

FINAL  
9/1/92

SENATOR DOLE SCHEDULE -- SEPTEMBER 2-3, 1992

CONTACT:  
Jo-Anne Coe  
202/408-5105 (O)  
202/408-5117 (FAX)  
703/845-1714 (H)

Wednesday, September 2

6:00 PM Lv. Washington National Airport

AIRCRAFT: Torchmark Falcon 10  
TAIL NO.: N 15 TM

FLIGHT TIME: 1 hour

SEATS: 4 comfortably  
(No toilet on board)

PILOT: Chic Preston  
CO-PILOT: Kitty Dietzel

MANIFEST: Senator Dole  
Don Devine  
Clarkson Hine

CONTACT: Barbara Nabors  
205/325-4205  
205/325-4198/4231 (FAX)

7:00 PM Ar. Greenville, South Carolina  
Downtown Airport  
Cornerstone Aviation  
803/232-7100

MET BY: Marty Richards  
803/282-0031 (O)  
803/582-5249 (H)

7:05 PM Lv. Greenville Air Center

DRIVE TIME: 20 minutes

7:25 PM Ar. Greenville Hyatt Regency  
220 N. Main Street  
Crepe Myrtle Room  
803/235-1234

NOTE: Clemson University reunion being held in  
same hotel.

PAGE TWO

Wednesday, September 2 (continued):

7:30 PM ATTEND FUNDRAISING RECEPTION AND DINNER  
FOR TOMMY HARTNETT

100 @ \$100 per person

FORMAT: Mix and Mingle Reception  
No Receiving Line

PRESS: CLOSED

PODIUM AND MIKE

NOTE: PAT HUCKER WILL ATTEND

HEAD TABLE: Senator Dole  
Tommy Hartnett  
Bonnie Hartnett

PROGRAM: State Chairman Barry Wynn introduces  
Tommy Hartnett

Tommy Hartnett introduces Senator Dole

REMARKS - Senator Dole (10 minutes)

CONTACT: Joe Davis  
Curt Anderson  
803/720-8860/8943  
803/720-8861 (FAX)  
803/722-1646 (Davis - Home)

RON: Greenville Hyatt Regency  
803/235-1234

Thursday, September 3

9:00 AM Lv. Greenville Hyatt Regency

DRIVER: Joe Davis

DRIVE TIME: 15 minutes

9:15 AM Ar. Hartnett Headquarters  
880 S. Pleasantburg Drive - Suite 1-C  
Greenville 29607  
803/282-0031  
803/282-0680 (FAX - noncommitted line)

9:15 AM- PRESS AVAILABILITY  
9:35 AM

PAGE THREE

Thursday, September 3 (continued):

9:40 AM           Lv. Hartnett Headquarters  
                  DRIVE TIME: 20 minutes

10:00 AM           Ar. Cornerstone Aviation  
                  803/232-7100

10:00 AM           Lv. Greenville  
                  FLIGHT TIME: 20 minutes  
                  MANIFEST: Senator Dole  
                              Tommy Hartnett  
                              Don Devine  
                              Clarkson Hine

10:20 AM           Ar. Columbia, South Carolina  
                  Metropolitan Airport  
                  Eagle Aviation  
                  803/822-5555

10:30 AM-  
11:00 AM           PRESS AVAILABILITY  
                  Metropolitan Airport - Eagle Aviation  
                  Hartnett for Senate Columbia Office:  
                  803/799-3666  
                  803/799-6677 (FAX)

11:05 AM           Lv. Columbia  
                  MANIFEST: Senator Dole  
                              Tommy Hartnett  
                              Don Devine  
                              Clarkson Hine  
                  FLIGHT TIME: 25 minutes

11:30 AM           Ar. Hilton Head Island  
                  Hilton Head Air Service  
                  803/681-6386

11:30 AM-  
12:00 PM           PRESS AVAILABILITY - Airport

12:00 PM           Lv. Hilton Head Airport  
                  DRIVER: Jay Sam Daniels  
                              803/681-6386  
                  DRIVE TIME: 15 minutes

PAGE FOUR

Thursday, September 3 (continued):

12:15 PM Ar. Shipyard Marriott  
Pompano Restaurant  
803/842-2400

12:00 PM VIP Reception and Photo Op  
  
20 @ \$150 per person  
  
FORMAT: No receiving line  
  
NOTE: This event may be combined with the luncheon  
if they have too small a crowd.

1:00 PM- Luncheon  
1:35 PM  
  
100 @ \$100 per person  
  
PRESS: CLOSED  
  
HEAD TABLE: Senator Dole  
Tommy Hartnett  
Bill Roe, host/fundraiser  
  
PROGRAM: Intro of Tommy Hartnett - Bill Roe  
Intro of Senator Dole - Tommy Hartnett  
REMARKS - SENATOR DOLE

1:35 PM Lv. Shipyard Marriott

1:50 PM Ar. Hilton Head Airport  
Hilton Head Air Service  
803/681-6386

1:55 PM Lv. Hilton Head  
  
FLIGHT TIME: 35 minutes  
  
MANIFEST: Senator Dole  
Don Devine  
Clarkson Hine

2:30 PM Ar. Wilmington, N.C.  
New Hanover County Airport  
Air Wilmington  
919/763-0146  
  
MET BY: Lauch Faircloth  
and 30 supporters



PAGE FIVE

Thursday, September 3 (continued):

2:35 PM- PRESS CONFERENCE - Wilmington Airport  
2:50 PM Senator Dole and Lauch Faircloth  
  
2:50 PM Lv. Airport  
  
DRIVE TIME: 15 minutes  
  
DRIVER: John Preyer, Campaign Manager  
  
3:05 PM Ar. residence of Adair Graham  
404 W. Renovah Circle  
Wilmington 28403  
919/762-6852  
  
3:05 PM- Meet with Faircloth Founders Trust Members  
4:00 PM (Approximately 30 maxed-out donors to Faircloth)  
  
(Campaign is attempting to encourage spouses to  
max-out as well.)  
  
Intro of Lauch Faircloth - Adair Graham  
Intro of Senator Dole - Lauch Faircloth  
BRIEF REMARKS - SENATOR DOLE  
Q&A  
  
PRESS: CLOSED  
  
4:00 PM Lv. Graham residence  
  
4:15 PM Ar. Air Wilmington  
919/763-0146  
  
4:15 PM Lv. Wilmington  
  
FLIGHT TIME: 15 minutes  
  
MANIFEST: Senator Dole  
Lauch Faircloth  
Don Devine  
Clarkson Hine  
  
4:30 PM Ar. Fayetteville, NC  
Grannis Field  
Fayetteville Air Service  
919/484-2175  
  
Airport Manager: Tom Ray  
919/483-4468  
MET BY: Curt Soule

PAGE SIX

Thursday, September 3 (continued):

4:35 PM           Lv. Grannis Field  
  
                  DRIVE TIME: 15 minutes

4:50 PM           Ar. Radisson Prince Charles Hotel  
                  Camellia Room  
                  919/433-4444

5:00 PM           Private meeting with Faircloth Founders Trust  
                  (approximately 25 maxed-out donors to Faircloth)

                  FORMAT: Briefing style  
                          Conference Table -- no reception

                  PRESS: CLOSED

                  Intro of Senator Dole - Lauch Faircloth  
                  BRIEF REMARKS - SENATOR DOLE  
                  Q&A

5:45 PM           Lv. Founders Trust meeting for general reception  
                  Location: Azalea Room

5:45 PM-          Attend general reception fundraiser for Faircloth  
6:30 PM           (Event runs to 7:00)

                  75-100 @ \$100

                  Intro of Senator Dole - Lauch Faircloth  
                  REMARKS - SENATOR DOLE (10-15 minutes)

                  PRESS: CLOSED

                  NOTE: Kenny Bob and Debbie Steele have been invited  
                  as guests, but Debbie indicates Ken is not  
                  physically up to this.

6:30 PM-          PRESS AVAILABILITY  
6:45 PM           (Outside Azalea Room, on departure from reception)

                  CONTACT: Jonathan Hill or Michelle Rose  
                          919/790-1111  
                          919/850-0046 (FAX)

                  Carter Wrenn (Paula Kay)  
                          919/850-0567  
                          919/847-4122 (H)  
                          919/850-0046 (FAX)

PAGE SEVEN

Thursday, September 3 (continued):

6:45 PM           Lv. Prince Charles Hotel  
  
                  DRIVER:   Curt Soule  
  
7:00 PM           Ar. residence of Ken and Debbie Steele  
                  6324 Stony Point Loop  
                  919/423-0041  
  
                  (PRIVATE VISIT)  
  
7:30 PM           Lv. Ken and Debbie's home  
  
7:45 PM           Ar. Fayetteville Air Service  
                  Grannis Field  
                  919/484-2175  
  
7:50 PM           Lv. Fayetteville  
  
                  FLIGHT TIME:   45 minutes  
  
                  MANIFEST:   Senator Dole  
                              Don Devine  
                              Clarkson Hine  
  
8:35 PM           Arrive Washington National Airport  
  
                  MET BY:   Wilbert Jones  
  
                  PROCEED TO PRIVATE

09/03/92

08:38

INOVA HOMECARE VA

NO. 268

001

## National Republican Senatorial Committee

SENATOR PHIL GRAMM  
CHAIRMAN

JEB HENSARLING  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### SOUTH CAROLINA SURVEY RESULTS

#### BALLOT

HOLLINGS	43%
HARTNETT	33%

Among voters who had an opinion of both candidates (192 of the 500 sample) Hartnett leads:

HARTNETT	51%
HOLLINGS	42%

The survey was conducted for the National Republican Senatorial Committee by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, & Associates, a nationally recognized polling firm. The poll was taken between August 24 and August 26. The sample size was 500 registered voters, and the margin of error is +/- 4.4%.

(John McLaughlin, partner in Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates, can be reached at 703-684-4510.)



## National Republican Senatorial Committee

SENATOR PHIL GRAMM  
CHAIRMAN

JEB HENSARLING  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### SOUTH CAROLINA SURVEY RESULTS

#### BALLOT

HOLLINGS	43%
HARTNETT	33%

Among voters who had an opinion of both candidates (192 of the 500 sample) Hartnett leads:

HARTNETT	51%
HOLLINGS	42%

The survey was conducted for the National Republican Senatorial Committee by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, & Associates, a nationally recognized polling firm. The poll was taken between August 24 and August 26. The sample size was 500 registered voters, and the margin of error is +/- 4.4%.

(John McLaughlin, partner in Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates, can be reached at 703-684-4510.)

## National Republican Senatorial Committee

SENATOR PHIL GRAMM  
CHAIRMAN

JEB HENSARLING  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### SOUTH CAROLINA SURVEY RESULTS

#### BALLOT

HOLLINGS	43%
HARTNETT	33%

Among voters who had an opinion of both candidates (192 of the 500 sample) Hartnett leads:

HARTNETT	51%
HOLLINGS	42%

The survey was conducted for the National Republican Senatorial Committee by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, & Associates, a nationally recognized polling firm. The poll was taken between August 24 and August 26. The sample size was 500 registered voters, and the margin of error is +/- 4.4%.

(John McLaughlin, partner in Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates, can be reached at 703-684-4510.)

## National Republican Senatorial Committee

SENATOR PHIL GRAMM  
CHAIRMAN

JEB HENSARLING  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### SOUTH CAROLINA SURVEY RESULTS

#### BALLOT

HOLLINGS	43%
HARTNETT	33%

Among voters who had an opinion of both candidates (192 of the 500 sample) Hartnett leads:

HARTNETT	51%
HOLLINGS	42%

The survey was conducted for the National Republican Senatorial Committee by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, & Associates, a nationally recognized polling firm. The poll was taken between August 24 and August 26. The sample size was 500 registered voters, and the margin of error is +/- 4.4%.

(John McLaughlin, partner in Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates, can be reached at 703-684-4510.)



09/03/92

08:38

INOVA HOMECARE VA

NO. 268

001

## National Republican Senatorial Committee

SENATOR PHIL GRAMM  
CHAIRMAN

JEB HENSARLING  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### SOUTH CAROLINA SURVEY RESULTS

#### BALLOT

HOLLINGS	43%
HARTNETT	33%

Among voters who had an opinion of both candidates (192 of the 500 sample) Hartnett leads:

HARTNETT	51%
HOLLINGS	42%

The survey was conducted for the National Republican Senatorial Committee by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, & Associates, a nationally recognized polling firm. The poll was taken between August 24 and August 26. The sample size was 500 registered voters, and the margin of error is +/- 4.4%.

(John McLaughlin, partner in Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates, can be reached at 703-684-4510.)



09/03/92

08:38

INOVA HOMECARE VA

NO. 268

001

## National Republican Senatorial Committee

SENATOR PHIL GRAMM  
CHAIRMAN

JEB HENSARLING  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### SOUTH CAROLINA SURVEY RESULTS

#### BALLOT

HOLLINGS	43%
HARTNETT	33%

Among voters who had an opinion of both candidates (192 of the 500 sample) Hartnett leads:

HARTNETT	51%
HOLLINGS	42%

The survey was conducted for the National Republican Senatorial Committee by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, & Associates, a nationally recognized polling firm. The poll was taken between August 24 and August 26. The sample size was 500 registered voters, and the margin of error is +/- 4.4%.

(John McLaughlin, partner in Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates, can be reached at 703-684-4510.)

09/03/92

08:38

INOVA HOMECARE VA

NO. 268

001

## National Republican Senatorial Committee

SENATOR PHIL GRAMM  
CHAIRMAN

JEB HENSARLING  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### SOUTH CAROLINA SURVEY RESULTS

#### BALLOT

HOLLINGS	43%
HARTNETT	33%

Among voters who had an opinion of both candidates (192 of the 500 sample) Hartnett leads:

HARTNETT	51%
HOLLINGS	42%

The survey was conducted for the National Republican Senatorial Committee by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, & Associates, a nationally recognized polling firm. The poll was taken between August 24 and August 26. The sample size was 500 registered voters, and the margin of error is +/- 4.4%.

(John McLaughlin, partner in Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates, can be reached at 703-684-4510.)

09/03/92

08:38

INOVA HOMECARE VA

NO. 268

001

## National Republican Senatorial Committee

SENATOR PHIL GRAMM  
CHAIRMAN

JEB HENSARLING  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### SOUTH CAROLINA SURVEY RESULTS

#### BALLOT

HOLLINGS	43%
HARTNETT	33%

Among voters who had an opinion of both candidates (192 of the 500 sample) Hartnett leads:

HARTNETT	51%
HOLLINGS	42%

The survey was conducted for the National Republican Senatorial Committee by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, & Associates, a nationally recognized polling firm. The poll was taken between August 24 and August 26. The sample size was 500 registered voters, and the margin of error is +/- 4.4%.

(John McLaughlin, partner in Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates, can be reached at 703-684-4510.)

## National Republican Senatorial Committee

SENATOR PHIL GRAMM  
CHAIRMAN

JEB HENSARLING  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### SOUTH CAROLINA SURVEY RESULTS

#### BALLOT

HOLLINGS	43%
HARTNETT	33%

Among voters who had an opinion of both candidates (192 of the 500 sample) Hartnett leads:

HARTNETT	51%
HOLLINGS	42%

The survey was conducted for the National Republican Senatorial Committee by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, & Associates, a nationally recognized polling firm. The poll was taken between August 24 and August 26. The sample size was 500 registered voters, and the margin of error is +/- 4.4%.

(John McLaughlin, partner in Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates, can be reached at 703-684-4510.)

RONALD REAGAN REPUBLICAN CENTER  
425 SECOND STREET, N.E. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002 • (202) 675-6000

PAID FOR AND AUTHORIZED BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL COMMITTEE.



SENATOR PHIL GRAMM  
CHAIRMAN

JEB HENSARLING  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

## SOUTH CAROLINA SURVEY RESULTS

### BALLOT

HOLLINGS	43%
HARTNETT	33%

Among voters who had an opinion of both candidates (192 of the 500 sample) Hartnett leads:

HARTNETT	51%
HOLLINGS	42%

The survey was conducted for the National Republican Senatorial Committee by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, & Associates, a nationally recognized polling firm. The poll was taken between August 24 and August 26. The sample size was 500 registered voters, and the margin of error is +/- 4.4%.

(John McLaughlin, partner in Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates, can be reached at 703-684-4510.)

RONALD REAGAN REPUBLICAN CENTER  
425 SECOND STREET, N.E. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002 • (202) 675-6000

PAID FOR AND AUTHORIZED BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL COMMITTEE.

SENATOR PHIL GRAMM  
CHAIRMAN

JEB HENSARLING  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

## SOUTH CAROLINA SURVEY RESULTS

### BALLOT

HOLLINGS	43 %
HARTNETT	33 %

Among voters who had an opinion of both candidates (192 of the 500 sample) Hartnett leads:

HARTNETT	51 %
HOLLINGS	42 %

The survey was conducted for the National Republican Senatorial Committee by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, & Associates, a nationally recognized polling firm. The poll was taken between August 24 and August 26. The sample size was 500 registered voters, and the margin of error is +/- 4.4%.

(John McLaughlin, partner in Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates, can be reached at 703-684-4510.)

RONALD REAGAN REPUBLICAN CENTER  
425 SECOND STREET, N.E. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002 • (202) 675-6000

PAID FOR AND AUTHORIZED BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL COMMITTEE.

SEP- 3-92 THU

8:30

7033212821

P.02

SENATOR PHIL GRAMM  
CHAIRMAN

JEB HENSARLING  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

## SOUTH CAROLINA SURVEY RESULTS

### BALLOT

HOLLINGS	43%
HARTNETT	33%

Among voters who had an opinion of both candidates (192 of the 500 sample) Hartnett leads:

HARTNETT	51%
HOLLINGS	42%

The survey was conducted for the National Republican Senatorial Committee by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, & Associates, a nationally recognized polling firm. The poll was taken between August 24 and August 26. The sample size was 500 registered voters, and the margin of error is +/- 4.4%.

(John McLaughlin, partner in Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates, can be reached at 703-684-4510.)

RONALD REAGAN REPUBLICAN CENTER  
425 SECOND STREET, N.E. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002 • (202) 675-6000

PAID FOR AND AUTHORIZED BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL COMMITTEE.

SEP- 3-92 THU

8:30

7033212821

P.02

SENATOR PHIL GRAMM  
CHAIRMAN

JEB HENSARLING  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

## SOUTH CAROLINA SURVEY RESULTS

### BALLOT

HOLLINGS	43%
HARTNETT	33%

Among voters who had an opinion of both candidates (192 of the 500 sample) Hartnett leads:

HARTNETT	51%
HOLLINGS	42%

The survey was conducted for the National Republican Senatorial Committee by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, & Associates, a nationally recognized polling firm. The poll was taken between August 24 and August 26. The sample size was 500 registered voters, and the margin of error is +/- 4.4%.

(John McLaughlin, partner in Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates, can be reached at 703-684-4510.)

RONALD REAGAN REPUBLICAN CENTER  
425 SECOND STREET, N.E. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002 • (202) 675-6000

PAID FOR AND AUTHORIZED BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL COMMITTEE.

SEP- 3-92 THU

8:30

7033212821

P.02



SENATOR PHIL GRAMM  
CHAIRMAN

JEB HENSARLING  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

## SOUTH CAROLINA SURVEY RESULTS

### BALLOT

HOLLINGS	43%
HARTNETT	33%

Among voters who had an opinion of both candidates (192 of the 500 sample) Hartnett leads:

HARTNETT	51%
HOLLINGS	42%

The survey was conducted for the National Republican Senatorial Committee by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, & Associates, a nationally recognized polling firm. The poll was taken between August 24 and August 26. The sample size was 500 registered voters, and the margin of error is +/- 4.4%.

(John McLaughlin, partner in Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates, can be reached at 703-684-4510.)

RONALD REAGAN REPUBLICAN CENTER  
425 SECOND STREET, N.E. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002 • (202) 675-6000

PAID FOR AND AUTHORIZED BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL COMMITTEE.

SEP- 3-92 THU

8:30

7033212821

P.02

CENTER FOR MEDIA AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1992 Conventions:  
Percentage of Positive Evaluations

	<u>ABC</u>	<u>CBS</u>	<u>NBC</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u># of stories</u>
Clinton	68%	71%	62%	68%	96
Bush	40%	45%	61%	46%	186

<u>1988</u>		<u>1992</u>	
Dukakis	69%	Clinton	68%
Bush	84%	Bush	46%

The numbers represent the percentage of positive evaluations each candidate received on the three broadcast networks evening news shows (NBC, ABC, CBS) during the two parties' convention weeks.

Clinton's coverage was far better than Bush's during their respective convention weeks (68% to 46% positive). Clinton fared better on ABC and CBS but NBC gave about equal good press to Bush.

Bush's coverage was far more evaluative than Clinton's, with almost twice as many sources evaluating him (186 vs. 96), over 12 per broadcast on average.

This is a major shift from 1988, when both candidates got mostly good press during their conventions. Bush convention press dropped from 84% to only 46% positive while Dukakis and Clinton both got about 2 to 1 positive.

## HOLLINGS RECORD ON DEFICIT REDUCTION

### 1. HOLLINGS SPENDING SPREE

ON 24 MAJOR APPROPRIATION VOTES SINCE HOLLINGS RE-ELECTION IN 1986, HE HAS VOTED TO SPEND \$37 BILLION MORE THAN THE PRESIDENT REQUESTED.

\* All votes included in press release

2. ACCORDING TO THE CITIZENS COUNCIL AGAINST GOVERNMENT WASTE, IN 1991 HOLLINGS VOTED "UNFRIENDLY" TO THE INTEREST OF THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER.

Hollings voted for: Legislative Branch Pork  
Tax funding of Union Activities  
Tax Funding for Political Conventions  
Excessive Dairy Price Supports  
Wasteful Foreign Aid

Hollings 33% an "UNFRIENDLY" rating  
Thrumond 66% a "FRIENDLY" rating

### 3. HOLLINGS VOTED AGAINST THE LINE ITEM VETO: (HOLLINGS FEELS STRONGLY BOTH WAYS)

On June 6, 1990 Hollings voted against it.  
On June 6, 1990 Hollings voted against it.  
On June 6, 1990 Hollings voted against it.

ANDY BRACK WILL DENY THIS, SO CHECK THE RECORD, IT IS A LOT CLEARER THAN HOLLINGS PRESS SPOKESMAN.

### 4. ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL TAXPAYERS UNION, IN 1991 HOLLINGS SPONSORED OR CO-SPONSORED LEGISLATION THAT WOULD INCREASE SPENDING OVER \$11 BILLION.

In 102nd Congress Hollings did not sponsor a single bill to reduce spending, instead he sponsored legislation that would increase spending another 11 billion dollars.

Refer to the chart.

### 5. HOLLINGS PLAN TO REDUCE THE DEFICIT:

A 5% NATIONAL VALUE ADDED SALES TAX

HARTNETT PLAN:

CUT THE WASTEFUL SPENDING

LIMIT ALL INCREASES IN SPENDING TO 4%

(Hollings says he is for 0% growth  
but unfortunately votes otherwise)

BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT



# HARTNETT

## FOR U.S. SENATE

HONORARY CHAIRMAN: GOVERNOR CARROLL CAMPBELL

State Headquarters: 1700 Sunset Boulevard, W. Columbia, South Carolina 29169  
Charleston: Post Office Box 21992, Charleston, South Carolina 29413-1992

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
SEPTEMBER 3, 1992

CONTACT: CHRIS CROWLEY  
799-3666

HARTNETT BALSTS HOLLINGS SPENDING SPREE; DOLE SAYS  
HARTNETT "NEEDED IN WASHINGTON TO CHANGE CONGRESS"

In a joint appearance with Kansas U.S. Senator Bob Dole, U.S. Senate candidate Tommy Hartnett attacked incumbent junior Senator Ernest Hollings for failing to address the federal deficit.

"Hollings goes to Washington and votes with Kennedy to spend billions, then comes back to South Carolina and talks fiscal responsibility," Hartnett said. "We need a Senator who will get serious with the deficit, not talk conservative and vote liberal."

Hartnett cited 24 major appropriations votes where Hollings voted to spend \$37 billion more than the President requested.

"A non-partisan citizens watchdog group, the Citizens Council Against Government Waste, officially rated Hollings as 'unfriendly' to the interests of the American taxpayer. Hollings can make no legitimate claim to 'fiscal conservatism,' but he can claim the title of 'Big Spender.'"

"The ultimate arrogance of an incumbent is when he votes against a bill he sponsors and claims to support," Hartnett stated. Hartnett cited a June 6, 1990 vote where Hollings voted against the line-item veto, a proposal he once introduced and claimed to support."

"We need a line-item veto and we need a Senator who will consistently vote for it, otherwise how are we going to get rid of the pork."

Hartnett cited a September 1991 National Taxpayers Union study that showed Hollings sponsoring bills that would add an estimated \$11 billion in new spending to the federal budget. "He sponsored more new spending than Joe Biden, who is one of the most liberal members of Congress."

"I have outlined a plan to reduce the deficit that includes cutting wasteful spending, limiting all increases in federal spending to 4%, and a balanced budget constitutional amendment," Hartnett sated.



"Hollings has his own plan to reduce the deficit, by increasing taxes billions of dollars." Hartnett cited Hollings' continued support of a 5% National Value Added Sales Tax. "Hollings estimated himself that his new tax would raise taxes at least \$100 billion," Hartnett said. "We don't need more taxes, we need less wasteful spending."

Hartnett finished his address to supporters by signing a pledge to reduce the FY 1996 federal budget deficit to 50% lower than the FY 1992 deficit without new taxes, or he would not seek re-election in 1998, if the Republicans control the U.S. Senate in January 1993.

Kansas U.S. Senator Bob Dole then stated that Tommy Hartnett would be more effective in dealing with the federal deficit in Washington than the current incumbent.

"Tommy Hartnett is one of the Republican's best chances of picking up a Senate seat in the fall," Dole stated. "We need people like Tommy fighting for real change and not bigger government and higher taxes. Tommy being elected would mean real change in Congress."

#

## ERNEST HOLLINGS SPENDING MORE THAN THE PRESIDENT REQUESTS

---

### A CASE STUDY

**In just the past five years, the amount that Hollings has voted to spend above administration requests has totaled more than \$37,000,000,000!**

In 1987, Hollings voted for **\$450,399,000 more** than the President had requested for the Treasury Department, Executive Office of the President, U.S. Post Office and other agencies. (CQ Vote #272: The bill passed 84-7: R 35-6; D 49-1, Sept. 25, 1987);

In 1988, Hollings voted for **\$18,320 more** than the President had requested for foreign aid and related programs. (CQ Vote #231: The bill passed 76-15: R 31-11; D 45-4, July 7, 1988);

In 1988, Hollings voted for **\$1,793,755,000 more** than the President had requested for the Department of Transportation. (CQ Vote #243: The bill passed 91-6: R 40-5; D 51-1, July 12, 1988);

In 1988, Hollings voted for **\$410,261,000 more** than the President had requested for HUD, the Veterans Administration, EPA, NASA, the National Science Foundation and 12 other agencies. (CQ Vote #247: The bill passed 86-11: R 37-8; D 49-3, July 13, 1988);

In 1988, Hollings voted for **\$635,026,000 more** than the President had requested for the Interior Department and related agencies. (CQ Vote #250: The bill passed 92-4: R 42-3; D, 50-1, July 13, 1988);

In 1988, Hollings voted for **\$1,827,677,000 more** than the President had requested for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and related agencies. (CQ Vote #270: The bill passed 80-16: R 34-12; D 46-4, July 27, 1988);

In 1988, Hollings voted for **\$719,273,000 more** than the President had requested for HUD, the Veterans Administration, EPA, NASA, the National Science Foundation and 12 other agencies. (CQ Vote #301: The bill passed 88-8: R 40-5; D 48-3, Aug. 9, 1988);

In 1989, Hollings voted for **\$3,394,009,000 more** than the President had requested for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and related agencies. (CQ Vote #205: The bill passed 81-19: R 29-16; D 52-3, Sept. 26, 1989);



In 1989, Hollings voted for **\$1,919,808,000 more** than the President had requested for the Department of Transportation and related agencies. (CQ Vote #209: The bill passed 99-0; R 44-0; D 55-0, Sept. 27, 1989);

In 1989, Hollings voted for **\$4,600,000,000 more** than the President had requested for HUD, the Department of Veterans Affairs, EPA, NASA, the National Science Foundation and various other agencies. (CQ Vote #212: The bill passed 92-8; R 38-7; D 54-1, Sept. 28, 1989);

In 1989, Hollings voted for **\$2,052,038,000 more** than the President had requested for the Interior Department and related agencies. (CQ Vote #241: The bill passed 91-6; R 40-3; D 51-3, Oct. 7, 1989);

In 1989, Hollings voted for **\$3,131,294,000 more** than the President had requested for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and related agencies. (CQ Vote #252: The bill passed 67-31; R 17-26; D 50-5, Oct. 19, 1989);

In 1989, Hollings voted for **\$4,440,591,635 more** than the President had requested for HUD, the Department of Veterans Affairs, EPA, NASA, the National Science Foundation and other agencies. (CQ Vote #277: The bill passed 84-6; R 32-5; D 52-1, Oct. 27, 1989);

In 1990, Hollings voted for **\$2,726,000,000 more** than the President had requested for HUD, the Department of Veterans Affairs, EPA, NASA, the National Science Foundation and other agencies. (CQ Vote #260: The bill passed 90-8; R 36-8; D 54-0, Oct. 3, 1990);

In 1990, Hollings voted for **\$11,597,599,000 more** than the President had requested for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and related agencies. (CQ Vote #269: The bill passed 76-15; R 25-14; D 51-1, Oct. 12, 1990);

In 1990, Hollings voted for **\$1,840,000,000 more** than the President had requested for the Interior Department and related agencies. (CQ Vote #309: The bill passed 92-6; R 38-5; D 54-1, Oct. 24, 1990);

In 1990, Hollings voted for **\$7,335,962,000 more** than the President had requested for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and related agencies. (CQ Vote #315: The bill passed 82-15; R 29-14; D 53-1, Oct. 25, 1990);

In 1991, Hollings voted for **\$1,534,147,100 more** than the President had requested for Supplemental Appropriations. (CQ Vote #40: The bill passed 92-8; R 36-8; D 56-0, March 20, 1991);

In 1991, Hollings voted for **\$374,654,000 more** than the President had requested for energy, water and nuclear weapons programs. (CQ Vote #122: The bill passed 96-3: R 40-3; D 56-0, July 10, 1991);

In 1991, Hollings voted for **\$59,956,750 more** than the President had requested for the Postal Service, Treasury, the Executive Office of the President and certain independent agencies. (CQ Vote #138: The bill passed 91-8: R 36-7: D 55-1, July 18, 1991);

In 1991, Hollings voted for **\$540,084,000 more** than the President had requested for Agriculture, Rural Development, the FDA and related agencies. (CQ Vote #160: The bill passed 92-7: R 37-6; D 55-1, July 30, 1991);

In 1991, Hollings voted for **\$3,381,833,000 more** than the President had requested for the Departments of Labor, Education, Health and Human Services and related agencies. (CQ Vote #189: The bill passed 78-22: R 25-18; D 53-4, Sept. 12, 1991);

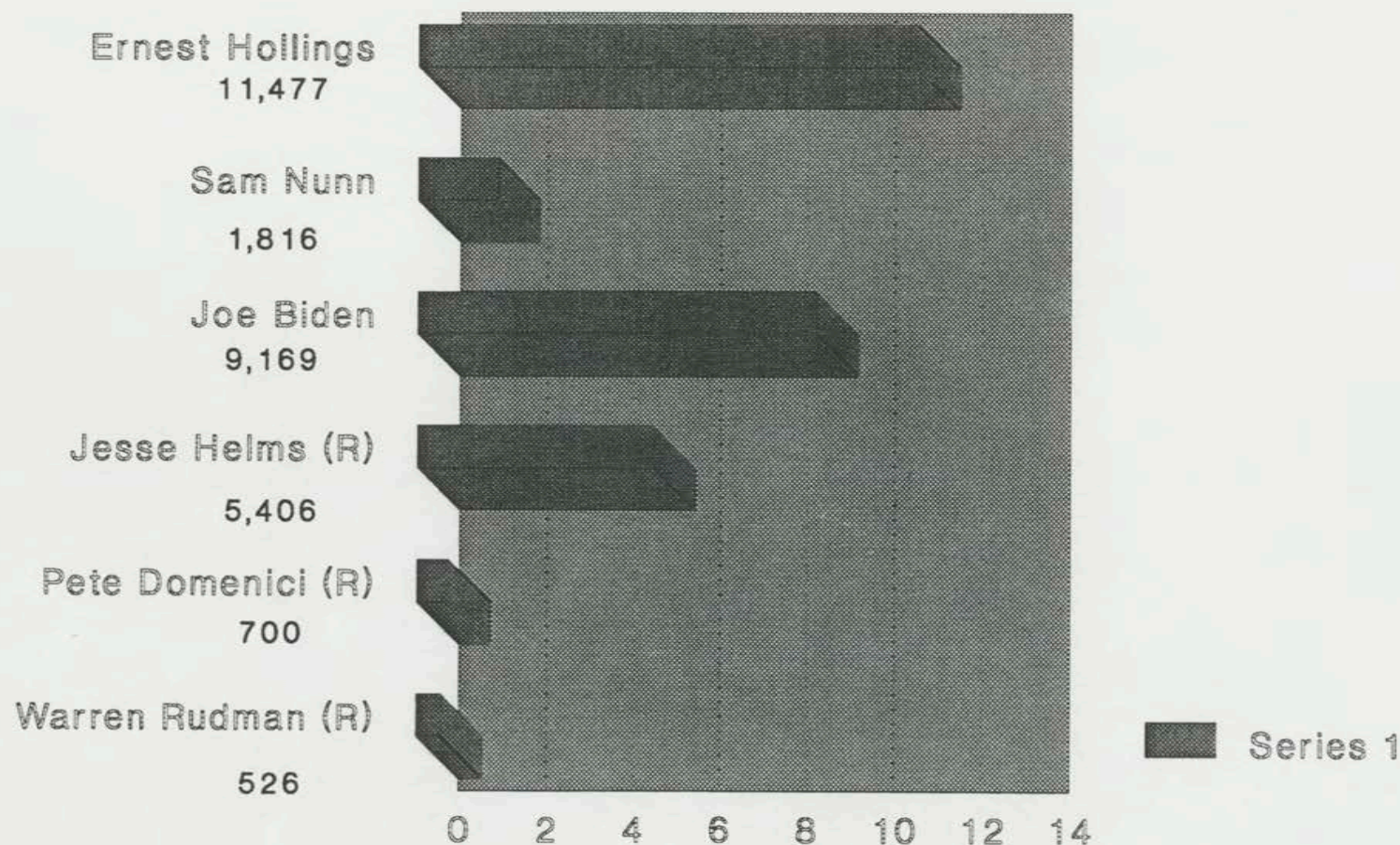
In 1991, Hollings voted for **\$1,027,636,000 more** than the President had requested for the Interior Department and related agencies. (CQ Vote #240: The bill passed 93-4: R 39-4; D 54-0, Oct. 30, 1991);

In 1991, Hollings voted for **\$4,308,349,000 more** than the President had requested for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and related agencies. (CQ Vote #246: The bill passed 73-24: R 21-21; D 52-3, Nov. 7, 1991).



# Est. Impact on Fed Spending

## Bills Introduced - 102nd Congress



All amounts are in millions of dollars

\* FIGURES CALCULATED BY THE NATIONAL TAXPAYERS UNION  
AND REFLECT BILLS SPONSORED AND CO-SPONSORED IN  
THE 102ND CONGRESS AS OF 9/11/91.

## ***REPUBLICAN SENATE NOMINEES PLEDGE***

Whereas, the federal budget deficit is the number one problem facing America today;

Whereas, the Democrats in the U.S. Senate have been the biggest obstacle to a balanced budget;

Whereas, the Democrats in the U.S. Senate forced President Bush into signing a tax increase in 1990 with the promise of federal spending limitations;

Whereas, the Democratic Senate Nominees are making extravagant campaign promises to increase federal spending they cannot keep;

Whereas, the Republican Senate Nominees believe in a balanced budget;

Whereas, the Republican Senate Nominees believe in personal and Political Party accountability;

I, do hereby pledge to reduce the FY 1996 federal budget deficit to 50% lower than the FY 1992 budget deficit without new taxes, or I will not seek re-election in 1998, if the Republicans control the U.S. Senate in January 1993.

---



# HOLLINGS VOTES AGAINST THE LINE-ITEM VETO

## SENATE VOTES 109, 110, 111, 112

	109	110	111	112
<b>ALABAMA</b>				
Hellin	?	N	Y	N
Shelby	N	N	N	N
<b>ALASKA</b>				
Murkowski	Y	N	Y	N
Stevens	Y	N	N	Y
<b>ARIZONA</b>				
DeConcini	Y	?	?	Y
McCain	N	N	Y	N
<b>ARKANSAS</b>				
Bumpers	Y	N	N	Y
Pryor	?	N	N	Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>				
Cranston	Y	Y	N	Y
Wilson	?	?	+	?
<b>COLORADO</b>				
Wirth	Y	Y	N	Y
Armstrong	N	N	Y	?
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>				
Dodd	?	?	?	?
Lieberman	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>DELAWARE</b>				
Biden	Y	Y	?	Y
Roth	N	N	Y	N
<b>FLORIDA</b>				
Graham	N	Y	?	?
Mack	N	N	Y	N
<b>GEORGIA</b>				
Fowler	Y	N	N	Y
Nunn	N	N	N	Y
<b>HAWAII</b>				
Inouye	Y	Y	N	Y
Akaka	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>IDAHO</b>				
McClure	N	N	Y	N
Symms	N	N	Y	N
<b>ILLINOIS</b>				
Dixon	Y	N	Y	Y
Simon	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>INDIANA</b>				
Coats	N	N	Y	N
Lugar	N	N	Y	N

	109	110	111	112
<b>IOWA</b>				
Harkin	Y	Y	N	Y
Grassley	N	N	Y	N
<b>KANSAS</b>				
Dole	Y	N	Y	Y
Kassebaum	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>KENTUCKY</b>				
Ford	Y	N	N	Y
McConnell	N	N	Y	N
<b>LOUISIANA</b>				
Breaux	Y	N	N	Y
Jahntson	Y	N	N	Y
<b>MAINE</b>				
Mitchell	Y	Y	N	Y
Cohen	N	Y	N	N
<b>MARYLAND</b>				
Mikulski	Y	Y	N	Y
Sarbanes	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>				
Kennedy	?	Y	N	N
Kerry	Y	+	N	Y
<b>MICHIGAN</b>				
Levin	Y	Y	N	Y
Riegle	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>MINNESOTA</b>				
Boschwitz	N	?	Y	N
Durenberger	?	Y	N	N
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>				
Cochran	N	N	Y	N
Lott	N	N	Y	N
<b>MISSOURI</b>				
Bond	N	N	Y	N
Danforth	N	Y	Y	N
<b>MONTANA</b>				
Baucus	-	?	?	N
Burns	N	N	Y	N
<b>NEBRASKA</b>				
Exon	Y	N	Y	Y
Kerrey	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>NEVADA</b>				
Bryan	N	N	N	N
Reid	N	N	N	N

	109	110	111	112
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>				
Humphrey	N	N	Y	N
Rudman	Y	N	N	Y
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>				
Bradley	Y	Y	N	Y
Lautenberg	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>				
Benjamin	Y	Y	N	Y
Domenici	?	Y	Y	N
<b>NEW YORK</b>				
Moynihan	Y	Y	N	Y
D'Amato	N	N	Y	Y
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>				
Sanford	N	Y	N	N
Helms	N	N	Y	N
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>				
Burdick	Y	Y	N	Y
Conrad	Y	N	N	Y
<b>OHIO</b>				
Glenn	Y	Y	N	Y
Metzenbaum	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>				
Boren	Y	N	Y	Y
Nickles	N	N	Y	N
<b>OREGON</b>				
Hatfield	N	Y	N	N
Fackwood	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>				
Heinz	N	N	Y	N
Specter	N	N	Y	Y
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				
Pell	Y	Y	N	Y
Chafee	?	?	?	?
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				
Hollings	Y	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				
Daschle	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pressler	N	N	Y	N
<b>TENNESSEE</b>				
Gore	Y	Y	N	Y
Sasser	Y	N	N	Y

### KEY

- Y Voted for (yea).
- # Paired for.
- + Announced for.
- N Voted against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- Announced against.
- P Voted "present."
- C Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
- ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

Democrats Republicans

	109	110	111	112
<b>TEXAS</b>				
Bentsen	Y	N	N	Y
Gramm	N	N	Y	N
<b>UTAH</b>				
Garn	N	N	Y	?
Hatch	N	N	Y	N
<b>VERMONT</b>				
Leahy	Y	Y	N	Y
Jeffords	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>VIRGINIA</b>				
Robb	Y	Y	N	Y
Warner	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>WASHINGTON</b>				
Adams	Y	Y	N	Y
Gorton	N	N	Y	N
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>				
Byrd	Y	N	N	Y
Rockefeller	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>WISCONSIN</b>				
Kohl	Y	Y	N	Y
Kasten	N	N	Y	N
<b>WYOMING</b>				
Simpson	Y	N	Y	Y
Wallop	N	N	Y	N

ND Northern Democrats SD Southern Democrats

Southern states - Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., N.C., Okla., S.C., Tenn., Texas, Va.

**109. S 1970. Omnibus Crime Package/Cloture.** Mitchell, D-Maine, motion to invoke cloture (thus limiting debate) on the bill to ban nine types of assault-style weapons, broaden the federal death penalty to include 30 additional crimes, allow states to compel faster federal court reviews of death sentences if they provide competent counsel to inmates, and relax the exclusionary rule. Motion rejected 54-37: R 10-31; D 44-6 (ND 33-2, SD 11-4), June 5, 1990. A three-fifths majority vote (60) of the total Senate is required to invoke cloture.

**110. S 933. Americans With Disabilities Act/Instruction of Conferees.** Mitchell, D-Maine, motion to table (kill) the Helms, R-N.C., motion to instruct the Senate conferees to agree to the House amendment by Chapman, D-Texas, to allow employers to transfer a worker with a communicable disease out of a food-handling position, provided that the employer offers another position in which the employee would sustain no economic damage. Motion rejected 40-53: R 7-35; D 33-18 (ND 28-6, SD 5-12), June 6, 1990. (The Helms motion was subsequently adopted by voice vote).

**111. S 341. Air Travel Rights for the Blind/Line-Item Veto.** McCain, R-Ariz., motion to waive the Budget Act for consideration of the McCain amendment to grant the president the legislative line-item veto. Motion rejected 43-50: R 37-6; D 6-44 (ND 4-30, SD 2-14), June 6, 1990. A three-fifths majority (60) of the total Senate is required to waive the Budget Act. (A Hollings, D-S.C., point of order was subsequently sustained and the amendment thus fell.)

**112. S 1970. Omnibus Crime Package/Cloture.** Mitchell, D-Maine, motion to invoke cloture (thus limiting debate) on the bill to ban nine types of assault-style weapons, broaden the federal death penalty to 30 additional crimes, allow states to compel faster federal court reviews of death sentences if they provide competent counsel to inmates, and relax the exclusionary rule. Motion rejected 57-37: R 11-30; D 46-7 (ND 33-4, SD 13-3), June 7, 1990. A three-fifths majority vote (60) of the total Senate is required to invoke cloture.



STATEMENT OF L. BRENT BOZELL III,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE MEDIA RESEARCH CENTER  
AUGUST 27, 1992

Pat Hunter

You folks in the media have done it again.

In 1984, a lengthy study by George Washington University Professor Bill Adams thoroughly documented the networks' biased coverage of the Republican and Democratic Conventions. In 1988, the Media Research Center conducted a study of that year's conventions and again proved, beyond a shadow of a doubt, how the networks were employing a double standard in their coverage of the two national conventions.

We did not rely on theory, or rhetoric. We analyzed every minute of each network's coverage of each convention participants; the political slant of all questions asked; the way controversies were, and were not covered at each gathering. The scientific analysis told the story. More to the point: In four years, not one person has been able to disprove the documentation we released.

Most network reporters simply ignored these truths and continued the canard that the press was behaving in a fair, balanced, and responsible manner. Some journalists, however, acknowledged the undisputable truth in our findings, leading me to believe that the media's coverage in 1992 might be somewhat more balanced, more fair, more responsible.

I was wrong.

My organization, the Media Research Center, sent a team of analysts to both the Democratic National Convention in New York, and the Republican National Convention in Houston. As well, another team stayed in Washington. Together, they analyzed every minute of prime time convention coverage on ABC, CBS, CNN, NBC, and NBC/PBS. Again, we looked at three major categories: Labeling, Agenda Questions, and Controversies. Again the numbers were appalling.

#### 1.) Labels

During the Republican convention in Houston, the media used a total of 131 labels to describe the Republicans. Of that number, 108 or 90% were the label "conservative." Fair enough, given the unquestioned, and unabashed conservative tone of the convention.

But it went further. Again, some in the media went out of their way to subjectively attach pejorative labels in what can only be described as an effort to discredit the person or position labeled. "Far right." "Hard right." "Racism." Such terms were used to describe conservatives like Pat Buchanan and Reverend Pat Robertson on ten occasions on CBS and CNN.

Is this in keeping with the tone of the media's coverage in New York? With the Democrats, the media used a total of 89 labels. Now look at the breakdown of labels: 51 (or 57%) of the Democrats were called "centrist," "mainstream," "moderate"; only 38 times (or 43%)



were they called liberal. Never once was a pejorative label like "hard left" or "far left" ever used to describe anyone -- even though some of the leading leftists in the Party, like Jesse Jackson and Tom Harkin, were there.

And what did the media have to say about the Democratic Party Platform? Not once did a single reporter on a single network ever call it "liberal."

And what did the media have to say about Bill Clinton? Not once did a single reporter or a single network ever call him a "liberal."

And what did the media have to say about Al Gore? Not once did a single reporter on a single network ever call him a "liberal."

Fair? Balanced? Responsible? You be the judge.

## 2.) Agenda Questions

The direction from which a question is posed by a reporter is critical to the journalist's performance. Does he ask "softball" questions that reflect the ideological agenda of the interviewee, or does he play "hardball" -- ie, play "devil's advocate" with the person he is interviewing. Frankly, either kind is perfectly acceptable but only if applied to both conventions. Did this happen? No.

When Democrats were interviewed at their convention, a total of 84 questions that reflected a left or right political agenda were posed. Forty-six, or 55%, came from the Democratic or liberal agenda perspective. That is to say, questions which reflected the Democratic agenda. In contrast, only 38, or 45%, were hardball questions which reflected a Republican or conservative agenda.

The opposite took place in Houston. Of the total political agenda questions asked (148), 131 or 89% came from the Democratic agenda: hardball questions intended to put the Republicans on the defensive. Only 17 (11%) reflect Republican agenda questions.

Fair? Balanced? Responsible? Again, you be the judge.

## 3.) Controversies.

In 1988, the media shamelessly drugged up any and all Republican controversies, no matter how old, while virtually ignoring all Democratic problems. It is good to note that while they once again ignored Democratic controversies, like the House Bank and Post Office scandals, they also ignored, by and large, Republican controversies, like Silverado and Iraqgate.

But those were pre-convention controversies? How did they handle controversies at the conventions? And did they create brand new ones?

At both conventions, abortion was a divisive issue. In New York, Governor Robert Casey

of Pennsylvania tried to insert a minority plank in the platform advocating the right-to-life position, then tried to speak on the floor. The leadership spiked him completely.

So, too, did the media by and large. CNN and NBC interviewed him once; CNN mentioned the controversy another four times. Neither ABC or CBS ever interviewed or even mentioned the controversies during prime time/evening coverage.

In Houston, another fight on abortion took place. This time, however, ~~the networks were~~ everywhere -- before the convention talking about the fight, during the convention, day and night, repeatedly interviewing pro-choice Republicans who disagreed with the Party's position.

And how many times did the media suggest that the Republican Party's unequivocal pro-life position was out of sync with the public? Dozens of times. Now, how many times did the media point out that the Democrats' support for unrestricted abortion on demand is opposed by 73% of the nation? Never.

Finally, the question about "negative" campaigns. A review of the speeches delivered by the Democrats in New York reveals a pattern of slashing attacks on the Republicans in general, George Bush in particular.

Clinton, Gore, Jackson, Cuomo, Carter -- they all did it. Some speakers went overboard, such as Jackson equating Vice-President Quayle to King Herod, or Elizabeth Glaser blaming Ronald Reagan and George Bush for the AIDS death of her child. How many times did the media accuse the Democrats of being sleazy, mean, or negative? Not once did a single reporter on a single network on prime time television ever say that.

When Republicans met in Houston, they responded with a volley of their own, as one Republican after another responded in kind to the Democrats. And you folks absolutely panicked over this. In fact, the media accused the Republicans, in questions and statements, of being sleazy, mean, or negative more than 70 times on prime time television.

That's 70-0.

Fair? Balanced? Responsible? The Republicans have every right to be furious with the national press; the national networks have proven they are unabashed apologists for the Democrats and committed to the defeat of George Bush. For network reporters like Tom Brokaw and Andrea Mitchell to dismiss the charge of media bias by saying that "bias is in the eye of the beholder," I say: behold.



September 2, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE LEADER

FROM: JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU *gene*

SUBJECT: POLITICAL BRIEFINGS

Below is an outline of your briefing materials for South and North Carolina.

Enclosed are the following briefings for your perusal:

1. Campaign briefing:
  - overview of race
  - biographical materials
2. National Republican Senatorial Briefing
3. National Republican Congressional Committee Briefings on competitive congressional races
- ~~4.~~ Governor's race brief (NC)
5. Redistricting map/City stop
6. Republican National Committee Briefing
7. State Statistical Summary
8. State Committee/DFP supporter contact list
9. Clips (courtesy of the campaigns)

Thank you.

## TALKING POINTS FOR SENATOR DOLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

1. I'm here on behalf of the NRSC to release to the public the results of a survey completed last week which clearly show that this race is up in the air. We fully expect Tommy Hartnett to be joining us in the U.S. Senate next year, giving us added support in the fight against wasteful government spending, and removing one of the biggest culprits.

### New Survey Results:

Hollings	46% 43
Hartnett	35% 33

This clearly shows that Senator Hollings is in the fight of his life, and that he is likely to be departing the Senate next year. Nowhere in the country has an incumbent with those kind of numbers won in the last year.

NRSC polling in May of this year showed Hollings ahead by 12 points. Right after Hollings two month-long statewide television buy his lead ballooned briefly. But, as we expected, the shelf life of his attempt to remake his image was very short, and the lead has evaporated.

You cannot imagine how frustrating it would be to spend about 1 million dollars on television commercials over the summer, and end up with nothing to show for it. The people of South Carolina are, like voters across the country, not willing to be conned by slick commercials. They want a change, and Tommy Hartnett is going to bring that change.

NOTE: Survey done by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, & Associates. Sample of 500, margin of error 4%. Survey taken 8/24-25.

2. Tommy Hartnett is a leader in the fight to reform Congress. His plan for Congressional reform is being replicated by challengers all over the country, and because of his leadership he was selected to chair the committee on Congressional Reform at the GOP convention in Houston.

Hartnett is one of the originals in the fight for term limits. He said in 1980 that he was leaving after three terms and he made good on this promise. He says this time he will only serve two terms, and he will make good on that also. He introduced the term limits language into the GOP platform in 1988 and as chairman he assured that it would be part of the 1992 platform as well.




He left Congress in 1986, saying that the House of Representatives was not functioning. He was right then and he is right now. With his help, and with the Senate returned to Republican hands, at least half of the Congress will be functioning.

3. Hollings is a tax and spend liberal in moderate disguise. Senator Hollings talks a big game on economic issues, but he, like all his liberal colleagues, continues to authorize spending above what the President requests. He knows that he cannot let his record be aired publicly in South Carolina, that is why he continues to duck debate challenges. I predict he will not agree to debates with Hartnett, unless all the TV stations in the state agree not to cover them.

Hollings has been in the Senate for 26 years, in the majority most of the time, and the deficit continues to grow. Hollings simply cancels out Thurmond's vote in the Senate. If South Carolina wants representation in the U.S. Senate they should send Tommy Hartnett.

## MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR DOLE  
FROM: CURT ANDERSON / NRSC   
DATE: SEPTEMBER 1, 1992  
RE: SOUTH CAROLINA TRIP / TOMMY HARTNETT

### A. POLITICAL OVERVIEW

Tommy Hartnett is a former three-term congressman from the Charleston area, who now owns and operates a small real estate business. He left Congress in 1986, saying that the House of Representatives was not functioning, and that he was making good on his promise in 1980 to serve only three terms.

Tommy has introduced his package of Congressional Reforms, copy attached, which is being picked-up and used by challengers all over the country. This, in conjunction with his chairmanship of the Platform Committee's Congressional Reform subcommittee, has allowed him to assume the mantle as a national leader in the move to reform Congress. If you could recognize him for this, it would be most helpful.

More than any race in the country, this one is really coming down to a money chase. All of our polling data indicates that this is one of the most winnable, if we have even a minimum amount of funding. However, due to Hollings chairmanship of the Commerce Committee, and his over 33 years as a statewide office holder in South Carolina, fundraising has been very difficult.

**The NRSC just completed a poll, the results of which we would like you to release to the press on Thursday in South Carolina.** Because the NRSC paid for the entire thing, the campaign can only see the portion of the survey which we make public. Your traveling to South Carolina for the purpose of releasing this poll and campaigning with Tommy Hartnett will make big news.

Talking points on the survey and other items to mention are attached.

## B. SURVEY DATA

8/25-26/92 Fabrizio-McLaughlin

(NOTE: YOU WILL BE BREAKING THE NEWS ON THIS SURVEY. THE NRSC PAID FOR THE ENTIRE SURVEY, SO THE POLL RESULTS ARE NOT KNOWN BY THE HARTNETT CAMPAIGN)

Ballot		Hollings hard re-elect	
Hollings	43 %	Deserves reelection regardless	24%
Hartnett	33 %		

7/92 Mason-Dixon

Ballot	
Hollings	56%
Hartnett	30%

5/92 Hill Research

Ballot		Hollings re-elect	
Hollings	50%	Deserves reelection	30%
Hartnett	38%	Give a new person a chance	62%

## C. STATE INFORMATION

1. Population: 3,486,703
2. Voter Identification: 1,360,082 Registered voters; no party registration
3. U.S. Congress: Senate 1 D and 1 R / House 4 D and 2 R
4. Legislature: Senate 35 D and 11 R / House 80 D and 42 R
5. Elections:

1988 Presidential	Bush	62%	Dukakis	38%
1984 Presidential	Reagan	64%	Mondale	36%

6. Major Media Markets:

Greenville/Spartanburg	30.0%
Columbia	23.9%
Charleston	17.7%
Florence	11.8%
Augusta	7.0%
Charlotte	6.5%
Savannah	3.2%



7. Political Leadership:

Governor:	Carroll Campbell (R)
Lt. Governor:	Nick Theodore (D)
U.S. Senator:	Strom Thurmond(R)
U.S. Senator:	Ernest F. Hollings (D), up in '92 defeated Henry McMaster, 63 % to 36 %

**D. FINANCIAL DATA**

Coordinated \$289,678

<u>Balances</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Hartnett (8/30/92)	\$445,000	\$101,000
Hollings (6/30/92)	\$3,090,431	\$1,455,329

**E. MEDIA INFORMATION**

Cost per point \$131  
500 points \$81,500  
Number of weeks coordinated will fund (assuming 500 GRP's per week): 3 weeks, 4 days.

**F. ORGANIZATION**

General Consultant:	Curt Anderson, NRSC
Campaign manager:	Joe Wilson
Finance Director:	Joe Davis
Polling:	Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates
Media:	Richard Quinn & Associates



## **TALKING POINTS FOR SENATOR DOLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA**

**1. I'm here on behalf of the NRSC to release to the public the results of a survey completed last week which clearly show that this race is up in the air. We fully expect Tommy Hartnett to be joining us in the U.S. Senate next year, giving us added support in the fight against wasteful government spending, and removing one of the biggest culprits.**

### **New Survey Results:**

Hollings	46 %
Hartnett	35 %

This clearly shows that Senator Hollings is in the fight of his life, and that he is likely to be departing the Senate next year. Nowhere in the country has an incumbent with those kind of numbers won in the last year.

NRSC polling in May of this year showed Hollings ahead by 12 points. Right after Hollings two month-long statewide television buy his lead ballooned briefly. But, as we expected, the shelf life of his attempt to remake his image was very short, and the lead has evaporated.

You cannot imagine how frustrating it would be to spend about 1 million dollars on television commercials over the summer, and end up with nothing to show for it. The people of South Carolina are, like voters across the country, not willing to be conned by slick commercials. They want a change, and Tommy Hartnett is going to bring that change.

**NOTE:** Survey done by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, & Associates. Sample of 500, margin of error 4%. Survey taken 8/24-25.

**2. Tommy Hartnett is a leader in the fight to reform Congress. His plan for Congressional reform is being replicated by challengers all over the country, and because of his leadership he was selected to chair the committee on Congressional Reform at the GOP convention in Houston.**

Hartnett is one of the originals in the fight for term limits. He said in 1980 that he was leaving after three terms and he made good on this promise. He says this time he will only serve two terms, and he will make good on that also. He introduced the term limits language into the GOP platform in 1988 and as chairman he assured that it would be part of the 1992 platform as well.


He left Congress in 1986, saying that the House of Representatives was not functioning. He was right then and he is right now. With his help, and with the Senate returned to Republican hands, at least half of the Congress will be functioning.

**3. Hollings is a tax and spend liberal in moderate disguise.** Senator Hollings talks a big game on economic issues, but he, like all his liberal colleagues, continues to authorize spending above what the President requests. He knows that he cannot let his record be aired publicly in South Carolina, that is why he continues to duck debate challenges. I predict he will not agree to debates with Hartnett, unless all the TV stations in the state agree not to cover them.

Hollings has been in the Senate for 26 years, in the majority most of the time, and the deficit continues to grow. Hollings simply cancels out Thurmond's vote in the Senate. If South Carolina wants representation in the U.S. Senate they should send Tommy Hartnett.

September 2, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE LEADER

FROM: JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU   
SUBJECT: NEW HARTNETT POLL

As you know, you'll be breaking the news on a poll that shows Hartnett within 10 points of Hollings. The poll shows Hollings up only 43%-33%.

I spoke with Tony Fabrizio, who did the survey, and he indicated that the numbers prove that Hartnett can win and that Hollings is in trouble. However, as usual, money will be the key to Hartnett's fortunes.

Other notes about the survey:

- Hartnett is down only 11 points when leaners are included 46%-35%
- one-quarter of the sample was black
- Hartnett is ahead among white 45%-38%  
(Hartnett would 65% of the white vote to win)
- Hollings has spent over \$1 million in advertising, but his FAV/UNFAV is still soft at 44%-25%

Hope this information helps. Thank you.



## TALKING POINTS FOR SENATOR DOLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

1. I'm here on behalf of the NRSC to release to the public the results of a survey completed last week which clearly show that this race is up in the air. We fully expect Tommy Hartnett to be joining us in the U.S. Senate next year, giving us added support in the fight against wasteful government spending, and removing one of the biggest culprits.

### New Survey Results:

Hollings	46%
Hartnett	35%

This clearly shows that Senator Hollings is in the fight of his life, and that he is likely to be departing the Senate next year. Nowhere in the country has an incumbent with those kind of numbers won in the last year.

NRSC polling in May of this year showed Hollings ahead by 12 points. Right after Hollings two month-long statewide television buy his lead ballooned briefly. But, as we expected, the shelf life of his attempt to remake his image was very short, and the lead has evaporated.

You cannot imagine how frustrating it would be to spend about 1 million dollars on television commercials over the summer, and end up with nothing to show for it. The people of South Carolina are, like voters across the country, not willing to be conned by slick commercials. They want a change, and Tommy Hartnett is going to bring that change.

NOTE: Survey done by Fabrizio, McLaughlin, & Associates. Sample of 500, margin of error 4%. Survey taken 8/24-25.

2. Tommy Hartnett is a leader in the fight to reform Congress. His plan for Congressional reform is being replicated by challengers all over the country, and because of his leadership he was selected to chair the committee on Congressional Reform at the GOP convention in Houston.

Hartnett is one of the originals in the fight for term limits. He said in 1980 that he was leaving after three terms and he made good on this promise. He says this time he will only serve two terms, and he will make good on that also. He introduced the term limits language into the GOP platform in 1988 and as chairman he assured that it would be part of the 1992 platform as well.

He left Congress in 1986, saying that the House of Representatives was not functioning. He was right then and he is right now. With his help, and with the Senate returned to Republican hands, at least half of the Congress will be functioning.

**3. Hollings is a tax and spend liberal in moderate disguise.** Senator Hollings talks a big game on economic issues, but he, like all his liberal colleagues, continues to authorize spending above what the President requests. He knows that he cannot let his record be aired publicly in South Carolina, that is why he continues to duck debate challenges. I predict he will not agree to debates with Hartnett, unless all the TV stations in the state agree not to cover them.

Hollings has been in the Senate for 26 years, in the majority most of the time, and the deficit continues to grow. Hollings simply cancels out Thurmond's vote in the Senate. If South Carolina wants representation in the U.S. Senate they should send Tommy Hartnett.



# HARTNETT

## FOR U.S. SENATE

HONORARY CHAIRMAN: GOVERNOR CARROLL CAMPBELL

POST OFFICE BOX 21992, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29413-1992

### HARTNETT SEVEN POINT PLAN FOR WELFARE REFORM

- 1). **WORKFARE REQUIREMENTS IN RETURN FOR BENEFITS:** All states should require able bodied recipients to work at least twenty hours a week in exchange for government benefits received. The elderly, disabled, and those who are directly caring for young children would be exempted. In all two-parent families receiving welfare, one parent would be required to work. These mandatory workfare requirements would last as long as the individual or family receives welfare benefits.
- 2). **REQUIRE MALE RESPONSIBILITY:** Vigorously enforce laws to require fathers to pay child support, regardless of whether children were born in or out of wedlock. In the future, mothers who seek welfare benefits for their children should first be required to establish paternity. Noncustodial parents of children on welfare should be ordered to seek work, enter a mandatory state job training program, or enter a community service program.
- 3). **DRUG TESTING FOR WELFARE RECIPIENTS:** States should be allowed to require those receiving assistance under Aid to Families with Dependent Children to submit to drug tests. Those who fail repeated drug tests would be forced either to enter a drug rehabilitation program or lose their benefits. This approach would not only help reduce drug abuse among children, but would also reduce the number of children born addicted to drugs.
- 4). **RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR REQUIREMENTS:** Every state should require responsible behavior as a pre-condition to receiving welfare benefits. For example, unmarried teenage mothers should be made to reside with their parents or in some other adult supervised setting. Most important, there should be no reward for welfare mothers to have additional children. Benefits should not significantly increase when a welfare recipient bears additional children.
- 5). **ENFORCE EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS:** All states should rigorously enforce the current federal law requiring AFDC mothers under age eighteen to attend high school or pass a GED.
- 6). **EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTS:** More mothers leave welfare through marriage than through employment. Pilot programs which provide bonuses to welfare mothers who marry and stay off welfare rolls should be tested on an experimental basis and studied carefully.
- 7). **MANDATORY LEARNFARE REQUIREMENTS:** Welfare recipients should lose some benefits if their children are not attending school. This can be done by simply allowing states to withhold benefits from parents who do not see to it that their children regularly attend school.

Authorized and paid for by Hartnett for U.S. Senate.

Donations are not deductible for federal income tax purposes. Federal law prohibits corporate contributions.



# HARTNETT

**FOR U.S. SENATE****HONORARY CHAIRMAN: GOVERNOR CARROLL CAMPBELL****POST OFFICE BOX 21992, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29413-1992****HARTNETT PLAN FOR ECONOMIC REFORM**

**1. CUT THE CAPITAL GAINS RATE:** Lowering capital gains rates will attract needed investment in America's factories and new start-up ventures. This will help small businesses to expand and create jobs. A cut in the rate from its current 28 percent to 19 percent is needed.

**2. ENTERPRISE ZONES:** Eliminate capital gains taxes and other burdensome regulations on anyone who works, saves, or invests in one of any designated economically depressed urban or rural zone. This would help create jobs where they are most needed. We should choose about three hundred economically depressed areas to be targeted as enterprise zones.

**3. PERSONAL SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT INCENTIVES:** Provide a new flexible Individual Retirement Account (IRA's) allowing penalty-free withdrawals for medical and educational expenses and for first-time purchase of a home. Provide also a \$5,000 tax credit for first-time homebuyers.

**4. REGULATORY REFORM:** Eliminate unnecessary and burdensome regulations which hamper small business development. Halt the explosion of new regulations which are strangling the economy through enacting an immediate six month moratorium on all new proposed government regulations.

Have a "Job and Competitiveness Impact Statement" accompany all proposed new rules and regulations during final consideration. This could be handled by the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office. The statement would indicate:

- 1) How a proposed regulation might add to business overhead;
- 2) How smaller business might suffer disproportionately;
- 3) How entrepreneurs might be deterred from entering the market.

If the impact on economic growth and job creation outweighs the benefits, cancel the regulation.

Finally, we need to enact a sunset provision for most every federal regulation. That would mean that every few years each regulation would have to be reviewed and a decision made on whether the rule has outlived its usefulness.

**5. INVESTMENT TAX ALLOWANCE:** Provide a further 15% depreciation allowance to stimulate investment in productive machinery and equipment, which will enhance productivity and create new jobs.



**6.CIVIL JUSTICE REFORM:** Halt the explosion of expensive and time-consuming lawsuits which puts America at a competitive disadvantage in the world economy.

1)Product Liability Reform: Legislation to reform the system of product liability must be passed at once. The bill would encourage expedited settlements, alternative dispute resolution, set a two-year statute of limitation, limit damage settlements and enact other needed legal reforms.

2)Modify Anti-Trust laws: We must lessen antiquated anti-trust laws to permit American companies to compete with large foreign monopolies. First, we should abolish automatic treble damage rules, which give plaintiffs in anti-trust cases three times the actual amount of damage suffered. The prospect of treble damages discourages businesses from engaging in many productive and efficient business activities.

**7.CONTROL GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND WASTE:** Reduce the Federal deficit by controlling spending, not by raising taxes. There are four specific measures that must be adopted to control spending:

1)Cut the Waste: We must stop the pork barrel politics of Washington. In the 1991 budget alone, funded projects included:

\$400,000 for sweet potato research  
\$3.8 million for the Arkansas "Poultry Center of Excellence"  
\$3.3 million for Zebra mussel research  
\$2.7 million for a fish farm in Stuttgart, Arkansas  
\$1.7 million for a bee laboratory in Texas  
\$28 million for the Veterans Administration's "parking garage revolving fund."

2)The Line-Item Veto: Allow the President to veto specific parts and programs within the large spending bills Congress passes.

3)The Four Percent Solution: Limit all spending increases for fiscal year 1992 through 1995 to 4 percent. The bill would allow increases in domestic programs over 4 percent, provided there were corresponding reductions in spending to limit the overall federal spending growth to 4%. Such a four percent rule would be enforced by automatic spending cuts if Congress exceeded spending targets.

4)The Balanced Budget Amendment: The Congress must pass a Constitutional Amendment to balance the budget immediately. Congress freely violates its self-imposed budget laws and needs to have this amendment as an enforcement provision.



# **HARTNETT**

**FOR U.S. SENATE**

**HONORARY CHAIRMAN: GOVERNOR CARROLL CAMPBELL**

**POST OFFICE BOX 21992, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29413-1992**

## **HARTNETT CONGRESSIONAL REFORM PROPOSALS**

1. **Institute Term Limits:** Too many members of Congress tend to put the interests of their own reelection above the interests of their constituents or even above the national interest. Service in Congress should be limited to a total of 12 years: Two terms in the Senate, six terms in the House, or a combination of service in both chambers with a 12-year cap on the total.
2. **Make Congress Obey the Laws It Passes:** Congress routinely passes laws affecting individuals, businesses and other branches of government which do not apply to the Congress. For example, Congress has exempted itself from such laws as the Freedom of Information Act, the Equal Pay Act, the Civil Rights Act, and many more. It is time for Congress to obey the laws it passes.
3. **Block Taxpayer Financing of House and Senate Campaigns:** The movement for campaign finance reform capitalizes on the current public mood of frustration with politics and politicians. But the push to force taxpayers to foot the bill for politicians' campaigns is a pig in a poke. Taxpayer funding of House and Senate campaigns would be fiscally irresponsible, work largely to the benefit of incumbents, and serve only to increase voter frustration and apathy.
4. **Pass Balanced Budget Amendment:** Congress is buffeted continuously by interest group pressures to spend ever larger sums of the taxpayers money on worthwhile causes. As a result, deficit spending is out of control. It is time to bring the discipline of real countervailing pressures to bear to enforce fiscal responsibility. Congress should pass a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution which includes safeguards against employing tax increases as the primary method to achieve this goal.
5. **Pass Line Item Veto:** Wasteful pork-barrel spending has become a Congressional way of life. Tucked away in huge appropriations bills are scores of special interest projects and spending measures amounting to billions of taxpayer dollars which could never withstand open scrutiny or a clear up or down vote on their own merits. It is time to give the president the power of a line item veto--the same power employed by 43 governors--to cut out this kind of wasteful spending.



6. **Cut Legislative Branch Budget:** Congress' own operational budget now exceeds \$2.5 billion per year. This is excessive by any measure. At a time of national fiscal crisis, Congress must show leadership in belt-tightening. Congress should set a goal to cut its own operational budget by at least 25 percent over the next two years.
7. **Reduce Number of Committees and Staff:** Congress is the most bloated legislative bureaucracy in the world. Its 535 members conduct their business in a web of 284 committees and subcommittees and have a payroll of almost 40,000 employees. Congress should set a goal of reducing its total number of staff by at least 25 percent over the next two years.
8. **Restrict Franking Privilege:** Congress spent nearly \$100 million on franked mailings last year. What was intended as a constituent communications tool is being abused for purposes of political propaganda. Unsolicited mass mailings should be prohibited. The frank should only be used for replying to constituents.
9. **Require Recorded Vote for All Pay Increases:** Few things are as damaging to public confidence in Government as to watch Congress sneak a self-serving pay increase through in the dead of night without any accountability. Automatic cost-of-living pay increases should be prohibited. All proposals for pay increases should require an automatic recorded vote. And now, under the 27th Amendment, no pay increase can take effect prior to an intervening election.
10. **Require Super-Majority Vote to Increase Taxes:** Congress currently requires a three-fifths super-majority (60 votes out of 100) to pass any bill that would lower tax rates. However, only a simple majority is required to pass a bill to raise taxes. It should not be harder to *lower* taxes than it is to *raise* them. Congress should require a three-fifths super-majority vote to raise taxes.

# HARTNETT

**FOR U.S. SENATE****HONORARY CHAIRMAN: GOVERNOR CARROLL CAMPBELL**State Headquarters: 1700 Sunset Boulevard, W. Columbia, South Carolina 29169  
Charleston: Post Office Box 21992, Charleston, South Carolina 29413-1992

TO: JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU, SENATOR DOLE'S OFFICE  
FROM: CHRIS CROWLEY, HARTNETT PRESS SECRETARY  
RE: SOUTH CAROLINA VISIT

Tommy Hartnett is a native of Charleston who served in both in the State House and Senate before he was elected to the U.S. House in 1980. He is president of Hartnett Reality Company, a Charleston based real estate appraisal firm. Tommy and his wife Bonnie have two children, Lee and Tommy Jr.

In this campaign Tommy Hartnett has set an anti-incumbent theme, blasting the perks, pay raises and privileges of Congress. Three month ago Tommy outlined a 10 point plan to reform Congress, which included a call for cutting Congressional Staff, cutting the number of Congressional Committees, limiting the franking budget, passing both a line-item veto and a balanced budget amendment, as well as term limits.

In addition to Congressional Reform, Tommy has outlined an Economic Reform package, which calls for a capital gains tax cut, enterprise zones, investment incentives, a first time homebuyer tax credit, and a legislative review of all federal regulation. Tommy wants the private sector to revive the economy, not more government.

In addition, Tommy has called on cutting the waste in Washington and limiting all spending increases to a four percent increase. The "Four Percent Solution" has been introduced in Congress by a group of conservative Senators and was first proposed by the Heritage Foundation.

The Hartnett campaign would like to use the visit by Senator Dole to emphasize the problem of the federal deficit and to show that Tommy Hartnett would be the best to take on cutting the deficit.

We would like to start the news conferences with Tommy highlighting Ernest Hollings' record on spending and deficit reduction. Tommy will do most of the hard hitting at Hollings. We then plan to have Tommy take the pledge that if the GOP takes the Senate this year and the deficit is not cut in half by 1998, he will not run for re-election.



Then we would like to have Senator Dole state that Tommy Hartnett would be the one of the most effective at cutting the deficit.

Our polling is very clear, if we take away any claim that Hollings has to economic conservatism, we win the race.

We would also like Senator Dole to talk about the need for a Republican controlled senate, and we need to start by electing Tommy Hartnett. A Republican controlled Senate would be the only hope of controlling the deficit and the best way to put Americans back to work.

Any positive statements from Senator Dole about Tommy Hartnett and/or his campaign effort would be sure to be widely reported throughout the state. In general, the press in South Carolina is more lazy than liberal. Only a few reporters will ask demanding questions.

To finish the media events we would like Senator Dole to announce the results of a recent National Republican Senatorial Committee poll. This will increase media attention on the poll dramatically.

Overall, the Hartnett campaign looks good for the fall. We have set an anti-incumbency theme, emphasizing Congressional and Economic Reform. The incumbent has begun a major effort to counter our attacks through surrogates and refuses to commit to debates. Every week for the last two months Tommy Hartnett has been in the news, either bashing the incumbent or outlining a major reform plan.

The state of South Carolina is the most Republican in the South and the country, with Bush expected to win the state in November. Governor Carroll Campbell is the most popular Southern governor and there are a record number of state and local Republican office holders. If we can raise the funds to compete on television in the last few months, as well as continue to set the agenda and attack the incumbent, Tommy Hartnett will be the next U.S. Senator from South Carolina.



SOUTH CAROLINA

THE SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN PARTY

P.O. Box 21765, Columbia 29221  
720 Greycern Road, Suite 121  
Executive Director: Mike Burton

(803) 798-8999  
(803) 731-9338

Chairman:

Barry Wynn  
104 Plantation Dr.  
Spartanburg, 29302  
(803) 591-0074 (o)  
(803) 573-7142 (h)

National Committeeman:

Lonnie Rowell  
P.O. Box 835  
Summerville, 29484  
(803) 873-4500 (o)  
(803) 873-3346 (h)

National Committeewoman:

Mrs. Martha Edens  
6311 Eastshore Rd.  
Columbia, 29206  
(803) 787-3353 (h)

1988 DOLE FOR PRESIDENT, POLITICAL SUPPORTERS

Mr. Bill (Hootie) Johnson  
NCNB South Carolina  
P.O. Box 448  
Columbia 29202  
(803) 791-2222 (h)

Ned Johnson  
920 Gregg Street  
Columbia 29201  
(803) 799-9800 (h)

Hon. Lois Eargle  
1111 Third Avenue  
Conway 29526  
(803) 248-3214 (o)

The Hotline  
August 27, 1992

HEADLINE: BUSH: CAMPAIGN BACKING OFF FAMILY VALUES POLARIZATION?

BODY:

The GOP convention "has generated a backlash instead of giving ... Bush the momentum he counted on, according to strategists in both parties" (Farrell/Kranish, BOSTON GLOBE). Bush strategist Charles Black said he is "concerned" criticism of Hillary Clinton may have backfired, and "the Bush campaign would no longer attack her." Black on RNC chair Rich Bond's Hillary-bashing: "You didn't hear him say that again." GOP pollster Richard Wirthlin: "If you overplay values, you get backlash. In most cases, values can be communicated more effectively by symbol, through anecdote ... they have little political worth unless they are rooted in something that is concrete: policy or the attributes of an administration." Bush-Quayle officials called the family values strategy "a calculated risk ... the fiery rhetoric was designed to shoo (conservative) faithful back into the pack" (8/27). This latest GOP action "again illustrat(es) the sensitive and complex nature of the 'family values' issue" (Shogan, L.A. TIMES, 8/27). "Leading conservatives (are) warning ... attacks on cultural and moral themes could be politically damaging unless they are more carefully honed." GOP strategist Wm Bennett: "We shouldn't go at this thing as if it were the forces of light against the forces of darkness ... Where lines are to be drawn, draw them. Be clear, be unambiguous, but don't be snide." Bennett on Clinton as moderate: "The differences are less pronounced with the DLC wing of the party. That's just factually true." Clinton strategist Samuel Popkin: "The McGovern Democrats have grown up, had families, and have learned to deal with the trade-offs. The Republicans are portraying everything in absolutes." Bush "apparently senses the electorate's drift, and he was the soul of moderation toward Clinton" 8/26, praising the AR anti-flag-burning law: "I don't think one side is more patriotic than the other" (Dionne, W. POST, 8/27). Republicans "are now trying to change the subject -- or at least the tone of the discussion." Anonymous WH official: "I don't think it's a fundamental backing off, but maybe a cooling down." SC Sen. candidate/ex-Rep. Tommy Hartnett (R): "Some of us are getting pretty sick of this family values. It was supposed to take a night at the convention. It's important, but so are other things" (Kelly, N.Y. TIMES, 8/27). In CA for an Asian-American GOP rally, Barbara Bush said she "does not approve of personal political attacks on Hillary Clinton, but believes comment on her may be fair if Democrats enlarge her profile in the campaign": "If she says a vote for Bill is a vote for me, and he says she could be in the Cabinet or something, or it's a partnership for the price of one, than maybe that's different" (Raine, S.F. EXAMINER, 8/27). NEWHOUSE's Benson: "By attacking Hillary ... the Republicans have liberated her to play a more aggressive role" (8/27).

The Hotline  
August 26, 1992

HEADLINE: SOUTH CAROLINA RESULTS: HARTNETT EASILY HURDLES WAY TO FRITZ

GOP: Ex-Rep. Tommy Hartnett and teacher Charlie Thompson.  
Results with 99% precincts reporting (AP, 8/26). Sen. Fritz  
Hollings (D) was unopposed.

GOP PRIMARY

Hartnett	122,542	77%
Thompson	37,051	23



The Hotline  
August 24, 1992

SECTION: SENATE WATCH

HEADLINE: SOUTH CAROLINA: HARTNETT USES CONVENTION TO BLAST HOLLINGS

Ex-Rep. Tommy Hartnett (R), heavily favored to win the GOP primary 8/25 over physics teacher Charlie Thompson (R), focused on Sen. Fritz Hollings (D) charging 75% of Hollings' contributions come from out-of-state, while 68% of his own come from SC: "He's trying to buy the voters of this state with the help of big out-of-state contributors" (Roberts, Columbia STATE, 8/22). Addressing the convention in an afternoon slot, Hartnett "added his voice" to the convention theme of "bashing the Democratic-controlled Congress." Hartnett had complained to reporters earlier about the WH trying to "micromanage his presentation" (Hoover, GREENVILLE NEWS, 8/19).

ON AIR: On 8/18, Hartnett launched two 30-sec. "tightly-framed 'talking head'" spots in which he's "calling for change." The ads, which are identical except for the presence of a toll free number in one, feature Hartnett asking viewers what they think about when Congress is mentioned: "Arrogance? Perks? Special interest money? Career politicians? All things Americans despise in their elected officials" (NEWS, 8/18).

The Hotline  
August 19, 1992

HEADLINE: SOUTH CAROLINA: HARTNETT SPENDS TV DOLLARS ON PRIMARY EVE

Ex-Rep. Tommy Hartnett (R) launched a 30-second ad which will run statewide primary eve 8/25. The "talking head" spot features Hartnett calling for change and asking viewers "what they think about when Congress is mentioned": "Arrogance? Perks? Special interest money? Career politicians? All the things Americans despise in their elected officials." After noting Sen. Fritz Hollings (D) "has been a part of the problem in Washington for 26 years" he says he's running "because I believe it's time to take back our government." Hartnett said there are two versions of the ad, identical except that one offers an 800 number to call for information. The total buy is "under \$50,000." Hartnett is "favored to easily brush back" professor Charles Thompson (R) but "trails Hollings substantially" (Hoover, GREENVILLE NEWS, 8/18).

September 5, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE LEADER

FROM: JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU   
SUBJECT: HOUSE RACE OVERVIEW - SOUTH CAROLINA

I received the following briefing on the "hot" South Carolina House races from Jim Dornan at the National Republican Congressional Committee.

**4th District**

The race state GOPers are watching is Representative Liz Patterson's (D) seat in the 4th Congressional District. Republicans are hoping that voter discontent will make Patterson vulnerable.

Patterson faces Greenville attorney Bob Inglis, who won the GOP primary last week for Governor Campbell's old seat. Inglis is not accepting PAC money and has labeled Patterson as a professional politician who, incidentally has received over \$700,000 in PAC contributions over the last 6 years. Inglis is a 32 year-old reform minded candidate who has raised over \$100,000 with about only \$70,000 cash-on-hand. You may recall that Inglis ran the South Carolina term limit movement.

There is a strong evangelical Republican tradition in this CD, with the Pat Robertson faction on one side and the Bob Jones faction on the other. Because of differences the two groups have with each other, Patterson has been able to hold on to this seat. Inglis is considered acceptable to both factions and the GOP has its best shot in years to put this one back in the Republican column. In 1990, Governor Campbell took 77% of the vote in his old CD in the 1990 gubernatorial race.

The only problem facing Inglis is money. He asked Patterson to limit spending to \$300,000 and she countered by saying she would follow the House Democratic plan that called for a limit of \$600,000. Subsequently, the local press has given her a hard time for it.

**6th District**

While this District is considered a Democratic stronghold, I thought you might want to be aware that it is the newly created black-majority CD vacated by retiring Representative Robin Tallon (D). Ex Human Affairs Commissioner Jim Clyburn (D) will face off against Republican John Chase.



POLITICS

SOUTH CAROLINA

## Blacks Hope To Win House Seat After a Century of Waiting

Although he left Congress 95 years ago, George Washington Murray has been much in the news as the Aug. 25 South Carolina primary approaches.

Murray was a black Republican House member, and since he left office in 1897, no other black has represented South Carolina in Congress.

That fact seems almost certain to change come 1993, thanks to a court-drawn redistricting map that gave one of South Carolina's six House constituencies a majority-black population. There are five black candidates in the Democratic primary for this district, the 6th. Two of the three Republican hopefuls are black, but the 6th is so solidly Democratic that it probably will not matter whom the GOP nominates.

The candidate most likely to succeed appears to be Democrat Jim Clyburn, former state human affairs commissioner. As the returns are tallied primary night, the suspense probably will be in seeing which one, if any, of Clyburn's four opponents reaches a runoff with him.

If no candidate wins a majority Aug. 25, the top two finishers will meet Sept. 8. South Carolina's primary and runoff initially were scheduled for June, but delays in enacting a redistricting plan prompted federal judges in March to postpone the voting. (*Background, Weekly Report, p. 655*)

### Tallon Bows Out

When the new district lines were set in May and campaigning began for the 6th, it was by no means clear that a black candidate would win it. The district included the home of Demo-

### S.C. House Candidates

District	Democrat	Republican
1	Bill Oberst	Arthur Ravenel Jr. *
2	No candidate	Floyd D. Spence *
3	Butler Derrick *	James L. Bland
4	Liz J. Patterson *	Robert D. Inglis William G. McCuen Jerry L. Fowler
5	John M. Spratt Jr. *	Earnest R. Archer William T. Horne
6	Jim Clyburn Herbert Fielding Frank Gilbert John Roy Harper Ken Mosely	Delores P. DaCosta John R. Chase Toney Graham Jr.

\* Incumbent

cratic Rep. Robin Tallon, and more than 40 percent of its residents had been in Tallon's previous 6th District.

From his first House campaign in 1982, Tallon drew strong support from black voters, who made up about 40 percent of the former 6th. Tallon announced for re-election in the new black-majority 6th, saying that he hoped his campaign could "promote racial harmony."

But Tallon's decision to run met with considerable criticism in the black community; some of the black aspirants for the 6th faulted him for trying to block minority political empowerment. Just minutes before the filing period closed June 25, Tallon unexpectedly withdrew. He told The State newspaper in Columbia that he had concluded that seeking the 6th would "further divide the races, cause racial disharmony and unrest."

There also were media reports that troubles in Tallon's personal life helped influence him to quit the race; after some widely publicized spats, he and his wife had separated and were contemplating divorce.

### Clyburn's Connections

Blacks make up 62 percent of the 6th's population, but only about half the district's registered voters are black. Given the historical reluctance of most white South Carolinians to

support black candidates, Tallon may well have won most of the white vote. But with Tallon out of the equation, that vote is up for grabs, and Clyburn, 52, of Columbia, seems to have the best chance of grabbing a good share of it. He has built ties with the white Democratic establishment during nearly two decades as human affairs commissioner and in two unsuccessful campaigns for secretary of state.

Those connections have helped make Clyburn the best-financed candidate in the race; at midyear, he had raised \$69,000, according to Federal Election Commission (FEC) data. That was almost as much as the combined receipts of the three other Democratic candidates who filed reports with the FEC.

Critics of Clyburn say he is too much an establishment creature, and that he was sometimes not assertive enough as human affairs commissioner in working to eliminate and prevent discrimination.

But Clyburn's supporters say his temperament and negotiating skills will be a good fit for the congressional legislative process and will give the 6th an influential voice in the House.

### Other Contenders

State Sen. Frank Gilbert is hoping that Democratic voters will want to nominate a candidate more hard-edged than Clyburn. Gilbert, 58, of Florence, portrays himself as a "hell-raiser" willing to speak out on behalf of poor and working-class people. When Tallon was exploring running for the 6th, Gilbert was one of the most forceful voices arguing that the incumbent should step aside so a black could win the seat.

When Tallon left the race, Gilbert focused fire on Clyburn, saying that South Carolina did not need "more spineless politicians" in Congress.

Gilbert served three terms in the state House before winning a state Senate seat in 1988. As a lawmaker he is known more for his rhetorical contributions than his legislative draftsmanship.

Another candidate for the 6th comes from the state Senate: Herbert Fielding of Charleston. At 69, he is the oldest of the House hopefuls and an acknowledged pioneer in the modern-day drive to expand black political influence in South Carolina. In the early 1970s, Fielding was among the first blacks since Reconstruction to serve in the state House.

By Phil Duncan



Fielding has a loyal following in his Charleston base, including support from popular Charleston Mayor Joe Riley. But that base accounts for only about 15 percent of the people in the 6th, and in seeking support elsewhere in the district, Fielding is up against younger candidates more likely to do more grass-roots politicking.

The youngest in the Democratic field is Ken Mosely, 43, a South Carolina State College professor. Mosely brings considerable energy and previous House campaigning experience to his bid for the 6th.

In 1982 and 1984, he challenged GOP Rep. Floyd D. Spence in the former 2nd District. Mosely held Spence at less than 60 percent his first time out, then slipped to 37 percent in 1984.

There is a shade of ideological distinction between Mosely and his Democratic primary competitors. The 6th includes some of South Carolina's most impoverished urban and rural areas, and the Democratic candidates for the seat generally call for a broader federal role in areas such as education, health care, child care and housing.

Mosely sounds a bit more skeptical of what government can accomplish on its own. He attacks the welfare system ("degrading and distasteful") and calls for public officials to work more closely with private enterprise in promoting economic development for distressed areas.

Some GOP officials last year sounded out Mosely about running for the House as a Republican, but he was not interested.

A late entrant into the Democratic primary — he announced in July — was John Roy Harper, 52. A Columbia lawyer and former Richland County Council member, he is currently a commissioner on the Richland County Soil and Water Conservation District. For more than 20 years Harper has been active in the state NAACP's legal efforts to promote civil rights and political opportunities for blacks. During the redistricting process Harper lent a hand as the NAACP advocated creat-

## New South Carolina Districts



ROBERT T. SAVIDGE

ing more black-majority state legislative seats and the black-majority House district.

### Mapping the Vote

The 6th is a sprawling piece of political real estate, starting in North Columbia and stretching all the way south to downtown Charleston, picking up all or part of 16 counties. With this creative cartography and the large primary field, a splintered vote is expected. Gilbert should run best in the Florence area, Fielding in Charleston, Mosely in Orangeburg and Clyburn and Harper in the Columbia area.

Thanks to his districtwide name recognition, Clyburn ought to have a shot at running second in each of his opponents' bases. If he pulls that off and wins his own Columbia base, he is ensured a first-place primary showing. His campaign claims that in his last race for secretary of state (in 1986), Clyburn won two-thirds of the vote in the areas that make up the new 6th District.

The two top names in the GOP primary are Delores Dacosta, 33, of Charleston, a former aide to GOP Rep. Arthur Ravenel Jr., and Florence City Councilman and lawyer John R. Chase, 39, the only white candidate running in the 6th. Also on the Republican ballot is physician Toney Graham Jr. of Lake City.

### Other Primary Action

The 6th District is the feature attraction on the primary bill, but there are a few other nominations to be settled.

Former Rep. Tommy Hartnett is the choice of the GOP establishment to challenge Democratic Sen. Ernest F. Hollings in November. But in the Republican Senate primary, Hartnett, 51, is being pestered by Charlie E. Thompson, 46, a professor at Trident Technical College in Charleston.

On several occasions Thompson has received media attention for complaining that party officials are snubbing him; Republican Gov. Carroll A. Campbell Jr. is backing Hartnett.

Thompson is not seen as a threat to take the nomination, but Hartnett's primary tally will be watched as a gauge of the strength of his campaign, which has been criticized in some GOP circles as lacking vigor.

Hollings enjoys a huge fundraising advantage over Hartnett, and a mid-summer blitz of TV advertising by the incumbent seems to have put him in a strong position heading into the fall campaign.

In the 4th District, Greenville lawyer Bob Inglis, 32, is expected to win a three-way GOP primary for the right to meet Democratic Rep. Liz J. Patterson.

In the 5th District, Winthrop College professor Earnest R. Archer is the likely Republican nominee against Democratic Rep. John M. Spratt Jr..

Fall pairings already are set in two districts:

- 1st District GOP Rep. Ravenel will meet Democrat Bill Oberst, 31, former director of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce.

- 3rd District Democratic Rep. Butler Derrick faces a challenge from Republican James L. Bland, 57, a doctor, lawyer and Aiken County councilman.

The dean of South Carolina's House delegation, 2nd District Republican Spence, is unopposed for re-nomination and re-election. ■

## **SOUTH CAROLINA STOPS**

### **Columbia**

Located in Richland County in South Carolina's 2nd CD, Columbia, the capital, is more politically and racially diversified than other counties in the state. The county has the largest black population in the state, most of it concentrated in Columbia, which is 44% black.

State employees and the 27,000 students and faculty at the University of South Carolina join with blacks to give the city a politically liberal hue and strong Democratic presence. Diluting this influence is the suburban Republican vote, which includes ballots cast by military personnel and retirees settled around Fort Jackson.

The greater Columbia area of Richland and Lexington counties enjoyed a strong economic surge in the 1980s. Lexington's new inhabitants are a mix of retirees, white-collar workers who left increasingly black Columbia, are employees of the glass, cement and synthetic-fiber companies that have moved to the county in recent years.

South Carolina's 2nd CD is represented by the dean of South Carolina's House delegation, Republican Floyd Spence. Spence ran unopposed in the primary and the Democrats do not have a candidate running against him in the general election.

President Bush won the 2nd with 59% of the vote in 1988.



## Greenville

Located in the 4th CD, Greenville County is the state's most populous and most industrialized county in the state and a showpiece of the New South.

The city of Greenville developed as a center of the textile industry after the Civil War, and it still bustles with mills, clothing manufacturers and textile machinery producers. Reflecting a broader trend, the number of local textile jobs has declined in recent years, but unemployment remains low because work is available in the newer industries that business and government leaders have lured to the area.

Since 1960, the city's non-unionized labor force and low wage rate have combined with a favorable tax structure and warm climate to draw investment from the Frost Belt and overseas. Union Carbide, General Electric and Michelin are among the major employers.

Greenville County has a history of conservatism dating back to its Tory leanings during the Revolution, and it was one of the first areas in the state to take to Republicanism after World War II. But its tendency to follow the GOP line in national elections masks a more fragmented political life.

The County's Republican Party is an uneasy alliance between mainstream partisans among the corporate business community and an intensely conservative wing made up of evangelical Christians and of fundamentalists who take their cues from Dr. Bob Jones III, president of Greenville based Bob Jones University (4,100 students).

Unfortunately, the internal GOP rivalry between these two wings has played a part in Liz Patterson (D) winning the 4th for the Democrats three times. However, in state and national elections, local Republicans vote in concert. President Bush won 71% of the vote there in 1988.

## **SOUTH CAROLINA**

### **REPUBLICAN ELECTED OFFICIALS**

#### **Constitutional Offices:**

Governor **CARROLL CAMPBELL**  
Secretary of State **JIM MILES**  
Agriculture Commissioner **LES TINDAL**  
School Superintendent **BARBARA NIELSEN**

#### **Congressional Delegation:**

U.S. Senate

1 R, 1 D

**STROM THURMOND (R)** - next election 1996

U.S. House of Representatives

2 R, 4D

GOP Members:

1st district **ARTHUR RAVENEL**

2nd district **FLOYD SPENCE**

Rep. Robin Tallon (D-06) is retiring from the House of Representatives after five terms.

#### **State Legislature:**

State Senate

13 R

33 D

The Senate Republican Leader is **JOE WILSON**.

State House

43 R

81 D

The House Republican Leader is **TERRY HASKINS**.

## **SOUTH CAROLINA**

### **1992 PARTY STRUCTURE**

#### **Committee Members:**

Chairman **BARRY WYNN**

Elected: May 1989

Next Election: May 1993

**BARRY WYNN** served on the Campbell Finance Committee in 1986. He is former Spartanburg County Chairman and longtime supporter of Governor **CARROLL CAMPBELL**.

Committeeman **LONNIE ROWELL**

Elected: August 1988

Next Election: April 1996

**LONNIE ROWELL** serves on the RNC Arrangements Committee. He is a candidate for the General Assembly. He was re-elected at the South Carolina State Convention

Committeewoman **MARTHA EDENS**

Elected: August 1988

Next Election: April 1996

**MARTHA EDENS** has served on the RNC Rules Committee since 1989. She was re-elected at the South Carolina State Convention

#### **Party Leaders:**

Governor **CARROLL CAMPBELL**

U.S. Senator **STROM THURMOND**

Former Campbell Chief of Staff & present Bush-Quayle '92 Southern Advisor

**WARREN TOMPKINS**

Former Chairman **VAN HIPPIE**

Secretary of State **JIM MILES**

State Representative **TERRY HASKINS**

State Senator **JOE WILSON**

#### **Bush-Quayle '92 Leadership:**

Governor **CARROLL CAMPBELL**, General Chairman

**ROBERT ADAMS**, Executive Director

#### **Victory '92 Leadership:**

**FRED ALLEN**, Finance Chairman



SC

**State Party Overview:**

The State Party has had trouble raising funds for basic operations and has not begun to build a financial foundation for Victory 92 activities. The RNC has offered to pay a partial amount of the salary for a finance director, but State Chairman Barry Wynn and Executive Director Mike Burton have not acted on this offer. Barry is opposed to the idea of having a full-time finance director, because the one who was on staff six years ago did a poor job.

**FRED ALLEN**, a former fundraiser for Governor Campbell, has been recruited as fundraiser for Victory 92.

The Governor worked with the State Party on candidate recruitment this year, but the prevailing opinion is that the Republican Party will not pick up a congressional seat or more than five legislative seats.

SC

## SOUTH CAROLINA

### POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

#### 1992 Ballot:

President/Vice President  
U.S. Senate - FRITZ HOLLINGS (D)  
U.S. House of Representatives - 6 seats  
State Senate - 46 seats  
State House - 124 seats

Primary: August 25, 1992

#### Political Environment/Overview:

Because of redistricting, the congressional and legislative primary was moved from June 9 to August 25.

Governor Campbell's popularity continues to increase. The recent announcement that BMW will build its first international manufacturing facility in South Carolina has only added to his prestige.

#### President:

Presidential Preference Primary: March 7, 1992

Delegates: 36

Electoral College Votes: 8

#### 1992 Presidential Preference Primary

Candidate	Raw Vote/Percentage	Delegates
Bush	99,073 or 67%	36
Buchanan	38,085 or 26	0
Duke	10,494 or 7	0

Turnout - 147,652

SC

**1992 Democratic Presidential Primary**

<b>Candidate</b>	<b>Raw Vote/Percentage</b>	<b>Delegates</b>
Clinton	71,887 or 63%	36
Tsongas	21,172 or 19	7
Harkin	7,120 or 6	
Brown	6,872 or 6	
Uncommitted	3,650 or 3	
Others	3,490 or 3	

Total Votes Cast - 114,191

The latest trial ballot results are from South Carolina Press Association and Southern Opinion Research, July 25 - 28. The margin of error is +/- 6%.

Bush	36%
Clinton	42

The Bush-Quayle '92 organization is headed by Governor Campbell and supported by Warren Tompkins, Southern Advisor to the campaign, and Tony Denny, Southeastern RPD.

Ross Perot is on the ballot.

**1992 U.S. Senate:**

Democrat U.S. Senator **FRITZ HOLLINGS** is running for re-election. Hollings is considered vulnerable on several issues including his vote against the authorization of force in the Persian Gulf conflict, his opposition to term limitations, and his support for a 5% national sales tax or consumption tax. Hollings has already raised more than \$1 million and could raise up to \$3 to \$4 million for his re-election efforts.

**CHARLES THOMPSON** has announced his intention to seek the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate against **TOMMY HARTNETT**. Thompson is not considered a serious contender for the nomination.

**HARTNETT** a former three-term Congressman from Charleston (CD 1), was Governor **CARROLL CAMPBELL**'s running mate in 1986. He narrowly lost to Democrat state Senator **NICK THEODORE**, 49% to 51%. Hartnett was President Bush's Chairman for the 1988 primary and general election. He was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1965 and to the State Senate in 1973, where he served until 1980.

Governor Campbell is Honorary Chairman of the Hartnett campaign, and several state party staffers have moved to the campaign.



SC

On April 10, Vice President QUAYLE hosted a fundraiser for Hartnett in Charleston. JACK KEMP was in Florence on July 17 for several political and fundraising events for the Hartnett campaign.

### 1992 Key Congressional Races:

All incumbent Congressmen are seeking re-election, except Robin Tallon (D-06) whose district was substantially altered in redistricting.

#### **CD 6 Primary Results**

Republican

Candidate	Votes / %
John Chase	5,369 / 57%
Delores DeCosta	2,402 / 26
Dr. Tony Graham	1,626 / 17

Democrat

Candidate	Votes / %
Jim Clyburn	39,880 / 55%
Frank Gilbert	10,918 / 15
Ken Mosely	9,416 / 13
Herbert Fielding	9,046 / 13
Roy Harper	2,649 / 4

### Redistricting Update:

The South Carolina legislature adjourned in June 1991 without having addressed the issue of redistricting. The Republican Party subsequently filed suit in order to force some action. The federal court decided to give the state legislature another attempt and they consequently reconvened in January 1992. The legislature passed three plans in late January, all of which were vetoed by Governor Campbell. The veto was sustained. This sustention brought the issue before a three-judge federal panel, which declared an impasse, and held hearings on pre-submitted plans in mid-February. The court released its maps on May 5; which were not substantially different from the ones previously passed by the legislature. It is interesting to note, however, that as a result of the deadlocks, the legislature passed bills to move both the filing deadlines and the primaries back; the filing period was June 21-25, and the primary will be held on August 25.

Although the Department of Justice found the plans acceptable under the VRA, the plans themselves are somewhat disappointing; other plans could have been more helpful to Republican candidates. It is possible that the plans will be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

9/1/92 1:41 PM

## **SOUTH CAROLINA STATE STATISTICS**

**POPULATION:** 3,486,703  
**Largest City:** Columbia (98,052)  
**Second Largest:** Charleston (80,414)  
**Third Largest:** No. Charleston (70,218)

**GOVERNOR:** Carroll Campbell (R) elected 1990  
Next election - 1994

**SENATORS:** Thurmond (Aiken) & Hollings  
(Charleston)

**DEMOGRAPHICS:** 69% White, 54% Urban, and 46% Rural

**MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME:** \$16,978 (41st)

**VIOLENT CRIME RATE;** 814 per 100,000 (6th)



# DONALD DEVINE COMPANY

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS  
BUSINESS, GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL

*Hon. Donald J. Devine*  
*President*

## DEVINE ASSESSMENT OF SENATE RACES 9/1/92

### Seats Up For Election in 1992

<u>Solid Dem.</u>	<u>Likely Dem.</u>	<u>Competitive</u>	<u>Likely Rep.</u>	<u>Solid Rep.</u>
-------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------

#### Democratic Seats (20)

Breaux (LA)	BUMPERS (AR)*	HOLLINGS (SC)*
Ford (KY)	DASCHLE(SD)*	GLENN (OH)*
Inouye (HI)	Fowler (GA)	DORGAN (ND)*
Leahy (VT)	Reid (NV)	Murray/Bonker (WA)*
Mikulski (MD)		CAMPBELL (CO)*
Shelby (AL)		SANFORD (NC)
Graham (FL)		Dodd (CN)
		Boxer (CA)
		BRAUN (IL)

#### Republican Seats (15)

Seymour (CA)	COATS (IN)	Bond (MO)	Dole (KS)
D'Amato (NY)	KASTEN (WI)	KEMPT-(ID)*	Grassley
	Murkowski (AK)	B/C (UT)	Nickles
	SPECTER (PA)	McCain(AZ)	
	Packwood (OR)		
	Gregg/Eckman(NH)		

#### Total^

7	6	15	4	3
---	---	----	---	---

CAPITALS = Campaign America visit and analysis of race.

\* Where Senator Dole could make a maximum impact upon results.

^ GOP needs 8 of 15 competitive and all Republican to break even.





August 31, 1992

Dear Senator Dole:

In the ten days since President Bush's acceptance of the Party's nomination, the American voters have begun to focus on the race for the White House. As you undoubtedly have seen, the numbers have closed and decision time is rapidly approaching. With less than 65 days until Election Day we need to continue to drive home the economic issues in this campaign.

President Bush wants to lower taxes and reduce federal spending. Clinton/Gore want to raise both our taxes and federal spending.

You should find four documents attached which we need to use to make our point.

1. (Fact Sheet) Principles of Economic Growth President Bush versus Bill Clinton

This Fact Sheet lists the fundamental differences in economic philosophy. It can be used to compare and contrast the two plans.

2. (Stump Speech) Bush versus Clinton Economic Policy

This draft will help you and campaign spokesmen in preparing your remarks for speeches around your state.

3. (Op-Ed Piece) George Bush's Leadership on the Economy: Free Markets for Free Americans

This draft Op-Ed piece can be used to assist you and other opinion leaders (in Government, Business, and the Community) in drafting and placing columns in the editorial pages of every newspaper in the state.

4. (Fact Sheet) Clinton's 128 Taxes and Fees The President Was Right

Do not let the Democrats take this issue away. Bill Clinton is a taxer, plain and simple. The Fact Sheet outlines the reality and you should become familiar with the data. The point is valid and the Clinton campaign refuses to deny the facts. They use other's quotes to obfuscate the issue.

August 31, 1992  
Page Two

I know that Labor Day season is full of many time pressures. State campaigns are gearing up, kids are heading back to school, summer vacations are over, but now is the time to plan, recruit, and place this message on the front burner for September.

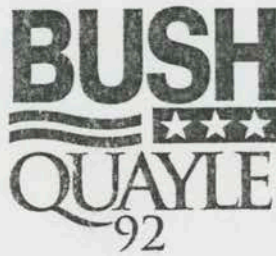
We can help you in many ways with additional Fact Sheets, draft Op-Ed pieces, and other speeches. But we can not substitute for your leadership and clout. Only you and your team can drive the message home in your state. As you know, the President is doing his job, now we have to continue doing ours.

Thank you for your help and your continuing support.

Sincerely,

David M. Carney  
Director of Political Affairs

The Honorable Bob Dole  
141 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510



## STUMP SPEECH

### BUSH VS. CLINTON ECONOMIC POLICY

THANK YOU FOR THAT KIND INTRODUCTION. I'M HERE TODAY TO TALK ABOUT THE STARK CHOICE FACING OUR COUNTRY THIS FALL. THIS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IS NOT MERELY A CONTEST BETWEEN A REPUBLICAN AND A DEMOCRAT — OR BETWEEN A CONSERVATIVE AND A LIBERAL — OR BETWEEN A PORK CUTTER AND A PORK PRODUCER.

THERE'S MUCH MORE AT STAKE. TODAY'S PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES HAVE TWO FUNDAMENTALLY DIFFERENT PHILOSOPHIES — TWO STARKLY DIFFERENT APPROACHES — ABOUT HOW TO ACHIEVE ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR OUR COUNTRY. THEY HAVE TWO COMPLETELY DIFFERENT ECONOMIC VISIONS FOR LEADING AMERICA INTO THE NEXT CENTURY.

ONE VISION IS FORWARD-LOOKING. IT MEANS LIMITS ON GOVERNMENT SPENDING, LESS ECONOMIC REGULATION, LOWER TAX RATES, OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL BUSINESS, LEGAL AND HEALTH-CARE REFORM, NEW JOB TRAINING INITIATIVES, AND FREE AND FAIR TRADE. THAT'S PRESIDENT BUSH'S VISION — A VISION IN WHICH INDIVIDUALS, NOT GOVERNMENT, MAKE THE IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN THEIR LIVES. PRESIDENT BUSH'S VISION SEES AMERICA CONFIDENTLY MOVING FORWARD AS THE WORLD'S ONLY MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND EXPORT SUPERPOWER.



THE OTHER VISION HAS AMERICA LOOKING INWARD. THIS IS THE VISION OF BILL CLINTON — AND IT REQUIRES MORE GOVERNMENT SPENDING, HIGHER TAXES, NEW GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN OUR LIVES, MORE REGULATION, AND TRADE BARRIERS. BILL CLINTON BELIEVES GOVERNMENT SHOULD MAKE THE IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN PEOPLE'S LIVES, NOT THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES. BILL CLINTON'S VISION SEES AMERICA AS SECOND-RATE MILITARILY, ECONOMICALLY, AND IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

WE LIVE IN A TIME OF DRAMATIC AND FAR-REACHING GLOBAL CHANGE. THE BERLIN WALL HAS TUMBLED DOWN. GERMANY IS UNITED. THE SOVIET BEAR IS DEAD. ARABS AND ISRAELIS ARE AT THE NEGOTIATING TABLE TALKING PEACE, NOT WAR. IRAQI AGGRESSION HAS BEEN STOPPED. AND IN EVERY CORNER OF THE WORLD, PEOPLE ONCE HELD HOSTAGE TO THE BRUTAL WHIMS OF DICTATORS AND DESPOTS ARE ENJOYING THE SWEET TASTE OF FREEDOM — MANY FOR THE FIRST TIME.

THAT'S THE KIND OF CHANGE THIS ELECTION IS ALL ABOUT. BUT THAT'S NOT SURPRISING. AMERICA HAS ALWAYS BEEN A RESTLESS NATION — MOVING FORWARD, SEEKING NEW CHALLENGES. TODAY, THE PACE OF CHANGE IN AMERICA IS AWESOME. EVERY DAY, OUR COUNTRY FACES NEW OPPORTUNITIES — BRIDGES TO CROSS, PATHS TO FIND, AND TRAILS TO BLAZE.

MY FRIENDS, THAT'S WHY THIS YEAR'S BATTLE FOR THE PRESIDENCY IS SHAPING UP OVER A SINGLE OVERRIDING ISSUE: THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF OUR NATION — AND WHOSE PHILOSOPHY YOU BELIEVE IN.

LIKE MANY OF YOU, I WATCHED THE DEMOCRATS' BROADWAY PRODUCTION LAST MONTH IN NEW YORK. WHERE ELSE COULD YOU FIND BILL CLINTON STARRING IN HIS OWN PRODUCTION OF "PHANTOM OF THE

OPERA" — HIDING THE FACE OF LIBERALISM BEHIND THE MASK OF MODERATION?

WHEN CLINTON FINALLY SPOKE AT THE CONVENTION, HE SOUNDED MORE LIKE A TELEVISION GAME-SHOW HOST THAN A PRESIDENTIAL CONTENDER. AND WHAT WAS HIS FAVORITE CATEGORY? IT WAS HIS CONTENTION THAT AMERICA IS DECLINING ECONOMICALLY.

CLINTON DIDN'T DARE REMIND HIS AUDIENCE THAT EXPORTS ARE BOOMING. OR THAT INTEREST RATES ARE AT HISTORICALLY LOW LEVELS. OR THAT, BECAUSE OF THOSE LOW INTEREST RATES, MILLIONS OF AMERICANS HAVE REFINANCED THEIR HOMES. OR THAT HOUSING STARTS ARE UP OVER LAST YEAR'S FIGURES. OR THAT INFLATION — THAT THIEF OF THE AMERICAN DREAM — HAS BEEN LOCKED UP.

THE STARK DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GEORGE BUSH'S ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY AND BILL CLINTON'S COME DOWN TO TWO ISSUES — FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY, AND THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN OUR ECONOMY.

GEORGE BUSH BELIEVES NOT THAT WE ARE TAXED TOO LITTLE, BUT THAT WE SPEND TOO MUCH.

GEORGE BUSH IS A TAX-CUTTER. HE WANTS TO CUT TAXES TO STIMULATE INVESTMENT AND TO CREATE JOBS FOR AMERICAN WORKERS. OVER THE LAST FOUR YEARS, HE HAS FOUGHT FOR LOWER TAX RATES ON CAPITAL GAINS, NEW INCENTIVES FOR FIRST-TIME HOMEBUYERS, FLEXIBLE NEW IRA ACCOUNTS, TAX CREDITS FOR NEW RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND A \$500 INCREASE IN THE PERSONAL EXEMPTION. HAD THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC GROWTH PACKAGE BEEN ENACTED, THIS YEAR ALONE IT WOULD HAVE CREATED 500,000 — HALF A MILLION — NEW JOBS.

AT THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN HOUSTON, PRESIDENT BUSH

CALLED FOR ACROSS-THE-BOARD TAX CUTS OFFSET BY \$130 BILLION IN SPECIFIC REDUCTIONS IN FEDERAL SPENDING. THIS IS MORE THAN A SHORT-TERM BOOST TO THE ECONOMY — MUCH MORE. THIS WILL HELP PEOPLE KEEP MORE OF WHAT THEY MAKE — AND INVEST MORE IN THEIR OWN FUTURES. IT WILL HELP COMPANIES CREATE NEW JOBS AND MAKE EXISTING JOBS MORE PRODUCTIVE AND MORE PERSONALLY REWARDING FOR WORKERS. IT WILL MEAN NEW INVESTMENT IN PLANTS, HIRING MORE WORKERS, SHARPENING THEIR COMPETITIVE EDGE, AND INCREASING THE OPPORTUNITY TO GROW AND PROSPER. IT IS A LONG-TERM APPROACH TO ECONOMIC GROWTH.

BILL CLINTON, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS A SELF-PROCLAIMED TAX ADDICT. HE HAS PROPOSED A MASSIVE \$150 BILLION TAX INCREASE — THE LARGEST SINGLE-YEAR AND FOUR-YEAR TAX INCREASES IN AMERICAN HISTORY. SURPRISED? WELL, DON'T BE. CLINTON ALREADY HAS HAD A LOT OF PRACTICE. AS GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS, HE RAISED TAXES AND FEES 128 TIMES. CLEARLY HE CAN'T WAIT TO GET TO WORK WITH HIS BUDDIES IN THE DEMOCRAT CONGRESS. GOVERNOR CLINTON SAID HE WOULD HAVE SIGNED THE DEMOCRATS' \$100 BILLION TAX BILL. THAT'S THE SAME TAX BILL PRESIDENT BUSH VETOED.

CLINTON WANTS TO PERFORM HIS OWN STYLE OF ARKANSAS MAGIC ON AMERICA'S ECONOMY. THAT MEANS HIS PROPOSALS TO RAISE THE TOP TAX RATE FROM 31 PERCENT TO ABOUT 36 PERCENT — AND TO RAISE THE MINIMUM TAX OWED BY UPPER-INCOME TAXPAYERS. THIS PLAN HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS "SOAKING THE RICH." IN REALITY, IT WOULD SWAMP THE MIDDLE CLASS — BECAUSE CLINTON WOULD HAVE TO RAISE TAX RATES ON THE MIDDLE CLASS TO COVER HIS SPENDING HABITS. AS PRESIDENT BUSH



SAID IN HOUSTON: "HE WANTS TO TAX THE RICH BUT...DEFINES RICH AS ANYONE WHO HAS A JOB."

PRESIDENT BUSH WANTS TO CUT WASTEFUL GOVERNMENT SPENDING. HE WANTS TO ELIMINATE THE BUDGET DEFICIT — THAT DARK CLOUD THREATENING TO DO TO OUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE WHAT HURRICANE ANDREW DID TO SOUTH FLORIDA. PRESIDENT BUSH ALREADY THIS YEAR HAS SIGNED \$4 BILLION IN RESCISSION CUTS. AND IN THE BUDGET HE SENT TO CAPITOL HILL IN JANUARY, HE PROPOSED ALMOST \$70 BILLION IN SPENDING CUTS ON MANDATORY PROGRAMS. IN ADDITION, THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED CAP ON NON-SOCIAL SECURITY ENTITLEMENT SPENDING COULD SAVE THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER AN ADDITIONAL \$300 BILLION OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS. AND PRESIDENT BUSH WENT A STEP FURTHER AT THE CONVENTION — PROMISING TO VETO ANY APPROPRIATIONS BILL THAT EXCEEDS HIS BUDGET REQUEST.

THAT'S WHY PRESIDENT BUSH SUPPORTS A BALANCED-BUDGET AMENDMENT AND A LINE-ITEM VETO — MEASURES TO HELP HIM TIGHTEN CONGRESS' BULGING FISCAL BELT AND FORCE ITS MEMBERS TO LIVE WITHIN THEIR MEANS. HE ALSO WANTS A DEBT REDUCTION CHECKOFF TO ALLOW TAXPAYERS TO EARMARK UP TO 10 PERCENT OF THEIR INCOME TAXES TO REDUCE THE NATIONAL DEBT. IF CONGRESS WON'T CONTROL ITS SPENDING HABITS, PRESIDENT BUSH AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL. IF ALL INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXPAYERS CHECKED THE FULL 10 PERCENT, THE FEDERAL DEBT AND DEFICIT WOULD BE REDUCED BY ABOUT \$50 BILLION IN THE FIRST YEAR. THAT'S A SIGNIFICANT SPENDING CUT RIGHT THERE.

BILL CLINTON WANTS TO INCREASE GOVERNMENT SPENDING BY \$220 BILLION. THAT'S THREE TIMES LARGER THAN SPENDING INCREASES

PROPOSED BY MONDALE AND DUKAKIS — COMBINED. CLINTON'S ECONOMIC PLAN WOULD SEND 2.6 MILLION WORKERS OFF THE JOB ROLLS AND ONTO THE UNEMPLOYMENT ROLLS.

IT GETS WORSE. I'M SURE YOU'RE NOT SHOCKED TO LEARN THAT, AS SOON AS CLINTON HAD HIS PARTY'S NOMINATION IN HAND, HE DROPPED HIS PLEDGE TO "DRAMATICALLY" REDUCE THE BUDGET DEFICIT. AS PAUL TSONGAS ONCE SAID OF HIS FELLOW DEMOCRAT: "YOU HAVE A CANDIDATE WHO WILL SAY ANYTHING TO GET ELECTED."

CLINTON CLAIMS HIS PLAN WOULD CUT THE DEFICIT IN FOUR YEARS. THAT'S BASED ON HIS PROJECTIONS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH FAR HIGHER THAN MOST ECONOMISTS PREDICT, AS WELL AS BY GUTTING THE DEFENSE BUDGET BY MORE THAN ONE-THIRD, AND BY AUTOMATIC CHANGES IN THE SAVINGS AND LOAN PROGRAM THAT WILL OCCUR REGARDLESS OF WHO SITS IN THE OVAL OFFICE. TOSS IN CLINTON'S PROPOSAL TO CUT THE HONEY BEE SUBSIDY PROGRAM — A MEASURE, IRONICALLY, HIS RUNNING MATE SUPPORTS — AND THAT'S AS SPECIFIC HE GETS. BUT THERE'S ONE PROBLEM, GOVERNOR: THE NUMBERS JUST DON'T ADD UP. THEN AGAIN, FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY HAS NEVER BEEN CLINTON'S LONG SUIT.

JUST LOOK AT CLINTON'S RECORD AS GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS. BY EVEN THE MOST OBJECTIVE ACCOUNTS, CLINTON IS AN OLD-FASHIONED, BIG-GOVERNMENT SPENDER. DURING HIS ADMINISTRATION, STATE SPENDING ROSE IN ARKANSAS FROM \$1.1 BILLION IN 1983 TO \$2.4 BILLION IN 1992. AND SINCE 1983, ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS IN HIS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES HAS SOARED MORE THAN 3,000 PERCENT. THAT'S A JUMP THAT OUGHT TO LAND CLINTON IN THE TAX-AND-SPEND HALL OF FAME.

PRESIDENT BUSH KNOWS THAT OUR ECONOMIC SECURITY DEPENDS IN LARGE PART ON OUR ABILITY TO BE A GLOBAL COMPETITOR. THAT'S WHY HE SUPPORTS FREE AND FAIR TRADE. AND THAT'S WHY HE SIGNED THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA AND MEXICO. THIS TREATY WILL CREATE A \$6 TRILLION MARKET FROM THE YUKON TO THE YUCATAN — WITH 360 MILLION CONSUMERS. IT WILL CREATE 400,000 EXPORT-RELATED JOBS FOR AMERICAN WORKERS AND WILL DRAMATICALLY BOOST OUR NATION'S EXPORTS.

WHEN IT COMES TO NAFTA, WE'RE NOT SURE WHERE BILL CLINTON STANDS. EARLIER THIS YEAR IN A SPEECH AT GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, CLINTON VOICED HIS SUPPORT FOR FAST TRACK AUTHORITY ON THE NAFTA AGREEMENT: "I'VE AGREED WITH PRESIDENT BUSH...TO NEGOTIATE A SOUND AND FAIR FREE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO."

BUT WHEN CLINTON LOOKED FOR — AND FOUND — THE UNION LABEL FOR HIS CAMPAIGN, HE DROPPED HIS SUPPORT FOR FAST TRACK AUTHORITY. BILL CLINTON MAY CALL HIMSELF ELVIS, BUT ON FREE TRADE, HE'S THE GREAT PRETENDER. ASKED HIS OPINION OF THE NAFTA AGREEMENT RECENTLY, CLINTON SAID: "WHEN I HAVE A DEFINITIVE OPINION, I'LL SAY SO." NOW, HE SUPPORTS LEGISLATION TO PROTECT TEXTILE AND SHOE INDUSTRIES. THAT DANCE STEP COULD BE CALLED THE ARKANSAS FAST SHUFFLE.

BUT, MY FRIENDS, THIS IS ONLY THE BEGINNING. GEORGE BUSH AND BILL CLINTON DIFFER ON MORE THAN JUST MATTERS OF FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY. IN FACT, THEIR VIEWS ARE DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED ON THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN OUR ECONOMY.

GEORGE BUSH WANTS TO CUT COSTLY AND BURDENSOME FEDERAL



REGULATIONS. HE WANTS GOVERNMENT OUT OF OUR POCKETS, OUT OF OUR BOARD ROOMS, AND OFF OUR BACKS. HE WANTS ENTREPRENEURS TO SEEK NEW INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES. AND HE WANTS TO FREE AMERICA'S SMALL BUSINESS — THE ENGINE THAT DRIVES OUR ECONOMY — FROM THE SHACKLES OF GOVERNMENT REGULATORS. THAT'S WHY PRESIDENT BUSH IS PROPOSING TO REDUCE THE SMALL BUSINESS TAX RATE FROM 15 PERCENT TO 10 PERCENT. HE KNOWS THAT SMALL BUSINESSES EMPLOY MORE THAN 50 PERCENT OF OUR TOTAL WORKFORCE, ACCOUNT FOR ALMOST 40 PERCENT OF OUR NATION'S GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, AND ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR 44 PERCENT OF ALL SALES IN THE UNITED STATES. EVERY ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT REGULATION IS A LOST OPPORTUNITY FOR A SMALL BUSINESS IN AMERICA.

THAT'S WHY PRESIDENT BUSH, IN HIS STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS EARLIER THIS YEAR, IMPLEMENTED A MORATORIUM ON FEDERAL REGULATIONS. HE MOVED TO SPEED UP THE APPROVAL PROCESS FOR NEW LIFE-SAVING DRUGS, EASE THE CREDIT CRUNCH FOR SMALL BUSINESSES, AND END FRIVOLOUS LAWSUITS THAT CLOG OUR COURT SYSTEM AND COST TAXPAYERS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. ALREADY, THE PRESIDENT'S REGULATORY MORATORIUMS HAVE SAVED CONSUMERS MORE THAN \$20 BILLION.

CLINTON VIEWS GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS DIFFERENTLY. YOU COULD CALL IT: "THE MORE, THE MERRIER." CLINTON WANTS TO IMPOSE NEW GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS ON AMERICAN INDUSTRIES — TO APPEASE ENVIRONMENTAL EXTREMISTS, ENERGY CONSERVATIONISTS AND OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS. HE SUPPORTS RAISING THE CAFE STANDARD (CORPORATE AVERAGE FUEL ECONOMY) TO 45 MILES-PER-GALLON.

SUCH AN INCREASE WOULD PUT MORE THAN 300,000 JOBS IN JEOPARDY. IN EFFECT, IT WOULD DRIVE THE AMERICAN AUTO INDUSTRY OFF A CLIFF. BUT IT WOULD COST SOMETHING MORE IMPORTANT THAN JOBS — IT WOULD COST LIVES. A 45-MPG CAFE STANDARD WOULD PUT LIGHTER, SMALLER, LESS-PROTECTIVE CARS ON OUR NATION'S HIGHWAYS — SIGNIFICANTLY RAISING THE NUMBER OF AUTO FATALITIES EVERY YEAR.

GEORGE BUSH WANTS TO END GOVERNMENT MANDATES THAT HAVE BURDENED SMALL BUSINESSES IN AMERICA, STIFLED ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND DASHED OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL AMERICANS. AFTER ALL, PRESIDENT BUSH BELIEVES INDIVIDUALS, NOT BUREAUCRATS, SHOULD MAKE THEIR OWN CHOICES. INITIATIVE SHOULD BE UNLEASHED. SUCCESS SHOULD BE REWARDED. AND, OBVIOUSLY, EXCELLENCE SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED.

THAT'S WHY PRESIDENT BUSH BELIEVES QUALITY HEALTH CARE AND JOB TRAINING SHOULD BE ACHIEVED THROUGH TAX INCENTIVES AND DEDUCTIONS, NOT GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN THE ECONOMY.

BILL CLINTON WANTS GOVERNMENT, NOT INDIVIDUALS, TO MAKE THE IMPORTANT CHOICES ABOUT HEALTH CARE AND JOB TRAINING REFORM. HIS PROPOSALS WOULD BREAK THE BACK OF THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER AND CRUSH SMALL BUSINESSES THROUGH HIGHER TAXES AND INTRUSIVE GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

TAKE CLINTON'S "PLAY OR PAY" HEALTH CARE PLAN, FOR EXAMPLE. IT FORCES SMALL BUSINESSES TO PROVIDE HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THEIR EMPLOYEES OR PAY A 7-PERCENT PAYROLL TAX — THAT'S LIKE TELLING SOMEONE ON A CLIFF TO JUMP OR BE PUSHED OFF. THIS WILL FORCE BUSINESSES TO REDUCE WAGES AND PUSH AS MANY AS 700,000 WORKERS ONTO THE UNEMPLOYMENT LINE. CLINTON ALSO WANTS TO SLAP A 1.5-

PERCENT PAYROLL TAX ON SMALL BUSINESS IN AMERICA — SENDING THOUSANDS OF FIRMS INTO BANKRUPTCY AND COSTING THOUSANDS OF JOBS FOR AMERICAN WORKERS. IN FACT, MORE THAN 75 PERCENT OF THOSE AFFECTED BY CLINTON'S TAX HIKEs WILL BE SMALL BUSINESSES.

AND WHAT ABOUT CLINTON'S \$45-BILLION TRANSACTION TAX ON PROFITS OF FOREIGN-OWNED FIRMS? IT'S REALLY A CHAIN-REACTION TAX — ONE THAT TRIGGERS AN ECONOMIC DOMINO EFFECT COSTING AMERICAN WORKERS THEIR JOBS. AS PRESIDENT BUSH TOLD WORKERS AT A FOREIGN-OWNED COMPANY IN OHIO, "WE NEED A POLICY THAT CREATES JOBS — NOT A TAX MACHINE THAT SPITS OUT PINK SLIPS." ALL TOLD, CLINTON'S NEW REGULATIONS AND MANDATES WOULD CONSUME 36 PERCENT OF 1991 BUSINESS PROFITS — A DEATH BLOW TO SMALL BUSINESS IN AMERICA.

IF — AS THE OLD SAYING GOES — YOU CAN SEE THE FUTURE BY LOOKING AT THE PAST, BILL CLINTON'S VISION FOR AMERICA IS SHORT-SIGHTED, EVEN MYOPIC. AS A BUREAUCRAT, A TECHNOCRAT AND A DEMOCRAT, CLINTON OFFERS THE SAME FAILED POLICIES AS THOSE OTHER ECONOMIC GURUS — JIMMY CARTER, WALTER MONDALE, AND MICHAEL DUKAKIS.

THIS ELECTION IS NOT JUST A CHOICE BETWEEN TWO CANDIDATES. IT'S A CHOICE BETWEEN TWO VERY DIFFERENT AND COMPETING ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHIES FOR LEADING AMERICA INTO THE 21ST CENTURY.

ON ONE SIDE IS PRESIDENT BUSH — WHO WANTS LIMITS ON GOVERNMENT SPENDING, LESS ECONOMIC REGULATION, LOWER TAX RATES, OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL BUSINESS, LEGAL AND HEALTH CARE REFORM, NEW JOB TRAINING INITIATIVES, AND FREE AND FAIR TRADE.

AND ON THE OTHER IS BILL CLINTON — WHO WANTS MORE GOVERNMENT



SPENDING, HIGHER TAXES, NEW GOVERNMENT MANDATES, MORE REGULATION, AND TRADE BARRIERS.

THE CHOICE IS CLEAR — ONE CANDIDATE SEES AMERICA CONFIDENTLY MOVING FORWARD, ONTO NEW HORIZONS AND NEW CHALLENGES. THE OTHER SEES AMERICA STANDING STILL, SHEEPISHLY PROTECTING WHAT WE HAVE — AFRAID TO VENTURE FORWARD.

OVER THE COMING WEEKS, WE MUST JOIN THE BATTLE FOR THE ECONOMIC FUTURE OF THIS COUNTRY. PRESIDENT BUSH IS COMMITTED TO CREATING A FUTURE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL AMERICANS, A FUTURE IN WHICH AMERICANS CAN COMPETE AND WIN — AT HOME AND ABROAD. BUT MOST IMPORTANT, PRESIDENT BUSH WANTS A FUTURE IN WHICH OUR CHILDREN'S HORIZONS ARE NOT FRAUGHT WITH DESPAIR, BUT ARE FILLED WITH PROMISE — THE PROMISE THAT, THROUGH HARD WORK AND DETERMINATION, NOTHING — ABSOLUTELY NOTHING — IS BEYOND THEIR REACH.

GOD BLESS YOU. AND GOD BLESS AMERICA.

August 26, 1992

## GEORGE BUSH'S LEADERSHIP ON THE ECONOMY: FREE MARKETS FOR FREE AMERICANS

As free market principles have led the world to democracy, so will they lead the United States to accelerated economic growth. President Bush's economic agenda builds on one fundamental tenet: Americans are most productive and innovative when they select their own paths, not when government does it for them.

On the international scene, President Bush stands for free trade -- and for tough enforcement of free trade agreements in letter and in spirit. At home, the President is engaged in constant battles against all-too-real threats to American freedom and competitiveness: excessive government spending, over-taxation, over-burdening regulation, and stifling government mandates. And President Bush is most of all concerned about the effects of big government and big deficits on our children's future.

Bill Clinton wants to reduce the economic freedoms Americans hold dear. He wants the power to control individual choices on healthcare, jobs, and schooling, and to control business decisions on investment and wages -- all while increasing the portion of American wealth administered by the Federal government. President Bush rejects such interventionism and puts forth a time-tested vision for America's economic future, one of lower taxes, enhanced private investment, increased job creation, and more efficient government.

### Conquering the National Debt, Creating Jobs

President Bush pledged last week at the Republican National Convention to achieve real reduction in the national debt. In order to accomplish this, the President plans to empower the American people, through check-off boxes on their tax returns, to force the gridlocked Congress to do what it has refused to do so far -- cut spending and reduce the deficit. The President also proposed an across-the-board tax cut, so people can keep and invest more of what they make.

President Bush knows that the sound way to create jobs and ensure long-term growth is by encouraging private capital investment, not by pump priming and initiating government work programs. The President has been a long-time supporter of a capital gains tax cut -- such a cut would create 282,000 jobs by 1996. He wants to help young, working families through his



proposal for a \$5,000 credit for first-time homebuyers -- this would create 272,500 jobs. In fact, if the full range of the President's economic proposals had been passed by Congress, more than 500,000 jobs would have been created this year alone.

### The Illogic of Clintonomics

In contrast, Bill Clinton proposes the largest tax increase in American history, at least \$150 billion over four years. He follows this up with a \$219 billion spending increase and costly mandates on business, such as play-or-pay health care. To top it off, Clinton plans to add one trillion dollars to the national debt over the next four years -- closer to \$1.2 trillion after you adjust for the gimmickry and "rosy scenarios" in his economic plan. He claims, incredibly, that all this will enhance growth, but it will actually destroy 2.6 million American jobs.

More government spending, no matter how cleverly labelled, does not lead to economic growth. A recent study by the National Center for Policy Analysis (NCPA) demonstrates that government capital spending increases have no effect on private sector output, productivity or capital spending. The Keynesian notion that increased spending will lead to higher long-term growth is widely discredited. Slow, not high, growth emerges from spending and deficit increases.

### Clinton's Tax Proposals Misleading

Clinton's plan offers lots of costly things that appeal to many Americans, but says that only a few need pay -- this is misleading, at best.

It is not clear how Clinton could raise the funds he needs for new spending programs by taxing only "the rich." Clinton would have to increase taxes on middle-income Americans, add massively to the deficit, or both. Most likely, the new 36% top income tax rate would be applied to individuals well within the middle class.

In any case, Clinton's tax increases on "high income" taxpayers will hamper growth. Since higher-income taxpayers derive most of their income from investments, increased tax rates will discourage private savings and investment. The net result would be to prolong the recession and reduce jobs for the foreseeable future. One only needs to recall the disastrous luxury tax forced on the economy by the Congressional Democrats to see how seemingly innocuous taxes on the rich wind up costing American workers their jobs.

The President also opposes Bill Clinton's plan to impose higher taxes on foreign companies operating in the U.S. While Clinton claims that this tax would generate \$45 billion over four



years, the Congressional Budget Office has estimated that it would generate at most \$1 billion. Meanwhile, the tax would jeopardize current and future American jobs by penalizing firms that want to invest in jobs here at home. In addition, the Clinton tax will invite retaliation against American products and cost more American jobs. One of the IRS's former top international tax experts described as "just nuts" the thinking that underlies a Clinton-style tax.

#### The Nightmare of State-controlled Healthcare

Clinton's health care plan would prove harmful and burdensome to the average citizen. His play-or-pay program would achieve its savings through government rationing and price controls, resulting in deteriorating standards of medical care. Costly mandates on American businesses would destroy jobs and lower wages. In contrast, President Bush's more reasoned and compassionate health care proposals would increase efficiency through malpractice and administrative reforms, coordinate care, and enhanced competition.

#### President Bush Can Best Assure Future Growth

While Bill Clinton talks about creating a "high-growth, smart-work, high-wage economy," this is an area where his rhetoric does not match his record. Under Clinton, Arkansas developed the low-growth, hard-work, low-wage economy he so derides. Many of the new manufacturing jobs in Arkansas that Clinton boasts about are low-pay, process-oriented jobs. Such job creation is laudable, but does not qualify Clinton to lead the "smart-work" American economy of the future. It is President Bush who, through his education and job training initiatives, will effectively prepare America for the next century of global competition.

President Bush understands the importance of reducing the federal deficit and its link to securing a prosperous future for our children. He has proposed almost \$70 billion in specific spending cuts for mandatory programs -- compared to less than \$5 billion for Bill Clinton -- as well as the elimination of 246 specific discretionary programs. Now that the Democrats in Congress have prevented the passage of a Balanced Budget Amendment, the President intends to go straight to the American people, giving them the power to fight the deficit through a new check-off on tax returns which dedicates a portion of tax payments to reducing the national debt. This is not a gimmick -- this is real and that's why the special interest critics are already at work.

The President also understands that many Americans are hurting as the U.S. economy undergoes changes, for example, the transition of many defense workers into the private sector.

That's why the President plans to increase funding for job training through his New Century Workforce initiative. And why he strives to keep the U.S. education system the best in the world through his America 2000 program.

Americans will enter the voting booths this November to face a historic choice between whether more government control or enhanced private investment will bring a high-growth economy. When the rhetoric and gimmickry is stripped away, it is clear that one path, private investment, and one man, President Bush, will bring a growing America into the next century.

# # #

#### Alternate Beginning:

During George Bush's administration, twenty-two nations have moved toward democracy and free enterprise. As these countries change, accepting the wisdom of free markets, limited government, and individual achievement, Bill Clinton calls for change here at home of a different sort. A student of the big government school, Clinton calls for massive tax-and-spending increases, making the dubious claim that this will foster growth and create jobs. President Bush rejects such flawed logic and puts forth a time-tested vision for America's economic future, one of lower taxes, increased private investment, increased job creation, and more efficient government.



## Clinton's 128 Taxes and Fees: The President Was Right

The Governor of Arkansas today accused the President of "intentionally lying" about Clinton's tax record in Arkansas. In fact, the lies have been told by the Clinton campaign. Bill Clinton knows that the source for every single tax or fee increase is the Arkansas state legislature's Bureau of Legislative Research. In other words, this isn't the Bush campaign's list, it is Clinton's state of Arkansas' list. Every revenue measure included in the Bush campaign analysis also appears in exactly the same form, itemized exactly the same way, in this official state report.

The Clinton campaign has made several grossly misleading statements about its tax record. For example, they claim Arkansas is a low tax state because the per capita tax burden is 48th in the country. That's because, 14 years after Clinton became governor, Arkansas remains a high poverty state. When per capita income is low, so too are per capita tax collections. Another misleading statistic cited in the August 28 *Boston Globe* is that Arkansas ranks 46th in tax collections as a share of personal income. That is a state and local ranking. Clinton controls only the state government, and, according to the Census Bureau, Arkansas state taxes as a share of personal income ranked 25th in 1990. The 1990 figure does not even include the \$260 million tax increase Clinton proposed and signed into law in 1991.

Now, the list of 128 tax and fees increases. The Bush-Quayle list is entitled "Clinton's Tax and Fee Increases." The Clinton campaign itself has admitted to 59 tax increases. The Bush-Quayle list has 58 tax increases. The other 70 are in fact fee increases that were passed for the specific purpose of raising revenue and are paid for out of the pockets of citizens of Arkansas. Increasing the vehicle registration fee by 30 percent may not be a "tax increase," but given the fact that it led directly to Bill Clinton's defeat in 1980, it's obvious the people of Arkansas consider it a measure that takes money from their pocket and gives it to the state. The media can call it whatever they want!

Recent media "analysis" of some specific items on the list is misleading. For example, the Bush campaign is charged with hypocrisy for including a \$1 per conviction court cost fee as a fee increase because we are "supposed to be tough on crime."<sup>1</sup> The list has nothing to do with crime -- it's a list of how many times Clinton raised taxes or fees.

Some have complained a fuel tax increase is counted as two because it applies to both gasoline and diesel. Again, the state of Arkansas counted it as two tax increases and passed two separate acts to raise the two taxes. In addition, the gas tax increase was 5 cents-a-gallon, and the diesel increase was six cents-a-gallon.

Several articles have implied that a 1987 law lengthening the season for dog racing shouldn't be counted as a "tax increase." The list is entitled "Clinton's tax and fee increases." And, once again, the state of Arkansas considers it to be a fee increase. Act 383 is listed in the 1987 Legislative tax handbook and even breaks down how the increased revenue is to be spent. It is also important to note that CNN's Brooks Jackson did a piece earlier this year about the dog racing industry in Arkansas. Bill Clinton had intervened to increase the racetrack owners' take from one track -- which led to a significant loss of state revenue. In other words, revenues from dog racing are



a significant source of revenue for Arkansas state government, and Act 383 of 1987 increased the amount of revenue Arkansas received from dog racing.

The media mistakenly believes that the "\$397.1 million annual tax increase" the Bush campaign charges Clinton with includes additional revenues attributed to economic growth, not Clinton tax increases. Wrong. Excluding inflation and economic growth, Arkansas state taxes in 1992 are \$397 million higher as a result of tax and fee increases during Clinton's tenure as governor. That's almost 20 percent of the Arkansas state budget. Had someone bothered to look at the increase in Arkansas state revenues -- which he charges the Bush campaign of using to come up with the \$397 million figure -- he or she would have seen that between 1983 and 1990 alone, state revenues increased by \$854 million.

Much has been made of the fact Bush campaign should have counted Clinton's tax cuts as well. The Bush campaign has talked about Clinton's tax cuts -- 43 of them -- that are special interest tax exemptions and tax cuts -- many of which were granted to Clinton's political contributors. Some estimates put the cost of these tax exemptions at almost 20 percent of total state revenues.<sup>2</sup> The *Boston Globe* believes 1991 tax cut for low income individuals should be highlighted by the Bush campaign. Fine! In fact, what Clinton did was align the Arkansas tax code with the federal tax code of 1986. Ronald Reagan and George Bush took millions of low income families off the tax rolls in 1986. Clinton was 1561 days behind the curve on exempting the working poor from income taxes, and the same year he did it, he raised the sales tax and extended it to used cars -- both regressive tax increases.

Before the Clinton campaign starts touting their tax record, the media should begin to focus on the increasing regressivity of the tax structure since Bill Clinton became governor. Arkansas papers have labeled his tax policies "inhumane" (*Arkansas Gazette*, 3/4/91) and said "if Congress followed the example Bill Clinton has set as governor of Arkansas, it would pass a tax program that would hit the middle class hardest" (*Pine Bluff Commercial*, 5/24/91). A 1988 study by the Citizens for Tax Justice of sales taxes in all 50 states found Arkansas among the 10 most regressive states in regard to sales taxes. A 1988 study by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities found that "low income families face greater state and local tax burdens in Arkansas than in most other states .... Moreover, Arkansas' rank among the states is worsening .... Arkansas now has the seventh lowest income tax threshold in the nation."<sup>3</sup>

Clinton has opposed removing the sales taxes from groceries his entire political career, and he even taxed food stamps until the Reagan-Bush Administration made him stop in 1987. Only Slick Willie could run a campaign based on tax fairness when, according to the *Arkansas Gazette*, the "reality is that in the Clinton era the state tax system has become more and more regressive. It has become, step by step, a pretty bad system, stacked against the ordinary taxpayer and consumer, stacked for the rich and the special interests."<sup>4</sup>

The bottom line, however, is the President was right. Bill Clinton did raise taxes and fees 128 times.

---

<sup>1</sup>Michael Kinsely, the Anatomy of a Smear

<sup>2</sup>New York Times, 4/2/92

<sup>3</sup>Against the Current

<sup>4</sup>Arkansas Gazette, March 4, 1991



# FACT SHEET

August 27, 1992

Issues Office

## PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH: PRESIDENT BUSH VERSUS BILL CLINTON

### Fundamental Differences in Economic Philosophy

#### BUSH

- Believes in **reducing** taxes.
- Believes in **reducing** government spending.
- Believes in **less** government regulation and intrusion.
- Believes in **empowering people** to make their own decisions whenever possible.

#### CLINTON

- Believes in **increasing** taxes.
- Believes in **increasing** government spending.
- Believes in **more** government regulation and intrusion.
- Believes in allowing bureaucrats to exercise **more control** over peoples' lives.

(more)



## Fundamental Differences on Job Growth

### BUSH

#### Creating Jobs:

Wants to create jobs by opening export markets for American goods and increasing business investment.

- Fighting for an economic growth package that would create **500,000 new jobs** this year alone.
- The President's **\$5,000 tax credit for first-time homebuyers** will create 272,500 jobs in the real estate and construction sectors.
- Proposing a **cut in the capital gains tax** to spur long-term growth and job creation.
- Proposing a health care plan that provides all Americans with access to affordable health coverage while preserving individual choice and quality care. The President's health plan will also make it easier for small businesses to provide affordable coverage to employees.
- Proposed a **flexible worker retraining program** to be financed by cuts in other government spending.
- Has helped make America the number one exporter in the world, thus creating 1.8 million new jobs. Recognizing that exports are the engine of economic growth, conceived a new free trade zone from the Yucatan to the Yukon; 400,000 new jobs and increased exports will result from NAFTA.

### CLINTON

#### Losing Jobs:

Believes massive new taxes, government spending, and new government mandates on business will create jobs.

- Fighting for the largest tax increase in history as part of a plan that will cost **2.6 million Americans their jobs**. Of these, 1.7 million job losses will come from rash defense cuts and a burdensome health care plan.
- Has **not supported** the President's tax credit for first-time homebuyers.
- Though he supported a capital gains cut in his first economic plan, Clinton now calls the President's capital gains tax cut a "tax break for the rich." Small business owners cite it as the leading growth-creating tax relief measure.
- Proposing new health care system relying on employer mandates and a government run health care system: would entail a **7% to 9% payroll tax** on all workers, costing **700,000 jobs**, and reducing take-home pay for the average worker by up to \$1700.
- Proposed a government-based worker retraining program financed by a **1.5% payroll tax** on all workers. This will result in **300,000 lost jobs**.
- Democratic Platform endorses protectionist legislation. Clinton has failed to repudiate it, and has assured the AFL-CIO that he would follow the lead of Dick Gephardt on NAFTA. Though seemingly supportive of NAFTA, Clinton, under pressure, is now fudging.



## Fundamental Differences on Government Spending

### BUSH

#### Cutting Government Spending:

Believes government is too big and spends too much.

- Has proposed a series of measures that would cut overall government spending by hundreds of billions of dollars.
- Wants to restore accountability and discipline to government spending by getting the Congress to pass a **Balanced Budget Amendment** and line-item veto authority.
- Proposed a **cap on the growth of entitlement spending** (excluding Social Security) that could save nearly \$300 billion over five years.
- During his Administration President Bush has proposed \$132 billion in specific spending cuts for mandatory programs that Congress has failed to enact.
- Proposed the outright elimination of 246 specific discretionary programs and over 4,000 projects.
- Wants to empower American taxpayers to force **deficit reduction** and congressional spending discipline. A **check-off box on each tax form** would allow taxpayers to dedicate up to 10% of their tax payment to reducing the national debt. If all individual income taxpayers elect the full 10%, the federal debt would be reduced by about \$50 billion in the first year. To ensure real deficit reduction, overall spending caps would be reduced by an equal amount.

### CLINTON

#### Increasing Wasteful Spending:

Believes in more government spending and larger government bureaucracies.

- Wants the federal government to spend at least \$219 billion more, not counting the added cost of his "play-or-pay" health plan.
- **Opposes the Balanced Budget Amendment**. Says he supports a line-item veto but has **done nothing** to get Democrats in Congress to pass one.
- Has been **silent** on controlling the growth of entitlements.
- Proposed **one change** in entitlements that would save just \$600 million next year. The bulk of other "real" cuts proposed by Clinton are derived by slashing defense beyond even those levels proposed by Democrats in Congress.
- Proposed to eliminate only one specific program -- the honey bee subsidy program, which Senator Gore voted to retain.
- Claims his tax hikes -- the largest in history -- would be sufficient to get a measure of deficit reduction. In fact, Clinton's proposed budget would **increase the deficit** by nearly \$200 billion over four years.



## Fundamental Differences on Taxes

### BUSH

#### Cutting Taxes:

Believes that lower taxes are the key to spurring new economic growth.

- Has proposed to **reduce taxes across-the-board** as government spending is cut. The President has already proposed \$132 billion in specific savings, enough to finance significant tax cuts. He has also proposed a cap on mandatory spending which will provide nearly \$300 billion in savings over the next 5 years -- sufficient to finance further tax cuts.

- Will **slash the capital gains tax rate** to 15% to spur new investment -- a measure cited by small business owners as the tax cut most needed to create new growth.

- Proposed a new **investment tax allowance** to encourage investment in better equipment and productivity; a permanent tax credit for research and development; reform of the alternative minimum tax; modification of passive loss rules for real estate; and creation of enterprise zones (within which the capital gains tax rate would be zero).

- Proposed new measures to help families meet the cost of raising children: a **\$500 increase in the per child personal exemption** and creation of **Family Savings Accounts** including penalty-free withdrawals to meet home purchase, education, and medical costs. Proposed a **\$5,000 tax credit for first-time homebuyers** to help young families achieve the dream of homeownership.

### CLINTON

#### Raising Taxes:

Believes massive new taxes are the key to economic growth.

- Has proposed the **largest tax increase in American history** -- at least \$150 billion over four years, not including an additional \$80 billion in new health care payroll taxes. Wants to hike income tax rates even though 75% of those affected will be small businesses.

- Previously supported a cut in the capital gains rate, but now says it will only benefit "the rich."

- Says he favors an investment tax credit and a permanent tax credit for research and development. But the Democratic Congress has blocked the President's proposal to make the R&D credit permanent for 4 years in a row. He has not endorsed the President's reforms of the alternative minimum tax and passive loss rules.

- Has abandoned his original plan for middle-class tax relief. Has since proposed an optional per child tax credit, but did not even score the idea in his June budget plan. Has not endorsed the President's Family Savings Accounts or homebuyers' credit.



## Fundamental Differences on the Role of Government

### BUSH

Reducing the Role of Government:  
Believes the size of government needs to be cut.

- Supports privatization of transportation infrastructure where feasible.
- Supports a health care plan that maintains the quality and personal choice in our current private health system while ensuring access to affordable health coverage.
- Endorses expanded use of block grants to increase local authority.
- Imposed a moratorium on new regulations that is saving consumers \$20 billion a year. The moratorium has relieved paperwork burdens and created new capital-raising opportunities for small business.
- Wants to cut the size of government, and is reducing the federal payroll by 162,000 workers through attrition.

### CLINTON

Bigger More Expensive Government:  
Has proposed massive new spending programs which will increase the size of government.

- No position on the President's privatization initiatives.
- Proposed creation of a government health care commission, which, along with new health care bureaucracies would set prices and ration care.
- No position.
- New worker training, health care, and parental leave mandates will require new payroll taxes of up to 10%, and will consume 36 percent of 1991 business profits, hitting small businesses especially hard. New mandates would inevitably involve massive new government regulations and bureaucracies.
- Says he wants to cut government payroll by 100,000 employees, but has proposed massive new government spending programs and guaranteed government jobs that will inevitably lead to a huge increase in government employees.

Clinton has increased the Arkansas state government work force faster than Mario Cuomo's liberal New York state government. Since 1983, the administrative costs of Clinton's Department of Human Services alone have increased 3000 percent.

## Host Committee

Ivan Block  
Edward Britt  
Gov. Carroll A. Campbell, Jr.  
Ruth Clinkscales  
Fred Dent  
Ron Scheetz  
David Thomas  
Knox White  
Arch Wilder  
David Wilkins  
Barry Wynn

You  
Are Cordially Invited  
For  
An Evening With

**The Honorable Robert Dole**  
Republican Leader, United States Senate

And

**Thomas F. Hartnett**  
Candidate for United States Senate

Wednesday, September 2, 1992  
7:30 P.M.

Hyatt Regency Hotel  
Greenville, S.C.

\$100.00 Per Person Contribution

RSVP  
Reply Card Enclosed

Information — Marty Richards  
282-0031 Hartnett Campaign  
Page 96 of 99







# Talking Points

The Daily Line for Republican Newsmakers

Wednesday, September 2, 1992

## A FARM RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

• President Bush travels to South Dakota and Texas for a major announcement concerning farm policy.

• President Bush has vigorously expanded trade and opened new markets for America's farm products. The American farm economy is strong.

• Arkansas farmers have suffered under Bill Clinton. Farm growth in Arkansas lags far behind national farm growth.

**TODAY:** President Bush will visit South Dakota and Texas to make a major agricultural announcement.

Under President Bush, the American farm economy is strong. The net income of farmers has reached record levels, while government support payments have declined. Debts are down. Assets are up.

The President in 1990 signed a market-oriented Farm Bill that has kept American farmers competitive in the world, assisted them in their efforts to conserve soil and water, stabilized farm income, and maintained the U.S. food supply.

Now he is fighting to open new markets for American agriculture. Farm exports reached \$40 billion in 1990, their highest level in almost a decade. Over one million American jobs are created by agricultural exports. The President's just-announced trade agreement with Canada and Mexico will boost exports and jobs even more.

And by keeping taxes down and cutting unnecessary farm regulations, the President is determined to keep America's farmers the best in the world.

### BILL CLINTON IS NO FRIEND OF THE FARMER

Under Bill Clinton, Arkansas' real net income for farmers grew a mere 4% from 1984 to 1987 - the most recent year available - compared to 24% growth nationally.

Bill Clinton has drowned Arkansas farmers in taxes. During his tenure as Governor, he raised thirteen taxes and fees directly affecting farmers. The last thing American farmers and consumers need is increased taxes, which will push up food prices.

Can farmers really trust Bill Clinton? In 1990, Clinton urged that the definition of wetlands be relaxed specifically for 'farmed' and 'prior converted' wetlands. One year later he reversed himself. The assistant director of the American Farm Bureau Federation said, "it appears that Clinton is trying to have it all ways" on wetlands.

In this campaign, Bill Clinton proposed raising taxes by \$150 billion - the biggest tax hike in history. Farmers too will suffer under Clinton's high tax, big government philosophy.

### HELPING HURRICANE ANDREW VICTIMS

- Last night, President Bush made a special nation-wide appeal on behalf of the victims of Hurricane Andrew.
- All Americans must pitch in - to assist, write to the just-announced, local private-sector effort: We Will Rebuild, PO Box 107090, Miami, FL 33131
- Or to make a contribution, contact the Red Cross at (800) 842-2200

6:10 am

September 2, 1992

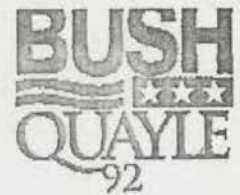
TO: SENATOR DOLE #2  
FROM: BUSH/QUAYLE '92



# BACKGROUND

September 2, 1992

Issues Office



## AMERICAN FARMERS THRIVE UNDER BUSH, WHILE ARKANSAS FARMERS COME UP SHORT

PRESIDENT BUSH HAS VIGOROUSLY EXPANDED TRADE AND OPENED NEW MARKETS FOR AMERICA'S FARM PRODUCTS. THE AMERICAN FARM ECONOMY IS STRONG, YET CLINTON'S ARKANSAS IS TRAILING BEHIND.

**Farmers Better Under Bush:** Under President Bush's agriculture policies, the economic well-being of farmers has been notably enriched. President Bush signed a market-oriented 1990 Farm Bill which will keep U.S. farmers competitive in world markets, stabilize farm income, and provide voluntary incentives for farmers to protect the environment.

- o **Incomes Up, Debts Down:** In 1990, the net income of farmers reached a record level \$50 billion, while farm debt fell by nearly one-third between 1984 and 1991.
- o **Arkansas Lagging Behind:** Under Clinton, Arkansas' real net income for farmers grew a mere 4% from 1984 to 1987, one-sixth of the national growth rate. Clinton also raised 13 taxes and fees directly affecting farmers. The last thing we need is more taxes pushing up food prices.

**Fighting for America's Farmers:** President Bush has actively promoted the interests of the agricultural community in international trade talks; whether it be working to reduce the unfair agricultural subsidies of the European Community, expanding markets in the Far East, or negotiating a North American Free Trade Agreement to open Mexico's market of 90 million consumers. As a result, agricultural exports are up, topping \$37 billion in 1991, and are expected to reach \$41 billion this year.

**Good Intentions Gone Astray:** Clinton's running mate, Senator Gore, has questioned the need for pesticides, implying that their important functions can also be better served by "'natural' resistance to some crop diseases and predators..." (*Earth in the Balance*, p.322).

**Ethanol Programs Backed by Bush, Thwarted by Clinton:** President Bush extended tax incentives for domestically produced ethanol and signed into law the Clean Air Act of 1990, which provides new opportunities for ethanol. As governor, Clinton removed the motor fuel tax exemption on gasohol and said in a speech at Drexel University this spring that he supports "an executive order to purchase natural gas-powered vehicles for the federal fleet," making no mention of ethanol.

**Clinton Says Anything When it Comes to Wetlands:** In 1990, Clinton urged President Bush to relax the definition of wetlands. One year later, Clinton changed his position and criticized the Bush Administration for relaxing the definition for farmed and prior converted wetlands.

**Clinton Wiggles, Wobbles, and Wavers on his Farm Policy:** When one of Clinton's top advisors called for a total phase out of farm subsidies, Clinton quickly distanced himself saying, "You know that guy's not on my payroll." However, his economic plan did not mention farm supports, except to eliminate subsidies for honey producers. What agricultural product will he single out for attack next?