washington stations, the GOP nominee says, "Last year Virginia taxpayers spent \$ 30 million to send state workers and politicians on conventions. \$ 30 million!"

Allen got that figure from an entry called "convention and educational services" in the state budget. But an examination of expense vouchers filed with the state revealed that much, if not most, of the money spent in that category was for education rather than conventions.

In April of this year, for example, the state police spent \$ 215,231 from that account and none of it was for attending conventions. The agency's expenses typically were for fuel and maintenance of cruisers or for travel associated with criminal investigations.

Told of those findings, Allen press spokesman Jay Timmons said, "The point is, it's travel and related services. We're not saying all of it would be eliminated" in an Allen administration, "but certainly something could be cut

out of it."

He added that the Allen campaign might have used a larger figure, \$ 120 million, which is the amount budgeted for all forms of travel by state workers.

That figure, however, includes moving expenses, the cost of state-owned vehicles, reimbursements for use of personal vehicles and meal allowances.

GRAPHIC: ILLUSTRATION, AIRWARS, TWP

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 14, 1993

PAGE 12

FOCUS - 5 OF 13 STORIES

Copyright 1993 The Buffalo News
The Buffalo News

April 6, 1993, Tuesday, City Edition

SECTION: VIEWPOINTS; Pg. 3

LENGTH: 707 words

HEADLINE: BROUHAHA RAGES IN OLD DOMINION

BYLINE: Mary McGror, Universal Press Syndicate

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Virginia voters in both parties are cringing at the thought of the contest for the Senate seat now held by Charles S. Robb.

It's a year away, but already the groaning has begun, and no wonder. Robb, a conservative Democrat, just escaped indictment by the skin of his teeth and the timely and unprecedented appearance of a Justice Department official, who told the grand jury it didn't have to do anything.

The case, a tangled affair about bugs and tapes, involved Gov. L. Douglas Wilder, who has been playing Cain to Robb's Abel since 1985 and shows no signs

of tiring.

Virginia Democrats look forward to another duel between the two as to a train wreck. They were both good governors who wanted to be president. It is a close question as to which of them has the worse judgment. Robb in his personal life has had the edge. Wilder excels in his political blunders: He announced his availability for a Ross Perot ticket shortly before Perot called it quits. As a umbrage-taker, he is in a class by himself.

What, voters ask themselves, if Robb seeks the nomination at a convention, while Wilder insists on a primary? It is the call of the party's state central committee. If Robb wins the nomination, would Wilder gracefully withdraw or would he, which seems much more likely, run as an independent candidate and ruin both Robb's chances and his own? What will happen to the Democrats' two sterling candidates, Mary Sue Terry for governor and William Dolan for attorney general?

Will they be victims of the crash?

The only thing that cheers Democrats is the sight of the Republicans. They could well nominate Oliver North as their candidate for the club. The swaggering scofflaw recently joined the power structure of the state's GOP for a roast that demonstrated all that is unlovely in the yahoo culture Republicans believe is the mainstream. The oafishness brought national headlines and led to a succession of pseudo-apologies that reached new frontiers in the art of expressing sorrow.

Wilder thinks that the boors' festival helped him. "Virginia isn't like that anymore," he said, as he took bows with Gov. James Florio of New Jersey as a

PAGE 13

The Buffalo News, April 6, 1993

FOCU

S

gun-control governor at a Brady bill press conference.

To give Wilder credit, he said that the one-gun-a-month bill that has brought him kudos is "pathetically modest," but he is basking nonetheless.

He refuses to say if he will run against his nemesis, but recently he released a barrage against Robb, comparing him to Richard Nixon, "another

unindicted co-conspirator whose plight was tied to illegal taping."

Wilder was asked if he noticed that Robb never replies to his frequent broadsides. "I know he never does," he said cheerfully, "and that makes me the bad guy.

"But," he added, "I am moderating lately."

Moderation is a comparison to Richard Nixon?

"That is no contradiction," he replied incorrigibly. "That's just factual."

Robb is said to be coming up in the polls. Wilder's invective, which is not exclusively directed at Robb, turns off some in the Old Dominion, proud as it is of overcoming its past and voting for the nation's first black governor.

At meetings in Northern Virginia and the Tidewater, Robb is being called to account for his vote for Clarence Thomas for the Supreme Court. The memory still burns, particularly among women.

Understandably, all sides are quietly praying for a new Senate candidate.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: April 8, 1993

PAGE 14

FOCUS - 6 OF 13 STORIES

Copyright 1993 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

April 5, 1993, MONDAY, FIVE STAR Edition

SECTION: EDITORIAL; Pg. 3B

LENGTH: 520 words

HEADLINE: SENATE RACE REIGNITES ROBB-WILDER RIVALRY

COLUMN: MARY MCGRORY COLUMN

BYLINE: Mary McGrory Copyright Universal Press Syndicate

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Virginia voters in both parties are cringing at the thought of the contest

for the Senate seat now held by Charles S. Robb. It's a year away, but already the groaning has begun, and no wonder. Robb, a conservative Democrat, just escaped indictment by the skin of his teeth and the timely and unprecedented appearance of a Justice Department official, who told the grand jury it didn't

have to do anything. The case, a tangled affair about bugs and tapes, involved

Gov. L. Douglas Wilder, who has been playing Cain to Robb's Abel since 1985 and

shows no signs of tiring. Virginia Democrats look forward to another duel between the two as to a train wreck. They were both good governors who wanted to

be president. It is a close question as to which of them has the worse judgment

Robb in his personal life has had the edge. Wilder excels in his political blunders: He announced his availability for a Ross Perot ticket shortly before

Perot called it quits. As an umbrage-taker, he is in a class by himself. If Robb wins the nomination, would Wilder gracefully withdraw or would he, which seems much more likely, run as an independent candidate and ruin both Robb's chances and his own? The only thing that cheers Democrats is the sight of the

Republicans. They could well nominate Oliver North as their candidate for the club. The swaggering scofflaw recently joined the power structure of the state's

GOP for a roast that demonstrated all that is unlovely in the yahoo culture Republicans believe is the mainstream. The oafishness brought national headlines and led to a succession of pseudo-apologies that reached new frontiers

in the art of expressing sorrow. North conveyed his regrets in The Washington

Post. He expressed wonder that anyone thought that his assumed lisp to get attention from the White House switchboard was in any way a slur on gays. Whined

he, with his signature self-pity: "I am grateful to this newspaper for reminding

me that Republicans in general, and I in particular, will be held to a higher standard." A higher standard? A Democrat could have gotten away with gay-baiting

at the head table? The episode could help Democrats among independent voters in

Virginia who look for campaign dialogue to be slightly more elevated, or at least above the Willie Horton level. Wilder thinks that the boors' festival helped him. "Virginia isn't like that anymore," he said, as he took bows with

Gov. James Florio of New Jersey as a gun-control governor at a Brady bill press conference. To give Wilder credit, he said that the one-gun-a-month bill that

has brought him kudos is "pathetically modest," but he is basking nonetheless.

Robb is said to be coming up in the polls. Wilder's invective turns off some in

the Old Dominion, proud as it is of overcoming its past and voting for the

nation's first black governor. At meetings in northern Virginia and the

PAGE 15
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, April 5, 1993
FOCU

S

Tidewater, Robb is being called to account for his vote for Clarence Thomas for

the Supreme Court. The memory still burns, particularly among women.
Understandably, all sides are quietly praying for a new Senate candidate.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: October 7, 1993

PAGE 16
FOCUS - 7 OF 13 STORIES

Copyright 1993 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

April 1, 1993, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A1; MARY MCGRORY

LENGTH: 756 words

HEADLINE: Virginia Voters' No-Win Scenario

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: Mary McGrory

BODY:

Virginia voters in both parties are cringing at the thought of the contest
for the Senate seat now held by Charles S. Robb.

It's a year away, but already, the groaning has begun, and no wonder. Robb,
a conservative Democrat, just escaped indictment by the skin of his teeth and the
timely and unprecedented appearance of a Justice Department official, who told
the grand jury it didn't have to do anything. The case, a tangled affair about
bugs and tapes, involved Gov. L. Douglas Wilder, who has been playing Cain to
Robb's Abel since 1985 and shows no signs of tiring.

Virginia Democrats look forward as to a train wreck to another duel between
the two. They were both good governors who wanted to be president. It is a clos

e
question as to which of them has the worse judgment. Robb in his personal life
has had the edge. Wilder excels in his political blunders -- he announced his
availability as Ross Perot's running mate shortly before Perot called it quits.

As an umbrage-taker, he is in a class by himself.

What, voters ask themselves, if Robb seeks the nomination at a convention,
while Wilder is insisting on a primary? It is the call of the party's state
central committee. If Robb wins the nomination, would Wilder gracefully withdra
w

or would he, as seems much more likely, run as an independent and ruin both
Robb's chances and his own? What will happen to their two sterling candidates,

Mary Sue Terry for governor and William Dolan for attorney general? Will they b
e
victims of the crash?

The only thing that cheers Democrats is the sight of the Republicans. They
could well nominate Oliver North as their candidate for senator. The swaggering

scofflaw recently joined the power structure of the state's GOP for a roast tha
t
demonstrated all that is unlovely in the yahoo culture that Republicans believe

is the mainstream. Their oafishness brought national headlines and led to a
succession of pseudo-apologies that reached new frontiers in the art of
expressing sorrow for something that only neurotics could have taken wrong.

North conveyed his regrets in a communication to The Washington Post. He
expressed wonder that anyone would have thought that his joke about feigning a

lisp to get attention from the White House switchboard was in any way a slur on
gays.

PA

GE 17

The Washington Post, April 1, 1993

FOCU

S

Whined he, with his signature self-pity: "I am grateful to this newspaper fo
r
reminding me that Republicans in general, and I in particular, will be held to
a
higher standard."

A higher standard? A Democrat could have gotten away with gay-baiting at a
the head table?

Other roasters, in the time-honored Republican reflex, turned on the press,
and one complained that his felicitous phrase about "fags in the foxhole" -- a

reference to gays in the military -- was taken "out of context," without suggesting in what possible context "fags in the foxhole" might be fashioned into allowable political discourse. Perhaps "some of my best friends are . . ."

The episode could help Democrats among independent voters who look for campaign dialogue to be slightly more elevated, or at least above the Willie Horton level.

Wilder thinks that the boors' festival helped him. "Virginia isn't like that anymore," he said, as he took bows with Jim Florio of New Jersey, a fellow gun-control governor, at a news conference about the Brady bill.

To give him credit, Wilder said that the one-gun-a-month bill that has brought him kudos is "pathetically modest," but he is basking, nonetheless.

He refuses to say if he will run against his nemesis, but recently he released a barrage against Robb, comparing him to Richard Nixon, "another unindicted co-conspirator whose plight was tied to illegal taping."

Wilder was asked if he noticed that Sen. Robb never replied to his frequent broadsides. "I know he never does," he said cheerfully, "and that makes me the bad guy."

"But, he added, "I am moderating lately."

Moderation is a comparison to Richard Nixon?

"That is no contradiction," he replied incorrigibly. "That's just factual."

Robb is said to be coming up in the polls. Wilder's invective, which is not exclusively directed at Robb, turns off some in the Old Dominion, proud as it was of overcoming its past and voting for the nation's first black governor.

At meetings in Northern Virginia and the Tidewater area, Robb is being called to account for his vote for Clarence Thomas for the Supreme Court. The memory still burns, particularly among women.

Understandably, all sides are quietly praying for a new Senate candidate.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 14, 1993

Copyright 1993 U.P.I.

United Press International

March 7, 1993, Sunday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Virginia

LENGTH: 385 words

HEADLINE: Virginia congressmen torn on U.S. one-gun-a-month limit

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Some Virginia Congressmen refuse to endorse a plan to nationalize the state's new one-handgun-a-month limit, saying Congress should wait and see how Virginia's plan works before taking such a drastic stand on gun-control.

Rep. Norman Sisisky, a Petersburg Democrat, says Congress could adjust the law accordingly after watching the impact the law has on Virginia.

"I think we need to let the dust settle a little bit on this issue," he said.

Rep. Robert G. Torricelli, D-NJ, sponsors the federal version of the plan.

Torricelli is confident he will be able to win over Virginia congressmen by courting them in the next few weeks.

"With all the pride Virginians must feel about the national role they've taken in helping law enforcement, I suspect many members of Congress from the commonwealth will want to be part of it," he told the Richmond Times-Dispatch

Friday.

Rep. James P. Moran Jr., an Alexandria Democrat who is co-sponsoring Torricelli's bill, says it won't be easy getting a law limiting handgun purchases pushed through Congress. Some say the plan will compromise the Brady

Bill, which establishes a handgun waiting period.

"I don't see it as a compromise, but complement," said Moran.

Rep. Robert C. Scott, D-VA, says the battle to get a national one-handgun-a-month bill passed may not be as hard as some congressman suspect "Because if legislation such as that can pass in Virginia by an overwhelming margin, it ought to be able to pass anywhere."

"Virginia is considered one of the most conservative states," said Scott.

Republican Sen. John Warner and Democratic Sen. Charles Robb are involved in drafting similar legislation.

"I think Virginia pioneered a new law which first should be considered by other states and secondly should be considered for national application,"

PAGE 19

United Press International March 7, 1993, Sunday, BC cycle
FOCU

S

Warner said.

There is at least one difference in the Virginia plan and the national application. It involves exceptions. The Virginia bill, passed by the General Assembly during its final weeks, permits additional purchases with state police approval.

Torricelli's bill allows for exceptions for anyone who obtains a signed statement from local police and who faces an emergency situation such as a threat to his life or a family member's life.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

PAGE 20

FOCUS - 9 OF 13 STORIES

Copyright 1993 American Political Network, Inc.
The Hotline

February 16, 1993

SECTION: CAMPAIGNS OF '93

LENGTH: 720 words

HEADLINE: VIRGINIA GOVERNOR: DEBATES BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

BODY:

Roanoke TIMES & WORLD-NEWS' Eure reports, while ex-Rep. George Allen (R) "may be the front-runner" in the race for the GOP nomination, "he bombed this week with a group that is the financial backbone of the party." Sources said during a private debate in front of 20 GOP "financiers" on 2/10, Allen "fared so badly" that a majority of the financial backer "agreed he should lower his sights and run for" AG instead. Sources said Allen finished last in a straw poll of the GOP donors with three

votes," while businessman Earle Williams (R) got 10 and Del. Clinton Miller (R) received 7 (2/13). VA GOP chair Patrick McSweeney "issued a statement taking issue" with Eure's article, saying: "From the discussion of the names and numbers of participants to the nature of the discussions, this story is substantially inaccurate. I am compelled to say that each of the candidates was well-received." McSweeney also asked all three candidates "to see if anyone on their staffs talked to the media about the meeting and, if so, strongly suggested dismissal" (TIMES & WORLD-NEWS, 2/14). W. TIMES' header: "Allen's drive for pay dirt in Richmond bogs down" (2/16). The GOP nominating convention will be held 6/4-5.

PUBLIC DEBATE: Williams used the 2/13 GOP debate as a "forum" to "respond to criticisms" from Allen who claims Williams had contributed money to Dem politicians. Williams said that he had contributed to the Coalfield Economic Development Authority which was "set up to provide the basics for new industry" in S.W. VA. Allen's campaign had mailed a letter calling the project the "pet project" of Del. Ford Quillen (D). The letter also referred to contributions given to Sen. Chuck Robb (D) by William's business PAC. Williams said the PAC "was controlled by an employee" cmte and he had "nothing to do with its contribution choice." Miller joined Williams in "criticizing Allen for pledging to veto any proposed sales tax or income tax increase." Both said they were opposed to tax increases, adding "it was irresponsible" of Allen to "take such a position without knowing what future financial problems the state might face" (Dellinger, TIMES & WORLD-NEWS, 2/14). All "attacked" ex-AG Mary Sue Terry, the expected Dem nominee (AP/RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH, 2/13).

GUN WARS: TIMES & WORLD-NEWS' Eure outlines the GOP candidate's stances on the gun bill debate. Miller supports the original one-gun-a-month proposal. Allen opposes the original proposal and the GOP compromise. Williams did not support the original proposal, but does support the compromise (TIMES & WORLD-NEWS, 2/14). The compromise, backed by Wilder and GOPers,

PAGE 21

(c) 1993 The Hotline, February 16, 1993

FOCU

S

allows additional gun purchases per month, provided the buyer undergoes a screening process. The NRA has sent out a letter in support of Allen, while Handgun Control exec. dir. Sarah Brady is expected to endorse Miller 2/19. Williams spokesperson Steve Haner: "I guess that leaves the middle ground for us. That's usually where elections are won" (Johnson, TIMES-DISPATCH, 2/16).

BURY THE HATCHET: Gov. Doug Wilder (D) endorsed Terry at the Dem J-J Dinner 2/13: "Nothing would please me more than seeing Miss Terry elected governor" (W. TIMES, 2/15).

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: 02/16/93

PAGE 22

FOCUS - 10 OF 13 STORIES

Copyright 1993 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

February 3, 1993, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; PAGE D1

LENGTH: 762 words

HEADLINE: Wilder Gun Bill Sidesteps Setback;
Senate Panel Ties on GOP Proposal

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: Donald P. Baker, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: RICHMOND, Feb. 2, 1993

BODY:

Gov. L. Douglas Wilder's proposed limit on handgun sales narrowly dodged an embarrassing symbolic setback today when a Northern Virginia lawmaker cast a disputed vote to block a Senate subcommittee's endorsement of a competing measure.

The vote by Sen. Edward M. Holland (D-Arlington), chairman of the Senate Courts of Justice Committee and the Wilder proposal's chief legislative patron, prevented a GOP substitute proposal from winning outright approval in the five-member subcommittee.

With Holland's vote against the substitute measure added to the negative votes from the subcommittee's two Democrats, the tally was a 3 to 3 tie, which normally would mean that the GOP bill would not advance to the full committee.

The three Republican members of the subcommittee complained vigorously that Holland should not be allowed to vote. He is an ex officio member of the subcommittee because he is the full committee's chairman.

"An ex officio member has never voted before in a subcommittee," Sen. Mark L. Earley (R-Chesapeake) said.

"Everything never done before is done for the first time," responded the

subcommittee chairman, Sen. Henry L. Marsh III (D-Richmond).

To salve the Republicans' ire, the panel voted to send both Wilder's bill and the GOP alternative to the full committee without a recommendation. The committee is expected to decide the measures' fates on Sunday.

Monday night, a House subcommittee endorsed Wilder's proposal and rejected a GOP alternative. The full House committee is expected to act by Sunday.

The subcommittee actions were more symbolic than substantive, however, because their votes are not binding on the full committees.

PAGE 23

The Washington Post, February 3, 1993

FOCU

S

Holland named the Senate subcommittee last year -- one of the few in the assembly on which Republicans control a majority of votes -- and said at the time that he reserved the right to vote.

The Republican handgun alternative, sponsored in the Senate by Joseph B. Benedetti (R-Richmond) and co-signed by all 18 Republican senators, would allow state residents to buy more than one gun a month by making a request in person at a law enforcement office for a certificate proving their residence and identity.

The Republicans contend that would address the problem of out-of-state buyers obtaining guns with phony driver's licenses, while at the same time not penalizing law-abiding residents.

"I can't answer why anyone needs more than one" a month, Benedetti said, but lawmakers "ought not to interfere with the rights of those who do."

Secretary of Public Safety O. Randolph Rollins, Wilder's chief strategist on anticrime measures, told the panel that the governor believes that his bill and the Republican substitute "are directed toward the same objective, reducing gun trafficking and guns in the marketplace."

The problem, Rollins said, is that the Republican version does not limit the number of gun purchases.

Supporters of gun control contend that allowing unlimited gun purchases by state residents has made Virginia a haven for out-of-state criminals who buy th

e

guns themselves, using false identification, or hire state residents to buy weapons for them in so-called straw purchases.

Sen. Kenneth W. Stolle (R-Virginia Beach), a former police vice squad officer, said the governor and other advocates of gun control need "a dose of reality." Stolle said criminals seldom buy guns, but steal them instead. Of 55

violent crimes involving guns studied in Virginia Beach, Stolle said, only one of the weapons used was bought in a gun store.

Both measures are opposed by the National Rifle Association, the leading opponent of gun control legislation. NRA lobbyist Charles Cunningham, speaking against the GOP idea, said most gun purchases occur on weekends, at dealers or gun shows, when many small police departments would not be open to receive requests.

Richard Parsons, a lobbyist for Handgun Control Inc., arguing in favor of Wilder's plan, said the Republican option doesn't deal with the problem of straw purchases.

The panel gave its blessing to another Republican measure, offered by Sen. Edgar S. Robb (R-Charlottesville), a retired 22-year employee of the FBI, that seeks to strengthen the state's instant background checks of would-be gun buyers.

The bill would require police agencies to record felony warrants in a statewide computer within 72 hours of issuing them. Robb estimated that 12,000 to 18,000 outstanding felony warrants have not been put in the computer that

PAGE 24

The Washington Post, February 3, 1993
FOCU

S

is used by gun dealers to check whether a potential buyer has a criminal record

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, SEN. EDWARD M. HOLLAND

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 14, 1993

PAGE 25

FOCUS - 11 OF 13 STORIES

Copyright 1993 Reuters Limited
The Reuter Transcript Report

February 2, 1993, Tuesday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 1340 words

HEADLINE: FOX MORNING NEWS INTERVIEW

BODY:

Guest: Virginia Gov. Douglas Wilder (D)

The editor of the report is Steve Ginsburg. Tim Ahmann, Eric Beech, Melissa Bland, Will Dunham, Peter Ramjug and Paul Schomer also are available to help you. If you have questions, please call 202-898-8345. For service problems call 1-800-435-0101.

This transcript is provided by News Transcripts, Inc. If questions of content arise, call 202-682-9050

BRIAN WILSON: President Clinton has been playing host to the nation's governors. This morning he's scheduled to meet with them again. In a speech to the National Governors' Association later today, the president is expected to move the ball forward on welfare reform.

Virginia Governor Douglas Wilder is among those in town to hear his plans, and the governor joins us live this morning.

Governor, appreciate you coming in this morning.

DOUGLAS WILDER (Governor, Virginia): Brian, good to be with you.

Q: There was some talk yesterday, the topic was health care reform and reforming Medicaid on the state level, giving you a little more flexibility in how you handle that program. In the speech today, he's going to talk about welfare reform.

Are you liking what you hear from this new president?

GOVERNOR WILDER: Very much so. The fact that it's front burner and that he's put the issue before the American people is a plus already if nothing else happens. But he's going to go further than that, making suggestions like flexibility, greater opportunity for states to handle the problems they know best, and advancing notions, for instance, in

workman's compensation and medical care components being perhaps taken care of by the federal government.

And so the extent that he's been on the front lines and is one of us, until a few weeks ago, a few days ago, it's

PAGE 26

The Reuter Transcript Report, February 2, 1993
FOCU

S

very refreshing. And this three and a half hour meeting we had yesterday was I think very, very impressive.

Q: He comes to it as a former governor, a former Democratic governor from a state much like you are. Exactly like you are. And I guess he's always hit upon the fact that the federal government doesn't really understand what the regulations and all the rules and everything that are imposed upon the states do to a program.

GOVERNOR WILDER: That's right. And this is why he enlisted our support yesterday in helping him convince the Congress. Because he's been trying to do that for years. And it's not adversarial. But it's that we would be advocates along with him to suggest to the Congress we might just know a little bit about what budget deficit means and how it really does affect the people. Because he expressed some concern yesterday as to how health care, if we don't get a control on the cost of health care, there's no way you will ever control the deficit. And these are the things that we need to impress upon the Congress and to encourage them to participate and to join in helping this president get these programs passed.

Q: You were at the dinner last night, of course. And he seemed to go on the offensive a little bit, trying to turn things around after kind of a bumpy start in the first few days.

GOVERNOR WILDER: Well, he said, if you wanted to elect someone to have easy problems solved, you should have elected someone else. And these are tough times and it requires a tough leadership, and he's going to provide that.

And he was saying, in effect, I have the will, and I'm going to carry that further.

Q: One of the hot topics in the state of Virginia right now is this one-gun-a-month proposal that you are advocating.

Where does that stand right now? I mean this is an issue that is supported by many but is still very controversial in some quarters. And you're going to run in to a lot of heavy opposition from the NRA and other well-funded groups. Where

does it stand, what is your hope?

GOVERNOR WILDER: It's another time of saying you need to stiffen your resolve and stand up for what is right. And I believe the people of Virginia and wherever I go, people are saying we are with you, stand up, don't let a single lobby run you away. One gun a month certainly in my judgment is enough for any average American, any Virginian to have.

And I predict that the people of Virginia are going to support it, they're going to push the legislature to get behind

PAGE 27

The Reuter Transcript Report, February 2, 1993

FOCU

S

our measures, and that we'll pass it.

Q: Now is there an provision in that law for like gun dealers so that they can handle more than one gun a month, and that kind of thing?

GOVERNOR WILDER: There are exemptions there for gun dealers, if they are involved in collectors items and displays and shows, and if they can make the case why that should be the situation, yes.

And we're not curtailing the right of people to own guns at all.

Q: What about this GOP proposal that was floated a couple of days back that said well, instead of one gun a month, why don't you have to go to the police department and apply or go through some kind of application process for those guns. That way the criminals aren't likely to go in and see the police officers before they purchase them.

GOVERNOR WILDER: Well, I met with them just before I came up for the governors' conference. And we had a very healthy and a fruitful discussion, I think. I believe what's going to come out of this is that we will still have this commitment to one gun a month, period. And then if there need be exceptions and exemptions, we'll work on that. And that's what our people are doing now in the compromise period.

But the bottom line, one gun a month.

Q: All right. Mary Sue Terry has resigned from her post there in the state of Virginia.

GOVERNOR WILDER: Yes.

Q: And it seems to me there's been a healing between

you and she.

How is the relationship now? Are you glad to see her step down?

GOVERNOR WILDER: Well, I did ask here some while-- publicly even to step down to avoid any resemblance or perception of conflict. And I'm glad that she's done that. We had good talks and we are in regular community. But for that single blip that we had relative to the VRS, and that's behind us now too, but the appeal is still on in the court as to the right of the governor, and I might add a future governor, to deal with certain aspects of the administration.

She and I get along time and we will. The--that's good.

PA

GE 28

The Reuter Transcript Report, February 2, 1993
FOCU

S

Q: The other issue that I have to ask you about is that there have been reports lately that friends have come to you and said, you know, we don't think that this deal was handled right between you and Chuck Robb, and the grand jury didn't consider it properly, perhaps you should consider filing a civil suit of some type against him.

GOVERNOR WILDER: Yes.

Q: Where do you stand on that?

GOVERNOR WILDER: Well, they've asked me to do that. They've even researched it, they say, and they're sending me materials relative to it. And I've not made any commitment one way or the other. I've tried to stay totally out of this process as long as the grand jury was investigating, as long as the federal authorities were investigating.

Q: Well, that's over now.

GOVERNOR WILDER: Well, parts of the case are still going on. There's a case scheduled for trial in which an associate of the senator's has been indicted, and is being charged with certain offenses.

In my case, however, I will make a determination as to what I'm going to do personally in the future.

Q: But no time table set on that?

GOVERNOR WILDER: No, I'm considering it in terms of what is in the best interest of all factors and all elements

involved.

Q: All right. Well, thank you very much. Appreciate you being here.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: February 3, 1993

PAGE 29

FOCUS - 12 OF 13 STORIES

Copyright 1993 Gannett Company, Inc.
USA TODAY

January 26, 1993, Tuesday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 9A

LENGTH: 734 words

HEADLINE: Comic's serious issue: Gun sales

BYLINE: Tom Squitieri

BODY:

The gun deal goes down on a moonlit strip of sand near Virginia Beach, Va.

Twelve hours later the weapons are in the big city for use in gang warfare, shooting at police and killing playground basketball players for their fancy sneakers.

This time it's the fiction of D.C. Comics' Batman. But for Virginia Gov. Douglas Wilder, the selection of his state for the comic book transaction underscored his decision to try to tighten Virginia's firearms laws before the

state's public image changes from "Virginia is for Lovers" to "Guns Are Us."

What happens in Virginia over Wilder's proposals to limit handguns sales may set the tone of debate over gun access nationwide.

"The issue is to provoke thought," says Jenette Kahn, D.C. Comics publisher. "I would like to think in terms (of impact) on the decisionmakers of today or future decisionmakers, that there is at least going to be a level of concern or awareness that might not be there now."

Virginia now permits unlimited gun sales to state residents who pass an instant background check by gun dealers. As part of a larger crime bill, Wilder's plan would limit handgun buyers to one gun a month, ban handgun possession by juveniles and improve the background check.

"Our goal is not to keep law-abiding citizens from owning firearms. I own one myself. But we must curtail the spread of weapons and must stop handguns from being the new currency of the drug trade," Wilder said.

Within days of Wilder's proposal, three U.S. representatives introduced legislation to limit handgun purchases across the USA to one every 30 days per person.

Gun sellers say Wilder's proposal will have no effect on criminals really intent on buying a weapon.

"If I was a bad guy from New York, I could go down today, find me a bum, and give him \$ 50 to buy five guns. Now I'd have to find five bums. So the cost for the criminal might go up a little bit," says Robb Roudabush, owner of Old Town Armory in Alexandria, a Washington suburb.

A Sunday poll showed two-thirds of Virginians support the limit. But Wilder is in his last year as governor with limited political capital, and many

PAGE 30
USA TODAY, January 26, 1993
FOCU

S

legislators have already expressed coolness to the proposal.

The National Rifle Association, which helped defeat a two-gun-a-month limit last year, has begun running ads against Wilder's plan, afraid of its potential national impact.

Newspaper and TV ads supporting Wilder start today. The Coalition to Stop Gun Violence, a gun-control group, has threatened Virginia's lucrative tourist industry with a national boycott if changes aren't enacted.

South Carolina is the only state with a gun purchase limit, permitting one handgun per month. That law went into effect in 1975. Since then, the percentage of guns recovered at New York City crime scenes traced to South Carolina gun dealers has dropped from 20% to 3%. Virginia is a unique forum for the gun access debate. One of the state's founding fathers, future U.S. president James Madison, wrote the amendment to the Constitution on the right to bear arms in 1789.

Today, federal officials say lax gun laws in Virginia and other Southern states have helped supply weapons to major East Coast cities. Interstate 95, the

main north-south artery running along the East Coast, has been dubbed 'Ironstat
e
95."

But it's not just New York, Washington, or even fictional Gotham City, that
are affected by Virginia sales. Four major Virginia cities set murder records i
n
1991; two of them, Portsmouth and Richmond, hit new marks in 1992 - and Richmon
d
has the third-highest per capita murder rate among major U.S. cities, behind
Washington and Detroit.

Gun access has long been a relevant theme for Batman comics. Batman was born
after young Bruce Wayne - Batman's alter ego - was orphaned by a gunman who sho
t
his parents in front of him.

Fiction gave way to reality at D.C. Comics when an employee's son was killed
in 1990 making a call from a public telephone in New York City.

That unsolved murder prompted the special issue of Batman.

Contributing: Carol J. Castaneda

Virginia firearms sales jump
At least 40% of handguns seized following homicides in Washington, D.C., and Ne
w
York City come from Virginia, police officials say. Number of Virginia legal gu
n
transactions(1):
1991 128,358
1992 191,540

1 - Multiple gun sales are one transaction

GRAPHIC: GRAPHIC, b/w, Nick Galifianakis, USA TODAY, Source: Virginia Office of
Public Safety (Bar graph); PHOTO, b/w, Matt Mendelsohn; PHOTO, b/w, 1992 D.C.
Comic Inc. (Cartoon)

CUTLINE: CRIMINALS WILL MANAGE: Gun dealer Robb Roudabush says the proposal

PAGE 31
USA TODAY, January 26, 1993
FOCU

S

won't deter criminals, only make it more expensive for them. CUTLINE: BATMAN: I
n
the 'Seduction of the Gun,' the state of Virginia gets blasted as being easy fo
r

gun-runners.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

PAGE 32

FOCUS - 13 OF 13 STORIES

Copyright 1993 News World Communications, Inc.
The Washington Times

January 11, 1993, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part A; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 996 words

HEADLINE: Virginians consider softening their opposition to gun control ;
Delegates weigh purchase limit

BYLINE: Jim Clardy and Kristan Metzler; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

For Virginia state Delegate Frank Hargrove, the first hint that his rural Hanover County constituents were rethinking their long-standing opposition to gun control came at a public hearing last month.

Mr. Hargrove, a Republican and an unequivocal advocate of the right to bear arms, said he was stunned to hear several residents express a desire to see some form of gun control enacted by state lawmakers.

"These are independent people, rural people who love to hunt. But there's a sense of hopelessness, an attitude that this country has become awash in guns and that we're a bunch of pistol-packing mamas," said Mr. Hargrove, who is chairman of the General Assembly's Joint Republican Caucus.

Residents in Mr. Hargrove's district may get their wish if Gov. L. Douglas Wilder succeeds in prohibiting Virginians from buying more than one gun a month. The proposed legislation is intended to thwart gunrunners who buy weapons in Virginia and sell them in the District, New York and other East Coast cities.

As the Virginia Assembly prepares to convene this week, some political observers say the measure has an even chance of passage - odds unimaginable in the past, when gun-control opponents ruled the legislature.

"There is a tidal wave in Virginia of feeling that individuals are wanting to do something to stem this terrible problem we have with drug-related murders and violence," said Richard Cullen, U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

But some General Assembly leaders say the opposition is still strong.

House Majority Leader Richard C. Cranwell of rural Roanoke County said calls and letters to his office are running 10-to-1 against the bill. He said he voted against a two-guns-a-month proposal that was defeated last year, "and I don't know what has happened that would change my mind."

PAGE 33

The Washington Times, January 11, 1993

FOCU

S

Some gun experts and even gun-control advocates say the governor's proposal would not solve the problem.

Diane Cope, a member of the U.S. Shooting Team, said: "The more laws they put on the books, the more honest people won't be able to buy guns. Criminals don't go by the rules anyway."

Stephen D'Andrilli, a New York gun-control advocate with the Guardian Group International Corp., said the way to stop gun trafficking is to stiffen the penalties for people convicted of gun-related crimes, he said.

"Most of the illegal guns come from burglaries of gun shops and highjacking of gun manufacturers," he said. "The proposal is ludicrous."

For much of this century Virginia politics have been dominated by rural lawmakers. While urban lawmakers came and went, rural legislators built up seniority and clout.

But Virginia's cities - especially those along the Interstate 95 corridor - have grown rapidly in the last 20 years. Meanwhile, rural Virginia has lost population and political power to the cities and suburbs.

Delegate S. Vance Wilkins Jr., Amherst Republican and an ardent foe of gun control, said, "We don't have the votes we used to."

Two years ago, Virginia became the first state in the country to institute instantaneous criminal background checks of people purchasing handguns.

Virginia legislators say they are embarrassed by the state's growing reputation as a haven for gunrunners.

"You see Virginia mentioned prominently as an easy source for cheap guns in the New York press, the Washington press, the California press and the TV talk shows. What's next, a folk song by Bob Dylan?" said state Delegate Clinton Miller of Woodstock and a candidate for the GOP gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Miller said mass transit and better roads have bridged the gap between rural and suburban Virginia, bringing city problems into the country.

"Almost every family here has at least one member who either lives or works in Northern Virginia. Violent crime keeps increasing, drug trafficking keeps getting worse. We've got to try and do something about it," he said.

Last year, legislation similar to the governor's proposal failed. But the new plan has won more support - from Attorney General Mary Sue Terry and many others once considered unlikely to support the limit.

The law would not apply to guns typically used for hunting, such as shotguns and rifles.

A gubernatorial task force found that one of every four traceable guns in New York and one in three traceable guns in the District were bought in Virginia.

PAGE 34

The Washington Times, January 11, 1993
FOCU

S

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms determined that 41 percent of the 1,600 guns used in violent crimes in New York City last year were bought in Virginia.

The governor's proposal would make Virginia and South Carolina the only states in the nation that limit the number of handguns that may be bought in a month. South Carolina experienced a significant decrease in gunrunning 10 years ago after the state enacted its law, said Mr. Cullen, the U.S. attorney.

Wayne LaPierre of the National Rifle Association said the only way to deter illegal gun sales in Virginia is to make it harder to get a state driver's license. Proof of residency is required to purchase a gun in Virginia, and a driver's license is frequently the only identification required.

"The start and the end of the problem is fraudulent driver's licenses. This whole [proposal] is a political show," he said. "I think it's more Swiss cheese crime control that won't work."

Gun dealer Robb Roudabush, owner of the Old Town Armory in Alexandria, said the proposal will not stop criminals from setting up so-called straw purchases, in which a gunrunner pays a Virginia resident to buy several guns. The criminal will simply get more residents to buy one gun at a time.

"It would only be a small obstacle," he said. "It will just get more people involved."

* This story is based in part on wire service reports.

GRAPHIC: Photo (color), Virginia's delegates hope to limit purchases of guns like this Browning 9mm target pistol., By Tracy A. Woodward/The Washington Times

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

* 35 PAGES 1124 LINES JOB 60727 100G7P

*
* 4:25 P.M. STARTED 4:26 P.M. ENDED 04/26/99

*

*

*
* EEEEE N N DDDD
*
* E N N D D
*
* E NN N D D
*
* EEE N N N D D
*
* E N NN D D
*
* E N N D D
*

* EEEEE N N DDDD
*

****-----***
*

****-----***
*

SEND TO: BACHMAN, ROBIN
WHO - COMMUNICATIONS
ROOM 308
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 20502

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Bethany Little to Kent_Pekel at 18:18:43.00. Subject: FWD: FW: This explains it all (fwd) (6 pages)	05/06/1999	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
OPD ([Don't Ask, Don't Tell])
OA/Box Number: 250000]

FOLDER TITLE:

[09/23/1998 - 08/11/1999]

2015-0017-F
ab1569

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. email	Xavier Briggs to Michael Barr at 15:26:36.00. Subject: Re: Comments on your fax - rolloversissue/ APIC - Reply. (3 pages)	05/12/1999	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
OPD ([Don't Ask, Don't Tell])
OA/Box Number: 250000]

FOLDER TITLE:

[09/23/1998 - 08/11/1999]

2015-0017-F
ab1569

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Dag Vega (CN=Dag Vega/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-JUN-1999 09:22:08.00

SUBJECT: ABC 20/20

TO: Michele Ballantyne (CN=Michele Ballantyne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ruby Shamir (CN=Ruby Shamir/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Aprill N. Springfield (CN=Aprill N. Springfield/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lindsey E. Huff (CN=Lindsey E. Huff/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steven Reich (CN=Steven Reich/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Kimberly S. Anderson (CN=Kimberly S. Anderson/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robin J. Bachman (CN=Robin J. Bachman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas D. Janenda (CN=Thomas D. Janenda/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Toby C. Graff (CN=Toby C. Graff/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael A. Hammer (CN=Michael A. Hammer/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Victoria L. Valentine (CN=Victoria L. Valentine/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rebecca L. Walldorff (CN=Rebecca L. Walldorff/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Heather M. Riley (CN=Heather M. Riley/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan M. Prince (CN=Jonathan M. Prince/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa J. Prober (CN=Melissa J. Prober/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steve Ricchetti (CN=Steve Ricchetti/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julie B. Goldberg (CN=Julie B. Goldberg/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rochester M. Johnson (CN=Rochester M. Johnson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: June Shih (CN=June Shih/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jason H. Schechter (CN=Jason H. Schechter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alison Muscatine (CN=Alison Muscatine/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julie E. Mason (CN=Julie E. Mason/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Paul K. Engskov (CN=Paul K. Engskov/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Waldman (CN=Michael Waldman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv (CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sara M. Latham (CN=Sara M. Latham/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: William A. Halter (CN=William A. Halter/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa J. Levin (CN=Lisa J. Levin/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark D. Neschis (CN=Mark D. Neschis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr (CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lowell A. Weiss (CN=Lowell A. Weiss/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julianne B. Corbett (CN=Julianne B. Corbett/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jordan Tamagni (CN=Jordan Tamagni/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Megan C. Moloney (CN=Megan C. Moloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brenda M. Anders (CN=Brenda M. Anders/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dominique L. Cano (CN=Dominique L. Cano/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Leslie Bernstein (CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anthony R. Bernal (CN=Anthony R. Bernal/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart (CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dawn M. Chirwa (CN=Dawn M. Chirwa/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: David Vandivier (CN=David Vandivier/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jenni R. Engebretsen (CN=Jenni R. Engebretsen/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann C. Hertelendy (CN=Ann C. Hertelendy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Erica S. Lepping (CN=Erica S. Lepping/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Saladbar 23 <saladbar23 (Saladbar 23 <saladbar23 @ hotmail.com> @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rajiv Y. Mody (CN=Rajiv Y. Mody/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sean P. O'Shea (CN=Sean P. O'Shea/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura J. Lewis (CN=Laura J. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: James E. Kennedy (CN=James E. Kennedy/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Katharine Button (CN=Katharine Button/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alejandro G. Cabrera (CN=Alejandro G. Cabrera/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua S. Gottheimer (CN=Joshua S. Gottheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Clara J. Shin (CN=Clara J. Shin/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Edward F. Hughes (CN=Edward F. Hughes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sarah E. Gegenheimer (CN=Sarah E. Gegenheimer/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rachael E. Sullivan (CN=Rachael E. Sullivan/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey A. Shesol (CN=Jeffrey A. Shesol/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mark A. Kitchens (CN=Mark A. Kitchens/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gordon Li (CN=Gordon Li/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Steven J. Naplan (CN=Steven J. Naplan/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura D. Schwartz (CN=Laura D. Schwartz/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Gene B. Sperling (CN=Gene B. Sperling/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Anne M. Edwards (CN=Anne M. Edwards/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa M. Murray (CN=Melissa M. Murray/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Eli G. Attie (CN=Eli G. Attie/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Peter A. Weissman (CN=Peter A. Weissman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Nanda Chitre (CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer Ferguson (CN=Jennifer Ferguson/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan A. Kaplan (CN=Jonathan A. Kaplan/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey M. Smith (CN=Jeffrey M. Smith/OU=OSTP/O=EOP@EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia M. Payne (CN=Julia M. Payne/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Beverly J. Barnes (CN=Beverly J. Barnes/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard L. Siewert (CN=Richard L. Siewert/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: gamble-bennett@dol.gov (gamble-bennett@dol.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dag Vega (CN=Dag Vega/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Robin M. Roland (CN=Robin M. Roland/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa G. Green (CN=Melissa G. Green/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jennifer M. Palmieri (CN=Jennifer M. Palmieri/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Douglas B. Sosnik (CN=Douglas B. Sosnik/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
ABC 20/20
JUNE 16, 1999

Interview with ALBERT GORE, JR., VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
and TIPPER GORE, SECOND LADY OF THE UNITED STATES

ANNOUNCER: From ABC News around the world and into your home, the stories that touch your life, this is 20/20 -- with Barbara Walters, Diane Sawyer, Sam Donaldson, Connie Chung, Charles Gibson and Hugh Downs.
Tonight...

DIANE SAWYER, ABC News: Yes or no, did Bill Clinton compromise the dignity of the presidency?

ANNOUNCER: He's been waiting in the wings of the White House for seven years. Now, Al Gore is ready to take center stage.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: I'm just going to be who I am.

ANNOUNCER: Staking out his own territory on the most controversial issues of the day, like Social Security...

DIANE SAWYER: You will never reduce benefits or raise Social Security

taxes?

ANNOUNCER: And Senator Hillary Clinton?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Is she supposed to defer her ambitions yet again?

ANNOUNCER: Al and Tipper Gore with provocative answers to the questions the country's wanted to ask.

DIANE SAWYER: An intern in the White House, in the Oval Office. Did it outrage you?

ANNOUNCER: In Washington and on their Tennessee farm, candid talk about fidelity and family, about politics and policy, about her struggle with depression and his with being labeled, well, boring.

DIANE SAWYER: Did you have a wild man day?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: A minute.

ANNOUNCER: As his election campaign kicks off, Diane Sawyer with the man who would be president. Al Gore finally ``Speaking For Himself."

Plus, round and round they go. Where they stop, depends on these -- batteries. So many brands, so many claims.

DURACELL SPOKESMAN (TV Commercial): Duracell outlasts Energizer.

RAYOVAC SPOKESMAN (TV Commercial): Get the maximum.

ANNOUNCER: Which batteries last the longest? Does price make a difference? We talked to experts and timed our batteries in action. Arnold Diaz taking charge to give you ``The Rundown On Batteries."

Those stories tonight, June 16, 1999.

(Commercial Break)

ANNOUNCER: From ABC News in New York, Diane Sawyer and Charles Gibson.

DIANE SAWYER, ABC News: Good evening, and welcome to 20/20 Wednesday. Sam is on assignment, so Charlie Gibson is staying up late.

Well, it's official. The battle for the presidency in the year 2,000 has been joined. Vice President Al Gore moved to center stage today, announcing his candidacy in front of the courthouse in Carthage, Tennessee.

CHARLES GIBSON, ABC News: Gore has an interesting problem. He has been vice president now for nearly seven years, and yet polls show that many Americans are uncertain about his leadership qualities. Is he really as stiff as the jokes make him seem? Was he truly disturbed by the Monica Lewinsky scandal, or just blindly loyal to his friend, the President?

DIANE SAWYER: Well, we tried to explore some of those issues as we interviewed Vice President and Mrs. Gore, first in Tennessee and then in Washington. And we started with the question, who is this man who has been waiting so long in the wings?

Vice Pres. AL. GORE: And that is why today I announce that I am a candidate for president of the United States!

(Applause)

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) After almost eight years, today, Al Gore is striking out on his own. He announced his campaign for president in exactly the same place he launched his first campaign ever for Congress in 1976 -- Carthage, Tennessee. He made a point of showing us the town, population 2,500.

As the son of a senator, he used to split his time between the farm here and a Washington hotel just blocks from the Capitol. After college and Vietnam, he and his wife, Tipper, bought a home on the hill just across the river from his mom and dad. And he went to law school, became a

Tennessee congressman and then senator, serving in Congress for 16 years.

But his political opponents always insist his Tennessee roots aren't authentic, that this son of the South is really just a boy from the Beltway.

(on camera) Here we are in Carthage. Are you really a country boy?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: I grew up in two places. I grew up in Washington, D.C., and I grew up here. My summers were here. Christmas was here. My happiest, most vivid memories were here. And, I mean, put yourself in my position. You've got a choice. Where are your memories going to be? Of the top floor of a hotel in Washington, D.C., playing...

DIANE SAWYER: Room service?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: No room service. Playing on the roof. Or in these hills riding a horse here, swimming and fishing in the river.

TIPPER GORE: When we first met and before we married, he said to me that first year, "I want you to come to my home." And he showed me all over his farm and told me about growing up here.

DIANE SAWYER: You mucked pigpens?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: I cleaned out the pigpens. Yes, I did. And raised cattle and showed them in the fairs around here, and planted, and plowed, and harvested and took in hay.

DIANE SAWYER: All right. My cousins are all tobacco farmers and cattle farmers. So I have a test for you. Ready for a pop quiz?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: All right.

DIANE SAWYER: How many plants of tobacco can you have per acre?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Oh, I don't know. I don't know. I don't know. I'll flunk that test.

DIANE SAWYER: What is brucellosis?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: I know that there are five to seven on a stick when you put them in the -- in the barn.

DIANE SAWYER: And what are cattle prices roughly now?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Too low.

(Laughter)

DIANE SAWYER: What was the other thing? Brucellosis?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Oh, that's hoof and mouth disease.

TIPPER GORE: Not confined to cattle.

(Laughter)

DIANE SAWYER: And this is my mother's question. My mother says when a fence separates two farms, how can you tell which farm owns the fence?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Well, the...

(Laughter)

DIANE SAWYER: I can't believe...

Vice Pres. AL GORE: It depends on what kind of fence it is. I mean, which -- if the poles are on the inside, that's the -- the side where the farm is.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) So he got two out of four. Not bad.

(on camera) Because the Republicans, as you know, have begun to say, you know, "He wants you to think that he's overalls and Jethro playing the jug," I think is what one of them said. But in fact, you know, he's a privileged kid who went to St. Alban's, went to Harvard and had a very, very privileged Washington life.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: I did have a lot of privileges. I did. I got to see my father work in the Capitol. I was very proud of him. But a lot of the experiences I had were ones that he insisted that I have here, because he and my mother both grew up in very poor families on

farms.

And my father was determined that I would have the same experiences growing up that he had, even if it was only a few months out of the year. He's a hero to me.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) A hero when he opposed the Vietnam War, and it led to a crushing political defeat in 1972, even though his loyal son had enlisted in the Army and gone to Vietnam as a journalist in part to try to help his dad's campaign.

Four years later, the young Gore followed his dad into politics, bringing along with him, he says, his dad's, well, straight-laced and formal style.

DAVID LETTERMAN, Host (Clip from ``Late Night"): Of course, Tennessee is famous for three things. You've got the country music. You got the Jack Daniels. You have Al Gore. Of course, any of those three things can put you to sleep.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) It's now a national joke. Al Gore the stiff? Al Gore the wooden?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: I will be introducing legislation aimed at reducing CO2 emissions.

DIANE SAWYER: Serious polls taken recently say 56 percent of Americans find him boring, while only 23 percent say that about his chief Republican rival, George W. Bush. His fellow Democrats openly fret that the Vice President is not built for the age of personality politics.

(on camera) I think George W. Bush has said he had wild man periods in his life, and he learned a lot from it. Did you have a wild man day?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: A minute. Well, I'm not -- I'm not known for that. But, you know, we -- we went to college in the same city, and we -- we did some -- once we -- I had a motorcycle.

JAY LENO, Host (Clip from ``The Tonight Show"): And scientists in Australia say they've developed a new tranquilizer that is effective on turtles. A turtle on tranquilizers? Boy, that sounds like the perfect pet for Al Gore, doesn't it?

DIANE SAWYER: Can you really laugh at the jokes about stiffness?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Oh, yeah.

TIPPER GORE: Oh, yeah.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Sure.

TIPPER GORE: Oh, sure.

DIANE SAWYER: At some point, do you feel a little besieged by them?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Not really. Not really. I mean, you know, they're going to talk about something. Why not that? It doesn't bother me -- seriously.

DIANE SAWYER: But do you think this is serious? Do you think it could be the difference in your getting elected or not?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: You know, I think the press sometimes in the television age focuses a little bit more on style and a little bit less on substance than the American people would actually like.

I am who I am. And I'm old enough now to know that there are some things that are not -- not going to change. There are a lot of things I just don't want to change. And I'm just going to be who I am. And that's -- that's all I can do.

This campaign is not about the -- the gestures I make in an interview. The campaign is about how we bring about revolutionary change to our schools, how we keep our prosperity going, how we make it easier for families to be strong and together. That's really what this is about. Not

style -- substance.

TIPPER GORE: Well, I guess this won't come as much of a surprise to any of you, but I came here to endorse Al, too.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) Even so, his best campaign weapon is his spirited wife, Tipper, who repeatedly proclaims him sexy and fun, and helps his campaign draw a distinction between their marriage and the couple in the White House.

The Gores met at his high school prom, and by all accounts, the 29-year relationship is so solid, such a perfect picture of mutual support, even they laugh about it.

TIPPER GORE: When he went to law school, I supported that, and the time taken away, and he was working a newspaper at the same time.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: When she went to work as a photographer.

TIPPER GORE: When I went to work as a photographer.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: When she went to graduate school in psychology.

TIPPER GORE: Right. He was supportive of that. And, you know, just one thing led to another. He decided to run for Congress. And I decided to support that.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: When she launched the campaign against the record industry...

TIPPER GORE: Yeah. And he was very supportive.

DIANE SAWYER: (on camera) .the two of you, I'm watching these.

TIPPER GORE: No, not at all. But, I mean, in that sense, we have always bound together...

Vice Pres. AL GORE: We've had to support each other a lot.

TIPPER GORE: Exactly. And we've done it because we love -- I wanted to. I loved you. I wanted to do that. And I...

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Me, too.

TIPPER GORE: Yes.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) It was only recently that we got even a glimpse behind the sunny photograph. The woman who has long been an advocate for destigmatizing mental illness has been all over the news talking about her mother's long battle with depression and an episode of depression all her own.

TIPPER GORE: And I was diagnosed with clinical depression. I received treatment with medication.

DIANE SAWYER: (on camera) Could you tell something was different, something was wrong?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Sure. Sure.

DIANE SAWYER: In what ways?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Well, I respect her privacy, and I don't think it's for me to go into details like that.

DIANE SAWYER: She refuses to give details, dates, duration or the particulars of medication, saying only that it was a delayed response after their son was hit by a car while walking with his dad 10 years ago.

(on camera) Some people have written that in reluctance to go into detail, you might be contributing still to the idea that there's stigma attached to the detail.

TIPPER GORE: I think we're talking about a personal medical condition, a medical illness. And I think that -- all Americans would understand that no matter what that illness is that one might have, it's a personal, private thing, and it's up to -- you know, each individual to decide when and where they want to talk about it, whether it's in their family or whether it's publicly.

DIANE SAWYER: April 3, 1989. You're walking out of a baseball game with your son.

(voice-over) Albert III, 6 years old, pulled his hand out of his father's, dashed away and, after the car hit him, flew 30 feet in the air before landing on a curb, near death.

(on camera) Time magazine quotes a friend of yours as saying that, in the aftermath of this, for you, Mr. Vice President, it was guilt, and for you, it was anger.

TIPPER GORE: The aftermath of it? First of all, there was a lot of healing that took place and a long recovery period for Albert. I think we all pulled together as a family.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: There wasn't guilt and anger. That's not what...

TIPPER GORE: Right. That wasn't our experience.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: It was grief and concern, and in the process, I had to re-examine all of the other ways I was spending my time and living my life.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) One immediate difference - more time with his children. Their married daughter, Karenna, is about to have a baby. Kristen and Sarah are at Harvard. Albert III is a junior at Sidwell Friends, a private school.

Back in 1992, it surprised a lot of people that this reserved and private man would speak about his son's accident at the Democratic convention.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: I ran to his side and held him and called his name, but he was limp and still without breath or pulse.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) Four years later, at another convention, he recounted in painful detail his sister's long battle with lung cancer.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: And in a very short time, her breathing became labored, and then she breathed her last breath.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) And most recently, has become very public about his personal religious life. In our second interview at his home in Washington, we asked about what the skeptics say.

(on camera) Are you uncomfortable with the fact that -- speaking about your sister and your son at the conventions, speaking about your religion now -- people say this is using private life for political gain?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: You know, it's -- it may be hard for anyone to just be himself or be herself. In public life, there is no way to be authentic and to be who you really are without being willing to -- to talk about the things that are most important to you.

I am who I am, and faith and family are at the center of my life. And if you ask me who I am, I'm going to tell you. If you ask me whether or not I believe in God, I'm going to tell you, "Yes, I do." And it's important to me. And if you believe that by answering truthfully, I'm trying to manipulate you, then I can't help that. That -- that's who I am.

DIANE SAWYER: And when we come back, Al Gore on the Clintons and the issues that may be decisive in this race. Stay with us.

ANNOUNCER: Next, what does Al Gore think about the other Clinton grabbing the spotlight now?

DIANE SAWYER: We call it bigfooting in our business, bigfooting your campaign.

ANNOUNCER: And later...

DIANE SAWYER: An intern in the White House, in the Oval Office. Did it outrage you?

ANNOUNCER: More of Al Gore, speaking for himself, when 20/20 returns.

(Commercial Break)

CHARLES GIBSON: We continue now Diane's interview with the Vice President and Mrs. Gore. An ABC News/Washington Post poll released today is an early barometer of how the race for the presidency is shaping up.

(voice-over) The good news for Al Gore is that he holds a huge lead over Bill Bradley for the Democratic nomination. The bad news is Gore lags behind Republican hopeful Texas governor George W. Bush.

(on camera) And he may have other problems. The First Lady has diverted publicity with an expected Senate race. And recently, President Clinton called the New York Times to say he was trying to get Al Gore to loosen up.

DIANE SAWYER: When you got up in the morning and opened the newspaper on Friday, May 14, and read, "Clinton admits to concerns as Gore campaign stumbles"...

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Yes. Yes. He was trying to help. He was trying to help. And listen, after seven years in this job, all four of us have had so many occasions where headlines come out in a way that we wouldn't want them to come out.

DIANE SAWYER: Mr. Vice President, you want me to believe you opened that, read that and said, "He's trying to help"?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: I knew that he was trying to help.

DIANE SAWYER: Is there a family friendly word that you used when you read this?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Well, you know, I think that he probably had the same reaction. That didn't come out just exactly right.

DIANE SAWYER: You were mad?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Well, I'm -- I don't have to tell you when I'm mad.

DIANE SAWYER: How do you really feel now, really feel about...

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Well, that's the signal to just tell you what we really feel.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) Our question was about Hillary Clinton's Senate campaign. Some on his staff have said it drains attention from his race.

(on camera) We call it bigfooting in our business. Bigfooting your campaign?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: I don't feel that's happening. I certainly don't feel that way. And you asked me how I really feel about her campaign? I'm happy for her, if she decides to run. I'm supportive of whatever decision she makes. I think she's going to run.

And, you know, for 25 years and more, this very talented, competent, effective woman has helped her husband in his political career, and she's put what may have been her own ambitions to run for office many years ago on hold.

Is she supposed to defer her ambitions yet again, not for her husband this time, but for another man, for whom she feels some derivative obligation? I don't think so. She's a good friend to us, and she will make a wonderful public servant.

DIANE SAWYER: Mrs. Gore, would you ever run for political office from the White House?

TIPPER GORE: I've never been in the position to even make that decision, but I...

DIANE SAWYER: Would you ever do it?

TIPPER GORE: But people have asked me throughout the years, you know, would I ever want to run for political office? And I've always said no. I

mean, I don't see myself as a politician.

DIANE SAWYER: You were a journalist once. Write me a headline for the difference between President Clinton and President Gore.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: OK. Here's the headline. "New Era, New Leadership."

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) He says he now wants revolutionary change, which begs the question -- what was he doing for the past seven years?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: The role of vice president is completely different from the role of president. And, you know, I think you pay a price for that, because you're -- you're always trying to -- to help the country by helping the president. But it's the honorable thing to do.

But, of course, one of the ways the job of president is so different is that, you know, other people are helping you, and you're setting the priorities. And you're saying, "OK, here's what I think we need to do," and, "Come on, Congress," try to rally them and rally the country. "Let's -- let's get moving."

I want to hear from some young people.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) Priority number one, he says -- education. He's unveiled a plan that includes funding preschool for every American child, smaller class sizes and tax-free savings accounts for education.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: At a time when we have the largest generation of school children in the entire history of America, we have to do more.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) He talks about a global Marshall Plan to protect the environment, which could be expensive. But he plans to use the budget surplus to protect Social Security.

(on camera) So you're saying you will never reduce benefits or raise Social Security taxes?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: I have no intention of doing either of those things, especially not in a way that would hurt the quality of life for seniors. Every time there has been a need for course adjustments in Social Security, there have been some changes in the way the program operates, and I'm not ruling out those kinds of changes.

But the idea that there have to be benefit cuts or raise the retirement age in a way that really harms the quality of life for seniors, if I am president of the United States, forget about it. That is not going to happen.

DIANE SAWYER: We're talking a lot of expensive proposals here, aren't we? A global Marshall Plan. Social Security, taking the surplus. Preschool for every...

Vice Pres. AL GORE: All within a balanced budget. All within a balanced budget. And I know how to do that. I know how to keep our prosperity going and use that prosperity to bring about dramatic changes that are essential to prepare our country for the 21st century.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) By contrast, his Republican rival, George W. Bush, says he'll have prosperity and a tax cut.

(on camera) Do you admire George W. Bush?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: I don't really know him. I have met him casually, in passing, a couple of times, and I really don't know very much about him.

Gov. GEORGE W. BUSH, (R) Texas: I'm running for president of the United States.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) The other differences we know are that Bush is pro-life. Gore, like Clinton, affirms full abortion rights. And on gays in the military, Gore might go even further than his boss if he can,

saying, "don't ask, don't tell" isn't enough. (on camera) Would you like to see that changed, and basically free expression take place? Would you make that a priority?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: I'd like to see the policy implemented differently. I don't think there's been enough compassion in that policy.

DIANE SAWYER: So not taking a stand yet on pushing for full disclosure?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Well, I would want to work with the military on the issue, but I would want to bring about changes in the way it's being implemented.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) But the campaign issue with the fuse already burning has to be the weariness of scandal, starting with campaign finance. Gore says he's going to champion reform, even though his aggressive fund-raising in 1996 was branded part of the problem. One example -- raising money by telephone from his vice presidential office and then defending it with stilted legalisms.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: My counsel tells me there is no controlling legal authority that says there was any violation of any law.

Well, obviously, all of that could have been handled better. If I had it to do over again, I'd do it differently.

DIANE SAWYER: (on camera) Did you always do right?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Yes, I think I did. I believed then and believe now in the cause for which I was fighting.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) But the scandal that drags like a stone at the center of his campaign is that other scandal -- will he distance himself from a president who misled the public and got caught?

Pres. BILL CLINTON: I did not have sexual relations with that woman.

DIANE SAWYER: (on camera) You were standing there in the room when he waved his finger at all of us and with indignation said that he did not do something that it turned out he did.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Well, I think you can imagine what I felt.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) He tells us what he felt, and so does Mrs. Gore, when we return.

ANNOUNCER: He stood by the President through his darkest time. But what was Al Gore really thinking?

DIANE SAWYER: Did Bill Clinton compromise the dignity of the presidency with what he did with Monica Lewinsky?

ANNOUNCER: A difficult time remembered, when 20/20 returns.

(Commercial Break)

ANNOUNCER: Blunt words about the Clinton sex scandal.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: What he did was inexcusable.

ANNOUNCER: More of Al Gore, speaking for himself. Then, a battery of information about batteries. Which lasts longest? Should you pay more? Arnold Diaz with the rundown, when 20/20 continues after this from our ABC stations.

(Station Break)

DIANE SAWYER: Politics has always posed tough choices between loyalty and survival. None tougher, perhaps, than the one President Clinton presented his loyal vice president by handing him a year-long national ordeal over Monica Lewinsky.

We remembered sitting with the Gores back in 1992, just after the Gennifer Flowers headlines, and asking them, what if then-candidate Clinton had more embarrassing revelations waiting in the wings?

(on camera) Did you ask him about it?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: No, I did not.

DIANE SAWYER: Just don't think it's anybody's business?

TIPPER GORE: Right, right.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: I am very impressed with Bill Clinton. And with Hillary, for that matter. And I believe that he ought to be president of this country. If you're asking me, do I trust him? I do.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) That was 1992. It's now 1999, after another Clinton scandal. The nation is exhausted from the process, and Republican George W. Bush is gearing up to make sure Al Gore pays the price.

GEORGE W. BUSH: When we put our hand on the Bible, that we swear not only to uphold the laws of the land, but that we swear in to uphold the dignity of the office to which we have been elected...

DIANE SAWYER: (on camera) Yes or no, did Bill Clinton compromise the dignity of the presidency with what he did with Monica Lewinsky?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Yes, but I think he recovered from it. I think that it was a horrible, difficult year for the country to go through. For those of us who are his friends, we were disappointed. He suffered. Unfortunately, his family also did and others involved with that whole matter.

Should the country have had to go through that experience? No. I've said, and I'll say again, what he did was inexcusable, and particularly as a father, I felt that it was terribly wrong, obviously. But I do believe that with the good grace and good sense of the American people, we have been able to get through it.

DIANE SAWYER: But I think there's an emotional mystery at the center of it about you, people feel. An intern in the White House, in the Oval Office. Did it outrage you?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: I've said previously, and I'll repeat to you, I think that what he did was inexcusable. If you've ever had a friend who disappointed you, and you worked with that person, and you rebuilt the relationship, and moved forward from the disappointment, that's exactly what that was like for me.

DIANE SAWYER: Why do you choose the word "disappointed" instead of "horrified?"

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Well, I use the word "inexcusable," I use the word "awful, terrible, horrible." You know, the man is a friend of mine, and I am -- we have a close working relationship, and he has -- he's gone through a lot in this. His family has gone through a lot.

I do believe that it should be placed in a larger context, within which it is balanced against the good things he has done as president.

Pres. BILL CLINTON: I did not have sexual relations with that woman.

DIANE SAWYER: Did you believe him that the point?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: I didn't like that moment at all. But in -- in addressing what you call a mystery about what my feelings were, I want you to understand that there shouldn't be any mystery.

I thought it was awful. I thought it was inexcusable. But I made a commitment to serve this country as vice president. I have a commitment to help him be the best president he's capable of being, number one.

And more importantly than that, a commitment to the country to do what I can in my role to make sure the ship of states steers a straight course, to make sure there's a stability and continuity. And I'm not going to turn my back on that commitment.

DIANE SAWYER: Did you know he wasn't telling the truth?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: No, I didn't. No, of course not.

DIANE SAWYER: Not until when?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Not until he acknowledged it in his statement to the American people, much later in that terrible year.

DIANE SAWYER: You had no idea? You really believed him?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: I did.

DIANE SAWYER: Did he lie to you?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: You know, I felt, at the time, that the matter was so painful for him, that he was concealing things that would have given a different impression if he had been totally candid. And so, I worried that that was going on.

And certainly, the impression that he gave me and the others that he worked with was not the truth. But he acknowledged that. He asked for forgiveness.

DIANE SAWYER: At the celebration, after he has been impeached, you are there saying...

Vice Pres. AL GORE: What happened as a result does a great disservice to a man I believe will be regarded in the history books as one of our greatest presidents.

DIANE SAWYER: I think people remember seeing you in that moment and thinking, is this what he wants us to feel?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Do you think that it was an offense for which he should have been removed from office and that the country should have to go through that because of that?

DIANE SAWYER: My opinion, first of all, doesn't matter. And second of all, I don't - I keep detachment.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: But, see, your answer...

DIANE SAWYER: I'm asking the question.

Vice Pres. AL GORE: I understand. But your opinion on that is important to put this whole matter in context, because I'll tell you what the opinion of the American people is on that question. Overwhelmingly, Republicans, Democrats, independents -- they felt what he did was awful, but they felt that it was not something for which he should be removed from office.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) But what about Mrs. Gore, who did not attend the post impeachment celebration? A brand-new book by journalist Bob Woodward reports she was furious at what the President had done.

(on camera) Did you believe the President, all the way through until...

TIPPER GORE: I did. I believed him until he made his statement in August.

DIANE SAWYER: And what is the word that characterizes your reaction?

TIPPER GORE: Well, I was -- I was very surprised and shocked, and I was very disappointed. I was very disappointed.

DIANE SAWYER: Recently Mrs. Clinton was asked -- or I guess it was expressed to her that a number of people wanted to say to her, why don't you just throw him out? Just leave him.

TIPPER GORE: I think that people can understand this in the context of their family, their community, their neighbors, people they know that have troubles in their marriages, and people that they know who work on it, no matter what comes up, to work it out. And I respect Mrs. Clinton's decision to stay and to work it out.

DIANE SAWYER: What would you do if it were you?

TIPPER GORE: I would -- I don't -- I can't imagine it being me. But in general, we have always worked things out in our family, no matter what it was. I think that it's important to know that the way I feel is, you know, from my faith. Again, you can hate the sin but love the sinner. I believe

in the power of forgiveness and faith.

He said he was sorry. He asked for forgiveness from me, and I said, "Yes, OK. I forgive you." I think he went through that with all of his friends.

DIANE SAWYER: He asked you personally?

TIPPER GORE: Yes.

DIANE SAWYER: (voice-over) But presidential politics is not forgiving, and every vice president in history has learned that, sooner or later, survival may depend on making a stand on your own.

(on camera) You said that misleading statements are very different from lying. Is that the article of faith that you want to run your presidential campaign on?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Well, no, of course not. That's -- that's in the context of the effort by -- a partisan effort, what I felt was a partisan effort in the Congress to remove him from office.

DIANE SAWYER: And the assurance you give the American people about a Gore administration on issues like these?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Well, you mean being candid with the American people?

DIANE SAWYER: And issues of, I guess, personal behavior?

Vice Pres. AL GORE: Well, they should be assured.

DIANE SAWYER: And so, it's begun. And the question is, has he gained a foothold now against the Republican front-runner, George W. Bush?

CHARLES GIBSON: George Bush is out there saying foreign policy, particularly the issues of dealing with Russia and China are going to be the major issues of this campaign.

It's strange that he says that, because here's Vice President Gore with enormous experience in government and particularly in foreign policy. And then, you have this sustained economic growth in the country for, what, seven years now straight, and the polls indicate that George W. Bush would beat Al Gore today.

It seems strange. Maybe long experience in government works against you now?

DIANE SAWYER: Well, it's true that foreign policy could be the sleeper advantage for Gore, but one of the problems has been he simply is not known, except for the comedians' jokes about him night after night after night.

CHARLES GIBSON: I'm not sure that Jay Leno and David Letterman aren't the people now, and Bill Maher, who form the public's opinions of the personalities of candidates because, as you say, they do those jokes over and over and over again, and that's what sets into our minds.

DIANE SAWYER: And the irony is that it's true. That when you are with him, he is funny and fast and spontaneous.

CHARLES GIBSON: And the comedians haven't started yet on George W. Bush.

DIANE SAWYER: That's true.

CHARLES GIBSON: They will.

DIANE SAWYER: That's true.

And we'll be back.

END OF SEGMENT

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-AUG-1999 11:55:17.00

SUBJECT: Re: Hate May Have Triggered Fatal Barracks Beating

TO: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

no kidding

Mary L. Smith

08/11/99 11:53:44 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

bcc:

Subject: Re: Hate May Have Triggered Fatal Barracks Beating

That was really outrageous

Richard Socarides 08/11/99 11:51:59 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Hate May Have Triggered Fatal Barracks Beating

Hate May Have Triggered Fatal Barracks Beating

By Sue Anne Pressley Washington Post Staff Writer Wednesday, August 11, 1999; Page A01

FORT CAMPBELL, Ky., Aug. 10 Pfc. Barry Winchell enjoyed being a soldier.

He studied military manuals, relished the physical training. He was so accurate at firing a .50-caliber machine gun that he was named best in his company, and someday, he vowed, he would be one of the best helicopter pilots in the Army.

But Winchell, 21, also had a secret that was becoming known among the other soldiers in his unit: He was gay.

That realization may have cost the young soldier his life, gay rights groups believe.

During the early-morning hours of July 5, Winchell was brutally beaten with a baseball bat in his barracks here at one of the nation's largest Army bases, allegedly by another soldier in his unit while his own roommate encouraged the attack. The next day, Winchell, his face swollen beyond recognition, died at a civilian hospital.

Although Army officials have not disclosed a motive for the attack -- Winchell had gotten the best of the soldier in a fight a few days before the killing -- local and national gay rights groups contend there is mounting evidence that Winchell was the victim of a hate crime. If true, they said, this would be the first known case of a soldier being killed at a U.S. military base because of his sexual orientation in the five years since a new federal policy was adopted toward gays in the military. In the era of "Don't ask, don't tell, don't pursue" -- the law passed by Congress that took effect in 1994 and allows gay service members to serve as long as their sexual orientation is not discovered -- the Winchell case illustrates the deep-seated prejudices that continue to plague gays in the military. It also has placed the Army and Fort Campbell, home of the celebrated 101st Airborne Division, the Screaming Eagles, in an uncomfortable spotlight.

Officials at Fort Campbell, which sprawls across the Kentucky-Tennessee border and has nearly 24,000 military personnel, have had little comment about the slaying. Maj. Pamela Hart, a spokeswoman for the base, said the probe is ongoing, with investigators "looking into all rumors and reports."

But during the last six months of his life, Winchell apparently was taunted frequently by fellow soldiers and superiors who had learned of his homosexuality, according to service members who testified this week at a court hearing and his friends. Lawyers and potential witnesses in the case are under a gag order forbidding them to speak to reporters, but a picture began to emerge nonetheless of an environment where a macho image is still highly valued and where a slur for a male homosexual was used freely as an insult. Alcohol in excessive amounts also apparently played a large role in the tragedy.

"Pretty much everybody in the company called him derogatory names," said Sgt. Michael Kleifgen, Winchell's section leader, in sworn testimony today. "Basically, they called him a 'faggot' and stuff like that. I would say on a daily basis. . . . A lot of times, he was walking around, down in the dumps."

Pvt. Calvin N. Glover, of Sulphur, Okla., has been charged with premeditated murder in Winchell's slaying. This week's Article 32 hearing, comparable to a grand jury hearing in civilian court but open to the public, was held to determine whether enough evidence exists to court-martial Glover.

A second soldier, Spec. Justin R. Fisher, 25, of Lincoln, Neb., was later charged with being a principal to premeditated murder and acting as an accessory after the fact, among other charges. Fisher was Winchell's roommate in Delta Company, 2nd Battalion, 502nd Infantry regiment. Several soldiers testified this week that Glover and Fisher were heavy drinkers, perhaps alcoholics. Pfc. Arthur Hoffman said that Glover, in particular, who at 18 cannot drink legally, became unpleasant and "aggressive" when he had been drinking.

Winchell, a native of Kansas City, Mo., was described by friends as a quiet young man with a masculine demeanor and down-to-earth attitudes. Although he had dated women exclusively in the past, he confided to

friends that he had long questioned his sexuality and had been curious about gay life. His mother and stepfather, Patricia and Wally Kutteles, told the Louisville Courier-Journal that they were stunned to learn only after his death that he was gay.

Rumors about Winchell began to circulate widely through his platoon some six months ago after Fisher informed Sgt. Kleifgen that he had seen a soldier, whom he did not identify, at the Connection, a nightclub 60 miles away in Nashville that has a large gay clientele. Kleifgen told investigators today that he and a staff sergeant immediately went through a list of their soldiers and "asked every Pfc. in the company where they were that weekend."

"We figured out it was Winchell. I asked Winchell if he was gay. He said no," Kleifgen said, as gay rights activists in the audience gasped at the apparent flouting of the "don't ask, don't tell" law.

At first lauded as an advancement in relations between gays and the military, the law instead has received mixed reviews as many gay rights groups say that hostilities have only increased since its adoption. In this case, gay rights groups fear, soldiers who come forward with information could be subjecting themselves to questions about their own sexuality.

Incidents of gay harassment have increased every year since 1994, according to the Servicemembers Legal Defense Network, a Washington-based group that assists gays in the military. Last year alone, reported incidents increased 120 percent over 1997, according to an annual report released by the group.

Although much of the compiled evidence that a hate crime occurred in the Winchell case has been "anecdotal," according to Clarence Patton of the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, "our antenna always goes up when someone known to be gay or lesbian is the victim of a violent crime."

"In hate crimes," he said, "there are certain indicators -- an element of overkill. . . . I do not believe this was an ordinary fight. That does not ring true."

Gay rights advocates say they want the military to more vigorously investigate soldiers harassed because of sexual orientation. They say doing so can prevent it from escalating to physical violence.

Since March, Winchell had been involved in a relationship with a performer at the Connection, a self-described preoperative transsexual named Cal "Calpernia" Addams, who attended this week's hearings dressed as a woman. "When I heard what had happened, I thought, 'Oh God, they've killed him because he was dating me,'" said Addams, a former Navy medic who served in the Persian Gulf War.

Hostilities in Winchell's unit apparently began to reach a peak on the evening of July 3 when he and Glover, who had been drinking, got into a fistfight, which Winchell won handily. Hoffman said that Glover had been bragging about his exploits when he was challenged by a disbelieving Winchell.

"He [Glover] was trying to make himself sound like a bad [guy]," Hoffman said. "The stories were pretty out there. . . . Winchell kicked Glover's [butt]. It was a long time coming."

Later, Glover may have been teased by other soldiers about his defeat, said Kathi Westcott, a staff lawyer with the Servicemembers Legal Defense Network. Several soldiers reported to the group, she said, that "Glover was taunted basically for getting his [butt] kicked by a [gay man]."

Chief Warrant Officer Alfred Brown, a special agent for Fort Campbell's Criminal Investigation Division, testified that soldiers told him that Glover had vowed to "get even, kill him."

The next day, July 4, alcohol was flowing freely in the barracks, as many of the soldiers in the company emptied a keg of beer. Winchell, Glover and Fisher were drinking heavily, other soldiers reported. Several said they last saw Fisher and Winchell at about 2 a.m. on July 5, sitting at a picnic table outside the barracks.

By 3 a.m., the fire alarm in the barracks was clanging and men were piling out of their rooms, stunned to learn that Winchell was gravely injured.

Fisher raced into the room shared by Pfc. Jonathon Joyce and Pfc. Nikita Sanarov, yelling that "Winchell's dying."

The two men said they saw a blood-splattered Winchell lying unresponsive in a second-floor hallway. Sanarov, who ran outside to get his car at Fisher's request, said he first saw Glover running from Winchell's barracks toward his own barracks. A few minutes later, Sanarov said he saw Glover sprinting toward a trash bin with what appeared to be an armful of clothing.

Investigators later found Glover in his room, along with a bloodstained shirt and blood smears on the door.

After Glover's arrest, Pfc. Ryan Futch, who guarded the soldier, said he overheard Glover and another prisoner exchanging epithets against blacks and homosexuals. Futch said Glover told him that he had beaten Winchell with a bat.

If Glover is court-martialed and found guilty, he will face life in prison.

In death, it seems, Pfc. Barry Winchell's secret was finally and fully exposed. At a memorial service in Nashville last month, Cal Addams spoke about what "a kind, calm gentleman" Winchell had been. Behind him, four people in civilian dress held aloft an American flag -- while four others held the rainbow banner, a symbol of the gay rights movement.

, 1999 The Washington Post Company

Message Sent

To:

Edward W. Correia/WHO/EOP@EOP

Thomas L. Freedman/OPD/EOP@EOP

Caroline R. Fredrickson/WHO/EOP@EOP

Mary E. Cahill/WHO/EOP@EOP

Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP@EOP

Hildy Kuryk/WHO/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Todd A. Summers (CN=Todd A. Summers/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-AUG-1999 10:45:43.00

SUBJECT: Gay Voters Finding G.O.P. Newly Receptive to Support

TO: Daniel C. Montoya (CN=Daniel C. Montoya/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

NYTimes

August 11, 1999

Gay Voters Finding G.O.P. Newly Receptive to Support
By KATHARINE Q. SEELYE

WASHINGTON -- Prominent Republican candidates for President are creating an atmosphere that is subtly but fundamentally more inviting to gay and lesbian voters than party leaders have been in recent memory.

Gov. George W. Bush of Texas, Senator John McCain of Arizona and Elizabeth Dole, former president of the American Red Cross -- who combined have the lion's share of support among Republicans in early polls -- have all signaled an openness to gay supporters, including a willingness to appoint them to positions like ambassadorships in their Administrations.

The new receptivity toward gay voters follows a similar nonantagonist approach by leading Republicans on abortion. While they still oppose abortion and are by no means converts on other gay rights issues like same-sex marriage, the most prominent candidates are offering a lower-key, more inclusive approach designed to appeal beyond the conservative base of the party to independent and Democratic voters. It also reflects the continued growing political influence of gay donors and gay voters across party lines.

The new message on gay supporters is a far cry from 1996, when Bob Dole, the Republican nominee, returned a \$1,000 donation from the Log Cabin Republicans, a group of gay party members, and from 1992, when the dominant voice on the issue from Republicans was that of Patrick J. Buchanan, whose declaration of a "culture war" was aimed squarely at homosexuals.

Many of the more conservative candidates have not changed their views, and even Bush, Senator McCain and Mrs. Dole have not embraced a broader agenda that includes adoptions by gay people and a less punitive approach toward homosexuals in the military. But gay political leaders say the difference in attitude is striking nonetheless.

"The tone has totally changed," said Rich Tafel, executive director of the Log Cabin Republicans. "What I hear is gay Republicans enthusiastic about the tone being set by the leading candidates. It looks like Republicans for the first time are saying, 'This is a community I'm not going to alienate and maybe I want to reach out to it.' That's kind of a shocking

revelation."

Democrats, of course, have courted gay voters for years, and this year both Vice President Al Gore and former Senator Bill Bradley, the two rivals for the Democratic nomination, are competing for their support. Both campaigns have fund-raisers working expressly with gay donors, who tend to be generous financially and active politically.

On the Republican side, though, this rapprochement is new. Bush, so far the run-away favorite in the Republican field, has said he would have no qualms about hiring homosexuals. "If someone can do a job, and a job that he's qualified for, that person ought to be allowed to do his job," he said earlier this year.

Senator McCain, who has appointed Representative Jim Kolbe of Arizona, the only openly gay Republican in the House, to his national steering committee, has similarly said he would hire on merit alone. He has supported anti-hate-crimes legislation that would protect victims of crime not only because of their race but their "sexual orientation." He has said that someday he could envision a gay President.

Mrs. Dole has said she would appoint to her Administration anyone who was qualified, emphasizing in an NBC interview last month that "all people are welcome" and adding: "I'm inclusive." Of the contribution her husband spurned in 1996, Mrs. Dole said that if she received a check from the same group, "I would not turn it away."

William Kristol, who was chief of staff to Vice President Dan Quayle and now is editor of the conservative Weekly Standard, said that the mainstream Republican candidates this year were unhappy under the banner of strident, anti-gay language.

"The Republican establishment does not want to fight the conservative culture war," Kristol said, "partly because they think it's a losing fight but more importantly, they don't believe in it."

Outside the party establishment, some conservatives remain adamantly opposed to gay rights.

Gary Bauer and Alan Keyes, make their rejection of homosexuality a major plank of their platforms. Bauer said recently that when he heard Senator McCain say the party should be "a big tent that admits everybody," the phrase sounded to him "like fingernails on a chalkboard."

Steve Forbes, the wealthy publisher and candidate, flatly opposes any concessions to gay voters. He frequently says he wants "equal rights for all, special rights for none." Asked if Forbes would appoint an openly gay person to his Administration, his campaign manager, Bill Dal Col, said: "If the person is qualified for the job, that's fine as long as it is not a statement on a life style or promoting a life style." As for gay adoptions, Dal Col said: "There are plenty of heterosexual couples out there," and existing laws against hate crimes are enough.

The Rev. Louis P. Sheldon, a staunch conservative who heads a national group called the Traditional Values Coalition and who has denounced homosexuals often in his career, denied that there was an effort among Republicans to reach out to gay voters.

Noting that the Republican Presidential candidates oppose homosexuals in the military and same-sex marriages, Sheldon said that "there aren't that many Log Cabin voters out there." He added: "There is nothing immutable about sexual behavior -- it is chosen."

Still, anti-gay sentiment is less strident this year. Many Republicans avoid the matter. Brian Kennedy, the national political director for former Gov. Lamar Alexander of Tennessee, said: "He neither brings up

those issues in his stump speech nor do we ever recall him being asked about it. It doesn't seem to be on the radar screen for the '99 cycle."

Bob Adams, spokesman for Buchanan, said that although the candidate "has certainly not abandoned the culture war," the anti-gay sentiment of past campaigns had changed. "It hasn't come up, and we haven't been making it an issue," he said.

Even Quayle, a social conservative who has aggressively promoted "family values," has shown moderation toward homosexuals. Asked on a radio program last month what he would do if one of his children were homosexual, he said he would support them "whatever they are."

While he avoided answering specific questions about homosexuals in the military and gay adoptions, Quayle also said: "Life-style orientation really makes no difference to me at all. Believe me, I don't inquire what one's sexual preference may or may not be." He repeated his view that homosexuality is a choice but did not say, as he did in 1992, that it was "a wrong choice."

Kristol said most Republicans were still being careful in their statements because they did not want to alienate the grass-roots conservatives who believe homosexuality is a sin. But the candidates' tempered tone, he said, poses a dilemma for conservative voters. "The question is, Do conservatives want to win so badly that they will accept this kind of establishment leadership?" he asked. "Or have they, too, given up on the culture war? Do they want a political champion for their views?"

Since gay voters emerged several years ago as a significant voting bloc, Republicans ceded them to the Democrats. About 5 percent of voters in 1996 identified themselves in polls of people leaving voting booths as homosexual -- "about the same percentage as Hispanics and larger than the Jewish vote," said Elizabeth Birch, executive director of the Human Rights Campaign, the nation's largest gay and lesbian lobbying group.

Tafel, who is organizing gay Republican voters to participate in the Iowa straw poll on Saturday and is seeking a slot for an openly gay speaker at the Republican national convention next year, said that the party was finally recognizing the influence of the gay electorate. "It's the first time we haven't been taken for granted" as likely Democrats, he said. His group has yet to make an endorsement or give any money to any candidate, but it plans to do so closer to next year's convention.

Also making the gay vote more available to Republicans this year is the fact that liberal Democrats have not been entirely happy with the Clinton Administration's record on gay issues. They have complained about the level of financing for the treatment of AIDS, the opposition to gay marriage and the murky "don't ask, don't tell" policy that has allowed a record number of discharges of homosexuals from the military. Such discharges increased 86 percent over the last five years.

Alert to the potential appeal of Republicans who refrain from broad cultural attacks, Democrats are warning that the Republicans are not as tolerant as they may appear. Pat Ewing, a senior adviser at the Democratic National Committee, said of Bush: "He is purposefully vague, not moderate. Bush denied Texans protection from hate crimes and let it be known that he opposed any provision to protect gays and lesbians from these crimes. His platitudes are meant to obscure."

Karen Hughes, a spokeswoman for Bush, said he objected to the hate-crimes legislation because "all violent crime is motivated by hate" and Texas already has a law that covers such crimes. But, she said, he also did not believe that sexual orientation should be singled out for special rights.

"He doesn't believe in granting legal rights based on sexual orientation," she said.

Gore has made an extra effort to appeal to homosexuals. In one of his rare departures from Clinton orthodoxy, he has called for a more "compassionate" -- though unspecific -- approach to homosexuals in the military.

In California, which is likely to have a ballot initiative next year to outlaw same-sex marriage, Gore said he favored legal protections for same-sex partners, like health benefits and hospital visitation rights, but he opposed "a change in the institution of marriage as we now know it between men and women."

The Vice President would leave gay adoptions up to adoption professionals on an individual basis, his spokesman, Chris Lahane, said.

Democrats acknowledge that Gore and Bradley have virtually identical records on gay issues. Eric Hauser, a spokesman for Bradley, said he supported a review of the "don't ask, don't tell" policy on gays in the military. He also supports gay adoptions and extending legal rights, including health benefits and hospital visitation, to same-sex partners as "common sense" measures.

When Bradley was in the Senate, he voted for the so-called defense of marriage act, which said no state had to recognize the same-sex laws of another state. Likewise, President Clinton signed the bill into law, and Gore "stood beside him" in supporting it, Ms. Birch said.

Although Gore has been outspoken in favor of gay issues, he has also been subjected to gay demonstrators. AIDS activists have turned up, noisily, at several campaign events, accusing him of siding with drug companies and trying to block South Africa's access to cheaper generic drugs to fight H.I.V. His staff says this is an international patent issue and he is trying to work it out.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-AUG-1999 11:53:54.00

SUBJECT: Re: Hate May Have Triggered Fatal Barracks Beating

TO: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

That was really outrageous

Richard Socarides 08/11/99 11:51:59 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Hate May Have Triggered Fatal Barracks Beating

Hate May Have Triggered Fatal Barracks Beating

By Sue Anne Pressley Washington Post Staff Writer Wednesday, August 11, 1999; Page A01

FORT CAMPBELL, Ky., Aug. 10 Pfc. Barry Winchell enjoyed being a soldier. He studied military manuals, relished the physical training. He was so accurate at firing a .50-caliber machine gun that he was named best in his company, and someday, he vowed, he would be one of the best helicopter pilots in the Army.

But Winchell, 21, also had a secret that was becoming known among the other soldiers in his unit: He was gay.

That realization may have cost the young soldier his life, gay rights groups believe.

During the early-morning hours of July 5, Winchell was brutally beaten with a baseball bat in his barracks here at one of the nation's largest Army bases, allegedly by another soldier in his unit while his own roommate encouraged the attack. The next day, Winchell, his face swollen beyond recognition, died at a civilian hospital.

Although Army officials have not disclosed a motive for the attack -- Winchell had gotten the best of the soldier in a fight a few days before the killing -- local and national gay rights groups contend there is mounting evidence that Winchell was the victim of a hate crime. If true, they said, this would be the first known case of a soldier being killed at a U.S. military base because of his sexual orientation in the five years since a new federal policy was adopted toward gays in the military. In the era of "Don't ask, don't tell, don't pursue" -- the law passed by Congress that took effect in 1994 and allows gay service members to serve as long as their sexual orientation is not discovered -- the Winchell case illustrates the deep-seated prejudices that continue to plague gays in the

military. It also has placed the Army and Fort Campbell, home of the celebrated 101st Airborne Division, the Screaming Eagles, in an uncomfortable spotlight.

Officials at Fort Campbell, which sprawls across the Kentucky-Tennessee border and has nearly 24,000 military personnel, have had little comment about the slaying. Maj. Pamela Hart, a spokeswoman for the base, said the probe is ongoing, with investigators "looking into all rumors and reports."

But during the last six months of his life, Winchell apparently was taunted frequently by fellow soldiers and superiors who had learned of his homosexuality, according to service members who testified this week at a court hearing and his friends. Lawyers and potential witnesses in the case are under a gag order forbidding them to speak to reporters, but a picture began to emerge nonetheless of an environment where a macho image is still highly valued and where a slur for a male homosexual was used freely as an insult. Alcohol in excessive amounts also apparently played a large role in the tragedy.

"Pretty much everybody in the company called him derogatory names," said Sgt. Michael Kleifgen, Winchell's section leader, in sworn testimony today. "Basically, they called him a 'faggot' and stuff like that. I would say on a daily basis. . . . A lot of times, he was walking around, down in the dumps."

Pvt. Calvin N. Glover, of Sulphur, Okla., has been charged with premeditated murder in Winchell's slaying. This week's Article 32 hearing, comparable to a grand jury hearing in civilian court but open to the public, was held to determine whether enough evidence exists to court-martial Glover.

A second soldier, Spec. Justin R. Fisher, 25, of Lincoln, Neb., was later charged with being a principal to premeditated murder and acting as an accessory after the fact, among other charges. Fisher was Winchell's roommate in Delta Company, 2nd Battalion, 502nd Infantry regiment. Several soldiers testified this week that Glover and Fisher were heavy drinkers, perhaps alcoholics. Pfc. Arthur Hoffman said that Glover, in particular, who at 18 cannot drink legally, became unpleasant and "aggressive" when he had been drinking.

Winchell, a native of Kansas City, Mo., was described by friends as a quiet young man with a masculine demeanor and down-to-earth attitudes. Although he had dated women exclusively in the past, he confided to friends that he had long questioned his sexuality and had been curious about gay life. His mother and stepfather, Patricia and Wally Kutteles, told the Louisville Courier-Journal that they were stunned to learn only after his death that he was gay.

Rumors about Winchell began to circulate widely through his platoon some six months ago after Fisher informed Sgt. Kleifgen that he had seen a soldier, whom he did not identify, at the Connection, a nightclub 60 miles away in Nashville that has a large gay clientele. Kleifgen told investigators today that he and a staff sergeant immediately went through a list of their soldiers and "asked every Pfc. in the company where they were that weekend."

"We figured out it was Winchell. I asked Winchell if he was gay. He said no," Kleifgen said, as gay rights activists in the audience gasped at the apparent flouting of the "don't ask, don't tell" law.

At first lauded as an advancement in relations between gays and the military, the law instead has received mixed reviews as many gay rights

groups say that hostilities have only increased since its adoption. In this case, gay rights groups fear, soldiers who come forward with information could be subjecting themselves to questions about their own sexuality.

Incidents of gay harassment have increased every year since 1994, according to the Servicemembers Legal Defense Network, a Washington-based group that assists gays in the military. Last year alone, reported incidents increased 120 percent over 1997, according to an annual report released by the group.

Although much of the compiled evidence that a hate crime occurred in the Winchell case has been "anecdotal," according to Clarence Patton of the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, "our antenna always goes up when someone known to be gay or lesbian is the victim of a violent crime."

"In hate crimes," he said, "there are certain indicators -- an element of overkill. . . . I do not believe this was an ordinary fight. That does not ring true."

Gay rights advocates say they want the military to more vigorously investigate soldiers harassed because of sexual orientation. They say doing so can prevent it from escalating to physical violence.

Since March, Winchell had been involved in a relationship with a performer at the Connection, a self-described preoperative transsexual named Cal "Calpernia" Addams, who attended this week's hearings dressed as a woman. "When I heard what had happened, I thought, 'Oh God, they've killed him because he was dating me,'" said Addams, a former Navy medic who served in the Persian Gulf War.

Hostilities in Winchell's unit apparently began to reach a peak on the evening of July 3 when he and Glover, who had been drinking, got into a fistfight, which Winchell won handily. Hoffman said that Glover had been bragging about his exploits when he was challenged by a disbelieving Winchell.

"He [Glover] was trying to make himself sound like a bad [guy]," Hoffman said. "The stories were pretty out there. . . . Winchell kicked Glover's [butt]. It was a long time coming."

Later, Glover may have been teased by other soldiers about his defeat, said Kathi Westcott, a staff lawyer with the Servicemembers Legal Defense Network. Several soldiers reported to the group, she said, that "Glover was taunted basically for getting his [butt] kicked by a [gay man]."

Chief Warrant Officer Alfred Brown, a special agent for Fort Campbell's Criminal Investigation Division, testified that soldiers told him that Glover had vowed to "get even, kill him."

The next day, July 4, alcohol was flowing freely in the barracks, as many of the soldiers in the company emptied a keg of beer. Winchell, Glover and Fisher were drinking heavily, other soldiers reported. Several said they last saw Fisher and Winchell at about 2 a.m. on July 5, sitting at a picnic table outside the barracks.

By 3 a.m., the fire alarm in the barracks was clanging and men were piling out of their rooms, stunned to learn that Winchell was gravely injured.

Fisher raced into the room shared by Pfc. Jonathon Joyce and Pfc. Nikita Sanarov, yelling that "Winchell's dying."

The two men said they saw a blood-splattered Winchell lying unresponsive in a second-floor hallway. Sanarov, who ran outside to get his car at Fisher's request, said he first saw Glover running from Winchell's barracks toward his own barracks. A few minutes later, Sanarov said he saw

Glover sprinting toward a trash bin with what appeared to be an armful of clothing.

Investigators later found Glover in his room, along with a bloodstained shirt and blood smears on the door.

After Glover's arrest, Pfc. Ryan Futch, who guarded the soldier, said he overheard Glover and another prisoner exchanging epithets against blacks and homosexuals. Futch said Glover told him that he had beaten Winchell with a bat.

If Glover is court-martialed and found guilty, he will face life in prison.

In death, it seems, Pfc. Barry Winchell's secret was finally and fully exposed. At a memorial service in Nashville last month, Cal Addams spoke about what "a kind, calm gentleman" Winchell had been. Behind him, four people in civilian dress held aloft an American flag -- while four others held the rainbow banner, a symbol of the gay rights movement.

, 1999 The Washington Post Company

Message Sent

To: _____

Edward W. Correia/WHO/EOP@EOP

Thomas L. Freedman/OPD/EOP@EOP

Caroline R. Fredrickson/WHO/EOP@EOP

Mary E. Cahill/WHO/EOP@EOP

Mary L. Smith/OPD/EOP@EOP

Hildy Kuryk/WHO/EOP@EOP

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. email	zguerra to Daniel C. Montoya at 12:43:56.00. Subject: - no subject [partial] (1 page)	08/11/1999	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
OPD ([Don't Ask, Don't Tell])
OA/Box Number: 250000]

FOLDER TITLE:

[09/23/1998 - 08/11/1999]

2015-0017-F
ab1569

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President
and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C.
2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of
an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial
information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of
financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information
concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: zguerra@MIT.EDU@INET@LNGTWY (zguerra@MIT.EDU@INET@LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-AUG-1999 12:43:56.00

SUBJECT: - no subject (01JEN3T3GRF600AESD) -

TO: Daniel C. Montoya@eop (Daniel C. Montoya@eop [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

[REDACTED]

[003]

August 11, 1999

Gay Voters Finding G.O.P. Newly Receptive to Support

By KATHARINE Q. SEELYE

WASHINGTON -- Prominent Republican candidates for President are creating an atmosphere that is subtly but fundamentally more inviting to gay and lesbian voters than party leaders have been in recent memory.

Gov. George W. Bush of Texas, Senator John McCain of Arizona and Elizabeth Dole, former president of the American Red Cross -- who combined have the lion's share of support among Republicans in early polls -- have all signaled an openness to gay supporters, including a willingness to appoint them to positions like ambassadorships in their Administrations.

The new receptivity toward gay voters follows a similar nonantagonist approach by leading Republicans on abortion. While they still oppose abortion and are by no means converts on other gay rights issues like same-sex marriage, the most prominent candidates are offering a lower-key, more inclusive approach designed to appeal beyond the conservative base of the party to independent and Democratic voters. It also reflects the continued growing political influence of gay donors and gay voters across party lines.

The new message on gay supporters is a far cry from 1996, when Bob Dole, the Republican nominee, returned a \$1,000 donation from the Log Cabin Republicans, a group of gay party members, and from 1992, when the dominant voice on the issue from Republicans was that of Patrick J. Buchanan, whose declaration of a "culture war" was aimed squarely at homosexuals.

Many of the more conservative candidates have not changed their views, and even Bush, Senator McCain and Mrs. Dole have not embraced a broader agenda that includes adoptions by gay people and a less punitive approach toward homosexuals in the military. But gay political leaders say the difference in attitude is striking nonetheless.

"The tone has totally changed," said Rich Tafel, executive director of the Log Cabin Republicans. "What I hear is gay Republicans enthusiastic about the tone being set by the leading candidates. It looks like Republicans for the first time are saying, 'This is a community I'm not going to alienate and maybe I want to reach out to it.' That's kind of a shocking revelation."

Democrats, of course, have courted gay voters for years, and this year both Vice President Al Gore and former Senator Bill Bradley, the two rivals for the Democratic nomination, are competing for their support. Both campaigns have fund-raisers working expressly with gay donors, who tend to be generous financially and active politically.

On the Republican side, though, this rapprochement is new. Bush, so far the run-away favorite in the Republican field, has said he would have no qualms about hiring homosexuals. "If someone can do a job, and a job that he's qualified for, that person ought to be allowed to do his job," he said earlier this year.

Senator McCain, who has appointed Representative Jim Kolbe of Arizona, the only openly gay Republican in the House, to his national steering committee, has similarly said he would hire on merit alone. He has supported anti-hate-crimes legislation that would protect victims of crime not only because of their race but their "sexual orientation." He has said that someday he could envision a gay President.

Mrs. Dole has said she would appoint to her Administration anyone who was qualified, emphasizing in an NBC interview last month that "all people are welcome" and adding: "I'm inclusive." Of the contribution her husband spurned in 1996, Mrs. Dole said that if she received a check from the same group, "I would not turn it away."

William Kristol, who was chief of staff to Vice President Dan Quayle and now is editor of the conservative Weekly Standard, said that the mainstream Republican candidates this year were unhappy under the banner of strident, anti-gay language.

"The Republican establishment does not want to fight the conservative culture war," Kristol said, "partly because they think it's a losing fight but more importantly, they don't believe in it."

Outside the party establishment, some conservatives remain adamantly opposed to gay rights.

Gary Bauer and Alan Keyes, make their rejection of homosexuality a major plank of their platforms. Bauer said recently that when he heard Senator McCain say the party should be "a big tent that admits everybody," the phrase sounded to him "like fingernails on a

chalkboard."

Steve Forbes, the wealthy publisher and candidate, flatly opposes any concessions to gay voters. He frequently says he wants "equal rights for all, special rights for none." Asked if Forbes would appoint an openly gay person to his Administration, his campaign manager, Bill Dal Col, said: "If the person is qualified for the job, that's fine as long as it is not a statement on a life style or promoting a life style." As for gay adoptions, Dal Col said: "There are plenty of heterosexual couples out there," and existing laws against hate crimes are enough.

The Rev. Louis P. Sheldon, a staunch conservative who heads a national group called the Traditional Values Coalition and who has denounced homosexuals often in his career, denied that there was an effort among Republicans to reach out to gay voters.

Noting that the Republican Presidential candidates oppose homosexuals in the military and same-sex marriages, Sheldon said that "there aren't that many Log Cabin voters out there." He added: "There is nothing immutable about sexual behavior -- it is chosen."

Still, anti-gay sentiment is less strident this year. Many Republicans avoid the matter. Brian Kennedy, the national political director for former Gov. Lamar Alexander of Tennessee, said: "He neither brings up those issues in his stump speech nor do we ever recall him being asked about it. It doesn't seem to be on the radar screen for the '99 cycle."

Bob Adams, spokesman for Buchanan, said that although the candidate "has certainly not abandoned the culture war," the anti-gay sentiment of past campaigns had changed. "It hasn't come up, and we haven't been making it an issue," he said.

Even Quayle, a social conservative who has aggressively promoted "family values," has shown moderation toward homosexuals. Asked on a radio program last month what he would do if one of his children were homosexual, he said he would support them "whatever they are."

While he avoided answering specific questions about homosexuals in the military and gay adoptions, Quayle also said: "Life-style orientation really makes no difference to me at all. Believe me, I don't inquire what one's sexual preference may or may not be." He repeated his view that homosexuality is a choice but did not say, as he did in 1992, that it was "a wrong choice."

Kristol said most Republicans were still being careful in their statements because they did not want to alienate the grass-roots conservatives who believe homosexuality is a sin. But the candidates' tempered tone, he said, poses a dilemma for conservative voters. "The question is, Do conservatives want to win so badly that they will accept this kind of establishment leadership?" he asked. "Or have they, too, given up on the culture war? Do they want a political champion for their views?"

Since gay voters emerged several years ago as a significant voting bloc, Republicans ceded them to the Democrats. About 5 percent of voters in 1996 identified themselves in polls of people leaving voting booths as homosexual -- "about the same percentage as Hispanics and larger than the Jewish vote," said Elizabeth Birch, executive director of the Human Rights Campaign, the nation's largest gay and lesbian lobbying group.

Tafel, who is organizing gay Republican voters to participate in the Iowa straw poll on Saturday and is seeking a slot for an openly gay speaker at the Republican national convention next year, said that the party was finally recognizing the influence of the gay electorate. "It's the first time we haven't been taken for granted" as likely Democrats, he said. His group has yet to make an endorsement or give any money to any candidate, but it plans to do so closer to next year's convention.

Also making the gay vote more available to Republicans this year is the fact that liberal Democrats have not been entirely happy with the Clinton Administration's record on gay issues. They have complained about the level of financing for the treatment of AIDS, the opposition to gay marriage and the murky "don't ask, don't tell" policy that has allowed a record number of discharges of homosexuals from the military. Such discharges increased 86 percent over the last five years.

Alert to the potential appeal of Republicans who refrain from broad cultural attacks, Democrats are warning that the Republicans are not as tolerant as they may appear. Pat Ewing, a senior adviser at the Democratic National Committee, said of Bush: "He is purposefully vague, not moderate. Bush denied Texans protection from hate crimes and let it be known that he opposed any provision to protect gays and lesbians from these crimes. His platitudes are meant to obscure."

Karen Hughes, a spokeswoman for Bush, said he objected to the hate-crimes legislation because "all violent crime is motivated by hate" and Texas already has a law that covers such crimes. But, she said, he also did not believe that sexual orientation should be singled out for special rights. "He doesn't believe in granting legal rights based on sexual orientation," she said.

Gore has made an extra effort to appeal to homosexuals. In one of his rare departures from Clinton orthodoxy, he has called for a more "compassionate" -- though unspecific -- approach to homosexuals in the military.

In California, which is likely to have a ballot initiative next year to outlaw same-sex marriage, Gore said he favored legal protections for same-sex partners, like health benefits and hospital visitation rights, but he opposed "a change in the institution of marriage as we now know it between men and women."

The Vice President would leave gay adoptions up to adoption professionals on an individual basis, his spokesman, Chris Lahane, said.

Democrats acknowledge that Gore and Bradley have virtually

identical records on gay issues. Eric Hauser, a spokesman for Bradley, said he supported a review of the "don't ask, don't tell" policy on gays in the military. He also supports gay adoptions and extending legal rights, including health benefits and hospital visitation, to same-sex partners as "common sense" measures.

When Bradley was in the Senate, he voted for the so-called defense of marriage act, which said no state had to recognize the same-sex laws of another state. Likewise, President Clinton signed the bill into law, and Gore "stood beside him" in supporting it, Ms. Birch said.

Although Gore has been outspoken in favor of gay issues, he has also been subjected to gay demonstrators. AIDS activists have turned up, noisily, at several campaign events, accusing him of siding with drug companies and trying to block South Africa's access to cheaper generic drugs to fight H.I.V. His staff says this is an international patent issue and he is trying to work it out.

Zaragoza A. Guerra, III
Associate Director of Admissions

Office of Admissions
Building 3-108

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
77 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02139-4307

Phone 617/258-5515
Fax 617/258-8304
Email zguerra@mit.edu

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-AUG-1999 11:52:08.00

SUBJECT: Hate May Have Triggered Fatal Barracks Beating

TO: Hildy Kuryk (CN=Hildy Kuryk/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary E. Cahill (CN=Mary E. Cahill/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas L. Freedman (CN=Thomas L. Freedman/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Mary L. Smith (CN=Mary L. Smith/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Caroline R. Fredrickson (CN=Caroline R. Fredrickson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Edward W. Correia (CN=Edward W. Correia/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

Richard Socarides (CN=Richard Socarides/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Hate May Have Triggered Fatal Barracks Beating

By Sue Anne Pressley Washington Post Staff Writer Wednesday, August 11, 1999; Page A01

FORT CAMPBELL, Ky., Aug. 10 Pfc. Barry Winchell enjoyed being a soldier. He studied military manuals, relished the physical training. He was so accurate at firing a .50-caliber machine gun that he was named best in his company, and someday, he vowed, he would be one of the best helicopter pilots in the Army.

But Winchell, 21, also had a secret that was becoming known among the other soldiers in his unit: He was gay.

That realization may have cost the young soldier his life, gay rights groups believe.

During the early-morning hours of July 5, Winchell was brutally beaten with a baseball bat in his barracks here at one of the nation's largest Army bases, allegedly by another soldier in his unit while his own roommate encouraged the attack. The next day, Winchell, his face swollen beyond recognition, died at a civilian hospital.

Although Army officials have not disclosed a motive for the attack -- Winchell had gotten the best of the soldier in a fight a few days before the killing -- local and national gay rights groups contend there is mounting evidence that Winchell was the victim of a hate crime. If true, they said, this would be the first known case of a soldier being killed at a U.S. military base because of his sexual orientation in the five years

since a new federal policy was adopted toward gays in the military. In the era of "Don't ask, don't tell, don't pursue" -- the law passed by Congress that took effect in 1994 and allows gay service members to serve as long as their sexual orientation is not discovered -- the Winchell case illustrates the deep-seated prejudices that continue to plague gays in the military. It also has placed the Army and Fort Campbell, home of the celebrated 101st Airborne Division, the Screaming Eagles, in an uncomfortable spotlight.

Officials at Fort Campbell, which sprawls across the Kentucky-Tennessee border and has nearly 24,000 military personnel, have had little comment about the slaying. Maj. Pamela Hart, a spokeswoman for the base, said the probe is ongoing, with investigators "looking into all rumors and reports."

But during the last six months of his life, Winchell apparently was taunted frequently by fellow soldiers and superiors who had learned of his homosexuality, according to service members who testified this week at a court hearing and his friends. Lawyers and potential witnesses in the case are under a gag order forbidding them to speak to reporters, but a picture began to emerge nonetheless of an environment where a macho image is still highly valued and where a slur for a male homosexual was used freely as an insult. Alcohol in excessive amounts also apparently played a large role in the tragedy.

"Pretty much everybody in the company called him derogatory names," said Sgt. Michael Kleifgen, Winchell's section leader, in sworn testimony today. "Basically, they called him a 'faggot' and stuff like that. I would say on a daily basis. . . . A lot of times, he was walking around, down in the dumps."

Pvt. Calvin N. Glover, of Sulphur, Okla., has been charged with premeditated murder in Winchell's slaying. This week's Article 32 hearing, comparable to a grand jury hearing in civilian court but open to the public, was held to determine whether enough evidence exists to court-martial Glover.

A second soldier, Spec. Justin R. Fisher, 25, of Lincoln, Neb., was later charged with being a principal to premeditated murder and acting as an accessory after the fact, among other charges. Fisher was Winchell's roommate in Delta Company, 2nd Battalion, 502nd Infantry regiment. Several soldiers testified this week that Glover and Fisher were heavy drinkers, perhaps alcoholics. Pfc. Arthur Hoffman said that Glover, in particular, who at 18 cannot drink legally, became unpleasant and "aggressive" when he had been drinking.

Winchell, a native of Kansas City, Mo., was described by friends as a quiet young man with a masculine demeanor and down-to-earth attitudes. Although he had dated women exclusively in the past, he confided to friends that he had long questioned his sexuality and had been curious about gay life. His mother and stepfather, Patricia and Wally Kutteles, told the Louisville Courier-Journal that they were stunned to learn only after his death that he was gay.

Rumors about Winchell began to circulate widely through his platoon some six months ago after Fisher informed Sgt. Kleifgen that he had seen a soldier, whom he did not identify, at the Connection, a nightclub 60 miles away in Nashville that has a large gay clientele. Kleifgen told investigators today that he and a staff sergeant immediately went through a list of their soldiers and "asked every Pfc. in the company where they were that weekend."

"We figured out it was Winchell. I asked Winchell if he was gay. He said no," Kleifgen said, as gay rights activists in the audience gasped at the apparent flouting of the "don't ask, don't tell" law.

At first lauded as an advancement in relations between gays and the military, the law instead has received mixed reviews as many gay rights groups say that hostilities have only increased since its adoption. In this case, gay rights groups fear, soldiers who come forward with information could be subjecting themselves to questions about their own sexuality.

Incidents of gay harassment have increased every year since 1994, according to the Servicemembers Legal Defense Network, a Washington-based group that assists gays in the military. Last year alone, reported incidents increased 120 percent over 1997, according to an annual report released by the group.

Although much of the compiled evidence that a hate crime occurred in the Winchell case has been "anecdotal," according to Clarence Patton of the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, "our antenna always goes up when someone known to be gay or lesbian is the victim of a violent crime."

"In hate crimes," he said, "there are certain indicators -- an element of overkill. . . . I do not believe this was an ordinary fight. That does not ring true."

Gay rights advocates say they want the military to more vigorously investigate soldiers harassed because of sexual orientation. They say doing so can prevent it from escalating to physical violence.

Since March, Winchell had been involved in a relationship with a performer at the Connection, a self-described preoperative transsexual named Cal "Calpernia" Addams, who attended this week's hearings dressed as a woman. "When I heard what had happened, I thought, 'Oh God, they've killed him because he was dating me,'" said Addams, a former Navy medic who served in the Persian Gulf War.

Hostilities in Winchell's unit apparently began to reach a peak on the evening of July 3 when he and Glover, who had been drinking, got into a fistfight, which Winchell won handily. Hoffman said that Glover had been bragging about his exploits when he was challenged by a disbelieving Winchell.

"He [Glover] was trying to make himself sound like a bad [guy]," Hoffman said. "The stories were pretty out there. . . . Winchell kicked Glover's [butt]. It was a long time coming."

Later, Glover may have been teased by other soldiers about his defeat, said Kathi Westcott, a staff lawyer with the Servicemembers Legal Defense Network. Several soldiers reported to the group, she said, that "Glover was taunted basically for getting his [butt] kicked by a [gay man]."

Chief Warrant Officer Alfred Brown, a special agent for Fort Campbell's Criminal Investigation Division, testified that soldiers told him that Glover had vowed to "get even, kill him."

The next day, July 4, alcohol was flowing freely in the barracks, as many of the soldiers in the company emptied a keg of beer. Winchell, Glover and Fisher were drinking heavily, other soldiers reported. Several said they last saw Fisher and Winchell at about 2 a.m. on July 5, sitting at a picnic table outside the barracks.

By 3 a.m., the fire alarm in the barracks was clanging and men were piling out of their rooms, stunned to learn that Winchell was gravely injured. Fisher raced into the room shared by Pfc. Jonathon Joyce and Pfc. Nikita

Sanarov, yelling that "Winchell's dying."

The two men said they saw a blood-splattered Winchell lying unresponsive in a second-floor hallway. Sanarov, who ran outside to get his car at Fisher's request, said he first saw Glover running from Winchell's barracks toward his own barracks. A few minutes later, Sanarov said he saw Glover sprinting toward a trash bin with what appeared to be an armful of clothing.

Investigators later found Glover in his room, along with a bloodstained shirt and blood smears on the door.

After Glover's arrest, Pfc. Ryan Futch, who guarded the soldier, said he overheard Glover and another prisoner exchanging epithets against blacks and homosexuals. Futch said Glover told him that he had beaten Winchell with a bat.

If Glover is court-martialed and found guilty, he will face life in prison.

In death, it seems, Pfc. Barry Winchell's secret was finally and fully exposed. At a memorial service in Nashville last month, Cal Addams spoke about what "a kind, calm gentleman" Winchell had been. Behind him, four people in civilian dress held aloft an American flag -- while four others held the rainbow banner, a symbol of the gay rights movement.

, 1999 The Washington Post Company