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Series: Baker, James A., III, Files
Subseries: Public Correspondence Files

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Letter	From Carl McBraher to Dennis Ross and James Baker Re: Soviet Communist Activities (6 pp.)	09/04/92	(b)(6)	
01a. Document	McBraher Appeal Form (1 pp.)	09/03/92	(b)(6)	
02. Note with Attachment	From: Robert S. Walker Re: Information in the attachment [Open Upon Deed of Gift - March 16, 2015] (2 pp.)	n.d.	PRM	
03. Memo	From Nicholas Brady to Chairman Greenspan, Acting Chairman Hove, Chairman Jepsen, Director Ryan, and Acting Comptroller Steinbrink Re: Task Force to Restore Economic Activity in Hurricane Devastated Areas (1 pp.)	09/11/92	P-5	

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Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
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9 Sept 1992

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#1104
SLC, UT 84101-
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The Honorable James A. Baker III
Chief of Staff
The White House 20500

NRN

Dear Sec'y Baker:

The enclosures are today's clippings from
yesterday's Wall St. Jnl and an "alarm."

I am much fear if our medical pro-
fession members do not begin to see death as a
decent way to end life instead of an option.
we will be totally subservient to the grasp
of professionals. Playing God and lesser life-
saving needs must end. Cut the research money,
the fees, promote honest medicine.

We must get every tax exempt organiza-
tion other than hospitals & schools colleges off
the exemption list and back on the tax
collector's list. Too many family foundation
research institutions and the like are doing
work that could come out of our great
state universities and should. This upper
middle class welfare and we've had enough.

This little piece about professors doing
every thing but is another example of
upper middle class welfare. High class
blesses

Don't failures created this legal drinking.

Government policies can end it.

If this election is to be won, it will be a Baker victory.

Bush barely avoided a palace coup. The first problem was C of S John Sununu - We are lucky V.P. Quayle isn't running for the presidency.

Best of luck,

Lee S. Whelan

P.S. Keep your eye on Eagleburger.

Anything wrong with the
Hans D. Morgenthau came up with "One World" about
1936- Wendell Wilkie ran on it against FDR and lost - I suspect
the time to implement this easily has past. It looks like from
WS

12 Feb 1992 A Painless Way to Cut Long-Term Interest Rates *Pain and* *pain*

By DONALD G.M. COXE

January was a bad month for the long-term bond market—in fact, the second worst month in three years. This month has been little better. Despite continuing disappointing news about the economy, long-term Treasury bonds fell 5½ points in January, and three-quarters of a point just this past Friday. Last week, the Treasury announced that it would be offering only \$10 billion worth of 30-year bonds for sale at this week's refunding, down from \$12 billion in November.

Federal Reserve Board chairman Alan Greenspan admitted to Congress last week that he was puzzled that interest rates on long-term Treasury bonds have not kept pace with the decline of short-term interest rates. Since the Fed began lowering rates in 1989, three-month T-Bill rates have fallen to 3.8% from 7.8%, while long bonds (with maturities of between 10 and 30 years) have fallen to 7.7% from 9.2%.

Suddenly, the shape of the yield curve (an imaginary line connecting all Treasury rates from 3-month treasury bills to 30-year bonds) is the hot bond topic. Steep yield curves—representing a big difference in rates between short and long bonds—are a sign that bond investors are requiring a steep inflation premium. Conversely, flat yield curves are a sign investors are unworried about inflation. It was the steepness of the yield curve that led Fed Governor Wayne Angell to dissent from the Fed's Dec. 20 decision to cut the discount rate to 3½%. Mr. Angell feared that yet another cut in the short-term rate would rekindle inflation fears.

Mr. Angell was right to be troubled by the stickiness of long bond rates. Reces-

sions usually flatten yield curves, because bond investors, seeing inflation and interest rates falling, eagerly lock in higher long-term yields. This time, investors are disinclined to tie up their funds in 30-year bonds. Why, they reason, should they rush to long bonds when the Treasury will have to come up with ever-greater offerings to fund Washington's deficits?

Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady has mused publicly that the answer to high rates on long bonds could be to fund the \$399 billion deficit almost entirely with shorter-term bonds. That would, he reasoned, create a shortage of long bonds, and presumably, a flatter yield curve.

But, as critics noted, the Treasury is responsible for setting the overall average term of the nation's debt. It would be irresponsible to shorten the term unduly at a time of historically low short-term rates. Rates are likely to be higher when those securities mature, forcing the Treasury to refinance them at higher, maybe substantially higher, rates whose interest costs will add to future budget deficits.

There is a better way to flatten the yield curve. The Treasury should sell new bonds exclusively to the biggest bondbuyer in the world, a buyer that needs to increase the average term in its portfolio, and a buyer will actually lower future taxes by maximizing its yield: the Social Security Trust Fund.

Social Security is already the biggest holder of federal debt, and its share grows weekly. Actuaries estimate the fund will have a positive cash flow for at least 14 years, which means its trustees don't need to worry about the market price of their holdings. The fund has, according to pro-

jections, more than \$1 billion a week to invest, and it restricts itself to government-issued securities.

When it was established in 1983, after half-a-century of "pay as you go," the fund was modelled on the Canada Pension Plan. The Canada Pension Plan is the biggest bondholder in Canada. The plan has been operating its fund since 1966, and its relatively high earnings have meant that costs have stayed remarkably close to projections. The Canada Pension Plan buys only long-term bonds. And it is a fact that the Canadian yield curve has not been as steep as the U.S. curve in recent years, despite massive Canadian fiscal problems.

For reasons that have never been made clear, the Social Security Trust Fund did not in the end follow the CPP yield-maximizing investment model. Instead of limiting itself to long bonds that would fund its long-term obligations at optimized returns, Social Security invests across the yield curve, which means that much of its current cash flow is invested in the lower yielding investments appropriate for bond mutual funds and private individuals.

If Social Security directed its entire cash flow to long bonds, it would need to buy more bonds each year than the Treasury would be issuing. It would then move into the open market, scooping up offerings on a huge scale. Within a few years it would own virtually all the long bonds outstanding. That would not be rigging the market: Social Security would simply be doing what most private-sector bond-based pension plans try to do—achieving some match between the duration of its assets and its liabilities.

Since Social Security is not a fully

funded pension plan—that is, since its investment income is not sufficient to pay all its obligations—the higher revenues will reduce the size of the contribution that future taxpayers will have to make.

Such a program would mean that the Treasury would not let Wall Street bid for new long bonds: They would be sold to the fund free of commission at the average yield on outstanding issues. The fund would still be paying market prices, but there would be no new long bonds available until 2016 at the earliest.

If Wall Street heard that it would not see any new long bonds for many years, a buying panic would ensue, and the yield curve would flatten. Instead of a ski-slope-shaped yield curve, a humpbacked curve would emerge, with the peak at about nine years. Mortgage rates would fall; corporate bond rates would fall; municipal bonds rates would fall. And Social Security costs would fall, which means likely future deficits would also fall.

Who loses? Investors in mortgage-backed securities would find their incomes cut. Wall Street would lose some of its profits on Treasury refundings. Rates in the intermediate area of the curve would rise somewhat, to the detriment of those borrowing to buy cars. On balance, however, there would be far more winners than losers.

This strategy could be implemented by the Social Security trustees this week. No new laws are required. One phone call from the president to the committee chairman could do the job.

Mr. Coxe is a portfolio strategist in New York. He served for six years on the Canada Pension Plan advisory committee and for five years on the Royal Commission on the Status of Pensions in Ontario.

Move Grows to Allow Financial Incentives For Organ Donations

Continued From Page B1

over 18, had signed their donor card, and had a tattoo on their arm authorizing the removal of organs, and even if we were perfectly within our legal rights, we wouldn't do it," says Mr. Hayes, who double-checks with family members. "We can't afford to risk the publicity because we need to maintain the public trust."

One way to build such trust, says Dr. Cohen at Chicago-Kent College of Law, might be for the government to reimburse donors' families under a type of life-insurance plan. Under his proposal, individuals would sign a contract that would provide, in the event of their death, for designated beneficiaries to receive, say, \$5,000 for any major organ that is transplanted, including the heart, liver, lung or kidneys.

Such contracts, he says, would serve as an incentive for some people to consider donating their organs (one that isn't provided currently by signing the back of a driver's license) — and yet sidestep criticisms about excessive payments for organs by keeping the reimbursement at a nominal level.

"Everybody makes money off transplantation except the person who delivers the most important product — the organ," says Dr. Cohen. "I don't think this will solve the organ shortage, but we could make great progress."

The survey by the National Kidney Foundation is expected to provide some of the best measures to date on public attitudes toward donor cards, donation discussions in families, knowledge of donation issues and, of course, compensation. Last spring, in preparation for the current survey, the foundation spoke with focus groups on many of these issues—and found that most individuals "uniformly opposed" financial compensation for organ donation.

That sentiment, however, isn't necessarily shared by those who wait.

"It would be nice to live in a country where people donate organs without paying for them," says Jeffrey Wayne Hunt, a 24-year-old former student in Lawrenceburg, Tenn., 80 miles south of Nashville. Born with a hole in his heart and misshapen blood vessels, he has been waiting a year for a new heart to replace his dysfunctional one.

But "if that's what it takes, paying for burial costs wouldn't be too high a price."

NEVER! NEVER NEVER

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

MARKETPLACE

Technology: Apple computer early next

Law: Quayle's critics puzzle some legal

MEDICINE

Scarcity of Organs for Transplant Sparks A Move to Legalize Financial Incentives

By PERNA MONA KHANNA

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

The National Kidney Foundation is currently asking 2,000 families across the country a question that, as recently as a year ago, would have been unthinkable: Would you approve of some type of financial compensation for donating an organ?

The query, part of a broad survey whose findings are expected to be published next month, is only the latest evidence of significant change—and turmoil—within the nation's medical community over the issue of organ donations.

Since transplants became commonplace in the early 1980s, opposition to any type of remuneration for donating organs has been all but absolute. According to physicians and legislators, conscience, not cash, would prompt enough individuals, or their families, to agree to donate organs in the event of death.

But altruism isn't working. Advances in transplant technology, as well as greatly improved transplant success rates (as high as 97% for some kidney procedures) mean that one new name is being added every 20 minutes to the list of Americans waiting for an organ, according to the United Network for Organ Sharing. Every 24 hours, however, six names are being erased from the list: the number of people who die while waiting. That's up from four deaths daily in 1988.

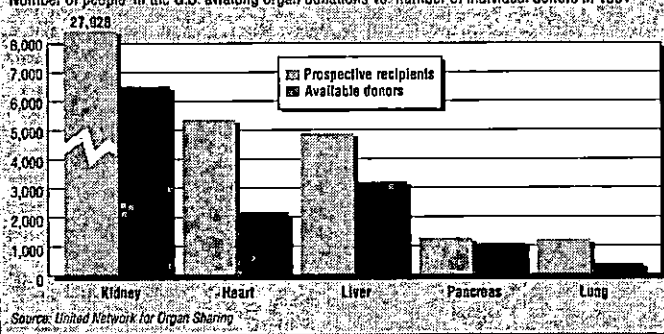
Paying Burial Expenses

Those figures have prompted a small but increasingly vocal group of educators, medical ethicists—and even physicians—to call for new, and admittedly radical, incentives that might help close the gap. One idea calls for donors' families to receive a flat fee, say \$1,000; a second calls for paying the donor's burial expenses. A law professor in Chicago suggests setting up a type of life-insurance system, in which an individual's beneficiaries would be reimbursed after organ donation. In Texas, medical authorities have already received permission to use organs from bodies that haven't been claimed by families.

"The issue is that people are dying," says Thomas G. Peters, a transplant surgeon at the Jacksonville Transplant Center in Florida, who has proposed studying payments of \$1,000 to donor families. "Frankly, I'm against financial incentives. But I'm for saving lives, and therefore I'm for whatever it takes to save lives."

Great Demand, Meager Supply

Number of people in the U.S. awaiting organ donations vs. number of individual donors in 1991



Not surprisingly, the proposals have met stiff resistance, particularly within the medical community's national leadership. The fear is that cash incentives and programs that deviate from traditional means of increasing donations—primarily, education—could backfire, thus threatening the size of the already insufficient donor pool. "In the world of transplantation," says Antonia Novello, the surgeon general, "you have to be able to take on a lot of criticism."

Second Thoughts

But on the front lines, physicians who once refused even to consider ideas like reimbursement are having second thoughts, says Raymond Pollack, a transplant surgeon at the University of Illinois in Chicago. Their patients, he says, are dying because of a "shortage in the land of plenty."

The most common organ transplants are lung, liver, pancreas, heart, kidney and heart-lung. More than 21,000 people are currently waiting for kidneys, compared with about 12,000 as recently as 1987. More than 900 people need lungs, compared with just 16 in 1987.

Despite these exploding numbers, the number of donors hasn't changed much—totaling about 6,800 in 1991 compared with 5,877 in 1988.

Stephen Jensik, a kidney-transplant surgeon at Rush Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital of Chicago, wants to look closely at paying burial costs of donors. Opponents of the plan claim that payment would violate the Transplant Act of 1984, which makes it a felony to buy or sell organs.

That was not the intent of the law, argues Dr. Jensik, explaining: "It was originally designed to prevent newspaper ads of desperate patients."

The real question, Dr. Jensik says, is "when are we going to stop talking and do something about" the shortage of organs. "I've brought it up through the National Kidney Foundation of Illinois and the Regional Organ Bank of Illinois, [and] the response was to be very cautious."

Indeed, physicians like Dr. Jensik emphasize that they aren't calling for writing checks tomorrow to families of organ donors. "I wouldn't take any big steps without studying it first," says Dr. Peters, the transplant surgeon in Florida. But even proposals to simply study alternative means of increasing organ donations, he says, immediately come up against "barriers of ethical conservatism."

Evidence of the difficulties in changing attitudes is apparent in Texas. For the past year, medical officials in the state have been able to harvest organs from a body if the next of kin can't be identified or found within four hours. To date, however, physicians have used that authority only twice.

"Our medical examiners won't use that law, because everybody sues everybody for everything," says James H. Hayes, executive director of South Texas Organ Bank Inc. in San Antonio.

Even the presence of a signed donor card doesn't mean that physicians and hospitals will plow ahead—despite the fact that organs are often lost by waiting.

"Even if we had someone who was
Please Turn to Page B5, Column 4

Nonprofits Dig Into Databases For Big Donors

Perhaps you're wondering how your old prep school decided you'd be able to write a seven-figure check. Very likely, it recently hired a "prospect researcher" who ran the school's alumni list against a list of rich folks and discovered you.

More and more nonprofit groups, eager to tap big givers, are winnowing their files with computers to find wealthy people. They're hiring prospect researchers, skilled in the use of computer databases, to provide detailed biographical and sometimes financial records to fund-raisers who go after potential donors.

"There's a myriad of new products and a diversity of software programs out there," says Timothy Truesdell, director of development research at Notre Dame University. And most prospect researchers figure that, as long as they find out details about prospects from public sources in legal ways, they're doing worthy work for a worthy cause.

Others are doubtful. Mary Culnan, a Georgetown University business professor and expert on privacy, told a meeting of the American Prospect Research Association last month: "I'm somewhat appalled at what's going on. This group represents the worst fears of the privacy advocates."

Robert Gellman, chief counsel to the House Subcommittee on Government Information, warned prospect researchers at the meeting that their investigations could backfire on fund-raisers if potential donors were to realize what's going on. "People are not likely to be happy about the collation of information about themselves without their knowledge."

Nonprofits say they have a special need to learn about the folks in their files. By knowing that a donor has \$10 million in stock options from taking his company public, fund-raisers can instantly suggest a new level of giving.

"If you don't know, you might get a \$100,000 gift and leave \$900,000 on the table," says Patricia Clubb, who heads prospect research at the University of Texas. She uses a database of Securities and Exchange Commission filings by company insiders to track down securities ownership quickly.

"It used to be you'd sit a few alumni and friends around a table and review lists,"

says Steven Wilkerson, a Garrison, N.Y., fund-raising consultant. "Two local

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INFORMATION AGE

Nonprofit Groups Mine Databases To Come Up With Rich Prospects

Continued From Page B1

bankers could tell you the wealth of every rich graduate of a small college." But with the growing mobility of the population, that has become impossible.

Frances Levy says she was hired a year ago by the World Jewish Congress to create a major donor program. The group had a list of 100,000 direct mail donors but knew little about them except their giving history. "I had a full-time research person, but we couldn't go through one by one," she notes. "I wanted to cull out the best prospects." Ms. Levy hired AOH&M Services Inc., an Atlanta consulting firm that has developed its own 1.5 million-name list of wealthy people called Prospects of Wealth & Resources or POW&R (pronounced "power").

AOH&M found that 250 people on the World Jewish Congress's list matched with its list of "multimillionaires" and that another 2,500 people were on its "millionaire" list and thus rich enough to be worth targeting in special events. "After one year, we've raised \$2 million, and we've only contacted one-quarter of the top list," Ms. Levy says.

Many nonprofits outdistance corporate America in using computer techniques to spot the most lucrative targets. "I was amazed how much research these people do. They're way ahead of stockbrokers," says Mark C. Desmery, president of Propex Inc., a Fishkill, N.Y., company that sells information about rich people.

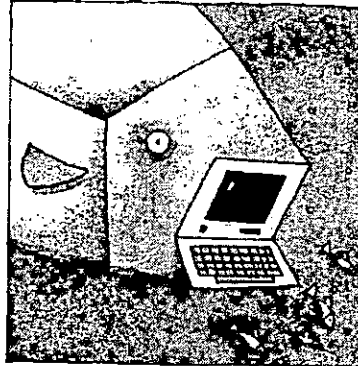
The results can be impressive. John Jilha, who did prospect research for an Iowa State University fund-raising campaign, recalls a wealthy alumnus in California who said, "Why is it you never came to me before?" The graduate ponied up a seven-figure gift.

Internal researchers can check records that would be barred by law to outsiders. For example, school prospect researchers might check academic records to see if a professor who gave the prospect an "A" grade was available to make a call, says one researcher.

Meanwhile, hospitals are searching patient records. Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York mailed solicitations for contributions to a new nursing fund to patients who had been in the center's pain-control wards and might be expected to be grateful for their care, says Beverly Deak, manager of research.

Last month, at the fifth annual conference of the prospect research group, 10 different companies marketed computer services for culling through donor lists. Such searches cost from \$2,000 to more than \$20,000, depending on the size of the list and the amount of data provided.

The consulting firms are tight-lipped about their methods, but they combine demographic information with informa-



John Segal

tion on magazine subscriptions, car registrations and a host of other resources to pinpoint wealth. Some use the giant databases kept by the small number of firms that keep information on 90 million or more U.S. households.

Once researchers have a list of their rich but unknown prospects, they can do considerable additional work on-line. Using one database, they can check corporate credit records on closely held companies. Using another, they can get real estate records. In some states, they can get information on boat, yacht and airplane registrations. They still have to go to courthouses to obtain probate settlements—useful for picking up rich heirs—and divorce settlements.

Marts & Lundy, a Lyndhurst, N.J., fund-raising consultant, says it pioneered the field in 1984 by compiling a list of 1.5 million donors and then making a statistical model of the donors' characteristics. The model is run against a list of the wealthiest people in the Donnelley Marketing Information Services household database to come up with likely givers.

Joan Harriger, a researcher with Juniata College, Juniata, Pa., ran her alumni list against one of the wealth lists and found a dozen potential \$100,000 donors "who were a total surprise." When the college president went to Denver, Ms. Harriger suggested he talk to one of them, a doctor. He had responded to direct mail appeals on the arts and the environment, but he had only given \$410 to Juniata.

The man told Juniata he had left money in his will to the school, but a talk about the school's environmental program made him so enthusiastic that he gave almost \$1 million a few months later. "We never in a million years would have gone to Denver to visit a \$410 contributor without the lists," says Ms. Harriger.

REVIEW & OUTLOOK

The Parents Rebel *As last*

The demonstrators were parents. They were mainly — though not exclusively — black and Latino. Their signs were homemade, but one way and another those awkwardly lettered signs all said the same thing. They said that the parents rallying in front of New York's City Hall last week were in a fury over an educational system that proposed to give out condoms to schoolchildren as an AIDS prevention program — and that the lid of that fury was about to come off.

This particular demonstration was precipitated by an effort led by New York's school chancellor, Joseph Fernandez, to overturn the city School Board's recent decision to promote abstinence. Specifically, the members of the board voted to pass a requirement that all those teaching AIDS prevention in the schools be required to sign a pledge that their counseling would stress abstinence as the most reliable way to avoid AIDS.

The pledge would not require teachers to exclude all other forms of AIDS prevention counseling. As one School Board member said, the counselors can still "come in with their green cucumbers and pink condoms and show the children how to put condoms on cucumbers." Still, we have arrived at a time when school boards actually feel compelled to pass resolutions in support of simple sanity.

The parents who marched on City Hall were there to say they weren't prepared to sit back and allow the schools to so fundamentally define the moral and sexual education of their children. Moreover, the parents so impassioned cheering the speakers at this rally represented all faiths and walks of life. The signs that bespoke their opposition to the Chancellor and his AIDS curriculum said, "Christians Say No," "Muslims Say No" and "Jews Say No."

The crowd was made up of the sort of people who don't have much experience at demonstrating or at public speechmaking. Still, there is a power that takes hold of citizens when they feel they are being betrayed by institutions they once trusted above all others, such as their schools. It is a power that can make potent orators of ordinary men and women — as it did here.

A black minister, and father, said that if the teachers and other groups had so much trouble with the idea of

teaching abstinence — "throw them out."

There was the Latino father who said that "black and Latino children are being used. They are always using us."

Another parent said that things the children are being taught in the schools violated the values of the Puerto Rican — and Latino — culture.

One father who spoke wanted the schools and media to stop looking at "every black and Latino child as though they didn't have a parent at home." He wanted the schools to stop ignoring the fact that black and Latino parents cared what their children were being taught at school — and that they reserved the right, as parents, to educate their children according to their own moral lights.

Another speaker angrily delivered word to the school bureaucrats that if "you want the right to train children, you first had better take care of them when they're sick, sit up with them all night, hold them, comfort them, clothe and feed them."

One after another the parents denounced a set of educational values best described by William Bennett in his speech to the Republican convention. In this address the former Education Commissioner defined family values as — in part — the refusal to tolerate schools bent on treating children as "young animals in heat" and as objects of "social experimentation."

The rebellion of these minority parents could well be the start of a significant movement in the American culture (and originating in New York City, of all places). But just as when Polly Williams began the school-choice movement in a depressed neighborhood of Milwaukee, these parents will discover that the status quo isn't about to budge. Abstinence is, of course, inevitably bound up with suggestions of morality, and this is a notion that clearly discomfits some of the teachers and groups involved in the AIDS curriculum.

But the parents who marched on City Hall and spoke in this way undoubtedly speak for huge numbers of others, sitting quietly at home. It won't be long, we suspect, before those others are heard from at school board meetings, at elections, and maybe in front of City Hall.

By MARTIN ANDERSON

The cost of attending some of America's better colleges — tuition, room and board — has now soared to more than \$20,000 a year. As the school year begins, it seems like a good time to ask: What kind of teaching does \$20,000 buy?

The answer is, too often, teaching of a scandalously substandard kind. The problem is not so much that professors don't teach very well, although in some cases that is certainly true, but that a great deal of teaching at the university level has been handed over to people who are unqualified. They are called, misleadingly, teaching assistants. They in fact play a major role in university classrooms across America. The work they do in the place of real professors is the shame of the academic intellectuals, a shabby secret they are loath to discuss publicly.

In academe's upside-down world, teaching is low man on the totem pole of academic prestige. What counts is research and publishing and certain kinds of administrative work. So professors have sloughed off their teaching burdens and imposed them on young men and women — usually graduate students, sometimes undergraduates. These young people have little or no experience in the classroom and only a weak grasp of their subject matter. Moreover, they are usually scrambling to do their own schoolwork, so that one day they will indeed be qualified to teach.

Glamorous Professors

In today's universities, teaching assistants give lectures, lead classroom discussions, make up examinations and grade them, and counsel their fellow students. And yet, pick up any university catalog and you will find only the vaguest references to them. The spotlight is trained instead on those glamorous professors who, in ever greater numbers, shun the classroom in favor of "research."

The 1989-90 catalog of the University of California at Berkeley, for example, asserts on its first page that the faculty "is made up of some of the most distinguished teachers and scholars in the world." Three pages later it boasts that "students who attend Berkeley have the benefit of learning from world-renowned theorists and researchers who are also often distinguished teachers." It continues: "Every year, departments nominate many of their faculty as distinguished teachers. You will encounter excellent

teachers in all departments, all disciplines."

The impression given to proud parents reading the catalog is clear and direct. Let your sons and daughters come to Berkeley, let them learn from some of the best professors in the world.

The reality is very different. One of the few systematic studies ever done on the use of teaching assis-

The work student teaching assistants do in the place of real professors is the shame of the academic intellectuals, a shabby secret they are loath to discuss publicly.

tants was carried out at Berkeley in 1984. The report concluded that there were "at least 1800+" graduate-student instructors there, and that "in 1983-84 graduate students were responsible for 58% of the lower-division class meetings."

That nearly three out of every five class meetings for freshmen and sophomores were being taught by other students should have been an acute embarrassment for Berkeley. But apparently it was not. Five years later the ratio had swelled to three out of four: An article in the American Scholar noted that "a two-day walkout of teaching assistants on the Berkeley campus of the University of California in the spring of 1989 caused the cancellation of nearly 75 percent of classes."

This bait-and-switch scheme — baiting prospective students and their parents with catalog talk of world-class professors and then switching to student teachers once the freshmen are safely enrolled — is not limited to the sunny campus of Berkeley. It is now an accepted practice all over the country.

At the University of Washington, for example, in 1980, teaching assistants were responsible for almost 25% of the instruction in all undergraduate courses. By 1987 the number of teaching assistants had grown to 1,200 and represented, according to Provost George Beckmann, "43.9% of the total faculty, a significant amount yet actually less than the averages of peer institutions, which accounted for 53.5% in 1983." By the late 1980s, the "student faculty" at Ohio State had swelled to 2,410. Last November, 2,200 student teachers at the University of Massachusetts went on strike for higher wages — thus forcing the cancellation of almost 60% of the undergraduate classes. Even at our elite univer-

sities—including Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia — there are hundreds and hundreds of graduate students teaching a substantial share of the undergraduate classes.

One of the first people to spotlight this growing problem was Charles Sykes in a 1988 book (entitled "Profscam") highly critical of higher education. "At Yale," wrote Mr. Sykes, "T.A.s make up more

than 25% of the people teaching and in a recent year filled 1,521 teaching appointments." In some of Harvard's largest and most important undergraduate classes Mr. Sykes found that "teaching assistants are crucial." Last school year, there were approximately 800 students teaching at Harvard, 600 at Columbia, and between 500 and 600 at Princeton.

The teaching load of graduate students is so heavy — and that of professors so scandalously light — that at most universities the subject is virtually taboo. In 1986 the University of California set up a special "Task Force on Lower Division Education" to investigate the quality of teaching and learning. Its conclusion on teaching assistants was unintentionally revealing: "The main question is not whether the University makes use of ancillary teaching personnel [i.e., student teaching assistants]; that question would appear to be beyond debate [italics added], given the legitimate research functions of the faculty, given the general budgetary limitation on the University, and given the unreality of the idea that enough additional resources might be available so that all teaching could be done by regular faculty."

That statement could be the operating philosophy of almost every university in America. To paraphrase slightly, it says: "Given the money available, and the greater importance we place on doing research, we just don't have enough time to teach students. The students will have to do that."

And student "professors" are indeed cheaper than real professors. The University of Wisconsin-Madison, with its 1,600 teaching assistants, has a typical pay scale for student teachers. (It may even be on

the high end, since Wisconsin's teaching assistants are unionized and most universities are not.) In the late 1980s a teaching assistant holding a half-time appointment was paid \$10,831 a year. Add to this a low-cost health plan and you have a total compensation package of perhaps \$12,000 a year. Some universities pay more, some less.

Compare this to the total compensation package of a professor. When one adds in retirement plans, housing subsidies, comprehensive health insurance and other benefits, a full professor can easily cost a college or university \$70,000 a year — at elite institutions, more than \$100,000. Obviously, the teaching assistant is a terrific bargain.

Venality, then, explains in part why so much university teaching is entrusted to unqualified youth. The university saves money, and the professors save their dignity and precious "research" time. Only the students lose.

Deeper Corruption

But behind this cynical math lies a deeper corruption. Teaching is an old and honorable profession. And yet many of today's professors view it with undisguised contempt. Indeed, they believe teaching to be beneath them. They regard their students as mere obstacles to their own intellectual hobbies and scholarly pursuits. As former Stanford Prof. John Kaplan once observed, "Professors feel that students are the crabgrass on the lawn of academia."

This attitude — this corruption in the soul of the professoriate — is the real cause of the student-teacher scandal. The use of students as pseudo-professors debases the university education, and it defrauds all those young people who enter the university believing they will be taught by learned professors. It defrauds their parents, who are paying so much for their children's education. But worse, it violates the idea of the university by creating an atmosphere of cynicism and falsehood where earnestness and truth-seeking should be the order of the day.

This is a scandalous state of affairs, made all the more appalling by the attitude that this issue, like so many others, is "beyond debate" within the academy itself.

Mr. Anderson is a fellow at the Hoover Institution. This article is adapted from his recent book, "Impostors in the Temple" (Simon & Schuster, 1992).

What! Me Teach? I'm a Professor

We no longer have money great schools. It is all "greed" is good. How far can we fall?

California Has a Budget, Now It Needs a Vision

By TIM W. FERGUSON

Despite the uproar in California about the draconian cuts in the current state budget, it's worth noting that the burden of government on Californians, in simple dollar terms, continues to grow.

California's general fund, the part of

walked away unhurt.

Opponents of 167, financed by business and industry groups, are not oblivious to the danger. They're already airing advertisements suggesting that higher taxes will mean job losses on top of the 700,000 California has already suffered in this

at those levels, but it also will invite attempts to increase local taxes to maintain basic services. In the case of schools, legislation awaiting a Wilson signature seeks to knock down the required voter approval for such hikes to a simple majority, from two-thirds.

clad agreement that spending must drop if the state is strapped in succeeding years. Alas, he didn't win approval to waive significant state requirements on how the schools spend their money. For example, the Los Angeles Times recently found that a third of the instructional budget in the

I. ELECTION SCHEME BASED ON A TWO-TERM LIMIT FOR BOTH THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE, WITH THE HOUSE TERM DOUBLED TO FOUR YEARS.

1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Pres.	----	Pres.	----	Pres.	----	Pres.
House	----	House	----	House	----	House
1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.

Mobility between the House and Senate is shown:

Two 4-yr terms in the House	8yrs.	
One 4-yr term in the House + 1 6-yr term in the Senate	10 yrs.	Range: 4 to 12 yrs*
Two 6-yr terms in the Senate	12 yrs.	

II. ELECTION SCHEME ON A THREE-TERM LIMIT FOR BOTH THE SENATE AND HOUSE, WITH THE HOUSE TERM DOUBLED TO FOUR YEARS.

1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Pres.	----	Pres.	----	Pres.	----	Pres.
House	----	House	----	House	----	House
1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.

Mobility between the House and Senate is shown:

Three 4-y House terms	12 yrs.	
Two 4-yr House terms + one 6-yr Senate Term	14 yrs.	Range 4 to 18 yrs.*
One 4-yr House term + two 6-yr Senate terms	16 yrs.	
Three 6-yr Senate terms	18 yrs.	

III. ELECTION SCHEME ON A 12-YEAR LIMIT TO SERVICE IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE WITH THE HOUSE TERM KEPT AT TWO YEARS AND THE SENATE AT SIX YEARS.

1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Pres.	----	Pres.	----	Pres.	----	Pres.
House	House	House	House	House	House	House
1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.	1/3 Sen.

Mobility between the House and Senate is shown:

Six 2-yr House terms	12 yrs.	
Three 2-yr House terms + one six-yr Senate term	12 yrs.	Range: 2 to 12 yrs.
Two 6-yr Senate terms	12 yrs.	

No comment is necessary about Scheme III other than it is what we now have with service in either one or both Bodies limited to a total of 12 years. The circumstances which contribute to paralysis of government and split dominance with the president being of one party and either one or both Bodies of Congress controlled by the other part are preserved.

Either scheme I or scheme II is so far superior that either is to be preferred over what we now have. THE KEY TO SCHEMES I & II IS THE FOUR-YEAR HOUSE TERM. THE BENEFITS THAT FLOW FROM THIS ARE OBVIOUS, BUT I WILL ENUMERATE THEM.

Foremost in importance is that all members of the House and the president would be elected together in the general election every 4th November. The president is given a stronger opportunity to hold power with one or both houses of Congress to be of his party.

One-third of the Senate is elected in the general election with all the House members and the president. One-third of the Senate would be elected in the mid-term election, and one-third in the next general election.

A House candidate never runs more than twice with the same presidential candidate because the president is limited ~~two terms~~.

A Senate candidate runs only once with the candidate for president.

The weight given the House and the Senate members is as nearly preserved as is possible.

Mobility from one Body to the other is guaranteed.

Doubling the House term to four years cuts by half the number of times the candidate for reelection would have to run in both schemes I & II. Election costs in money and time would be greatly reduced.

Both scheme I and II provide maximal opportunity for participation in the governmental process and the maximal possibility of turnover/change that is not now possible.

Obviously there will be no committee chairmen who get to the top and preside for numerous terms. Chairmen rotation is guaranteed by simply limiting the number of terms in each Body.

the power

That this enforced turnover would severely limit/of a few men would be more than offset by younger persons with greater flexibility and fewer hidebound loyalties to certain segments of their constituencies.

Any restructuring of term limits and term lengths needs to be accompanied by marked changes in the way a candidate's campaign for public office is financed. Because it is my belief that the voter has no control over the candidate he votes for, it is evident that the control resides in the source of the money to run on. To assure the voter his Constitutionally guaranteed right to select, elect and control his representatives in Congress, ALL money used in the state should be raised in that state. The electorate has to have the responsibility as well as the right of putting the candidate in office. Only then can he know that the elected official will be responsive to his wishes/views during the legislative process. Withdrawing financing is a certain way to defeat a partially or wholly unsatisfactory candidate and substitute another.

Out-of-state financing has effectively disenfranchised the voter in too many states. Political parties can continue to organize the political forces so no power is lost to them when all the money comes from within each state.

Financing a presidential campaign is quite a different task. Money from any geographical source within the legal boundaries of the nation are valid. I firmly believe that money from a foreign nation should play no role in any election held in this country. The process would be vulnerable to total outsider control and corruption.

The three-term scheme with the House term doubled to four years and all the comments were written in a letter to President George Bush, January, 1991. Later, various other persons received a copy including Pres. Bush's chief of staff, Gov. John Sununu.

The other material was added within the past month incorporating later thinking.

by: Nell L. Wheeler 31 July 1992

I gave this to
The Sales & Sales Tribune
The Director News with
the suggestion the
editorial page people
get ahead Pres. Bush
DCL

NY Times 92
A10 2

The 1992 Campaign

The Republicans

Bush Tells Jews That Rival Would Have Harmed Israel

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 — Opening a fall campaign to woo Jewish voters, President Bush today told a Jewish gathering that Israel's survival would now be threatened had the United States been led by Gov. Bill Clinton, who "waffled" and "wavered" on whether to confront Iraq.

Mr. Bush also told his audience that assertions that he or others in his Administration harbored anti-Semitic attitudes, because they had at times disagreed with Israeli policies, were wrong and hurtful to him personally. For much of the past four years, the President was at odds with pro-Israeli Jewish groups over his insistence that the Israeli Government curtail settlement building in the West Bank as a condition for housing loan guarantees.

"Let me say that it is important that we learn how to disagree," Mr. Bush said to the B'nai B'rith International Convention. "To accuse those who may

The Clinton-Gore campaign issued a statement today that termed Mr. Bush's support for Israel "another election year conversion."

It said, "Less than 60 days before the election, George Bush is trying to convince the American Jewish Community he's been on their side for the last four years. It won't sell. Since his election, George Bush has been bullying Israel and offending the American Jewish community."

Nevertheless, Abraham D. Foxman, executive director of the Anti-Defamation League, said Mr. Clinton had erred in not addressing the B'nai B'rith gathering in person. The President, Mr. Foxman added, had at least come and touched most of the right bases in his speech, although Mr. Bush still had problems with many Jews because of the repeated Christian references at the Republican National convention, which did not seem very receptive to Jewish concerns.

This gentle criticism of Mr. Clinton comes in the aftermath of other complaints by the leaders of various Jewish organizations that the Democratic candidate had spoken in favor of the F-15 sale, provided that it was conditioned on terms that will not diminish Israel's qualitative edge over the Arabs, without any advance warning to pro-Israel groups.

Mr. Clinton endorsed the sale on Aug. 25 in answer to a question at a meeting with voters in Dallas, saying he would support such a sale "under the right circumstances."

Listing Accomplishments

As for Mr. Bush, he got a polite, but not exactly ecstatic reception today. The basic thrust of his address was that while the music of his Administration's foreign policy may not always have been right, as far as American Jews were concerned, the substance was in fact pro-Israeli. His Administration confronted Iraq, he said, brought about direct peace talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors and helped Russian and Ethiopian Jews emigrate to Israel.

Mr. Bush made no mention of his policy before the Persian Gulf war of building up Iraq's military arsenal in hopes of moderating that country's President, Saddam Hussein.

"Ask yourself where the Middle East would be today, where Israel's security would be today, if we had followed the counsel of my critics," Mr. Bush declared. "Ask yourself where we would be if we had someone in the Oval Office who would have waffled, who would have wavered and wanted to have it both ways."

"Listen to my opponent's very own words on whether he would have followed my lead, and drawn a line in the sand. I quote: 'I guess I would have voted with the majority if it was a close vote. But I agree with the arguments the minority made.'"

"Where would we be? Israel's very survival would be at stake, and we'd be talking about whether there was any chance to avoid nuclear Armageddon in the Middle East."

Putting a positive face on years of disagreement.

come to different conclusions on one or another public issue of harboring anti-Semitism is to cheapen the term. That is dangerous. That is deeply wrong. And when those words without justice, have been aimed at me, I can tell you, they cut to the heart."

Sell Jets to the Saudis?

The President added that he had not yet made a decision on whether to sell 72 F-15 fighter jets to Saudi Arabia, but he and other Administration officials pointed out that Governor Clinton had already spoken in favor of the sale. The sale could save thousands of jobs in a crucial state, Missouri, where the plane's manufacturer, the McDonnell Douglas Corporation, is based.

Mr. Bush said he was weighing all of the national security and economic factors before making a decision on the sale, while Mr. Clinton simply endorsed the deal in answer to a question at a public meeting. But the President left the strong impression that he, too, would back the sale.

Mr. Bush's remarks to B'nai B'rith were described by aides as his opening effort to win Jewish voters, who will be crucial in states like California, Florida and Illinois, where the voting is expected to be close. Mr. Bush got roughly 25 percent of the Jewish vote in 1988, and Bush campaign officials contend that despite all of the tensions between the Administration and Israel in recent years Mr. Bush can do at least as well this time around.

Mr. Clinton is scheduled to address the same group tomorrow, but not in person. He will appear through a television hookup, a fact that had many in the audience grumbling that the Democratic candidate was taking their votes for granted.

This tone and
approach of these comments
need to be echoed through
and forth with American
and other Jews,
and some is NOT
anti-Semitism

There are two or three
varieties of them known
and I have seen
one which was
very fine.
The other two
were very small.

U.S. Geological Survey
National Mapping Division

Earth Science Information Center

This set misplaced
but it is not deron!
4 usable copies!
This is the last collection
sent

plant himself indomitably there abide, the huge
d to him.⁴ *Ib.*

mind in the mill of a
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Literary Ethics [1838]
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ho thinks that what was
, by men whose names
has any deeper sense
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t Series [1841]. History
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Ib.

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Ib.

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Ib.

rhetoric that we cannot
act without seeming to
Ib.

own thought, to believe
or you in your private
men—that is genius.

Ib. Self-Reliance

ess ourselves, and are
he idea which each of us
Ib.

he divine providence has
ciety of your contempo-
n of events. *Ib.*

re is in conspiracy
of every one of its mem-
e in most request is con-
e is its aversion. It loves
ctors, but names and cus-
Ib.

man must be a noncon-
Ib.

trated must be preached,
of the doctrine of love,
whines. I shun father
e and brother when my
Ib.

d Burroughs, 630:21.
to him who will but wait.—
ayside Inn. The Student's Tale

d Addison, 326:3.

1 It is easy in the world to live after the
world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live
after our own; but the great man is he who in
the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect
sweetness the independence of solitude. *Ib.*

2 A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of
little minds, adored by little statesmen and
philosophers and divines. With consistency
a great soul has simply nothing to do. . . .
Speak what you think today in hard words
and tomorrow speak what tomorrow thinks
in hard words again, though it contradict ev-
erything you said today. *Ib.*

3 To be great is to be misunderstood. *Ib.*

4 An institution is the lengthened shadow of
one man. *Ib.*

5 I like the silent church before the service
begins, better than any preaching. *Ib.*

6 Discontent is the want of self-reliance; it is
infirmity of will. *Ib.*

7 Traveling is a fool's paradise. . . . My
giant goes with me wherever I go. *Ib.*

8 For every Stoic was a Stoic; but in Chris-
tendom where is the Christian?¹ *Ib.*

9 Nothing can bring you peace but yourself.
Ib.

10 Every sweet has its sour; every evil its
good. *Ib. Compensation*

11 For everything you have missed, you have
gained something else; and for everything
you gain, you lose something else. *Ib.*

12 Everything in Nature contains all the pow-
ers of Nature. Everything is made of one hid-
den stuff. *Ib.*

13 It is as impossible for a man to be cheated
by anyone but himself, as for a thing to be,
and not to be, at the same time. *Ib.*

14 All mankind love a lover. *Ib. Love*

15 Thou art to me a delicious torment.
Ib. Friendship

16 Almost all people descend to meet.² *Ib.*

17 Happy is the house that shelters a friend.
Ib.

18 A friend is a person with whom I may be
sincere. Before him, I may think aloud. *Ib.*

¹See Melville, 570:2.

²Men descend to meet. — EMERSON, *Essays. First Series, The Over-Soul*

19 A friend may well be reckoned the master-
piece of Nature. *Ib.*

20 Two may talk and one may hear, but three
cannot take part in a conversation of the
most sincere and searching sort. *Ib.*

21 The only reward of virtue is virtue; the
only way to have a friend is to be one. *Ib.*

22 I do then with my friends as I do with my
books. I would have them where I can find
them, but I seldom use them. *Ib.*

23 In skating over thin ice our safety is in our
speed. *Ib. Prudence*

24 Heroism feels and never reasons and there-
fore is always right. *Ib. Heroism*

25 Beware when the great God lets loose a
thinker on this planet. *Ib. Circles*

26 One man's justice is another's injustice;
one man's beauty another's ugliness; one
man's wisdom another's folly. *Ib.*

27 Nature abhors the old, and old age seems
the only disease;³ all others run into this one.
Ib.

28 Nothing great was ever achieved without
enthusiasm. *Ib.*

29 Nothing astonishes men so much as com-
mon sense and plain dealing. *Ib. Art*

30 Beauty will not come at the call of a legisla-
ture, nor will it repeat in England or America
its history in Greece. It will come, as always,
unannounced, and spring up between the feet
of brave and earnest men. *Ib.*

31 I fancy I need more than another to speak
(rather than write), with such a formidable
tendency to the lapidary style. I build my
house of boulders.

Letter to Carlyle [October 30, 1841]

32 A man may love a paradox without either
losing his wit or his honesty.

Walter Savage Landor. From The Dial [1841], XII

33 Literature is the effort of man to indemnify
himself for the wrongs of his condition. *Ib.*

34 There is always a certain meanness in the
argument of conservatism, joined with a cer-
tain superiority in its fact.

The Conservative [1842]

³Old age is an incurable disease. — SENECA, *Epistulae ad Lucilium*, no. 108

Barbara Ford and an- Demo Hall
 C2 2
 Equately in Sacrifices
 for nation called it

Someone should be looking at the Demo 92
 platform - great GOP ideas.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1992

Economic Scene

Peter Passell

Will George Bush Read Their Lips?

A STIFF tax on gasoline ... higher income taxes on the rich ... caps on Social Security ... tax incentives for business research and investment ... more money for education and infrastructure ...

To many analysts, Ross Perot's aborted call for shared sacrifice was the impossible dream that was, indeed, impossible — tough common sense from a nonpolitician who in the end did not have the stomach to challenge a decade of national self-delusion. "I might have written it myself," said Benjamin Friedman, a Harvard economist who has been tirelessly proselytizing for deficit reduction since Ronald Reagan inaugurated the decade of what-me-worry economics.

But unlike Ross Perot's bid for White House gold, the plan may not be dead. For while one of the remaining candidates has offered a clear sense of how he would energize the economy, polls suggest that the other man is deeply in need of the vision thing.

"The Perot plan was the plan for the consummate outsider with nothing to lose," said Jeffrey Garten, an investment banker with the Blackstone Group and author of the new book "A Cold Peace." "But it might still become the plan for the consummate insider with nothing left to lose: George Bush."

Two scenarios, both admittedly longshots, are intriguing:

The Agent of Change. Count the reasons why candidate Bush would never embrace the Perot economic agenda. "The stickiest issue is taxes," said David Hale, an economist with the Kemper Financial Group. Tax proposals would offend key supporters — everyone from hard-line supply-siders, who view higher levies on income as the devil's work, to suburban commuters who already



Nicolae Asciu

resent paying \$1.19 a gallon for unleaded regular. Indeed, Mr. Bush has made no secret that he regrets the day he broke his no-tax pledge.

Then there is the matter of momentum: Any radical policy shift would face opposition from the White House-Treasury coalition that crafted Mr. Bush's 1993 budget proposal. "I bristle at the dismissal of our effort to cut spending on entitlements," said John Taylor, who recently returned to Stanford University after a tour of duty on the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

If enacted, Mr. Taylor argues, the Administration's proposals would allow the economy to grow its way out of big deficits. And while the Congressional Budget Office politely demurs — it forecasts a rising deficit after 1996 under Bush policies — there is certainly an impulse to justify the last few months' politically punishing effort to stay the course.

But 20-point-plus debits in the opinion polls have a way of focusing politicians' minds. So do economic forecasts, echoed this week by the Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, that unemployment is certain to remain stuck above 7 percent through the election. And surely one lesson of

the career of the man who coined the phrase "voodoo economics" is that Mr. Bush is capable of changing his mind — indeed, his political persona — when the votes of millions of would-be Perotists are on the line.

Were the President to abandon budget business as usual, he would probably not have to look far for moral support. While supply-siders, the anti-tax ideologues in the Republican Party, wield influence beyond their numbers in Congress, most Administration tacticians believe in fighting deficits the old-fashioned way.

Mr. Bush's budget director, Richard Darman, reportedly toyed with proposing a gasoline tax before the invasion of Kuwait blew the lid off energy prices. And he has certainly never hidden his frustration with the Administration's failure to tame the great engines of escalating Federal spending, Social Security and Medicare.

The January Surprise. One reason for discounting the prospects of a pre-election conversion is that Mr. Bush's campaign advisers can still make a plausible case for toughing it out. The President can win, the argument goes, if he can hang onto Republican redoubts in the South and West, and then pick off a few Rust Belt states.

But suppose Mr. Bush does manage to squeak back into office, there to face a hostile Democratic majority in Congress. Would he hunker down to what seems likely to be four more years of tepid growth, political fingerpointing and policy gridlock?

Mr. Hale thinks not. "This would be President Bush's last term," he noted, "the time to do the dirty work." If he struck early and hard, he might regain the respect he has frittered away since the gulf war. And if he is at all inclined to take the chance, he might well be quietly egged on by Republican Presidential hopefuls — everyone from Dan Quayle to James Baker — who would be eager to remove the deficit albatross before they faced the voters in 1996.

A war on the deficit would be hard to win, of course, because the enemy is almost all of us. "But even if he went down with the program," argued Mr. Garten, "it would be a better way to lose."

McKee

Geo Bush Presidential Campaign 1992 >

Assets
8 yrs V.P. with Reagan
4 yrs President
Foreign affairs
CIA etc. etc. etc.
Control of Crime
Elimination of Drugs
Nuclear arms

Decrease
Barbara Bush
Family values
Reading to children
Revising the worth and practice of
of personal charity
Recognizing gifted
competent non-American
Whites for top govt.
jobs Colin Powell/C. Thomas
Jewish vote

Continuing, successful
marginalization of white collar
crime in banks, S. S., security
& commodity markets, manufact-
uring, resulting in indictments
trial and appropriate fines &
prison sentence.

Increasing pressure on
drug traffickers and dealers
and money launders.
with successful prosecutions.

Uncertain
abortion position
Israel
Family financial
problems
Bush's
Joint Med Care Plan
Education
Personal health

Liabilities
Reagan's
ancestral legacy
Reagan's Middle
East Middle
S. S. fears
Tax increase
Heart Problem?
Exercise not
easy
Reluctance to
grab credit
Using two-
syllable, two-
word slogans
provided by poor
writers.

Israel
Apologizing
too readily. Don't
apologize at
all in policy mat-
ters.

reading
Listening to the
press and trying
to survive are
not compatible

by Rod S. Wicks

1992 The year candidates refused to be intimidated by outcries of anti-semitism, racism to quell honest political differences of opinion.

1992 The year the Democrats stole the GOP Political Platform-- Ridicule them

1992 The year James Baker III is getting the treatment from Israeli right wingers 55 years ago the first Secretary of Defense was the target. Remind Americans of Ford and make note of the re-run of little known /acknowledged events before he succeeds. Harassment

1992 If this is the Year of the Women, point with pride at Barbara Bush, quintessential Am. woman, diplomat, mother, First Lady and everyone's favorite female. Can she do a short column as Eleanor Roosevelt did - not purely political. Good reader

1992 The year President Bush will give Gov. Bill Clinton a lesson in what a T.S. card is and where to get it punched.

1992 The year we declared our independence from Israel

Accentuate the positive, eliminate the negative and NEVER apologise except for unneeded social faux pas;

~~Mr. Roger Malik~~
~~White House Campaign Manager~~
~~The White House. 20500~~

Attn: James G. Baker III

SUNDAY

Deseret News

143RD YEAR / No. 35

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Enthusiastic crowd at BYU hails the chi

15,000 cheer as Bush flays Demos. President praises Mormon culture, values.

By Bob Bernick Jr.
Deseret News political editor

PROVO — George Bush may be trailing badly in the polls after Democrat Bill Clinton's nomination this week in New York, but you wouldn't know it by the loud, enthusiastic, nearly overwhelming reception Bush got at Brigham Young University on Saturday.

It's hard to imagine that a National Republican Convention, to be held next month in Houston, could be more approving than the 15,000 people who heard Bush speak Saturday afternoon.

The event in the Marriott Center — with denunciations of the Clinton-Gore ticket, condemnation of the Democratic-dominated Congress, even a joke about the illiteracy of Democrats — was a Republican love feast. BYU officials had cautioned the Republicans not to make the affair a full-blown GOP rally, and the speeches angered some Democrats (see story on A4), but the crowd loved it.

Bush was loudly cheered dozens of times, and the crowd gave him two standing ovations. The president sprinkled his remarks with references to Utah, Provo and the Mormon culture and quoted the late LDS Church President David O. McKay.

Bush promised if given a Republican Congress and a line-item veto, he would do with federal government waste what Utah Jazz forward Karl Malone will do to opponents' basketball shots in the Barcelona Olympics — "swat it into the front row."

Bush's theme was family values, aides said before the speech. He took some time getting to it, however. About halfway through his talk, he said, "We need to restore the special values that have carried this nation for 200 years . . . Americans need to understand something that you all know very, very well — no other success can compensate for failure in the home." The crowd jumped to its feet in approval.

Bush said there is a place for government. It can reward work, not just give welfare, and it can help families so they don't fall apart, but stay together.

He'll keep working for legislation that stops "frivolous" lawsuits, Bush said. "We need to give doctors the chance to practice medicine and let dads and moms coach Little League without wor-



At Red Butte Garden in Salt Lake City, President Bush fields questions and defends administration's record on protection

rying if they're going to end up in a courtroom."

He urged those who supported Ross Perot not to quit. "For too many people, politics is now the opposite of progress. You (dissatisfied citizens) do have a vote. Ross Perot supporters believe in the same principles I believe, about cutting the size of government, about letting parents choose day care and which (public or private) schools your children can attend. And most of all, we agree about the need to break the deadlock in Washington, D.C."

"It's no longer (enough to oppose) politics as usual. It's high time to shake up the system. If you'll excuse just one more political observation, you give me a Congress that shares my values and your values and I'll give you a (political) system that is not just shaken, but rattled and even rolled."

Bush said there's something wrong when America can lead the



President Bush is greeted by top Utah GOP leaders including Sen. Orrin Hatch, left, C Senate candidate Joe Cannon and Sen. Jake Garn. About 15,000 heard the president

See BUSH on A4

Deseret News

UTAH
EDITION

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1992

ic crowd at BYU hails the chief



ted Butte Garden in Salt Lake City, President Bush fields questions and defends administration's record on protecting the environment.

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lled."
Bush said there's something
rong when America can lead the



President Bush is greeted by top Utah GOP leaders including Sen. Orrin Hatch, left, Gov. Norm Bangert, and others. About 15,000 heard the president's speech at BYU.

GRAPHIC UTAH

Taking flight

Although the Salt Lake metropolitan area doesn't come close to ranking as one of the world's top 100 in population, Salt Lake International is the world's 42nd busiest airport.

BUSIEST AIRPORTS IN 1989

	MILLION PASSENGERS
1. O'Hare (Chicago)	59.1
2. Dallas/Ft. Worth	47.6
3. Los Angeles	45.0
5. Heathrow (London)	39.9
9. Stapleton (Denver)	27.6
25. Hong Kong	17.4
42. Salt Lake	11.9
44. Athens (Greece)	10.5
46. Dulles (D.C.)	10.2

SOURCE: Airport Operators Council International

INSIDE

World/nation

MIDDLE EAST: After a three-month interlude, the pace of the Middle East peace process picks up as Secretary of State James A. Baker III heads for Israel and meetings with Yitzhak Rabin, the new prime minister. **A3**

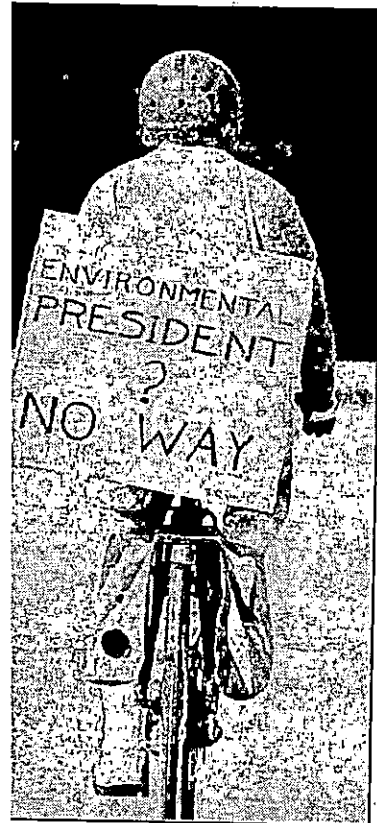
GUADALCANAL: Fifty years ago on Guadalcanal, a leather-neck legacy dawned in World War II, providing the first indelible images of Marines assaulting a beach and raising the U.S. flag on Japanese ground — the blueprint for Pacific victory. **A15**

Utah

GAMBLING: If pari-mutuel betting is legalized, some Utah Indian tribes say they will try to institute other forms of gambling — bingo, slot machines and lottery — on reservation lands. For now, however, no blueprints for casinos, horse tracks or bingo parlors are on the drawing board for any of Utah's Indian reservations. **B1**

FATALITY: A mother is killed and her nine children and sister-in-law are injured when the vehicle they are riding in blows a tire and rolls on I-15 about two miles north of Mona. **B1**

NEWS EXTRA: Utah's 104 lawmakers are a hard-working lot who toil in obscurity; recent polls show that fewer than a third of citizens can name their Utah House or Senate member. **B1**



TOM SAWYER, DESERET NEWS

Varvil rides his bike away from the Butte Garden area where he and s stood along the president's route.

RED BUTTE

Bush uses picture-perfect setting to defend environmental record

By Jan Thompson
Deseret News staff writer

While environmentalists angrily protested outside Red Butte Garden, inside the park, President Bush extolled to a pre-selected, approving group his accomplishments in protecting the environment.

It was a picture-perfect scene. Utah provided an opportunity for the president to defend his environmental policies in a controlled, pristine setting.

Reporters representing national media were admitted but not allowed to ask questions. Conservation groups including the Sierra Club and the Southern Utah Wilderness Association were excluded.

The message of one protester's sign was simple: "Bush + Environment = NOT!"

Glen Varvil, member of the Wasatch Mountain Club, said, "If Bush wants to say he's the 'sportsman president,' then that's OK. But it's offensive for him to claim to be the 'environmental president' and suggest he's addressing serious concerns." He accused the president of using Utah to "film a pretty television ad" that creates a false impression.

Also omitted from the president's list of invited guests was Christine Osborne of the Sierra Club. Responding about her failed efforts for a chance to ask Bush tough ques-

tions, Osborne said, "President Bush may have chosen to exclude environmental interests from this question-answer session, but he will most assuredly hear from us in November."

At the foot of the mountains, surrounded by children, friendly politicians and outdoor sports enthusiasts, Bush boasted that he is proud of his "commitment to a sound environment."

Environmental policy requires a "sensitive balance" between protecting jobs for American families and showing concern for endangered species, Bush said. The president warned that he will not cave in to extremists who cause families to be "needlessly thrown out of work."

"I'm a hunter. I happen to be a quail hunter," said Bush, eliciting laughter from the crowd.

It's sound environmental practice to permit hunting on public lands to thin out deer rather than have deer starve to death, he said.

Because the United States "has won the Cold War, we'll reduce defense spending tremendously," he said. This will mean a chance to redirect funds from security to domestic issues — including the environment.

Bob Nelson, chairman of the Utah Wildlife Coalition, asked Bush if he will support revived Central Utah Project legislation and

work with the Senate to get the bill passed this upcoming session.

"I don't know what they (the Senate) are going to send me. Therefore I can't commit to sign or veto until I know exactly what's in it. But in terms of the project itself, we have been and continue to be supportive."

Bush believes his administration has accomplished significant progress, including:

- Renewal of the Clean Air Act.
- Accessing more fines for violations of environmental laws than any other previous administration.
- Doubling the funding for national parks, wildlife and outdoor recreation.
- Tripling funding for state parks.
- Proposing or adding 20 new national parks.
- Proposing or adding 57 new wildlife refuges.
- Adding 1.5 million new acres to national parks.
- Adding 6.4 million acres to the vast wilderness system.
- Adding 2,700 miles of scenic rivers.
- Closing off oil development in environmentally sensitive areas of Florida, California and New England coasts until the year 2000 when new technology can be examined.
- Establishing three new national marine sanctuaries.
- Increasing funding for fishery management.

Referring to criticisms surrounding his refusal to sign the Bio-Diversity Treaty at last month's Earth Summit in Rio De Janeiro, Bush said he doesn't consider it leadership "to go and fall in line with a bunch of other countries who accept standards who don't live up to them."

"Great countries like great men should keep their word," he said.

Jay Hill, with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, hopes to see Bush remain in the White House so the president may continue his "progressive environmental policies" that enhance outdoor recreation in Utah and throughout the country.

What they said

Comments made at Saturday's BYU "non-partisan" student assembly:

"I used to be a liberal Democrat. But then I learned how to read and write, and I became a Republican."

—Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah

"I want you to think positively about George Bush. He deserves our full support for his re-election."

—Gov. Norm Bangerter

"There's too many pretty boys in politics, people who plan a career (in politics) as teenagers. And if there's ever been a team of pretty boys, it's Bill Clinton and Al Gore... Neither one of them has held a real job in their lives."

—Sen. Jake Garn, R-Utah

BUSH

Continued from A1

world in bringing down the Berlin Wall, but an elderly woman is afraid to walk to her grocery store.

The Iron Curtain was brought down, he said. "Now we must bring down the curtain on immorality and indifference. This is our mission, our crusade. And we get the job done for the United States."

After his speech, Bush and those attending listened to a song about "a thousand points of light" — Bush's volunteer program, the crowd joining in on the chorus and waving lighted wands provided by the Bush-Quayle campaign. Bush left the arena to spontaneous chants of "four more years" — a theme of the 1984 Reagan-Bush re-election campaign.

What I'm Learning From the Recession

Valle Jo Journal 20 July 92

Most people are so hung up on the negative aspects of the recession that they overlook a major positive: namely, the education we're all getting. From where I sit, the recession is a more effective educator than any university.

Just think how many folks are wising up. The entrepreneurial spirit has always been strong in this country, but there's suddenly a new impetus. Whether it's because they're disgusted with company options, or because they've been unwillingly thrust out upon their own, more people than ever are becoming self-employed. It is a process that is frightening and enlightening ... and important for our country.

Small businesspeople know the basics. They quickly discover where money comes from and where money goes. As amazing as it may seem, politicians, bureaucrats and a vast spectrum of employed persons are often innocent of this essential knowledge.

I started my own small business less than two years ago. Running a fledgling enterprise hasn't made me brilliant, but it has been illuminating. I feel almost ready to write a textbook. If I did, the lessons would include:

Where money comes from. Money comes from clients and customers who have a specific need for my services. These days, every dollar is painstakingly allocated. It's imperative that I communicate what I offer, and then deliver on every promise. If I fail to provide quality service, no one will pay me a dime.

Where money goes. Money goes to pay the essential overhead of my business—ex-

penses that accumulate shockingly, despite my parsimonious ways. Money also goes to pay a distressing array of taxes, many of which I'd never heard of until I opened a business. Some money goes to build a cash cushion against the inevitable rough times ahead. A little money comes to me. There is a perception that any business owner who is making a go of it must also be taking bundles home. It isn't true.

Big banks don't much like me. I opened my business using savings, but the local branch of a major bank didn't want my ac-

Manager's Journal

By Michele McCormick

count. They wrongly believed my business license was inadequate, and they didn't care to doublecheck. They simply turned me away. I went up the street to a small two-branch bank, where I was welcomed.

Easy credit isn't. I am deluged with solicitations from credit-card companies. But, although I am debt-free, no one will issue my business a card unless my husband co-signs. But this is not all bad. Since I pay cash for virtually everything, I am never surprised by unexpected bills.

Receivables aren't necessarily. A few months after I started my business, I told an experienced corporate friend that my receivables "looked good." "Oh," he said, "you mean they're zero?"

I see now what he meant. Getting new business is an important skill. Collecting on overdue accounts is at least as vital. In these hard times, even those who plan to

pay are rarely in a hurry. The clients who do pay in a timely fashion tend to be those in the most recession-proof industries. I focus my marketing in their direction.

Payables always are. My receivables come in slowly, but my payables go out quickly. Quick payment generally ensures that even my small account receives top attention. And most vendors offer my little business no other option.

Arithmetic is important. I am offered a lot of amazing deals. From equipment leasing to long-distance telephone service to extra special volume discounts, it all seems too terrific. Usually, it is. I've found that pulling out my pocket calculator is one of the most useful exercises I can perform.

The government is not here to help. All those regulations must benefit someone. It isn't me. It took a team of fire inspectors two visits to my one-room office to find me in violation of an ordinance. The one door to my one room needed a sign stating: "This Door to Remain Unlocked During Business Hours." It looks imbecilic, but it's the law and I have posted the sign.

Employee relations. Three months after I hired my first employee, her husband lost his job. It was sobering to realize the paycheck I provided was now a family's lifeline. The gulf in our perspectives was also a surprise. While I favor spending on growth and improvements, my assistant needs income and benefits, such as health-care, now. I cannot pay for it all. She has a hard time understanding why not.

Not only is lunch not free, but the person paying for it is me. Call me slow,

but I simply hadn't realized the extent to which I would be financing social agendas. I'm already assessed a long list of business taxes and fees, and I now notice how often our state legislature considers programs that would tax business further.

Sales pressure increases in proportion to economic woes. The worse the economy gets, the more sales calls I receive. I hear from an unending stream of financial planners, insurance agents, management consultants and people hawking a scary spectrum of devices. The business I could offer any of these people would be minuscule, and yet they are desperate to see me. It's a good clue that things are not improving.

I am smarter than our political leaders. Well, maybe not smarter, but certainly more in tune. The president has repeatedly announced that the recession is now over. In business, I have learned that wishing will not make it so. I have learned that the economy does not run on attitude. It runs on action. It runs on people seeking goods and services, and paying for them afterward. For now, my clients all feel the pinch. I have friends and neighbors who've been out of work for months. If this is recovery we're doomed.

My "education" will shape the national future: Nothing I have learned is new to business experts. The news is that there are now so many people like me. We are former employees who failed to understand how small business works, or how important it is to our economy. Now we know. That knowledge will have a powerful impact when we go to the polls in November.

We understand what it takes to survive, and we will seek leaders who share that understanding. Not people who have the answers—that's too much to ask—but at the very least, folks who know the questions. If we find them, we will have put our education to very good use indeed.

Ms. McCormick runs a public relations firm in Fair Oaks, Calif.

19 July 92

Dazzling display by GOP pleases most in the crowd

By Brooke Adams
Deseret News staff writer

PROVO— President Bush dazzled most of the crowd that turned out to hear him speak Saturday at Brigham Young University.

But the display of Republican solidarity, even if it lacked balloons and confetti, dismayed a few Democrats. And it failed to convince some undecided voters to swing over to the Republicans. Here's reaction to and highlights of the president's trip to BYU:

- John Hawker, Orem, said Bush's speech was wonderful. "I thought he was real concise and thorough. He hit a lot of the points about the family that are important to this group of people. I felt Jake Garn and Orrin Hatch had good messages, too."

- Bush's speech reaffirmed John R. Green's support. "I wasn't completely clear on all his issues," said Green, West Jordan. "On television he doesn't appear very confident. He expressed his opinion better than he does on television."

- BYU student Jim Phipps camped outside the Marriott Center at 4:30 a.m. Saturday to make

sure he got a good seat. Until Thursday, Phipps planned to vote for Ross Perot. Now, he offered Bush the opportunity to lure one Perot supporter.

So, how did Bush do? Fair, Phipps said after Bush's speech.

"My tendency between Clinton and Bush is toward Bush," he said. But "both candidates have proven themselves to be contemptuous toward American voters. They think they can play on us like musical instruments."

- Rep. Bill Orton, D-Utah, opted to march in the Steel Days parade in American Fork rather than attend Bush's speech. BYU officials invited Orton to the event late Friday afternoon. "They offered me seats to sit with all the wives of the Republican candidates who were on the stage," Orton said.

Orton's opponent, Richard Harrington, rode in the presidential motorcade and was seated on the dais. Every speaker, from Gov. Norm Bangerter to Bush, encouraged spectators to vote for Harrington.

- BYU political scientist David Magleby thinks the quote Bush

borrowed from former LDS Church President David O. McKay ("No other success can compensate for failure in the home") may be woven into the president's speech at the National Republican Convention in Houston and in campaign ads. "It was a line that worked and was irresistible," Magleby said. "Mormons are familiar with it, but to non-Mormons it has a ring of truth, especially to yuppies."

Magleby thought Saturday's event was a "blatant partisan rally. What you had in Hatch and Garn was a Republican hit squad." Hatch's liberal Democrat joke was "in poor taste for a university that wants to be neutral on such things," he said. "Even more offensive was Garn's use of the 'pretty boys' line. He knows more than anybody that Dan Quayle far more than Al Gore or Bill Clinton fits his pretty boy definition."

- Organizers of the Springville Folkfest brought about 50 dancers from foreign countries to see the president. The dancers were thrilled at the unexpected bonus of their trip to Utah.

"It's a great honor to be here," said Adam Grochecki of Lublin, Poland, through an interpreter. "President Bush is very well-liked in Poland as a politician. We are grateful for the help he gave in bringing democracy to our former communist country."

Boston

Wall St. Jnl. 20 July
Stand Tall, George, 99
If Not, Then Retire

Your June 15 "Politics and Policy" piece reported that while George Bush received polite applause at the Environmental Summit in Rio, Fidel Castro received a riotous ovation. This tells us all we need to know about the composition and objectives of the Rio conference. Mr. Bush is to be congratulated for uncharacteristically summoning courage and standing on principle at the conference.

However, Mr. Bush's performance elicits the question of why he went to the Rio redistribution conference at all. Did he really think he could placate the kleptocrats abroad or the environmentalist lunatic fringe at home? Why did he feel the need to respond to these elements at all?

These troubling questions are merely symptoms of Mr. Bush's continuing inability to formulate and articulate a stand on anything. He should either decide what he stands for and where he wants to take the country or resign himself, for the good of the country, to an early retirement in environmentally pristine Kennebunkport.

MARK M. QUINN

Chicago

I disagree strongly that the "President's Clumsy Handling of Earth Summit Results in a Public-Relations Disaster for Him." President Bush was sincere, direct and forceful, not clumsy; he also was right. Our environmental record is better than most, and the world needs to be told (and so does Bill Clinton) that "the day of the open checkbook is over."

Mr. Bush has guts. He'll get my vote.

LOUIS R. WARD

Professor Emeritus of English
Lake Superior State University
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.



Bush Stands to Gain More Perot Fans Than Clinton

KNIGHT-RIDDER NEWSPAPERS

NEW YORK — Bill Clinton was leaving his hotel at noon to check the Teleprompter at Madison Square Garden when his suite phone rang. A breathless aide said, "Ross Perot pulled out. He's gone."

At that moment the dynamics of the 1992 presidential race turned upside down. The shock waves rolled toward Bill Clinton with peril and opportunity.

Would most of the 10 million angry, disillusioned Perot fans drift rightward to George Bush, again locking up the South and suburbs for Republicans?

Or could Clinton — his acceptance speech luckily only 10 hours away — make a sales pitch to convince Perot's stranded rooters, "If you loved Ross, you'll like me."

First Clinton called Perot. They were raised only 40 miles apart in the Red River Valley along the Texas-Arkansas border.

"Sorry to hear your decision," Clinton said. "I'm going to reach out to your people. And I'd welcome your support, Ross."

For Perot to openly steer his lost battalions toward Clinton would be a boon, of course. Sure, Perot's distaste for Bush and fury at GOP dirty tricksters is legendary. We know now, though, that politician Ross is as dependable as a wet noodle.

So Clinton had to do a fast rewrite. In the speech of his life, he not only had to define himself to a TV audience that knew him as a scandal-dogged sax player. In midafternoon he hastily penciled in new words: A pitch to Perot's lost souls, "Y'all come on over."



Sandy Grady

One symbol of Clinton's quest was a woman named Virginia Doak.

She was a Perot supporter who had become a New Mexico delegate to the Democratic convention. Wearing her Perot button openly, she had been teased, taunted, even threatened.

When she saw Perot quit on television, she felt hit in the solar plexus with a ball bat.

"I feel betrayed," said Virginia Doak, near tears. "I don't believe his answer. I want the real answer. I'll listen to Clinton and see where I'll go."

There were a lot of Virginia Doaks in America who thought Perot's reason for quitting — that he would throw the race into the U.S. House — was barnyard bull.

Closer to the truth: Perot couldn't stand the heat and got out of the kitchen.

When the going got tough, tough guy Perot bailed out. He had raged irritably at reporters' questioning and digging into his past. He balked at Ed Rollins' advice to define his issues and spend his avowed millions on summer TV ads. When he sank to third in polls, Perot panicked.

"I told him to go all out to win or stop any intermediate plan before he split the country," long-time adviser Mort Meyerson said.

Bluntly, Perot cut his losses rather

than blow \$100 million on a lost cause. Instead of the mythical, gutsy, red-white-and-blue savior, he proved to be a businessman cuddling his wallet and ego.

So who gains? Despite the Clinton staff's strained grins, I see far more reasons for Bush than Clinton to celebrate Perot's departure.

No. 1: Had Perot split the white conservative "Bubba" vote with Bush, Clinton and Al Gore would be more competitive in the South and the suburbs Democrats have lost for 12 years. Texas is probably wiped off the Demos' electoral map.

No. 2: In a two-way race Bush can concentrate firepower on Clinton. When Bush said, "We'll go to general quarters," he meant: "Load up those negative ads, boys."

It's quaint hearing Bush, whose operatives called Perot "paranoid" and "bizarre" and a "temperamental tycoon," now trying to seduce Perot's troops.

The key for Democrats is whether Clinton and Gore can coax Perot's wandering sheep their way by selling themselves as "the party of change" — younger versions of Ross with more hair and real programs.

So the game — Chasing Lost Perotistas — began in the TV glare of the Garden. Al Gore was up first. After a moving tale of his vigil by his accident-smashed young son, Gore made his pitch: "If you're a supporter of Ross Perot, stay involved. Keep fighting for change."

Now came Clinton's turn. Like Gore — and as a jab at Republicans for "pro-family" hype — Clinton made it personal. "I never knew my father," he said, recounting how his mother, grandfather and wife Hillary gave him values he would take to the White House.

I thought Clinton's speech, fiercely attacking Bush and laying out his own vision, was good, not great. In fact, Gore was more impressive.

But Clinton didn't miss his seductive shot at Perot's lost souls: "In the words of Ross Perot today, we are a revitalized Democratic party. Tonight I say to you ... join us, and we'll revitalize America."

Clinton was swarmed onstage by the usual Democratic tableau (Jesse Jackson far to the rear) as the mob sang, "Circle of Friends."

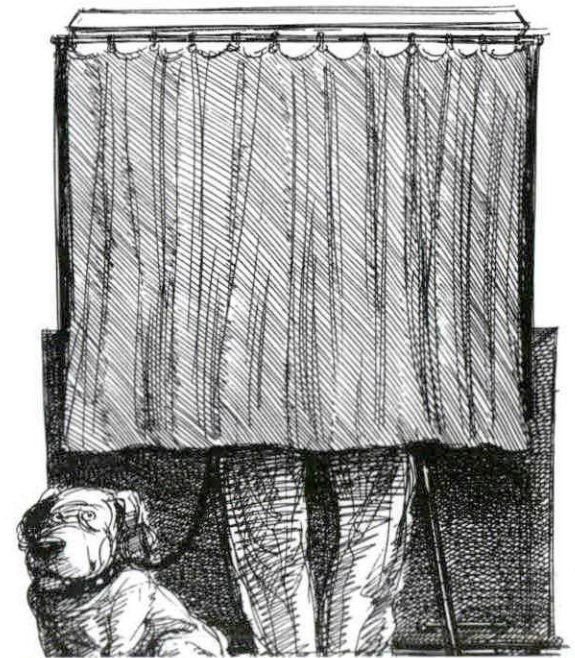
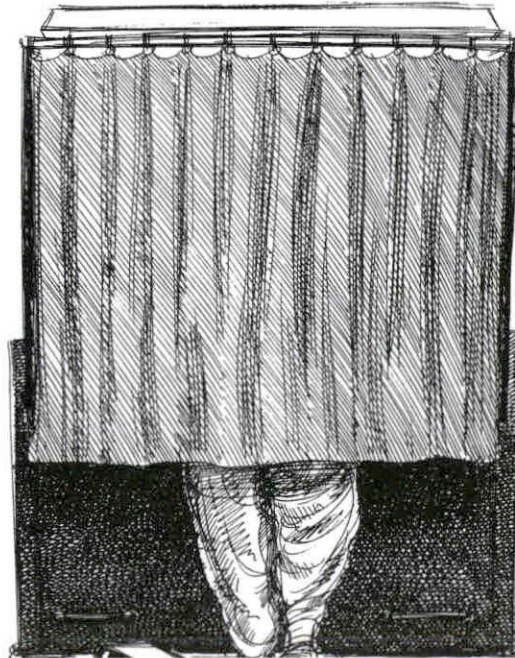
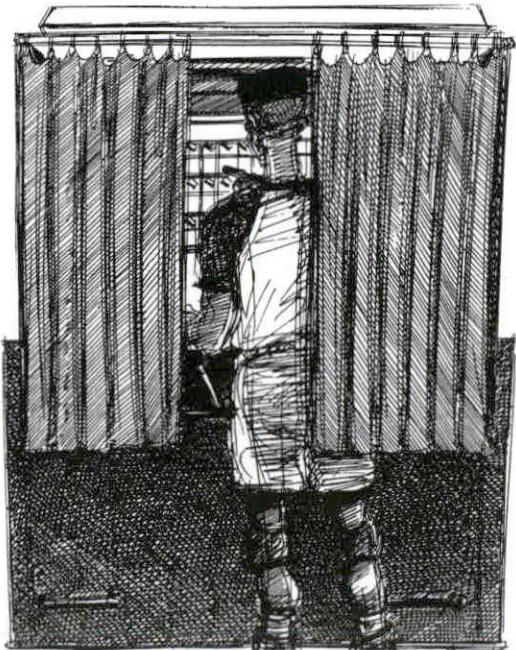
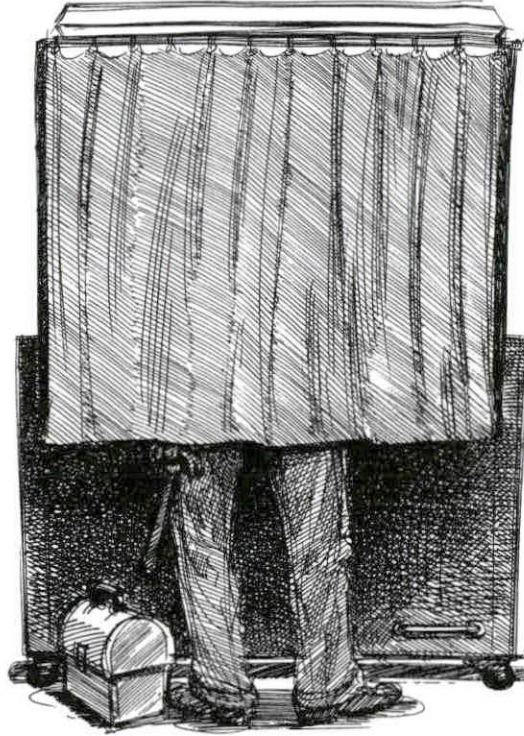
"He sold me," said Virginia Doak. "I miss Perot, but I'll take Bill."

For Perot's stranded fans, Clinton and Gore may not be as folksy, witty or rich as their onetime hero. But they won't sulk and quit.



This is a good ad + a very important issue

USA TODAY • MONDAY, JULY 13, 1992 • 9A



Send Congress A Message In A Language It Can't Ignore.

CONGRESS IGNORED THE LANGUAGE OF GOVERNMENT ACT.

On July 4th, our 102nd Congress thumbed its nose at the American people by failing to pass the Language of Government Act, H.R. 123—a bill that would make our common language, English, the official language of government.

What's more disturbing, the House Committee on Education and Labor has not even held hearings on our bill—choosing instead to let it die in committee. An act unbecoming a democratically elected legislature.

CONGRESS IGNORED 78% OF THE AMERICAN VOTERS AND 138 OF ITS OWN MEMBERS.

According to a 1991 Gallup survey, 78% of the American voters want English to be the official language of government. Because even though we may all come from different lands, we all share English as our common language.

138 Representatives had the vision to support H.R. 123. Unfortunately, the other 297 members of the House did not. Well, they had their chance. Now it's your chance to turn the "House 297" out.

CONGRESS CAN'T IGNORE PLAIN ENGLISH.

Try as it may Congress can't dodge this issue. Because we won't let them. U.S. ENGLISH has launched the *National Voter Education Project*—a program to increase public awareness of the need for a rational and fair language policy. You can help and be part of this historic movement. It's as easy as 1.2.3.

1 Call our toll-free Hotline—1-800-673-8216. We'll tell you where your Representative stands on this issue.

2 Clip the coupon and send it with your contribution so we might continue this fight.

3 Vote in November for candidates who stand up for our common language. If your representative is one of the "House 297" you know what to do. You see, your vote is the only language they understand.

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★ THE LANGUAGE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY SM ★

The Roots of Antisemitism

THE JEW ACCUSED

By Albert S. Lindemann
(Cambridge University Press:
\$27.95; 301 pp.)

Reviewed by Steve Oney

The literature on the subject is extensive, the studies exhaustive, yet the question remains unanswered: What are the roots of violent antisemitism? Does it well up out of some dark place in the communal subconscious where pagan deities and tribal instincts still rule? Or does it spring from real sources—cultural, economic, demographic—that through history but especially in the past 100 years have brought Jews and Gentiles increasingly into conflict?

This is the highly charged territory that Albert S. Lindemann sets out to explore in "The Jew Accused," an ambitious, wide-ranging and, in important ways, stereotype-debunking study of three oft-analyzed and still spiritedly debated turn-of-the-century antisemitic affairs.

Because the author, a professor of history at UC Santa Barbara, is more interested in the origins of antisemitism than in the ordeals of the Jewish martyrs in question, he does no more than sketch his famous case histories. Thus readers seeking vivid accounts of the trials and tribulations of Alfred Dreyfus (convicted in 1894 on charges of selling French military secrets to Germany and later pardoned), Mendel Beilis (tried and acquitted in 1913 on charges of killing and ritually mutilating a Russian peasant boy) and Leo M. Frank (convicted in 1913 on charges of murdering a Georgia factory girl and subsequently lynched) should look elsewhere.

However, anyone in the market for a convincing and contrary rumination on what occurred during the years preceding 1900 to set the stage for these three notorious episodes will find Lindemann's work bracing. Indeed, some Jews may find it too bracing, for the author's contention is that the affairs were precipitated to a varying degree by actual grievances against Jews—or at least rational fears of them—and that the antisemites responsible were "part of the human family, not stick-figures or bugbears."

Lindemann's thinking on such matters is well-considered. His reason for dismissing the bad-yahoos-versus-good-Jews argument is not only that it's just as biased as the reverse but that it "plays into the hands of anti-Semites" who "charge Jews with trying to prevent an honest and objective examination of anti-Semitism."

His brief against the view that these things happened in a vacuum is equally cogent. If Jews were persecuted in the courtroom merely because they were Jews, then each time a Jew was arraigned at the bar, an atrocity would follow. But as the trials of Leopold and Loeb, the Rosenbergs and, more recently, Jonathan Pollard prove, controversial legal proceedings in which Jews are defendants do not necessarily provoke antisemitic incidents. No, according to Linde-



Alfred Dreyfus

transform a case into an affair is this: ideological fervor ignited by genuine issues involving Jews.

As Lindemann surveys the *fin-de-siècle* world, he sees both the fuel that fed and the spark that kindled the fires that scorched Dreyfus and Beilis and engulfed Frank. The fuel was a society in which monarchies were collapsing, crops were failing, engines of production were changing and old truths were expiring. These transformations left both embattled elites and impoverished masses equally adrift and volatile. The spark—in the author's phrase—was "the rise of the Jews." In short, Lindemann contends that the children of Israel were multiplying so rapidly and making such tremendous strides in all professions during these uncertain times that it would have been difficult for Europeans and to a lesser degree Americans not to have perceived them as threatening.

Among the figures that Lindemann cites to fortify this viewpoint, one fairly leaps out. In 1860, Vienna's Jewish population was but 6,000, yet by 1910 it had grown to 175,000. And numbers don't tell the entire story. "Nearly all banks in the capital and indeed in the . . . monarchy were owned by Jews, as were the important newspapers," the author writes, adding: "For the citizens of Vienna the rise of the Jews was a . . . striking, palpable matter."

Now Austria—as Lindemann ac-



Mendel Beilis

knowledges—was the most antisemitic country in Europe (oddly enough, neighboring Hungary was the most philosemitic, and stranger still, it was during this period of terrible bigotry that Vienna's fabled community of Jewish intellectuals flourished), yet across the continent, similar increases in Jewish population and visibility were creating similar stresses. For instance, in France—also a traditionally philosemitic land—Jews sided with forces that in the 1880s tried to bring about secular as opposed to Catholic control of public schools, thus incurring the wrath of right-wingers. And in Germany, several Jewish brokers—the 19th-Century equivalents of Ivan Boesky and Michael Milken—were involved in an 1873 stock-market scandal that set off a stubborn recession during which poor farmers, craftsmen and shop owners suffered horribly.

Then there was Russia. Here, Lindemann subscribes to a more conventional view of the Jew as victim. Long before the bloody pogroms and the May Laws that prohibited Jews from owning property, Russians by and large not only despised Jews but subscribed to the dark lore that held that they "killed Christ or . . . used Christian blood for their ceremonies." Such prejudices extended to the loftiest levels of government. In fact, Czar Nicholas II spent thousands of his own rubles to publish virulent antisemitic literature.

Yet even in Russia, Lindemann contends, the public was in part reacting to the fact that Russian Jews—mostly Hasidim—were willfully resistant to social and political intercourse with either peasant or prince. "For . . . Russians, their country's Jewish population appeared intractable, foreign, and hostile. . . . There was, in short, a rather widespread consensus in Russia that Jews were a separate . . . race steadily working to dominate those among whom they lived."

By the time Lindemann actually addresses the Dreyfus, Beilis and Frank affairs, he's succeeded in constructing a backdrop that not only makes these three episodes seem predictable but leaves us wondering why there weren't more like them. Meanwhile, he's

Please Turn to Page 7



Oney's book on the 1915 lynching of Leo Frank near Atlanta, Ga., will

this is 'must' read up
Book Review / LQA me

'The Jew Accused'

Continued From Fourth Page

established himself as the writer to rescue the cases from some of the mythologies that over the years have grown up around them.

Among the most cherished misrepresentations that Lindemann exposes are those involving Emile Zola, the novelist-hero of the Dreyfus affair. Zola, whose polemical "J'Accuse" called attention to the miscarriage of justice that sent Dreyfus to Devil's Island, was not, asserts the author, a friend of the Jews. Quite to the contrary, Lindemann writes that Zola—who in one of his early works, "L'Argent," retailed the usual antisemitic claptrap—only came to Dreyfus' rescue for one reason: political expediency. The novelist wasn't an enemy of antisemitism—merely of the particular anti-semites arrayed against Dreyfus.

With similar zeal, Lindemann also shreds some of the fables that shroud the Beilis and Frank cases. Regarding Beilis, the author delights in calling attention to a irony. "Our Mendel," as his Russian friends often called him, was the only one of the three accused to be acquitted—the evidence against him was obviously falsified by czarist prosecutors. In other words, despite the Russians' antisemitic beliefs, they knew a trumped-up case when they saw it.

As for Frank, initially Lindemann restores, if not the good names, then at least the human dimensions of two of the Jewish factory boss's antagonists—the solicitor, Hugh Dorsey, and the popu-

list, Tom Watson, each of whom has been subject (in popular books and an NBC miniseries) to what the author correctly dismisses as unwarranted vilification. Dorsey, he maintains, was actually a decent sort who simply thought Frank was guilty, while Watson—though he practiced cruel Jew-bashing—lambasted Frank not for religious reasons but because he was a Yankee capitalist. (This last distinction is a fine one; no matter what Watson's intent, he created the atmosphere that incited Frank's lynching.) Such revisions out of the way, Lindemann points up the saddest irony of all: Only in America, the nation where Jews believed they would be free from persecution, was one of the Jews accused, abducted from a state prison by a mob and hanged from a tree.

Despite Leo Frank's execution, Lindemann contends that by 1915, things were looking up for Jews everywhere. Many of the issues that exacerbated Jewish-Gentile relations in previous decades seemed to have been resolved. Yet this—as he confesses and as the Holocaust tragically proved—was not the case. After Auschwitz, a search for the underpinnings of antisemitism seems futile. In the end, perhaps those who claim that hatred of Jews seeps out of unconscious—and unconscionable—inner caverns are closer to the truth.

That, though, is not Lindemann's story, for he writes of a more innocent time, and his triumph is not that he restores it for us in all its clarity but in all its ambiguity. ■

LOS ANGELES TIMES/BOOK REVIEW

Wall St. Jnl 7-31
**Don't Tie the Hands
Of American Genius** 92

Any reader of this newspaper will recognize that our country is in trouble. Daily reports of major U.S. companies in desperate economic straits underscore the seriousness of the problem. But even more alarming are the proposed solutions, which would abandon our basic freedoms in exchange for old and discredited economic theories. Can we expect viable solutions will come from managers of failing firms, such as Chrysler's Lee Iacocca and General Motors' Robert Stempel? Does anyone really believe that government bureaucrats, behind gray metal desks and under the influence of corporate political activists, will lead the way to competitive excellence?

We must not hide behind the walls of status quo, as preached by professional managers of billion-dollar firms whose true interests are limited to the next quarterly report's impact on their bonuses, stock options and golden parachutes. A certain course for disaster is to hold steady as we attempt to compete with older, authoritative societies in Europe and Asia by giving away our technology and competing with their more disciplined, but less creative, workers head-on.

We must take a good look at our inherent strengths, the legacy of the genius of our Founding Fathers, who devised a government based upon individual freedom and its necessary companion, economic freedom. It attracted the malcontents, the rebels, the pioneers who helped make this country the marvel of the world.

With that in mind, do not be confused by statistics that show large foreign companies are being granted a significant number of patents. I have studied a good sample of patents in four separate emerging fields in electronics, including three in consumer electronics, and found that most of the patents issued to foreign firms—and a few large U.S. firms—disclose trivial and obvious "inventions" that serve no purpose but to corrupt the patent system by intimidating new, innovative firms that shun these fields for fear of being sued for infringing on these paper patents. Improving the level of expertise of patent examiners, by attracting more capable personnel with higher salaries, should be a top priority in protecting America's technology.

We must insist that all branches of our government eschew anything that artificially interferes with our scientific and industrial progress and ties the hands of innovative people. We are a self-reliant, innovative people who never needed, nor wanted, big government to tell us how to run our lives or our businesses.

LEONARD R. KAHN
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Carle Place, N.Y.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed: Letters to the Editor, The Wall Street Journal, 200 Liberty St., New York, N.Y. 10281. They can be sent by fax before 4 p.m. EDT to (212) 416-2658. Because of the large volume of mail, all letters are subject to abridgement and those unpublished can be neither acknowledged nor returned.

Panel Sets U.S. Goals to Cure What It Calls Post-Cold-War Malaise

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 22 — Saying the Administration and Congress are failing to meet the complex challenges of the post-cold-war world, a high-level panel of foreign policy experts warned today that a slide into isolationism and protectionism would be disastrous for the American economy and the international prestige of the United States.

"The world is new, but what isn't new is how we are dealing with it," said Winston Lord, a former Ambassador to China and chairman of the 23-member panel assembled by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which issued its report at a news conference today.

"We see no coherent vision at home or abroad to guide us into the next century," Mr. Lord said.

The report, "Changing Our Ways: America and the New World," reflects six months of discussion among academics, former senior Government officials and heads of international organizations. The panel hopes to use its study, which surveys the world broadly and also makes specific policy recommendations on trade, the environment and population, to touch off a debate on foreign policy.

Focusing on what it sees as a nearly

inexplicable malaise gripping American institutions and policy makers just as the United States could be celebrating the collapse of Communism, the reports says, "Ours is a paradoxical victory."

"There has been no Victory-over-Communism Day," the panel wrote. "No confetti, no strangers kissing in the street. Indeed, it is a long time since America has been so uneasy about itself and so uncertain of where to go next."

Speaking at the news conference today, David R. Gergen, former White House communications director, said the United States was entering the third great policy watershed of the century.

In the first, after World War I, Americans displayed a "lack of wisdom" that contributed to future conflicts. After World War II, he said, the United States made "some of the smartest, shrewdest foreign policy moves in our history."

Now, he said, Americans risked repeating the folly of the 1920's. "Too little attention is being paid to what kind of world we want," he said.

These are among the report's recommendations:

United States foreign policy must be built on renewed domestic strength. Rebuilding the United States economy

should be the highest priority, but not through protectionism or purely regional trade organizations at the expense of international free trade and competition.

United States world leadership must continue, but with a new emphasis on collective action in support of peace, democracy and open trade.

NATO should be associated with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, thus abandoning a "NATO or nothing" approach.

Germany and Japan should become permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, acknowledging their pre-eminent roles in economic and political affairs while also having them pay a larger share of international operations.

The United States should raise energy taxes for economic, environmental and security reasons.

The fight against narcotics should focus on reducing demand at home rather than attack overseas suppliers.

The United States should withdraw all forces deployed abroad while strengthening the peacekeeping functions of the United Nations.

The report is available for \$9.95 from the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20536. Telephone: (202) 797-6258 or (800) 275-1447.



Steve J. Sherman, 1983

Winston Lord, a former Ambassador to China, is the chairman of the 23-member panel assembled by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

NY Times 23 July 1983



The towns of Custer County, Neb., are building a countywide Main Street to keep them from dying. Marjorie Hagler owns the Model Cafe in Arnold, a meeting place for customers from all over the county. George Hipple for The New York Times

As Town Fights to Live, Experts Get a Lesson

By DIRK JOHNSON
Special to The New York Times

ARNOLD, Neb. — This is one of the little towns that America apparently does not need anymore. Not in the days of shopping malls and Interstate highways, which never came to Custer County.

As in so many isolated pockets on the Great Plains, the population has been falling, hollowed by a shrinking farm economy. In 1990 the county had 12,000 people, down from nearly 30,000 in 1930. A Rutgers University study named Custer County as one of the dying places that might as well be swept clean of the last remaining residents

and the 3,072 square miles turned over to the bison.

But with towns, as with people, the will to survive does not always fade with a bad prognosis. "It's easy to run away, to go somewhere bigger, like everyone else," said Janet Larreau, a 32-year-old native of Custer County who moved home from Denver a few years ago. "But some of us have decided to stay. This is our way of life. And it's worth a fight."

In the exodus from rural America, these are the people who have chosen to stay behind. Using some creative strategies as a slingshot against the Goliath forces of a "bigger is better"

economy, the little towns of Custer County have banded together for survival.

In a grass-roots effort to survive, the county residents have put their hopes in an innovative plan to foster a new concept of community that rural sociologists say could be a model: the countywide Main Street. The idea originated about a year ago with a volunteer group called the Nestbuilders' Network, whose members work to foster cooperation between individuals and communities.

Residents agree that none of the 12

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

As Town Fights to Live, Experts Find a Lesson

Continued From Page 1

little towns in the county can make it alone. They are simply too small. But if they pull together as a county, they might be able to achieve what economists call "critical mass," or the level needed to sustain a community.

If the town of Arnold does not have a pharmacy, for example, people are encouraged to shop in the next little town that has one rather than drive 45 miles to a big discount store in North Platte.

The effort to survive has forced people to set aside the old rivalries that have simmered for generations between the little towns. For years, it was not uncommon to hear a resident of one town boast that he would not set foot in a neighboring town.

"People used to say, 'Oh, I won't shop in Anselmo, say, because they beat us in football four years ago and I hate them,'" said Sandy Hatch, a representative of the Nestbuilders Network. "But people have come to realize: If we're going to survive, we have to stick together."

The civic support does not come without a price. People know they could buy goods more cheaply at a shopping mall. But people like Patricia Crow, who farms here with her husband, Darrell, said those extra dollars would not seem worth it if a local store closed.

"If everybody's going to shop at Uncle Sam's," said Mrs. Crow, referring to the Wal-Mart in North Platte, "then all the money ends up in a big corporation, and we're out in the cold."

Custer County's plan has stirred the interest of scholars who study ways to stem the decline in rural regions. A team of Iowa State University professors recently visited the county to document its approach, which will be used as part of a video primer for other struggling little towns.

"They have learned to cooperate, rather than compete," said Peter Korsching, the director of a rural development program sponsored by the United States Agriculture Department, which paid for the Iowa State study. "What's interesting is that they're doing it all by themselves."

Like the pioneers of a century ago, who braved Nebraska winds and snow in sod houses and earthen dug-outs, their challenge is to find ways to adapt in a changing and still harsh country.

Rather than venture out to a new world, as their ancestors did, their mission is to save the old one.

Battling for Life And Her Hometown

When the old Watson's Grocery, which had been selling goods at the corner of Arnold and Custer Streets since 1946, decided to close its doors last year, people here assumed that another ghost would haunt the business district.

Since 1980, a movie theater, a hardware store and a service station have stood empty.

But Chris Meyer, whose youngest child was about to enter school, turned to her husband, Jim, an electrician for the town, and said, "What do you think?"

Arnold, their hometown, had been a wonderful place to raise four children. If they believed in the town, and what it stood for, they decided they had a responsibility to put some chips on the table.

They invested every penny of Mr. Meyer's retirement fund in the store. And they painted a new sign on an outside wall with a message: "Meyer's Market: Established 1991."

The grocery store will hardly make them wealthy. Just to make ends meet, they keep it open from 7 A.M. to at least 6:30 P.M. Monday through Saturday, and from 9 to 2 on Sundays.

On many weeknights, Mrs. Meyer or one of her clerks is still checking groceries at 9 P.M. When a worried parent calls at midnight, looking for aspirin for a sick child, she goes down to the store and opens up. Groceries are delivered for free. "If we just work hard enough," Mrs. Meyer said, "this town is going to make it."

Mrs. Meyer, 29 years old, knows something about fighting against the odds. When she was 25, she learned she had cancer. "I thought, if I can just make it until I'm 30," she said. "Let me have that much. Just let me become 30 years old."

She looked across the table at her four children, who had met her and her husband for lunch at the Model Cafe. "I've been lucky," she said. She lost a part of her tongue and the use of her salivary glands. But the cancer has not reappeared.

For now, she and her husband are looking forward to the big barn dance and party they are holding on Aug. 1.

"Her brother's in a country band and he's going to play," Mr. Meyer said. "And he does Garth Brooks better than Garth Brooks. It's going to be one heck of a celebration."

Chris Meyer is turning 30.

Brainstorming To Bring in Money

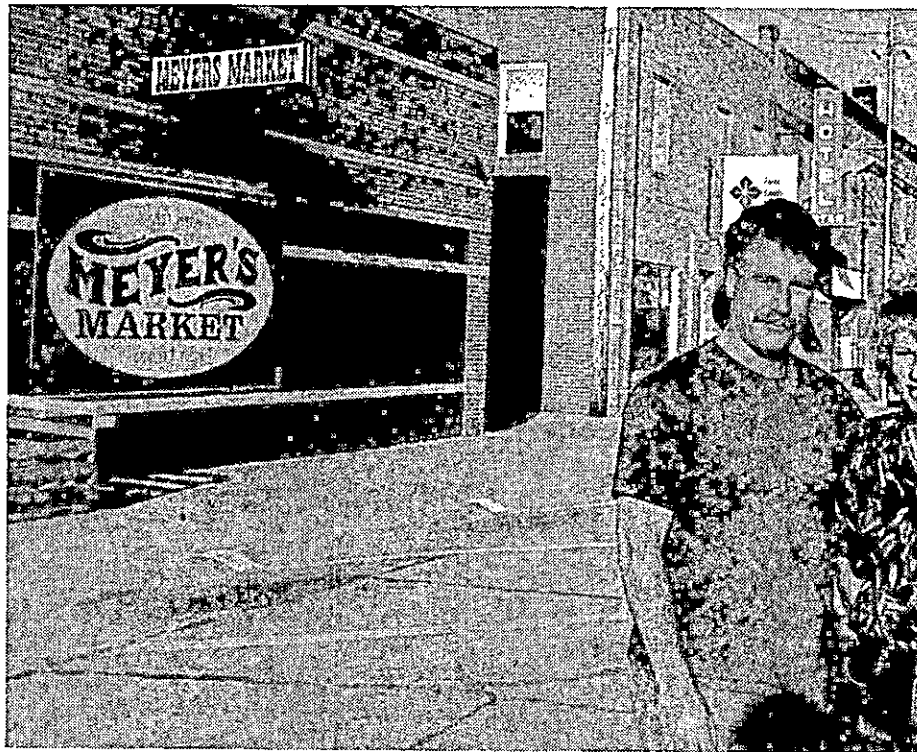
This is a place where people over 60 eat for half-price at the Model Cafe, where the owner, 83-year-old Marjorie Hagler, bakes homemade pies that draw customers from all over the county. It is a place where slips of paper appeared in every mailbox in town one recent Saturday morning, reading simply, "Althea needs help with her house." By noon, an army of volunteers had arrived at the woman's place.

On Mother's Day, a small-plane crash took the life of a 14-year-old boy, and by dark nearly every one of the town's 671 residents had come with food and embraces for the shuddering parents. Through their tears, the family members wondered what they were going to do with 36 canned hams.

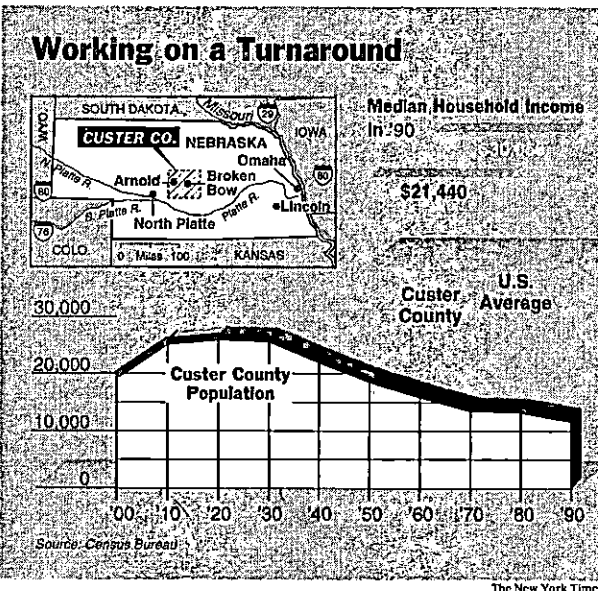
Once a month, the Nestbuilders' Network meets to plot the survival of Custer County.

At the end of each meeting, they have what they call a "wild and crazy" session to brainstorm for new ideas. There are two rules: no one can laugh at an idea, and no one can say, "That won't work."

At one session, they tried to figure out a way to bring tourists to this remote stretch of Nebraska. But what



The towns of Custer County, Neb., have banded together to survive. Jim and Chris Meyer invested every penny open Meyer's Market in Arnold, Neb. "If we just work hard enough," Mrs. Meyer said, "this town is going to make it."



make sure that festivals or special sales do not conflict.

The efforts in Custer County have won praise from the Center for the New West, a research organization that has conducted a study on ways that small towns can survive.

"Rather than wallow and lament about the old days," said John Sheppard of the Center for the New West, "the people of Custer County have discovered that they can make big differences in small ways."

But the people in Custer County say they welcome, indeed recruit, new residents. Mindful that people in big places often complain about high prices and violent crime, they put together a brochure and mailed it to every graduate of Custer County schools.

"We sent them a letter that said 'You can turn your kids loose here and not worry about it,'" said Mrs. Hatch of Nestbuilders. "You can walk around at midnight with peace of mind."

In a few cases, the brochures have fallen into the hands of people who have never heard of Custer County and are now residents.

For Recruiters, The People Payoff

When they were living in Michigan the noise and clutter of urban life sometimes seemed about to swallow Steve and Robin Clouse. They had always lived in metropolitan areas, but yearned for a place with open space and people who didn't seem to be in such a hurry.

"I always wanted to live in a place

did the countryside have to offer? "There's plenty of wind," said somebody, half in jest.

"That's it," someone else replied. "Everybody liked to fly kites as a kid. We'll have a kite-flying festival."

The celebration drew visitors from seven states, and the stores and restaurants of the county profited.

At another meeting, it was mentioned that many people here make things as a hobby, like quilts, clocks and bookshelves. Why not pool their creations, someone suggested, and sell

them. The Devil's Den, a crafts cooperative, now employs a full-time worker.

And residents of the county have been busy coming up with their own ideas. A farmer who groused about having to drive 35 miles to buy a nail, for example, opened a lumberyard. It now employs three people.

The town governments have started to keep in close touch, finding out the others' needs so they can buy in bulk and save money. Civic and business leaders check around the county to

to Live, Lesson

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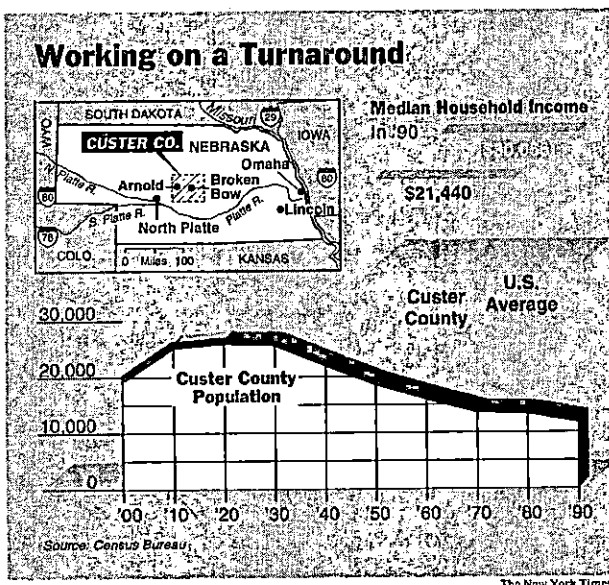
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George Hipple for The New York Times

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For Recruiters, The People Payoff

When they were living in Michigan, the noise and clutter of urban life sometimes seemed about to swallow Steve and Robin Clouse. They had always lived in metropolitan areas, but yearned for a place with open spaces and people who didn't seem to be in such a hurry.

"I always wanted to live in a place

where people waved at you when you drove down the street," Mrs. Clouse said.

A neighbor, who had lived in Custer County, showed the Clouses the brochure. "This looks like what you're looking for," the neighbor told them.

The couple made a few telephone calls and did some research. They learned that nice houses sell for about \$30,000, sometimes less, in Custer County. And they found out that the teacher-to-pupil ratio was 14 to 1. In their 6-year-old daughter's class in Lansing, there were 33 students.

Mr. Clouse, a 38-year-old handyman who builds and remodels homes, was told that a worker could keep busy — as long as he did not mind driving some distances between jobs.

They packed and headed for Custer County last spring. On the day they arrived, two people were waiting at the house they had rented to help them unpack. A woman came to clean the carpets. A man with a tractor plowed them a garden.

"I was shocked," Mrs. Clouse said.

"This is paradise," Mr. Clouse says.

So far, he has been able to find work without a problem, though he sometimes has to drive 30 or 40 miles to a job. But he can cover that distance in a half-hour, the same time he often needed to go 8 or 9 miles in Lansing.

Mrs. Clouse stays at home with their baby and neighbors routinely stop to visit and ask if she needs a sitter for a while, just so she can take a break.

And their 6-year-old daughter has already made plenty of new friends. One of them took her home to a ranch last week.

"She even got to watch them brand cattle," said Mr. Clouse, with a note of awe. "I just wish I could have gone."

Character Development: A School's Primary Task

By JOSEPH W. GAULD

The educational mafia has never understood that all learning begins with the development of character and a sense of purpose. Take World War II, when Congress voted a free college education for returning GIs. Academia was horrified; no less than the president of the University of Chicago darkly warned that these obviously academically unprepared vulgarians would turn our universities into "educational hobo jungles." In fact, the GIs ended up being hailed as the best students in our collegiate history.

This experience tells us that if we take care of character, academic achievement will follow. But I was long duped by the mafia's enshrinement of academic achievement. When I taught advanced-placement calculus 30 years ago, I gave my highest grade to a lazy and arrogant 14-year-old genius, while trying to convince him he was totally unprepared for life, and my lowest to a dedicated but discouraged kid, while trying to convince him his character and drive might someday make him the best engineer in class. The first did graduate from MIT with an "A" average at 18, but he has long been unemployed. The second became a top engineer.

This academic achievement-over-character craziness finally came to a head for me while I was interviewing a wild-eyed youngster for admissions to the boarding school at which I then taught. Gordy was totally unqualified—below-average IQ and flunking all of his courses. But he was a spirited "street-smart" kid who desperately wanted a chance, so I took him anyway. His rebel spirit proved a challenge to the faculty, but eventually he gained a doctorate in psychology and founded a family learning center.

Years later, in 1966, I founded the Hyde School in Bath, Maine, to shift fully the educational focus from subject content to student character. Hyde assumes each youngster to be gifted with a "unique potential," thus making our boarding school's mission

to help each student develop the necessary character—courage, integrity, concern for others, curiosity, leadership—to fulfill this larger purpose in life.

The 25-year-old experiment has prepared youngsters for life. And over the past six years, 97% of Hyde's graduates have gone on to four-year colleges. But we did have to break new ground, particularly in learning how to improve parenting. In fact, we found we needed to refocus the entire educational process on first strengthening the family.

We at Hyde are now setting up Hyde public-school models, one of which is slated to open in September in Gardiner, Maine. Similar models are expected to open, probably in September 1993, in high schools in Washington, D.C., Indianapolis, Ind., Winston-Salem N.C., and Springfield, Mass. Each will require a commitment from student, parent and teacher alike to honor Hyde principles at home and at school.

We find that most of what adults currently do in most schools could and should be handled by the students themselves. All Hyde students in Maine hold school responsibilities and jobs. And they relentlessly maintain a commitment to one another's best interest (e.g., students may ask a fellow student without homework to leave class; they will require those who violate school ethics—by smoking, for example—to turn themselves in).

Students readily respond to these new responsibilities. Yet most of our schools today expect the same teen-agers who manage our convenience stores and fast-food restaurants to get a lateness pass signed by an adult—just like a third-grader.

The Hyde curriculum is based on designing a full set of experiences to challenge each student's character and unique potential; then providing journal-writing exercises, self-help groups, counseling and other means to help each student examine and reflect upon his actions and behavior.

This leads to changes and new challenges, and the cycle is repeated once again. All students take a rigorous liberal arts program and participate in athletics, performing arts, community service and leadership responsibilities. The Hyde public-school models will extend the school day to 4:30 to accommodate these programs.

We also have learned a profound respect for "the apple doesn't fall far from the tree": When Dad becomes open and less defensive, so will Junior; when Mom accepts a new challenge, so will Suzie; and so on. Parent seminars are conducted monthly in 19 regions nationally and parents attend three four-day family seminars at the school yearly in which they work on personal growth and family issues. We believe this work is the key to improving American education.

Hyde defines a basic family as at least "one committed adult and one growing child." We find a mentor for youngsters who want to join but lack a committed parent. Skeptics think most American parents won't accept such a challenge. But in Springfield, Mass., the first city tested for interest in the public-school program, we had 650 preliminary family applications for 150 projected places.

What is the teacher's role at Hyde? All operate as guidance counselors for students, parents and families. Since character is taught by example, teachers also have seminars to help one another work on both personal and professional growth. Teachers are openly evaluated by students; which is surprisingly effective in confirming teacher strengths and improvements. (Remember, Hyde students are partners in school operations.)

Address the entire character of youngsters; reinvolve the family; create a dynamic parent-teacher-student partnership; then teach academic subjects. This approach will help move American students to first place in the world.

Mr. Gauld is president of the Hyde Foundation.

least increase competition on the exchange floor. The real problem, however, is much more fundamental. Until the stock exchanges get rid of outmoded rules that, in effect, require traders to be eternal optimists, the futures exchanges will continue to be the place where prices are most accurately discovered.

Mr. Booth is a professor of law at the University of Maryland.

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Louis Uchitelle

Stagnant Pay: A Delayed Impact

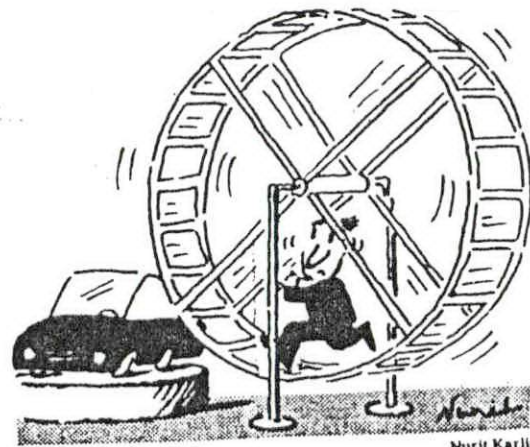
THE incomes of most American households have failed to gain ground on inflation since 1973. That much-repeated economic statistic is now common wisdom. What's just now coming to light is the impact that so many years of stagnant incomes is finally having on the American psyche.

Broadly speaking, the old psychology of affluence — the confidence that homeownership and high levels of consumer spending are birthrights — is breaking down, demographers and pollsters say. Materialism endures; young Americans still value the good life. But they pick their purchases to simulate affluence, not achieve it. Thus, purchasing a BMW or an Armani suit might be out of reach, but not other stylish clothing or compact disk players or elegant food, and that is where the money goes.

"Consumers are learning to make lesser purchases and they are accepting the view that they cannot have it all," said Watts Wacker, executive vice president of Yankelovich Clancy Shulman, a market research company.

The fallout from stagnant incomes came up repeatedly last week at an annual conference in New York sponsored by American Demographics, an organization that explores attitudes and behavior to help companies market products. The impact is particularly noticeable in the under-30 generation, where stress and compromising personal goals are now commonplace, Mr. Wacker and others said.

The Roper Organization, for example, finds that the under-30 population increasingly wants to own homes and have children. But without the wherewithal, marriage and homeownership are postponed. Similarly, college students are more willing than the baby boomers were in the late 1970's to be-



Nurit Karlin

come involved in social causes. But despite their activism, young people more than ever seek jobs that pay well. The baby boomers at the same age had preferred work that interested them. "This is not greed, but simply a desire to deal with a cruel world and to seek a sense of self-sufficiency and security that earlier generations took for granted," said Bickley Townsend, a Roper vice president.

The stagnant income problem also shows up as pent-up demand that remains pent up. In the past, as the American economy came out of recessions and jobs multiplied, restoring incomes, people no longer postponed the purchase of cars and homes, and sales rose sharply. But in the recovery now apparently getting under way, car and home sales are muted, in part because even jobholders often find these major purchases unaffordable.

The Census Bureau reports that 71 percent of all families in which the chief breadwinner is 25 to 34 years old cannot afford median-priced homes in the areas where they live. The percentage rises to 94.1 for families where the chief earner is under 25. As for cars, the average new-car price is equal to

47 percent of the median annual income of American families, up from 35 percent in 1979.

The data on stagnant incomes, a trend not fully recognized by economists until the late 1980's, are now profuse. The Labor Department says the median family income of \$30,000 to \$35,000 in 1973 is still in that range, after adjustment for inflation. Only the wealthiest 20 percent of American families, those with incomes above \$80,000, gained ground on inflation over the last 18 years.

Why wasn't the impact felt sooner? The booming 1980's helped mask the problem of stagnant incomes, in part because so many new jobs were created, although many were low-paying, and so many women went to work, postponing childbirth, says Frank Levy, a University of Maryland economist. Now the birth rate is rising sharply, as women in their late 20's and 30's finally have children. Incomes have to feed more mouths, and the economy is not generating as many new jobs.

That situation probably contributes to a startling statistic in a Yankelovich survey. Suddenly, there is a huge jump in the percentage of women who say they would quit their jobs or reduce their workload if they did not need the money. Some 80 percent of those surveyed gave this answer last year, compared with 39 percent in 1989, Mr. Wacker said.

Income also plays a major role in how much faith people have in government, says Brad Edmondson, editor in chief of American Demographics magazine. "People at the top of the income scale, households with \$50,000 a year or more, still believe in solving problems through government," he said, "while people below that level turn more and more to group solutions."

Thus they form child care groups or neighborhood security patrols, volunteering their labor in lieu of payments. For the less affluent, "there is more bonding and celebration of community life," Mr. Edmondson said. "The question is whether these communities will be encompassing, or will tend to segregate groups from each other."

-1979
 1973
 Oil price increases
 Reagan
 Mid East Policy

Christon Sec Daniel 19 June 92

fundamentalists interpreted this as a license to kill the man.

Instead of addressing the root cause of the problem, the Egyptian government's historical response to the fundamentalist threat has fluctuated between catering to the fundamentalists' most repressive de-

mand weekly Al-Ahram, Egyptian weekly newspaper. "The government wants to use this incident to have a free hand in arresting whoever does not agree with its policies," Mr. Abdul Raziq says. Even prominent writers like the Nobel Laureate Naguib Mahfouz seem wary of such a step. He told Al-Ahram, an

tween the rich and the poor in urban areas, particularly Cairo, is another contributing factor to violence. While rich Egyptians live the life of the developed world in areas like Zamalik and Masr AlGidida, 2 million squatters live in Cairo's cemeteries. Egypt

of the Islamists and the enactment of repressive anti-terrorist laws would provoke an equal tragedy.

■ Mamoun Fandy writes on Middle East affairs from Carbondale, Ill.

The Media's Odyssey Since Watergate

By Brian Stonehill

TWENTY years after the break-in that started it all, on June 17, 1992, Watergate still stands as a watershed in our perceptions of the press. Six important changes have taken place since then.

First, the press grew in seriousness. Watergate marked a change in its role, after all, from observer to participant. A look at the decorous filmed press conferences of Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, or Johnson is enough to suggest the magnitude of the change. The press came into the electronic age still thinking that its job was to help create the climate of opinion needed by the executive branch to put its policies into effect.

The press had been referred to, academically, as the "Fourth Estate" ever since Thomas Carlyle coined the phrase in 1837 to describe the contribution of "Able

Editors", to the French Revolution. But when the probing of journalists Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein and others led to the resignation of President Richard M. Nixon on Aug. 9, 1974, the press came of age as a player.

Second, and consequently, the press grew in self-regard. Perhaps a little of its narcissism can be attributed to the glamor and the hip mythology created on screen by Robert Redford and Dustin Hoffman in Alan J. Pakula's 1976 film "All the President's Men." But even so, like some clumsy amateur photographer, the press keeps casting its own shadow across the picture.

We had the sharpest reminders of this narcissism during the Gulf war, when the press kept making a story out of its own coverage of the story.

Third, a crucial change has occurred in the relative standings of our media since Watergate. The press has gone from being print- and word-driven to being TV- and image-driven. In '72, the Washington Post and then other papers

broke the story, while TV news was but a cultural afterthought. In 1992, it's the electronic press that leads the pack, breaking stories globally. The print press is left, essentially, to perform the necessary thoughtful analysis after the event has already had its televisual impact.

Fourth, finding itself in a newly hostile, competitive environment, the press has become, like the rest of the commercial media, ratings-driven. While the number of newspapers continues to dwindle, they must now compete for our time and attention with the cable TV channel explosion, not to mention the dizzying options introduced by the videocassette revolution and its rental shop down the street.

MOST visibly on TV, but in fact across the entire media spectrum, we have created for ourselves a ratings-driven commercial culture that is designed for the express purpose of delivering "eyeballs to advertisers." What is "news," in this

system, is often decided not by what we need to know, but what we will watch.

Fifth, the culture has shifted its energies, since Watergate, from the synthesis of information to the stimulation of feelings. The market-driven media have gradually shirked the costly efforts of understanding, gravitating instead toward the instant rewards of a feeling, a look, and a sound.

We are indeed living through an "information explosion," as we often are told. But much more powerful is an explosion of emotional feeling, disseminated mainly by the tube.

Sixth, and to return finally to our occasion, the break-in now emerges as an early symptom of two-party paralysis. When there's spying of one side on the other, that's a travesty of communication and a sure sign of paralysis. The foiled break-in by Republican Party operatives at the Democratic National Committee in 1972 was an uncanny repetition of the 1960 U-2 embarrassment. Again, one side was caught in the

act of spying on the other, and then caught in the act of trying to lie its way out.

In this light, even the candidacy of Ross Perot takes on new meaning. Perot's insurgency seems to dramatize the inadequacy of the two-party system of polarized politics.

Any binary opposition, such as the gridlock of divided government typified in Watergate's tale of spy vs. spy, calls for restoration of what philosophers used to call the excluded middle. Ironically enough, our two-party politics, although driven, as we say, by "the media," would seem to have forgotten the meaning of that very word, *medium*. The anniversary's timing is perfect as we find ourselves, just now, struggling out of a culture of polarities toward one that restores the excluded middles.

■ Brian Stonehill, who directs the Media Studies program at Pomona College, is completing "What to Watch For: A Handbook of Visual Literacy."

No Good Deed Left Unpunished

By Joan Beck
CHICAGO TRIBUNE SERVICE

CHICAGO — If Ronald Reagan was a Teflon president, George Bush is Velcro. Nothing much ever stuck to Reagan. But no matter what Bush does, he can't shake the unhappy images, unfounded charges, impossible expectations and political mud that sticks to him like burrs to sweat socks.

To borrow his own unfortunate metaphor, he hasn't mastered the necessary art of avoiding the political doodoo, and it may be his undoing. For examples:

No one has produced a "smoking bimbo" to substantiate rumors that Bush has cheated on his wife, if not lately then at least once upon a time. But the stories persist like urban legends, usually based on an unidentified source who recalls a conversation with someone whose name he won't disclose who remembers hearing something he assumed meant Bush was having an affair.

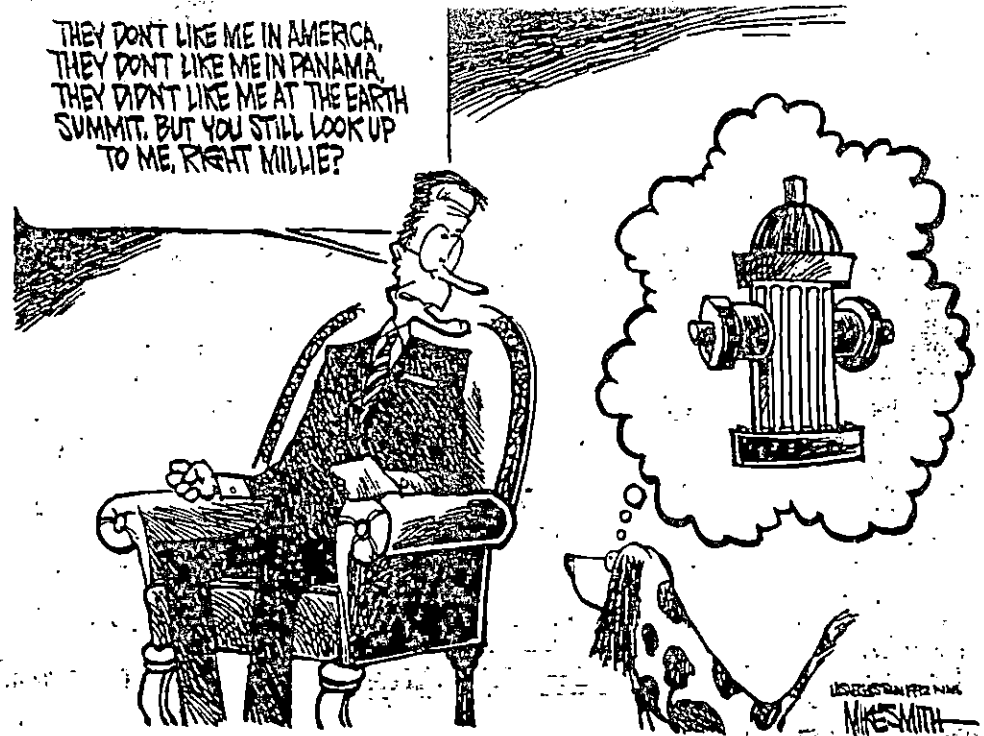
Why don't the mainstream media report it? They are too in awe of the presidency and too concerned about the woman's privacy, according to the "other-Gennifer" theorists.

Communism died on Bush's watch and with it the Cold War that has cost this nation hundreds of billions of dollars and clouded the lives of Americans for almost half a century with fears of nuclear holocaust. But none of the credit sticks to Bush as one of the winning Cold War strategists. Instead, he's dumped on for not immediately producing solutions for the Soviet economy and the ethnic turmoil among the old Soviet states.

Bush offers no world leadership, no global vision, his critics say. But when faced with the first military takeover of one country by another in the post-Cold War era, Bush quickly rallied a United Nations force to turn the invaders back.

The cost in human life was minimal for the peacekeepers. Other countries picked up a large share of the bills. And Bush set up a useful game plan: The world would cooperate to stop aggression immediately but would not invade another country to depose a ruler, however abhorrent his policies.

No evidence has been turned up despite extensive investigation that Bush, in whatever political capacity, had double-dealings with the Iranians aimed at postponing the release of the hostages until after Reagan was elected. But Bush



whackers prefer the persistent, ugly rumors, however flimsy, to the facts.

Bush was the youngest pilot in the Navy in World War II, having volunteered at age 18, and survived being shot down over the Pacific during a bombing run. He was a success in the tough Texas oil business and head of the CIA, is a demon speedboat racer, a non-stop athlete. But he still can't get loose from the label "wimp."

No one has ever figured out how to eliminate business cycles. There's no consensus among economists about how to end recessions, especially when the national debt is astronomical; labor is cheaper overseas and foreign competition is sharpening. But Bush is stuck with the blame not only for this recession but for the stagnating recovery and for sounding stupid and uncaring when he's trying to restore economic confidence.

All politicians make campaign promises they can't keep, especially when it comes to taxes. Bush's failures, especially with regard to taxes, seem to be cardinal sins, not mere political expediencies.

Spy magazine has counted up 1,000 reasons not to vote for Bush. They include: "He has two middle names" (No. 896); "one in every four pregnant American women does not receive early prenatal care" (No. 919); "his favorite tennis player is Pam Shriver" (No. 764); "even the rich aren't happy" (No. 77); "he said nothing about the Exxon Valdez spill for seven days" (No. 511); "Dick Cheney bounced a lot of checks as a congressman" (No. 440).

A few weeks ago, the chair of the Na-

tional Commission on AIDS publicly blistered the president for not halting the AIDS epidemic, as if he could somehow change the behavior that is spreading HIV and order up a cure and a vaccine.

The impending population crisis is Bush's fault and he could solve it if he would, a family-planning expert told the nation on "60 Minutes." Never mind the cultural, social, political, educational and economic barriers.

When Bush says there are no more American POWs or MIAs in Southeast Asia, he's not just accused of being mistaken or getting inadequate military intelligence but of deliberate, lying conspiracy.

Poor Bush. His daughter married a Democrat. A son got mixed up in a savings-and-loan mess. His dog earned hundreds of times more in book royalties than he does. A hurricane churned through his home and swept a lifetime of personal belongings out to sea. He tried to tough out an attack of stomach flu on a trip to Japan and threw up at a formal dinner.

His mother taught him to be modest and self-effacing, an almost fatal handicap for a politician. He can't shake off the image of ineffectual, do-gooder weenie. His voice and his hang-dog expression dilute the effectiveness of everything he says.

Maybe a Velcro man, like Bush, should get out of politics — or get himself some better public-relations people. Or at least he could take a few voice lessons and learn not to cock his head sheepishly when he talks.

Salv Lab Feb 12 July 1992

Strengthening the process

New group seeks to expand the constituency for peace

By JAMES DAVID BESSER

WASHINGTON — With all eyes focused on the second round of Middle East peace talks, the question has taken on new gravity: Why is the administration risking its fragile prestige on a quixotic search for peace in the most explosive region in the world?

And does the American public have enough interest in the peace process to stand behind the administration's grueling efforts?

Those questions are the engine powering a new group on the Washington scene.

"The idea is to expand the constituency for peace," said Stephen P. Cohen, president of the Center for Mid-

Robert Bassin, a political consultant in Washington and ACTIONPAC's executive director. "We're encouraging people coming out of school in June to give us a call if they're interested in working on a campaign for a few months."

ACTIONPAC, then, will use the group's political connections to find candidates who need help. Campaigns will pay the young workers a small stipend.

Not surprisingly, a number of candidates have expressed interest in using the job bank.

And the pro-Israel community, Bassin said, will benefit from the fact that a new generation of political activists will get their feet wet in the political fray.

Not just another pretty face

Normally, Israeli ambassadors to this country are more couriers than diplomats; U.S.-Israel diplomacy tends to emphasize direct contact between leaders in Washington and Jerusalem.

But Israel's Zalman Shoval is not just another pretty face.

In recent days, Shoval has been unusually active in the cross-Atlantic debate over the second round of Middle East peace talks, scheduled for this week in Washington.

Shoval spent much of last week seeking a compromise formula that would satisfy the State Department, and at the same time provide some indication that the administration understands Israel's concerns over the way the Washington meetings were arranged.

"Shoval has been doing an outstanding job in a very difficult situation," said a leading pro-Israel activist here. "He has been working actively to find ways to bridge the differences; considering the obstacles he faces, he has been doing a remarkable job."

According to sources here, Shoval urged his government to consider the negative public relations impact of their initial decision not to attend the Washington peace conference until Dec. 9.

At the same time, Shoval was urging the administration to accept some kind of face-saving compromise on the opening date of the meetings, as well as on some of the procedural issues that have been major hangups for the Israelis.

ADL goes after Buchanan

As the political world waits for the official announcement from columnist Pat Buchanan that he will challenge President George Bush in the Republican primaries, at least one group is wasting no time in getting the word out about Buchanan's Jewish problem.

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith last week released a compilation of Buchanan's statements about Israel and the Jewish community, including his advocacy of school prayer and his criticisms of the Justice Department's handling of Nazi war criminals.

The ADL report reminds readers of Buchanan's suggestion that the Persian Gulf war was largely a product of the Jewish lobby.

"There are only two groups that are beating the drums for war in the Middle East — the Israeli Defense Ministry and its amen corner in the United States," Buchanan said during a television panel show in August 1990.

In the same broadcast, the conservative columnist referred to Capitol Hill as "Israeli-occupied territory."

ADL decided to go on the offensive after the recent defeat of David Duke in Louisiana's gubernatorial election.

During the anti-Duke fight, ADL was largely invisible because its non-profit tax status does not allow direct involvement in political races.

But Buchanan is not yet an announced candidate, a fact that provided ADL with a window of opportunity to disseminate information about the soon-to-be presidential candidate.

"Part of our function has always been to provide accurate factual information about proponents of hate and

(Continued on Page 42)

INSIDE Washington

dle East Peace and Economic Cooperation, a group with offices in Montreal and Washington.

American Jews, accustomed to defending Israel against sometimes-hostile administrations, have difficulty stepping back from rough-and-tumble politics enough to rally behind the current peace effort, he suggested. The new organization, Cohen said, will concentrate on building support for that process, above and beyond political factors.

"Every Jew in America thinks that Israel wants peace and should have peace," Cohen said. "But it's always a theoretical idea. Building peace is not just a matter of just having a pious hope for it; you have to take steps to support the process. This may not be the perfect process. But whatever process exists, we have to help it to work."

Given its personnel, the center will obviously represent a pro-Israel point of view.

Cohen, a social psychologist by training, has spent the past two decades looking for new approaches to bridging the Arab-Israeli rift.

The concept for the Center was developed by Dan Abraham, a New York Jewish activist and the group's primary financial backer, and Rep. Wayne Owens (D-Utah). Taking care of the group's business in Washington is Jonathan Kessler, a former staffer at the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) and the NationalPac, the largest pro-Israel political action committee.

The peace process, with its inevitable ups and downs, needs a stable domestic constituency to sustain itself, Kessler said.

"We have to help our own community understand that sustaining the peace process is worthy, regardless of concerns that parts of the community might have with the administration," he said. "This process is very much in Israel's interests — and in the interests of American Jews."

A pro-Israel job bank

Money may be the lifeblood of pro-Israel politics in the 1990s, but that money means little in the absence of talent.

The challenge of drawing new talent into pro-Israel politics is the focus of a new program under development by ACTIONPAC, a Washington-based pro-Israel political action committee (PAC) with some inventive ideas.

PACs generally operate by providing funding to candidates who support their positions. ACTIONPAC's unique twist on that concept is to provide person-power to friendly House and Senate candidates.

Initially, young pro-Israel activists were recruited and paid a stipend by ACTIONPAC, and then shipped off to various critical campaigns.

Recently, the group decided to take that concept a few steps further.

"We will be setting up a pro-Israel job bank," said

The Jewish Week
Nov/Dec 1991

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FIRST CLASS

The Honorable James A. Baker III
Chief of Staff
The White House 20500

Attn: Ms Margaret Tutwiler - West Wing White House

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Letter	From Carl McBraher to Dennis Ross and James Baker Re: Soviet Communist Activities (6 pp.)	09/04/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Baker, James A. III
Subseries: Public Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: [Public Correspondence] [11]

Date Closed: 2/27/2001	OA/ID Number: 93005-006
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2000-0715-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #: 2005-0328-S	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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01a. Document	McBraher Appeal Form (1 pp.)	09/03/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff to the President, Office of the
Series: Baker, James A. III
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WHORM Cat.:
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AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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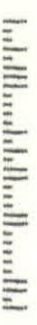
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FULL DEFICIT REDUCTION PROGRAM PLAN

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AUTHOR: ROBERT EDWARD PETERS.

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RECOVERY PROPOSAL and ECONOMIC
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TO THE AUTHOR: ROBERT EDWARD PETERS
FOR THE PURPOSE OF DIRECT PERSONAL
DELIVERY A. 9-13-92 TO PRESIDENT
GOERGE A. BUSH, FOR HIS POSSIBLE
" USE TOWARDS RE-ELECTION AND FOR THE
BUSH / QUAYLE '92 " CAMPAIGN.

COPYWRITE
ROBERT EDWARD PETERS
Financial Consultant
JOHN ROBERTS BOYD / Attorney
Address: 1082 Santa Ana Drive
Laguna Beach, Ca. 92651
Telephone: 714 / 499 - 1777

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MORE THAN SUFFICIENT FUNDING: FOR GEORGE A. BUSH..... PRESIDENT, TO EXECUTE...

BY GEORGE A. BUSH, RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.A.

A. HIGHWAY, BRIDGES, and ROAD RE-CONSTRUCTION.	INVIGORATE ECONOMY
B. HOUSING FOR THE INDIGENT, POOR AND HOMELESS.	INVIGORATE ECONOMY
C. BULLET TRAIN CONSTRUCTION.	INVIGORATE ECONOMY
D. REHAB OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND CONSTRUCTION.	INVIGORATE ECONOMY
E. A FULL NATIONAL MEDICAL HEALTH PROGRAM TO INCLUDE EVERYONE.	INVIGORATE ECONOMY
F. URBAN AND SUBURBAN REDEVELOPMENT	INVIGORATE ECONOMY
G. REHAB PROGRAMS FOR THE NEEDY, AND UNEMPLOYED.	INVIGORATE ECONOMY
H. ADDED FUNDING FOR POLICE & FIRE IN NEEDED AREA'S	INVIGORATE ECONOMY
I. WELFARE LIMITS IN CONJUNCTION WITH " G " + JOB TRAINING.	INVIGORATE ECONOMY
J. SENIOR CITIZEN'S FULL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS PLUS CATASTROFIC CARE.	INVIGORATE ECONOMY
K. POSSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL LOTTERY. JOBS.	INVIGORATE ECONOMY
L. MILITARY SPENDING / POSSIBLE GLOBAL TROUPS	INVIGORATE ECONOMY
M. DEFENSE FUNDING WITHOUT REDUCING ARMED FORCES.	INVIGORATE ECONOMY
O. YOUTH PROGRAMS AND JOB OR CAREER TRAINING.	INVIGORATE ECONOMY

ALL THIS WILL AND CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED AND FUNDED FULLY THROUGH
THIS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'S GLOBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM PLAN
THE HOMELESS, POOR AND INDIGENT ARE NOT INCLUDED BUT CAN ONLY HAVE
POSITIVE RESULTS IN ASSISTANCE FOR THEM.

AS FOLLOWS:

2nd Page
of 4 Pages

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ROBERT EDWARD PETERS
Financial Consultant

JOHN ROBERTS BOYD
Attorney

1082 SANTA ANA DRIVE, LAGUNA BEACH, CA. 92651

714 / 499 - 1777



May 3, 1992

Mr. Robert Peters
1082 Santa Ana Drive
Laguna Beach, California 92651

Dear Mr. Peters:

Thank you again for your letter and your thoughts on the economy and the '92 campaign, as well as your offer to present your plan to the President. Since you last wrote, we have considered your suggestions.

President Bush shares your concern, and believes we have a deficit not because the American people are taxed too little but because the Federal government spends too much. The President has aggressively sought to control the growth of Federal spending, most recently in his proposed budget for 1993 in which domestic discretionary spending is frozen and defense spending is cut \$50 billion over the next five years. The President also has proposed a line-item veto and a balanced budget amendment to further control spending. As he said in his State of the Union address in January:

It's time we rediscovered a home truth the American people have never forgotten: This government is too big and spends too much.

Again, let me thank you for your ideas and concern.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bob Teeter".

Robert M. Teeter
Campaign Chairman

ROBERT E. PETERS
1082 SANTA ANA DRIVE
LAGUNA BEACH, CALIFORNIA 92651

714 / 499-1777

March 09, 1992

Robert M. Teeter
Campaign Manager
Bush/Quayle 1992 12th Fl.
1030 15th Street N.W.
Washington D. C, 20005

Certified Mail
No. 846 929 778

Dear Mr. Teeter,

On 3.06-92 I had the pleasure in speaking by telephone to your Administrative Assistant Mark Burstein who I found extremely courteous and accommodating. Mr. Burstein has suggested I write to you with regard to my efforts for the Bush/Quayle 1992 Campaign.

As you must be aware the mood most U.S. Citizens are experiencing is dark & gloomy. Whoever suggested that President Bush raise taxes thus breaking his "No New Taxes" promise of the 1988 Election Campaign certainly was not his friend. The compromising position President Bush is now confronting this election year has only fortified enemies of our Republican Administration. Of all this I am sure you are aware of.

I have enclosed copy a letter sent this date to the Honorable Congressman, Robert K. Dornan. My letter to him is self explanatory with a detailed stratagy I feel President Bush may desire to consider for the 1992 Bush/Quayle Election Campaign.

Certainly timing is of the essence as the Media confronts the economy "Pro" & "Con" daily. In California many many U.S. Citizens appear desparate and depressed in our present Recession state. Most Banking, Savings and Financial Consultants are expounding warning of the Deficit Bubble bursting. Thus a result destroying U.S. Credibility sending our Nation into Devastating Depression. This idea must be acknowledged and my Plan put in place to prevent any Devasting Depression coming about. I am sure that President Bush is desireous in avoiding a calamity of this maginitude to come about because of his Administration.

My Proposal and Plan which is evident I feel so strongly about may be the only answer. However, I must be assured I will receive the credit for this plan from President Bush, personnaly.

As I turn 64 years old the 17th of March this year I desire only to live out the few years left free of worry in comfort, and leaving my mark a small way in History.

I may be reached by letter or telephone. In the event President Bush has a firm economic Plan to correct the Budget Deficit kindly advise.

I am,

Repectfully,

Robert Peters
aka "Troy"

RP/cn



March 17, 1992

Mr. Robert E. Peters
1082 Santa Ana Drive
Laguna Beach, California 92651

Dear Mr. Peters:

Thanks very much for your letter and the copy of the plan you sent to Congressman Dornan. I have asked that it be reviewed by the appropriate people here at the campaign.

Again, thank you for taking the time to write.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bob Teeter".

Robert M. Teeter
Campaign Chairman

ROBERT E. PETERS
1082 SANTA ANA DRIVE
LAGUNA BEACH, CALIFORNIA 92651

714 / 499-1777

March 09, 1992

Mr. Paul Morrell
Administrative Assistant for
Congressman Robert K. Dornan
301 Cannon Office Building
Washington D. C. 20515

Certified Mail
No. P-846-929-777

Dear Mr. Morrell,

Robin Griffin has suggested I write to the Honorable Robert K. Dornan, Congressman of the U.S. House of Representatives through you for delivery to him the enclosed letter.

It will be my pleasure if you could expedite this matter and hopefully a reply from the Congressman for me.

Thank you for your immediate attention,

Respectfully,

Robert Peters

RP/cn
file

ROBERT K. DORNAN
38TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

PERMANENT SELECT
COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES:
SEAPOWER AND STRATEGIC MATERIALS
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

SELECT COMMITTEE ON
NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL

PERMANENT OBSERVER TO
GENEVA ARMS CONTROL
NEGOTIATIONS



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

April 24, 1992

CHAIRMAN
RSC TASK FORCE ON
FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENSE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HOUSE REPUBLICAN RESEARCH
COMMITTEE

TASK FORCES:
TAX POLICY AND
JOB OPPORTUNITIES
STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL
TERRORISM
CIVIL RIGHTS
AMERICANS MISSING IN ACTION

HISPANIC CAUCUS
HUMAN RIGHTS CAUCUS

Mr. Robert E. Peters
1082 Santa Ana Drive
Laguna Beach, California 92651

Dear Mr. Peters:

Thank you for contacting me regarding your economic proposal for the Bush Administration to get this country going again. It was good to hear from you.

I am very interested in learning more about your economic plan to revive the American economy and tackle the massive budget deficit. Although the U.S. Congress will always have its share of eager liberals ready to overtax Americans and spend monies which the federal government does not have, it is reassuring to know that knowledgeable and creative constituents such as your self are busy thinking of new ideas to tackle this problem.

With this said, I have contacted Mr. Robert Teeter, Campaign Manager for Bush/Quayle 1992, and urged that he contact you and learn more about your economic plan. In my opinion, any fiscally responsible concept designed to balance the budget is a thought to be valued and should be given every consideration.

Thanks again for taking the time to share your views with me. I appreciate your input and look forward to hearing from you again.

Best regards,

Robert K. Dornan
U.S. Congressman

ROBERT E. PETERS
1082 SANTA ANA DRIVE
LAGUNA BEACH, CALIFORNIA 92651

714 / 499-1777

March 09, 1992

The Honorable Robert K. Dornan
Member of Congress
C/o U. S. House of Representatives
301 Cannon Office Building
Washington D. C. 20515

Certified Mail
No. P-846-929-777

Dear Congressman Dornan,

I am a registered Republican Voter, also an associate & friend to your daughter, Robin, her Husband Gary Griffin & their children ever since they have resided in San Juan Capistrano. Robin suggested I write you regarding this Proposal and Plan I desire to reach our President, George Bush, PERSONALLY, for his consideration.

Aware of your own concerted efforts in the November 1988 Presidential Campaign for President George Bush I believe together we can offer for his consideration a "MIRACLE PLAN" reported by Media he will need for a Landslide Victory in this years November 1992 elections.

In observing recent Primary's I found No Democrat or Republican offering to tackle the Budget Deficit of Four-Trillion U.S. Dollars with any Cures or Plans. I am of the strong opinion that together we may be able to provide President Bush with a Cure and Plan that will immediately reduce the Sixty-Seven Billion U.S. Dollars in interest due this year and wiping out the entire Budget Deficit during his next term in office.

The Plan can not affect tangibly the Homless, the Poor, the Middle Class or even the Wealthy. A small survey suggested almost 100% acceptance and approval from a cross section of all classes of people. Implimentation costs would be miniscule since President Bush's Administrative Staff, Bureaucracy, Control Data, and Federal Banks are all in place. In fact President Bush himself might be able to handle this Plan from his Oval Office. It provides a method to handle the United States of America future budgets. It sounds simple, well it is, perhaps to simple for other officials.

Should this Plan be offered by President Bush for the November 1992 Election and properly handled by Media Press releases from the White House it would insure President Bush the LARGEST FAVORABLE VOTER TURN-OUT. The economy would take-off. Every American would prosper. The U.S. would enjoy WORLD-WIDE popularity. U.S. outside investments would skyrocket from industry and other governments. We might even Re-Build the U.S.A. entirely given time. Astronomic.

This may sound too good to be true therefore President Bush might decide to modify this Plan. I ask that you deliver this letter and Proposal personally to President Bush. Should he find merit or curiosity I ask that on his next visit to California Robin, you and I be given only five minutes in a meeting with him anywhere he chooses where-upon I will deliver to him only my entire Plan. I hope I make sense. I must at this time take every precaution from Presidential enemies, leaks or use by others (democrats) crediting themselves with my Concept and Plan. President George Bush is my Hero, no more need be said.

Awaiting your personal response, I am

Respectfully,

Robert Peters
aka "Troy"

RP/cn
file

" T H E P L A N "

1 0 0 % D E F I C I T R E D U C T I O N

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA P R O G R A M WORLD COUNTRYS FUNDING

1. IMMEDIATELY ISSUE A ONE-PERCENT (1%) "U.S.A./R.E.P. GLOBAL MORTGAGE BANK" -- FIRST-MORTGAGE OF (which shall SUPER-CEED all other 1st, Trust Deeds) ASSESSED VALUE COMPUTED FROM EACH EXISTING STATES COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR'S DATA AT 5% INTEREST PER YEAR OVER 15 or 20 YEARS/ CALL DATE; ON ALL REAL ESTATE, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL and RESIDENTIAL. INTEREST MAY BE PAID ANNUALLY IN ARREARS OR ALLOWED TO ACCRU OVER THIS 1st T.D. Note. SENIORS OVER THE AGE OF 65 YEARS ARE TO HAVE AN INDEFINITE EXTENSION DURING THEIR LIFETIME OF OWNERSHIP, OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. THIS MORTGAGE PROGRAM MAY BE LIMITED OR CONTINUE INDEFINETLY..... ROBERT EDWARD PETERS, PRESIDENT & BOARD CHAIRMAN / ROBERT K.DORNAN, ADMINISTRATOR.
2. U.S.A./R.E.P. GLOBAL MORTGAGES ARE TO BE PAID IN FULL AT TIME OF ANY TITLE CHANGES, REFINANCE, CONTRACT OF SALE, A.I.T.D., OR PROPERTY SALE EXECUTED, OR ANY SALE DURING PROPERTY OWNERSHIP.
3. THE FULL 1% PRINCIPAL and 5% PER ANNUM INTEREST SHALL BECOME REDUCED OUT OF ANY CAPITAL-GAINS TAXES OWED TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. THUS THIS PROGRAM ENTIRELY FUNDS THE DEFICIT, PAYS BACK CONGRESS'S INITIAL FUNDING LOAN TO " THE U.S.A. / R.E.P. GLOBAL MORTGAGE BANK W I T H O U T ANY U.S.CITIZEN OR FOREIGN PROPERTY OWNER TO PAY OUT ONE DIME OUT OF POCKET AT ANY TIME .

INDEFINITE CONTINUANCE OF THIS PLAN WILL MORE THAN FUND EVERY YEAR'S BUDGET
ALL SOCIAL + MILITARY PROGRAMS AND ALSO PROGRAMS NOW TABLED SUCH AS " STAR-WARS"
MEDICAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS, TRADE PROGRAMS, EDUCATION PROGRAMS, INCOME-TAXES FURTHER
REDUCED OR ELIMINATED ENTIRELY, AND SPACE AGE EXPLORATIONS CREATING JOBS, JOBS, JOBS.

It was just recently reported that both Florida and Louisiana shall cost Insurance Companies approximately 8 to 10 Billions due to the recent Hurricane Disaster which is but a small DENT of the SIX-TRILLION collected annually from Mortgage Insurance Premiums demanded...and.... required by Mortgage Lenders on their Trust Deed Loans.

COPYWRITE
ROBERT EDWARD PETERS
Financial Consultant

JOHN ROBERTS BOYD / Attorney
1082 SANTA ANA DRIVE, LAGUNA BEACH,
CALIFORNIA. 92651. 714 / 499 - 1777

4th Page
of 4 Pages

UNITED STATES of AMERICA's GLOBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM PLAN

A VOTE FOR THIS CANDIDATE IS THE VOTER'S MANDATE OF NOVEMBER 03, 1 9 9 2

P R E S I D E N T I A L
C A N D I D A T E GEORGE A. BUSH

Will issue his WRITTEN IRROVACABLE MANDATE to the AMERICAN PEOPLES HE SHALL unequivocally and immediately promises to impliment the following: UPON HIS ELECTION

- A. APPROVE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF " THE U.S.A./R.E.P. GLOBAL FEDERAL MORTGAGE BANK " ROBERT EDWARD PETERS, President and Board Chairman with ROBERT K DORNAN, Administrator.
- B. BETWEEN NOVEMBER 04, 1992 and JANUARY 04, 1993 CALL A SPECIAL MEETING OF CONGRESS, ALL MEMBERS TO BE PRESENT, FOR A VOTE FOR A 50 % INCOME-TAX CUT IMMEDIATELY ACROSS THE BOARD AND REVISE/RECALL 1990 TAX INCREASE.....OR.....
A FULL 10 % INCOME TAX FOR EVERYONE INCLUDING ALL CITIZENS, BUSINESSES, AND CORPORATIONS.. NO ONE CORPORATION, BUSINESS OR INCOME PRODUCING PERSON EXCLUDED.
(Jump Starts Our Ecconomy)
- C. RECOMMEND THAT ANY CONGRESS PERSON PUBLICIZE HIS/HER "VOTE" AGAINST THIS TAX CUT WITH THE RECOMMENDATION -- THAT CONGRESS PERSON SIGN--OR----- BE POSSIBLY IMPEACHED BY THEIR CONSTITUENTS, REPUBLICAN or DEMOCRAT.
- D. AT THIS SAME SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL MEETING VOTE ON THE RECALL FOR PRESENT UNSECURED LOAN-INTEREST WRITE-OFF INCOME TAX RESTRICTION of 1986 IMPLIMENTATION.
(optional)
- E. AT THIS SAME SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL MEETING, VOTE TO LIMIT or RESTRICT AMOUNT OF LOBBYISTS AND LOBBYIST TIME ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ALLOWING ONLY DIALOGUE ON THE "MEAT" OF THE ISSUE.
(optional)
- F. ESTABLISH A REASONABLE CONGRESSIONAL METHOD IN RESOLVING ISSUES TO ELIMINATE THE AMERICAN PEOPLES FRUSTRATION WITH CONGRESS. POSSIBLY SOME FORM VIA A PANEL TO ARBETRATE THOSE ISSUES OF IMPASS.
- G. AT THIS SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL MEETING HAVE CONGRESS APPROVE FUNDING OF " THE U.S.A. / R.E.P. GLOBAL FEDERAL MORTGAGE BANK AT: ONE-POINT TWO-FIVE TRILLION U.S. DOLLARS PER YEAR OVER THE NEXT FOUR YEARS BEGINNING IMMEDIATELY JANUARY 1993 FOR A TOTAL OF FIVE-- TRILLION U.S. DOLLARS USED EXCLUSIVELY TO REDUCE DEFICIT U.S. TREASURY INSTRUMENTS.

FAX MESSAGE

DATE: 14-9-92 FAX NO: 0101 202 456 7705

TO: MR. JAMES BAKER

COMPANY: CHIEF OF STAFF - WHITE HOUSE

FROM: FREE IRAQI COUNCIL PAGES: 2

The Free Iraqi Council (FIC)

13 September 1992

The President of The United States of America.
Mr. George Bush
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

On behalf of the Free Iraqi Council and the people of Iraq, we wish to express our deep gratitude for your efforts to protect the oppressed people of Iraq and your success in securing the U.N. resolutions creating the No-Fly-Zone south of the 32 parallel.

However, whilst the objective is laudable, the cunning and demonic Saddam Hussein has now demonstrated his ability to defy U.N resolutions once again. He has resorted to other means of oppression in the area. There are already fresh activities on the ground that include:

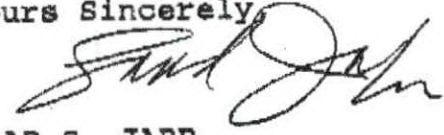
1. The Sixth Iraqi Army has been shelling villages in the Marshes near Nasseriya and Ummara for the past five days causing wide spread casualties. He may have also poisoned the waters in certain regions.
2. Saddam Hussein has given orders to mine the oil fields in the South, so they can be set on fire, in the event of withdrawing from the area, like he did in Kuwait.
3. The Sixth Iraqi Army is destroying and dismantling local industries such as, blowing up the Textile Factory in Nasseriya, dismantling and sending to Baghdad the Vegetable Factory in Ummara, removing key staff and spare parts to Baghdad and withdrawing cash holdings from all the banks in the area with a view to crippling the economy.

What is happening now in the marshes can not be detected by UN observers.

We strongly urge the full implementation of resolution 688, reinforced with a fresh resolution barring the use of heavy military weapons in the area, and allowing UN policing on the ground to prevent Saddam from carrying out his destructive plans and systematic acts of genocide.

Again, we thank you for what you have already done to save our people and pray we will soon be able to remove Saddam Hussein and his evil regime. Time is very short.

Yours Sincerely,



SAAD S. JABR

THE FIRM OF EDWIN E. GREIGG

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

727 23RD STREET SOUTH, SUITE 220
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22202PATENT TRADEMARK AND COPYRIGHT LAW
AND RELATED LICENSING AND LITIGATION

EDWIN E. GREIGG*

RONALD E. GREIGG
KENNETH E. JACOBBS*
MELVIN L. CRANE*

September 14, 1992

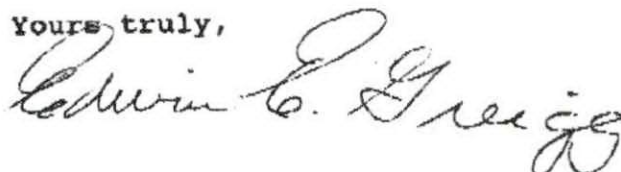
TELEX 248520
TELEPHONE
(703) 892-0300FACSIMILE
703-892-0303
G II, IIIMr. James F. Baker, III
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Baker:

It is my belief that for President Bush to say he will dismiss some of the people who are around him at this time, if he is reelected, is not enough to impress his public.

I believe that to impress his public, if he is serious about what he plans for the future, he should immediately relieve Dorman and Brady of their jobs. This could be done in several different ways. They could either be told to leave gracefully and resign or be fired outright for their bad advice, which everyone feels is the reason for the continuation of the recession.

Yours truly,



George H.W. Bush, President
 Bush-Quayle Re-election
 Campaign Headquarters
 Washington, D.C.

cc: Baker
 Sept. 10, 1992

Re: The Abortion Issue; What to do
 about it. URGENT ATTENTION OF:
 JAMES PINKERTON
 "ISSUES DEPARTMENT"

Dear Mr. President:

This is another letter to a young Yalie from an old Dartmouth man. Under separate cover I will mail you a copy of the correspondence of 1988 addressed to the Bush-Quayle Headquarters and to the White House Office of Barbara Bush; also a copy of your 1991 birthday note which refers to this correspondence.

You have been my choice for President since 1980. But it is now very doubtful that you will be re-elected. In the privacy of the voting booth 75% of the Republican women are going to vote for Clinton - and 85% of all women with college degrees - regardless of party. You know that 51% of the voting population is female.

This past June I returned to Hanover for my 60th reunion. Immediately following was the "15th" reunion for the classes of 1977, 1978 and 1976. Several hundred women graduates were there and I made a point of interviewing many of them on the abortion issue. Of those I met the great majority were normally Republican, BUT ONLY ONE intended to vote for you! Of all the women, Republicans and Democrats, only one intended to vote for you - purely because of your words and actions on abortions. These women are not just mad - they are livid! You can be sure they will actually vote.

Their husbands were with them: none of the husbands I talked with are planning to vote for you, although the great majority would do so, except for your position on abortion. They are not as upset as their wives, but they say your intransigence on abortion indicates a mental attitude making you unable to make good compromises on other issues.

A good President has to be a good persuader, but also a good bargainer, making fair and sound compromises - just as you did on the income tax issue with a Democratic Congress.

You have said you would do what is necessary (that is legal and ethical) to get re-elected. I believe the following two actions ARE NECESSARY:

1 - Propose to Congress two joint, non-partisan, resolutions:

Resolution #1: That the Supreme Court make no changes in Roe v Wade other than those in effect on August 1, 1992.

Resolution #2: That all authors and publishers, all screen and television writers, ^{directors} and producers and actors (actresses), and all other persons speaking and writing on matters concerning morality and human conduct join in a propaganda campaign as vigorous as in wartime to combat unwanted or irresponsible pregnancies, all forms of substance abuse, and all kinds of venereal disease - including AIDS. Make heroes (heroines) out of people who abstain from premature sex and promiscuous sex, who abstain from using harmful substances, who do regular work and/or study, who in general obey the law and are considerate of others. Make those acting otherwise appear stupid or jerks.

PROMISE TO USE ALL THE POWERS AND INFLUENCE OF THE PRESIDENCY TO PROMOTE THESE TWO RESOLUTIONS.

* Four years ago you were leading in the polls, now you are not: your opposition to Roe v. Wade can defeat you this time!

2 - Simultaneously announce that you are going to appoint a Presidential Commission for Responsible Parenthood and Extermination of Veneral Disease which is to be composed of some of the most intelligent and best informed scientists, educators and community leaders on birth control, pregnancy and veneral disease who represent in equal numbers the "Pro-Life" and "Pro-Choice" positions. The Surgeon General to be Chair. The first duty of the Commission is to reach a WORKABLE COMPROMISE on the abortion issue so that both sides will cooperate to reduce the need or desire for abortions. The energies of both sides would be redirected away from the debate and toward specific steps to reduce irresponsible pregnancies and veneral disease. Rabid extremists of both sides to be excluded.

The President's explanation for these two acts:

"I am as strongly apposed to abortions as ever. But it has now become apparent to me that my opposition to abortions and my support for the "Pro-Life Idea" have not been effective in reducing abortions or veneral disease - including the scourge of AIDS. The virtual warfare between the Pro-Life and Pro-Choice groups is a waste of time and energy. These two actions I am taking are going to ^{help} get the RESULTS all Americans want: elimination of all veneral disease, including AIDS, and healthy babies born to responsible parents."

I have been contributing to Planned Parenthood for well over 20 years. This organization takes direct action to prevent unwanted pregnancies and veneral disease. I solicit your personal support for it. I would gladly support an organization with effective techniques for direct action to ~~promote sexual abstinence among persons not sufficiently mature for responsible and monogamous sexual activity and to avoid substance abuse.~~ promote sexual abstinence among persons not sufficiently mature for responsible and monogamous sexual activity and to avoid substance abuse.

Another issue on which you are now vulnerable: inadequate or no health care for millions of employed and unemployed Americans. And adequate care is too costly with costs rising at alarming rates. This is a field in which I am expert having worked for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for almost 33 years - mostly in group disability ^{income} and health care, life insurance and pensions. I retired on pension at age 59 so that I could work without "company bias" to improve our country's health care and pension system. I provided the rationale and the basic actuarial work leading to the largest group case ever sold to private industry (American Telephone and telegraph Company with 1,000,000 employees) - part of my work mostly during the 1950's ^{as a Metropolitan employee.} I am still active in this field as a consultant no longer licensed to sell for any ~~company~~. If I can help you on this issue I would be glad to do it.

Of course the economy and jobs is the dominant issue, but I believe you are going to win on this issue by continuing your present course. Just MAKE THE VOTERS UNDERSTAND that America and the whole industrial world is in the midst of a transition from the manually operated machine to the computer operated robot; from telephone and mail communication to computer and satellite communication: we have entered the "Information Age". You are guiding our country through this transition better than the other industrial ^{ized} countries and better than any Democratic President could have done during the

past 4 years - or the past 12 years. Except for some addicts and ^{a few of the} the mentally unstable, no one is going without food or shelter. No democrat could have done better by them. Your actions have been as ^{good as was possible,} ~~as good as was possible,~~ and you will keep working to improve their lot.

All the world recognizes your leadership in foreign policy and your sound moves in guiding Eastern Europe and the former USSR from Communist dictatorship to the beginnings of peaceful democratic and free market operation. Just make the voters UNDERSTAND the great part you and President Reagan played in these momentous changes during the past 12 years. Your achievements have been so great that the Democrats can do nothing but nitpick.

Please do not lose the election by being stubborn and uncompromising on the abortion issue! And do remind the voters any second term President makes decisions based less on politics and more on doing what he believes will be best for all people as judged by future historians. He is not thinking about getting reelected.

Your long time friend,

Howard A. Frisbie
Howard A. Frisbie D'32

I am going to vote for you even though my income has dropped 60%: most of my income is in U.S. Treasury Bills now paying about 3% interest, formerly up to 13³/₄%. But inflation is down and I hope it falls to zero and stays at zero. You are on the right track for full employment and price stability.

Mailed copies to the Personal Secretaries of:

Mrs. George H.W. (Barbara) Bush, The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500

Mr. James Baker, Chief of Staff, The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500

Ambassador Peter F. Secchia, Grand Rapids Office, Universal Companies, Inc.,
2801 East Beltline, N.E., Grand Rapids MI 49505

Mr. James Pinkerton, "Issues Department", Bush-Quayle Reelection Headquarters,
1030 - 15th Street, NW, DC 20005

Howard A. Frisbie

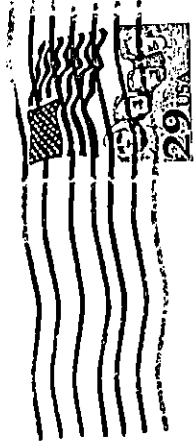
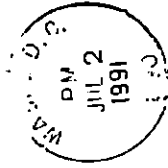
563 belvedere, S.E.,

Grand Rapids MI 49506-2902

Telephone 616/ 454-7332

FAX (616) 957-0118

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



Mr. Howard A. Frisbie



Our warmest congratulations to you on your birthday. You have our heartfelt good wishes for every happiness on this day and always. God bless you.

Bill Bush

Barbara Bush

Dear Howard,
Thank you for your previous abortion ideas which have received my serious consideration.

Thank you and
Many happy returns.
From an old Valerie -
Geo

563 Belvedere S.E.
Grand Rapids, MI 49506
September 23, 1988

} office & residence 616/454-7332
FAX 616/459-1237

Mr. James Pinkerton, Director of Research
("Issues Department")
Bush-~~White~~ '88
733 - 15th Street N.W.
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20005

Fri. Sept. 23, 1988
about 5:30 PM

RE: Bush-Dukaikus Debate, Sunday, September 25, 1988

Mr. G. Bush; Republican Nominee, President of the United States:

This is a message from an old Dartmouth man (D'32) to a young Yale man:
Do not make any comment on the abortion issue, except to say, "I will
release a full written statement on this issue soon. I will discuss this
issue with you at our next debate, if you still want to do it."

This old man's reason for the above: I want to vote for you and so do
most Republicans and Independents and conservative Democrats, but you
are doomed to go down in history as another Landon or Goldwater - a
person classed as a "hard liner" - one unable to make good, workable
compromises.

Probably 60% of the well educated women who claim to be for you - even
they - are going to give you the ax in the privacy of the voting booth.
And more than 70% of all women are going to vote against the present law
gives them a personal freedom they have fought for for centuries and
they're not going to let you take it away from them. Probably 55% of
all men agree that a woman should not be compelled to bear a child
against her will. This is a land of freedom: Americans do not give up
any of it easily.

On almost every other issue, economic or political, you are for freedom.
It's the Democrats who want to restrict us.

You can still win - even big - if you can develop an acceptable and
workable compromise on the abortion issue in the next few weeks. This
will be a hard task, but if you can bring it off, you will be recognized
as a true leader, rather than a man unwilling to deal with the hard
realities of the situation which are:

Babies and children are starving for food, love, and guidance in this
country and worldwide. Those that reach adulthood are the "problem
people"; the living burdens on society. The number of such children and
adults is increasing all too rapidly. And, in general, one of the
greatest worldwide problems is over population. The human environment
is being poisoned by sheer "people population".

Most sincerely,

Howard A. Frisbie

Howard A. Frisbie

P.S. If you want my ideas
for a compromise that BOTH
"Pro-Life" & "Pro-Choice" people
might accept, please phone
me Sept. 26 - 8 AM to 11 AM, 2 PM
to 11 PM.

1053
563 Belvedere S.E.
Grand Rapids, MI 49506
(616) 454-7332

October 28, 1988

Mr. George Bush, Republican Nominee for
President of the United States of America
c/o Mr. James Pinkerton, Director of Research,
Bush-Quayle '88
733 - 15th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: The Abortion Issue; my Fax
of 9/23/88; Atty. Wm. Quinby's
call to me 9/29/88.

Dear Mr. Bush:

Corrected
copy to
Mrs. Geo. Bush

Mr. Quinby said abortion was, in one sense, a "non-issue" because it was very unlikely that it could be made illegal during the next Presidential term of office. I maintain that it is a VERY live issue because your position on this issue may be the determining factor in the election on November 8, 1988. I am gratified that the polls show you to be leading, but they can be deceptive. We both remember 1948 when on the night of the election the NEW YORK TIMES headlined the victory of Gov. Thomas Dewey over the incumbent President Harry Truman. Millions of women who have given the impression that they are going to vote for you are not going to do so when they get in the privacy of the polling booth.

Whether or not to bear a child is one of the most crucial issues of every woman's life. Prior to 1973 many women in this country were compelled to bear a child against their will. Roe vs Wade gave them freedom from this form of slavery and they are not going to give it up. There are 10 million more eligible women voters than men. Women often want to have sexual intercourse, but definitely do not want to become pregnant as a result of it, in the vast majority of cases. The fully mature woman now has the right to decide when and if she will bear a child, and in a modern, democratic society she SHOULD HAVE THAT RIGHT - provided that, if she wants a child, she is capable of bearing a healthy child and rearing that child to responsible adulthood, presumably with the help of the father. From the beginning of time the woman's craving for sexual intercourse has been as strong in her as in the man. Until this century she could not satisfy her craving without risking pregnancy, a risk no man has ever had to bear. Roe vs. Wade is as important to every American woman as anything in our Bill of Rights. As men, it is difficult for us to sense fully the value they place on this newly conferred right. You are promising to take this RIGHT from them - and it can very well cost you the Presidency.

Abortion is a bad thing. Every one agrees it is to be avoided if at all possible. Many believe very sincerely it is murder. Roe vs. Wade says it is not murder, at least not until the third trimester of the period of gestation. Some people sincerely believe it is murder at any time after the moment of conception. In all of life we have to recognize the matter of "degree". A glass of pure water is satisfying; 4 to 8 per day are good to maintain health; 400 in one day could cause death. Killing a fly is good; killing a nice dog is bad. Killing a fetus one month old is bad, but not nearly as bad as killing one 8 months old. No woman is glad she is going to have an abortion: at best it is the choice of lesser evils - such as bearing a grossly mentally retarded child, or one sure to die soon after birth because the mother is unwilling or incapable of caring for it and no one else is available to do it. Above average, healthy babies are readily adoptable; many others that don't die of neglect end up in government institutions - in hospitals or prisons - a lifetime burden on the taxpayers.

Our country is rapidly becoming two armed camps: the "Pro-Life" and the "Pro-Choice". Many people over 45 would not feel concerned about the abortion issue except that this issue involves human liberty and the welfare of society as a whole. This is not China: no one is trying to make a woman have an abortion against her will. Any woman who believes an abortion is murder from the very moment of conception, is free to carry the fetus until it is delivered naturally. No "Pro-Choice" person is trying to change this right. But the "Pro-Life" people are trying to

force a pregnant woman to bear a child against her will. Most of these unwanted children that are not adoptable, become a burden on society. You, and basic Republican philosophy, support the idea of granting the maximum amount of liberty to each person up to the point where more liberty would deprive others of their equal liberty. You are not consistent if you would deprive a woman of her right to an abortion in the stages of pregnancy permitted by Roe vs. Wade.

As a matter of basic public policy, the "Pro-Choice" position is much better suited to current conditions in this country and worldwide: there are now too many people in this country and in many other places on Earth. Unless we find some other planet to colonize, which is not likely for at least another century, we had better try to bring the "population explosion" under control. The Earth, at ground level and above it and below it, is polluted with unwholesome chemicals - and too many people. History teaches that "people pollution" leads to war, starvation and fatal epidemic disease. Some of the evidence: war - Japan, 1941; starvation - current Africa, Central and South America; fatal disease - the black plague of the Middle Ages in the crowded cities of Western Europe, and now AIDS in certain crowded villages of Africa.

No person can succeed in politics without being able to make good, workable compromises. Issues must be resolved on a basis whereby fair-minded people with strongly conflicting views will agree, perhaps reluctantly, that a certain course of action is one that is as good as possible under prevailing conditions. To win the election and to dispose of an issue that is dividing our country, you must get the "Pro-Choice" and "Pro-Life" groups to agree on a course of action - at least the most intelligent and fair-minded people in both groups. There is a difference between being strong-willed and being stubborn. The great majority of women and about half of the men view you as stubborn on the abortion issue. You can prove to them you are a true leader by making a good compromise on this issue.

How to do it before November 8, 1988? Go on TV with a dramatic announcement and release a written statement along the following lines:

"During my first debate with Governor Dukakus, he asked me if I would send a woman to jail for having an abortion. I gagged at the thought of it. I strongly believe in liberty - in giving each person the maximum amount of liberty up to the point where more liberty would deprive others of their equal liberty. I still strongly oppose abortions and will do all I can to prevent them, but I have decided that making them illegal will not accomplish this goal. Before the Supreme Court made certain abortions legal nationwide in Roe vs. Wade, some States had laws making them illegal, but the woman who wanted an abortion still got one: if she could afford it, she went to another State or country where it was legal; if she couldn't afford it, she went to an illegal abortion mill and sometimes died of blood poisoning as a result - or found later in life that the abortion made her unable to have a baby. In 1987 there were about 3 million abortions in this country and probably about as many will occur in 1988. In 1989 I propose to sharply reduce this number, and ~~continue thereafter~~ reduce thereafter, so that by the end of my first term as President they will be reduced to only those cases necessary to save the life of the mother or cases of rape, incest, or a grossly malformed fetus. I would do this by making a vast reduction in the NEED OR DESIRE for an abortion.

The first step would be an educational campaign through our homes, churches and schools that would amount to a blitz especially pointed at children ages eleven through seventeen, frightening them with the dangers of all the venereal diseases and emphasizing how even those that are supposedly curable can reduce the chances of bearing an healthy baby later in life and can increase the chances of cancer or other diseases of the sex organs in later life. Genital Herpes and AIDS, both increasing in alarming numbers, are not curable, and up until now AIDS is still always fatal. Our public schools should not teach any particular religion, but they can and should teach ethics and morality. These children should learn the value of self-respect; respect for their own minds and bodies - and those of other people. The normal sexual drives of youth can be sublimated and diverted to worthwhile work, study and athletics

Frisbie to Bush

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- and wholesome recreation. The advantages of postponing sexual activity until the completion of one's formal education and until marriage and monogamous commitment should be fully explained. Emphasize the emotional uplift from realized achievement based on self-discipline and hard work; emphasize the emotional trauma resulting from the breakup of a love affair that started as a casual sexual alliance. Cultivate each child's sense of self-worth and inspire each to set high his or her lifetime goals.

Each child should have open communication with the parent and the teacher and the school counselor: the child should feel free to say that he or she is about to become sexually active, that such activity is imminent even though he or she fully understands the advantages of abstinence. We must recognize that some teenagers lack the self-discipline or inspiration to abstain. It is fine for the advisors to forcefully persuade, but not beyond the point where open communication will be lost. If sexual activity is going to occur regardless, then it is necessary to see to it that the best contraceptive information and instruction is given promptly by competent doctors, nurses or technicians at no cost to the teenager - including the contraceptive materials. With all this must go the warning: there is no such thing as "safe sex" except between monogamous, disease-free partners who are prepared and capable of accepting the consequences of pregnancy if contraception does fail.

During the entire childbearing period of every woman's life, if she elects to have sexual intercourse, she should always use some form of birth control that is safe and effective for her, considering her cultural background, age and condition of health - unless she is ready, willing and able to bear and rear an healthy child. I am violently opposed to using abortion as a method of birth control. Not only is it morally bad, in my opinion, but it is a risk to the woman's health. Some women die as a result of it, a small percentage, but many more become impaired so as to be less likely to bear an healthy child when it may be desperately wanted at some future date.

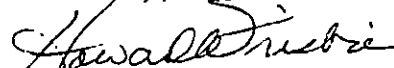
Although my emotions still say "let's try to get the Supreme Court to eliminate Roe vs. Wade", my mind says "don't meddle with the Supreme Court; leave the law as it is". I hereby promise the voters of this country I will do nothing to change the present law. I will remain neutral, but, if Congress takes some action on its own initiative to make abortions illegal, I will not veto it, or otherwise interfere. I will consider myself bound for my first term; I reserve the right to change my mind if I should run for a second term. A change then would not be likely in either direction unless the methods described above failed or there were other changed circumstances.

Early next year I will assign certain persons in the Executive Branch the task of calling in informed and intelligent leaders of both the "Pro-Life" and "Pro-Choice" groups, plus other experts, to help set up procedures to implement the "Bush Plan" outlined above. I will use all the power and influence of the Presidency to get these opposing groups to cooperate, and all others, to drastically reduce abortions here and worldwide, not by legal prohibition, but by drastically reducing the NEED or DESIRE for them. I will use every skill of the screen writers art to produce movies and TV shows dramatizing my goal.

In addition to the methods now in use, I will fight my war on drugs by reducing the NEED, among addicts, for them - and by reducing the DESIRE for them among all people, especially our young people. Stiffer penalties for any one starting a kid on drugs. In this fight I will also employ TV and the movies."

I'm sure you and your staff can say it better, but please get these ideas out before November 8, 1988.

Sincerely,


Howard A. Frisbie

Enc: 2

cc: Peter Secchia

Republican National Committee

VIGUERIE
V&A
ASSOCIATES

Men

September 14, 1992

The Honorable George H.W. Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I write to you today with advice on how to connect with moderate, conservative and Reagan Democrat voters.

You and I have had many policy differences over the years. But this fall we have a common goal: the defeat of Bill Clinton and the liberal Democrats.

I applaud and congratulate you for coming home, rhetorically, to the ideas that gave the Republican Party three landslide Presidential victories in the 1980's. However, because the voters have an image of you as someone who does not follow through on his promises, rhetoric about your future plans will not be convincing to the electorate, nor should it be.

The American people are afraid of what the future holds economically.

Please excuse my blunt words, but candor must now be the order of the day.

Since last fall you and your administration have told the American people "wait".

- 'Wait until my State of the Union speech.'
- 'Wait until the 57 days I'm giving the Democrats in Congress to implement my program.'
- 'Wait until the GOP Convention in August.'
- Now, you're saying, 'Wait until next year and I'll start then.'

W H Y ?

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Virginia 22043
Phone: (703)356-0440
FAX: (703)827-0048

Why should those concerned about losing their jobs be concerned whether you keep your job?

Why should small businesses that can't get bank loans and people out of work be interested in rewarding you and your mostly multi-millionaire advisors with another four years like the last four years?

Unpleasant as it may seem, Mr. President, you need to realize that you have very little credibility with the American people.

And more rhetoric, speeches, and promises will not restore lost credibility.

But action can.

However, it must be two types of action:

- 1st -- New personnel now
- 2nd -- New policies now

You cannot claim credibly to be a changed man who will be the instrument of new policies, programs and direction while insisting on retaining the advisors and staff who led you into this mess and who firmly believe in the old, failed policies.

That would be like a compulsive gambler saying, "I've changed my ways. I'm not going to gamble ever again. However, I'm going to keep my gambling friends; I'm going with them to the race track every afternoon and the casinos and poker games in the evening. But I, myself, am a changed man." Of course, no one would believe him.

1st, you must reconnect with the voters whose efforts put Ronald Reagan and you in the White House. You can name, to key posts in your Administration and your campaign, people who have an instinctive link to grassroots voters. Reagan had people like Lyn Nofziger, Ed Rollins, Pat Buchanan, Marty Anderson, Peggy Noonan, Tony Dolan, Peter Hannaford, and Ed Meese, but your aides -- certainly the ones people see on TV -- are all multi-millionaires or part of the Washington establishment.

Mr. President, it's not just that your message has been wrong. It's also that your messengers are the wrong ones. Folks just don't connect with you when they see your wealthy, Washington friends on TV. Sam Skinner, Richard Darman, Fred Malek, Clayton Yeutter, Nick Brady, and Bob Mosbacher are all fine people, I'm sure, but they speak a different language from that of the average American. They come across as representatives of the wealthiest one-tenth of one-percent, and as defenders of the bureaucracy that is dragging the country down.

Ronald Reagan had the right message, but he also had the right messengers.

2nd, there is no reason why the American people should be asked to wait another 3, 6 or 12 months before they see new laws passed and existing laws and regulations abolished.

Most of what you are promising the American people can be achieved within the next 30 days.

The American people want to know, 'if not now, why not?'

There's little that conservative leaders, spokesmen and journalists can do or say to encourage conservatives and Reagan Democrats to switch or get off the sidelines and get on board unless you reclaim your credibility by starting your second term now.

The American people have a right to expect you to implement your new programs immediately. And they have a right to know who will sit around the table with you (and, equally important, who won't be at the table).

If you were to follow the example of great leaders in history who, without exception, are known for bold and decisive action, you could win a strong victory for yourself and your own party and secure your place in history.

Mr. President, start your second term now, and the American people will give you four more years in office. (Failure to start now almost certainly restricts you to four more months.)

Respectfully yours,



Richard A. Viguerie
Chairman

/nbs

cc: **Jim Baker**
Charles Black
Rich Bond

P.S. Here are a few shorthand ideas to signal that your 2nd term will be (a) different, (b) better.

1. Give Congress a list of legislation to pass before adjourning for the election.
2. Declare that if they fail to do so you will call them back into session the day after the election and keep them in session until they put politics aside and help America.
3. Veto any Congressional and Executive budget that does not reduce the present budget by 33%.
4. Override your justice department bureaucrats and index capital gains for inflation. Overnight, all homeowners, stockholders, pension funds, banks and S&Ls will see their assets increase by up to 50%. The stock market in one week could register its biggest gain ever.
5. Exercise the line-item veto on wasteful, irresponsible pork barrel spending and tell the Democrats you'll see them in court.
6. By executive order, abolish hundreds of regulations that shackle small businesses.
7. Using every means at your disposal, open up credit for small and medium-size businesses.

F-11
NPN

WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF ORANGE COUNTY

COASTAL MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF ORANGE COUNTY
ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
CITY OF ANAHEIM
CITY OF FULLERTON
CITY OF SANTA ANA

September 11, 1992

The Honorable George H. W. Bush
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Bush,

On behalf of the Water Advisory Committee of Orange County (WACO), we want to inform you of our grave concerns over the recent federal government actions relating to water resources in California.

WACO is comprised of elected and appointed officials representing wholesale and retail water agencies, the groundwater management agency, the Orange County Board of Supervisors, two regional California Water Quality Control Boards and the Southern California Water Committee. This water leadership group oversees all activities that technically or politically threaten the reliable supply of water for 2½ million people in Orange County and its environs.

The California State Water Resources Control Board recently conducted hearings to adjudicate, on an interim basis, the water rights of parties who depend on the resources of the San Francisco Bay Delta for their water needs. We're talking about water that protects the public health and safety of 22 million people, to say nothing of their economic livelihood.

The U.S. EPA and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have recommended that the objective of the State Water Resources Control Board should be to attain a late 1960's and 1970's level of fish protection. This recommendation is an impractical, irresponsible position of the Federal government.

President George Bush

Page 2

September 11, 1992

Since the late 1960's and early 1970's, the State Water Project and the Central Valley Water Project have increased their export demands by 5 million acre feet. The only way to implement the recommendation of the federal governmental agencies mentioned above is to severely curtail or, in the worst-case scenario, eliminate water deliveries to the projects that supply water to 3/4ths of California's cities and farms. How can we turn back California to the 60's and 70's? What do we do with the people and their economic livelihood?

We are aware, from the hearing documents we have reviewed, that the federal agencies of US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service and the US Environmental Protection Agency have entered into an agreement which would eliminate deliveries to the agricultural and urban water users by an estimated 6 to 10 million acre feet. (See attached statement). This agreement, if implemented, would have a catastrophic public health and safety and economic effect on California.

The Delta does need protection--we all agree to this, but there are many more factors in the environmental equation than just fish. We believe it is wrong for the federal government to push this one position to the exclusion-and detriment-of all others, especially when the state is already working to reach a just and reasonable balance.

Another issue we are gravely concerned about is the potential listing of the Delta Smelt. We have heard you may include in your California campaign the issue of balancing the protection of the spotted owl with jobs in Northern California. We implore you to also address the potential listing of the Delta Smelt which could curtail water deliveries to 22 million people for up to six months of the year. You can imagine the horrendous economic impact of every farm, city, industry and family in California.

President George Bush

Page 3

September 11, 1992

We implore you and your Chief of Staff, Jim Baker, to get control of this issue and explain to us how the administration will protect a reliable water supply for **PEOPLE** and **BUSINESS** in California.

Sincerely,

WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF ORANGE COUNTY

Bob Hanson ETWD

Hank Panian - Mesa Consolidated

Les Thompson - City of San Clemente

Bob Kargorian - City of Anaheim

Ken With - President Assoc. of Calif. Water Agencies

Tom McFadden LAWD

John V. Wiley (Moulton Highgate Water)

Joe Fickler WAD Anaheim

W. H. Hargrove MWD

Jim Blake - City of Fullerton

ABCAZIN Councilman, City of Fullerton

George Osborne OCWD

OCWD

Phil Anthony, OCWD

Norm Anderson, SoCoast Water District

Mark Keys, City Council, Garden Grove

pjm
enclosures

cc: James Baker, Chief of Staff
Daniel Quayle, Vice President
Michael Deland, Council on Environ. Quality

**MWD**

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

DISTRIBUTION: Sacramento Bee

SOURCE: The Sacramento Bee

DATE: August 25, 1992

EPA calls for '60s levels of fish in Delta

Federal agency tells state to pump less water south

By Jim Mayer
Bee Staff Writer

Taking aim at the massive water projects blamed for decimating the Delta, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on Monday said that federal law requires restoration of fish and wildlife to levels of the 1960s.

In a letter to W. Don Maughn, chairman of the State Water Resources Control Board, the EPA laid out what the state must do to comply with the federal Clean Water Act. If the state doesn't set water quality standards that satisfy the law, the EPA said it must step in and set those standards.

The letter is one part of a monumental struggle over the fresh water that flows out of Central Valley streams and through the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta to San Francisco Bay.

At stake are dozens of species reliant on the ebb and flow of the estuary, as well as the future of the giant system of dams, pumps and canals that have been looking for more water — not less water —

to irrigate the Central Valley and supply Southern California homes and businesses.

The EPA's recommendations would require more fresh water to be released from dams for migrating and spawning fish, which would mean less water available to pump south.

The EPA didn't calculate how much water it would take to meet the standards. However, George Baumli, general manager of the State Water Contractors, customers of the State Water Project, said it would take between 2 million acre-feet and 4 million acre-feet a year.

An acre-foot is the amount of water that will cover one acre one foot deep. It is enough to meet the annual needs of a family of five, or irrigate one-third of an acre.

By comparison, the state and federal projects deliver about 10 million acre-feet of water each year — about half pumped from the south end of the Delta.

We don't think that it is at all

Please see DELTA, page B4

Delta: State due to set standards

Continued from page B1
reasonable," Baumli said of the amount of water needed to meet the standards.

Environmentalists, conversely, described the proposed standards as "a step closer" to protecting fish and wildlife.

"They are much stronger than what the state has to offer," said Gary Bobker with The Bay Institute. "This would be significant."

For decades the state water board has attempted to enact rules that would allow water to be diverted without destroying one of the largest estuaries of its kind.

While the EPA has never been satisfied with the state's effort, it has been reluctant to use its authority. In September 1991, after being threatened with a lawsuit by conservationists, the agency ruled that the state had not done enough to protect the Delta.

By law, that ruling gave the state three months to set new standards, which it has failed to do. The same coalition of conservationists again warned the EPA in July to enforce the Clean Water Act or face a lawsuit.

In Monday's letter, the EPA set out three standards necessary for meeting the federal law:

- The first would require more fresh water to reach Suisun Bay near Fairfield, a critical nursery area for fish and wildlife.

- The second would require more fresh water in the lower San Joaquin River, an often salty channel literally being drawn uphill by the powerful pumps.

- The third would require that a certain percentage of young salmon make it through the Delta to the sea without being drawn into the pumps or done in by other threats from water projects.

Combined, the EPA said, those changes would help nurse Delta wildlife back to numbers seen in the 1960s and 1970s - when far less water was diverted south.

Those recommendations go to the board as it deliberates yet another attempt to set standards - this round prompted by Gov. Wilson's call for interim Delta rules to be in place by year's end.

Walt Pettit, executive officer of the state board, said it would be inappropriate to comment on the EPA's letter until after the state releases its proposed interim standards on Oct. 1.



MWD

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

SOURCE: San Francisco Chronicle

DATE: August 25, 1992

EPA Demands New Protection For Bay, Delta

**But proposed cuts in water
to cities, farms protested**

*By Elliot Dirlinger
Chronicle Staff Writer*

Federal environmental officials called on the state yesterday to adopt tough new protections for San Francisco Bay and the delta that could force substantial cuts in water exports to cities and farms.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which last year rejected bay-delta standards drawn up by the state, hinted strongly that it is prepared to impose the more stringent protections if state regulators do not adopt them voluntarily by year's end.

There was no immediate re-

WATER: Page A9 Col. 4

EPA: Protection for Bay-Delta

From Page A1

sponse from the state Water Resources Control Board, already under orders from Governor Wilson to upgrade the standards.

But state water managers warned that the EPA's prescription for restoring the health of the bay and delta would commit so much fresh water to the declining estuary that water users up and down the state could face drastic cuts in deliveries.

Bob Potter, chief deputy director of the state Department of Water Resources, said preliminary estimates indicate that exports from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta — California's chief source of drinking and irrigation water — could be cut as much as 2 million to

4 million acre-feet a year, or 30 to 60 percent.

"It's a really substantial reduction in water supply reliability for a whole lot of people in California," Potter said.

Projected Loss in Dispute

Officials at EPA disputed the state's estimate, saying much of the water needed for the bay and delta could be made available through conservation and voluntary water transfers.

"Our people believe you can keep (the reductions) down to a million acre-feet or below, but they haven't gone through the precise analysis to substantiate it," said Harry Seraydarian, water management chief in the agency's regional headquarters in San Francisco.

The dispute over EPA's proposal underscores the dilemma facing the state water board as it struggles to balance the biological needs of the bay and delta against the rising demand for water around the state.

Protections Called Inadequate

Bay-delta protections adopted by the board in 1978 repeatedly have been declared deficient by EPA and the courts, and environmentalists contend that dramatic declines in salmon, striped bass and other species offer grim evidence of their failure.

Although the board launched hearings aimed at revising the standards six years ago, it has yet to decide the critical issues — how much additional fresh water to commit to the bay and delta, and where it will come from.

Governor Wilson promised in April, when he unveiled his long-range water strategy for the state, that "interim" standards would be issued by year's end as a critical first step toward breaking the deadlock among urban, agricultural and environmental interests competing for California's water.

Responding to the governor's directive, the board recently convened another round of hearings and last week began closed-door deliberations aimed at producing a tentative decision by October 1.

EPA Reinforces Deadline

The year-end deadline was re-enforced yesterday by the EPA, which contends that it has the authority under federal law to impose water quality standards if the state's are inadequate.

The EPA's proposal is aimed at restoring wildlife conditions that existed in the late 1960s and early 1970s by keeping salty seawater from intruding too far into the delta, where it is lethal to fish and the organisms they feed on.

Environmentalists, who have threatened to haul EPA into court if it does not swiftly assure that stronger protections are in place, welcomed the agency's latest proposal.

"They do seem to be incorporating the most important of the recommendations we made to the board," said Gregory Thomas of the Natural Heritage Institute, which represents several environmental groups in the board's bay-delta proceedings.

But agencies drawing supplies from the delta — which provides irrigation water for 4.5 million acres of farmland and drinking water for 20 million Californians — said cuts in deliveries triggered by the proposed EPA standards would spell economic disaster.

Economic Damages Feared

"They're proposing that the (state and federal water) projects essentially be shut down to protect the fish. There would be tremendous economic damages resulting from that," said George Baumli, general manager of the State Water Contractors, which represents agencies buying water from the State Water Project.

**INTERAGENCY STATEMENT OF
PRINCIPLES
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

INTRODUCTION

In recognition of the State Water Resources Control Board's (Board) request of May 8, 1992 for agreements that specifically address operating criteria or environmental protection measures, the above parties have developed the following five principles to provide a framework for developing a consensus on a plan of protection for the estuary.

PRINCIPLES

INTEGRATED ECOSYSTEM APPROACH

1. The Board should adopt an integrated, ecosystem approach in managing the estuary. In the past, too much emphasis has been placed on addressing the impacts of just the State and Federal water projects on too few "target" species or particular life stages. Too little attention has been paid to the habitat needs of other species. Many estuarine species and their habitats have declined significantly, resulting in the listing of the winter-run chinook salmon, the proposed listing of the Delta smelt, and the likelihood of listing additional species such as the longfin smelt, Sacramento splittail, green sturgeon, and spring-run chinook salmon. Given the decline of these and other species, a comprehensive habitat protection approach is essential. This approach has been embodied in the Resources Agency's Memorandum of Understanding on Bio-diversity and their Delta and Related Systems Management Program.

LONG TERM PROTECTION GOAL

2. For the long term, the Board should adopt a plan of protection that commits to restore and maintain estuarine habitat with a goal of offsetting water development effects fully. The Board should adopt this long-term goal as a criterion for use in the Governor's forthcoming Comprehensive Water Management Program.

INTERIM PROTECTION GOAL

- * 3. In the interim, the Board should establish standards sufficient to achieve a goal of restoring habitat conditions to levels which existed

during the late 1960's and early 1970's. This goal is consistent with the mandates of State and Federal anti-degradation requirements, and generally reflects conditions that occurred in the Delta before fish habitat and populations began to experience the significant recent decline.

INTERIM STANDARDS

4. These interim standards should include the following:

- a. A set of habitat protection measures sufficient to achieve an average fall-run salmon smolt survival index at levels characteristic of the period 1936 to 1970, as developed by the Five Agency Salmon Management Group.
- b. A set of similar habitat protection measures for juveniles of other salmon races.
- c. A set of flow and/or salinity standards sufficient to achieve the goal for a full range of fish and wildlife uses of the estuary, including:
 - * Estuarine habitat for striped bass, Delta smelt, Sacramento splittail, starry flounder, longfin smelt, Crangon franciscorum, and other fish and wildlife in San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun Bays, and the Delta; and,
 - * The migration corridor in the mainstem Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers for striped bass, salmon, American shad, green sturgeon, and white sturgeon.

There is consensus among the signatory agencies that the existing scientific evidence is sufficient to set standards necessary to protect these uses.

To implement the interim standards, the Board should rely on the following measures:

- * Reducing net reverse flows;
- * Increasing Delta outflow;
- * Reducing fish entrainment in diversions; and,
- * Appropriate reservoir carryover storage conditions.

There is consensus among the signatory agencies that these measures are effective and, in combination, necessary to meet the goals identified above.

UPSTREAM CONSIDERATIONS

5. Estuarine protection measures should not be provided at the expense of fish and wildlife habitat conditions in the tributaries to the Bay-Delta watershed. The needs of the fisheries throughout the watershed are complementary and should be viewed within the context of the State's entire water resources development.

CONCUR IN INTERAGENCY STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

Walter L. Plenum
Regional Director
United States Fish and Wildlife Service

6/15/92
Date

E. C. Fullerton
Regional Director
National Marine Fisheries Service

6/12/92
Date

for Harry Rosenbaum
Regional Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency

6/15/92
Date

NRN



September 4, 1992

Mr. Dean McGrath
Deputy Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Dean,

As we discussed, enclosed is the list of the 1992 state level winners of the 1992 INVENT AMERICA! invention competition, a copy of the presidential message to the 50 regional winners and a copy of the 1988 message to the 400 K-8 state winners (one kid per grade X 50 states).

On October 10, 1992, award ceremonies will take place in those 400 communities at which time the winning students will receive a \$200 United States Savings Bond, Classroom and School Flags of Excellence, school program materials, etc.

A personalized letter from the President for each of these 400 outstanding young Americans, tied in to the Good Housekeeping special section (enclosed) will further support the Education President's position on creative, innovative education.

Please fax me a copy of the letter ASAP as we wish to include it in a full page USA Today ad congratulating kids and teachers.

Lets not miss this grass roots opportunity.

My best to all.

For Kids and Country

J. Morgan Greene

J. Morgan Greene
Chairman, INVENT AMERICA!

cc: Jim Baker ✓
Bob Mossbacher



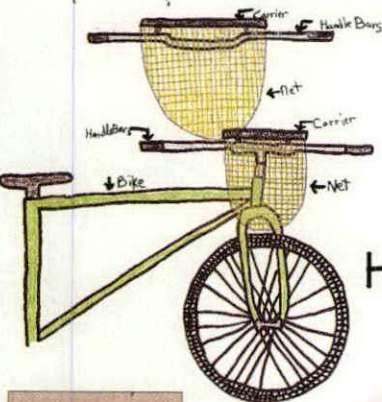
From the Desk of:
J. Morgan Greene
Invent America

J. i. g. D.

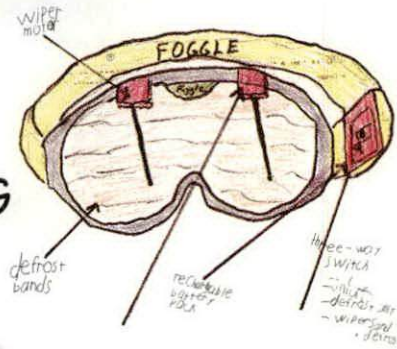
Give em' hell !

Best,

Jerry



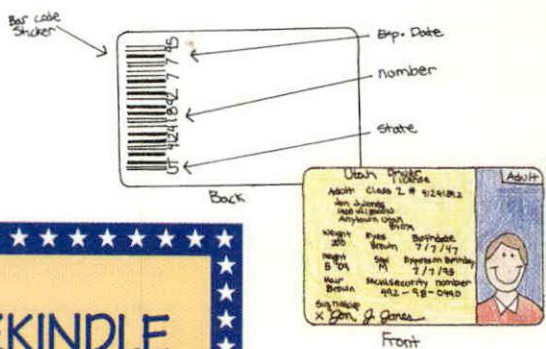
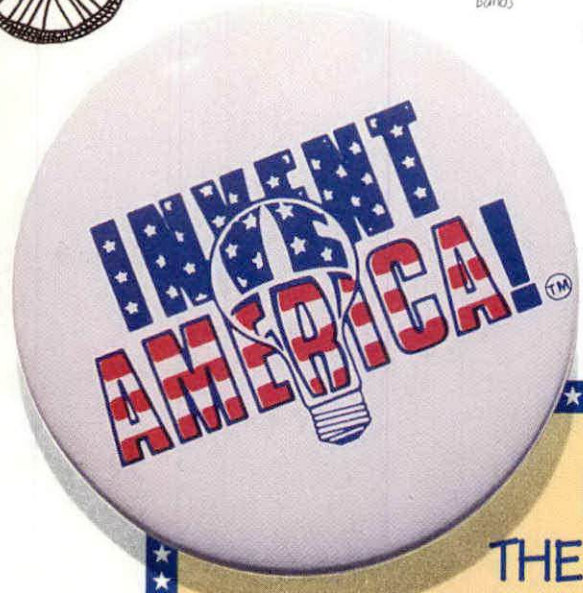
GOOD
HOUSEKEEPING
Presents



**FOGGLE-ALL WEATHER
SKI GOGGLE**
"...manufactured like regular ski goggles only they are fitted with wiring, defrosting strips in the lenses, and detachable windshield wipers."
Silas A. Culver, Bangor, ME Second Grade



THE SUPER DUPER BALL HOLDER
"...used to hold different kinds of balls. The pipe will be attached to the handlebars with special clamps."
Morgan Perkins, Sandy, UT Sixth Grade

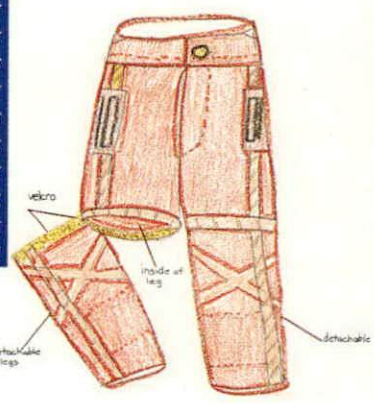


SCAN I.D.
"...to avoid having cashiers write by hand the long driver license and or check guarantee account number, and expiration date on all personal checks."
Natalie Burgon, South Jordan, UT Sixth Grade

"CONVERTI-PANTS"
"Sometimes in the morning it is too cold to wear shorts, but by afternoon it is too warm for pants, so I invented the "Converti-Pants."
Robert J. Wright, Virginia Beach, VA Sixth Grade



REKINDLE
THE SPIRIT OF
AMERICAN INGENUITY
**Bringing
Bright Ideas
out of
Young Minds**



All across the country kids are busy inventing! They're creating their own inventions to solve everyday problems through **INVENT AMERICA!**, a fun education program that kids, teachers and parents love!

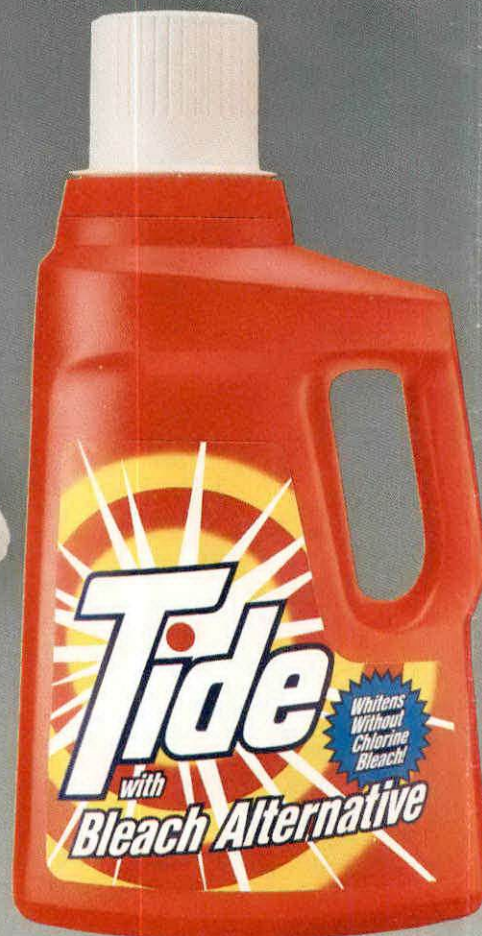
TAKE A LOOK INSIDE AT SOME OF THEIR BRIGHT IDEAS

Sock stained
with grass
and mud

Another
liquid
gets it
this white

Liquid Tide with
Bleach Alternative
gets it whiter

Tide® Out-Whitens Other Liquids By A Foot



It'll knock your socks off. And get 'em whiter.



INVENT AMERICA! students and volunteers march in the Cherry Blossom Festival, Washington D.C.

INVENT AMERICA!

AND

AMERICA 2000

Working together for America's future

When President Bush announced his plans to become the Education President, he chose an INVENT AMERICA! event at which to introduce the leaders of his education coalition. It was a fitting forum, as he helped launch INVENT AMERICA! in 1987—a nonprofit education program of the U.S. Patent Model Foundation. President Bush continues to serve as its honorary chairman.

Since that time, both INVENT AMERICA! and the President's education initiative, America 2000, have really taken off! One by one, communities are meeting the President's challenge, incorporating the INVENT AMERICA! program into their curriculum as a means to achieve the America 2000 goals. "It's not surprising," said Foundation Chairman J. Morgan Greene, "these programs work hand in hand to encourage the development of America's most precious resource—our kids."

INVENT AMERICA! and America 2000 encourage teaching kids the vital skills

they need to become effective and productive members of today's workplace. Traditionally, we think of basic skills as Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. Today, these must include "higher order thinking skills." Simply put, kids have to know *how to learn* and *how to think*—how to use the basic skills as a foundation to adapt in our rapidly changing world. Basic skills include not just reading, but *comprehension*. Not just writing but clear and effective *communication*, both written and verbal. As for math, it's especially important for kids to know how to use and *apply math principles*, not just know how to add, subtract, multiply and divide.

Millions of kids and teachers have found INVENT AMERICA! to be a great way to develop higher order thinking skills...it encourages children to create their own inventions to solve everyday problems. Kids use all of the basic skills during the invention process. They conceptualize, create, test, evaluate, write logs, develop marketing programs, and write advertising

copy. They take a concept and turn it into a three-dimensional object—their own unique invention! And, in the process, they emerge with a sense of confidence and self-esteem. They learn, "I can do it!"

To add to the fun and excitement, INVENT AMERICA! holds a nationwide student invention competition each year, with more than \$600,000 in awards for the young inventors, their teachers and schools.

Free INVENT AMERICA! handbooks and contest rules are made available for students and their teachers each year. They contain fun and challenging lessons and activities designed to show that all kids can become inventors.

(Teachers can also receive special training at INVENT AMERICA! conferences and inservice programs. The next conference will be Oct. 31-Nov. 1, 1992 in Detroit, Michigan. To obtain information about INVENT AMERICA! and its teacher training programs, see the next page in this section.)

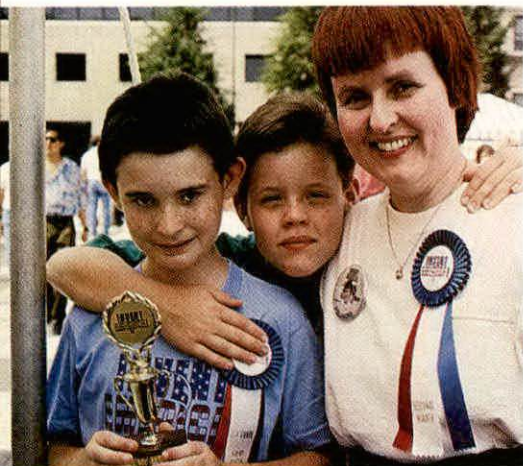


◀ INVENT AMERICA! Chairman J. Morgan Greene and President Bush sharing a moment at an INVENT AMERICA! Awards Ceremony.

▶ National jurists hard at work. (L to R) Daniel Bonner, Dep. Asst. Sec'y of Education; Thomas R. Fitzgerald, License Counsel, Texas Instruments, Inc.; Robert W. Galvin, Chairman, Executive Committee, Motorola, Inc.



Teachers Overcome Obstacles and Spark Creativity



Award winner Jerimy Martin, his brother Brandon and his teacher Carol Rubert at INVENT AMERICA! Week in Washington D.C.

being creative," says Nancy J. Metz, executive director of INVENT AMERICA! Teachers often comment that at the beginning of the year, when students start on INVENT AMERICA! brainstorming activities, their responses tend to be slow at first. When urged to share their ideas, kids are sometimes afraid to jump in for fear of being laughed at. This fear of risk-taking starts early in school and continues to increase in the upper grades.

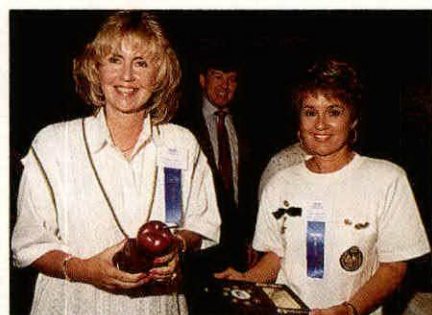
This is a learned response for most kids. Just listen to a group of pre-schoolers at play. Pretending is a favorite game for all children, but when they enter school, the desire to be accepted by their classmates, or to "get it right" when the teacher asks them a question, begins to take over. Peer pressure and concern about having their ideas ridiculed dampens their natural spirit of creativity.

When kids enter school, it's important they be encouraged to retain a sense of wonder, curiosity and imagination. The activities that teachers share with students in the INVENT AMERICA! program stimulate that type of response, and help teachers to encourage, not stamp out, creativity.

Using the invention process, teachers agree, is a very positive way for kids to express themselves. After warming up with lessons and activities from the INVENT AMERICA! handbooks, teachers find that their fears have been removed and kids are eager to

begin putting their creativity to work by coming up with their own inventions. They have learned that there can be more than one solution to the same problem, and they begin to express their creativity with new confidence.

Are some children more creative than others? Do great ideas just float around, waiting to pop out? Sure. Sometimes creativity does "just happen." But kids and teachers in the INVENT AMERICA! program have found that usually a little brainstorming and a few creativity-raising sessions go a long way toward helping natural creativity emerge.



"Apple" awards are presented to teachers at the Congressional Ice Cream Social during INVENT AMERICA! Week by Kevin O'Brien, V.P. of Programs.

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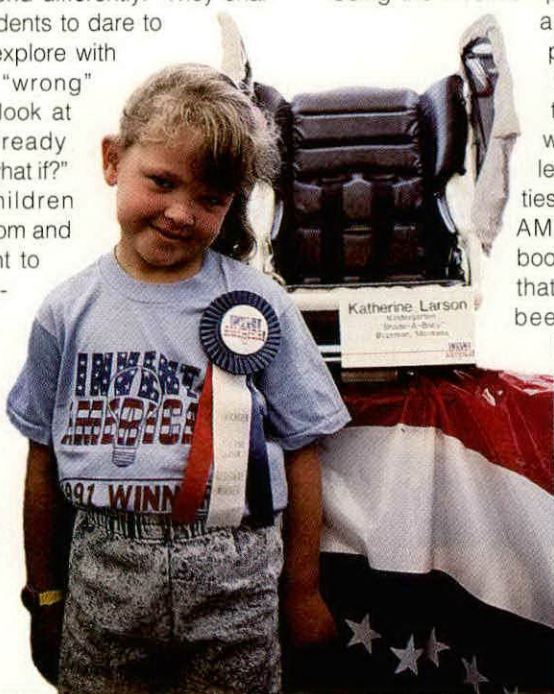
YOU CAN PARTICIPATE TOO!

INVENT AMERICA! is a not-for-profit nation-wide education program and annual student invention competition for kindergarten through eighth grade students in public and private schools. For a free kit with everything you need to get started, plus information on INVENT AMERICA! educator training programs, write to: INVENT AMERICA!, Dept. GH92, 510 King St., Suite 420, Alexandria, VA 22314. Kit is free, but please enclose \$2.95 for postage and handling.

Is creativity something you can teach? Or, is it something that "just happens?" Well, according to teachers in the INVENT AMERICA! program, the answer to both questions is "Yes!"

Or, better put, creativity cannot be taught, but the means to unlocking it can! The word education comes from the Latin derivative, "educare," meaning to lead. And that's what teachers do in the INVENT AMERICA! program. They help kids to develop their creativity by getting them to look at their world differently. They challenge their students to dare to take risks, to explore with no "right" or "wrong" answers. To look at things that already are and say, "what if?"

"When children have the freedom and encouragement to express themselves, to let their imaginations run wild without fear of censorship, we find that all children have an amazing capacity for



Proud young inventor Katherine Larson with her award-winning invention, "Shade A Baby."

Slumber Parties

Piano Lessons

Duck, Duck, Goose

Dawdling

Boo-Boos

Kids

OshKosh B'Gosh®



As genuine as ever.™



Moving a National Treasure

The Patent Models Make Their Return Trip to Washington, D.C.

In 1925, a little publicized auction took place which forever changed the course of one of our nation's most unique historical collections. The major collection of earliest models of American inventions were sold to the highest bidder. It consisted of the original models of 19th century American inventions circa 1836 to the late 1800s. At that time the U.S. Patent Office required inventors to submit a scale model, no more than 12 inches square, with their patent application.

At its peak, the collection numbered as many as 175,000 models. The works of such notable inventors as Edison, Bell, Westinghouse, Singer, Daimler, Otis, Bigelow and Steinway were included and displayed in the original U.S. Patent Office. The patent models served as a prolific testimony to the remarkable spirit of early American ingenuity.

It was, in fact, the enormity of the collection which played a significant role in the eventual sale of the models as mere government surplus. By 1870, space to house the ever-growing collection was completely filled, leading the patent office to rescind its requirement for models as a

prerequisite for a U.S. patent.

The patent models were consigned to various storage sites in Washington, D.C. until Congress grew weary of paying charges to house them. In 1925, after allowing the Smithsonian Institution a brief opportunity to acquire some of the most significant models, the collection was sold into private ownership. Since then the models have had a number of owners, many of whom wished to capitalize on this unique collection of "Americana." Models were sold at auctions, to private collectors, to dealers—finding their way to such unlikely homes as fireplace mantles, antiques shops, and even Gimbel's Department Store!

In 1979, the models met with a brighter future. They were acquired by California aerospace engineer, Cliff Petersen, who spent the next twelve years cataloguing the patent models in Garrison, New York.

In 1989, Mr. Petersen donated the majority of the remaining collections, approximately 35,000 models, to the United States Patent Model Foundation. The foundation is raising funds to provide for the eventual conveyance of this important

collection to the Smithsonian Institution, along with funds necessary to build a Smithsonian facility in which to house the models for restoration, preservation and exhibition.

As this article goes to press, plans are underway to begin the historic move of these models from Garrison back to Washington, D.C. The models will be carefully packed, inventoried, crated and moved back to the nation's capitol. A caravan of trucks, and drivers provided courtesy of Ford Motor Company, Heavy Truck Operations, will bring this national treasure home to the nation's capital and the American public.

Several of these models have been on loan to prominent individuals who are serving as trustees until the day that the entire collection is ready for conveyance to the Smithsonian. Models grace the offices of the Hon. Robert Mosbacher, trustee for the unusual 19th century Herschoff Cataman model. And, at a reception in his honor, the U.S. Patent Model Foundation presented Anatoli Sobchak, Mayor of St. Petersburg, Russia, with a rare model sent to the U.S. by a St. Petersburg inventor in 1874.

Other models will be placed with trustees upon the arrival of the models in Washington. And soon, it is hoped, funds will be raised to allow for the entire collection of these curious and unique examples of America's "can do" spirit to again be made available to the entire nation through the Smithsonian Institution.



INVENT AMERICA!
children present
Mayor Sobchak with
St. Petersburg
Patent Model. Left to
right, J. Morgan
Greene, Chairman,
INVENT AMERICA!,
Dr. Stanislav
Merkeriev, Pres. Univ.
of St. Petersburg,
Hon. Raymond C.
Clevenger, III,
Hon. Helen W. Nies,
Hon. Pauline Newman,
Anatoli Sobchak,
Mayor of
St. Petersburg,
Hon. Alan D. Lourie,
Hon. Harry F.
Manbeck, U.S.
Comm. of Patents
& Trademarks,
Hon. Giles S. Rich,
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Hon. Randall R. Rader.



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TOUGH ON GERMS...NOT YOUR SKIN. Moms will love Liquid Safeguard With Moisturizer. It's tough on germs, yet still helps protect against dry skin. It leaves your hands feeling soft and smooth, like a baby's ...well, you're a parent. You know.

Protect your family with new Liquid Safeguard. Germs hate it, but you'll love it.



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McDonald's®

presents

MOMS TO MOMS

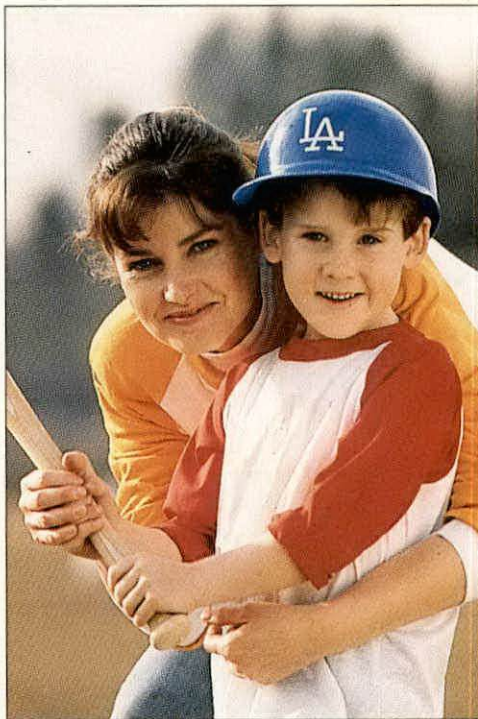
Moms Helping Moms Share the Best Parts of Being a Parent

It's like having coffee with moms across the country. It's an opportunity to tell each other how you handled challenges like toilet training or night-frights and to learn how they handled challenges you might be facing soon. And these are solutions that come from the people who know the most about being parents, moms like you.

And it's not just about the challenges of being a parent; it's about sharing the joys as well: the totally unconditional "I love you, Mommy" that can spring spontaneously from a six-year-old; or the eighteen-month-old who brings you a randomly matched pair of shoes just to help you get dressed.

One of the things McDonald's has always strived to be, is a place where parents can feel comfortable taking their kids. We'd like to take that a step further. We'd like to help you share your experiences with moms across the country.

Which is why we've created "MOMS TO MOMS." It's about all the good parts of being a parent; the things you do right; about what works for you. After all, who knows more about raising kids than the people who do it every day. Through the use of surveys like the one on the next page, we'll be able to find out what Moms across the country are doing and share what we've learned with you in future issues of Good Housekeeping starting this November.



"MOMS TO MOMS" A CHANCE TO SHARE

- If you would like to be a part of McDonald's "MOMS TO MOMS" program and share the best parts of being a parent with other Moms across the country, fill out the survey on the following page!

- Answer as many of the questions as you can and return it to us. Some of the questions need simple yes/no answers. Others are designed to tap into the creativity mothers are born with. Please feel free to go into detail and even attach a separate sheet if you need more room. We need to receive your responses by August 5, in order to include them in our "MOMS TO MOMS" ad in Good Housekeeping's November issue.

WIN A FAMILY Club Med® VACATION

Every survey sent in will be automatically entered into a National Sweepstakes drawing for a "Family Club Med" vacation for a family of 4. See rules for sweepstakes details.





ADVERTISEMENT

MOMS TO MOMS SURVEY

We'd like to know your thoughts about being a mom.

Please answer any or all of the questions. Use a second sheet if you need more room and send a photo if you wish.

1. Here's how I get the kids to go to bed at night:

- a. My kids are/were afraid of the dark. (Yes/No)
- b. Here's what I did to help.
- c. I try to read to my kids every night. (Yes/No)
- d. Here's what we read.

2. I help my kids feel good about themselves by...

3. Special things happen when my kids get together with their grandparents. Here's what those special things are...

4. Long car trips are/can be a problem. (Yes/No)

- a. Here's what I do to make long car trips easier to handle.

5. When we have time to get together as a family, these are our favorite things to do:

6. Toilet training was a problem. (Yes/No)

- a. Here's something I did that helped make it easier.

7. Some people say that the two most important things you can give to your kids are "roots" and "wings." Here are the two most important things I can give to my kids.

8. I'm always proud of my kid but the time I felt even more proud was when...

9. Here's how I make sure homework gets done:

10. Here are some things that my kids and I really like to do together:

11. Here's the funniest thing my kid ever did/said:

Please feel free to comment on anything else about being a parent that is important to you. Send your survey to Good Housekeeping "Moms to Moms" Survey, P.O. Box 1410, Radio City Station, New York, NY 10101.

Name _____

Are you married _____ divorced _____ single _____

Address _____

How many kids do you have and what are their ages _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

If you do not wish your name and survey information to be used for future mailing lists, please check ☐ NO.

Do you work outside the home? _____ Your age? _____

OFFICIAL RULES: 1. NO PURCHASE NECESSARY 2. HOW TO PLAY: To enter the sweepstakes, legibly hand-print or type all of the information requested on the "Moms to Moms" Survey. Entries may be written on the "Moms to Moms" Survey and/or on a plain piece of paper and must include your full name, address, zip code, and day telephone number. Send entry to Good Housekeeping "Moms to Moms" Survey, P.O. Box 1410, Radio City Station, New York, NY 10101. Only one entry per envelope. One entry per person. All entries will be automatically entered in a random drawing sweepstakes. Illegible entries will be disqualified.

3. CONDITIONS OF PARTICIPATION: Participant assumes all risk of loss, damage, destruction, delay and misdirection of entry materials. All entry materials submitted become the property of McDonald's Corporation and will not be returned. By participating, participant agrees to abide by and be bound by these Official Rules and decision of judges which are final and binding in all respects. Participant waives the right to assert as a cost of winning any prize, any and all costs of verification and redemption or travel to redeem said prize and any liability which might arise from redeeming or seeking to redeem said prize. Prize winner may be required to sign an affidavit of eligibility and release and any applicable forms required by tax authorities and will be responsible for all applicable taxes on prize. No substitution will be made for prize. Prize will be awarded only if participants comply with these Official Rules. By participating and redeeming prize, winner releases The Hearst Corporation, McDonald's Corporation, their franchisees, affiliates, and subsidiaries and respective directors, officers, employees and their agents, including advertising and promotion agencies from any and all liability with respect to any prize. By entering promotion and accepting prize, prize winner agrees to the use of his/her name, address (city and state) and/or photograph, videotape or any likeness for advertising or publicity purposes and to the use of statements made by or attributed to prize winner relating to McDonald's and any and all rights to said use without further compensation.

4. ELIGIBILITY: Participation open only to persons 18 years

or older who are legal residents of the United States of America, its territories and APO/FPO addresses. Persons in any of the following categories are NOT eligible to participate: (a) persons who are employees or agents of McDonald's Corporation, and The Hearst Corporation, their subsidiaries, affiliates or their franchisees; employees or agents of service agencies or independent contractors of any of the above organizations; (b) individuals engaged in the development, production or distribution of materials for this game; (c) persons who are immediate family of, i.e. mother, father, sister, brother, daughter, son or spouse, regardless of where they live, or who reside in the same household, whether related or not, as any person in any of the preceding categories.

5. PRIZE AND ODDS OF WINNING: One (1) winner will receive a Club Med vacation for family of four at a Club Med Family Village with a total estimated retail value of \$5,000. Prize will include a 1-week trip with round-trip coach air transportation from winner's nearest gateway airport, and all Club Med basic amenities which include room, meals and activities. (Children will be lodged in same room as their parents.) Trip is non-transferable and non-refundable, and may not be sold or exchanged for cash or merchandise. Dates of travel subject to availability. Certain blackout dates may apply.

6. AWARD OF PRIZE: All entries must be received by Aug. 5, 1992. All entries received after this date are null and void and will be ineligible for prize. Prize winner will be notified by mail within 15 days of official verification, or as soon thereafter as is reasonably possible and will be required to complete and return an affidavit of eligibility within 14 days or a new winner will be chosen.

7. LIST OF PRIZE WINNER: For the name of prize winner, mail a self-addressed stamped envelope, accompanied by a signed handwritten request to: Good Housekeeping "Moms to Moms" Survey, P.O. Box 1410, Radio City Station, New York, NY 10101.

8. All requests must be received by Aug. 5, 1992.

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"DISCOVERY THROUGH INVENTION" FLOAT IN THE ROSE BOWL PARADE



Student Jennifer Shelbourne and her teacher, Mary Lauer, aboard the colorful Kmart/INVENT AMERICA! float, "Discovery Through Invention" in the 1992 Rose Bowl Parade, Pasadena, California.

When Jennifer Shelbourne, a 7th grader from Bardstown, Kentucky, and her teacher Mary Lauer, sent Jennifer's Cardboard Filler Machine to the INVENT AMERICA! student invention contest last year, they had no idea it would take them all the way to Pasadena, California—and a ride on the Kmart/INVENT AMERICA! float in the 1992 Rose Bowl Parade!

Jennifer's invention, an alternative to styrofoam packing material, received the Kmart INVENT AMERICA! Environmental Award last summer, a special award sponsored by Kmart to encourage students to create innovative solutions to environmental problems.

When Richard S. Miller, executive vice president of U.S. Kmart stores, presented Jennifer with her award, he had a big surprise for her and Ms. Lauer. He invited them to ride on the Kmart/INVENT AMERICA! float—"Discovery Through Invention"—which portrayed famous inventors as children in the Rose Bowl Parade. It was designed in keeping with the 1992 parade theme, "Voyages of Discovery." In creating its Rose Bowl float around the theme, Kmart helped bring this

**"This strong
commitment to
INVENT AMERICA! is
because of our trust
in today's children —
tomorrow's future!"**

—Richard S. Miller, Kmart

exciting education program to the attention of millions of viewers worldwide.

The float captured the thrill of childhood discovery. Orville Wright, Alexander Graham Bell and toll-house cookie inventor Ruthie Wakefield were characterized as children with their famous inventions.

Volunteers from Kmart, and INVENT AMERICA! teachers from the Los Angeles Unified School District, worked together for weeks before the parade, helping to construct the gigantic float. Between Christmas and New Year's Day, they worked around the clock covering the float with fresh flowers. It was an exciting event for all, and a day that Jennifer and her teacher will never forget.

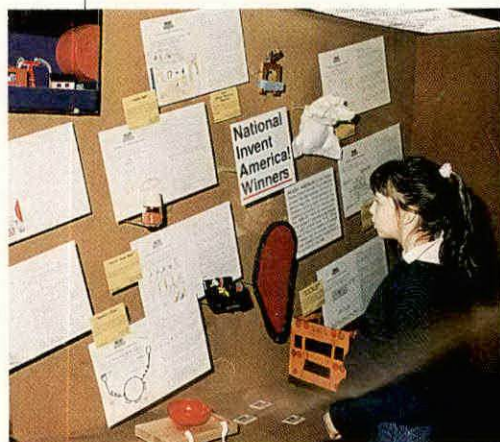
Kmart has been the official retail sponsor of INVENT AMERICA! since 1988, and has found many innovative ways to lend its assistance to the program. Said Mr. Miller, "This strong commitment to INVENT AMERICA! is because of our trust in today's children—tomorrow's future!"

Museums Display Winning Inventions

Students in the Northeast were participants in the first INVENT AMERICA! Regional Competition. State level winners from the ten-state area were invited to be part of an INVENT AMERICA! weekend hosted with the Boston Science Museum.

Held over the Memorial Day weekend, the students had a chance to display to the public their award-winning inventions, hear the winners of the regional competition announced, and take part in an overnight camp-in at the museum. Imagine, sleeping underneath a Tyrannosaurus Rex!

Next, regional winners from across the country were invited to the National Award Finals in Washington, D.C. in July. There, students and their families participated in a weeklong series of events, including displaying their inventions at the Smithsonian Institution.



A young inventor admiring the INVENT AMERICA! display at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History.

In addition to its funding support, Kmart has also provided teachers with special INVENT AMERICA! workshops produced by its in-house video network; hosted displays of student inventions in its stores; and, taken part in thousands of local awards presentations in communities nation-wide.



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Save money, headaches and a few trips to the store. Try Eveready® Rechargeables and you'll see why these batteries were designed with parents in mind.

*In laboratory tests, Eveready® Rechargeables were recharged 500 times.



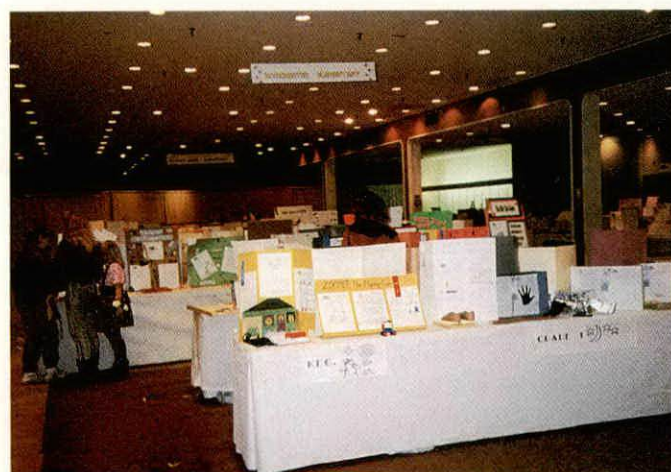


A Visit to a Local Invention Convention

A Community Celebration...



Invention Convention held at the West Seneca Shopping Mall.



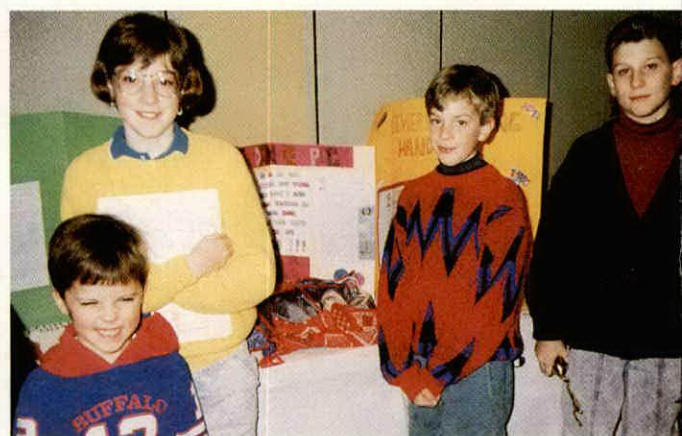
Just some of the 550 inventions at this INVENT AMERICA! event.



Dr. Geraldine M. Irene, Coordinator for West Seneca INVENT AMERICA! Program, addressing the crowd.

An Invention Convention is a community celebration! It brings together teachers, parents, civic leaders, and of course, the proud young inventors and their unique creations! Schools from Maine to California hold local Invention Conventions to select their winners, which are submitted to INVENT AMERICA! in Washington, D.C. There, panels of judges determine state, regional and national winners.

Here are examples of the INVENT AMERICA! festivities that brought out the crowd at the West Seneca Central Schools Invention Convention in New York.



Young inventors proudly show off their original ideas.



Parents, friends and teachers at the awards ceremony.



Jim Voegler, Kmart manager, presents one of the local first place winners with his INVENT AMERICA! award.



INVENT AMERICA!

Sincerely thanks its corporate partners
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Drackett Company

Kentucky Derby Hosiery

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Duracell USA

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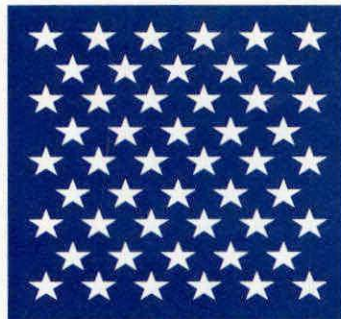
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◀ Erin Smith works her magic with Crayola Chalk at the Los Angeles "Little Man Tate" Chalk-a-Thon benefit.

▲ Kids celebrating success during National INVENT AMERICA! Week, Washington, D.C.

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75

NATIONAL ISSUE

FED FIDDLES AS ECONOMY BURNS

Issue Is How, Not How Many Times, It Has Eased

By Kathleen Hays
In New York

It would be a poor carpenter indeed who blamed repeated failure to drive a nail straight into a beam on the hammer. And few would sympathize with a tailor who continually blamed the needle for an inability to stitch an even seam.

Yet when the Federal Reserve claims that it is the inadequacy of monetary policy that explains why repeated interest-rate cuts have failed to get the economy going, most experts nod their heads in sympathy.

Rather than question the worker's methods, most agree that monetary policy has become an all but impotent tool.

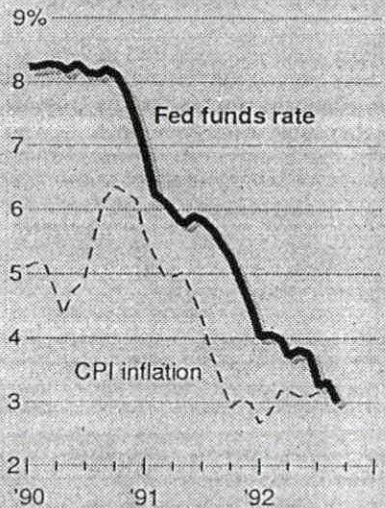
Their reasoning is simple enough. The Fed has cut short-term rates 24 times in 2½ years, reducing them from a peak of around 9% to 3%, the lowest level in nearly three decades.

But the economy is still in sad shape, unable to create even a modest level of new jobs on a sustained basis or to lift incomes enough to fuel consumption and saving. Therefore, the argument goes, lower interest rates don't work.

This is the argument that Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan has been making,

Gradualism

Federal funds and inflation rates



saying in essence that he and his colleagues have done all they can, but that the economy faces a host of unprecedented structural barriers that have prevented monetary policy from working its traditional magic.

Not everyone is nodding in agreement, however. It's not the tool of monetary policy that hasn't worked, these critics say. It's the master workman, Greenspan, who has failed to use

it effectively.

Instead of wielding the rate-cutting ax boldly to make sure a recovery would take hold, the Fed has followed a misguided policy of gradualism, the critics charge. The central bank cut interest rates in tiny quarter-point increments incapable of stimulating a debt-burdened, fiscally constrained economy.

More simply put, critics charge that the Fed over the past three years has never cut rates fast enough or far enough to kick the economy into high gear.

If they had, the economy would be in much better shape and President Bush might not be contemplating a future that does not include another four years in the White House.

"If Bush wants to blame somebody, then he can point his finger at the Fed," said Astrid Adolfson, economist at MCM Inc., a financial consulting firm in New York.

"The (Greenspan) Fed is not entirely to blame, but officials have been so afraid of repeating the past mistake of easing too much that they didn't want to keep easing when they saw even a sniff of a recovery."

Because it is obsessed with its goal of zero inflation, critics say, the Fed has aimed for a soft landing. But the soft landing turned into a recession, and then into a soft takeoff, which still feels nothing like recovery. The Fed never

Continued on Next Page

*Thought you
might want to
read this.
Wm. O'Neil*

FED FIDDLES AS ECONOMY BURNS

From page 1
has been willing to go full-throttle down the runway.

A little over a week ago, after news of an alarming loss of jobs in August, the Fed shaved another quarter-point off the federal funds rate, the overnight bank lending rate that is its main monetary policy lever.

At 3%, the funds rate is now on par with the discount rate, which the Fed charges to commercial banks for short-term funds.

But many viewed this recent rate cut as more of the same, and called on the Fed to do more.

"The Federal Reserve in every other recession has pushed the funds rate below the inflation rate, except in 1982, when we had massive fiscal stimulus," said Steven Wood, director of financial market research at BankAmerica in San Francisco.

"Now we have fiscal constraint and a big debt overhang, which means the Fed has to do more on the monetary policy side, not less."

"If I had a line into Greenspan," Wood continued, "I would say, 'Cut 100 basis points on the discount rate and 50 basis points on the Fed funds rate, and if you don't see a response in the economy, cut another 50 basis points on the funds rate.'"

"This wishy-washy attitude of the Fed," he added, "has got to go."

With both consumer price inflation and the Fed funds rate running at about 3%, the Fed has not yet created a negative real fed funds rate.

Fed Governor Wayne Angell said recently that inflation was on its way to 2%. This suggests the Fed will be that much farther from creating a negative real fed funds rate unless it moves aggressively.

"Sometime they have to make short-term rates negative," contends Stephen Slifer, chief financial economist at Lehman Brothers Inc. "By how much,

we don't know — maybe only be a half-percentage point, maybe by a full 1%. If they wait for inflation to get to 2.5%, then it means they have to push the funds rate to 2%, or lower.

"They have been easing too slowly, waiting for inflation to come down before they move," Slifer added. "They are so afraid of over-easing, of providing too much stimulus and then having to tighten up, that they are erring in the opposite direction and probably not easing enough."

The Fed's defenders downplay the role that lower short-term rates can play, arguing that they are not the solution because they are not the problem.

Falling real incomes and a lack of new, high-paying jobs have left consumers unwilling to borrow at any interest rate, they say. And companies see no reason to borrow to invest in an environment where prospects for sustained demand looks so weak.

Indeed, the Fed and many economists have been quick to blame the lack of money and credit growth, sorely needed for a sustained economic recovery, on banks' unwillingness to lend — the so-called "credit crunch" — and consumers' and businesses' unwillingness to borrow.

Fed critics respond that given such uncertainty, and given a lack of income to fuel demand, short-term rates must be that much lower, especially, in a crippled economy where inflation is falling as fast and sometimes faster than the Fed is cutting short-term rates.

Furthermore, a handful of economists has pointed out that after taking into account changes in tax rates since the mid-1980s, interest rates paid by consumers and businesses are actually much higher than in past recovery periods. They say this may go a long way in explaining why loan demand has been so slack.

Take the interest rate on loans for automobiles, sales of which have been a

principal driver in past economic recoveries. Car sales have picked up a bit this year. But they remain tepid compared with the past, even though the average age of cars on the road is high and many people are probably due for replacements.

On a nominal basis, auto loan rates don't look so bad. In the first half of this year, they averaged 9.7%, compared with an average of 12.2% from 1960-90.

Even adjusted for inflation, real auto loan rates didn't look bad, averaging 7.3% in the first half of 1992, only a bit higher than the 5.8% average of the previous three decades.

But a big interest burden is evident when auto loan rates are adjusted not only for inflation but also for the loss of deductibility of interest on consumer loans.

Looked at in this light, auto loan rates in the first half of 1992 were nearly double the 3.2% average from 1960 to 1990.

Ironically, one reason after-tax rates are high is that income tax rates were cut under the 1986 Tax Reform Act. Thus, even though mortgage interest is still deductible, after-tax mortgage rates are high. They averaged 3.7% in the first half, vs. an average of 1.9% from 1960 to 1990.

Gwen Zoy, economist at First Boston Corp., combined the inflation and tax changes into one measure, calculating average, real after-tax rates for consumer and business borrowing.

She found rates were mostly higher from May 1991 to June 1992 — a period many count as one of economic recovery — than in any of the four previous recoveries since 1970.

The notable exception was 1982, when rates were actually higher. But then the Fed revved up money supply growth, and the Reagan administration won pedal-to-the-metal tax cuts.

"Interest rates have certainly come down, and spectacularly so; but you can't look at them in a vacuum," Zoy

After-Tax Interest Rates During Recent Recoveries

	May 92- June 92	Nov 82- Dec 83	Jul '80- Aug '81	Mar 75- Apr 76	Nov 70- Dec 71
CONSUMER BORROWING					
Mortgages . . . (Conventional, including fees and charges)	4.6%	6.4%	1.7%	0.6%	-0.9%
Auto Loans	9.0	6.1	3.0	3.7	2.5
Credit Card Loans	15.6	11.2	4.6	6.9	6.5
Bank Loans	12.3	9.7	4.1	3.7	3.1
BUSINESS BORROWING					
Commercial Paper	0%	2.4%	-0.8%	-2.2%	-0.5%
Prime Rate	1.5	3.7	0.6	-1.1	-0.1
Bond Yields	2.5	4.8	-1.3	0.2	1.0

*Consumer borrowing adjusted for average wage gains and average tax on taxable income. Business borrowing adjusted for rise in CPI and average profits tax rate. Source: First Boston Corp.

said. "You have to look at them against wage and income gains.

"If you go back to the '50s, '60s, and '70s, incomes were rising, and that was allowing for positive growth of income after inflation," she said.

Fed backers are quick to point out that if the central bank seems obsessed with the level of nominal interest rates, it only reflects an awareness of financial markets' fears that sharp credit easing now will reignite inflation later.

These defenders claim that a policy of aggressive interest rate cutting would risk undermining a dollar that is perilously close to crashing. In return, they argue, the U.S. would get very little growth, largely because the economy is held back by a host of structural impediments that Greenspan has likened to a "50-mile-per-hour headwind."

Those calling for sharply lower rates counter that nearly every available measure of U.S. inflation is steady or falling, which should ease the bond market's anxiety.

And many argue that the U.S. currency's tumble is due to what many see as unsustainably high German interest rates, making mark-denominated investments more attractive than those in dollars.

The impact of Greenspan's structural headwind is not so readily dismissed. Many agree with the Fed chief that there are formidable structural impediments clogging the normal channels of mon-

etary policy. But they disagree with him on what should be done.

"Between fiscal restraint, and the structural impediments that Greenspan has referred to as a 50-mile-per-hour headwind, this suggests that monetary policy has to be eased even more to offset those factors," said Allen Sinai, chief economist at the Boston Co. Economic Advisers Inc.

"We are in a spurt-and-stall recovery, where we get a couple of months of good growth and then it stalls out," added David Wyss, chief financial economist at DRI-McGraw Hill in Lexington, Mass. "I think the Fed should have been much more aggressive in this cycle."

"It is much easier to give an engine gas before it stalls out. But the Fed keeps waiting for the engine to sputter before it presses on the gas pedal," he said. "They would be much better off if they had taken stronger action earlier."

Adolfson explained that tiny movements in the funds rate did nothing to offset the cutbacks in employment that firms made as demand ebbed with the slowing economy.

That slowdown exacerbated the problems of souring consumer and business loans at banks, which in turn worsened the credit crunch and led to further cutbacks in employment.

"They could have done more with interest rates and should have done more," Adolfson insists. "By moving in quarter-points, they perpetuated the

very structural problems they have been talking about."

Even Greenspan's defenders acknowledge that in the one instance when the Fed finally deviated from its gradualist course last December — cutting the discount rate by a full percentage point and the Fed funds rate by 50 basis points — the economy responded by producing first quarter growth of 2.7%, the strongest quarter since 1989.

And far from upsetting bond market vigilantes, the December rate cut spurred a brisk rally — one that stopped short in early January when Greenspan told Congress he felt the Fed had provided enough stimulus to ensure an economic recovery.

Far from abandoning gradualism, his words made it clear that an emphasis on inflation-fighting had won out over economic growth.

The Fed's policy of gradualism arose from the 1987 October stock collapse. After that, the central bank began to shift policy in barely perceptible steps to avoid upsetting fragile financial markets. But some contend that what for a time was an appropriate policy, was carried too far.

Roseanne Cahn, senior economist at First Boston, writing recently on "The Fed's Obsession with Gradualism," pointed out that this policy was part of the Fed's plan to cut inflation in 1989 by running the economy below its potential 2.5% growth rate.

That plan has been disastrous for growth, producing the longest period of subpar income performance in the post-World War II period. It helps explain why households that took on so much debt in the 1980s are now reluctant to take on debt to finance recovery.

Cahn thinks that the debt taken on in the 1980s wouldn't have been so bad if incomes had been restored. Instead, "income was undermined further when gradualism degenerated into recession."

Rather than getting bailed out of debt by an improving economy, "consumers learned borrowing was unwise in the current climate," she said.

"The Fed keeps trying to avoid juicing up the fuel (by cutting rates). . . But it never supplies enough stimulus to preclude the necessity of easing again."



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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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the enclosed.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "R. S. Walker".

ROBERT S. WALKER
PENNSYLVANIA

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: Senator Arlen Specter
Congressman Robert Walker
Congressman Newt Gingrich

FROM: Gordon R. Woodrow 
Regional Co-chair
Pennsylvania Bush/Quayle

DATE: August 31, 1992

RE: TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AS CAMPAIGN ISSUE

The issue of jobs creation needs a more visionary approach by the President. I believe that we not only have the issue, but also that we have one which links the President with his recognition as a world leader.

If the data supports such an announcement, the President should go to California and tell the American people that we have spent +\$13 trillion dollars winning the Cold War. It is now time to reap a return for the American people. Saying that this is a true investment in our future, the President then informs the people that this \$13 trillion has returned to the federal government "x" trillion dollars of technology that presently is not on the market. Specific areas would need to be listed.

The President would say that many of the technologically advanced nations are presently exploiting this technology to our disadvantage. This would come at a particularly good time given Japan's +\$80 billion economic recovery plan announced last week.

In closing his remarks, the President would announce that he proposes to transfer this technology to the private sector in what will be the largest government-to-business transfer of technology in our history. This should be done with goals listed for America's preeminence in the next two years in the manufacture and sale of a long list of products.

Obviously, the numbers must support such a plan. I believe that they will not only support, but also will bridge the perceived defense job loss issue with what will be the first massive job increase since World War II. It would also fit with the President's announced job training program.

If you agree with such an approach, please communicate your thoughts to Jim Baker.

GRW:pd



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

September 11, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY BAKER
SECRETARY CARD

FROM:

NICHOLAS F. BRADY *NFB*

SUBJECT:

Attached Memorandum concerning Meeting in Miami
with Local Banks and their Regulators

Attached is a memorandum that summarizes the results of my meeting in Miami on September 9 with representatives of local banks and their regulators. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss measures that would facilitate bank participation in the economic renewal of areas devastated by Hurricane Andrew.

The memorandum, which is addressed to the heads of the federal bank regulatory agencies:

- o requests that each agency designate a representative to serve on a proposed Hurricane Andrew task force, and
- o solicits comments on draft legislation that would grant the regulators authority to waive temporarily legal requirements that obstruct bank participation in the recovery effort.

DRAFT

1 SEC. 1. EMERGENCY EXEMPTIONS FROM REGULATIONS FOR
2 DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS.
3

4 The Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1811 et seq.)
5 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new
6 section:

7
8 "SEC. 44. EMERGENCY EXEMPTIONS FROM REGULATIONS.
9

10 "(a) IN GENERAL.-- Notwithstanding any other provision of
11 law and subject to subsection (b), each appropriate Federal
12 banking agency is authorized, as necessary or appropriate,
13 to waive, modify or otherwise change any of its regulatory
14 requirements applicable to insured depository institutions
15 under its supervision that are doing business or that seek
16 to do business in an emergency or major disaster area.
17

18 "(b) DETERMINATION REQUIRED.-- An appropriate Federal
19 banking agency may take any action authorized by subsection
20 (a) only if:

21 "(1) it determines, after consultation with the other
22 Federal banking agencies, that such action is not likely to
23 threaten the safety and soundness of the insured depository
24 institutions that would be affected by the action;

25 "(2) such action is limited to the activities or
26 operations that insured depository institutions are doing or
27 seek to do in the emergency or major disaster area; and

DRAFT

"(3) such action is taken with respect to a particular emergency or major disaster area within one year from the date on which the President determines, pursuant to section 301 of the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. § 5141), that an emergency or major disaster exists in such area.

"(c) DEFINITION. For purposes of this section, the term 'emergency or major disaster area' means an area in which the President, pursuant to sections 102 and 301 of the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 5122, 5141), has determined that an emergency or major disaster exists.

"(d) PUBLICATION REQUIRED.-- Any action taken by an appropriate Federal banking agency under subsection (a) shall be published in the Federal Register."

SEC. 2. EMERGENCY EXEMPTIONS FROM REGULATIONS FOR CREDIT UNIONS.

The Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 313. EMERGENCY EXEMPTIONS FROM REGULATIONS.

1 "(a) IN GENERAL.-- Notwithstanding any other provision of
2 law and subject to subsection (b), the National Credit Union
3 Administration is authorized, as necessary or appropriate,
4 to waive, modify or otherwise change any of its regulatory
5 requirements applicable to insured credit unions under its
6 supervision that are doing business or that seek to do
7 business in an emergency or major disaster area.

8
9 "(b) DETERMINATION REQUIRED.-- The National Credit Union
10 Administration may take any action authorized by subsection
11 (a) only if--

12 "(1) it determines that such action is not likely to
13 threaten the safety and soundness of the insured credit
14 unions that would be affected by the action;

15 "(2) such action is limited to the activities or
16 operations that insured credit unions are doing or seek to
17 do in the emergency or major disaster area; and

18 "(3) such action is taken with respect to a particular
19 emergency or major disaster area within one year from the
20 date on which the President determines, pursuant to section
21 301 of the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance
22 Act (42 U.S.C. § 5141), that an emergency or major disaster
23 exists in such area.

24
25
26 "(c) DEFINITION. For purposes of this section, the term

1 'emergency or major disaster area' means an area in which
2 the President, pursuant to sections 102 and 301 of the
3 Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. §§
4 5122, 5141), has determined that an emergency or major
5 disaster exists."

6
7 "(d) PUBLICATION REQUIRED.-- Any action taken by the
8 National Credit Union Administration under subsection (a)
9 shall be published in the Federal Register."



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON

September 11, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN GREENSPAN
ACTING CHAIRMAN HOVE
CHAIRMAN JEPSEN
DIRECTOR RYAN
ACTING COMPTROLLER STEINBRINK

FROM: Nicholas F. Brady *NFB*
SUBJECT: Task Force to Restore Economic Activity in
Hurricane-Devastated Areas

Hurricane Andrew caused serious financial problems for residents of South Florida and South-central Louisiana. On Wednesday, September 9, I met in Miami with representatives from your agencies, the Florida Comptroller, and local depository institutions to review actions already taken to facilitate the economic restoration of these areas, and to determine what additional measures would expedite the recovery process.

First, let me thank you for your efforts and those of your representatives in connection with the meeting, which was very productive.

It was suggested at the meeting that a regulatory task force should be established for the purpose of considering and recommending actions that might be taken to accomplish our objectives. I think this is a useful approach, and ask that each of you designate a representative from your organization to serve on this task force.

In addition, it was suggested that the Administration propose appropriate legislation granting the regulators discretion to waive legal requirements -- in a manner that will not threaten safety and soundness -- that are hampering the ability of depository institutions to participate fully in the recovery effort. For example, real estate appraisal requirements are not practical when whole neighborhoods have been destroyed.

We have drafted legislation (attached) that would grant the regulators this discretionary authority. Due to the exigencies of circumstances in the disaster areas, and because the Congress is considering disaster relief measures, I ask that you provide us with comments on this proposed legislation by Monday, September 14.

I believe that these are sound and appropriate measures that will speed the restoration of economic activity and the rebuilding of areas damaged by Hurricane Andrew. I appreciate your assistance.

Attachment