

Election '88

Foreign policy agendas vary for Bush, Dukakis

By HELLE NIELSEN
Staff Writer

Both presidential candidates say changes taking place in the world should shape future foreign policy, but George Bush's foreign policies differ little from those of the Reagan years, while Michael Dukakis says national security must be linked to economic security.

"(Bush) is building upon what we have done before," said Andrew Carpendale, a foreign policy spokesman for Bush's campaign. "But eight years later the world has changed somewhat. We must recognize the changes and the policies we can take to make them more beneficial for the United States."

American involvement in world affairs may include the use of military force, as in the 1986 bombing of Libya, he said.

Dukakis also emphasizes American world leadership, foreign policy spokesman Ed Gresser said. But only by eliminating trade and budget deficits can the country regain the economic security necessary to play that leading role, Gresser said.

"Dukakis' foreign policy is shaped by the belief that our national security depends on our economic security," he said. "The challenges are not only the Soviet Union's conventional forces in Europe but also trade with Japan and the national debt."

Dukakis would use U.S. economic power to pressure the Soviet Union, Gresser said.

Bush would continue Reagan's

strategy of simultaneous negotiations and military modernization, Carpendale said.

"If they are not willing to build down, we must build up," he said.

Dukakis and Bush disagree on what policy best furthers peace and democratization in Latin America.

The 1987 Arias peace plan signed by five Central American presidents outlined steps toward a lasting peace in the region, including the halt to foreign aid for rebel groups such as the U.S.-supported Contras.

"The vice president's position is that the Arias peace plan is solid, but it doesn't have mechanisms to achieve its objectives," Carpendale said.

Bush "absolutely supports" aid to the Contras to bring about peace, democracy and economic growth in Nicaragua, Carpendale said.

Siding with the leaders of Latin American democracies, Dukakis opposes military aid to the Contras, Gresser said. The Arias plan has brought more peace and democracy to the region in one year than many years of Contra war have, he said.

As president, Dukakis would call a hemispheric summit to discuss the problems of drugs and the Latin American countries' huge foreign debts, which threaten to destabilize recently democratized countries, Gresser said.

South Africa can also expect different treatment from the next American president. While in favor of change in South Africa, Bush is against economic sanctions as a way

to pressure the country to abolish apartheid.

Instead, Bush wants to empower South Africa's blacks economically as a way to strengthen their political power, Carpendale said, although he has not specified plans for that.

Dukakis endorsed economic sanctions as proposed in a bill by Rep. Ron Dellums, D-Calif.

"Our initial priorities would be to regain our moral stature as an opponent of apartheid," Gresser said. "If we tolerate apartheid it raises questions of what kind of country the United States is, and what values are reflected in our international relations."

Bush's experience with foreign relations includes stints as CIA director, U.S. envoy to China and ambassador to the United Nations.

But, Gresser said, experience is not the only factor determining whether a candidate is qualified to be the country's foreign policy maker.

"It's a question of judgment and grasp of history more than years in Washington," he said. "All the experience in the world didn't stop Bush from sending weapons to the ayatollah or dealing with Gen. (Manuel) Noriega (of Panama)."

As president, Bush would be personally involved in foreign policy, Carpendale said. But he will also appoint a group of "very professional, ethical people with high integrity" in key foreign policy positions, Carpendale said.



Group grades candidates on environmental issues

By ERIK DALE FLIPPO
Staff Writer

While their position papers show that they agree on some key environmental issues, presidential candidates George Bush and Michael Dukakis have voiced fundamental differences, and an environmentalist organization says their records on the issues are very different.

Acid Rain. To combat this lingering problem, both presidential candidates have said they support reducing annual sulfur dioxide emissions by millions of tons, though Bush will not quote a specific amount. Dukakis has set his target at 12 million tons. Dukakis believes even under existing regulations, some 5 million tons can be cut off current emissions levels, according to a campaign aide.

Bush wants to increase international cooperation between Canada and the United States to deal with the problem, according to Scott Gregory, communications director for the N.C. Bush campaign.

Clean Water. Both candidates say they want to ban ocean dumping of

waste by 1991. The candidates disagree, however, on the Clean Water Act, which President Reagan vetoed.

Bush supported the veto of the bill because the congressional version was too costly, Gregory said in a telephone interview. The vice president supports the earlier administration draft of the bill, which was free of amendments, he said.

Dukakis supported the act, saying if it weren't for the current administration's unwillingness to cooperate, places like Boston Harbor — which the Bush campaign has used to attack Dukakis' environmental record — wouldn't be in trouble.

Dukakis believes the pollution of America's air, water and land continues "at an alarming and unacceptable rate," according to one of his position papers.

New Nuclear Reactors. Bush supports the construction of new nuclear power plants, while Dukakis has derided the technology as "the most expensive way to boil water."

As president, Dukakis would make the Nuclear Regulatory Commis-

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— from the League of Conservation Voters' "Candidate Report Card" on Michael Dukakis.

sion's first priority to protect citizens, rather than cater to the nuclear power industry, according to his position paper.

Dukakis opposes construction of new reactors until a "new generation" of reactor design and safety procedures becomes available and safe

methods of waste treatment and disposal are established.

Bush supports new reactors as long as high safety standards are maintained.

"He supports the concept of nuclear power," Gregory said. "And clearly you've got to ensure safety."

Bush is confident that research and development will continue to provide the nation with more advanced safety measures, Gregory said.

Offshore Oil Drilling. Bush supports drilling, except in "sensitive areas," while Dukakis opposes drilling in "critical areas" and would give more power to the states to approve sales of drilling leases.

On these and other issues, the League of Conservation Voters has drawn up a "Candidate Report Card" for the two contenders, grading them from A to F on various environmental issues.

Bush received a D-plus overall. On the issues, he earned a D-minus in Clean Air & Acid Rain, a D-plus in Energy, an F in Water Pollution & Toxics and a D-plus in Water Resources, Coasts & Land Use. His best grade was a B-plus in the Public Lands & Wildlife category.

As vice president, Bush served as chairman of the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief, which sought to relax health regulations, especially those concerning pesticide

registration and industrial chemicals, the league charges.

The task force also "launched a major assault on clean air laws" and "targeted many regulations restricting toxic chemicals as well," the report card said.

Dukakis fared better, earning a B average. He received a B for Clean Air & Acid Rain, a C-plus in Toxics, Water Pollution & Solid Waste, an A-minus in Energy and a B in Coast & Water Management.

"Massachusetts environmentalists have mixed feelings, but on the balance their verdict is favorable," the report card said.

As governor, Dukakis put forth good policies, but according to the league, "the governor's implementation of environmental programs was considered only fair, largely because of a few weak appointments to key environmental positions, fear of antagonizing business and a failure to give his environmental program enough funding in his budget recommendations."

Libertarian Party puts candidate on presidential ballot

By PATRICIA BROWN
Staff Writer

While many Americans have said they would prefer not to vote for the Republican or Democratic presidential nominees, some may have the opportunity to vote for a Libertarian candidate.

Ron Paul, a former Texas congressman, is representing the Libertarian party and is on the ballot in 46 states.

The Libertarians and Paul believe in limited government and a free market economy. They also believe it's wrong to use force or aggression to compel people to do anything.

"We believe people are free to live their lives the way they wish to, as long as they don't interfere with others," said Kent Snyder, a campaign aide in Houston, in a telephone interview.

"The very interesting and unique aspect of our campaign is (that) we draw views from the conservative right and the liberal left," Snyder said. "Our philosophy is the same that the founders of our country had."

The Libertarians get the idea of a free market economy from the conservatives and the idea of support on civil liberties as human beings from the left, he said.

"By making it so difficult for alternate parties to get on the ballot, the state legislatures have contrived a monopoly," Snyder said. "It is more difficult to get an alternate party started in the United States than in any other country in the world."

Paul believes the only moral and

constitutional role the government has is to protect individual liberty and defend the country.

"The Democrats and Republicans believe the government should intervene in domestic and foreign affairs," Snyder said. "We're in favor of freedom of choice in all aspects, even if we don't condone what people do."

But Snyder said Paul's message is not getting out through the media.

"He (Paul) usually likes the press locally because of their interest and the work of our staff members, but he has been dissatisfied with the national press," Snyder said.

There are an estimated 2.4 million Libertarians in the United States. Paul believes his biggest support comes from California and Western states.

Paul's name will not appear on the ballot in West Virginia, Indiana, Missouri and North Carolina.

For candidates to be on the ballot in North Carolina, they must represent a recognized party. In North Carolina, these are the Democratic, Republican and New Alliance parties.

These parties had to submit 44,535 qualified signatures, with 200 signatures from four different congressional districts, said Johnnie McLean, administrative secretary for the state board of elections.

But Paul can be a write-in candidate in North Carolina, McLean said.

Woman to run on independent ticket

By SANDY WALL
Staff Writer

When voters go to the polls Nov. 8, they will have at least three choices for president.

Lenora Fulani, a 38-year-old developmental psychologist from New York, is the only independent candidate to be on the ballot in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. She is the New Alliance Party's candidate and the first black woman to receive federal matching funds.

Fulani began her career in politics when she ran for mayor of New York City in 1985 and for governor of New York in 1986, both times on the independent ticket.

Fulani, who expects to win at least one million votes, includes in her platform such issues as health care, abortion, civil rights, poverty and nuclear energy.

She also includes provisions for a "National AIDS Bill of Rights" and enforcement of all Indian treaties, plus restitution for use of all Indian lands.

Marian Grossman, a spokeswoman for the Fulani campaign, said Fulani advocates slashing the defense budget in half and using the money to fund social programs and human needs.

According to Annie Roboff, press



Lenora Fulani

secretary for the Fulani campaign, Fulani wants to "get rid of corruption and fat in the military budget" and stresses a foreign policy of disarmament and non-intervention.

America should "reprioritize" how it spends money and decide "what you want to do with the richest country on earth," Roboff said in a telephone interview.

Lt. governor

be stripped of his power to make committee assignments, since he is a Republican and has had little experience working with the legislature, said UNC political science professor Thad Beyle.

The Senate has the right to strip him of his powers because they are not mandated by the state constitution.

Even if Gardner is not formally stripped of his powers, Senate leaders would probably work around him, Beyle said.

"The lieutenant governor is a

member of the executive branch. Why should the legislature give its power to it?" said Abraham Holtzman, an N.C. State political science professor. Holtzman said he was "90 percent sure" that the Senate would take away Gardner's power.

But Gardner said he thinks he can retain the office's powers.

"I don't think it's going to happen," he said. "It's been campaign rhetoric that's going on."

Such a move might alienate his supporters and hurt Democrats in future elections, Gardner said.

"You'd have a handful of people telling the people of North Carolina that their vote really doesn't count," he said. "If they (Senate leaders) turn against the people... then I'd think you'd see a tremendous resentment all across the state."

"It could very well hurt the Democrats," Beyle said. "He could use it as a rallying point if he runs for governor in 1992."

But the potential reaction against Democrats would be better than the lack of productivity and loss of Democratic control that would result

from Gardner's appointments, Holtzman said.

"It's a lot better to alienate people than to give up power," he said.

The next lieutenant governor will also have to work with Speaker of the House Liston Ramsey, who will make it hard for either candidate to play a significant legislative role, Beyle said.

"Rand would have a better chance because they'd both be Democrats," he said. "Gardner would get very little cooperation."

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