

ADLINE: No Quayle on the Menu for Reagan's Last White House Dinner

BYLINE: Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post Staff Writer

Sen. Dan Quayle, the next vice president of the United States, can stop worrying that his invitation to President Reagan's White House dinner for British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher tomorrow night got lost in the mail.

It didn't.

He was never on the list.

President-elect George Bush will be there, a White House spokesman said yesterday, but the congressional quota (three representatives and three senators) has already been filled.

The White House wasn't exactly caught short. The dinner has been on the Reagans' schedule since June, when the president personally invited Thatcher to be his last official foreign visitor. And everyone's known since August that George Bush's running mate was Dan Quayle.

Bush himself made his dinner plans early. He knew the Thatcher dinner was on the books and -- win or lose -- he had planned to be in town to be there.

On the House side, there have been acceptances from Rep. Trent Lott (R-Miss.), Rep. Dick Cheney (R-Wyo.) and Rep. Tom Foley (D-Wash.). And on the Senate side, Oregon Republican Mark Hatfield and Alaska Republican Ted Stevens have accepted, though still to be heard from yesterday was Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia.

Marsha Berry, Byrd's spokeswoman, said she had no way of knowing if the senator plans to attend the dinner. "I assume he has not relayed that information to the staff or that he has not yet made up his mind."

If he makes it up negatively, Elaine Crispen, Nancy Reagan's press secretary, said she did not know if the White House congressional office has provided Social Secretary Linda Faulkner with a backup list of names to fill any vacancies.

So what about Dan Quayle, who was last at a state dinner in December 1982 when the late President Zia of Pakistan visited? Is there a precedent for vice presidents-elect to be invited to the last big party of the retiring administration?

Certainly no one would have expected the Reagans to invite Michael Dukakis and Lloyd Bentsen, had they won. And as for the Republicans, only Calvin Coolidge could answer that one. When Herbert Hoover succeeded him 60 years ago was the last time a party in power turned over the presidency to the same party by election.

Quayle spokesman Jeff Nesbit had no comment on the dinner but said, "It's my understanding that [Quayle] and Thatcher will meet privately on Thursday."

You can be sure that Thatcher won't get into that one. Her foreign affairs advisers would rather talk about a Thatcher-Reagan relationship that's even more special than the special relationship between Britain and the United States.

Not that George Bush has anything to worry about. Thatcher's met with Bush on every trip she's made to the United States.

Besides Bush and Barbara Bush, Thatcher and her husband Denis, the Thatchers' daughter Carol and their son Mark with his wife Diane, daughter of a wealthy Dallas car dealer, the Reagans' guests will include:

American Ballet Theatre artistic director Mikhail Baryshnikov, Discovery space shuttle commander Frederick Hauck, Los Angeles Dodgers pitcher Orel Hershiser, actor Tom Selleck, New York City Opera general director Beverly Sills, composer Andrew Lloyd Webber, actress Loretta Young, the Rev. Billy Graham, Nobel Prize-winning poet Joseph Brodsky, artist David Hockney and author Tom Wolfe.

Pianist Michael Feinstein will entertain them all in the East Room after dinner.

Barbara Bush, who unwittingly made her cheesecake debut taking a dip in the ocean last week, yesterday laughingly begged photographers to "please don't take pictures of me swimming."

The next first lady, who can easily outswim most people half her age (63 years) despite the "grandmotherly" image she projected during the campaign, said all of her children were complaining about the photographs the media ran of her in her one-piece suit.

In an informal beachside Q&A, Vice President George Bush told reporters that he didn't dare repeat what his daughter Dorothy Bush LeBlond said about the pictures. "I don't use those kinds of words in front of the national press corps."

Bush said he's started wearing a T-shirt when he swims so there will be no revealing pictures of him either.

"I think my mental attitude is in much better shape," he said of his few days' rest at the beach. "I know my body is. I'm sure everybody can attest to that, to these long lenses, these long penetrating lenses which cause us to wear T-shirts when we go swimming."

Barbara Bush knew all about photographers with long-range lenses before she ever arrived in Florida. She managed to elude them during Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's recent visit.

Due at the Bushes' for a 7:30 breakfast meeting with the vice president, Shevardnadze probably hadn't even gotten up by the time photographers positioned themselves outside the fence of the vice president's Naval Observatory residence. Around 6:30, the door opened and Barbara Bush put her slippered foot outside the way she always does when she takes Mildred Kerr Bush for her wake-up constitutional.

Mildred Kerr Bush, the namesake of Barbara Bush's good friend in Houston,

is a brown and white spaniel known to intimates as just plain Millie. She is also known to intimates as a "spoiled-rotten" early riser who won't go outside alone. Mrs. Bush slavishly accompanies the dog even though it means going out in her bathrobe.

This particular morning as Mrs. Bush and Millie slipped out the door, an agent in the Bushes' Secret Service detail caught them in the act.

"Whoops, Mrs. Bush," the agent cautioned. "You know the press is out there, don't you?"

She didn't -- well, my gosh, Shevardnadze wasn't due for another hour or so -- so gathering her robe around her, she slid around the side of the porch with all the stealth of a practiced dog walker and disappeared into the dawn.

Which raises the question of what Barbara Bush, to say nothing of Millie, will do after Jan. 20.

"There's a desperate problem," Mrs. Bush admits, fully aware that America's first lady can't be darting among the shrubs on the South Lawn of the White House at all hours of the day or night -- bathrobe or no bathrobe.

The word from London is that Prime Minister Thatcher, who arrives tonight, is tickled pink to be Reagan's last official foreign visitor. Her wardrobe will reflect the pink part -- a pink and gold evening gown for the White House dinner -- even if her foreign office advisers don't quite put it that way.

Named one of the 12 best-dressed women in the world by the International Best Dressed Poll last February, Thatcher found herself in the company of "60 Minutes" correspondent Diane Sawyer, comedian Joan Rivers, actress Anjelica Huston and author Anna Murdoch. She didn't take the honor lightly.

"She's always been very conscientious about how she dresses for the job," according to Carol Thatcher, the prime minister's daughter, who is a London-based journalist. "But she seems to feel that everyone now expects her to look truly wonderful."

Sunday night at 10 Downing Street, where the prime minister was preparing for a major speech she was scheduled to give yesterday in London, Thatcher was also busy lecturing her daughter on "what she was going to wear to what" in Washington.

"I hope we got it right. There are so many considerations: Will it look good in color? Will it look good in black and white? And she has to have two lots of things, one to go under a coat if it suddenly goes cold," says Carol Thatcher, who is coming here as an invited guest but also doubling as personal assistant in charge of the PM's clothes.

Thatcher started turning heads a year ago when she paid an official visit to Moscow wearing jewel colors the folks back home hadn't seen her in before. Carol Thatcher says the credit goes to Aquascutum, which has also selected the prime minister's Washington wardrobe.

"Everybody has agreed that she looks much more chic and smarter," says Carol

Thatcher. "And I think her clothes are great."

What if you had a Reagan Revolution and nobody came?

Fat chance, says Jack Kemp, the New York Republican who's celebrating his retirement after 18 years in Congress by hosting a \$ 1,000-a-plate tribute Dec. 1 to the Reagan Revolution and supply-side economics, benefiting the conservative Heritage Foundation, for one.

Lest anybody think there aren't others with reasons to celebrate that revolution, take a good look at who's agreed to speak that night at the Omni Shoreham: Ronald Reagan, George Bush, Jim Baker, Bill Bennett, Bill Buckley, Jeane Kirkpatrick, Lew Lehrman and Cap Weinberger.

Kemp, set to join the Heritage Foundation, also will be celebrating the 10th anniversary of the introduction of Kemp-Roth, considered by many to be the centerpiece of supply-side economics.

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SUBJECT: U.S. PRESIDENT; PARTIES; PHOTOGRAPHY; VACATIONS

YOUR SEARCH REQUEST IS:

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Washington Post November 16, 1988, Wednesday, Final Edition

HEADLINE: The Reading Room;
Barbara Bush Honored by Literacy Group

BYLINE: Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post Staff Writer

Barbara Bush was back and George was with her.

"Mr. President," she began, pausing ever so briefly before going on with the "elect" part of his title, "how sweet it is. I mean, when you consider we could have been standing here [as losers]!"

George Bush, taking it all in from across a crowded ballroom at the Washington Hilton last night, got the message and grinned.

A week before, they had been waiting out election returns in another hotel, this one in Houston, and while they were fairly confident of winning, campaign aide Margaret Tutweiler told ABC's George Watson that there had been a brief time in the late afternoon when exit polls had given them cause to shudder.

But last night the Bushes and their campaign entourage were back home, victory was theirs, and it was Barbara Bush's night to crow as recipient of the National Literacy Honors Award, an evening that had been in the works for a year.

"I really am overwhelmed. It's really all of you who deserve the applause. You're all heroes to me," she told the crowd, which included Vice President-elect Dan Quayle and his wife Marilyn and 1,200 other government officials and literacy leaders from around the country.

Quoting from F. Scott Fitzgerald, Mrs. Bush said, "The essence of America is the willingness of heart." She said those working to eradicate illiteracy were "shining examples of the more than a thousand points of light" that her husband as candidate had been talking about in his campaign.

Sharing the stage with her were 18 "Learners of the Month," representing adult Americans everywhere who are learning to read through literacy programs organized by the National Literacy Coalition and Project Literacy U.S. (PLUS), last night's dinner sponsors.

The master of ceremonies was Peter Jennings, anchor of "ABC World News Tonight." ABC is a subsidiary of Capital Cities/ABC, which, with the Public Broadcasting Service, launched PLUS as a community commitment in 1985.

Jennings said 23 million adult Americans can read at no better than fourth-grade level and 13 percent of the country is incapable of reading or writing basic English.

Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton and New Jersey Gov. Thomas Kean presented

citations and gold medals to last night's PLUS participants. Also on the program were Pearl Bailey, Dennis Weaver and Loretta Lynn, who said, "I don't read that good today but I read the Bible every night, and learning to read opened a whole new world for me."

Bush, in his tribute to his wife, said that he felt "lucky" to be with her and that literacy is "the kind of freedom we must have for all Americans."

"Barbara Bush's drive and commitment is simply one of the thousand points of light," he said, scoffing at what "one wag said, 'If he means a thousand pints of Lite, I'm for it.'"

"But that's not what I meant," Bush continued. "You're it, all of you in this room, all of the literacy programs represented by all of you, all the dedication, all the determination to help someone else."

He said he was glad to be back from his Florida holiday, where they were away from the press.

"Our slogan was not read our lips but read our hips," he said.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND BARBARA BUSH AT LAST NIGHT'S DINNER.
HARRY NALTCHAYAN

TYPE: FEATURE

NAMED-PERSONS: BARBARA BUSH; GEORGE BUSH; DAN QUAYLE

ENHANCEMENT: LITERACY

Newsday

January 22, 1989, Sunday

HEADLINE: The New First Lady; Barbara Bush brings wit, family ties to role

BYLINE: By Michele Ingrassia. Newsday Staff Correspondent

KEYWORD: BARBARA BUSH; PROFILE

BODY: There she was - the same Barbara Bush who, scarcely 30 years ago, was afraid to speak even before the Houston Garden Club - standing before an audience of 7,000 Republican women and a battery of national media. There she was - the woman who grew up in a world where proper ladies never called attention to themselves - putting herself under a magnifying glass. Yet, armed with nothing more than her own wit, she brought down the house.

"I want all of you to look at me very carefully," Bush said Thursday as she stood center-stage at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts during an inaugural Salute to the First Lady. "Please notice the hair, the makeup, the designer clothes," she added, mocking the sort of vanities she is known to abhor. "I want you to watch me all week and remember. You may never see it again."

As the crowd cheered her on, it was clear that this poised, self-assured Barbara Bush had come a long way from the more cloistered days of her privileged youth in Rye, N.Y., where she married the first man she ever kissed, and from her shy Houston days, when her chief role was juggling the five Bush children and the legions of friends George Bush would invite unexpectedly to dinner. Still, as Barbara Bush, 63, went through last week's hectic round of inaugural appearances - poking fun at herself and showing off her 10 grandchildren - it also was clear that, even as she has grown more confident and outspoken over the years, it is her family and her humor that remain at her core. And it is unlikely that, as first lady, she will be any different.

Asked to describe her new role, Bush told a group of reporters in an interview at the vice president's mansion last weekend that it will be very much like the old one. "I mean, truthfully, running the house, listening to my children's problems, passing them on to George, if they're important," she said. "I think we'll entertain an enormous amount there because George does that here."

That, of course, is to understate matters. No first lady can simply sit around the White House with the kids. And this first lady is, by most accounts, a tough, involved and sharp-tongued woman, as quick to cut down someone who crosses her or her family as she is to poke fun at her white hair and her ample figure. But the question is how Bush will meld her own persona with the inherent dictates of her new role.

"What you've got with Mrs. Bush is a lot of pieces," said Kathy Kleeman, senior program associate at the Center for the American Woman in Politics at Rutgers University's Eagleton Institute. "You've got a woman who has had a pretty traditional lifestyle, the lifestyle of an affluent American family. You've got someone who speaks her mind, who has a lot of candor and sometimes an acerbic side to her. Then you've got someone who's got strong feelings and

a commitment to issues that are important to her.

"But," Kleeman said, "she comes into a job description that is pretty firmly set: A first lady is supposed to be the supportive help-mate. She's not supposed to be an outspoken public figure. She's not supposed to have separate, visible employment - although she is supposed to have interests. What will happen when you combine Barbara Bush with the job description will be interesting to watch."

If the last week is any indication, Bush seems more intent on defining her role than having it define her: She scoffed at the traditional dictates of first-ladies-to-be and refused to disclose the contents of her inaugural wardrobe - from the gowns by Arnold Scaasi for the inaugural dinner, gala and ball to the dress and coat by Bill Blass for the swearing-in ceremonies - until the moment she donned them.

She underscored the differences between her style and that of Nancy Reagan by ensuring that her children and grandchildren were visible participants in the festivities - holding one granddaughter, Ellie LeBlond, close by during the inaugural's opening ceremonies and cheering another, Noelle Bush, as she performed at the salute to the first lady. And she teased her husband openly all week as they wound up in a public sparring match over who was forcing whom to pack for the move to the White House.

On a more concrete level, while her staff says she has not yet mapped out specific plans, they say she will continue to champion the same issues she did as the wife of the vice president: literacy (an interest born of her son Neil's dyslexia); cancer research (a daughter, Robin, died of leukemia at age 3); AIDS; civil rights; and the homeless.

"I would say that, knowing her, her first priority will be to help George Bush land running," said Bob Gray, honorary chairman of the Bush inaugural and a man whose ties to the presidency date back to Eisenhower. "And her second will be to make sure that the impact of the change of life on her family is as positive and minimal as could be . . ."

Keeping a sense of normalcy in the White House seems to be what Barbara Bush wants most. "If you want to know what my role is going to be, it's to see that George gets out of the White House," she told reporters last weekend. "Even just sitting in different churches, which we've done every Sunday. I think it's been very good for both of us . . . to be among people who come up and talk to you."

GRAPHIC: 1) AP Photo-At an open house early yesterday, Barbara Bush pretends to force her eyes open as she greets guests. 2) Newsday photo by John Keating The new first lady gets President Bush's attention during swearing-in ceremonies

B2

Chicago Tribune

January 22, 1989, Sunday, FINAL EDITION

HEADLINE: Barbara Bush could become a national treasure

BYLINE: By David Broder, (copyright) 1989, Washington Post Writers Group

BODY: The gush is on about Barbara Bush. The same journals that were enthralled by Nancy Reagan's chic for eight years are now suddenly enchanted by Barbara Bush's crow's feet and comfortable stoutness.

A political columnist has the freedom to say, "I don't do first ladies," and as a general rule, I don't. But to ignore the special qualities of Barbara Bush would be to miss one of the most important clues to the character of this new administration.

The woman most Americans have known only as the white-haired matron with three strands of (fake) pearls has the capacity (and likely, the inclination) to be a major influence on her husband and the nation.

Mrs. Bush has cautioned reporters that she dislikes the comparison to Eleanor Roosevelt, but that exact comparison is made by Susan Baker, spouse of Secretary of State James A. Baker and a close friend of the Bushes. "She sees needs; she involves herself with them; and she gives others the strength and encouragement they need to involve themselves," Susan Baker said.

The strengths Barbara Bush brings to her role are evident to anyone who knows her. She is direct, honest, clear about her loyalties and her values. Perhaps as a result of raising her own large, diverse batch of children, she also has exceptionally keen antennae for the moods and needs of other people. I have seen her defuse a tense situation simply by slipping her arm through the aggravated party's arm and walking and talking until the anger subsided.

What is less evident - because she has downplayed her role out of deference to Nancy Reagan - is her strong personal awareness of the problems that blight too many lives. Her special cause has been the fight against illiteracy.

In the last few years, Barbara Bush has begun working with groups aiding the homeless and has encouraged many of her friends to put their energies into that effort. These are personal causes, but they spill over into consciousness-raising for her husband, the President. Last spring, Bush told David Hoffman of the Washington Post that after he had talked about aiding the homeless in a Republican candidates' debate, "some guy that's all involved in one of these homeless programs wrote Barbara saying, 'I know you care about the homeless, but I listen to your husband (and) he doesn't.' So we got into a big argument. She had been telling me I had to do more, and I think she's right."

It may seem exaggerated to suggest that Barbara Bush will be the conscience of this White House, but my guess is that she will be more: an example to the country. She comes from a tradition that says that those who are favored with wealth and power thereby acquire obligations to those who lack advantages.

In a speech last autumn in San Francisco, George Bush talked

about what "a shallow ambition" economic growth is. "Let's remember that prosperity has a purpose and it's to pursue what Lincoln called 'the better angels of our nature'. . . .

"As I get older," he continued, "I find myself almost haunted by the lives being lived by the children of our inner cities, children growing up . . . amidst violence and horror. What is going to become of them? The answer is up to us. The answer is in each individual act of kindness, multiplied by tens of thousands. The answer is in a new engagement in the pain of others."

The voice was George Bush's but the spirit was that by which his wife has lived her life. Her presence will remind him of that pledge, and her example can now inspire, not just those who have been privileged to know her in the past, but millions of others just discovering what makes Barbara Bush special.

B²

Chicago Tribune

January 22, 1989, Sunday

HEADLINE: A day fit for a 41st President

BYLINE: By Janet Cawley, Chicago Tribune. Tribune correspondents Dorothy Collin, Elaine S. Povich and Terry Atlas and researcher Michelle Baker contributed to this report

BODY: For George Herbert Walker Bush, ebullient and eloquent as he moved in the space of 35 words from eight years of second place to the nation's highest office, it was a day to rejoice and relish.

From an early morning prayer service to the swearing-in ceremony, from an impromptu walk along Pennsylvania Avenue's parade route to the evening's social whirl of inaugural balls, the oilman-turned-politician-turned President dominated official Washington Friday, as well as the nation's airwaves.

Standing at midday on a wind-swept inaugural platform beneath the west facade of the U.S. Capitol, the 64-year-old Bush placed his hand on two Bibles held by his wife and recited the same oath first spoken by George Washington 200 years ago. One of the Bibles was a family possession, the other the book Washington swore on.

Then, as he looked down the Mall toward the white obelisk of the Washington monument and the 200,000 people assembled before him on the Capitol grounds, the nation's 41st President delivered a carefully crafted, 18-minute inaugural address appealing for a new era of unity, diversity and generosity among the citizens of America as well as its leaders.

"A new breeze is blowing, and a world refreshed by freedom seems reborn," he said. " . . . The old ideas are new again because they are not old, they're timeless: duty, sacrifice, commitment and a patriotism that finds its expression in taking part and pitching in."

The words were Bush's first public pronouncement as President, a role for which he had been preparing throughout his long career in public service and especially during his years as vice president under Ronald Reagan.

As he had promised, Bush spoke of his conciliatory vision for the country he now will lead, asking for "a new engagement in the lives of others" and citing such overriding problems as homeless people, drug addiction and crime.

The new President spoke in a clear, firm voice and in the plain-spoken imagery he favors, substituting conversational tones for the sometimes overwrought exhortations of past inaugural speeches.

The ranks of dignitaries on the platform with Bush and the crowd that stretched for a quarter-mile on the grassy slope below applauded frequently. There was a festive air among the public, who turned out in windy, 42-degree weather dressed in everything from elaborate fur coats to blue jeans and stars-and-stripes scarves and hats.

Despite clouds earlier in the day, the sun broke through during Bush's address, just as he spoke about hope and vigilance in dealing with the Soviet Union.

For Reagan, seated near Bush on the inaugural platform and bundled against the weather in a dark overcoat and white scarf, the moment of transition appeared bittersweet.

Immediately after the ceremony, the former president and his wife, Nancy, boarded a Marine helicopter at the Capitol's east entrance and, with a final kiss and wave from the Bushes, flew to Andrews Air Force Base and then on to a new life in California.

Later, Bush told reporters he had fought back tears as he said goodbye to Reagan.

"I was trying to keep tears from running down my cheeks," he said. "That's what was going through my mind. After eight years of friendship, it was pretty tough."

But there was no doubt the day - and the evening - belonged to George Bush. His first stop on the ball circuit Friday night was at an unofficial gala sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He was accompanied by former Illinois Rep. Edward Derwinski, his choice to head the new Veterans Affairs department.

As Bush was introduced as the "41st president of the United States," he shook his head just slightly, as if he still didn't quite believe it.

"This is the first formal event I've attended since becoming President of the United States, and perhaps the most humane," he said, "a ball at which you do not have to dance."

In typical fashion, Bush turned the day into a family affair, with his wife, Barbara, accompanying him at every turn, and sometimes jokingly telling him what to do, and his mother, 5 children and 10 grandchildren always within close range.

Also in typical fashion, Bush managed some light-hearted quips once the most solemn moments had passed.

Reflecting on how difficult it was to adjust to being called "Mr. President," he told reporters that, as he and Reagan left the inaugural platform, "the sergeant of arms of the House said 'Mr. President' and I'm standing there waiting for President Reagan, and I feel something that was between an affectionate hug and kidney punch - the Silver Fox, telling me to get going."

"The Silver Fox" is Bush's affectionate name for his silver-haired wife.

Immediately after the swearing-in, as he entered the ornate President's Room in the Capitol to sign the nominations of 17 Cabinet officers, Bush joked that his signature would "put me on the payroll."

And as he handed out ceremonial pens bearing the presidential seal to congressional leaders, he quipped: "I offer you that pen in harmony and peace, and I don't want a lot of junk out of you later."

For Vice President Dan Quayle, who took his own oath of office minutes before Bush was sworn in, the day appeared to take on overtones of what his role might be like for the next four years: backup to George Bush.

Quayle and his wife, Marilyn, generally seemed to be several steps behind the Bushes. At one point as they paused at a stairway landing in the Capitol, Bush turned around and said, "Come on, Dan, we're waiting for you."

Quayle did not attend the luncheon with congressional leaders,

and he and his wife rode in a limousine some distance behind the Bushes in the inaugural parade. But Quayle, who has called his election a "vindication" after initial controversy over his nomination, appeared to never stop beaming.

The day began for the Bushes at Blair House, the government guest quarters across the street from the White House, where 22 family members spent the night.

After a 9 a.m. church service at St. Johns Episcopal Church on nearby Lafayette Square, where the Bushes sat in the traditional "president's pew," they met the Reagans at the White House for a farewell chat and coffee.

Then the two couples boarded limousines for the motorcade to the Capitol. Bush and Reagan rode together in the new \$600,00 presidential limousine bearing the license plate USA 1.

Only two hours later, Bush was back in the limo, this time with his wife, to return as President to his new home.

In the intervening hours, White House staff members had swiftly transformed 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. into the Bush residence. In the space of an hour, 70 pictures of Ronald and Nancy Reagan were gone, replaced by 70 pictures of George and Barbara Bush and their family.

Reagan's office furniture was trucked out a front door, and the White House press office began issuing the first official Bush announcements, including a description of what the new First Lady was going to wear to the inaugural ball.

Barbara Bush, who wore a white dress and bright turquoise coat to the inaugural ceremony, appeared composed and self-assured throughout the day as she moved alongside her husband of 44 years. After being sworn in, a beaming Bush kissed his wife.

But always an independent sort, she was not overawed by her husband's new stature. When they arrived in the President's Room after the ceremony, she stopped him from signing the Cabinet documents immediately.

"George," she said, loud enough for reporters to overhear, "you have to wait till these people (congressional leaders) get here."

Once the Bushes and the Quayles disappeared into the Capitol, much of the crowd outside moved down Pennsylvania Avenue to take up positions for the inaugural parade, a traditional extravaganza led by a new president as he drives to the White House, where he and his family watch it from a specially constructed reviewing stand.

This year's parade featured more than 200 marching units and a variety of floats, including one with a duplicate of the bomber Bush flew in World War II.

As the afternoon turned to dusk, an air of genial good will seemed to prevail on this day that Washingtonians see once every four years.

Even passengers on the overcrowded subway were unusually friendly, with strangers overheard introducing themselves and explaining what state they were from or why they had left their homes in the suburbs to venture downtown for the festivities.

And at least one of those in the crowds at the Capitol may have found work. Gerald "Abe" Bestrom of Middleville, Mich., arrived at the Capitol grounds Friday morning in full Abraham Lincoln costume,



Nation

● COVER STORY

The Silver Fox

And now for something completely different: a down-to-earth First Lady

BY MARGARET CARLSON

I had a small crisis this week. I was staying at a very stylish hotel in New York City where I knew they always had a bathrobe in the closet, so I left mine at home. I had called room service for coffee, then discovered there was no robe. When the coffee came, I took a sheet off the bed and wrapped it around myself toga style to answer the door. I can imagine what the waiter thought. I can just see him going back to the kitchen and saying,

"You'll never guess what I saw in Room 1712!"

—From the campaign diary of Barbara Bush

America, meet Barbara Bush, taking center stage in national life just in the nick of time. Nancy Reagan had many good qualities, but she was, well, something of a strain: those rail-thin looks, that hard-edged show-biz glitter and no children or grandchildren

around to mess things up. The country may be ready for a First Lady who is honest about her size (14), her age (63) and her pearls (fake). She sports sweats on the weekends with no intention of jogging, does her own hair, likes takeout tacos, devours mystery novels, poaches at the net in mixed doubles, teases her husband and speaks her mind. When she is home near her own bathrobe, she wears it outside to walk the dog.

Barbara Bush knows that the two-mile move from the Vice President's 1893 Vic-



Barbara Bush and granddaughter Noelle lead the applause at a campaign stop

tive but not a co-President. She must defend her husband and smile bravely when he says stupid things. She must look great, even fashionable, when a shower and clean clothes would suffice for anyone else; possess perfect children though such critters do not exist in nature; and traipse around the globe in a suit and sensible pumps when she would rather be home with a good book. She has both a day and a night job, but is not allowed a profession of her own. Hardest of all, she has to appear to love every minute of it.

Yet, in an era when the concept of First Lady seems like a stuffy anachronism, Barbara Bush may prove to be the right woman in the right place. She has projects—literacy, cancer research, education—that predate her husband's bug for politics. As she heads for 64, with no regrets about having poured her energies into raising her family, she seems to have enough heart left over to suffer fools gladly. Years of good works behind her, she is the embodiment of the kinder, gentler world that her husband so gauzily evoked during the campaign.

Like many political wives, Barbara has devoted her life to her husband, the first man she ever kissed, with whom she has survived a wartime separation, 44 years of marriage, 29 moves, the death of a child, public rumors of his infidelity and the rigors of three national campaigns. Through it all, she has remained defiantly independent. Her Secret Service code name—Tranquillity—belies the fact that she has several hot buttons. Criticism, particularly of her husband, moves her to anger, as it did in 1984, when she suggested to reporters questioning the Bushes' wealth that a word that rhymes with rich might be an appropriate label for Geraldine Ferraro. She can cut off an interview with a wave of the hand, having been burned once too often by those who talk sweetly but interview harshly (as when Jane Pauley asked her, "Your husband is a man of the '80s, and you're a woman of the '40s. What do you say to that?").

She refers to Ann Richards, who delivered a stinging critique of her husband at the Democratic National Convention, as "that woman." As for Ted Kennedy's famous "Where was George?" line, Barbara can only say, "He shouldn't even say George Bush's name." Though she has spent much of her life in Texas, this product of tony Rye, N.Y., can still summon a patrician bearing to cut the uppity down to size. The next President says she is "more direct" than he is. Says campaign manag-

er and Republican Party Chairman Lee Atwater: "She can spot a phony a mile away." Her children have a nickname for her: the Silver Fox.

Barbara and George Herbert Walker Bush have striking yet compatible differences. He hates to quarrel; she once liked it. She kids him about being too big for his britches, especially his style of britches. She particularly goes after the cowboy boots he sports for both day and evening wear. "They've got his initials in gold on the side—just two of them, not four of them—and the Lone Star State star. In color." He kids her about suspending the usual rules of conduct when it comes to her English springer spaniel, Millie. "That dog literally comes between us at night," he complains. "She wedges right up between our heads, and Bar likes it. She's failing with the discipline. She was better with the kids than she is with the dog." Millie is pregnant, Bush announced last week.

George grumps about having to pack a few boxes to be shipped to the summer house in Kennebunkport, Me.: Barbara meticulously plans every move and every trip. "She's the type of person," says son Marvin, "who always wanted us to get to the airport an hour early. Dad likes to get to the airport five minutes before departure." She was so organized—rarely missing one of the kids' games, throwing labor-intensive birthday parties, volunteering for scoutmaster—that a friend says she could

torian mansion on Embassy Row to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue is more than a change of Zip Codes. As she puts color-coded stickers on the furniture and pictures to signify what goes, what stays and what gets tossed out in this latest move, she is already nostalgic over life as Second Lady. "I got away with murder," says the woman who allowed as how Nancy Reagan should have simply replaced the White House china a piece at a time instead of buying a whole new set, and who suggested that her husband strip down to disprove rumors that he was wounded during a tryst. As she prepares for her new post, she says, "I'm now slightly more careful about what I say." (Pause) "Slightly."

On its face, First Ladyhood looks easy enough: one gets to live in a big house with a large yard, travel a lot and throw fancy dinner parties. Someone else cleans up

the job—unpaid and with no days—has its pitfalls. The person a pillow away from the presidency is held up to an undefined ideal: she bears all America's conflicting notions about women as wives, mothers, lovers, colleagues and friends. A First Lady should be charming but not all fluff, gracious but not a doormat, substan-





The U.S. changes from a First Lady who kept family at bay to one who exults in all four generations of the Bush brood

have run General Motors with time left over. "She always made me feel like a slob," said Marion Chambers, an acquaintance from the Bushes' days in Midland, Texas. Barbara writes thank-you notes the minute she gets home. While other people throw mementos from trips into a box, Barbara has arranged hers in a series of more than 60 giant scrapbooks. It's a wonder she doesn't have more enemies.

Barbara may spoil the dog, but she criticizes George for not disciplining the kids enough. She still posts the rules of conduct on the doors at Kennebunkport in case anyone has forgotten them. The kids agree that their mother ruled the court of common pleas while George rode the circuits and was brought in only for major infractions.

But having five children close together made Barbara more than a one-minute manager. It gave her a sense of humor, a playful, teasing manner (the secret of a strong marriage, she says), and a casual attitude toward how many people the pot roast can feed. Says Marvin Bush, now 32: "Everyone always wanted to come over to our house." She loves to have her five children and ten grandchildren around her; she is flexible about George's 5,000 closest friends dropping by. On a few hours' notice two weeks ago, Bush brought Senator Nancy Kassebaum, Treasury Secretary Nick Brady, Senator Lloyd Bentsen and lawyer-Democrat Bob Strauss home to dinner. One of the best things about moving to the White House, Barbara says, is that the vice-presidential mansion "has one guest bedroom. Now I'm going to have a lot more."

While Barbara's humor is clever, Bush's can be prep-school puerile. Several weeks ago, at a private dinner at the Chinese embassy, the President-elect brought a novelty gag, a dollar bill attached to a long fishing line that appears to be free for the taking on the floor. When a waiter went for the bait, Bush quickly snatched it out of reach. Bush and his host, the Chinese Ambassador, found the gag great fun. Barbara, whose humor tends to be verbal, rolled her eyes and turned to the Ambassador: "You're going to have your work cut out for you with the new Administration."

The humor has served her well in politics. In her campaign stump speech, she regularly poked fun at herself, telling audiences that, if recognized at all, she is confused with Mrs. George Shultz. After the Ferraro crack, she opted for an immediate apology and told reporters that "the poet laureate has retired." Though public criticism of her hair, weight and wrinkles have hurt her, she has turned such remarks to her advantage. After her hair turned white in her early 30s, she began dyeing it "warm brown," although it was a nuisance for someone who swam frequently and shampooed every day. "One time," recalls Marvin, "I came home, and it was brown and orange, and it was like, 'Whoa, Mom, what happened?'" Eventually, she just gave up the coloring—"It was ridiculous," she said.

Barbara's clothes are attractive, but she will never be known, as her predecessor was, by her designer affiliation. To keep from hyping Seventh Avenue, she broke

with tradition and did not issue a press release about her Inaugural gown in advance, although details leaked out.

As for weight, well, she enjoys eating too much ever to be as svelte as she once was. She laments that the campaign added 13 lbs. to her 5-ft. 8-in. frame. During the Bushes' Florida postelection vacation, photos appeared of her swimming in the type of bathing suit popular with matrons in the '50s. Later, she jokingly asked photographers to cap their lenses—"My children are complaining all over the country." When she told a reporter that her trademark pearls were \$90 fakes worn to hide her wrinkles, it was a comment on the universal regret at aging and the hopeless human foible of trying to hide it.

Barbara Bush has been training for her new job as long as her husband has been prepping for his. The third of four children of a father who worked his way up the ladder to become president of the McCall Corp., which among other things owned *McCall's* magazine, and a mother happy to entertain and garden in suburban Rye, Barbara attended public and private schools. She finished at Ashley Hall, a South Carolina prep school where neglecting to wear white gloves was virtually a punishable offense. At a party in Greenwich, Conn., during Christmas break her senior year, she met George Bush, recently graduated from Andover. A generic dancer—she complains that whatever the tempo, he does the fox-trot—George asked her to sit out a waltz. They sat down and fell in love. The two became engaged that summer in Kennebunkport. It was a secret engagement.

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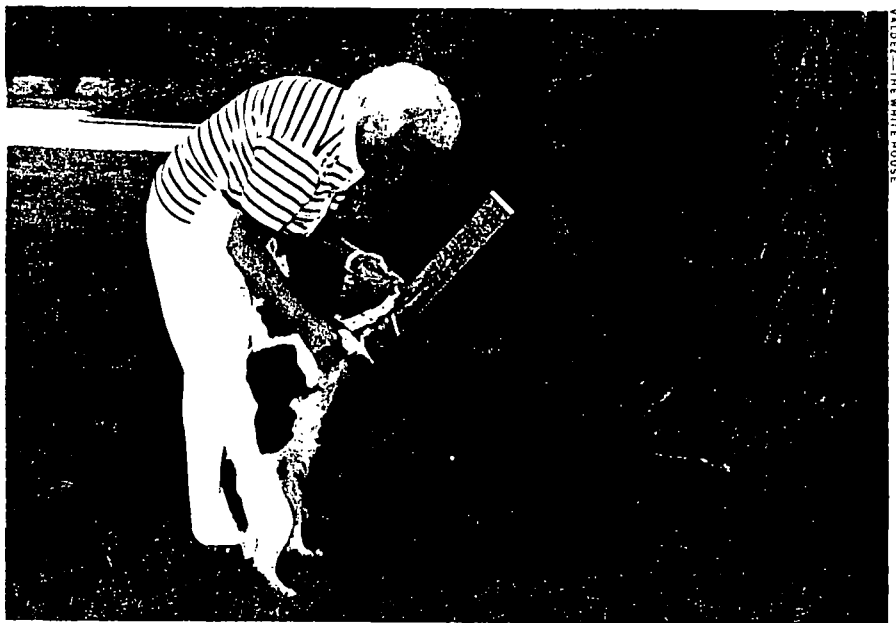
Bush says, meaning "the German and Japanese high commands weren't aware of it." But after Bush was shot down over the Pacific in September 1944, Barbara dropped out of Smith in her sophomore year to marry him at the First Presbyterian Church in Rye. "I married the first man I ever kissed," she says. "When I tell this to my children, they just about throw up."

After Bush graduated from Yale in 1948, the couple packed up their Studebaker and with their son George headed west to make their way in the oil fields of Texas. The first stop was Odessa, and a one-bedroom apartment where they shared a bathroom with a mother-daughter team of prostitutes. Then it was Midland, where Bush would make a small fortune by Texas standards. After moving to Houston in 1958, he sold his stake in Zapata Off-Shore in 1966 for \$1 million. While in Texas, Barbara suffered her biggest losses. In 1949 her mother died in a freak accident: her father, trying to keep a cup of coffee from spilling off the dashboard, lost control of the car. Then one day in the spring of 1953 the Bushes' second child, Robin, 3, woke up feeling too tired to go out to play. The doctors diagnosed leukemia and gave her two weeks to live. She hung on eight months, with Barbara, whose hair began turning white, sitting by the bedside at Memorial Hospital in New York City and Bush commuting on weekends. Friends say they handed their grief back and forth, acting alternately as mourner and supporter. Barbara says, "George held me tight and wouldn't let me go. You know, 70% of the people who lose children get divorced because one doesn't talk to the other. He did not allow that." By then they had the two boys, George, born in 1946, and Jeb, in 1953. Three more children in quick succession—Neil, 34, Marvin and Dorothy, 29 (all her children, she emphasizes, were planned)—helped ease the pain.

There would be two terms for Bush in Congress, from 1967 to 1971, a lost race for the Senate, and a stint at the U.N. in 1971 before Barbara developed her public persona. Until then she was so shy she once cried over having to speak to the Houston Garden Club. Sunk deep in diapers and dishes for so long, she lacked confidence. "George was off on a trip doing all these exciting things," she said, "and I'm sitting home with these absolutely brilliant children who say one thing a week of interest." By contrast, when Bush was appointed U.S. envoy to China in 1974, she became an important part of the enterprise. For the first time without car pools and PTA meetings, she could give everything to the post. She loved the challenge of breaking out of the small foreigners' enclave in Beijing into the prohibited city around them, riding bikes ev-



Cooking in Maine: she can stand the heat in and out of the kitchen



Dog meets tree: Barbara and Millie pay their respects to a commemorative tree



Flower power: pursuing her favorite hobby while she "can still bend over"

erywhere, practicing Tai Chi, studying Chinese, breaking a long-standing legation taboo by playing tennis with foreign officials of lesser rank.

After China, the return to Washington, where Bush would head up the CIA, was something of a letdown. Barbara went from being included in everything to being shut out. "Why would he tell me any secrets," she joked, "when he says I begin every sentence with 'Don't tell George I told you this, but...?'"

Living over the store as First Couple, the two will once again be spending a lot of time together. Barbara will not have to find a cause since she already has so many, in part as a result of events in her own life. Her son Neil's dyslexia first got her interested in fighting illiteracy. In 1984 she wrote a book, *C. Fred's Story*, a surprisingly wry look at Washington life as told by her first dog, after publisher Nelson Doubleday assured her it would be a good way to promote her literacy efforts. *C. Fred* could have been a disaster, but Barbara's wit and candor made it work. "I didn't have to squeeze it out of her. There was no ghostwriter," says editor Lisa Drew. "And it came in on time." The book sold 15,000 copies; Barbara donated her share of the profits to literacy charities.

Robin's leukemia got Barbara involved in medical activities. She has been on the board of Atlanta's Morehouse School of Medicine since 1983, and she spearheaded a \$15 million fundraising drive there. Years ago, quietly, Barbara befriended a woman at a Washington hospice and went to see her every week for several years until she died. She went to Atlanta during a spate of murders of children to comfort the grieving mothers. For more than 30 years, she has visited cancer wards at Christmastime to play with children—her way of honoring Robin.

Barbara will probably never sit in on Cabinet meetings à la Rosalynn Carter or get people fired, as Nancy did. But a spousal "Dear, I wouldn't do that if I were you," delivered with a raised eyebrow, can often defeat a stack of position papers. During Bush's postelection vacation, he was asked whether he had received any advice about his new job. He smiled broadly and pointed to his wife, standing nearby in tennis shoes and sweats. Barbara raised her eyebrows and said, "Just kidding." Replied Bush: "No, she's not."

Long before President Bush begins his official day by conferring with top aides or national-security advisers, he will already have had his first briefing of the day—in bed. Each morning, as they have for years,

the Bushes awake to country music early—about "5 and change," says Marvin—and take coffee, juice and the papers in bed while they watch the news shows. Together they discuss the hot news of the day, and she weighs in on everything from policy to personnel. "He clears his mind by talking to her," said one aide who knows them both. "It helps him."

Barbara has been most influential on issues that concern her deeply or where her husband is behind the curve, like AIDS, the homeless, civil rights and education. In the late 1950s, she battled segregationist innkeepers who refused to let the family's black baby-sitter stay with them in the same hotel. She was instru-



Clash of the plaids on a tour of her new home last week
After eight years, Barbara got a peek backstairs.

mental in the appointment of the only black in Bush's Cabinet, Dr. Louis Sullivan, whom she came to know from her work at Morehouse.

It was Barbara's visits to AIDS hospitals in Harlem that nudged her husband into endorsing additional federal funds for fighting the disease when the Reagan Administration was still balking. Similarly, after an early debate when her husband brushed aside a question about the homeless with boiler plate about housing, Barbara exhorted him to make homelessness a campaign issue. "She really talked hard at him," said an aide, "and rode him until he got it right." Barbara's interest in children and literacy, meanwhile, helped Bush commit himself to being the "education President." "Every time he says 'Head Start,' that's Bar," says Sheila Tate, Bush's transition spokeswoman.

Barbara tries to mask her views where they differ from her husband's. Her preferred line on abortion is "I'm not going to tell you my opinion," a perhaps pointedly transparent admission of her pro-choice views, since if she agreed with Bush she would presumably say so. She disagreed behind the scenes with his hardball campaign tactics, masterminded by Jim Baker, Atwater, Roger Ailes and others. Late in the general-election campaign, aides sensed Barbara's unseen hand after speeches were rewritten in a softer tone. "There were drafts of speeches that went into the suite at night and came out the next morning with changes," an aide recalls.

Some staffers credit Barbara with getting George to suddenly pledge cleaner campaign tactics at a fund raiser last fall at Bob Hope's Hollywood spread. The announcement so stunned aides that they disappeared on purpose afterward. But Barbara wasn't all softball. When Bush was resisting advice to air the now famous "straddle ad" in New Hampshire that showed Iowa caucus victor Robert Dole flip-flopping on taxes, Barbara finally chimed in, "I don't see anything wrong with that ad." It ran, and Bush took the state by 10 points.

She won't be guided by astrology, but, like Nancy Reagan, Barbara will take control of her husband's schedule when he begins to suffer, as she did on the eve of the election in November. As Michael Dukakis mounted a last-minute "double red-eye," flying nearly coast to coast and back again on election eve, Bush's handlers argued for a similar marathon. But Barbara put her foot down. "People are going to vote the way they're going to vote," she said. "We're going to Texas."

No First Lady escapes microscopic scrutiny, and before the new family pictures are hung in the second-floor family quarters at the White House, Barbara Bush is likely to offend someone or other, perhaps for her informality, perhaps for her patrician noblesse oblige. Yet First Ladies are more than the sum of their good works. They offer a glimpse into the heart of a President—if she loves him, he can't be all that bad—and they often reflect the culture of the times. After eight years of new-money flash and glitz, of appearances over substance, of friends over family, Barbara Bush's unspoken message may be as important as anything she may do: there is honor in motherhood; it is O.K. to be a size 14; a lined face is the price of living; and growing old is nothing to get frantic about. No small contribution, that. —*Reported by Michael Duffy/Washington*

B²

HEADLINE: 'I've Got George Bush'

HIGHLIGHT: A week before the Inauguration Barbara Bush met with NEWSWEEK'S Thomas M. DeFrank and Ann McDaniel at the vice president's mansion on the grounds of the U.S. Naval Observatory. She spoke about what she hopes to accomplish as First Lady and her role as helpmate to her husband of 44 years. Excerpts:

BODY: On what she wants to do in the White House: I have worked for almost 10 years now on literacy. I really have gotten very interested in literacy and the family. Probably because I'm more interested in the problems of the young or not-so-young woman with children -- the single woman. That isn't to say I'm not interested in other Americans with problems. But [single mothers] seem to me, in my travels around the world, to be the ones who are really in deep trouble. For instance, at Head Start [projects] that I visited all fall across the country, I would ask, "What's the education level of your parents?" Most were functionally illiterate -- over 50 percent . . . So I've gotten very interested in working through the private sector, with public partnerships too, in getting Head Start [projects] involved in literacy programs, or work programs for the mothers . . . I also think that [literacy] works in with the homeless. I think the two go together.

On her own political views: I do not speak out on issues because I am not the elected official. When I am an elected official [she smiled], I will speak out and I hope George Bush will do for me what I have done for him . . . You'll never see me in a cabinet meeting. I don't think you ever saw Nancy Reagan there, either. Actually Nixon had all the cabinet wives to a meeting once, and it was the silliest thing in the world. He did it to make us feel part of things; instead of that, we felt like dolts -- sitting on the back row. Plus, they didn't say anything that we could have written home about.

You don't change just because your husband becomes president. I have never interfered in George's office. But I mean, I would be a dummy if I wasn't concerned about his well-being. If I think something is wrong, I tell him privately upstairs, and I am very careful to have facts, though, because he's not one who loves rumors. But very rarely do I disagree with him. We've been married so long, and we've really grown up together. We've had the same experiences, we've met the same people; he's just better briefed than I am.

On her involvement in campaign strategy: I sat and did my needlepoint and listened. I sat in on day care, I could have sat in on everything. I tried the economy and yawned my way through; economics is not my big field. But I sat in on as much as I possibly could because it's like going to college. It's fascinating, and I would love to do that any day of the year. I sit in on meetings at the house sometimes with my needlepoint down

in the seat, but so I can learn, not so that I can have influence . . . But all during the campaign, I will confess that I was against negative ads. I still am. I just don't like negative ads. George is so positive, and there is so much good about him, that you don't have to do that.

On other First Ladies: I really like all the First Ladies. The only one I haven't known has been Rosalynn Carter. All of them have had something that I admired, truthfully. I have been quoted as saying, and it's really true, that I always rather liked Mrs. Truman because she did her own thing, and I want to do my own thing. I'm so old now that I don't have to pretend to be something I'm not. So I really don't have any problems about trying to be like this one or that one. But I have admired them all, and . . . as I have watched Nancy Reagan live really almost in very confined quarters, I think you [develop] enormous respect for all of the former First Ladies. When your dog makes the front page of the papers, you begin to realize that every little deed is going to be noted. That makes you respect the others because they lived through that.

On how she will differ from Nancy Reagan: Of course I'm not going to be the same. She's a perfectionist, and I'm not. Our lifestyles are very, very different. Would I like to be like her? You bet. But there's no chance of that. We went there for dinner last night, and the White House just sparkles. She has a flair that I'll never have. But that doesn't worry me because I'm going to have something she didn't have. I don't know what it is yet, but we'll find it, whatever it is. I'm not going to worry about that. Remember, I've got George Bush.

GRAPHIC: Picture, 'I don't have to pretend to be something I'm not': The new First Lady, WALLY McNAMEE -- NEWSWEEK

B2

Los Angeles Times January 27, 1989, Friday, Home Edition

HEADLINE: BARBARA BUSH ON ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

BODY: In an article on Barbara Bush (Part I, Jan. 15), Times staff writer Betty Cuniberti (who seems to be completely bowled over by Barb) quotes our new First Lady as saying, "I grew up in a household that detested her" (Eleanor Roosevelt). She then went on to discuss literacy, homelessness, working mothers, etc. These were all causes Mrs. Roosevelt took a personal, active interest in, went out and saw for herself what conditions were in those difficult days, and tried to use her influence to help. The abuse that was heaped upon her by the likes of Mrs. Bush's family and other privileged society folk has no comparison in modern history.

Eleanor Roosevelt still stands as a shining light for so many people. She worked unceasingly and did not depend on high-priced ad men to chronicle her good deeds. May we all take a lesson from her selflessness and modesty! All the "thousand points of light" of this immorally expensive inaugural are but faint beams from mean-spirited, greedy men and women in comparison to Eleanor Roosevelt.

HELENA M. BRAWLEY

San Diego

Letter to the Editor



HEADLINE: Blue-Blooded Bush Is Striving To Appear as Man of the Masses

BYLINE: BY BURT SOLOMON

BODY: There was no mistaking its historical root. "This is the people's house," George Bush told the thousands who had waited hours in the dark and cold to be received at the White House early on Jan. 21, "and it just seemed appropriate on this first day that we welcome as many as we can." For reporters too dense to understand, the inaugural's media handbook made it plain what the new President was up to: "recapturing the spirit of the 19th-century populist President, Andrew Jackson."

President Carter, on his first day in office, chose forgiveness as his motif by offering amnesty to men who dodged the Vietnam draft; on his, President Reagan froze federal employment, thereby halting government's growth. Bush's choice as his opening act of presidential symbolism was to cast himself as a populist. Not, mind you, as a window-smashing, fistfighting Jacksonian Democratic populist (the sort who drove Jackson, who was in mourning for his wife, to spend his inaugural night and the next several at a nearby hotel). Bush's is a Republican populism, whose adherents waited politely in line and filed between velvet ropes through formal rooms.

Bush's inaugural extravaganza, the costliest in history, displayed no shortage of minks, limousines and \$ 1,500-a-plate dinners. But again and again during the five days of events, from the opening ceremony emceed by NBC weatherman Willard Scott to the playing of "Fanfare for the Common Man" to end Sunday's prayer service in Washington's grandest cathedral, Bush ventured to portray himself as a man of the masses. His inaugural featured "more free events, more events for the American people at large, than at any time in history," Bush boasted to the tuxedoed and sequined ball-goers at Washington's venerable Shoreham Hotel.

Saturday's morning "White House Welcome" was the first time a President had hosted the citizenry at home in 80 years, since President Taft. (It was Martin Van Buren -- Jackson's successor and the last sitting Vice President until Bush to win a promotion -- who first closed the White House to uninvited guests.) And Bush's reasons presumably were similar to those of Taft, the last Republican President until this one to emerge from the upper class.

For it is no simple task for the upper class to exercise political power, as sociologist E. Digby Baltzell explained years ago in his highly regarded *The Protestant Establishment: Aristocracy and Caste in America* (Random House, 1964). Baltzell, writing at a time that the nation's WASP establishment was under seige, though it faced a similar dilemma to one discerned in 18th-century Europe by Alexis de Tocqueville: While France's

aristocracy closed itself to new members and was overthrown, Britain's opened itself to the bourgeoisie and -- by "stoop[ing] to conquer" -- survived with its power intact.

When the upper crust opens itself to new members, Baltzell argued, it can dominate the country politically, as America's did through the device of the Republican Party from Abraham Lincoln's day until Franklin D. Roosevelt's. (Lincoln came from a log cabin, but his son, educated at Exeter and Harvard University, rose into "the very core of the upper class in Chicago as well as in New York and Washington," Baltzell wrote.) But that didn't last. Between Roosevelt's time and John F. Kennedy's, Baltzell wrote, the WASP establishment's "gradual degeneration" from a class that permitted entry to one that didn't fostered a "decline of the Republican Party as a legitimate bearer of authority."

The GOP rebounded, but not at the upper class's behest. It was mainly the work of middle-class Presidents -- Eisenhower, Nixon and Reagan. Not since Taft has a President faced Bush's dilemma. Bush, an Episcopalian WASP raised in Greenwich, Conn., was educated (as Taft was) at Yale University. During the Depression, when Bush attended prep school at Andover, "the kids were kept in an isolated world so that the Depression really didn't touch the school as far as the boys were concerned," an Andover teacher recounted on PBS's Front Line last fall. Vice President Dan Quayle, too, is a child of wealth, as he reminded hundreds of invited guests at the National Museum of American History on the afternoon before his swearing-in. Introducing his parents, Quayle joked that they'd "be relieved" when he had a job again (having ended his Senate service more than two weeks earlier). "My father gets worried," he said, "when I'm unemployed." Later, at Sunday's church service concluding the inaugural ceremonies, Quayle reportedly borrowed money from his father, a newspaper publisher, for the collection plate.

Other Presidents since Taft -- FDR and Kennedy -- also were born to wealth. But both had a political advantage Bush lacks: They were Democrats who championed the interests of those in need. Bush, as a moderately conservative Republican, instead has tried a different tack. Since his blue-blood image emerged as a political danger early in the presidential campaign, Bush has endeavored to show his common touch -- whether by offering a "kinder, gentler" agenda or flaunting his love of country music and pork rinds.

It is undoubtedly partly genuine. Bush wakens every morning to country music, according to Time, and he lists the Oak Ridge Boys, Loretta Lynn and gospel singer Sandi Patti as his favorite singers and Clint Eastwood among favorite actors. Nor is his family all-WASP. One of his sons married a Mexican, fathering the "little brown ones" whom Bush introduced to Reagan on a Louisiana tarmac last August.

But their sincerity aside, Bush has made the most of his proletarian tastes. After their prominence in his campaign, they pervaded his inaugural. The theme was set at the opening ceremony at the Lincoln Memorial. After the flybys and before the fireworks came the entertainment. The Beach Boys, introduced by Willard Scott as "about as much a part of Americana as this event itself,"

sang "Barbara Ann" in Barbara Bush's honor. Sandi Patti, the Gatlin Brothers and Up With People sang too, climaxed by Lee Greenwood's emotive "I'm Proud to Be an American." "It chills me every time you sing [it]," Bush told the country singer. Then he promised the gathering: "I will try hard to be a President of all the people Many are still hurting, and we care."

Popular culture was evident throughout. Buddy Ebsen, who starred in television's Beverly Hillbillies, narrated the American Presidential Pageant at Constitution Hall, an hour-long multimedia show that sketched U.S. history from Patrick Henry to the present. The Inaugural Gala, televised from the Kennedy Center on inauguration eve, featured Cheryl Ladd, Loretta Lynn, Chuck Norris, Arnold Schwarzenegger and Frank Sinatra.

But Bush's inaugural populism reached beyond the cultural. It imbued his inaugural address (sometimes in the guise of noblesse oblige). "There is but one just use of power, and it is to serve people," Bush proclaimed in a "prayer" he portrayed as his "first act" as President. "My friends," he said, "we have work to do" for the homeless, "the children who have nothing" and "those who cannot free themselves of enslavement to whatever addiction -- drugs, welfare, the demoralization that rules the slums." Quoting St. Augustine, he intoned, "In all things, generosity."

Bush's speech, delivered in a business suit rather than a morning coat, also celebrated the "quieter, deeper successes that are made not of gold and silk, but of better hearts and finer souls." His "new breeze," he made clear, would end the Reagan era's conspicuous consumption. Baltzell's mention of FDR's "typical patrician's lack of respect for the money-power" also describes Bush's. "Have we changed as a nation even in our time? Bush asked the nation. "Are we enthralled with material things, less appreciative of the nobility of work and sacrifice? My friends, we are not the sum of our possession. They are not the measure of our lives.

The inaugural parade, too, displayed Bush as populist, as he walked several blocks of Pennsylvania Avenue holding hands with his wife a la Carter. So did the rhythm-and-blues concert the following evening, the "Celebration for Young Americans" inspired by Lee Atwater, 37, the new guitar-strumming Republican National Committee chairman. Atwater, in sunglasses, crooned a creditable "Put on Your High-Heeled Sneakers" and spun on his back on the floor. Bush, an electric guitar slung around his neck, mugged onstage with R&B legend Sam Moore. Then the upper-crust President told the crowd, "I taught Lee everything he knows about that kind of dancing," and twice more dubbed the White House "the people's house."

"He's good, he's good," a stylish young man said to his date as Bush departed.

Bush, the inaugural showed, has succeeded in making a political virtue of the clutter of subcultures that he embodies; it apparently enables voters of diverse ideology and cultures to see bits of themselves in him. But in being all things to all people, he may be raising expectations he'll be unable to meet. With federal dollars scarce, he may have to count too much on a change in political tone and on voluntary action -- his "1,000 points of light" represented by flashlights handed out at the opening ceremony.

Turning his symbolism into substance won't be easy. Indeed, hints of difficulty surfaced even amid the inaugural hoopla. At Bush's White House reception, only the first 15 citizens in line actually received a tour from the President, and some others got to shake his hand. But while thousands were still lined up outside, Bush bounced off to the Oval Office to sign some papers. Many of those in line succeeded in touring the White House (though without a guide present, making it less informative than the public tours available five mornings each week). But people who didn't arrive at the White House until the reception's announced 8 A.M. starting time never got inside at all.

GRAPHIC: Illustration, no caption

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January 29, 1989, Sunday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: TEMPO; Pg. 2; C

HEADLINE: The refreshing new age of 'the Silver Fox'

BYLINE: By Ellen Goodman, Washington Post Writers Group

BODY: At one moment during the first weekend of the Bush administration, a woman turned from the television set to her friend and beamed, "I think we've got a hit on our hands." The hit was Barbara Bush.

Within days, the new first lady had turned the glamor thermostat down from a Reagan Red to a Bush Blue. With a series of knowing one-liners, Barbara Bush had established her own image: "Please notice - hairdo, makeup, designer dress. . . . Look at me good this week. You may never see it again."

The first impression of a nation was based, as these things often are, on appearances. And Barbara Bush's "hit" was in no small measure a byproduct of the appearance of a woman on the center stage who dared to look her age.

The official trend-watchers called it "refreshing," "striking," even, heaven help us, a true fashion statement. Words like "matron" and "grandmother," banned from the vocabulary of East Wing reporters, began creeping back into the papers.

Time magazine, gracing the cover with the first gray-haired woman since Golda Meir, gave the story her family nickname, "The Silver Fox."

What is going on here? "My mail tells me that a lot of fat, white-haired, wrinkled ladies are tickled pink," Mrs. Bush said in one of a string of comments that sounded sometimes like the kid in a playground who jokes about himself before he can get teased by the others. When asked by her husband whether she was going to eat dessert, she said, "I have to eat it for my fans."

It does seem that a national Barbara Bush fan club has been launched by all the women who ever failed to find a bathing suit they could wear. The delight in the new first lady is a spontaneous sigh of relief from women who were tired of scaling down their dress size and sick of worrying about their roots. I do not mean the genealogical kind.

This may say less about the first lady than about the country. It is ironic that Barbara Bush has spent a lifetime fighting for literacy only to be judged visually. But after two decades, during which the women's movement cracked the 30 barrier and then the 40,

women are still looking for models of how to be 60 and satisfied. Especially with what they see in the mirror.

Simone de Beauvoir once wrote gloomily, "I have never come across one single woman, either in life or in books, who has looked upon her own old age cheerfully." Those of us who thought that work would change this have been sorely disappointed. Women who work have merely taken on the double burden of the double standard. They are expected to look young in two places.

Ours is an aging nation, but the pictures in our minds and magazines show the American upper crust as powerful men and their second wives, or wives who look as if they're the second. The public world resembles a local TV anchor team: a gray-haired man and a blond.

It is no wonder that they feel hopeful when the spotlight shifts to a woman who has dealt with age armed only with three strands of fake pearls and a full calendar.

This attention to Barbara Bush's appearance will fade, as all first impressions do. She would rather be known for graciousness than gray hair, for wit rather than weight. We will shift our gaze from her hairdo to her deeds.

But in this first week of intensive training, it was clear how much American women want from their elders. We are eager to find a model who echoes in life the words May Sarton once wrote at 70: "Now I wear the inside person outside and am more comfortable with myself." Barbara Bush sounds a lot like that person.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: Barbara Bush.

B2

Reuters

January 31, 1989, Tuesday, AM cycle

HEADLINE: BARBARA BUSH VISITS SOUP KITCHEN TO DRAMATIZE HOMELESS

BODY: Barbarba Bush dramatized the plight of the homeless and hungry Tuesday by making sandwiches in a soup kitchen and entertaining poor children at a day care center.

In her first official outing since her husband became president 11 days ago, Mrs. Bush went to Martha's Table, a non-profit kitchen 19 blocks from the White House that feeds the hungry in the heart of the city's drug and crime zone. There, she made 10 salami and cheese sandwiches with six other volunteers.

The kitchen feeds homeless with soup and sandwiches and stocks a truck that serves about 180,000 meals a year at parks in the city.

Mrs. Bush urged Americans to volunteer their help -- part of the "1,000 points of light" volunteerism theme of her husband.

"I'm hoping Americans will look at this range of volunteers and see how important it is to help," she told some 50 reporters and cameramen during the 40-minute visit.

She then moved to another room of the building that serves as a day care center to neighborhood children and read a nursery story about a dog named Fletcher. At one point she had the laughing children howling like dogs.

When a child asked where her husband was and she replied, "he's working."

Joking with one 10-year-old girl, Antonette Thompson, Mrs. Bush, a mother of five and grandmother of 10 children, said, "I have children like that who pretend they know everything."

At D.C. Non-Profit Center

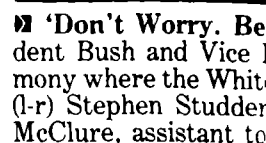
Mrs. Bush even pitched in and made sandwiches, handed out cookies and read from a storybook to about 50 children at the center in the run-down, drug-ridden neighborhood.

In her first "first lady's event," Mrs. Bush said she visited the center because she considered it a perfect example of President Bush's "thousand points of light" concept of helping disabled people

The number of Blacks enrolled in law school has increased from 1,945 in 1977-78 to 2,339 in 1987-88 officials of the American Bar Association announced.

Figures were obtained from some 331 schools approved by the American Bar Association.

through volunteerism. Mrs. Bush said she considered volunteerism a useful tool in alleviating various problems, including the lack of education that affects the lives of many Americans.



The Senate Finance Committee had scheduled the hearing as the only Black senator in the Bush administration on February 1. However, before, White House requested the postponement on grounds that the committee had not completed its background check of Dr. Sullivan. Although the hearing was postponed, the committee did not cancel it.

JET
Feb 20, 1989

Who is the fairest of them all?

TWO vignettes from the summit encapsulated the fickle way in which public esteem settles or does not on the presidency. Both concern first ladies. On the morning of June 2nd, at Camp David, the press had just finished bawling questions to Presidents Bush and Gorbachev, who had driven away in a golf cart. A second golf cart tore back, one rider in it. It was Mrs Barbara Bush, returned to pick up Ranger, one of her spaniels, which had been left behind. Billing and cooing, the White House press corps, which includes some of the most hard-bitten men in America (and you should see the women) fussed around the nation's granny like chicks round a hen.

Second vignette. It is San Francisco, and the scheduled breakfast meeting between the Gorbachevs and the Reagans has been put back an hour. Why might that be? One rumour (quite unfounded, but never mind) has it that Mrs Nancy Reagan is determined to reduce the time that President Gorbachev is to spend at Stanford University, where he is due later in the morning. Stanford, you see, embarrassed her husband by turning down the chance to house his papers.

Poor Mrs Reagan can do no right; nice Mrs Bush, whom one recent poll found the most popular person in America, can do no wrong. These judgments are not baseless. Mrs Bush's speech at the graduation ceremony at Wellesley University, to which she took Mrs Gorbachev, really was a model of its kind; affecting, wise, and funny. Its triumph was all the greater because some feminists on the campus had doubted whether this quintessential wife and mother was a satisfactory role model.

As for Mrs Reagan, that breakfast must have been terrible, whatever she said afterwards. In Mrs Reagan's book "My Turn", Mrs Gorbachev is variously called rude, condescending, too talkative, insensitive, impolite, and looking "like a prison matron".

The inevitable comparisons between Mrs Bush and her predecessor echo the contrasts between their husbands' administrations. During the week of the summit, Mr Oliver North was back before a grand jury, with Mr Brendan Sullivan, his lawyer, screaming at the prosecution lawyers once more. How long ago it all seems. Those angry thrifty men from the South and the west who came to Washington to take their revenge on government: where are they now?

Of competence and ideology

Replaced by impeccably competent grey-haired graduates, whose forte is sorting out the messes left by the now thrift-enriched men. The figure of Mr Brent Scowcroft, national security adviser and competence personified, so ubiquitously close to the president all week, would never have looked so at home in the Reagan White House. The people around Mr Bush prize themselves

more on their ability to manage policy than to create it. Even the more ideological ones, such as Mr John Sununu, chief of staff and guardian of the conservative flame, are apostles of technocratic competence. There are plenty of incompetents in the cabinet and below; but none of them has the singleminded zeal—call it ideology—of those who epitomised those madcap years of the 1980s.

The comparisons with the Reagan presidency can be overdone (and not only because Mr Bush and Mr James Baker, among many others, were and are central to both presidencies). At least two, mutually contradictory arguments are made against the idea that Washington has seen a sea-change of attitude from flaky incompetence to stern managerialism.



The first—from the left—is that the Bush administration only looks competent by comparison with its immediate predecessor. The bloodless aspects of Mr Bush's presidency that are now praised, says Mr Michael Kinsley, a liberal columnist, are precisely those for which President Jimmy Carter (to say nothing of Mr Michael Dukakis) was excoriated. From the right comes the argument that Mr Reagan was anything but incompetent. His central goals for the presidency were to cut public spending on welfare programmes, challenge communism and build up America's armed forces. He achieved all three.

If competence, not ideology, pervades the administration, then it follows that the president's popularity stands or falls with his achievements. So however well Mr Bush may do in the opinion polls—and at

present he stands far above the levels reached by his two predecessors at the same points in their terms of office—the pundits refuse to believe that there is sufficient affection for him in the country at large to carry him through difficult times. So far, managing has served him well. His main task has been to direct America's reactions to great events, like the revolutions in Europe, which have not been directly of its making. But neither he nor his grey men can read the future, can spot what exigencies will require something more than the qualities for which he has won respect.

Presidents who, like Mr Reagan, inspire strong feelings in their detractors sometimes seem also to be more secure in their support. Mr Bush's easy popularity, one might think, may one day vanish like snow in the spring. Yet Mr Bush has his diehard supporters and will fall no farther in the polls than events and recessions dictate. And he has one thing going for him: being married to a woman whose sheer old-fashioned niceness casts a brilliant light on all around her.



SUSAN FARLEY—NEW YORK NEWSDAY

In a typical gesture, Bush pays attention to the children during a recent visit to a New York City shelter for runaways

A First Lady Who Cares

After many years of volunteering, Barbara Bush is an inspiration to others

As America's First Volunteer, Barbara Bush has had to cut back on what she loves best: the hands-on volunteer work that has given her so much satisfaction over the years. Except for occasional stolen moments like cuddling an infant at a shelter, there's little opportunity for her to get close to people she helps. In a recent interview in the family quarters of the White House, the 64-year-old First Lady discussed how she has come to terms with her new role as a symbol and sometime lobbyist for the nation's 80 million volunteers. For years, she says, "I gave hours of time. And of course, money. Now what I can do best is highlight these programs."

Literacy has become her primary cause, and it was a calculated choice. The common wisdom that her son Neil's learning dis-

ability was the source of her interest is "a myth," she says. In 1979, when her husband was first running for president, Bush realized that if he won, she would have what she describes as a "golden opportunity" to advance a special issue of her own. She spent that summer jogging—"That was many years ago," she jokes—and mulling over possibilities such as pollution, unemployment, crime, drugs and especially teenage pregnancy. Some she rejected as too political, others just didn't seem right for her. She chose literacy because she realized she could discuss a broad range of social problems through that one issue. If, for example, teenage girls were encouraged to achieve in school, then, Bush believes, they would be much less likely to wind up pregnant. "The truth is," she says, "having a more literate

America would help almost everything."

In the last 10 years Bush has visited more than 500 literacy programs in libraries, schools, day-care centers, housing projects and shelters. The privately funded Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy, established this spring, supports reading programs around the country. Bush often urges people she meets and even her friends to get involved in tutoring programs of all kinds. She believes that one-to-one contact is the best recruitment tool for volunteers. "You get right in and you work," she says. "You see yourself feeding the hungry, nurturing the poor." That kind of involvement is very gratifying, she says, because the results are immediate.

As a lifelong volunteer, Bush has experienced those rewards firsthand. When her husband was U.N. ambassador, she worked

*widely reported
Article has been disputing
Neil's role*

with cancer patients at Memorial-Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York. That experience was especially poignant; nearly two decades earlier, in 1953, Bush's daughter Robin died of leukemia in the hospital's pediatric ward just before her 4th birthday. For years she visited a Washington hospice. "I got very involved with a lot of their patients," she recalls. "Personally involved." A woman named Frances Hammond was one of her favorites. "I gained much more from Frances than Frances ever gained from me," Bush says. As

Second Lady, she volunteered in shelters and soup kitchens, like Martha's Table in Washington. During the last campaign, she initiated Operation Soap—an effort to get aides and reporters to collect hotel soaps and shampoos and donate them to the homeless.

Second Lady: Bush's friends say that she didn't seek too much publicity for herself over the past eight years because she didn't want to embarrass the Reagan White House. Her recent trip to a thrift shop to donate old clothes, for example, might have drawn even more attention than it did if it had come amid the flap over Nancy Reagan's "borrowed" ball gowns. Says one Bush friend: "Can you imagine the questions the press would have asked had they known how much she was doing for the homeless? Reporters would have suggested she was more concerned about that issue than President Reagan himself."

Now that Bush is First Lady, publicity is part of the job. Her every action is recorded; even her bout with Graves' disease, which has affected her vision, makes headlines. Yet, despite the fishbowl, she tries for moments of intimacy. On a trip last month to Covenant House, a New York City shelter for runaways, Bush and her husband listened intently as the youngsters told often wrenching stories of life on the streets. The First Lady spent much of the visit with the 3-week-old daughter of one of the shelter's residents on her lap. Bush sees such gestures not only as a chance to be—even briefly—more than just a figurehead but also as an opportunity to teach by example. She has been photographed cuddling and kissing AIDS-infected babies and hopes that people



BRAD MARKEL—GAMMA-LIAISON

The First Lady pitches in and feeds the hungry at a soup kitchen

who see those pictures will overcome their prejudices and help out, too.

These days Bush is always very conscious of the impact of her involvement in particular issues. Although she is interested in a wide range of social problems, she picks her causes carefully. Her staff reviews the thousands of requests for help that have come into the White House since January. Some are rejected because of time problems, others because they are considered inappropriate or too controversial. This year she was invited to appear on the popular TV show "Golden Girls" to promote the Special Olympics, but declined because she felt it was improper for a First Lady to appear in a comedy (even though Betty Ford appeared on "The Mary Tyler Moore Show" in 1976 and Nancy Reagan was on "Diff'rent Strokes" in 1983). Instead, Bush agreed to do a public-service announcement about literacy after a "Kate & Allie" episode dealing with that issue.

Although her parents were active in their community charities in Rye, N.Y.,

others with the disease. Neil, 34, and his wife, Sharon, have worked in soup kitchens in Denver, where they live. Last December Jeb, 36, and his son, George P., 13, visited victims of the Armenian earthquake. This summer George P. is staying with his grandparents in the White House and helping out in a soup kitchen.

A realist: Despite her many years of volunteering, Bush is realistic about the limits of community service. She knows that volunteers can't solve every social problem. "The meat of the program really is the professional," she says. "And you need money for that. You have to have the professionals who put everything in place and keep the program going and keep the volunteers coming in." As for the money, "I leave that to a lot of congressmen and a lot of senators who are out there lobbying for money." She adds, "I have never lobbied my husband—with a few exceptions." Although she declines to discuss those exceptions, friends and her aides credit her with influencing him to campaign as the education candidate and to add funds to the budget this year for schools, volunteer programs and AIDS research. "She does let him know how she feels," an aide says. "And he listens. He trusts her instincts and he often follows them."

Barbara Bush is well aware of how hard it is for many people to find enough time to volunteer these days. But, she says, "everybody has something, whether you have time or money or know-how or space. Today you can no longer say, 'The drug problem worries me' or 'Crime worries me' or 'Illiteracy worries me.' If it worries you, then you've got to do something about it."

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CAROL T. POWERS—THE WHITE HOUSE

Chatting with some residents of a Washington nursing home

BARBARA KANTROWITZ and
ANN MCDANIEL

The Washington Post, March 27, 1990

The Washington Post

January 21, 1990, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: STYLE; PAGE F1

LENGTH: 2384 words

HEADLINE: Barbara Bush & Her Freshman Year;
The First Lady, Popular & Plain Speaking

BYLINE: Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Some things she just plain hates:

The term First Lady.

Comparisons of her popularity with George's.

Self-analysis.

Media scrutiny of her health.

Some things she clearly loves:

Being the wife of the president.

George's popularity.

Talking about her dog and her grandkids.

Sharing the White House with the world.

Beneficiary, like her husband, of life's luckier rolls of the dice, Barbara Bush is who she is and couldn't be happier about it. If the White House was a hardship post for some who lived there, it is not one for her.

"I really think if you can be depressed in this job then, boy, you're really going to be depressed in real life," she says with that flair she has for plain speaking.

Unchanged by her year in the fishbowl, she is also unscathed. Her approval rating is among the highest of any president's wife at the end of the first year and higher still than her husband's. It is a bittersweet compliment that slightly embarrasses her.

"I don't make any decisions that are important," she said in an interview last week with The Washington Post and seven other news organizations.

But her popularity goes well beyond anything like decision making and comes as no surprise to George Bush, having the time of his own life being the

president. A few days before the 1988 election, he predicted Americans would fall in love with his wife. As his not-so-secret weapon on the campaign trail, she had captivated audiences with her down-to-earth manner, indifference to glamour, and pride in family.

Today, at 64, she pays more attention to her appearance, has her hair styled regularly and buys designer clothes that have landed her on at least one best-dressed list. She still knows no strangers, talks a blue streak about her family and seems unable to do any wrong.

"Not since the 1950s has there been a First Lady who so perfectly fitted our traditional ideas of how a First Lady should be," says Barbara Kellerman, dean of graduate studies at Fairleigh Dickinson University and veteran observer of presidential families. "Mrs. Bush is really a throwback -- in the good, not the pejorative, sense of the word -- to a time when what a First Lady did, how she looked and the activities in which she engaged seemed very clear to all of us, when there was some consensus of what was appropriate."

Kellerman believes that "the combination of how Barbara Bush behaves and looks, and the evocation of a Yankee past when WASPs ruled the world and the decorum of how we spoke seemed to define what makes America great, were not only considerable coming after Nancy Reagan but coming at a time when the world was marked by rapid change.

"Barbara Bush seems to represent stability and tradition," says Kellerman, who calls her a "humanizer" in the sense that Betty Ford as First Lady and Jillian Carter as First Mom bridged the gap between the president and the people.

"Humanizers" have an "air of wit or color about them," Kellerman wrote in her 1981 book, "All the President's Kin," covering the Kennedys through the Carters. "They are fun. They are idiosyncratic. They are apolitical. They bestow upon the president some of their own lively grace, and at their best they amuse as well as reassure."

Barbara Bush is all of those things, characteristically putting her own imprimatur on them. She is fun to talk to, spilling out opinions, tidbits and glimpses of the Bushes' private life. She's traveled abroad with the president on four occasions and once on her own. In England, when she kissed Denis Thatcher's hand, she drew praise and a little criticism for her playful gesture.

She has written to Raisa Gorbachev about the Gorbachevs' visit here next June, but she doesn't want anybody writing her with suggestions for what they might show the visitors. "Please write the president," she says.

From her we know the Bushes diet unsuccessfully, watch five television screens at once, read seven newspapers and walk the dog. She's received more than 75,000 pieces of mail since she moved into 1600 a year ago and coauthored a book with her dog due out later this year. She paints a picture of Mr. and Mrs. Every Couple.

"I say, 'I'm going to go walk Millie one last walk,' and you know, if [the president's] not reading in bed or on the phone or busy, he'll say, 'Well, I'd love to go too.'" She changes her shoes but not her clothes. "You don't think

"I'd go change my clothes to go walk the dog?" she asks.

Not infrequently the Bushes talk to tourists outside the South Lawn fence who are "flabbergasted. And everybody has a camera." They say things like "great about Noriega" and "100 percent behind you." From the Queen's Bedroom window she sometimes watches other tourists and has noticed that the Americans stop outside the fence along Pennsylvania Avenue to take pictures of the White House then have to back into the street to get everything in. The Japanese are "much smarter," she says, because they take their pictures from Lafayette Square.

And the homeless camped in the park?

"You don't see them very much, dearie," she says. In fact, she has visited shelters and soup kitchens, encouraging volunteers to follow suit. Her one-woman crusade to let Salvation Army bell ringers be bell ringers during the holidays worked -- they were allowed back into some Washington area shopping malls.

Homeless advocate Mitch Snyder says just her concern goes a long way in drawing attention to the problem. "I would much rather have her than him as president," says Snyder. "She's a very sensitive lady. I think any time the First Lady is involved in something that focuses on the issue, such as the Salvation Army, it has impact."

The Bushes don't miss much, on television or in print -- either serious or frivolous -- though she says she never saw the Esquire spread of Republican National Committee Chairman Lee Atwater making his pseudo-centerfold debut. It wouldn't have bothered her -- "I've got got four sons and a husband who run around in running shorts all the time" -- but if it had, she would have told George Bush she thought it "pretty corny."

She scoffs at Bush's idea of dieting, which she describes as drinking a "Lendl," a high-protein concoction named after the champion tennis star Ivan Lendl, preceded by chips and dips. She tells how the two of them gave up alcohol and desserts as this year's New Year's resolution until after the first scheduled state dinner. But then the dinner was canceled -- "which was very disappointing," presumably for two reasons.

Then there is Barbara Bush, the First Lady. "I don't feel the First Lady ever," she says.

Like other First Ladies, she clings to her privacy, considering it a right. Yet she agrees the public right to know is also a right. "Unless it has to do with national security, or unless it's personal -- I mean, there are some things that just really are very personal."

Those who know her well say she is determined not to let George Bush down and to set an example for others, despite the frustrations she feels about her thyroid disorder, known as Graves' disease.

She says its side effects of double vision and irritated and swollen eyes will "self-correct" in time and that the option of surgery is not one she is currently considering. She feels fortunate that her condition was diagnosed immediately. Otherwise, she says, "If you haven't taken medication and precautions, as we have done, you may damage your eyes."

Though she denies being secretive -- "I'm like an open-faced sandwich" -- it nearly annoys that her health is in the public domain. "Life is full of small adversities, and this is not a large adversity. If I had hives, do you think that would bother the president? No, I don't really think so. This is not a big deal," she says, though she admits that if she had cancer she "probably" would be willing to alert the media.

She admits she has argued on more than one occasion with Anna Perez, her press secretary, on what the media should be told. While some East Wing press secretaries might have welcomed a boss with a ready-made favorable image, Perez, pitted against a demanding White House press corps her first year on the job, may have felt at times as if she was learning to walk with her feet in the fire.

Barbara Bush says "one of my joys in life is needling Anna" whom she fires "about 20 times a day. ... And Anna says, 'Thank you, I'll leave.' "

Apolitical in the sense that "what I stand for is the private sector getting involved and I leave the government to my husband and other people who are elected to office," she refuses to be lured into taking sides -- even when the issue is literacy, her leading cause.

"I don't get into anything in front of the Congress," she said last week of the proposed National Literacy Act, legislation calling for a VISTA Literacy Corps and help for neighborhood libraries doubling as literacy tutoring centers.

Despite that disclaimer, Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.), one of the bill's sponsors with whom she has been associated on literacy matters since 1981, is optimistic that she will be a secret lobbyist for the bill inside the White House.

"She is more willing to go on her convictions than her husband," said Simon. "But she will not do anything that will hurt him politically. I can't blame her if the president doesn't go for the bill."

A self-described "fan" of Simon's, she nonetheless expects she'll campaign against him when Rep. Lynn Martin (R-Ill.) seeks to unseat him in the Senate this year. The fact that Martin was among a delegation of GOP women in Congress lobbying Bush to change his abortion position doesn't make Barbara Bush uncomfortable, she says.

Nor will she admit to being uncomfortable with the president's position against abortion. Though he says he is against it except in cases of rape, incest or when the mother's life is in danger, he vetoed legislation last fall that would have made federal funds available through Medicaid to poor women in those circumstances.

"I know that it's motivated by deep soul-searching and he believes that," Mrs. Bush says.

The signals she has sent on abortion also have been confusing.

"I don't know what her position is," says Faye Wattleton, president of Planned Parenthood Federation of America. "There is a rumor that she supports pro-choice as a national policy. But to date we have had no tangible evidence. She has made it clear she supports her husband regardless of her own view."

Kate Michelman, executive director of the National Abortion Rights Action League, sees Mrs. Bush's impact on the abortion question as one of example more than action.

"She's why politicians should trust women to make decisions for themselves. She's thoughtful, caring, concerned and compassionate not only about children's lives and the quality of family but about the role of women in the society and the world at large."

Spokesmen for the National Right to Life Committee were not available for comment.

She has also shown a concern for the victims of AIDS, and Mervyn Silverman, a physician and president of the five-year-old privately funded American Foundation for AIDS Research, says the visibility of her involvement alone is important.

"Holding an infected baby isn't such a major thing, but the image it creates is, since so far this administration hasn't done much in regards to AIDS issues," he says of the administration's reduced budget request to cope with the disease.

Mrs. Bush, when asked about the impression some people have that she is a liberal on social issues, says: "I am ... I don't mean that as knocking the Republican Party, because I think of the Republican Party as liberal on social issues."

Claiming she took no "static" on calling herself a liberal "except from Anna, of course," she says the label fits her on "people things."

"Now, you may not look at it as that way, or you may not look at me that way, but I think of us both as caring enormously about people and looking -- it's very hard, you know, easy when you're one civilian, but when you're the president of the United States, you have to look at all the people -- and you have to look at the big picture like what will help people most.

"And then you have to look at education and Social Security. And I think that's why George is throwing his body over what would be very easy in many cases to say, 'Take from the Social Security system.' But I think that's why he's doing that, because he's caring about the future."

If she was saying that she and the president are both liberals because they care about people, was she also saying conservatives don't care about people?

"No, I'm not saying that the Republican Party is -- and I don't mean that conservatives don't care -- that is not at all what I'm trying to say. But if you -- what I should say is, labels are for cans and let it go," she says.

"But the truth is I think conservatives, too, are liberal when it comes to people issues, but it's fiscal responsibility; it's looking at the world in the future, not just today, because you have to -- you pay along the way, that's all I'm saying."

Author Kellerman says Mrs. Bush will neither advance nor hinder the women's

vement. "She simply reminds even modern women what the virtues of family are. Some women may regard that as a setback, but the real point of the women's movement is to give women a choice."

And some in the movement would seem to agree.

"Barbara Bush's traditional approach to life is not harmful," says Patricia Ireland, vice president-executive of the National Organization for Women. "It is a reality that many women are burning out now in the workplace. Maybe her emphasis, her idea that it is a physically impossible task to do it all, is the reality. Women can't have it all and women have to deal with that as the century draws to a close."

Whether she's taken the steam out of the women's movement remains to be seen.

"Certainly for a lot of women across the country, she's a relief," says Sharon Rodine, president of the Women's National Political Caucus. "She's so comfortable about herself that she doesn't feel the need to fit a role set by society. What she's saying is, 'This is who I am and I like myself.' For women, it says that you have the power to decide who you are and want to be."

Even women's groups were positive

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LEVEL 1... 15 The Washington Post

January 20, 1989, Friday, Final Edition

HEADLINE: Vintage Barbara;

The Nation's new first lady, a traditional wife and mother who has traveled the globe with her husband and displays a keen ear for contemporary concerns

BYLINE: Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post Staff Writer

The woman who becomes America's 38th first lady today, a handsome, white-haired grandmother known for her straightforward manner and self-deprecating wit, is in many ways typical of a generation of political wives caught between tradition and change.

Barbara Bush, at 63 the second-oldest president's wife to assume the unofficial title of first lady, grew up in a family of comfortable means and married into another of similar affluence. But unlike her contemporaries content to resume the structured, predictable pre-World War II lifestyles of their well-to-do parents, she was an eager and willing partner in her young husband's search for new horizons after he came home from the war.

"Fortunately, I'd married someone who shared these ideas about breaking away," George Bush writes of her in his 1987 autobiography "Looking Forward," telling how at Yale, where he was studying economics, they talked often about "doing something different with our lives; we didn't put any limit on our imagination either."

Like Abigail Adams, who was opinionated, sharp-tongued and devoted to her husband, and to whom she is sometimes compared, Barbara Bush was a steadfast helpmate, tending to her family's needs while her husband worked his way to the presidency. Although the roles she undertook were traditional, her concerns seemed to reflect those of contemporary women regarding their families and place in the work force. But she declined to disagree publicly with positions her husband took during his campaigns.

In his book George Bush writes that as the mother of their children, George W., 42, John, 35, Neil, 33, Marvin, 32, and Dorothy, 29, "Barbara was the mainstay, of course, the parent who was always there to help solve the daily problems and emergencies of teen and preteen life."

She never sought a career of her own or held a paid job -- "I've always thought that if I could get five children through college I would be a roaring success" -- but she believed in what she called "passages, times in your life. I think there was a time in my life where I really nested and was a mother."

She also said she believed it was good for someone to take on a new subject of interest every 10 years. After returning from the People's Republic of China, where Bush was U.S. liaison officer in 1974-75, she gave lectures about the country, a discipline that later worked to her advantage in Bush's presidential campaigns.

She had long done volunteer work in hospitals and in efforts to combat leukemia and illiteracy -- concerns rooted in their daughter Robin's death from leukemia at the age of 3 in 1953 and son Neil's battle with dyslexia. By 1984, she revealed a new interest -- editing -- and claimed to be the editor of a book written by the family's cocker spaniel titled "C. Fred's Story." The book was published by Doubleday, and Mrs. Bush donated its proceeds to two national literacy organizations, Laubach Literacy Action and Literacy Volunteers of America Inc.

She may be the most widely traveled president's wife to enter the White House. During the eight years Bush was vice president, she accompanied him to 68 countries and four territories on trips totaling 1,309,143 miles, the equivalent of 53 times around the world. There was hardly a world leader she didn't meet.

"Not that they know me, but I know them. In fact, it's not just foreigners who don't know me," she once joked, describing how an American guest at a Swedish Embassy reception honoring the Bushes had mistaken her for Helena Shultz, wife of the secretary of state.

Vintage Barbara Bush was when she set herself up as the butt of a joke, a side of her that won her converts -- if not necessarily votes for her husband -- throughout the 1988 presidential campaign. Some of her best lines poked fun at her white hair, which she refused to dye despite critics who sniped that she looked older than her 64-year-old husband. "It's the gray-haired ladies who come up and say, 'Gee, you look exactly like my mother' that worry me a bit," she kidded.

Born Barbara Pierce on June 8, 1925, she was one of Marvin Pierce and Pauline Robinson Pierce's four children. Marvin Pierce, publisher of McCall's magazine, was a distant nephew of President Franklin Pierce (1853-57), the only incumbent president willing to seek reelection whose party failed to renominate him. "The only thing I remember about him was years ago as a child, reading that he was one of our weakest presidents. I was humiliated," Barbara Bush recalled.

The Pierces lived in the prosperous New York City suburb of Rye. The children attended private schools, played tennis and golf, and in the summer swam daily; Barbara Bush still swims 60 laps every morning when at the Bushes' Walker Point home in Kennebunkport, Maine. "Nobody ever said I was competitive," she said. "I'd be a better player if I were more competitive. I like to win, though."

She was close to her father, and of her siblings the least close to her mother. She once described herself as a "very happy, fat child who spent all my life with my mother saying 'Eat up, Martha' to my older sister, and 'Not you, Barbara.' "

She was 16, a student at a private school in South Carolina, and home for the holidays when she met George Bush, a 17-year-old senior at Phillips Academy in

Andover, Mass., at a Christmas dance in Greenwich, Conn. He was her first and only love, the only boy she ever kissed, and when she went on to Smith College, her heart wasn't in it. "I didn't like to study very much," she said later. "I was all right in high school, but when it came to Smith I was a cliffhanger. The truth is, I just wasn't very interested. I was just interested in George."

A navy lieutenant j.g. flying combat missions in the Pacific, Bush was shot down and missing for a time, but she waited for him to come back, and he did in a storybook return on Christmas Eve 1944. Two weeks later, on Jan. 6, 1945, at the age of 19, she married him, dropping out of Smith. By that fall the war was over and the Bushes were at New Haven.

"At Yale I sat behind third base -- the dugout was right in front of it. I loved baseball [Bush became captain of the team]. The coach made me eventually move behind first base because it had a big wire up there and I was very pregnant," she said.

Their first child, George, was born in New Haven. "By the time we moved I knew how to wash diapers and cook dinner. In those days we made formula. Now I've got all these grandbabies [10, with the 11th due in February] who come to visit and everything is done -- Pampers, no formula. Their parents don't have any idea what it's like to wake up at midnight and sterilize bottles and panic realizing you haven't made the formula," she said.

Both she and George Bush were children of strong mothers, and Barbara Bush once said moving to Texas in 1948 had been good for their marriage. "When you become a couple all grown up, nobody's son or daughter, nobody's shadow, you are you. For me it was a very healthy thing. I grew up after I left the shadow of my mother."

By the time the Bushes returned to live in Washington in January 1981, they had lived in 17 cities and 28 houses. "Nothing will ever get to look the way I want it -- we will move just before I get it perfect," she said, although she lived in the vice president's house on Massachusetts Avenue NW longer than any other of her married life.

"But I'll go on, wherever it is. Everyplace I am with George Bush feels like home," she once said.

Presumably, that includes the White House.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, BARBARA BUSH HAS LONG DONE VOLUNTEER WORK IN HOSPITALS AND IN EFFORTS TO COMBAT LEUKEMIA AND ILLITERACY. JOHN MCDONNELL

The Washington Post, January 16, 1990

BARBARA BUSH AND DONNIE RADCLIFFE AND PUBLICATION (WASHINGTON POST) AND DATE
(AFT 1/1/91 AND BEF 1/1/92)

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The Washington Post July 23, 1991, Tuesday, Final Edition

HEADLINE: The Little Princes, Treated to a Tour of Air Force One

BYLINE: Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post Staff Writer

For Barbara Bush "the big treat," as she told reporters in London last week, was when Princess Diana brought the royal princelings to Winfield House, residence of the U.S. ambassador.

For the Wales boys, William, 9, and Harry, 6, the big treat was Mrs. Bush and Marine One, not necessarily in that order.

Buckingham Palace had called the traveling White House two days earlier to say that Diana wondered if she could bring her sons with her when they got together. They were dying to meet the American First Lady. They were also dying to see the president's helicopter. (Helicopters, you'll recall, are big in the royal family: both Uncle Andrew and Aunt Fergie are licensed to fly them.)

Diana arrived, the boys with her, and everybody trooped off to see the helicopter poised on Winfield's grounds. Afterward, Mrs. Bush asked if they'd also like to see Air Force One.

"Yes," they said.

" 'Yes,' what?" nudged their mom.

"Yes, please," both dutifully replied.

(P.S. Mrs. Bush was as good as her invitation. While she and Diana went off to visit AIDS patients at Middlesex Hospital, William and Harry were tucked into a limousine and whisked off to Air Force One for a private tour.)

Mrs. Bush, who claims she got herself in trouble from all the headlines, says she hasn't changed her mind about Saddam Hussein. But she's toned down her answer since blurting out last spring that she would "like to see him hung, if he were found guilty." Asked in London by UPI White House correspondent Helen Thomas whether she still wants "to hang" the Iraqi president, the First Lady said: "Helen, I'm going to get to my 47th wedding anniversary. I'd like to make it with a clean slate this year. ... I want to make it the whole way through."

Since the Bushes' anniversary is not until Jan. 6, that left the group of UPI, Associated Press, Reuter and Washington Times reporters wondering what she meant. "That means I'm not going to answer that," Mrs. Bush replied, according to a White House transcript. "But I haven't changed my mind," she added. "I'm the record."

Reporters shut out of last week's economic summit events by hard-nosed

British officials weren't alone in their frustration. "I spent most of my time in the press center telling reporters what I thought Mrs. Bush was doing," spokeswoman Anna Perez said yesterday. "They didn't let the staff go either."

George Bush was obviously impressed when he spotted the hand-painted sneakers Wally Amos was wearing the night of the White House dinner for South Korean President Roh Tae Woo. Sneakers -- 20 pairs, in fact -- were exactly what Bush had given Barbara for her birthday a month earlier.

Meet the artist, said Amos, creator of Famous Amos chocolate chip cookies, bringing forward his wife, Christine, and volunteering her services for Mrs. Bush's sneakers.

If the First Lady accepted the offer, it wasn't apparent in Greece and Turkey, where reports filtering back, including one by New York Times reporter Maureen Dowd, described Mrs. Bush's deliberately mismatched sneakers.

"I can think of at least three pairs that she took along," Perez said yesterday, recalling a flowered pair Mrs. Bush wore to the Acropolis in Athens. For a boat ride up the Bosphorus in Turkey, she hit the deck in one red and one blue sneaker, to accompany her black and white polka-dot dress.

Once aboard, however, after getting a look at her gleaming, "old-time posh" mahogany surroundings, Mrs. Bush changed into regular pumps.

"Not Donald Trump posh," said Perez. "It was more F. Scott Fitzgerald posh."

HEADLINE: A Sound Idea for Barbara Bush's Favorite Cause?

BYLINE: Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post Staff Writer

The American Literacy Council may be the oldest organization in the country with Barbara Bush's favorite "L" word in the title, but its members never have been able to get past the White House operator to tell her what the council is all about.

"We've tried every angle," says a stymied Edward Rondthaler, president of the New York-based group whose early supporters included Noah Webster, Mark Twain and Theodore Roosevelt.

"We sort of hear about these organizations through other organizations or they write to us," Anna Perez, Mrs. Bush's press secretary, said yesterday. "And I don't know if they've written to us or not."

Rondthaler is not entirely without hope, however. He thinks the council's work will come to Mrs. Bush's attention now that the computer age has opened new horizons for conquering illiteracy.

British and American linguists who founded the group more than 100 years ago believed that the spellings of many English words were not only impossible to learn but preposterous and illogical. In other languages, words are written the way they sound, Rondthaler says, but in English there are a variety of spellings for the same sound.

"We have memorized them, but when you ask a logical mind to learn all that, you are asking it to do something illogical," Rondthaler says.

He and some others believe that at the root of illiteracy in this country ("one potential illiterate is born every 90 seconds," he says) are the irregular spellings of English words. He says his group has developed phonetic spellings for words not now spelled according to sound. Its members suggest that there be two correct ways to spell words, thereby enabling English-speakers to use an optional phonetic spelling. There are already 2,500 words with such optional spellings, like judgment and judgement, and likable and likeable.

The council believes that phonetics should be the bridge to teaching conventional spelling, and toward that end is coming out next fall with a computer software program called "Sound Speler" (not Speller). The program is designed for anyone, third-grade level and above, needing remedial help in reading, writing and pronunciation, Rondthaler says. He explains, the user will type the phonetic spelling into the computer and that version will appear on screen with the correct English spelling above it.

"Mrs. Bush says, 'Teach your children to read,' but she doesn't say how to do it," says Rondthaler. "It's very hard for those who already know how to read to understand how difficult it is for a logical mind -- and children have logical minds -- to rationalize the 400 different spellings we have for 42 sounds."

Co-inventor in 1933 of the Rutherford Photolettering Machine, a photographic

typesetting device, Rondthaler is a typography specialist who has been interested in words and letters all of his life.

"I have to think that what we are doing now will someday be as important to literacy as the work [coinventor] Harold [Horman] and I did in photographic typesetting. People said, 'You can't change metal typesetting -- that's ridiculous,' but we did," says Rondthaler.

He's even optimistic that "Sound Speler" may one day lead to streamlined English spellings.

Theodore Roosevelt did what he could for the cause, though he soon discovered that his big stick might scare challengers of his Latin America policy, but not Washington. When he ordered the U.S. Government Printing Office to use phonetic spellings, Congress went wild.

"He retreated," says Rondthaler, "and was only able to order the White House to substitute spellings like 'thru,' for 'through,' 'program' for 'programme,' and 'catalog' for 'catalogue.'" "

To hear former staffers tell it, no one was safe from Nancy Reagan's nesting instincts throughout her years at the White House.

"Are you pregnant yet? I know how old you are," Mrs. Reagan once prodded an East Wing aide soon after the woman's marriage. Another former staffer tells how Mrs. Reagan's determination to find her Mr. Right had spanned the better part of a decade, though without success; the staffer herself eventually found him.

Now comes evidence that Nancy Reagan is interested in the matrimonial prospects of future generations. For a recent baby shower, she sent along a christening cap for the unborn child of her former deputy press secretary Wendy Weber Toler and her husband Dale Toler. "Welcome to this world," Mrs. Reagan wrote in an accompanying note. "At some point you'll hear of my matchmaking inclinations."

Then the Closet Cupid proceeded to explain that the cap could someday be converted into a bridal handkerchief.

President Bush tried it for Abraham Lincoln.

A soon-to-open library at Yorba Linda, Calif., will try to do it for Richard M. Nixon with a 60-foot-long Watergate Room complete with sound-and-light show featuring Watergate break-in and White House cover-up conversations.

The Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kan., is doing it by borrowing Franklin Roosevelt's Yalta cape, John Kennedy's rocking chair, Thomas Jefferson's spectacles, Calvin Coolidge's electric horse and Teddy Roosevelt's branding iron, among other presidential artifacts, as part of the centennial celebration marking Ike's birth.

And Marvin Kitman has done it with his new book, "The Making of the Prefident 1789" (that's no misspelling; the "f" is the way an "s" looked in the 18th century), a wickedly unauthorized biography of America's First Father.

And exactly what is it they're all doing?

Humanizing the presidents.

Or, as Richard Norton Smith, the Hoover Library director who is currently on loan as acting director of the Eisenhower Library, explained it to the Boston Globe recently: "Scholars use the libraries anyway for their work. But, as the years go by, most people lose interest in former presidents. This is a way of humanizing former presidents and making them more accessible to new generations."

Bush brought in a noted historian, Harvard's David Herbert Donald, to humanize Lincoln for an audience of scholars and academicians seated beneath the gaze of America's 16th president in the State Dining Room.

On Richard Nixon's orders for a "full and fair treatment of Watergate," the tapes revealing his role in the scandal are being selected by the New York design firm organizing the library's exhibits. Alexander Cranstoun, vice president of DeMartin-Marona Cranstoun and Downes Inc., says Nixon's instructions are to select "the most damning. He's placed no restrictions on us."

But it is George Washington, perhaps, who will come across as the most human of them all. Kitman, author of "George Washington's Expense Account," says he wanted to "flesh out" the rest of Gilbert Stuart's unfinished portrait of Washington as a lot less fatherly guy than kids are taught.

Kitman's tongue-in-cheek approach reveals that Washington was a gambler who liked to imbibe more than a little, had an eye for the ladies, padded his expense account, cleaned up in real estate and let his "Mount Vernon machine" engineer his election.

"Like President Reagan, Washington looked great in a suit. Another one of his talents was his uncanny knack of disassociating himself with failure. Nothing stuck on him. He was the first Teflon president, not Reagan," the author notes.

Still, writes Kitman, humorist and syndicated columnist, "You don't have things such as the nation's capital, a state, a bridge, seven mountains, eight streams, 10 lakes, 33 counties, nine colleges, 121 cities and villages, and one monument named after you unless you're something special."

HEADLINE: Mrs. Bush's Inaugural Mission to Costa Rica

BYLINE: Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post Staff Writer

The message here may be democracy not dolls.

In any case, First Lady Barbara Bush, not Vice President Dan Quayle, will head the U.S. delegation to the inauguration in Costa Rica of President-elect Rafael Calderon on May 8.

The White House confirmed yesterday that Mrs. Bush will represent the president and that going with her will be White House Chief of Staff John Sununu and the Bushes' son, John Ellis (Jeb) Bush.

President Bush and Calderon discussed the inauguration at a private meeting at the White House last week. According to Calderon, the session came "almost 50 years to the day" that his father, himself president-elect, met President Franklin Roosevelt.

Mrs. Bush's participation -- the first time her husband has sent her abroad in a solo diplomatic role -- "is a reflection of the high attention the administration places on the development of democracy in the region," said an administration official. "Normally, it would be Vice President Quayle, but on this one, due to the role of Costa Rica and the lead it has taken in democracy in the region, it seemed more appropriate for Mrs. Bush to go."

In New York, where he spoke with reporters, Calderon, 40, said Costa Rica, as Latin America's oldest democracy, is a critical role model for fledgling democracies in the region.

"If we fall, the new democracies won't believe in our system. And it's very important that they continue to believe. And President Bush offered his support," said Calderon, who defeated Carlos Manuel Castillo, the candidate of President Oscar Arias's National Liberation Party, in the Feb. 4 election.

Quayle, who bought an obscene -- albeit gag -- doll in Chile where he led a U.S. delegation to the inauguration of Chile's new president earlier this month, drew few guffaws from the Bush administration reading about it back in Washington.

A spokesman said yesterday that he doubted the vice president is bothered by the choice of Mrs. Bush over him. "He's already made five trips to this part of the world. There's a limit to how many you can go to," said David Beckwith, Quayle's press secretary.

He's not off the hook yet, however. He's scheduled to lead the U.S. delegation to Nicaragua later this month when President-elect Violeta Chamorro is sworn in as President Daniel Ortega's successor. In what sounded like the last word on Bush a' la broccoli, Barbara Bush laid it on the line to the industry yesterday.

"I'm going to tell you the honest truth," she said during a brief presentation on the White House lawn, "the president is never going to eat broccoli."

With that sobering thought out in the open, the First Lady went on to graciously accept three cases of the much-maligned vegetable for the White House kitchen and another 10,000 pounds for the Capital Area Community Food Bank in her capacity as chairman of "Second Harvest," a national network soliciting food for the hungry.

"Millie and I thank you for the broccoli. We'll eat it," said Mrs. Bush, clutching a broccoli bouquet tied with a huge white satin ribbon.

First Pooch Millie cocked an ear but otherwise gave no indication that she had any such intention.

Facing a media crowd that would make most visiting foreign leaders turn, well, green with envy, Mrs. Bush appeared with a contingent that included representatives of California broccoli growers and shippers as well as the Capital City Community Food Bank.

An industry spokesman estimated that broccoli sales soared an estimated 10 to 12 percent last week after the word got around that President Bush had banned the vegetable from Air Force One menus because he had hated it since he was a kid.

"I'm president of the United States now and I'm not going to eat any more broccoli," he said.

Mrs. Bush, who said if his own "blessed mother can't make him eat it, then I give up," had to admit that America's kids are likely to side with the president.

"If they could vote, they'd all vote for him probably," she said.

As broccoli-mania swept the country, there was an unconfirmed report that the Old Executive Office Building cafeteria served broccoli pizza a few days ago and a confirmed report that Julia Child believes the president would "devour" broccoli if the White House chef first blanched it, then sauteed it in olive oil and garlic.

As for Barbara Bush, urged by an industry spokesman to try new recipes that might introduce Bush "into the wonderful world of fresh broccoli," she said she would "overlook the fact you think my cooking is not up to par."

She took a poke at George Bush's tastes by letting fly a zinger that may put the pork rind industry into the White House spotlight next.

"I am never going to eat pork rinds," she said. "Ever."

He first saw Poland in 1972 on a trip with President Nixon. From then on, says author James Michener, he was "hooked," so hooked that 11 trips and a best-selling novel later, he still can't get it out of his mind.

At the White House last week when the Bushes entertained Polish Prime

Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Michener was a guest whose own tales of Poland kept listeners enraptured. One concerned an award the Polish government gave him last November. Thinking he had been invited to meet members of the Polish Writers' Union as a "kind of signal of glasnost," Michener found awaiting him instead Poland's highest award.

The night he received it, his hosts informed him that "Poland," banned by the communists and read sub rosa by Poles since it was published in 1983, would be published there at last.

"They realized that they didn't like it -- maybe they still don't like it, but there it was," said Michener, 83, who has written 36 books translated into 52 languages, resulting in nine movies, four TV miniseries, one Broadway musical and a Pulitzer Prize.

"In response," said Michener, "I had a couple of beers, I think, and I said I would leave all the royalties in the country for the advancement of young Polish writers."

"I think that's rather neat, myself," said his wife, Mari, standing beside him. "Jim always encourages writers."

"It was the thing to do," nodded Michener. "I mean, there was so much good feeling there that I couldn't dampen it."

He said he had received a letter recently from Solidarity leader Lech Walesa recounting how many millions had read "Poland." "Nobody thought the book was worth a damn when I wrote it, including me, but it was a labor of love," said Michener. "Then Walesa came along, and Pope John Paul II made things Polish more attractive."

In fact, he continued, "it might be my best-selling novel."

"You mean that and 'Hawaii,' " Mari Michener reminded him.

"Because of the accidents of history," continued her husband, "but that's what happens to a writer sometimes. He hits a wave that he's not aware of. I'm tremendously proud of the fact that I had the foresight to go to Poland in those years and there was nothing."

Michener's generosity didn't stop with the Poles. Officials at the University of Miami announced last week that the Micheners have pledged \$ 1 million to the school, where he spent three years working on his latest novel, "Caribbean."

HEADLINE: Barbara Bush, the Toast of Costa Rica;
Cheers for First Lady at Calderon Inauguration

BYLINE: Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May 8

BODY:

Amid pageantry not unlike Olympic ceremonies, Barbara Bush arrived in style today at the inauguration of Rafael Angel Calderon, who became Costa Rica's 40th president 50 years to the day after his father took the same oath of office. Mrs. Bush filed into National Stadium behind an honor guard of schoolchildren carrying the American flag. Only Nicaragua's president, Violeta Chamorro, drew as much applause from the crowd of 50,000 who gathered to watch the quadrennial ceremony.

Chamorro entered the stadium in a golf cart and made her way to the reviewing stand on crutches. Barbara Bush, like the presidents of Venezuela, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama and others of the 73 foreign delegations present, arrived on foot. She was more animated than the others, waving vigorously as she walked a path equal to the length of a football field.

Calderon, in his 40-minute speech during a ceremony that spanned seven hours, proposed sweeping reforms and vowed to lead a government of "national consensus." "If we deserve any recognition at this time of beginning a new stage, it is the merit of having listened to the voice of the people," he said of Costa Ricans, whose country has been a democracy for 100 years.

The cheers greeting Mrs. Bush had been predicted by Calderon earlier at a family breakfast he and his wife Gloria gave at their spacious home on the outskirts of San Jose.

"Our wives are more popular than we are," he said, allying himself personally, if not also politically, with President Bush, who stayed in Washington.

Mrs. Bush looked unconvinced as she and Gloria Calderon stood beside Calderon in the garden, where they met the press briefly.

"How come we're not presidents?" Mrs. Bush interrupted, laughing.

Calderon, 41, a member of Costa Rica's aristocracy who won his election after two previous tries, was less than generous with his immediate predecessors.

The picture he painted of the legacy they left him, from what he called a "lost decade," was one of an "empty treasury," large fiscal deficits, inflation and domestic neglect -- to name but a few of the problems.

"Unfortunately for us all, we do not receive today, as has been said, the first fully developed country of Latin America," he said, as the retiring resident, Nobel Peace Prize-winning Oscar Arias Sanchez, looked on from the sidelines.

Calderon, whose populist campaign this time was a marked contrast to his more conservative approaches previously, enumerated from his inaugural pulpit nearly two dozen wide-ranging social, economic, environmental, fiscal and agrarian reforms he would like to institute.

Despite what he called "positive characteristics" of the decade, he said, "We suffer today from such negative effects as the concentration of wealth in a few hands."

Bolstered by conservatives in the United States critical of Arias's Central American peace plan, which undermined the Reagan administration's support of the contras in Nicaragua, Calderon had stressed domestic concerns in his own campaign against the Arias party candidate.

On this trip, Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), personally invited here by Calderon, saw the new president playing a far different role than Arias -- "much more interested in the domestic side of his nation, in domestic programs he felt were neglected."

McCain, who flew on Mrs. Bush's Air Force jet, was not part of the cutaway-jacket and morning-coat crowd that formed the First Lady's delegation.

White House Chief of Staff John Sununu, First Son Jeb Bush, media consultant Roger Ailes -- who ran both Bush's and Calderon's presidential campaigns -- and former Puerto Rico governor Luis Ferre brought up the official rear in the colorful promenade they made across the stadium grounds.

Mrs. Bush left them at the reviewing stand, and they proceeded on the track encircling the stadium while in the bleachers people waved and clapped and shouted pro-American slogans.

Sununu, who was expected to meet with the Latin American presidents in attendance, had more than official reasons to be here. He told reporters that he had an uncle, his mother's youngest brother, living in Costa Rica, and that Calderon had sent him a personal note asking if he would consider coming to the festivities. Mrs. Bush brought a letter to Calderon from Bush telling him, "We want to work with you and other leaders of Central America to bring peace, democracy and development to the region."

At the bottom of the letter, Bush added a handwritten postscript: "Barbara, Jeb and Columba [Jeb's wife, who did not make the trip because of a sick son] are thrilled to be with you on this great day."

For all Mrs. Bush's disclaimers that she had no plans to make a habit of these solo trips representing her husband abroad, the First Lady seemed to be having a whale of time. At the Calderon home this morning, she was enveloped by the Calderon family; the only other guests were the Sununus and Calderon's mother, Maria del Rosario Fournier de Calderon.

"You should be very proud -- again," Mrs. Bush said to her, referring to the first President Calderon, who held office from 1940 to 1943. Calderon's father, considered a reformist president, sought a second term as president in 1948 and was proclaimed the winner. But opponents charged the results were fraudulent. The Costa Rican civil war of 1948 erupted and the senior Calderon went into exile in Nicaragua, where the new president was born in 1949.

From the inaugural ceremonies, Mrs. Bush joined Gloria Calderon at a lunch given by the new First Lady for other first ladies attending today's ceremony.

SECTION: STYLE; PAGE C1

HEADLINE: Barbara Bush, Wowing Wellesley;
With Raisa Gorbachev on Hand, the Speech Carries the Day

BYLINE: Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post Staff Writer

One thing was certain today at Wellesley College's 112th commencement exercises -- Barbara Bush triumphed. With Raisa Gorbachev by her side, Mrs. Bush confronted complaints about her selection as a role model for young women and urged the graduates to "respect difference, to be compassionate ... to cherish our own identity."

They loved it. Throughout her address, the crowd cheered, applauded and laughed at her jokes. After weeks of talk and news reports about a student petition complaining that Mrs. Bush was chosen because of who her husband is, the students seemed ecstatic to have her here. That the Soviet First Lady accompanied her and spoke to the graduates only improved the day.

The morning began under brilliant sunshine with the once-unlikely combination of KGB and Secret Service agents leading Mrs. Bush and Mrs. Gorbachev into the tent for the ceremony. The crowd of 5,000 burst into thunderous cheers as the two women arrived; neither one of them could stop smiling.

"Now I know your first choice for today -- guess how I know? -- was Alice Walker, known for 'The Color Purple,'" Mrs. Bush said to laughter. "Instead you got me, known for the color of my hair."

During her speech, she urged the students "to believe in something larger than yourself, to get involved in some of the big ideas of your time."

She talked about the choices they had to make and offered some advice: "You must cherish your human connections, your relationships with friends and family. For several years, you've had impressed upon you the importance to your career of dedication and hard work. Of course, that's true, but as important as your obligations as a doctor, lawyer or a business leader will be, you are a human being first and those human connections -- with spouses, with children, with friends -- are the most important investments you will ever make."

She also joked about Wellesley's annual hoop race in which the winner, by tradition, was always thought to be the first who would get married. Now the winner is said to be the first CEO or millionaire. Mrs. Bush called both stereotypes and offered a new legend in which the winner of the hoop race would realize her dream, not society's dream. "And who knows? Somewhere out in this audience may even be someone who will one day follow my footsteps and preside over the White House as the president's spouse," she said. "I wish him well!" The crowd roared.

The only sign of any remaining campus rancor about the appropriateness of inviting Mrs. Bush, who dropped out of Smith College at the end of her freshman year to get married, took the form of a letter left on 5,000 folding chairs inside the tent. It informed the crowd that by honoring her, "we celebrate all

ve unknown women who have dedicated their lives to the service of others. The purple armbands you see today are in honor of these very women."

An estimated one-third of the 600 seniors wore the bands in support of their request that the First Lady "take a definite and vocal stand on critical issues that shape the lives of women in the United States," the letter said. It cited such issues as family and medical leave, day care, welfare services, AIDS research, wage gaps and the deterioration of women's reproductive rights.

One of the graduates, Heather Huddleston, said, "I'm showing support for my school, my classmates and for women." Suki Hudson, who also wore an armband, said, "I think these things are important for women. I think if she can take a stand, women's situations would improve a great deal. That's all we ask from her."

There were a few other signs of protest, but they were meant for Mrs. Gorbachev. During the singing of the Soviet national anthem, someone in the crowd raised a banner reading "Free the Baltics." Outside the campus were a few posters reading "Release All Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian Soldiers" and "Kashmir Is Today's Tiananmen." And, as Mrs. Gorbachev was making her way to the limousine after the ceremony, someone in a camouflage hat approached and said, "All of my compatriots are suffering because of developments there [in Lithuania]." She replied, "There are several nationalities and we have to take into consideration all their moods and the will of all the people and on those grounds we will arrive at the best results."

Today's commencement was Mrs. Gorbachev's first public speech in the United States and the first time the two First Ladies had appeared publicly in this kind of forum. In her remarks, Wellesley President Nannerl O. Keohane called the occasion "a stirring sense that Wellesley is directly linked by this visit with the changes in the world's climate."

With an interpreter translating her address, Mrs. Gorbachev, who holds a doctorate in philosophical sciences from Moscow State University, brought "warm regards" from her husband, spoke of the significance of perestroika and women's roles. It was a serious speech that drew repeated applause, though more subdued than Mrs. Bush's.

Perestroika's "goal is to make humane ideals and values a reality," Mrs. Gorbachev said. "This vast and difficult task is a tough challenge. But we are confident that perestroika will succeed. The guarantee of that is the patriotism and talent of our people, their tenacity, their strength and their desire to overcome obstacles on the way, on the road they choose."

Later she told the graduates, "We women have our special mission. Always, even in the most cruel and troubled times, women have had the mission of peacemaking, humanism, mercy and kindness. And if people in the world today are more confident of a peaceful future, we have to give a great deal of credit for that to women who are active in advocating friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding among nations.

"Your generation will soon assume the responsibility for everything that takes place on our planet. May good luck and happiness be with you."

Both First Ladies received standing ovations, and after they left the stage, mobs of people greeted them. Mrs. Gorbachev shook hands and kept saying "thank you" through her interpreter.

After a couple of stops to greet well-wishers in Wellesley, the motorcade -- with the First Ladies sharing a limousine -- took them to Boston. There, they drove by MIT and other landmarks and ended up at Boston Public Gardens, across from Boston Common, where a group of schoolchildren was waiting to receive them.

When asked by reporters how she and Mrs. Gorbachev were doing, Mrs. Bush said, "I feel enormously comfortable with Mrs. Gorbachev." Indeed, the two appeared to get along well throughout the day. They held hands during the introductions at Wellesley and Mrs. Gorbachev frequently leaned over during the ceremony to grasp Mrs. Bush's hand. Mrs. Gorbachev told reporters that she felt the visit was "extremely open, sincere and friendly. Despite the fact that we may have differences, that does not change the tone or the empathy revealed for one another."

After the festivities in Boston Gardens, the two returned to the motorcade that took them to their flight to Washington.

HEADLINE: SWEEPING UP AFTER THE SUMMIT;
Barbara and Raisa, the More Dynamic Duo

BYLINE: Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post Staff Writer

Call it glasnost, chemistry or just plain superpower politics, but Barbara Bush and Raisa Gorbachev proved one thing at last week's summit talks: The wives of American and Soviet presidents don't have to provide the comic relief in order to grab headlines.

It's okay to like each other.

And at Wellesley College on Friday, they announced it to the world. They held hands at times, beamed at each other and left little doubt that their friendship was for real.

Mrs. Bush had scored a coup by bringing the Soviet First Lady with her. She also had the last word in a national debate over her selection as commencement speaker. When she and Mrs. Gorbachev walked in, 5,000 people roared in approval. Mrs. Bush was obviously pleased. "Pretty nice!" she noted.

She behaved more like a mother hen showing off her chick than the most popular person in the country (as a recent Boston Globe/WBZ-TV poll found her) and graciously made room in her spotlight for a Raisa Gorbachev Americans hadn't seen before.

Unlike at past summits when the Soviet First Lady often came across as a hard-line ideologue trying to sell communism to a society that wasn't buying any, this Raisa Gorbachev seemed to have mended her ways since her Cold War days with Nancy Reagan. She appeared less defensive, more restrained and better coached than she had been during the 1987 Washington summit when her manners were called into question.

Then, she dismissed the White House as "an official house ... humanly speaking, a human being would like to live in a regular house. This is like a museum." And she never did respond to Nancy Reagan's invitation to tea.

"I was offended," Mrs. Reagan later wrote in her memoirs, "My Turn." "In the circle we moved in, you don't ignore an invitation from a head of state or his wife."

There were signs of a thaw when Mrs. Gorbachev and Mrs. Reagan met in San Francisco Monday.

"During their conversation, Mrs. Gorbachev mentioned press accounts suggesting she and Mrs. Reagan did not get along," said a statement issued yesterday by Ronald Reagan's office. "Mrs. Gorbachev told Mrs. Reagan she regretted these reports because they were not true. Mrs. Reagan told Mrs. Gorbachev that she, too, was disturbed by such reports because she also knew they were not true."

Revisionist history aside, the statement went on to say that the two women "had a very friendly private conversation" talking about the "historical changes

their husbands brought about, the rigors of travel and their first meeting."

The "rigors of travel" may have touched on what to wear. Liz Smith reported in today's column that Mrs. Gorbachev took off her high-heeled pumps to show Mrs. Reagan Band-Aid-covered blisters on her feet from long hours of standing. She vowed to buy shoes with lower heels.

If Mrs. Reagan watched television reports of the Gorbachevs' Washington visit, she probably recognized one particular outfit in Raisa Gorbachev's dress-for-success travel wardrobe. The rust-colored dress and coat ensemble she wore to Camp David on Saturday was the same one she wore in 1988 at Moscow's Tretyakov Gallery in an encounter with Mrs. Reagan that turned into a test of one-upmanship for media attention.

The Raisa Gorbachev touring America this week showed somewhat subtler media skills. She still worked the ropes, pressed the flesh and kept her hosts waiting at times but she also asked questions, listened to the answers and looked for all the world like someone taking a crash course in democracy. At Wellesley, she was a gentle lecturer brushing aside "mutual estrangement and suspicion" that hampered U.S.-Soviet relations of the past.

"The Soviet people know the value of a peaceful life. We wish to have good relations with the Americans and other people," she told the cheering graduates.

And though her remarks were starkly lacking polemics as well as humor, she struck a familiar chord with her young audience.

"Always, even in the most cruel and troubled times, women have had the mission of peacemaking, humanism and mercy," she said. "And if people in the world today are more confident of a peaceful future, we have to give a great deal of credit to women who are active advocates of friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding among nations.

The next day at Camp David, she and Mrs. Bush changed into slacks, pitched a few horseshoes, bowled a little and rode around in a golf cart while their husbands continued their summitry.

They also "talked and talked and talked," as one aide put it. They compared customs, traditions and their public and private lives, including how their families live. The Gorbachevs and their daughter, son-in-law and granddaughter live together at the Kremlin. When Mrs. Gorbachev learned that the Bush children do not live in homes paid for by the Bushes but are buying their own with mortgages, she wanted to know how a mortgage works.

Throughout her stay, she was anxious that Americans think well of her. She took notes sometimes and occasionally sought the advice of others.

"She wanted to know how something was done or whether she was doing the right thing," said one American in her entourage. "There was the distinct impression that she wanted things to go well, that she wanted to adapt."

Barbara Bush offered candid answers, lots of encouragement and endless hospitality.

"Would you like to say something?" she gently nudged as she and her Soviet companion paused to talk to reporters in Boston.

Raisa Gorbachev didn't let her down.

The Washington Post

July 12, 1990, Thursday, Final Edition

HEADLINE: Mrs. Bush's Summit Overlook;
For the Spouses, a Congenial Visit

BYLINE: Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post Staff Writer

While the leaders of the world's seven big industrialized democracies talked about aid, arms and the atmosphere here this week, the participants in that other "summit" -- the leaders' spouses -- studiously sidestepped the issues.

"We were very carefully avoiding that," said Barbara Bush in an interview today of the unspoken rules they abided by. "You don't want to divulge the differences. You want to divulge the samenesses, so we didn't discuss any of the issues on the table. To tell you the truth, I don't think we had that many differences. There was no tension I could feel at all."

The First Lady's behind-the-scenes glimpse of life at the top portrayed a group of compatible people who laughed, saw and learned a lot in the short time she had to show them her Texas.

"I think they were overwhelmed by the American and Texas hospitality," Mrs. Bush said. "Everybody mentioned how great it was to go to a private home, how they couldn't believe our friends would open up their homes. But having said that," Mrs. Bush said, laughing, "we do have a little trouble competing with Versailles and places like that."

One of the toughest decisions, she said, was whom to invite to Betty Liedtke's dinner here Monday night and Joci Straus's lunch in San Antonio on Tuesday.

"I very carefully decided we could have nobody come politically -- I mean Democrats or Republicans. Just the [hostesses'] children and three of my very close friends," she said.

She went on to add that Susan Baker, wife of the secretary of state, "gets no credit or blame -- the blame, I'm trying to save her from."

Working together, Mrs. Bush, Susan Baker and Kitty Brady, wife of the secretary of the treasury, sent personal handwritten notes to each of their counterparts this spring expressing the hope that they would be coming to Houston with their husbands. They followed up the acceptances with queries about what they'd like to do once they got here.

"We just made a decision we three would do it as a team," Mrs. Bush said, adding, "How lucky I am to have two women I've known and adored for years, so it made it so much easier."

She said the wives of the foreign and finance ministers, usually overlooked in summit arrangements, were "thrilled" to be included. And, in fact, of all the wives, she probably had known Barbara Genscher, wife of West Germany's foreign minister, the longest.

She called Italy's Livia Andreotti "absolutely one of the coziest, warmest people," but also a woman who isn't "self-assertive." Andreotti, like Japan's

chiyo Kaifu, "who had the best time in the world and gave everybody the best me," had to be encouraged. "You have to pull them forward because they wait back," Mrs. Bush said.

Canada's Mila Mulroney, she said, was "everybody in the world's favorite" and had been enormously helpful because she is fluent in French: "I told her I was going to pay her for interpreting."

France's Danielle Mitterrand was "fascinating. She has all sorts of interesting causes, she's very gracious, and when she smiles it's really worth it," Mrs. Bush said. "I like them all. It was a wonderful opportunity for me to get to know them better. It gives you an extra dimension."

Would her highly organized spousal summit set a standard others might find difficult to maintain? She countered with a question.

"You think Denis [Thatcher] is going to have fun next year? I didn't ask Margaret. I gave her a big kiss goodbye and I thought, 'Darn -- I wish I'd said I hope Denis works something up for us.' "

Britain will host next year's economic summit.

She said Denis Thatcher really hadn't planned to come at all this week and changed his mind only at the last moment. He left town after Monday night's dinner, given by Betty Liedtke, but Mrs. Bush said, "He had a very good time. You know he's a wonderful, supportive man and he has a very full career of his n."

At the official arrival ceremony here Monday, Prime Minister Thatcher and her husband were greeted by President and Mrs. Bush.

"I said, 'Don't kiss my hand, Denis, because I'm not going to kiss yours back. You know I got in plenty of trouble with that and I'm not going to do it again,' " Mrs. Bush said, adding, "Maybe."

Denis Thatcher, however, ignored her entreaties, much to the delight of photographers.

Of the Bushes' various activities through the week, Mrs. Bush said she thought the entertainment was "fabulous" and "not at all a little heavy on country music. The president loves it and it was his party. But I thought the balance was very good. Of course you have country music at a rodeo and we only had one country music [act]" at the windup dinner Tuesday night.

She had been "absolutely thrilled with the ping-pong man [juggler Michael Davis]. I loved it because President Mitterrand was dying of laughter, and so was Danielle."

Of Bush's missing toast at the dinner, she said, "if the president's speech was left at home, he did not complain about it, so it was no big deal to him. I didn't miss it. I think the less speeches, the better."

If there were any snafus or embarrassingly funny moments during the summit, s. Bush would be the last to tell. "We laughed a lot, but thank God nothing funny happened," she said.

Then she remembered riding with Susan Baker and Kitty Brady after Monday's arrival ceremony and seeing 20 elephants crossing an enormous eight-lane highway, closing yet another road in the already traffic-burdened city. That reminded her of people with signs she saw on today's parade route. One of them read, "So long, Sununu." "I wasn't quite sure what that meant. I can't wait to ask John," she said.

Today's schedule for the First Ladies began this morning with a visit to the Texas Medical Center, a huge complex of hospitals, clinics, and medical and nursing schools with a work force of 52,000.

"I couldn't think -- nor could Susan [Baker] -- of any one place that better exemplifies what Houston and Texas are all about: love and caring and consistent striving for excellence," she said at the welcoming ceremony.

After that she and the spouses broke up for individual tours. Danielle Mitterrand, for instance, went to see the Texas Heart Institute while Mila Mulroney opted for Texas Children's Hospital. Some of the women returned with their husbands this afternoon, after the summit broke up, Mrs. Bush said.

But in the morning, instead of having 19 people on the same tour -- "they only pay attention to the top ones and nobody ever listens," Mrs. Bush said -- the women were able to see facilities of particular interest to them.

She chose the M.D. Anderson Hospital and visited outpatient centers for both adults and children under treatment for cancer.

"One adorable boy about 18 or 19 had tiny fuzz on his head. He said, 'If I had known you were coming I'd have moussed up my hair,' " Mrs. Bush said.

What impressed her was how so many of those under treatment are able to go back to work after a session of a couple of hours. The practical side of it is that "it cuts down on costs amazingly -- plus the psychological benefits."

Visiting youngsters undergoing treatment reminded her of her own daughter, Robin, who died of leukemia at the age of 3. "I'm very philosophical about that and how far they've come. What saints those doctors and nurses are."

Many of the children she saw wore caps on their heads to cover hair loss from chemotherapy. One child wore a mask over her mouth and had an intravenous tube in her wrist.

Seven-year-old Patrick Chapman of Houston was celebrating his birthday, and the First Lady sought him out to say hello. Later, checking his teeth and noticing a lone incisor surrounded by gaps, she remarked, "It's going to have a friend, isn't it? They're going to call you 'Fang.' "

Talking to another group, she asked their ages, then volunteered that she's 65. "It's not all bad," she assured them.

She specifically asked to meet a youngster from the Soviet Union, Denis Loktev, 15, under treatment here for nearly five months.

"We had a wonderful visit from your president," she told him. "Did you feel sort of proud of your president?"

His answer, a vigorous shake of the head, wasn't what she expected. "Yes you did, sure you did," she insisted.

She said her daughter, Doro, was born at Hermann Hospital in the complex, and she still remembered that the room number was 364.

Later, she confessed that she had had some doubts. "I was thinking, 'Oh, gosh, don't tell me I'm in the wrong hospital.' "

HEADLINE: Barbara Bush Foundation Gives \$ 500,000 for Literacy

BYLINE: Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

The Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy announced yesterday that it is awarding \$ 500,000 in grants to 11 public and private programs seeking "solutions to the serious literacy problems facing the United States."

At a White House breakfast for foundation volunteers, Barbara Bush, who is honorary chairman of the 18-month-old organization, said she was "simply thrilled" that the grants, the first the foundation has awarded, will help break what it has targeted as an "intergenerational cycle of illiteracy."

"I suspect that today may well be the best I've ever had in the White House," she said in welcoming her 40 guests, whom she described -- borrowing from Yogi Berra -- as " 'all the people who made this moment necessary.' "

In March, the foundation sent out 2,000 letters advising groups of the grants. Of the more than 500 that responded, 489 were eligible to apply, according to Joan Abrahamson, foundation president. The 11 recipients were selected this week at a marathon two-day meeting of the foundation's eight-member board.

Abrahamson said the programs, which will receive amounts ranging from \$ 5,000 to \$ 50,000, represent "an extraordinary range of people from all backgrounds and of all ages who have in common a willingness to learn to read." Board member Margot Woodwell said she and the other grant-makers aimed for "a balance" of host organizations, geography and target populations. "It wasn't that these were the best. That wasn't the issue. The issue was how we could find 10 -- or in this case, 11 -- projects that really enabled us to be all-encompassing so that we would have models that could be applied elsewhere. That was our goal."

The first crop of grantees includes programs for homeless, migrant, immigrant, American Indian and limited-English-speaking families in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Washington, New York, Tennessee and Hawaii.

More than \$ 5 million has been raised for the foundation by its two-man fund-raising team, Harold A. Poling, chairman and chief executive officer of the Ford Motor Co., and Martin S. Davis, chairman of Paramount Communications Inc., according to Benita Somerfield, executive director of the foundation.

Mrs. Bush, who the White House says keeps her distance from the foundation's fund-raising efforts, expressed pleasure that "the excellent group of proposals represents all regions of the country, all types of people. It shows how strong the concern for family literacy is in this country."

HEADLINE: Millie's Memories of Raisa

BYLINE: Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

They were, after all, "sole mates" when they met last spring at the White House and Millie sat on Raisa Gorbachev's foot. Now, in further evidence of that "bonding," as Barbara Bush described the encounter, the First Pooch has sent the Soviet First Lady a copy of "Millie's Book," as Dictated to Barbara Bush. "

Mrs. Bush carried a signed copy (presumably her signature, not Millie's) to Helsinki and gave it to Mrs. Gorbachev when they got together while their husbands conferred Sunday on the Persian Gulf crisis. At Helsinki University's library, when Mrs. Gorbachev saw an ancient map of Moscow, she pulled Mrs. Bush over to take a look.

"After all," she reminded the First Lady, "you're coming to Moscow, so you should see what it looks like."

The two may know something nobody else does. There's been speculation about such a trip but so far the White House hasn't announced one. Their paths crossed often enough on the campaign trail. Now, Barbara Bush and Kitty Dukakis once again are dogging each other's tracks onto the network morning shows, this time to plug their books not their husbands -- though viewers can expect some of that o.

Today, for instance, ABC's "Good Morning America" wrapped up the second installment of a two-part interview with Kitty Dukakis, who has written "Now You Know" (published by Simon and Schuster). The interview was taped by "GMA" last week before she and Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis flew to Europe.

Tomorrow, "GMA" airs an interview with Barbara Bush on a variety of subjects, including "Millie's Book," the proceeds of which will go to the Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy. That interview and another one tomorrow with "CBS This Morning" are scheduled for taping at the White House today. Kitty's turn with CBS comes next week.

Americans will be seeing and hearing a lot from both women over the next few days. Interestingly, publisher William Morrow and Co. is launching Barbara Bush's book in New York where media interest is expected to be more intense than in blase "hometown" Washington. The First Lady is flying up for the party but the "author" is not, which raises the question of whether Millie is being muzzled or is just bored with being a celebrity. Spokeswoman Anna Perez says it is neither. "Millie rarely travels with Barbara Bush on her business trips," Perez said yesterday.

Kitty Dukakis, on the other hand, will launch her book on Sept. 20 in Washington, not New York or hometown Boston, at a reception hosted by Robert A. Farmer, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee and former Dukakis campaign finance chairman. Now vice chairman of Cassidy & Associates, Farmer raised nearly \$ 60 million for Dukakis in 1988, a record amount by a Democratic Party fund-raiser.

"Indeed," writes Kitty in her book, "he's the most successful fund-raiser in the United States, and, like all fund-raisers, has a bit of malarkey in him. Bob has got a big ego, which I love to tease him about, yet he's also one of the most giving human beings I've ever known."

The following day, on Sept. 21, Kitty will address a Woman's National Democratic Club luncheon.

Even Jimmy Carter, sitting at home in Plains, Ga., almost missed her, so brief was Rosalynn Carter's moment on camera at the Miss America Pageant in Atlantic City Saturday night. "I think it was a quirk of the camera," an embarrassed pageant spokeswoman said yesterday. "They tend not to dwell on anyone too long. It wasn't intentional."

The former First Lady was seated in the audience when she was introduced as recipient of the pageant's second annual \$ 10,000 Women's Achievement Award for her work in mental health.

"It went so quickly," said the spokeswoman. "I wish they had concentrated more on her than on Bert Parks."

At a luncheon earlier, Mrs. Carter said the money will be matched by a group with which she is associated. She also said through her mental health program at the Carter Center she is working with television and motion picture writers to accurately portray those suffering from mental illness and the stigma surrounding it.

The first recipient of the award was another former First Lady, Betty Ford, who was cited for her work in substance abuse and breast cancer.

Raisa Gorbachev's other new best friend, former First Lady Nancy Reagan, will be dropping into Moscow with former president Ronald Reagan this weekend. President and Mrs. Gorbachev have invited the Reagans to dine with them, a Reagan spokesman said yesterday.

The Reagans flew to Berlin yesterday on a 10-day journey that will take them to Poland, East and West Germany and Italy. Among leaders the Reagans will call on are Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and Pope John Paul II.

In Moscow, Reagan will address the Supreme Soviet and meet with students at Moscow State University. The Reagans and Gorbachevs last saw each other in San Francisco in June when the Soviet couple were on their way home from their visit with the Bushes in Washington. That time the Gorbachevs and Reagans had breakfast together.

HEADLINE: Barbara, on the Stump;
Campaigning for Republicans, This Bush Proves the Better Half

Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

If the Republicans could clone her they would, so in demand is Barbara Bush by their candidates around the country. She's the believable Bush, the Bush everybody turns out for, the Bush for which \$ 1,000 isn't a penny too much to pay to be photographed with. She's the "warm and fuzzy" Bush, as one candidate put it, the Bush who loves dogs, kids and old folks, the principled Bush even Democrats admire.

And in this season of angry candidates, party disarray, constituent nose-holding and George Bush's eroding popularity, Barbara Bush is also the safe Bush.

Her stump speech is like none you've ever heard, a recitation about 12 grandchildren, nine of their parents, two dogs, George's 89-year-old mother and 91-year-old aunt, one family funeral, one family wedding, feeding most of the country's top military brass and half the Cabinet, getting ready for one king, one crown prince and one prime minister who brought his family, George catching fish -- "thank Heaven!" -- getting an ear lobe hooked and never wearing the earrings everybody sent him afterward, flying to 14 states, 21 cities and two foreign countries since Labor Day, and all the while George coping with the budget, the Persian Gulf and "that dreadful dictator Saddam Hussein."

"But busy as we've been," says Barbara Bush, who has never met a campaign audience she didn't like, "nothing is more important to the Bushes than the election of this good, bright, wise man [or woman]. There's no question that Georgia [Illinois, Connecticut, Maine, Nebraska, Texas, Michigan, Ohio, California] needs new leadership. I'm here to praise the next governor [senator]. Any questions?"

If there are, it's a safe bet that she has the answers. Or an answer. "She's been hitting them all out of the ballpark," says a White House aide.

One of the First Lady's long suits is an ability to think fast even when she doesn't know the answer. The other day in Atlanta when reporters asked how she felt about states conducting lotteries, Mrs. Bush looked at her questioner but pointed to the Republican gubernatorial candidate standing on her right. "I feel just like Johnny," she said behind a wry smile. "And we'll talk about how he feels later."

"She and I never talked about the lottery," John Isakson explained after she left. "And I think she did exactly the appropriate thing. Politics change daily."

Isakson, not a candidate to bite the hand that feeds him, says he regards George and Barbara Bush as "equal in terms of the prominence they bring to the campaign." Then he adds that they are also "uniquely different, the president in that he's the president, and Barbara Bush, who has her own persona. She has a

great way about her that really is to me every bit as important as her husband."

The White House calls her "the number one requested speaker -- aside from the president." The Republican National Committee calls her one of its "hottest properties." The Republican Governors Association drops the "one."

Says Michele Davis, the association's executive director: "In every campaign she's the first person everybody asks for." Ditto, says Dave Carney, special assistant to the president for political affairs, who is quick to qualify that a bit: With travel expenses running between \$ 50,000 and \$ 60,000 per trip, Carney says, a presidential visit is "out of the question for most campaigns. So they don't ask." Mrs. Bush's trips, on the other hand, cost a small fraction of that. She travels with two aides and her usual complement of Secret Service agents; another White House aide assisted by volunteers advances her trips.

Mark Nuttle, executive director of the National Republican Congressional Committee, says requests for Mrs. Bush do not outnumber those for the president. The NRCC is the same organization whose co-chairman, Edward J. Rollins, this week urged Republican candidates to distance themselves from Bush. Said Nuttle, however: "The president of the United States is still the president of the United States and there's a certain air and awe of the presidency -- and this president. But she certainly brings a unity to the White House that makes the average person feel a part of it... . People relate to her, feel they can talk to her about things affecting their lives."

Charles Black, chief spokesman for the Republican National Committee, who agrees that the president and vice president are "very popular," adds that "I'd just as soon have her anywhere I can get her."

"The president ends up bringing in more money [\$ 81 million since January 1989] but Barbara brings in more goodwill, and from groups that wouldn't normally consider themselves part of a Republican coalition," says Davis.

Like the trouper she has been for the 30 years George Bush has been in politics, Mrs. Bush goes where sent, emphasizing party, with gubernatorial races her special mission this time around. Nobody has tallied up how much money she's raised for GOP candidates since January 1989, but since Labor Day she has made nearly three dozen solo trips on their behalf.

"George feels strongly that where the action is is on the state level," she told the media in Atlanta Tuesday. "It should be. So you want to make sure that there is great leadership at the top."

The RNC, whose game plan was drawn up by Chairman Lee Atwater last January, also wants to see that when state legislatures redraw congressional districts, mandated by the 1990 census, the presiding governors, with veto powers, are Republicans.

Not since Rosalynn Carter helped some candidates in the midterm elections of 1978 has a president's wife been so involved in someone else's campaign. And recently, as the president's popularity has waned, Mrs. Bush has stepped up her schedule to pinch-hit for him -- if asked.

"She is very attuned to our targeting strategy and will do anything, whether it's a \$ 25 ice cream social or a \$ 1,000 reception for high rollers," says RNC

Press Secretary Leslie Goodman.

This week, for example, the First Lady's 12-seat Air Force Gulf Stream took her to Florida, Georgia and Texas as star attraction in two gubernatorial races and three congressional races. While she was at it, she picked up her literacy merit badge at the national convention of the Girl Scouts of America in Miami Beach and broke bread at the 100th-anniversary dinner of the Methodist Home in Waco, Tex.

No stranger to precinct politics or RNC strategies (George Bush was the party chairman in the mid-'70s, remember?), the 65-year-old First Lady is a campaign manager's dream. She knows her role, her lines, her candidates and the big picture. She fills in on the little picture -- local issues -- on her way in from the airport.

"She does not feel that there is a malaise inside the Beltway," says Goodman. "She inspires rank-and-file Republicans to pull the ticket through. There is no question that she can make people go to the polls."

There is no scientific evidence to support that, however. So White House and campaign staffers look for the effects of the generally positive media coverage she generates in a particular market.

"Mrs. Bush doesn't say a negative word and people like that. There is real disillusionment," says Sen. Don Nickles of Oklahoma, chairman of the Republican National Committee. "People don't want to see taxes increased or Medicare cut. The rating of Congress right now is about as low as it can get. We're defending 15 seats, the Democrats have 17 and there are three open seats. A lot of people may say a pox on both your houses. It's a wild season and races are rough, but Barbara Bush embodies what people like about our country."

Regional newspapers and television stations covering her appearances almost always have an "exclusive," since unlike President Bush, the First Lady -- by her own insistence -- usually travels unaccompanied by the Washington-based national media. "Press availabilities," a euphemism for reporter-feedings, are often notable for what reporters do not ask.

In Miami, where she appeared with Gov. Bob Martinez at Aspira, a program for educationally at-risk Hispanic youths, no one asked about the budget impasse, the three-month-old Persian Gulf crisis or the 1990 Civil Rights Act, which the president would veto the next day. What Mrs. Bush was asked were oblique questions about sons Jeb and Neil, both of whom have figured in savings and loan insolvencies.

Civil charges have been filed against Neil Bush for his role as a director of the failed Silverado Banking, Savings and Loan Association. In an unrelated case, when the Broward Federal Savings and Loan of Sunrise, Fla., became insolvent in 1988, the federal government paid more than \$ 4 million to make good a loan that Jeb Bush and a partner had borrowed to improve a Miami office building they had bought. The New York Times reported that Jeb Bush later pressed surprise that the settlement could be interpreted as the use of taxpayers' money to repay the loan.

Did Mrs. Bush agree with Jeb, who said he was the victim of circumstances?

"Always," she replied.

Could she characterize Neil, someone else asked.

"I think I already have," she all but scolded. "We're in a very silly season. My boys have done nothing wrong."

In Atlanta, the more pertinent question among the press corps was the degree of George Bush's support for state House Minority Leader John Isakson in his race for governor. Bush had paid Isakson one visit, compared with three each for the neck-and-neck races of Florida Gov. Martinez against challenger Lawton Chiles and North Carolina Sen. Jesse Helms against Democrat Harvey Gantt.

"Has he?" asked Mrs. Bush, appearing surprised by the frequency of her husband's appearances for Helms. "I didn't know that."

While Martinez, she said, is a "personal friend" of the Bushes, George's commitment to Isakson was no less ardent. And then she delivered the ultimate accolade.

"I see a lot of similarities between John and George. He's a successful businessman, he's met a payroll, he knows what it is to pay taxes, he's worked hard in his community. I think people who just live in a community and take but don't give back are not quite as qualified."

And then she asked: "Do you think I would have come if the president hadn't said, 'This is one you oughta come to'?"

The question seems to hang there while the television cameras spin. Two are "live," feeding the CBS and ABC affiliates. Other footage will appear on the nightly news.

Twenty-four hours later, the spread between underdog Isakson and Democrat Lt. Gov. Zell Miller has narrowed from nine points to zero, according to Isakson spokeswoman Ann McMahon, citing the findings of American View Point of Alexandria, Va., Isakson's official pollsters. "We've gotten a boost which we certainly believe can be attributed to Mrs. Bush."

Monday, in rural Marianna, Fla., population 7,000, where two-term incumbent Rep. Bill Grant is seeking reelection for the first time as a registered Republican, "live" television coverage of Mrs. Bush's visit preempted the popular game show, "The Price Is Right."

"We did not get one single complaining phone call," WTVY-TV News Director Jerry Vann said later of the Dothan, Ala., station, which covers 15 counties in the Florida Panhandle.

The candidate himself, who switched parties in February 1989 after a falling-out with the House Democratic leadership, never made it to Barbara Bush's side when 2,000 high school students from throughout Jackson County and 1,000 townspeople met her at the airport. He was grounded in Washington awaiting the outcome of the budget negotiations.

For Vann, the decision to cover Barbara Bush live hadn't been all that difficult. The station had carried Ronald Reagan live when he visited a few years back. "Then we took the tape and showed it in prime time. And people wanted to see it again. So we showed it after midnight and people still wanted more. Finally we had to say 'we just can't do it anymore,' " Vann recalled.

This time when he heard that Mrs. Bush was coming, he blocked out 45 minutes of air time and notified School Superintendent Bill Peacock that the station would be providing live coverage. Peacock, in turn, alerted the schools that children unable to be at the airport or at an elementary school Mrs. Bush visited later could watch the First Lady on classroom TVs.

After reading "Eloise and Her Antlers" to 852 kindergartners through second-graders at the school, Mrs. Bush talked briefly to the media, then started to leave. But there was one child who had a different idea.

"Can I have a hug?" he asked.

Says Vann: "It was made for TV."

The Washington Post

November 23, 1990, Friday, Final Edition

HEADLINE: Barbara Bush's Pilgrimage;
In Presidential Visit to Troops, First Lady Steals the Show

BYLINE: Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia, Nov. 22, 1990

President Bush didn't come to Saudi Arabia with any guns or missiles today, but he had a much more effective secret weapon -- Barbara Bush.

For homesick American troops celebrating Thanksgiving just 80 miles from the Kuwaiti border, she was everybody's missing Mom whose smile sent spirits soaring.

Wearing her Desert Shield chic khaki slacks, camouflage jacket, white jogging shoes and trademark pearl earrings, she posed for pictures so many times that she joked to one soldier, "You look familiar to me. Did we just do this a minute ago?"

At times her arms encircled waists with the speed of a propeller. "I don't know whose camera I'm looking at," she teasingly complained.

And of the autographs she gave, she chided one young Marine, "I have a feeling I'm signing checkbooks."

In a day that took the Bushes and their entourage from Jiddah on the Red Sea to Dhahran on the Persian Gulf, the First Couple ate two holiday turkey dinners and talked to hundreds of men and women in two encampments at secret locations in the desert and on a U.S. ship in the gulf. Mrs. Bush isn't the only First Lady to visit American troops abroad. Eleanor Roosevelt went to the South Pacific in 1943, and Pat Nixon went with President Nixon to Vietnam in 1969.

At one camp today, the president introduced Mrs. Bush to several thousand Marines as "Millie's mom." It was no throwaway line. Throughout the day she was besieged with questions about her English springer spaniel.

"It's clear to me that Millie is the most popular member of the family," she said.

She ate sparingly of the turkey and trimmings and ignored the pie completely -- "That's because cameras were on me," she said later.

She and Bush dined first with an Army tactical unit and later with U.S. Marines and British Desert Rats, all of them hunkered down in the sandy wastelands. "I think it's going to be a sandy turkey," she told an officer, and when he assured her it wouldn't be, she in turn assured him that "I love sand."

The Marine One helicopter carried the Bushes to their destinations, including the amphibious ship USS Nassau. Throughout the president's speeches, Secret Service helicopters circled above. The press tagged along in government helicopters equipped with 50-caliber machine guns. .

The Bushes, like reporters, had been coached in the use of gas masks en route

to Dhahran from Jiddah. Reporters were ordered to carry theirs at all times, and the Bushes, however, did not.

Camouflage netting shrouded military equipment at U.S. encampments, but the presence of M-1 tanks in the background erased any doubt that the props were real rather than part of a Kennedy Center stage set.

M-16 and M-203 rifles were like extra appendages. "I rarely hug guns," Mrs. Bush said, flinching when she found one over the arm of one Marine.

Bolts and magazines had been removed and carefully pocketed for the time being. "When they leave we'll put them back," said Army Pvt. Tadd Kellett, a Canadian American from Saskatchewan.

At a table behind him, Barbara Bush sat with a group of "best" soldiers from various units. They talked about kids and dogs (theirs as well as hers), and she promised to call relatives.

But she also gave them a glimpse of the other life she leads. She told them about the dinner she attended with the royal women of the House of Saud. The dresses, she said, were "the most beautiful you ever saw." Nobody knew quite what to say to that.

Her own ensemble drew raves at times. "We love your designer outfit," Air Force Major C.J. Hernandez told her at the Dhahran airport. "I love it too," she replied.

"I admire her very much," said E-4 Kelly Fischer, of El Paso, after a picture-taking embrace. "In fact, I wanted to see her more than I wanted to see the president. That's terrible to say."

Military hats, pictures of other people's dogs and kids and paper napkins illustrated with turkeys instantly became historic keepsakes with the addition of her signature.

"This is going home right now," vowed Lance Cpl. Alan Zimmerman, 21, of Statesville, N.C., tucking his hat in his belt.

She found her day "pretty exciting ... and pretty moving."

Desert Shield's commander, Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf, watched her work the crowd. The Bushes' visit was "wonderful for the troops" and while he thought they probably all wanted to be there, they also knew they couldn't.

"But these kids here are so proud to be here. Doesn't it make you want to cry? It makes me want to cry. But you see those kids? They're proud Americans," he told a reporter.

Bush had drawn applause a few minutes earlier with his promise that "no American will be kept in the gulf a single day longer than necessary. But we won't pull punches. We are not here on some exercise. This is a real-world situation. And we're not walking away until our mission is done."

"I think it tells them why they're here," said Schwarzkopf. "But I think they already know... I think that every one of these fellows one way or another can

all you why they're here. What they want to know is when they're going to get to go home. That's the question I get all the time."

And when are they?

"When the job's done," Schwarzkopf replied.

Most of the military seemed buoyed by the Bushes' visit and called it a "morale booster," but there were varying degrees of opinion about what happens next. Lance Cpl. Pete Wright, of San Antonio, said "It's time someone stopped" Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. First Lt. Jonathan Lested, of Evansville, Ill., chimed in with "If we don't stop him, he could have nuclear weapons in a few years."

Others weren't as approving of Bush's actions. Lance Cpl. Gabriel EtsHokin said he felt Bush had been in the CIA too long and was "a master at shadow and deception." He feared that Bush would not give the American people "any chance to make the decision" about war. Another Marine standing nearby said, "I'm thankful that George came out here," and he stalked off.

Sgt. Timson Carrier, of Eunice, La., offered this summation of the Bushes' Thanksgiving trek: "I think it is great. Hey, it really means a lot to me that the president is here when he could be home with his family... . I want to hear him say, 'This is all over with and let's go home.' "

BARBARA BUSH AND DONNIE RADCLIFFE AND PUBLICATION (WASHINGTON POST) AND
DATE(AFT 1/1/90 AND BEF 1/1/91)

NUMBER OF STORIES FOUND WITH YOUR REQUEST THROUGH: LEVEL 1... 74
The Washington Post December 11, 1990, Tuesday, Final Edition

HEADLINE: Greening of the White House;
Before the Holiday's, a Peek At the Family's Quarters

BYLINE: Donnie Radcliffe, Washington Post Staff Writer

Barbara Bush raced past the mistletoe, "afraid you might think you had to kiss me," she teased the media, decked out in the usual stakeout garb for a day in the life of the White House. But then came a surprise that even her staff didn't know about -- a peek at the family quarters, spruced up for the holidays.

"Let me tell you," the First Lady began yesterday after winding up her guided tour of the mansion's Christmas finery, "because the president has someone coming to lunch, I haven't invited you upstairs. But I can invite you if you can literally run upstairs, down the hall and be out in 15 minutes."

Could they ever. Some in the group of 40 or so, like ABC correspondent Ann Compton, who has been covering the White House for 17 years, had never been beyond the public floors. And UPI correspondent Helen Thomas called the impromptu Christmas tour a "first" in her many years of covering presidents.

So everybody climbed the same Grand Staircase that presidents and kings use, and learned a few things on the way. One was about the night the Bushes escorted Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall and his wife up the staircase, only to find the door at the top locked.

Yesterday, the door was open, revealing a suite of rooms filled with the homey touches of a big and active family, from grandchildren's stuffed animals to holiday mementos, including a needlepoint creche from the First Lady's Houston church.

There was an unceremonious air about the usually formal Yellow Oval Room, where oversize Christmas stockings bearing children's names were hung by the ornate fireplace, and well-thumbed children's books lay on a coffee table. Centered in the window overlooking the Truman Balcony was a 16-foot-tall Fraser fir laden with ornaments, some given to Mrs. Bush by her mother, others made by the Bush children years ago. The tree, like other decorations throughout the mansion, went up on Friday while Mrs. Bush was at Camp David.

"When I came back," said Mrs. Bush, grinning mischievously, "it was done. Was I mad!"

An estimated 100,000 visitors will tour the White House during the holiday season, inspecting a dazzling production totaling 47 Christmas trees, including one in the Oval Office decorated with homemade cookies. ("I never ask," the First Lady said when asked who eats the ornaments.) There are 54,000 lights on those trees, according to Mrs. Bush, of which 6,000 glow on the official tree in the Blue Room.

That 18 1/2-foot-tall Fraser fir is heaped with hundreds of ornaments, many handmade by the White House staff to carry out this year's "Nutcracker" theme.

Everybody in the White House had a part in it," said Mrs. Bush, pointing out some of the 45 porcelain figures representing dancers from Tchaikovsky's ballet, 50 pairs of ballet slippers (including one pair bearing Bolshoi signatures, given to her last summer) and hundreds of velvet balls and hand-blown glass ornaments dating back to the Eisenhower administration.

"I didn't do anything except admire. You know, Will Rogers used to say, 'Some people can sit on the curb and clap as the heroes go by,' " she said.

Lush garlands of greenery, perky poinsettias and fat red ribbons were everywhere. In the State Dining Room, for the 21st consecutive year, Executive Chef Hans Raffert presided over his gingerbread house, a creation he baked and built during a 24-hour period and that this year incorporates "Millie's House" and a miniature Millie, taking it lying down.

If the real Millie, splendid in red bow tie and also taking it lying down, didn't seem particularly impressed, her mistress did. She realized then why no one would allow her near the State Dining Room during the weekend.

The First Lady told how her grandchildren had a "snowball" fight using artificial snow when the White House staff and 40 volunteers from the florist industry started to dust the trees. And she said President Bush "visited with the volunteers" before going upstairs to the family quarters after arriving home from South America Saturday night.

She said she "bothered them" off and on during the weekend because she "could hardly wait to see what had changed." And she is so eager for others to see the White House decorations that she wishes there were a way they could be displayed in other U.S. cities.

The Bushes' Christmas plans include observing the holiday at Camp David and attending church services there. Asked about Pentagon restrictions on Christmas observances by U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia, the First Lady said it is "too bad. ... But you know, when in Rome, I guess you have to do what the Romans do. ... But it doesn't stop the heart from beating with your religious beliefs."

She said an aide took care of her Christmas shopping and kidded her for being "extravagant" when it came to buying gifts for her grandchildren. As for herself, she said, the only thing she wants for Christmas is "peace."

"I have way too much in life, as does George Bush," she said. Even so, she is going to give him something he "needs," but she refused to say what it is.

HEADLINE: The Pilot & the President;
Brazil's High-Flying Leader and George Bush's Wistful Thinking

BYLINE: Donnie Radcliffe, Jacqueline Trescott, Washington Post Staff Writers

BODY:

There was an unmistakable note of envy in George Bush's voice when he introduced Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello at the White House last night.

"I'm glad Indiana Jones and his wife could join us tonight," began Bush, going on to tell how Collor, en route from Brasilia to Washington the day before, piloted the plane for a while.

"He even helped land it," said Bush, a former Navy pilot who has landed a few planes himself and obviously relished Collor's high-flying example of executive privilege.

"We're glad he didn't pull a barrel roll over the South Lawn," said Bush, "but all our Brazilian guests are here tonight so I guess the passengers weren't in too much danger." Later when Bush was asked if he ever took over the controls of Air Force One, he laughed but still had a wistful look on his face. "I have too much respect for the colonel" who pilots it, he said.

Collor's unusual arrival launched his first state visit to the United States since he became president last year, Brazil's first popularly elected chief executive in nearly three decades.

Last night he and his wife, Rosane, arrived at the North Portico by more conventional transportation -- a sleek black limousine. Collor just missed the evening's leading question, in which another government vehicle figured prominently.

"Is Sununu in trouble?" someone asked Bush, a reference to his chief of staff's recent stamp-buying trip to New York in his official White House car.

Bush appeared not to have heard but Barbara Bush didn't disappoint their audience. She cupped her ear and grinned mischievously, and Bush finally played along with the gag by arching a shoulder.

Meanwhile, downstairs in the East Wing corridor, other guests were arriving on foot. One of them was ABC super-griller Sam Donaldson. Asked about his hardball questioning Sunday of John Sununu on "This Week With David Brinkley," Donaldson had an initial "no comment," then tempered his intractability as he walked along. "Fine fellow, fine fellow," he said of Sununu.

When singer Gloria Estefan arrived, stepping into the blinding path of photographers' lights, she was asked if she knew how the president became such a fan. "I really don't know," she remarked. "But I'm glad he is." Arm in arm with her husband, Emilio, she was -- in show biz lingo -- a knockout, wearing a high-high shift shimmering with oversize gold iridescent sequins.

The last time she was at the White House, she, her husband and their son met Bush in the Oval Office. The next day, on their way to New York, Estefan's bus was hit by a tractor-trailer and she suffered a broken back that required four hours of surgery and months of recuperation. Among the thousands of get-well wishes was a call from George Bush.

"She was paralyzed from the waist down," Bush told his guests last night after they heard Estefan sing "Coming Out of the Dark," which she called a "direct message" to all the people who gave her such support.

Onstage with an abbreviated version of the Miami Sound Machine, she said they had toned down their act because "we were afraid we might blow the roof off the White House."

They didn't but the Collors picked up the beat and if the rest of the crowd seemed a little subdued -- you might even say stony-faced for some high-ranking Cabinet types -- Estefan wasn't fazed. At one point she left the stage and danced along the front row, taking the outstretched hands of Bush, Collor and Vice President Quayle.

When it was all over, there were lots of kisses for her from both First Couples. Bush said he should have let her blow off the roof and noted that while all this was going on, George and Martha Washington, peering down from their canvas vantage points, had picked up the Latin beat.

Among the other guests were the presidents of two historically black colleges. Johnnetta Cole of Spelman College dined at Bush's table. "What a glorious evening," she said later. "I was absolutely wowed. The president made the entire table totally at ease."

William Harvey of Hampton University said there had been no repercussions last month after 30 students staged a silent protest of Bush's civil rights policies during the president's commencement address at the Virginia college. And Bush apparently hadn't taken offense, because Harvey later received a note from the president in which he said "he felt he was warmly received."

Nobody could miss the sports world's token guest, 6-foot-11 Detroit Piston Bill Laimbeer, or the Catholic bishop of St. Thomas, the Most Rev. Sean O'Malley, resplendent in his magenta cloak.

Thomas Lovejoy, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who's been at the center of the debate over solutions to Brazil's environmental problems, most notably destruction of the Amazon rain forest, said he had found Collor "open and receptive" on the issue. "And with the economy like it is, it is hard. But the rain forest is on the agenda like it has never been before."

At Barbara Bush's table was Collor, not only a dashing pilot but, in the eyes of a journalist, a dashing former journalist. "You're so handsome," Donaldson said he told Collor, "that if you came to the United States you'd be an anchorman for certain."

Donaldson, a former White House correspondent, showed he hadn't lost his push when he told of trying to get Barbara Bush to say what she thinks about women in combat.

"That's like asking me about abortion," he said she told him. "No comment."

For the record, dinner included Maryland crabmeat, loin of lamb with peppers, garden vegetables and mocha bombe with Tia Maria parfait.

The Collors went straight back to Blair House after the entertainment, leaving the dance floor to the Bushes. Unlike a 19th-century Brazilian leader who visited the United States and stayed on for three months, Collor returns home this week. But not before he goes back to the White House today for the signing of the "Enterprise for the Americas" framework trade agreement.

The guest list for last night's dinner:

Fernando Collor de Mello, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, and Rosane Collor

Francisco Rezek, minister of external relations

Marcilio Marques Moreira, ambassador of Brazil, and Maria Luiza Moreira

Joao Eduardo Cerdeira de Santana, minister of infrastructure

Marcos Antonio de Solvo Coimbra, chief, civilian household of the presidency, and Leda Coimbra

Maj. Gen. Agenor Francisco Homem de Carvalho, chief, military household of the presidency

Claudio Francisco Vieira, chief of the presidential office

Sergio Paulo Rouanet, secretary of culture

Jose Goldemberg, secretary of science and technology

Jose Antonio Lutzenberger, secretary of the environment

Pedro Paulo Bergamaschi de Leoni Ramos, secretary of strategic affairs

Bernard W. Aronson, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, and Carol Corillon

Joao Baena Soares, secretary general, Organization of American States, and Glauceia Soares

Andres B. Bande, president, Ameritech International

Orvas Beers and Patricia Beers, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.) and B.A. Bentsen

Nicholas Brady, secretary of the treasury, and Katherine Brady

Eduardo Caballero, president, Caballero Spanish Media, and Raquel Caballero

Richard Capen, vice chairman, Knight-Ridder, and Joan Capen

Andrew Card Jr., assistant to the president and deputy to the chief of staff, and Kathleene Card

Johnnetta B. Cole, president, Spelman College

Joseph Connor, CEO, Price Waterhouse, and Saffy Howard Johnson

Dan W. Cook III and Gail Cook, Dallas

Virgil Dechant, supreme knight, Knights of Columbus Supreme Council, and Ann Dechant

Sam Donaldson, ABC News correspondent, and Jan Smith, WTTG-TV news

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, deputy secretary of state, and Marlene Eagleburger

Gloria Estefan, singer (performing), and Emilio Estefan

Robert M. Gates, assistant to the president and deputy for national security affairs

William R. Harvey, president, Hampton University, and Norma Harvey

Steven A. Holland, Reuter, and Lucie Holland

Rep. Carroll Hubbard Jr. (D-Ky.) and Carol Hubbard

Gen. George Joulwen, commander, Southern Military Command, and Ka Joulwen

Justice Anthony M. Kennedy, U.S. Supreme Court, and Mary Kennedy

Robert P. Koch, Bethesda

William Laimbeer Jr., Detroit Pistons, and Christiane Laimbeer

Dorothy Bush LeBlond, Bethesda

Jessica Lee, USA Today

Thomas E. Lovejoy, assistant secretary, Smithsonian Institution, and Charlotte Lovejoy

Sen. Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.) and Charlene Lugar

Edward Madigan, secretary of agriculture, and Evelyn Madigan

Ralph J. Marino, majority leader, New York Senate, and Ethel Marino

Robert Martinez, director, national drug control policy, and Mary Jane rtinez

Louis Marx Jr., chairman of the executive committee, Noel Group, and Helen

Marx

John Mashek, the Boston Globe, and Sara Mashek

Elvis L. Mason, Dallas

Timothy J. McBride, assistant secretary of commerce, and Anita Bevacqua

Gen. Merrill A. McPeak, chief of staff, U.S. Air Force, and Ellie McPeak

Richard H. Melton, U.S. ambassador to Brazil, and Margaret Melton

Robert Mosbacher, secretary of commerce, and Georgette Mosbacher

Langhorne Motley, L.A. Motley & Co., and Judith Motley

David C. Mulford, undersecretary of the treasury for international affairs,
and Jeannie Mulford

The Most Rev. Sean O'Malley, bishop of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

Rep. Mike Parker (D-Miss.) and Rosemary Parker

Rep. L. William Paxon (R-N.Y.) and Rep. Susan Molinari (R-N.Y.)

Roger B. Porter, assistant to the president for economic and domestic policy,
and Ann Porter

Adolph Posnick, chairman, Brazil-United States Business Council, and Sarah
Posnick

Frank Press, president, National Academy of Sciences, and Billie Press

William T. Pryce, special assistant to the president for national security
affairs, and Joan Pryce

Vice President Quayle and Marilyn Quayle

John S. Reed, chairman, Citicorp, Citibank North America

Joseph V. Reed, chief of protocol

William Reese, president, Partners of the Americas, and Suzanne Frederick

William K. Reilly, administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, and
Elizabeth Reilly

Riordan Roett, Center for Brazilian Studies, Johns Hopkins University School
of Advanced International Studies

Rep. Harold D. Rogers (R-Ky.) and Shirley Rogers

Louis Ross, executive vice president, Ford Motor Co., and Carolyn Ross

Brent Scowcroft, assistant to the president for national security affairs

Janet D. Steiger, chairman, Federal Trade Commission

Juan Steta, attorney, Mexico City, and Josephine Steta

Joseph R. Straus Jr. and Jocelyn Straus, San Antonio, Tex.

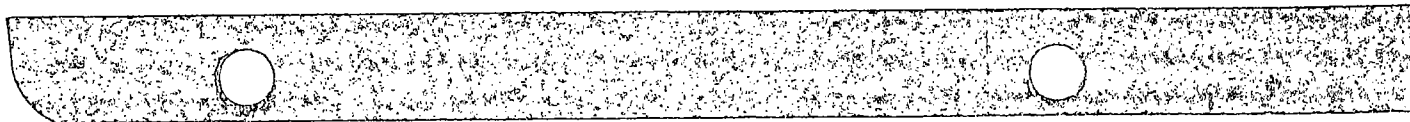
Preston Robert Tisch, Loews Corp., and Joan Tisch

James W. Walker, Glen Cove, N.Y.

Thomas J. Watson Jr. and Olive Watson, Armonk, N.Y.

Armer White and Beverly White, Boynton Beach, Fla.

MARILYN QUAYZE



Quayle

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People

April 2, 1990

SECTION: UP FRONT; Pg. 38

LENGTH: 1888 words

HEADLINE: SURVIVOR OF A TRIAL BY SCORN; Bothered and belittled, Vice President Dan Quayle has weathered the jokes and the gibes; now he's determined to win some respect

BYLINE: Bill Hewitt, Garry Clifford with the Vice President

BODY: Deep down, has all the public criticism, even scorn, affected you?

The pointed question hits a frayed nerve in Dan Quayle. Slipping out of his limousine and loping up the side stairs of the White House to his West Wing office, the Vice President suddenly stops and turns to answer. The blue eyes narrow, and the pink choirboy skin begins to flush. "They say I've lost a certain easiness, a degree of self-confidence," he says. "I'm not sure. Obviously, if you've gone through what I've gone through, you've got to ask some basic questions that force you to be extremely introspective."

Whether the soul-searching will be rewarded in the end is another matter. Politicians are usually able to deal with hostility. But derision is harder to overcome, and as he begins his second year in office, Vice President J. Danforth Quayle, 43, has received more than his share of it. From the moment George Bush summoned the second-term Indiana Senator from obscurity to be his running mate, the criticism and mockery have been unrelenting. The questions about his intellectual depth and his service in the National Guard during the Vietnam War immediately put Quayle on the defensive, leading him at one point in those early days to complain haplessly that he was being treated "like a male bimbo." Now Quayle and his handlers are engaged in a concerted effort to improve his image, to demonstrate that, like Ronald Reagan and, for that matter, George Bush, it is a mistake to underestimate him.

So far Quayle's performance has not turned doubters into believers. For starters there were several foot-in-mouth gaffes that merely added to his exaggerated reputation for clownishness. Greeting residents of American Samoa last April, the Vice President unaccountably bumbled on about how a group of local schoolchildren and adults

appeared to him to be "happy campers." At a May luncheon for the United Negro College Fund, he tried to invoke the organization's slogan, A MIND IS A TERRIBLE THING TO WASTE, but came out with, "What a waste it is to lose one's mind. Or not to have a mind."

On a more substantive note, Quayle reportedly incurred the wrath of Secretary of State James Baker last December when he observed that the Soviet Union hadn't "changed much in foreign policy." At the time, Mikhail Gorbachev was presiding over the dissolution of his country's Eastern European empire and the Bush Administration was lending him encouragement. Quayle's deviation from the White House line was neither expected nor welcome. Partly as a result of such blunders, the Vice President's approval rating lags far behind the

President's; according to a Gallup Poll last month, 49 percent of those surveyed believed that Quayle ought to be replaced on the 1992 ticket.

Stung by the media blasts and endless speculation about his job security, Quayle concedes that these days he turns "the television off more than on." His wife, Marilyn, 40, angrily blames the press for whipping up all the unfavorable publicity. "It's pack journalism," says Marilyn. "The national media are all just parroting each other." But rather than be drawn into a public battle with journalists and late-night television gag writers, the Vice President has adopted a quieter strategy. He has surrounded himself with a top-notch staff, starting with press secretary David Beckwith, a former Washington correspondent for TIME magazine. As his chief of staff, he tapped William Kristol, 36, a Harvard Ph.D. who is regarded as one of the brightest young lights on the right.

Whatever Quayle's deficiencies, the professionals do have something to work with. Though he is often an uninspired speechmaker, the Vice President is a natural when it comes to charming individual voters. On a recent road trip, moments after delivering a tedious address to the Agricultural Council of California in Santa Barbara, he walked out of Fess Parker's Red Lion Resort to find a waiting crowd. A small knot of loony-left protesters jeered, one of them yelling, "Choke on your silver spoon, you f - - - - Nazi." But instead of bolting into his waiting limo, Quayle invited a few children from the friendly side of the crowd and marched across the street to a produce stand, where, to the delight of the kids and photographers, he proceeded to buy strawberries and pass them around. The next day, he dropped in at the Landmark Lanes bowling alley in Peoria, Ill., to campaign for Rep. Lynn Martin, who is running for the U.S. Senate. As the Wednesday-night bowlers stood gaping, Quayle swept through, shaking hands and stumping for Martin. His power stroll had its intended effect. "I don't know who Lynn Martin is, but I'm going to vote for her now," said bowler Evelyn Wright.

Even among Washington, D.C., insiders, Quayle's stock has risen a bit. Last December, during the attempted coup against Philippine President Corazon Aquino, Quayle chaired a policy meeting that concluded Aquino should get American air support. Quayle then ordered that President Bush, who was on his way aboard Air Force One to

the Malta summit, be awakened and urged him to follow that recommendation. He did, which probably saved the Philippine government from being overthrown.

Since taking office, Quayle has made 40 trips around the country, many on behalf of GOP causes and candidates. His travel reflects personal ambition as well as intense party loyalty. "I suppose I have a sense of destiny," he says. The Vice President has spent considerable time in the key state of California, acquiring political IOUs and networking with local power brokers who would be useful for a Quayle presidential run in 1996.

Quayle plainly realizes the importance of a down-home image. Just as the patrician, Yale-educated Bush once extolled fried pork rinds and country and western music, Quayle, an heir to the \$600 million Pulliam newspaper fortune, has diligently portrayed himself and his wife as just folks. To save a few dollars, Marilyn cuts the hair of son Ben, 13, and daughter Corinne, 11. (Dan and the Quayles' older son, Tucker, 15, get their locks trimmed at the Senate barber shop at the subsidized price of \$4.50 apiece.) According to Marilyn, the family buys many of its personal items, like shampoo and soap, at the wholesale Price Club warehouse, and Corinne often wears hand-me-down clothes from a friend in McLean, Va. "It's important that the kids be as normal as they can be," Marilyn says.

That, of course, is next to impossible. The official vice presidential residence is a 33-room Victorian mansion that sits on 25 prime acres of real estate on the grounds of Washington's Naval Observatory. In addition to Dan's total salary of \$125,000 a year, the Vice President also receives an annual allowance of \$183,000 for maintaining the house and \$75,000 for entertainment. He presides over a staff of 90 and has the run of five offices, not to mention a chauffeured limousine, a helicopter and Air Force Two, a Boeing 707 with a crew of more than a dozen.

Unlike the Bushes, whose children were all grown by the time their father became Vice President, the Quayles have had to deal with the pressures of office as a family. "It's been tougher for the kids than for Marilyn or me because they lived a life of anonymity," says the Vice President. "They complain that they can't go to Wendy's, can't go to the movies, can't go anywhere outside the house." After the 1988 election, the Quayles put the three children in private schools, mainly for security reasons. Tucker now attends Gonzaga College High School, a Jesuit institution in inner-city Washington, while Ben is an eighth grader at the exclusive St. Albans School and Corinne is a sixth grader at National Cathedral School. All told, the Quayles shell out \$22,330 a year in tuition costs.

At his old high school in McLean, Tucker probably would have made the varsity basketball team this year, but at sports powerhouse Gonzaga he had no chance. To compensate, his father takes him to play hoops each week with a group of lawyers at a Washington gym. The fitness-conscious Quayle was known as "Wethead" in his Senate days because he always seemed to have just finished a postworkout shower. Despite his schedule, he jogs about a mile three or four times a week, no matter what. On his recent trip, he landed in Los Angeles after midnight and still managed to get up for a 5:30 A.M.

run. Weekends, Quayle takes his seven handicap and slips away for a round of golf at the Congressional Country Club in Bethesda, Md. Marilyn has also overhauled the menu at home and aboard Air Force Two, replacing meats with salads and whole-grain breads. "After 40, like everyone else you have to be vigilant," she says.

When it comes to her husband's career, Marilyn is even more attentive and outspoken. She is still bitter, she concedes, over the behavior of some politicians -- unnamed -- who failed to rally to Quayle's defense during the rocky period after his nomination in 1988. "I am probably less forgiving than Dan," she told PEOPLE recently, sitting in the private compartment of Air Force Two hemming a pair of Tucker's pants. "As soon as it looked like Dan was in trouble -- boy, some people were on the bandwagon on the other side. Those are the people it's pretty hard not to hold a grudge against."

Marilyn's own transition from Senator's wife to Second Lady has been bumpy at times. In the first few months of the Administration, she earned a reputation for aloofness by turning down many requests for interviews. In contrast to the affable Dan, she strikes a measure of nervousness into the hearts of the family's Secret Service detail. ("Nothing could be worse than the imperious demands of Michael and Maureen Reagan," says one agent. Still, he adds, "You don't want to displease her.")

Searching for a useful cause to embrace, she settled first on disaster relief, but that didn't generate much public response. Then last October, she hit on a another issue -- breast cancer -- that struck a chord and helped ease her steely image. At a luncheon in Dallas for the Komen Foundation, Marilyn fought back tears as she told the story of her own mother's death, at 56, from breast cancer. "She was a doctor," says Marilyn, "and too busy to look after herself." In addition to fundraising with her family for low-cost mammograms and taping a series of public-service announcements, Marilyn has enlisted Dan and the kids for a five-kilometer run up Pennsylvania Avenue this June to drum up money for the cause.

No one underestimates Marilyn, and her husband's supporters insist he shouldn't be taken lightly either. They may be right. In spite of rumors that he might be dumped from the 1992 ticket, Quayle has established a solid relationship with his boss. He joins Bush each morning for a security briefing and spends more time in his small White House office than in his spacious quarters in the Old Executive Office Building.

In the long run, Quayle's natural Midwestern optimism -- and his dogged determination to prove the naysayers wrong -- may be his biggest asset. "In some strange way, this will ultimately work to my advantage," he says of the drumbeat of criticism. "The American public wants to find out who I am. They want to see me. They want to listen to me. And they will make the determination."

GRAPHIC: Picture 1, NO CAPTION descBlack and white: J. Danforth (Dan) Quayle - contents page., MARK SENNET/ONYX; Picture 2, On the road, the VP poses with his escort from the California Highway Patrol. descBlack and white: Dan Quayle with members of police., Photographs by Mark Sennet/Onyx; Picture 3, Media guru Roger

Ailes has reportedly coached Quayle on his speaking style. On the cosmetic front, Quayle's blond hair has ironically started showing a statesmanlike splash of gray. descBlack and white: Dan Quayle delivering a speech., Photographs by Mark Sennet/Onyx; Picture 4, So far, Quayle's greatest recognized strength is his remarkable fund-raising ability, which has put \$7 million into GOP coffers. descBlack and white: Supporters of Dan Quayle holding signs., Photographs by Mark Sennet/Onyx; Picture 5, A lawyer, Marilyn found that her husband's job change derailed her plans to work again. "It never occurred to either Dan or me that I wouldn't practice law," she says. descBlack and white: Dan Quayle and Marilyn Quayle. , Photographs by Mark Sennet/Onyx; Picture 6, When at home, the Quayles forbid their kids, Corinne, Tucker and Ben, to watch television during the week, but sports-minded Dan makes time for family basketball. descBlack and white: Two photographs: Dan Quayle with children Corinne Quayle, Tucker Quayle and Ben Quayle; Dan Quayle and sons Tucker Quayle and Ben Quayle playing basketball., Photographs by Mark Sennet/Onyx; Picture 7, Bush prizes loyalty, and Quayle has given it. As a result, when the President was asked last year whether Quayle might be dropped as his running mate, Bush shot back, "He's my choice -- period." descBlack and white: Dan Quayle., Photographs by Mark Sennet/Onyx

LEVEL 1 - 13 OF 23 STORIES

Times Publishing Company
St. Petersburg Times

May 1, 1990, Tuesday, City Edition

SECTION: TAMPA BAY AND STATE; Pg. 3B

DISTRIBUTION: TAMPA BAY AND STATE

LENGTH: 336 words

HEADLINE: Mrs. Quayle unites causes, campaigns

BYLINE: RICK BRAGG

DATELINE: PALMETTO

BODY:

To hear Marilyn Quayle tell it, there has never been a better time to be an American, a Republican and the wife of the vice president of the United States.

Mrs. Quayle, in Manatee County on Monday to help U.S. Rep. Andy Ireland kick off his re-election campaign, said her duties as the vice president's wife have taken her all over the world.

And everywhere she goes, particularly in South and Central America, she sees wave after wave of pro-Americanism.

"People shouting 'Viva America,'" said Mrs. Quayle, speaking at a \$50-a-plate fund-raising dinner for Ireland, a Republican, Monday night at the Manatee Civic Center in Palmetto.

It's quite a change from the days in countries like Nicaragua when a visiting diplomat would be spit on and kicked at, she said.

Now there's only Cuba, a Communist island surrounded by Democracy, she said. "And I tell you, that too will fall."

She said she believes the changes in Latin America are ones the Republican Party can take credit for.

"What an exciting time to follow your husband from country to country and see the friendships he is making," she said.

While at home, she stays busy with several causes, she said. One she cares deeply about is breast cancer.

Her mother, Mary Tucker, died from breast cancer. She went through debilitating breast surgery and painful chemotherapy before her death in 1975 at age 56.

The vice president's wife told the story to a House subcommittee earlier this month. The testimony came during a hearing on legislation to have

St. Petersburg Times, May 1, 1990

federal and state governments share the cost of providing breast X-rays and Pap ears for poor women.

Another of her causes is emergency management.

Earlier Monday, she toured a stretch of beach on Anna Maria Island targeted for a \$ 13-million beach renourishment. The beach would act as a natural buffer to hurricanes.

GRAPHIC: BLACK AND WHITE PHOTO, Fred Victorin; Marilyn Quayle, who was in Manatee County helping U.S. Rep. Andy Ireland in his re-election bid, talks on beach renourishment

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The Washington Times

April 24, 1990, Tuesday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part A; NATION; Pg. A3

LENGTH: 617 words

HEADLINE: Mrs. Quayle tells panel of mother's cancer death

BYLINE: Joyce Price; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY: Marilyn Quayle's voice cracked with emotion and she wept openly as she told a congressional panel yesterday how her middle-aged mother died of breast cancer because she "didn't prepare" for the disease through early screening.

The vice president's wife appeared before a House subcommittee on health and the environment to urge women to overcome their fears and have mammograms that can detect breast cancer at an early stage.

Her mother, Mary Tucker of Indianapolis, was "a doctor, a pediatrician," who at age 55 discovered a lump in her breast. Dr. Tucker's physician "told her not to worry" about the growth, which he believed was benign, Mrs. Quayle said.

But six months later, the lump had grown. "A radical mastectomy was performed," she said. "But the cancer had already spread to her lymphatic system."

Dr. Tucker died in January 1975 at 56. "Mary Tucker's story does not have to be repeated," Mrs. Quayle told the subcommittee. "Mammography and self-examination could have kept her alive. Early detection could have given my mother less severe surgical options. It could have slowed the spread of the disease. It could have enabled her to live longer and live freer of pain."

Mrs. Quayle gave her emotional testimony at a hearing on H.R. 4222, the "Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Act of 1990." The bill seeks \$50 million to provide early screening for breast and cervical cancer for low-income women, who Mrs. Quayle said are "often the most reluctant to see a doctor or seek a mammogram."

Although she did not take a position on the bill, the subcommittee chairman, Rep. Henry Waxman, California Democrat, told Mrs. Quayle: "I feel that after the administration reads your testimony, they are definitely going to support this bill."

Breast cancer is the second leading cancer killer of U.S. women, behind lung cancer. According to the American Cancer Society, an estimated 142,000 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in the United States this year, and about 43,000 women will die from the disease. An estimated 12,000 cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed this year, the society says, and there will be an estimated 6,000 deaths from it.

"These deaths occur despite the fact that a substantial portion are preventable," said Dr. Jeffrey Koplan of the federal Centers for Disease Control. "We have the means available now to detect breast and cervical cancer in their early stages when treatment is most effective and survival most likely."

Dr. Peter Greenwald of the National Cancer Institute presented figures showing that the five-year survival rate for breast cancer that has not metastasized is 91 percent. For still-localized cervical cancer, the five-year survival rate is 88 percent.

Rep. William Dannemeyer, California Republican, said his wife was found to have breast cancer in 1982. It was detected early, and she's well today, he said.

Rep. Barbara F. Vucanovich, Nevada Republican, said she underwent her first mammogram in 1983, when she was 61. It "detected a tumor," she said, "and prompt surgery saved my life."

Dr. Koplan said the incidence of breast cancer is lower in black women than in white women. "But black women are more likely to die of the disease than white women," he said. "In major part, this poor survival is due to the fact that black women, and women from some other minority groups as well, are less likely to have their cancers diagnosed as early as do white women."

In some cases, women are not getting screened because they have not been advised to do so by their doctors, he said. Others think they can't afford it or may not have screening facilities in their area.

GRAPHIC: Photo, Mrs. Quayle tells of her mother's bout with cancer., By Stephen Crowley/The Washington Times

Proprietary to the United Press International 1990

April 22, 1990, Sunday, BC cycle

ADVANCED-DATE: April 19, 1990, Thursday

SECTION: Washington News

LENGTH: 846 words

BYLINE: BY HELEN THOMAS UPI White House Reporter

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: MARILYN

BODY: Unlike most political wives, Marilyn Quayle says "darn right" she gives advice to her husband on major problems and that Vice President Dan Quayle uses her as a "sounding board" who can keep a secret.

The admission is a rarity among Washington spouses, especially in the White House hierarchy, where wives are reluctant to acknowledge any role in decision-making for fear of hurting their husbands' political images.

Looking smart in a checked white summer cotton suit with her dark hair pulled back, Mrs. Quayle appeared comfortably at home in the vice presidential mansion on Observatory Hill in northwest Washington where she gave an interview to United Press International.

She unhesitatingly states that she gives her husband advice on substantive issues, saying, "Darn right. We've always worked together and he's been very upfront in saying that he and I discuss everything. It's very healthy for a person to have someone they can use as a sounding board and know they are not going to see it the next day in the newspaper."

"You need people (who) have different ways of looking at things," she said.
"Everyone needs that."

She appeared unfazed by jibes about her husband by late night show comedians and on "Saturday Night Live." Asked about her reaction, Mrs. Quayle smiled and said, "We go to bed."

She insisted that she was "not really" bothered by the derision, saying: "The criticisms are all the same. They haven't changed since the (Republican) convention. There's no depth to them. There's nothing new."

Poll samplings showed her husband's popularity is "steadily going up and up and up," she said, and added that one polling firm has Quayle's polls "right up around 50 percent."

"For someone to do that when he has gone through the wringer as Dan has just shows that people make their own decisions," she said.

"You look at the polls around the country," she said. "Even during the campaign I couldn't wait to get out of Washington, and not read the Washington papers or listen to the national news because among the local people, his support was incredible," she asserted.

Mrs. Quayle said that the criticism is focused on Quayle's younger years, his collegiate academic record, and his National Guard service, rather than the time he spent in Congress.

"I think most people will say he was a very effective senator and was very well respected."

She contended that her husband did not "do things socially in Washington and over-present himself, which is a Washington phenomenon. You court people so that you will be taken seriously. He has more depth than that."

The 40-year-old Indiana-born lawyer often tangled with Quayle's so-called "handlers" during the 1988 campaign. She and her husband had run their own grass roots campaign for the Senate "on a shoestring" and she did not feel that she was a political neophyte.

She has a mind of her own but following the lead of first lady Barbara Bush, she refrains from taking public stands on some of the major issues affecting women in the country such as abortion and the Equal Rights Amendment. She echoes the first lady's comment: "I wasn't elected to anything."

She said her husband does not silence her. "Oh no," she answered, "he never tells me anything. He says 'Do what you want.'"

"Mrs. Bush has been very good to me, good to our family. Both of them (President and Mrs. Bush) have. They're wonderful people. I couldn't imagine it would work as well under anyone else."

The first lady is known to be very sympathetic to Quayle and resents the attacks on his qualifications for the job, which she also deems a reflection on her husband's judgment.

As early as last summer the president announced that Dan Quayle would be on the Republican ticket again in 1992.

"Obviously we're pleased that he's (Bush) happy," Mrs. Quayle said.

On the possibility of becoming the first lady some day, she said, "I don't think about it."

"That's not something you think about," she said. "You take life as it comes and you do the best you can when things happen that you have no control over."

Mrs. Quayle has focused her public service on promoting disaster preparedness. Hurricane Hugo and the San Francisco earthquake last year added to the urgency of that mission. She and her husband also took part in a campaign to encourage women to have mammogram examinations for early detection of breast cancer.

She said their three children -- Tucker, 15; Ben, 13 and Corinne, 11 -- have relatively normal lives, since they do not live in a public home like the White House, where there are daily tours.

"This is home," she said, "and they have their little friends stay all night and do all the things they used to do."

The third floor of the Massachusetts Avenue mansion is undergoing a complete renovation after workmen found asbestos in the walls and old, faulty electrical wiring.

New bedrooms and an office for Mrs. Quayle are being built, with the project expected to be completed in three months.

The Associated Press

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April 23, 1990, Monday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 459 words

HEADLINE: Marilyn Quayle Presses Need for Mammograms with Congress

BYLINE: By JOAN MOWER, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Marilyn Quayle

BODY: A teary Marilyn Quayle told a congressional panel Monday that her mother might have been spared a painful death from breast cancer had the disease been detected at an early stage.

Mrs. Quayle, making her first appearance on Capitol Hill since her husband, Dan Quayle, became vice president in January 1989, recounted her mother's death at age 56. Her voice cracked with emotion.

"We meet this morning to declare war on breast cancer. ... A war in which there can be no substitute for victory," Mrs. Quayle said before the House subcommittee on health and environment.

The 40-year-old Mrs. Quayle, who has traveled the country urging women over age 35 to have mammograms, recalled what happened when her mother, a pediatrician in Indiana, found a lump in her breast.

"Her own physician told her not to worry. He had seen many lumps in the past; he was fairly certain this one was benign," Mrs. Quayle said of her mother, the late Mary Tucker.

Within six months, however, the lump had grown and the cancer had spread to Mrs. Tucker's lymphatic system. After debilitating breast surgery and painful chemotherapy, Mrs. Tucker died in 1975.

"Mary Tucker's story does not have to be repeated," Mrs. Quayle said. "Mammography and self-examination could have kept her alive. Early detection could have given my mother less severe surgical options. It could have slowed the spread of the disease."

While Mrs. Quayle has promoted the need for mammograms, she did not endorse legislation that would finance screening for low-income women for breast and cervical cancer.

The legislation, sponsored by Reps. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., the panel's chairman, and Edward Madigan, R-Ill., is expected, if passed, to cost \$50 million in fiscal year 1991.

Madigan asked Mrs. Quayle if she could persuade the Bush administration to back the measure. Instead, she dwelt on the fear that keeps some women from having the X-rays.

"Fear is what we are fighting," she said. "Fear, the greatest obstacle to early detection and treatment - fear of the unknown, fear of what might turn up on the X-ray."

She also said that "women don't take care of themselves" and urged men to be more aggressive in encouraging the women in their lives to have breast cancer examinations.

Noting that women frequently are the ones who hound husbands and children on health care, she said, "It's time for the men in our lives to hound us."

Also testifying was Rep. Barbara Vucanovich, R-Nev., who said no doctor ever mentioned to her the need for a mammogram until she was 61. Her first examination detected a tumor.

"Early detection of my breast cancer allowed me to go on to live an active and satisfying life, and caused me to dedicate myself to reducing breast cancer," she said.

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Proprietary to the United Press International 1990

May 16, 1990, Wednesday, BC cycle

SECTION: Washington News

LENGTH: 434 words

HEADLINE: Marilyn Quayle urges more talk on breast cancer

BYLINE: BY TRACEY WEBB

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: BREASTCANCER

BODY: Marilyn Quayle, whose mother died of breast cancer, told Congress on Wednesday that Americans must discuss the disease openly to help prevent it.

"Be aware. Go out and talk," the vice president's wife told the health and long-term subcommittee of the House Select-Aging Committee.

Quayle was on Capitol Hill to promote a 5-mile run and walk June 16 to raise money for breast cancer research, detection and education.

She said women should try to have mammograms included in their health insurance coverage. Mammograms are an X-ray procedure used to detect breast cancer in its early stages.

"It's far cheaper to have a mammogram as part of your health package than it is to have to pay for the long-term treatment of breast cancer," Quayle said.

Greater public awareness of breast cancer can help its prevention, she said.

"Make people bring breast cancer out of the closet and talk about it so that people won't be afraid," Quayle said.

But she stopped short of calling for more federal money for cancer research.

Representatives from the National Coalition for Cancer Research said the Bush administration's fiscal 1991 budget falls \$716 million short of what is needed for "crucial research opportunities."

The coalition said the proposed budget raises funding for cancer research by only 3.6 percent, compared with 47 percent for a space mission to the moon and Mars and 36 percent for a space station.

Rep. Mary Rose Oakar, D-Ohio, a subcommittee member who has introduced legislation that would provide an additional \$25 million in fiscal 1991 to the National Cancer Institute, said a substantial amount of breast cancer research and clinical trials will not be pursued this year because of a lack of funding. Meanwhile, "hundreds of millions" of dollars will be spent on projects such as the "Star Wars" missile defense system, she said.

"We are really reaching a crisis with respect to this disease ... and yet there hasn't been the same kind of zeal with this issue as with other issues," Oakar said.

Oakar noted that while she supports the \$700 million Congress has earmarked this year for researching acquired immune deficiency syndrome, the entire budget for breast cancer research at the National Institutes of Health is equal to only 5 percent of the entire AIDS budget.

It is estimated that 142,000 women in the United States will be stricken with breast cancer in 1990. Although it is expected that 43,000 women will die from the disease, medical experts say it is the most preventable form of cancer and can be cured if detected early.



Marilyn Quayle speaking at a voter registration rally Thursday in Indianapolis, on her first series of solo campaign appearances.

Quayle Adviser-for-Life Hits the Campaign Trail

By LISA BELKIN
Special to The New York Times

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8 — This fall was to have been the time when Marilyn Quayle finally went back to work. "This was going to be my fall," she said. "I would go into a research field or even go into tax law. Then things changed dramatically."

What changed, of course, was that her husband, Dan, the junior Senator from Indiana, was chosen as George Bush's running mate.

"Well, I'm working," Mrs. Quayle said on an airplane flying from Washington to Indianapolis, where she was to begin her first series of solo campaign appearances. "But I'm still not getting paid."

It is hardly the first time Mrs. Quayle has dropped her own work for her husband's. And while it may not be the politic thing for a campaign spouse to say, she admits that she has mixed feelings about it. On one plane ride, she mentioned her unpaid status six times.

Marriage and Law Partnership

Dan Quayle and Marilyn Tucker met in 1972, while both were attending night classes at the Indiana University Law

But she also seemed to know when to urge him to break loose. At the height of the attention by the news-gathering media, for instance, she is said to have urged him to rough it up with reporters standing outside the family's home in McLean, Va. Mr. Quayle took the trash to a waiting garbage can. "He does that every Tuesday," Mrs. Quayle said with a grin — and he compared the allegations of wrongdoing against him with the contents of the trash bag. Senator Quayle appeared on the evening news, looking tough in control. Mrs. Quayle stood in the way, smiling.

Resentment of Some Critics

Marilyn Quayle says she resents those who might criticize her involvement in her husband's work. "I'm more than qualified to advise," she says. "I have no different role from that of his administrative assistant," she said. "It's just I don't get paid. And I certainly have the education, I have the background, to advise any Senator or be a staff member on any Vice-Presidential campaign."

Another thing she says she resents are attacks on her husband's intelligence. She says those who focus on his grades in college and law school, which Mr. Quayle refuses to release but which he has said were "terrible," are missing a lesson from history.

"Franklin Roosevelt was a lousy student," she said. "He failed the bar exam seven times, for goodness' sake. Winston Churchill was also one of the worst students ever. He came very close to failing."

She describes her husband as "a smart man," who "tries to read Plato's Republic every year." He "really is the studious sort," she said, "but because he's so affable — and I think his good looks play into this, too — people tend to write him off. He's fun to be around. He isn't an egghead intellectual, which I think is very refreshing."

Responding to reports from a friend that her grades in college were straight A's, Mrs. Quayle said: "I'm not going to answer that. I will not say whether that's true or not."

Homesick for Law Office?

Mrs. Quayle said she has enjoyed the time she has spent out of the workplace, directing her children's school play and serving most recently as chairman of the sixth grade graduation party. "I really love what I've been able to do with the kids," she said, referring to Tucker, Benjamin and Corinne, who is 9 years old and was born after the Quayles moved to Washington.

But she also says she misses life in a law office. "Working is a good organizational tool for your life," she said. "It is far more difficult to do what I have been doing, which is this schizophrenic existence of doing kid things in school, being on boards for the Senate, going home to Indiana and speaking."

She was on her way to Indiana in part to take the state's yearly refresher course that lawyers must take to renew their license to practice. She has renewed her license every year. Her husband has not.

"I'm still a lawyer," she said. "I'm just not paid. An unemployed lawyer is what I am."

She says she plans to change that. She says she hopes to get a paying job when the campaign is over, whether the Republican ticket wins or not.

"My role model is Sandra Day O'Connor," she said. "She stayed home and had a wonderful time with her children and then was able to accomplish unbelievable things."

Administration Faults Dukakis on

By JOSEPH BERGER

Reagan Administration officials in the Department of Education have criticized a new college loan proposal by Gov. Michael S. Dukakis because the loan repayment plan would make graduates in high-paying careers subsidize the loans of those in low-paying ones.

In a speech Wednesday at Kean College of New Jersey, Mr. Dukakis, the Democratic Presidential nominee, proposed that students be allowed to repay their college loans by having a percentage of their income withheld from their paychecks for as long as they worked.

"In the Dukakis program virtually nobody pays his own amount of principal and interest," Bruce M. Carnes, Deputy Under Secretary of Education, said Thursday. "Those earning below the median pay less than their principal and interest, and those above the median pay the principal and interest on their loans — plus — those of — other loans."

Collapse Is Predicted

He predicted that the program would collapse because students who expected to earn large salaries would have little incentive to participate.

Mr. Carnes's point was echoed by Patricia Smith, a legislative analyst for the American Council on Education, an organization representing colleges and universities in Washington.

In his proposal, Mr. Dukakis said the Federal Government would not grant the loans but would administer the plan in much the same manner it now does Social Security. The program would be an addition to the current guaranteed student loan program, and students could choose whichever types of loan they preferred.

Example of Loan Program

Details are still to be worked out, but Dukakis aides offered this example: A student might be asked to pay one-eighth of 1 percent of income for every \$1,000 borrowed. Thus a student borrowing \$8,000 would pay 1 percent of his or her income annually. If the student earned \$45,000, he or she would pay \$450 a year. In years the student was out of work, he or she would pay nothing. Loans would be made by banks, and the program would be administered by the Federal Government.

The Dukakis program was warmly received by several college spokesmen. They agreed with Mr. Dukakis that it would make more loan money available to middle-class people whose income was too high to qualify under current rules for federally guaranteed student loans but who might not have the savings to pay tuition of up to \$19,000 a year at elite private colleges.

The Federal program now guarantees bank loans of \$2,600 annually to freshmen and sophomores and \$4,000 to juniors and seniors to families earning less than \$85,000. Students have 10 years after completing college to repay the loans.

"We like the income contingency loans," Richard Rosser, president of

The proposal is termed unfair and unworkable.

the 820-member National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, said of the Dukakis plan, "because one of the big problems of the Federal loan program is kids graduate college and then are faced with a substantial loan payment for a number of years."

Gene Sperling, a domestic issues adviser to Mr. Dukakis, acknowledged that the loan proposal would require people who get higher-paying jobs to subsidize those in lower-paying ones.

Cap on Payment to Be Set

But Mr. Sperling said there would be a cap, as yet to be determined, on how much each person would pay in his lifetime. There would also be a buyout provision, although it would require a payment of far more than what had been borrowed.

Mr. Sperling said that the Dukakis program addressed a student's prime concern: not being able to pay off a loan in the low-earning first years after college. The possibility of paying too much later in life would not be as great a concern, Mr. Sperling argued.

"A student might look at this program and say, 'I think I might be a high earner eventually, but perhaps in my first few years out I would like to be able to pay in proportion to my income,'" he said.

David Merikowitz, public affairs director for the American Council on Education, said the program might encourage people to enter teaching or other low-paying careers without fear that they could not pay off their student loans.

Mr. Merikowitz and other educational officials suggested the new program was a gamble that a student would make on the size of eventual income. Those confident that their income would be very high might prefer the limited cost of the present loan program rather than a plan where payments would be based on a percentage of yearly earnings that could grow geometrically and continue over a lifetime.

In his criticism, Mr. Carnes said the

Dukakis proposal "is the or know of that, No. 1, you never it goes on forever; and No. 2, it ge every year rather case your income goes up."

Mr. Bennett and Mr. Carn program similar to the Duk had been tried at Yale Univ was abandoned as a failure.

"It failed because people likely to be making median saw that this was su deal for them they wouldn't in the program," Mr. C

That account was disputed aid McM. Routh, Yale's fina director. He said the Yale pro Tuition Postponement Opti tried as an experiment from 1976, a period when a budget c lited the university's ability t



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'We started out as colleagues and that set a tone,' says his wife.

School. They were married by the dean 10 weeks later.

After they received their degrees they opened a law office together in Mr. Quayle's hometown, Huntington. Mrs. Quayle was the partner who practiced law. Mr. Quayle spent most of his time working as associate publisher of The Huntington Herald-Press, which was owned by his father.

Mrs. Quayle continued to work outside-the-home-after-her-son-Tucker was born in 1974 and after the birth of Benjamin two years later. When Mr. Quayle was elected to the House that same year she found a job in Washington but she did not keep it long.

"I did some work in Washington," she said, "and it just didn't work out. I had to spend too much time traveling back and forth to Indiana and worrying about conflict of interest. It ended up being too big a burden for very little reward."

The Unofficial Adviser

Instead, she settled into the role she has played for 16 years, that of unofficial adviser to her husband. "We have a different relationship than a lot of people because we started out as colleagues and that set a tone," she says. "He bounces things off of me before any final decisions are made. What he should talk about — the direction the campaign should go."

One staff member of the Quayle campaign says that Mrs. Quayle "calls the shots." Her involvement was particularly evident when Mr. Quayle was dogged by questions of whether influence had been used to get him admitted into law school or the National Guard.

In the early days of the Bush-Quayle drive, campaign advisers were concerned over Mr. Quayle's tendency to speak off the cuff. Those who traveled with the campaign in those first weeks said Mrs. Quayle could often be seen standing within her husband's peripheral field of vision, cutting his remarks short with a subtle gesture.

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November 11, 1988, Friday, PM cycle

ADLINE: Marilyn Quayle: Lawyer-Mom, Adviser to Veep-Elect

BYLINE: By EILEEN PUTMAN, Associated Press Writer

Marilyn Quayle is the quintessential suburban mother involved in PTA, Little League and school plays. But she is also a lawyer with steely determination, who induced labor for her first child so she could take the bar exam.

Bright and ambitious, the wife of Vice President-elect Dan Quayle had made no secret of her desire to return to work and pursue her own career this fall after more than a decade of postponing it for motherhood. Whether that's now possible - being a Washington lawyer who is also the vice president's wife - remains to be seen.

But at 39, Mrs. Quayle sees herself as part of the "vanguard of the future" for women of her generation, the first "brought up to think that women shouldn't just look to get married, that you should have a career."

"There's no door closed. We've all realized that there's no set role that a woman has to take. And I can look at every opportunity and decide what's best for me without thinking of what is expected of me," she said in a recent interview.

A lot was expected of her during the campaign, and Mrs. Quayle said she was "pushed hard" by "having as much attention drawn to me."

Republican strategists saw her as a weapon against the controversy that sometimes surrounded her husband. Quayle sometimes garbled his words and was flustered at tough questions. She was always cool and prepared. He did no major television interviews. She did "20/20" soon after the campaign began.

Eddie Mahe, a Republican political consultant who worked with the campaign, says Mrs. Quayle was viewed as someone who was better able to communicate with working women through "shared experience and values" than was her husband "with all of his reputed good looks."

Mrs. Quayle traveled the country on her own vigorous campaign schedule. Inevitably, her crisp professional performance provoked comments, only half in jest, that she should be the vice presidential nominee.

Rumor also put her in line for her husband's Senate seat when he resigns. Insiders view that as unlikely, although Mrs. Quayle doesn't put an end to such speculation.

"I'll cross that bridge when I come to it," she told one interviewer.

Marilyn Tucker was born in Indianapolis, the daughter of two physicians, Warren and Mary Alice Tucker. The family left the local Presbyterian church for the teachings of Col. Robert Thieme, a Texas preacher known for unorthodox biblical interpretations and for verbal attacks on liberals, welfare recipients, homosexuals and others.

Mrs. Quayle, a fundamentalist, admires Thieme for his interpretation of the Bible from original Greek, Hebrew and Latin versions. She says she has no knowledge of his political pronouncements. The family attends a Virginia church that is part of the conservative Presbyterian Church in America.

The couple met while attending Indiana University Law School and, she says, "swept each other off our feet." They were married 10 weeks later. They have three children, Tucker, Benjamin and Corinne.

Mrs. Quayle says she induced labor in 1974 so she could deliver in time to take the Indiana bar exam. Her doctor, "figured out exactly how many days before the bar exam I would be able to have Tucker and still be able to sit through two

days of the exam," she said.

She doesn't consider that unusual, adding that "all my other kids were induced."

The Quayles set up a law practice above the newspaper run by Quayle's father in Huntington, Ind. Mrs. Quayle did most of the lawyering while her husband was associate publisher. After his election to Congress in 1976, she continued to work. She soon stopped to become a full-time mother but not to sit home "eating bon bons and watching the soaps."

"Whether it's working with study groups and doing research - I do quite a bit of speaking - I've managed to be able to contribute quite a bit, I think, in all different areas," she said.

She is one of her husband's top advisers. Early in the campaign she was quite protective, tugging on his sleeve to pull him away from the press. She criticizes the media for what she says is a liberal bias and for scrutiny of her husband's military service, academic record and personal life.

But resentment, she says, "isn't part of my life." She says she is not bitter, for example, that her career may once again be put on hold by her husband's vice presidency.

"Why be unhappy? Take every opportunity you have to make the best out of the situation. You don't stew on things that might have been."

The Washington Post

November 10, 1988, Thursday, Final Edition

Quayle's Victory Poses Fresh Challenges;
Vice President-Elect Must Repair Image While Pursuing Contradictory Goals

BYLINE: Kent Jenkins Jr., Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

For Vice President-elect Quayle, whose national political debut at times resembled a trip through a blast furnace, victory does not mean that things get much easier.

Only hours after savoring the greatest triumph of his public life, Quayle awoke yesterday to a list of political problems that he admits is formidable. As the 41-year-old Republican works to transform himself from a little-known Indiana senator into a national leader, he acknowledges that he will be forced to pursue a host of contradictory goals.

Simultaneously with demonstrating his unswerving loyalty to President-elect Bush, Quayle must attempt to repair his battered reputation. He must choose a staff that is experienced in national affairs without alienating longtime aides and supporters from his state. And he must focus on his new job while dealing with speculation that his wife, Marilyn, might succeed him in the Senate.

Like many vice presidents-elect before him, including Bush, Quayle said he plans a stoic approach to what frequently can be a no-win job.

"It's a very unique role in our American political system," Quayle said in a recent interview. "The office of vice president is not a good office to go out and define one's competence, capabilities, leadership characteristics or anything else, except to submerge oneself in being a close personal adviser to the president.

"This is not a good office to go out and say, 'Hey, here's the new Dan Quayle,' or 'Here's the real Dan Quayle.' We'll have to see what lies ahead of us."

Quayle acknowledges that he could use an opportunity to do some personal image-doctoring. Relentless attacks on his personal abilities and his military record have sent him plummeting in public opinion polls and left him worried about the extent of the damage.

"I can't tell whether it's just the campaign or there really is this genuine hatred [of me] out there," Quayle said. "I had to put up with [attacks] in my Senate campaigns, but nothing like this. That residue of almost personal hatred by people that don't really know me . . . I don't know whether that will continue or not." Several of Quayle's senior campaign advisers, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, said they have recommended that he make no bold moves to change his image during his first months in office. Instead, they have suggested that he continue the low profile he has assumed in recent weeks, concentrate on building his staff and make only those political decisions that cannot be delayed.

Choosing a staff promises to be difficult for Quayle, the advisers agreed. Quayle's top campaign aides were appointed by Bush, and several, including lawyers Mitch Daniels, James Ciccone and Ken Khachigian, have previously held senior White House jobs. But none intends to remain with Quayle after he takes office.

Several members of Quayle's Senate staff have expressed interest in moving to the vice president's office, but few have worked outside Indiana politics. Quayle's campaign advisers have privately counseled him to look elsewhere, questioning whether his Senate aides are ready for the increased responsibility. The campaign aides have suggested that he draw senior staff from the ranks of Bush loyalists to cement his ties to his boss.

Quayle is concerned about rewarding those who have been loyal to him, campaign aides said, but as of yesterday he had made no decisions. He conferred at his transition office yesterday with Dan Evans, an Indianapolis lawyer and longtime confidant who has taken the lead in Quayle's recruiting and transition planning.

"I'll be going down assembling thoughts, ideas, conversing with people," Quayle said. "Nothing specific. When we have specific things, believe me, you'll be the first to know."

One question that cannot wait concerns the future of Quayle's Senate seat. Quayle confirmed yesterday that he will resign soon to allow Robert Orr, Indiana's Republican governor, to appoint a successor before he leaves office in January. Several prominent Indiana Republicans have been mentioned as possibilities, but the name that has attracted the most attention is Quayle's wife.

Although Marilyn Quayle has never run for public office, neither she nor her husband has discouraged talk that she might be interested. She refuses to discuss the prospect.

"I think that's a question you should ask the governor," she told reporters yesterday. "That's an answer I'll give him, okay? You'll be the second to know."

Campaign aides question privately whether Quayle would benefit from having his wife enter public life now. Whoever fills the seat must run in a special election in 1990; the regular election is in 1992. And they worry that Marilyn Quayle might upstage her husband. College classmates who knew both Quayles have publicly characterized her as the more ambitious and hard-working of the two.

Quayle has repeatedly said that his wife is "an independent person" who will make her own decision and speak for herself. His only comment on the subject

yesterday was, "You talk to Mrs. Quayle about that."

Campaign aides said they also discussed long-term political strategy with Quayle and left behind at least two suggestions for improving his public profile: Avoid the much-criticized "war on drugs," and play an active role in the country's space exploration program.

One of Bush's high-profile assignments as vice president was to head a South Florida drug task force, but it became a political albatross during the campaign, with Democrats lambasting it as ineffective. Aides have advised Quayle to leave drug-fighting to the Cabinet-level "drug czar" recently created by Congress.

Advisers also have urged Quayle to follow in the footsteps of Lyndon B. Johnson and make space exploration a high priority of the vice president. They believe that Johnson's popularity was boosted by his association with one of the government's most popular programs.

But the strongest admonition came yesterday from Bush. "Let me tell you about Dan Quayle," Bush told a rally at Andrews Air Force Base. "He's going to be one of the great vice presidents. You watch him."

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November 19, 1988, Saturday, PM cycle

● HEADLINE: Marilyn Quayle Not Interested In Husband's Former Job, But 25 Others Are

Marilyn Quayle said she does not want to succeed her husband as U.S. senator from Indiana because such an appointment could become a political liability for the Bush administration.

The wife of Vice President-elect Dan Quayle withdrew her name from consideration Friday after meeting the day before with Indiana Gov. Robert D. Orr, who will name Quayles' successor.

Mrs. Quayle made known her withdrawal in a statement released by her husband's office. She also cited family considerations. She put her career as an attorney on hold 10 years ago to raise the couple's three children, who are now school age.

"I appreciate the confidence and support I have received from so many people in Indiana and around the country," she said.

Quayle spokesman Jeff Nesbit explained that if Mrs. Quayle was appointed to the seat, every Senate vote she cast that differed with Bush administration policy would be closely scrutinized by the media.

"They decided they didn't want to do anything that could cause a problem for George Bush," Nesbit said.

Quayle, elected vice president Nov. 8, announced Monday he would step down as senator prior to Jan. 3 to give Orr, a Republican, the opportunity to appoint a successor, rather than Gov.-elect Evan Bayh, a Democrat. Bayh will be inaugurated Jan. 9.

● Mrs. Quayle became the second person in three days to withdraw as a candidate for her husband's post. Mitchell E. Daniels Jr., an Indianapolis lawyer who served in the Reagan administration, said Wednesday he informed Orr he was not interested in the job.

An aide to Orr said about 25 other people remain interested in the seat. Orr is looking for someone who can run for election to the remainder of the term in 1990 and then seek re-election in 1992 if the first effort is successful. State law allows an appointee to serve only until the next general election. Quayle's term expires in 1992.

Gubernatorial aide James E. Knoop said Orr has interviewed at least eight candidates but has made no formal list.

"Right now, he's been responding to people who have wanted to come see him," said Knoop. "He has said he would agree to see some of the people who have applied."

Among those who have met with Orr are Mrs. Quayle, Marion County Prosecutor Stephen Goldsmith and U.S. Rep. Dan Coats, who succeeded Quayle in the U.S. House. Others mentioned have been U.S. Rep. Dan Burton, R-Ind., Indianapolis Mayor William H. Hudnut, former Environmental Protection Agency head William Ruckelshaus and Lt. Gov. John M. Mutz, the unsuccessful GOP gubernatorial candidate.

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DATE: OCTOBER 18, 1992

MARILYN QUAYLE AND DATE(AFT 11/5/88 AND BEF 1/10/89)

Time December 26, 1988, U.S. Edition

BODY:

MINDING MARILYN. Dan Quayle's advisers are learning that the future Second Lady wants her opinions heard, and heeded. Marilyn Quayle resisted the Bush staff's choice of TIME correspondent David Beckwith as Quayle's press secretary. She preferred Jeff Nesbitt, Quayle's Senate spokesman. A source close to the Quayles says Marilyn also wanted her husband's Senate seat and conceded only grudgingly when Republican Party leaders in Indiana considered the move highly inappropriate. Last week Governor Robert Orr appointed Republican Congressman Dan Coats, Quayle's former congressional aide.

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Newsday

December 2, 1988, Friday, NASSAU AND SUFFOLK EDITION

HEADLINE: Quayle for First Househusband

BYLINE: Marilyn Goldstein

Just like the rest of America, my gang down at the manicure shop, sitting around waiting for our nails to dry, was wondering what in the world our new president is going to do with Dan Quayle.

The golf season doesn't start until the snow is off the ground, and no world leaders appear to have a hand on death's door at the moment, so it looks like poor Dan will have a lot of free time. The gang at the manicure shop is worried that, with nothing to occupy him, he'll sit around the Naval Observatory eating bon-bons and watching Oprah interview Phil Donahue's periodontist and get fat and depressed and ruin his figure and then go buy out Bloomingdale's with his daddy's credit card.

You may not believe women could have sympathy for a man who told a 12-year-old that, if she were raped by her father and got pregnant, she should have to bear the child. But the women at the nail shop do. We think the handsome vice president-elect has had to take a lot of the same kind of abuse that good-looking women take when they do something that requires thought.

Handsome Dan has had a rough time convincing even Republicans that he's more than a life-sized Ken doll. Just because he's good looking, they figure, he can't have brains. There are a lot of women who know how that feels, Danny boy.

So what if he admitted to having needed a little affirmative action to get into law school; this doesn't give them the right to call him the first male bimbo.

It doesn't give his so-called friend the right to tell Newsweek, "It will take at least six months of training" to get him ready to go to his first funeral. Heck, if a 12-year-old can handle motherhood, Dan can handle a funeral.

Or even a dinner. But what is the first thing that happens at the first official function after the election? They forget to invite Dan to dine with Margaret Thatcher. He just slipped their minds. Sure guys.

Every female executive who has been left to down a carton of yogurt in the company cafeteria, while her male counterparts went out together for a business lunch, knows about that one.

It's not that Danny is so inept that he never got out of Indiana. He did get himself elected to the Senate. And how is that explained? Successful women know how: credit someone else for their accomplishments, the old man-behind-the-woman scenario. Or in this case, the woman-behind-the-man. How do you think Dan feels with everyone whispering that his wife, Marilyn, is the brains in the family?

He has already admitted feeling the strain. He told a reporter that, after all he'd been through in the campaign, he had developed a sympathy with feminists. He actually said the F word. Now he knows how it feels to be a piece of cheesecake.

Given this new sympathy, here's what we decided Dan Quayle should do as vice president: His wife should go back to work and he should stay home and be the househusband. The First Househusband.

It makes sense. Marilyn Quayle said that she had been planning to go back to work before her husband was tapped to be George Bush's running mate. It was her plan, of course, that had to be put on hold in deference to Dan's. But now that the campaign's over and everyone knows Dan Quayle's potential, the couple should rethink this.

She's a lawyer and he's the vice president of the United States, and everyone knows which of the two jobs is more time consuming.

Quayle has said he will model his vice presidency on George Bush's example. Enough said. If you add up all the things Bush accomplished as vice president, it's clear Dan Quayle will have a lot of time on his hands.

Here at last is the perfect kind of job for someone who has to balance family and a career. Therefore, it stands to reason that Quayle should take care of the house and the kids while Marilyn goes back to work.

Since there are no vice-presidential duties, there's absolutely no reason he can't get finished with his work by 3 and be home in time for the kids. He could take off snow days; no one would notice. He could be home for dinner (remember Margaret Thatcher) and he'd be available for open school nights.

Dan Quayle ought to be able to handle the family in the vice president's mansion, since it comes with a taxpayer-financed staff, something none of the gang at the manicure shop ever had the benefit of.

Now, let's say there's a tie in the Senate and the vice president has to run over to break it. He realizes he's got three kids in the house whom he can't leave alone. For the first time in history, a male in the power structure might begin to understand what it's like for a woman to be pulled between the demands of her job and her kids. Why, Dan Quayle might just start lobbying for on-site day care in the Capitol.

Historically speaking, becoming America's First Househusband might be the only way Dan Quayle can leave his mark. If he took care of the house and kids, besides being the first vice president to actually work, he would become a role model, giving hope to millions of women across America. For this, he would be remembered long into history. And, not incidentally, his becoming a househusband should do a lot for the Republicans toward closing the gender gap next election.

Meanwhile, Marilyn will be building her practice, and when Dan's four years are up, she'll have established herself and maybe she'll take her husband into the business.

Marilyn met Quayle at Indiana University law school and married him ten weeks later. They sat together in the front row in tax lectures; it was Marilyn who spoke up frequently and sought out the professor after class. She was due to deliver her first child on the day of the bar exam, and had labor induced early so she could take the test. The young couple hung out a law shingle together above the family newspaper office in Huntington, but Marilyn ran the practice. A Huntington friend, Sandy Cook, says Marilyn was the first "superwoman" in her set, expertly balancing career and family, even baking bread.

Marilyn quit working shortly after her second child was born, and brought her efficiency and drive to housekeeping. Innately frugal, she shops at bargain stores and does her own daily housework, but she has always made sure -- at least up to now -- that the Senator did his fair share. The Quayles shun the social circuit. When the family moved to the Washington area in 1977, a former aide recalls, "Marilyn was at the school as often as the teachers." She directed children's school plays, did PTA and Little League, and does not allow her three children -- two boys and a girl -- to watch television. She was just as attentive to Dan Quayle's career, reading his paperwork at home, clipping articles and offering advice on strategy. She also found time to join Joanne Kemp and Susan Baker's Bible study group.

She shares her husband's conservative views, opposing abortion and the ERA, but comes off as more of a true believer than Quayle. In appearances and interviews, Marilyn has proved to be poised, self-possessed and far defter than her husband at deflecting hostile questions.

Toward the end of the campaign, her stock was so high that politicians speculated on whether she would be appointed to fill Quayle's Senate seat. The move was never feasible, but Marilyn felt flattered, and heightened press interest for a while by coyly refusing to deny it. Now she is busy changing the children's schools (the family is moving into Washington from McLean, Va.) and redoing the vice-presidential residence. She is soliciting a donation of \$150,000 from friends to cover the renovations needed for a family with three growing children.

Unlike Barbara Bush, who has long toiled against illiteracy, Marilyn may not pursue good works. She says her interests run more to foreign affairs and "substantive" issues. She is even considering joining a Washington law firm -- provided her official duties and conflict-of-interest concerns permit it. "She understands the role," says her friend and tennis partner Joanne Kemp, "but if she can find a way to do it differently that is proper, she will." At her Christmas party, a reporter told her jokingly that as the Vice President's wife she could set her own style. Marilyn smiled saucily and replied, "That's right -- the flip is back."

January 23, 1989, U.S. Edition

A New Second Lady Who Is No Second Fiddle

By Alessandra Stanley/Washington

BODY: There are unwritten rules of etiquette for a Vice President's wife that correspond roughly to the antebellum definition of a lady: her name should appear in the papers only on the occasion of her marriage or death. Barbara Bush adapted well: she did good works quietly and kept out of the public eye. Marilyn Quayle is already hard at work following in Mrs. Bush's footsteps. But the outspoken and confident lawyer turned housewife may have a tougher time keeping a low profile. Marilyn Tucker Quayle is anything but self-effacing.

She asserted herself almost immediately after Dan Quayle was nominated, telling reporters that when her husband first ran for Congress in Indiana, "I made all the decisions." The cool, appraising look she cast on Quayle when he spoke, and the sharp tugs on his sleeve when she wanted him to stop, gave her away as first among her husband's handlers. Bush aides quickly learned that behind her demure shirtwaist dresses and her trademark Mary Tyler Moore flip hairdo there was a strong-minded, intelligent woman who wished to be viewed as Quayle's "senior adviser."

In mid-September Marilyn wanted to accompany Quayle on a tour of NORAD, the high-security Air Force installation in Colorado. His handlers, who had planned to use the event to underscore Quayle's readiness to become Commander in Chief, argued that he would be undercut by having his wife tag along. Marilyn stood firm about going, until Quayle interceded and eventually persuaded her to visit a Colorado Springs day-care center instead.

Marilyn, 39, is made of sterner stuff than her playful, easygoing husband. Both her parents were doctors; she was the fourth of six children, brought up in a strict Christian household in Indianapolis. The Tuckers became followers of a conservative Fundamentalist preacher, "Colonel" Robert B. Thieme Jr., and Marilyn grew up listening to Thieme's tapes. She has dissociated herself from Thieme's more reactionary social teachings, but defends his biblical teachings.

A model student, Marilyn was "always real popular," according to classmate Kathy Hyde Parker, "but never with the bad kids." Her self-styled feminism was awakened early: she wanted to play basketball in high school but balked at the half-court games girls then had to play. At Purdue she ran for freshman-class treasurer and formed the Pep Girls, a pom-pom cheerleader squad that she directed with no nonsense. "At our meetings we didn't horse around," says former Pep Girl Barbara Little.

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—By Alessandra Stanley/
Washington



Marilyn Quayle at her desk in the transition office

PR Newswire

October 2, 1991, Wednesday

MARILYN QUAYLE AND SUSAN FORD BALES JOIN FORCES IN HISTORIC EFFORT
/ HELP FIGHT BREAST CANCER

Susan Ford Bales announced today that she and Marilyn Tucker Quayle will be co-chairing a precedent-setting group devoted to increasing public awareness about the importance of early detection of breast cancer.

The group, called the "Capital Council for Early Detection," includes three former First Ladies: Nancy Reagan, Betty Ford and Pat Nixon, as well as Joan Mondale, Eleanor Mondale, Susan Agnew Bach, Julie Nixon Eisenhower, Luci Baines Johnson and Lynda Johnson Robb. The council marks the first time in history that so many women associated with the White House have gathered together for a single purpose.

According to the American Cancer Society, approximately 44,000 American women will die this year from breast cancer. At least 12,000 of those women might have been saved, had they followed early detection guidelines, including regular physician check-ups, mammography screening, and monthly breast self-examination. Both Mrs. Reagan and Mrs. Ford are breast cancer patients, themselves. Mrs. Quayle lost her mother to breast cancer.

"Having a mother who died of breast cancer," Quayle stated, "I know what a family goes through in the last days of the illness and what a true loss it is to a family. The message of this group is that, while our loved ones may have lost their battle, it's our war to win. And if we all work together and join together to combat breast cancer, we will win that war."

Back in 1974, Mrs. Ford became one of the first prominent women in America to publicly announce she had developed the disease. For the past seven years, her daughter, Susan Ford Bales, has served as spokesperson for National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. Today, she received the Betty Ford Award from her mother for her outstanding service in the fight against breast cancer.

Speaking at the Ninth Annual Komen National Awards Luncheon, given by the Susan G. Komen Foundation, Ms. Ford Bales stated: "I hope that the Capitol Council will let you know mother, that the crusade you began 17 years ago will continue to go forward, and that I will, personally and with deep pride, continue to follow closely in your footsteps."

Several members of the Capitol Council already have taped public service announcements. The announcements were underwritten by U.S. Healthcare, and ICI Pharmaceuticals Group, founder and cosponsor of National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. They include messages from Mrs. Reagan and Mrs. Quayle, as well as a special message from Vice President Quayle, who has agreed to serve as the council's honorary chairperson. In it, he urges American men to join the war against breast cancer, by encouraging the women they love to get a mammogram.

The vice president's message marks one of the first times ever that a prominent American male has taken so active a role in breast cancer awareness efforts.

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The Toronto Star

October 6, 1991, Sunday

ADLINE: Marilyn Quayle appointed to U.N. disaster relief panel

BYLINE: WASHINGTON POST

Marilyn Quayle, who made disaster relief one of her major projects after her husband became vice-president of the United States, has been appointed to the Special High Level Council of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) by U.N. SecretaryGeneral Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The IDNDR was established by the secretary-general to reduce the loss of life, property damage and social destruction caused by natural disasters, especially in developing countries.

The council will offer advice on IDNDR activities and on international disaster preparedness.

THE WASHINGTON POST

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ABC NEWS

SHOW: 20/20

October 18, 1991

LENGTH: 7697 words

HEADLINE: The Quayles; Live to Tell About It; Preview of Justice Thomas' First Cases

BODY:

BARBARA WALTERS, ABC News: Good evening. I'm Barbara Walters. Hugh Downs is off tonight and this is 20/20.

ANNOUNCER: From ABC News, around the world and into your home, the stories that touch your life. With Hugh Downs and Barbara Walters, this is 20/20. Tonight, Vice President Dan Quayle: he survived the torture of '88, is ready to run in '92, but in between, endless criticism and ridicule.

WALTERS: Did you really say, when you were in Latin America, "I wish I spoke Latin"?

ANNOUNCER: Tonight, he answers back.

WALTERS: Doesn't that hurt you when you hear the jokes, when people say, "Hey, you shouldn't be President," all that stuff that goes on week after week?

J. DANFORTH QUAYLE, U.S. Vice President: Does it hurt?

WALTERS: Yeah.

ANNOUNCER: Dan Quayle's first in-depth interview since the President's health problems last spring.

Pres. GEORGE BUSH: I support Dan Quayle. I think he's getting a bum rap in the press, pounding on him when he's doing a first-class job.

ANNOUNCER: Tonight, Dan Quayle answers his critics. Then, Marilyn Quayle with her husband- rare personal moments.

WALTERS: How do you combat it now when you hear jokes about him, I mean, this man you'll- you've known and loved?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: We know what she'll-

MARILYN QUAYLE: Those are easy.

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Yeah. Actually, we don't talk a lot about it.

ANNOUNCER: The Vice President and Mrs. Quayle as you've never seen them. Barbara Walters in an intimate visit with "The Quayles." And a stunning new attitude

about air disasters. You can survive. You can come out alive.

ie Quayles

WALTERS: Last Tuesday, all eyes were glued to the U.S. Senate chamber. Would Clarence Thomas get enough votes for confirmation. [voice-over] If the vote had been tied, then all eyes would have gone to Vice President Quayle. Casting a tie-breaking vote, and Quayle would have voted for Thomas, is one of the few official duties of the Vice President. [on camera] But even though Dan Quayle has been a very active and very visible Vice President, many people feel they still don't know who he really is and when President Bush was hospitalized last spring, the "what if" question was on everybody's lips. What if Dan Quayle became President? What is the man really like? Well, 10 days ago, we went to Washington to interview Dan Quayle and his wife Marilyn, his wife because Quayle says she's one of his top advisers. By the way, this interview was to have run last week, but was postponed because of the Senate hearings. [voice-over] And if anyone knows what it's like to survive a political firestorm, it's Dan Quayle. New Orleans, August 16, 1988, at a rally during the Republican Convention, George Bush reveals his choice for a running mate.

Vice Pres. GEORGE BUSH: -the next Vice President of the United States, Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana.

WALTERS: [voice-over] "Dan who?" was the first reaction. Bush had chosen a junior senator from Indiana whom most Americans had never heard of. Dan Quayle was 41 years old, with a dozen years in Congress, but his biggest campaign obstacle was his image. He found himself repeatedly portrayed as a lightweight. ["Saturday Night Live"]

1st ACTOR: Live from New York, it's Saturday Night!

2nd ACTOR: Daddy! What did you bring me?

DANA CARVEY: Well, let's see. I've got this National Security Council report on Afghanistan. Why don't you read that and tell Daddy what it says?

2nd ACTOR: Okay.

WALTERS: [voice-over] The comedians and the cartoonists had a field day, but who was Dan Quayle? James Danforth Quayle was born into a publishing family with solid conservative credentials. He worked on the family newspapers while going to school and later went to law school at night. That's where he met his future bride, Marilyn. They practiced law together for two years before he ran for Congress and won in 1976. He still spends a lot of time on Capitol Hill, where he presides over the Senate and lobbies for the Administration. He's an active Vice President who has traveled to 42 countries thus far- to Asia, Latin America, Africa and Europe. He meets with the President and his principal advisers for at least an hour every morning when they're both in town. Within the Administration, Quayle is known as a hard worker. His approval ratings in the polls have been rising steadily, but slowly over his 34 months in office, but still, as many as half of all Americans question his ability to be President. Dan Quayle sees the polls as important because in politics, public perception is everything. At the official Vice Presidential residence in Northwest Washington, we talked about that. [interviewing] I'm going to ask you

all of the questions that I hear people asking behind your back or that people make jokes about-

J. DANFORTH QUAYLE, Vice President: Have at it.

WALTERS: Okay. "Look, he's a pretty good Vice President and he seems loyal and honest, but, you know, not really a heavyweight." Doesn't that hurt you when you hear the jokes, when people say, "Hey, you shouldn't be President," all that stuff that went on week after week?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Does it hurt?

WALTERS: Yeah.

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Well, if you'd walked in my shoes, it'd hurt you, too. It'd hurt anybody. But you've got to go on, you've got a job to do and I'm doing the job. But there are two polls that I'm interested in. One, what does the President think? And two, the American people will give a poll on Election Day.

WALTERS: You have made your share of gaffes. Do you feel now that you have to watch everything that you say because we, the press, are going to be there to say, "Aha," you know?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Look, everyone makes misstatements, but I don't have the luxury that you in the media have. You got retakes, I don't. I'd like to have a few retakes.

WALTERS: Did you really say, when you were in Latin America, "I wish I spoke Latin"?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: That is not true.

WALTERS: I heard that it wasn't true and people-

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Totally untrue.

WALTERS: -think it is true.

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: You know, it's totally untrue and there's others like that that are just simply not true. Matter of fact, that started out as a joke on the Johnny Carson show, according to my information. It started out as a joke and then, all of a sudden, people said, "Oh, this is true." But you know what, Barbara? I have no doubt whatsoever in my mind I have been strengthened by what I've gone through. Would I like to repeat it? Heck, no, but I have been strengthened because of what I've gone through.

WALTERS: Do you think that a handsome physical appearance, almost a boyish appearance, is a hindrance?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: From my personal perspective, it's been a liability.

WALTERS: The office of Vice President allows the Republican Party the biggest opportunity of lining up the future presidential candidate in 1996. Suppose a small group of very influential Republican leaders came to you and said that it

Gorbachev. Now, as a result of the events that have taken place, how- what kind of advice would you give the President, would you give others on U.S. aid to the new republics?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Well, I was and I still am a hard-liner when it comes to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's undergone dramatic changes. I was skeptical of President Gorbachev and I think for very good reasons. He is still and he will tell you this, he's a Leninist and Raisa Gorbachev is a Leninist. They will tell you this.

WALTERS: Leninist?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Leninist.

WALTERS: You mean, they're still dedicated Communists?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: I don't think I misjudged his ideology, so it doesn't make a lot of sense to give aid where you're going to have a system that does not really undergo some rather radical changes. What we want to do is to have more private-to-private discussions and negotiations, rather than government-to-government.

WALTERS: Mr. Vice President, how do you feel about the- something that's starting in the West and seems to be continuing in this country and that is a limitation of the number of years congressmen and senators should serve? You know, "Throw the rascals out."

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: "Throw the rascals out." I have been for that ever since I ran for public office.

WALTERS: How much limitation?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: My preference is 12 years in the House, 12 years in the Senate. That's 24 years and that's a long time.

WALTERS: More and more, the private lives, the intimate personal stories of public officials are being divulged. Do you think that indiscretions - an affair, perhaps, other indiscretions - are a detriment to the capacity to govern?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: No, not- it depends on what- depends on what it is. When you get in public life- anybody that's thinking about getting into public life, let me just say this. You're going to be an open book whether you want it or not.

WALTERS: Should it be a detriment to leadership?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: One incident? Hardly. A lot of incidents, perhaps.

WALTERS: What was the best time of your life? What was the worst?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Oh, in the category of best time of my life, I'd have to put a few. I think the moment I met and then the day that I married Marilyn, the day that I accepted Christ as my savior, the day that I was sworn in as the 44th Vice President of the United States of America- those are a few of the best moments of my life.

WALTERS: What was the worst time of your life?

ice Pres. QUAYLE: When I was about 10, I guess, 10 or 11, my father had a disease called lupus and it was very rare at the time and he was in and out of the hospital for two years. And my mother and father had just adopted twins and we got them when they were nine months old. And my father really was expected to die. And I'll never forget the time when I overheard my mother talking on the phone to a friend where they said they packed Jim's stuff at the office today and put it in a closet, which meant he probably wouldn't go back to work. And she went on about how she was afraid she was going to lose the twins because of adoption, that since she might be a single parent with two, that they might not be- stay in the family. Well, it didn't turn out that way, thank God. My dad came back and is living today. He's in reasonably good health for someone his age, although he's undergoing a hip operation. But that was a rather difficult moment when you're 10 or 11 years old and you're expected to be a substitute father.

WALTERS: Let's talk about the best times and ask Mrs. Quayle to come in.

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Great.

WALTERS: [voice-over] Marilyn Quayle has a reputation as a tough lady. You'll see a different side of her tonight. She's savvy, funny and very vulnerable. More when we come back.

[Commercial break]

WALTERS: During the 1988 presidential campaign, some people felt that Dan Quayle's wife Marilyn should be running for office. She's smart and she has tried to reach out, but she has a reputation for being guarded with the press. Well, that's not the Marilyn Quayle we found. [voice-over] Marilyn and Dan Quayle will celebrate their 19th anniversary next month. They have two boys, now 14 and 17, and a 12-year-old girl. Mrs. Quayle has a reputation for determination. She had her doctor induce labor for their first child so she wouldn't miss the bar examination. She doesn't practice law now because of possible conflicts of interest, but she has a full schedule in her role as Second Lady of the land. She has concentrated on emergency preparedness and disaster relief. She is also active in education efforts for breast cancer prevention. She lost her mother to the disease. We talked about living in the limelight, the pros and the cons of it. [interviewing] Mrs. Quayle, we talked to your husband a great deal about the criticism and about the jokes and okay, he has learned to take and perhaps you have, but what does it do to a family? How do you explain all this to your kids?

MARILYN QUAYLE: I think one of the fortunate things for us was our children literally had grown up in Washington, so they were a little- probably more used to the give-and-take of politics than others, but it's difficult, believe me. When you're- during the campaign, of course, we were traveling separate places. I was keeping in touch with the kids. You call home and your son's been beaten up at school-

WALTERS: Really?

s. QUAYLE: It's not easy.

WALTERS: Beaten up because his father is- that serious?

Mrs. QUAYLE: Because of the- I think it was the frenzy. The kids felt, "It's okay. Dad's getting beaten up on, so it's okay to be up on a little boy."

WALTERS: It hurts them a lot, doesn't it, still?

Mrs. QUAYLE: Yeah.

WALTERS: How do you combat it now when you hear jokes about him? I mean, this man you'll- you've known and loved?

Mrs. QUAYLE: Let me say that-

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Well, you know what-

Mrs. QUAYLE: -those are easy.

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: -actually, we don't talk a lot about it and sure, the kids would bring it up periodically, but you- Barbara, you go on. You got to-

WALTERS: Mr. Vice President, this lady's crying!

Mrs. QUAYLE: I cry easily.

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: You know why she's crying? Because of her kids.

Mrs. QUAYLE: Yeah.

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Look, it does- the kids are the ones that feel the pain most. Here, did it hurt me? Yes, but look, I asked for this job. They didn't. But they have done tremendous under the circumstances and as you can see, Marilyn is a really-

WALTERS: Marilyn is a very well-

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Marilyn is very soft touch when it comes to her children. This is a tough, tough, iron lady that the media has described her as who cares deeply about her children and when her children are hurt, she's hurt.

Mrs. QUAYLE: But I will say we have become connoisseurs of the jokes. The kids do watch- and our children are now teenagers. They watch Saturday Night Live and they watch some of the other shows and some of the jokes are funny.

WALTERS: What do you find funny?

Mrs. QUAYLE: Well, they're not mean-spirited. You know, you got to be able to laugh at yourself.

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: She may find 'em funny. I don't find 'em funny at all.

Mrs. QUAYLE: But the kids'll tell us and they've learned that- I guess the best lesson for all of us out of this is we have wonderful friends and you can pull through anything if you have your family and if you have friends that support

you.

ALTERS: Anything you'd like to say to Jay Leno or Johnny Carson?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: I'd like to have a little of the money that they've made off of me. I think they ought to share it.

Mrs. QUAYLE: College costs are coming up.

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: I'm sure that- knowing their political philosophy as I think I do, they ought to share a little bit of it, starting with their targets.

WALTERS: Don't hold your breath.

Mrs. QUAYLE: Let's don't hold your breath is right.

WALTERS: Mrs. Quayle, your husband has said that you are one of his top advisers. Yes?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Without a doubt.

WALTERS: Without a doubt.

Mrs. QUAYLE: He's the one to ask.

WALTERS: Well, I'd like to know from either of you- one example, a piece of advice that your husband has followed, maybe a piece of advice that your husband isn't followed, but in what areas would you advise him?

Mrs. QUAYLE: It's not- I think any time you have a marriage like ours where we started out as partners- we were in law school together. We started out as, you might say, business partners, professional partners and fell in love, became married partners, whereas I think, in the past, while a spouse might be an advisor, you weren't allowed to admit it because, you know, the man always had to do it, but I think that's changed. Where the advice is still the same, the give-and-take is still the same, it's the admission that it's there.

WALTERS: Can you think of a piece of advice that Mrs. Quayle has given to you?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Well, she gives me advice all the time.

WALTERS: And too much-

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Yeah, on political matters and non-political matters.

WALTERS: Really? Can you give us any example?

Mrs. QUAYLE: Better not to.

WALTERS: That's her advice.

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: She just gave me some advice not to.

s. QUAYLE: Yes, and he's going to follow it.

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Now, the question is- I'm thinking. Should I follow that advice or not follow it? In this case, I'll follow it.

Mrs. QUAYLE: Thank you.

WALTERS: Well, you're going to sit there and be this weak vice president and have your wife tell you that you can't answer a question?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Absolutely. Absolutely.

WALTERS: Mrs. Quayle, is it true that you learned to lip-read?

Mrs. QUAYLE: Yes?

WALTERS: And under what circumstances?

Mrs. QUAYLE: My sister, who's two years younger than I, is severely hearing-impaired and I went with Sally to class and learned to lip-read right along with her.

WALTERS: So you can hear- you can read secret conversations?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: But the- but I know that she lip-reads.

WALTERS: Yeah, but some other people don't.

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: That's right, other people don't, but I do.

WALTERS: That must be part of the secret. That's the secret.

Mrs. QUAYLE: It's not a secret now. The whole world knows it now.

WALTERS: You've had some difficult times yourself since your husband took office. Last summer, you had a hysterectomy because of the possibility of cervical cancer. I wonder, did that frighten you? Did that change- that brush with cancer change your thinking at all?

Mrs. QUAYLE: I'm one of the lucky ones. It really reinvigorated the role I've been playing in breast cancer awareness because cancer is one of those diseases where if you know the facts and get something early, you have a real chance of survival. I was lucky. It was not the best summer we've ever had, but I'm fine.

WALTERS: Were you frightened?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: A little bit, but we were told that they thought they had detected it early enough that it wouldn't be a problem. But you never know and you certainly don't know until after the surgery.

WALTERS: Mrs. Quayle, yours is, I understand, a very religious family.

Mrs. QUAYLE: Yes.

WALTERS: Do you believe in the literal interpretation of the Bible?

Mrs. QUAYLE: Yes.

might be better if you stepped aside in favor of someone they thought would have better chance of being President. Would you step aside?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: That's not going to happen.

WALTERS: How do you know?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Believe me, it's not going to happen.

WALTERS: One-on-one with the President, do you express differences?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Absolutely.

WALTERS: Do you feel free to speak up at Cabinet meetings to express differences?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: In the Cabinet meetings, I do this: I try not to ever advance my particular viewpoint. What I do is sometimes will correct a Cabinet member if I think that they're wrong, I will ask questions, but I try not to get into the position of where I am making recommendations for the President. I really don't want the Cabinet to know what I tell the President.

WALTERS: After your 1980 Senate election victory, you were quoted as saying in an interview. "I know one committee I don't want: Judiciary. They're going to be dealing with all those issues" - remember this? - "like abortion, busing, voting rights, prayer. I'm not interested in those issues and I want to stay as far away from them as I can." How do you feel about that statement today?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: I don't know if it's a direct quote, but it's a reasonably accurate statement and I will say that I said it now. What did I mean? I meant that there are other areas that I was more interested in, one, Human- Labor and Human Resources Committee. And I chose that for- you might say this was being an opportunist, but I chose it for political reasons. And the reason I chose it is because no one else wanted that committee. I would be chairman of a major subcommittee and it's one of the best decisions I made because not only did I get into the Job Training Partnership Act, which I wrote, but I got involved with vocational education, adult literacy, the disabled- many issues that I did not- had not spent a lot of time on in the past.

WALTERS: And also, it was a small committee. You were big chief in a small committee and other people and politicians got to see you.

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: It gave me a forum.

WALTERS: What's the most serious domestic problem facing this country today?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Jobs.

WALTERS: What is the most critical foreign policy issue?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Peace dash proliferation of ballistic missiles and the potential of chemical, nuclear and biological weapons.

WALTERS: As a senator, you were known as one of the hard-liners when it came to the Soviet Union. Then, as Vice President, you were skeptical about Mr.

WALTERS: Noah, the ark, the rains, the flood, the two-by-two, yes?

Mrs. QUAYLE: Yes.

WALTERS: It's been reported that you have a running dialogue with God. Have you read that? Have you heard that?

Mrs. QUAYLE: Yes.

WALTERS: Do you and if so, would you tell me what is meant by that?

Mrs. QUAYLE: Well, when you're- I feel that when you're a Christian, you're trying to live your life as God would have you live it and He's always there, so you can always talk to Him and I spend a lot of time mentally just talking things out. It's very comforting.

WALTERS: Do you, Mr. Vice President?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Yes. We pray to God every day. We pray together as a family at night and we ask for guidance.

WALTERS: I'd like to ask you about some of the questions today that are the most controversial that affects families. In many schools today, teenage boys are being taught how to use condoms. You have two teenaged sons. How do you feel about this?

s. QUAYLE: I've spent time talking to the boys about their responsibilities to themselves, sexual responsibility, and that marriage is really the most important thing if you're going to commit yourself to someone and that's where the care comes in.

WALTERS: What about the question of schools giving out condoms to teenagers?

Mrs. QUAYLE: I don't think it's the role of schools, no.

WALTERS: The country is fiercely divided on the question of abortion. Could you give us your specific views and if there is any area in which you disagree with each other?

Mrs. QUAYLE: It's yours.

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Well, my view had always been that I've been opposed to abortion. I always have been, with the exception of the life of the mother, rape and incest.

WALTERS: The exceptions, for you, are rape and incest?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Incest and the life of the mother.

WALTERS: And life of the mother. You agree with your husband's definition and the exceptions?

s. QUAYLE: Yes.

WALTERS: What if your daughter, who is now, what, 12-

Mrs. QUAYLE: Twelve.

WALTERS: -one day, she's a teenager. With all the best advice you gave her, something happens. She comes home and says that she's going to have a child, an unwanted child. Mothers think about that.

Mrs. QUAYLE: The- people have to take responsibility for their actions and that is a part of life. And if you feel you are mature to go through a sexual act, there is always the possibility of having a child and one must take responsibility for that. No, it wouldn't be easy and wouldn't be easy on her. It wouldn't be easy on any of us, but you don't take one mistake and compound it by taking a life.

WALTERS: So you would want the child, in that case, to have the baby?

Mrs. QUAYLE: Yes.

WALTERS: Would you like to see the Supreme Court reverse its decision on the doctrine of Roe v. Wade?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Yes. I think the court eventually will.

WALTERS: What do you like most about Marilyn Quayle? What would you change if you could?

Mrs. QUAYLE: Be careful.

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Actually, I think I fell- I fell in love with Marilyn- it's almost what you'd say love at first sight and I'm lucky she's put up with me for almost 19 years.

WALTERS: Are you as generous about him? Is there anything about the Vice President, about your husband that you would like to see just, you know, a little different?

Mrs. QUAYLE: He could pick up his clothes a little more often.

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: I'm not that bad.

WALTERS: Mrs. Quayle, you've been very honest in this interview, so tell me the truth. Do you want your husband to be President of the United States?

Mrs. QUAYLE: Being a mother and being a very private person, you look at things in different ways. From the standpoint of would he be a very good president, yes. Could he lead this country forward and make a difference? Yes. Do I want my family exposed to even greater limelight than they are now and possibly greater hurt? No. So it's mixed.

WALTERS: Give you the final word. Do you think that you would be a good president of the United States? Do you have the confidence now? Do you think you have the knowledge? Do you think you have the wisdom? Do you think you could make it?

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Absolutely. No doubt whatsoever.

WALTERS: Thank you, Mr. Vice President. Thank you, Mrs. Quayle.

Vice Pres. QUAYLE: Thank you.

WALTERS: In case you are interested in how Vice President and Mrs. Quayle felt about the hearings on Judge Thomas, they told us they were behind Judge Thomas all the way. Mrs. Quayle said she herself had been exposed to sexual harassment in law school and in Washington, but she said, she confronted the men doing it and she "nipped it in the bud." And this past week, President Bush authorized the formation of a campaign reelection committee for the Bush/Quayle ticket. Well, Hugh Downs' report that could save your life. How to improve your odds on surviving an air disaster. [voice-over] Victims don't usually die on impact. Smoke and fire are the big killers. Know what to do and how to do it and you could talk out alive and "Live to Tell About It" right after this.

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YOUR SEARCH REQUEST IS:

MARILYN QUAYLE AND DATE(AFT 8/1/91 AND BEF 11/1/91)

NUMBER OF STORIES FOUND WITH YOUR REQUEST THROUGH:

LEVEL 1... 79

October 25, 1991, Friday

HEADLINE: MARILYN QUAYLE TO RECEIVE DRF ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

Marilyn Tucker Quayle, the wife of the vice president of the United States, will be honored by the Deafness Research Foundation (DRF) at its 9th Annual Gala-Benefit, "Listen For Those Who Can't," to be held at The Equitable Atrium here on Monday, Oct. 28, 1991 from 6:30 - 8:30 p.m. She will be presented with the Foundation's 1991 Distinguished Achievement Award for her leadership in promoting national attention to the needs of the deaf and hearing impaired.

Mrs. Quayle, honorary director of DRF, has made the needs of the hearing impaired one of her priorities. She frequently visits schools of the deaf to speak of the importance of recognizing deafness as an invisible handicap. She has videotaped public service announcements on behalf of the deaf for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, of which she is an advisory board member, and has been actively involved with the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf.

Quayle's personal interest in the problems of the hearing impaired dates back to her childhood. She grew up with a sister who is severely hearing impaired.

DRF also will recognize the work on behalf of those with ear disorders of two organizations at the Gala:

Floyd Loupot, president of the Better Hearing Institute, will receive the 1991 Education Award for the Institute's leadership in promoting national awareness of the help and services available for those with hearing loss.

Larry Goldberg, director of The Caption Center, the world's first television captioning agency, will receive the 1991 media award for its 20 years of providing expanded media access for the deaf and hearing impaired.

The evening will be hosted by Louise Fletcher, DRF board member and academy award winning actress. A Broadway salute to Quayle, featuring cast members of "The Secret Garden," will be presented by Elly Lessin of The Lessin Group.

Robert J. Arrix, president of DRF and president and chief executive officer of Capital Sports, Inc., and Joy A. Silverman, liaison for Quayle in New York, are co-chairpersons of the event.

The Deafness Research Foundation is the nation's oldest and largest voluntary health organization entirely committed to increasing public awareness of and financial support for research into the causes, treatment and prevention of deafness and other serious ear disorders. CONTACT: Monte H. Jacoby, 212-684-6556, or Gene Boyo, 212-949-6288, both of Deafness Research Foundation

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LINE: By JANINE DeFAO, TIMES STAFF WRITER

Mary Stupp did everything a woman is supposed to do to reduce the risk of breast cancer. On her own initiative, Stupp told a Senate hearing Thursday, she had a routine mammogram and was diagnosed as cancer-free.

A year later, after feeling a lump in her breast, she had another mammogram and was again told that she was fine. Still concerned, she asked her doctor to check the results, but he found nothing wrong.

Now, four years later, the 61-year-old Dallas woman is dying from cancer and blames "poor-quality screening, lackadaisical reading of results . . . and a sense of indifference" by the people who tested her.

Stupp was one of several cancer patients and health care experts who testified before the Senate Labor and Human Resources subcommittee on aging, urging the federal government to enact stringent quality standards for mammogram screening facilities.

Now, the only federal standard requires mammogram facilities to "self-certify" if they are to receive Medicare reimbursements, according to the subcommittee. Only nine states have comprehensive mammogram standards and less than a third of the nation's mammography facilities meet voluntary accreditation standards established by the American College of Radiology.

One of every nine American women will contract breast cancer, according to the American Cancer Society. An estimated 175,000 women will be diagnosed with the disease this year and 45,000 women will die of it.

However, 30% of those lives could be saved by early detection if all women in the nation received regular mammograms, said subcommittee chairman Sen. Brock Adams (D-Wash.).

"But we can't guarantee that the mammogram a woman gets will be accurate," Adams said. "What we have is an ad hoc system. We have overlapping and conflicting quality standards. We have regulations with a lot of holes."

There were no estimates Thursday of how often such tests are inaccurate, however.

Janet L. Shikles, director of health financing and policy issues in the General Accounting Office's human resources division, said a January, 1990, GAO study also found that strong federal standards on mammography quality are needed.

William L. Roper, director of the Public Health Service at the federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, said that training and education of personnel need to be improved, equipment needs to meet minimum performance standards, facilities need to be evaluated and standard guidelines for mammography techniques need to be developed.

However, Roper said, "even with mammography of the highest quality currently available, some early cases of breast cancer will be missed. We can improve current practices but we cannot assure 100% accuracy."

Adams has introduced legislation that would set a federal standard for mammography equipment, personnel and quality control.

Meanwhile, Marilyn Quayle, wife of Vice President Dan Quayle, kicked off a national breast cancer awareness and screening project.

Speaking at Washington's Columbia Hospital for Women Medical Center, Quayle outlined Project Awareness, which will combine nationwide educational efforts with a pilot program to provide free screening and follow-up treatment to 400 low-income women in Sacramento, Washington, Detroit and Charlotte, N.C.

Mammograms "can help ensure (that) problems are identified early enough for successful treatment, early enough for survival," said Mrs. Quayle, who is honorary chairwoman of the joint effort between congressional spouses and the Cancer Research Foundation of America. The project will be implemented through the Young Women's Christian Assn. and funded by UCLA Women's Cancer Research Program and the Revlon company.

"Until we know how to prevent this disease, early detection is our most vital weapon in combatting breast cancer," said Mrs. Quayle, estimating that the lives of 12,000 women could be saved.

Television's "The Cosby Show" star Phylicia Rashad, who stars in the campaign's educational video, joined Mrs. Quayle in stressing the importance of education for "the early detection, treatment and possible cure of breast cancer."

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Los Angeles Times

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● HEADLINE: MARILYN QUAYLE REPORTS SHE WAS SEXUAL HARASSMENT VICTIM

Marilyn Quayle, the wife of Vice President Dan Quayle, said in a broadcast interview Friday that she had been the victim of sexual harassment.

Quayle, an attorney, told ABC-TV in a telephone interview with Barbara Walters that the harassment began with "a law school professor."

"I point-blank nipped it in the bud," she said.

Quayle, 42, is a 1974 graduate of the Indiana University Law School.

She said she had also been the victim of sexual harassment in Washington, but she did not give details.

The vice president's wife reiterated her support for President Bush's Supreme Court nomination of Clarence Thomas and said she believed "everything he has said." When asked if she therefore believed that Anita Faye Hill, who has accused Thomas of sexual harassment, was lying, Quayle said: "Maybe the years have distorted what happened in her mind. It was a long time ago."

"I don't think any woman in the work force has not had some form of sexual harassment," Quayle said.

Asked why she had not reported incidents of sexual harassment from her own life, she said: "I am one of those people who won't tolerate anything I do not like. In each instance I confronted the person doing it, starting with a law school professor."