

November 17, 1987

Name
Newspaper
Street Address
City, State, Zip

Dear:

This Thanksgiving Day, C-SPAN's "American Profile" series features hour-long interviews with Sen. Phil Gramm (R-TX) and Sen. Bill Bradley (D-NJ). In recent years, these two members of congress have received national attention for influencing tax and federal budget reform legislation.

Throughout the year, C-SPAN conducts interviews with prominent Americans for telecasts on national holidays. Our "American Profile" interview series is an opportunity for C-SPAN viewers to see an in-depth, personal portrait of public figures.

Sen. Phil Gramm was chosen this holiday for his visible and controversial role in federal budget and deficit reduction legislation. Mr. Gramm offers personal reflections on his life and career, as well as insights into the American political process.

For your review, I have excerpted Sen. Gramm's comments on three topics from the discussion: 1) his early influences, 2) how his vision of government differs from Texans who have preceded him in the Senate and 3) how he has accomplished his legislative goals in Congress.

The following excerpts may be used for publication; however, they should be held for release until November 25. Also enclosed is a partial list of Texas cable systems which carry C-SPAN. I think you and your readers will be interested in tuning-in to the interview with Sen. Phil Gramm which airs at 9:00am, 7:00pm, and 2:00am (overnight) ET on Thursday, November 26.

Sincerely,

Rosemarie M. Colao

November 18, 1987

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Dear:

This Thanksgiving Day, C-SPAN's "American Profile" series features hour-long interviews with Sen. Bill Bradley (D-NJ) and Sen. Phil Gramm (R-TX). In recent years, these two members of Congress have received national attention for influencing tax and federal budget reform legislation.

Throughout the year, C-SPAN conducts interviews with prominent Americans for telecasts on national holidays. Our "American Profile" interview series is an opportunity for C-SPAN viewers to see an in-depth, personal portrait of public figures.

Sen. Bradley was selected this holiday because of his stature in the national political arena. During the 60-minute interview, Sen. Bradley offers personal reflections on his life and career, as well as insights into the American political process.

For your review, I have excerpted Sen. Bradley's comments on three topics from the discussion: 1) the influence of athletics on his life, 2) his impressions of the U.S. Senate and 3) U.S. relations with the Soviets. The following excerpts may be used for publication; however, they should be held for release until November 25th.

Enclosed is a list of New Jersey cable systems which carry C-SPAN. I think you and your readers will be interested in tuning-in to the interview with Sen. Bill Bradley which airs at 8:00am, 6:00pm, and 1:00am (overnight) ET on Thursday, November 26.

Sincerely,

Nan Gibson
Press Liaison



Suite 412
444 North Capitol Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
202/737-3220

EXCERPTED QUOTES FROM A C-SPAN INTERVIEW WITH SEN. BILL BRADLEY
(D-NEW JERSEY)

On his first desire to become a Senator:

"Well, I guess the inkling occurred to me back in 1964 - I was an intern that summer in Washington. I was in the Senate chamber the night the 1964 Civil Rights Act was passed. As I watched the vote being taken and I watched the passage of the bill, I thought something very significant had occurred that night that made America a better place. And I guess the thought occurred to me, 'Well, maybe someday I'd like to be in the Senate and maybe I could do something to make America a better place.' And I think that's probably the origin of it. A lot of time passed from that thought crossing my mind until I arrived here in 1979, and there were certainly years in which I wasn't exactly sure that's what I wanted to do, but that's the origin of it."

On the U.S. Senate as an institution:

"I've heard it compared to a club, but I don't think that it's a club. I never really knew what it meant, I've never really been in a club in that sense, so I don't have any frame of reference. My frame of reference is an athletic team. I'll tell you that I was in the Senate in about my third or fourth month and it was late at night, I was in the Democratic cloakroom which is right off the Senate floor. I was new and had never been in a legislative body - this was my formative experience. I was looking around and I saw one senator who was angry, I saw one senator who was pacing, I saw one senator who was reading, I saw one senator on the telephone and one senator telling a joke. So, I looked around and said to myself, 'You know, this isn't a lot different from the Knick['s] locker room.' And in that sense, it isn't. Because both jobs are about getting people from diverse backgrounds with different individual agendas to work together towards a common objective. So, club - no; team, in the best sense - yes."

Impressions of the Senate:

"I love the Senate. The Senate is a serious institution where serious work is done. I think the job is a matter of substance, procedure and personality. You've got to know what you're talking about in the Senate before you can have any impact. You can't just go out and wing it and be able to influence any of your colleagues. So, it's substance, procedure - you've got to know how to do it [communicate] on the floor. A lot of good

ideas get lost because they [members] don't know how to do it [communicate] on the floor; with procedure, how to get your amendment in at the right time, etcetera, etcetera. And then personality - you have to know your colleagues - you've got to know other Senators. You've got to know what they like, what they don't like, you've got to know what interests them, you've got to respect them even if you disagree with them. You've got to recognize that the essence of the legislative process is shifting coalitions. And the key to shifting coalitions and producing legislation is civility and mutual respect. I think that typifies the Senate at its best moments."

On what kind of a Senator he hopes to be remembered as:

"I hope it's a little early, I mean, you never know, this is a rather tenuous profession. But, you're only as good as your last election - like the last game - you're only as good as the last game. I guess that if you push me - ask me what I'd like to be remembered for - which I feel awkward even addressing now. ... I guess I'd like to be known as someone who took the responsibility of representing people seriously, who worked hard, who tried to think of the long term, who recognized that he was here to serve the people of New Jersey, and the country, and never betrayed that trust. And at the same time knew that he was only one person, and you do the best you can as a person. You try to grow - you try to see things the way they're headed, you try to avert dangers and crises. You try to bring about a brighter, better, more peaceful, more prosperous future."

On his hometown in Missouri:

"I was born in Crystal City, Missouri - actually born in St. Louis - but grew up in Crystal City, Missouri. It's a small town on the banks of the Mississippi River, about 3,492 people, I think that's what the sign said on the way into town - a small town in every respect. I don't know if you've seen the movie 'Hoosiers', well, if you've seen the movie, that was more or less Crystal City, not quite as rural, but definitely a small town. We had a little over 400 in the high school - I think I had 97 in my graduating class. And it was a multi-ethnic racial town centered around a factory, a glass factory. And it was tucked between two limestone bluffs right on the river. I grew up actually doing road work cross-country on roads that went along the Mississippi River."

On his decision to go to Princeton:

"Well, it's interesting. When I was in high school I had a lot of scholarship offers, about 75 scholarship offers as a basketball player around the country. A lot of people thought I should go to a big basketball school. I actually signed a scholarship to go to Duke. And then my father sent me on a tour of Europe with, as it turned out, 13 college girls. I travelled

around Europe with my basketball wanting only to play basketball. I dealt constantly with the question, 'Why do you want to go someplace just to play basketball?' That, of course, wasn't the only reason I was interested in Duke. But, when I got back I broke my foot playing basketball and I contemplated the world without basketball and decided, all things considered, I'd rather go to Princeton. I made a last minute change and ended up in an empty dorm room the night before the freshman class convened, and ended up a freshman at Princeton. Why? I guess because I'd always been attracted to it from a very early age. Why? Because there was a football player there named Dick Kazmaier who caught my imagination as a sandlot football player when I was about 7,8,9,10 years old. And, that was the seed that was planted. Later, I had gotten to know a lot of alumni and they encouraged me to go. And it seemed like a great school, so I went."

On the people he finds the most interesting:

"That's easy - the people that strike me as being the most interesting are Americans because we're a little bit of everybody. We're put here for a variety of reasons. We came from different lands, different agendas. We came with different hopes and, you know, we carved out of the wilderness a democracy. We were guided by certain principles, and under those principles we flourished. Therefore, the diversity of America is, and Americans generally, is what's most fascinating for me. I've had a love affair with the country for 20-25 years - I've travelled it constantly. As a basketball player, I used to say I'd be on the road over 100 days a year which is true. But being in one city, the next city, the next city, you'd be in so many cities that you'd have the effect of seeing the country as a whole. Yet, in each city there was a distinct difference as to people, interests, professions, industries, language, etcetera. So, to me it's pretty easy - it is Americans who have been the most fascinating people and continue to be for me. Maybe that's kind of obvious."

On his decision to continue with basketball:

"When we won the European Cup in 1966, I really thought I was finished with basketball, and I really didn't touch a basketball for about a year. And then one night I went down to the Oxford gym, which had actually just opened, and took some shots. I suddenly found myself going through my old routine. I felt the rhythm - I was the crowd, I was the announcer, I was hitting the last-second shot. I realized that not to play professional basketball would have been to deny an aspect of my personality perhaps more fundamental than any other. And so I decided that day, 'Well, I'm going to play!' That was the moment I decided to play professional basketball."

On basketball being a fundamental aspect of his personality:

"Well for me, it was a love of the game - I mean, I love the

game, I love to play. I played an awful lot, for a lot of years from the time I was nine or ten years old through high school when I would spend four hours everyday playing, [on] weekends, six, seven hours. It didn't come easy, it required work, I was not a natural - I had certain attributes like being 6'5" and reasonable reflexes, but I had to work at it. And so, I think that day in the Oxford gym was the realization that this love affair wasn't over, that it had to continue. And then another aspect of it was beyond the joy, there was the challenge of playing against the best and I would have thought five, ten, fifteen years in the future, 'Well, why didn't I ... I wonder how I would have done.' So I decided to do it for those reasons. That aspect of my personality that I talked about was the love of the game, the desire to compete and the realization that, you know, time passes and sometimes what's lost is never retrievable. Certainly that would be the case if you were a young athlete and you didn't compete."

On winning:

"I think the whole sporting experience reveals that there is a richness to the experience of defeat, and coming to terms with that, and moving on. Never being thrown by a defeat, but absorbing it, learning from it and moving on. I think that if you are serious about thinking about sports as you play, that is one of the personality attributes or aspects that really becomes a part of your being."

High and low points of his basketball career:

"Well, the high was winning the [NBA] championship in 1970 and 1973 and those were the two highs. Those were the first championships I had won. I lost in high school, I lost in college in the semi-finals and finals. Well, this was it - you knew you were the best in the world - for 24-48 hours, there's no feeling like it. I've never experienced any feeling like it in my life. You were the best and you knew that. It was a sense of accomplishment that was unparalleled. It was worth it, all the work, all the hours, all the sweat - it was worth it. It was a clear cut win, no grays, no uncertainties - clear cut - you were the best. Your team was the best and you did it together. So there was this union of community and satisfaction that isn't equalled.

"The low was clearly my first year when I came into the league and I was a failure. I was billed as being better than I was. I played guard instead of forward, and I was too slow to play guard. I had some unpleasant evenings - it's not pleasant having 18,000 or 19,000 people 'boo' at you and have people spit at you and throw coins at you. Going through that experience was clearly the low. But you kind of hunker down - you kind of divorce your professional life from your personal life - you persevere. Things turn out or they don't turn out. But the key thing is that you protect your own core, your person, and realize

there's a professional life and then there's who you are. And in some cases, in most cases, you have to keep perspective."

On the importance of speechmaking and communicating:

"Well, I think it's something you get better at as you do it. As I said, when people come up to me and say, 'Boy, you've really improved,' I say, 'When you start at the bottom, there's only one way to go and that's up.' I think the important thing is communicating, and I think you can communicate effectively in a lot of different ways. There are a lot of different kinds of communication: television is one of them. This kind of television is one of them, the 30-second kind of television is another. Then you have, you know, your work in explaining things, and then you have your set pieces at Democratic events, charity functions, etcetera. I think the important thing in communication is finding your voice, finding what is natural for you, and how you express who you are through what you say. That process of communication also is something that has got to be constantly honed - I still work at it - I think I've gotten better, I think I can become better. But that is the essence of what it's all about.

"I find certain things totally intimidating. When you read, say, Woodrow Wilson's speeches and campaigns in 1912 and 1916, and you realize that he made most of those speeches without a note virtually, and at the same time he was flawless in his reasoning and the richness of his language, you say, 'Well, maybe I'll never reach that point,' but at the same time, you can communicate effectively. The key thing is to touch people with who you are and identify with them, have a genuine concern for them that conveys why you are in politics and why you care about them and what, if you are on the same wavelength, you can do to improve all of your lives and the country's prospect for growth and peace."

On U.S.-Soviet relations on the eve of the Summit:

"I think our attitude toward the Soviet Union has swung between two poles. One pole is wishful thinking, that there are only a few things to the problem. The other is hostile pessimism, that we'll never make any progress. The answer lies between the wishful thinking and the hostile pessimism. We have real conflicts - the way we resolve conflicts is at a negotiating table. I think that we have a better chance of resolving conflicts under Gorbachev than we have had any time since World War II. We shouldn't take the challenge lightly. But we should be willing to see if there is a willingness to resolve conflicts, reduce conventional forces in Central Europe, for example, reduce nuclear arsenals as a next step, and have a more open Soviet society - a more open relationship between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. I think that there is potential because

Gorbachev is trying to do something that no other Soviet leader has tried to do, and that is change the system in the Soviet Union, both by decentralizing its economy and allowing a greater flow of information among members of that society. Both of those are, in one sense, on one level, fundamentally destabilizing. And yet he [Gorbachev] knows that unless things change, the Soviet Union is going to move into the 21st century as a second-rate military power, as well as a third rate economic power. I think he [Gorbachev] is attempting to change that - that gives us an opportunity. We have to know clearly what we want to go to a negotiating table. We could end up, in five or ten years, with a much more stable world."

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NEWS FROM:

C-SPAN AMERICA'S NETWORK

Suite 155 • 400 N. Capitol Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

HOLD FOR RELEASE
Release: November 25, 1987

Contact: Nan Gibson
Rosemarie M. Colao
(202) 737-3220

EXCERPTS FROM A C-SPAN INTERVIEW WITH SEN. BILL BRADLEY (D-NJ)

On his name being mentioned as a possible Presidential candidate:

"Well, it's very flattering. I take it as a kind of testimony or support for my service in the Senate. I think that you hear people say things and it's very flattering. ... Well, I've never been someone who's kind of set a long term goal. If you recall, you know, you kind of go from one thing to another thing. Right now the job is to be the best Senator I can be. As I said, I've had a love affair with this country for a long time. I think that you have to make a decision on something like this based upon who you are and what you sense is right at a particular time - that's the only way I've ever made any of these decisions that were personal. When you talked earlier about my college choice, well a lot of people wanted me to go to a basketball school, instead I went to Princeton. When I was finished with Princeton, a lot of people thought I ought to play pro, but I went to Oxford. At the end of Oxford, everybody thought that, many people thought, that I ought to go to law school, but I decided I wanted to play pro. And at the end of pro, when I wanted to get into politics, people said I should run for county office, or maybe Congress, but I ran for the Senate.

"The point is that [at] each one of these stages people I loved and respected urged me to do something else, and you had to develop a sense of what was right for you at the time. That's the only way I know how to approach this kind of decision. So, when I say it's not the right time for me, it's done first of all with a great deal of appreciation and respect and flattery - a sense of flattery for those who have urged me to do it [run for President]. It's also making a judgment based upon your own equilibrium, and I don't know any other way to make decisions."

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BRADLEY
G-SPAN

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①

Eric Gertner

The Daily Princetonian

P.O. Box 469

Princeton Univ

" , NJ 08544

②

The Princeton Weekly Bulletin

Stanhope Hall

Princeton Univ.

Princeton, NJ 08544

③

Harvey ~~Yavener~~ Yavener (Sportsnote Column)

Trenton Times

500 Perry St.

Trenton, NJ 08618

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④

The Princeton Packet

Biweekly

300 Witherspoon St.

Princeton, NJ 08542

⑤

Mr. Jack Jones

Office of Athletic Communications

Jadwin Gymnasium

Princeton Univ.

Princeton, NJ 08544

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EXCERPTED QUOTES FROM A C-SPAN INTERVIEW WITH SEN. PHIL GRAMM
(R-TX)

On his early education:

"They kept trying to inoculate me as a student, but it never took. I failed the third, seventh and ninth grades - my mother claims it was because I was so smart that I was bored with school. The truth is, basically, that I was not a good reader. My father had been an invalid and while my father had not gone very far in school, my father was a reasonably well-educated person. He read to me a lot. In fact, my father read to me Well's Outline of History before I went to the first grade - which sounds kind of hard to believe - and read Eisenhower's Crusade in Europe and a whole bunch of other books. So that by the time I was old enough to read, I had good listening comprehension but was not much interested in what I could read. And I never really developed as a reader until pretty much I was in college. Also, I would lose my books the first day of school and not buy them back until the last day of school. So, I wasn't terribly serious about being a student.

"When my father died, my mother got her \$8,000 of G.I. insurance, and her idea was to save that money to send me to college. But, my brother went to college under the War Orphans Act and my mother decided the \$8,000 wasn't going to do her any good if I didn't get into college. So, she sent me to Georgia Military Academy in the tenth grade. When I got to GMA, my brother gave me this long lecture about how this was the last opportunity I was going to get, and if I blew it, I was going to end up working in a cotton mill. For some miraculous reason, I believed him. So, I went to GMA and had pretty much of a dramatic turnabout - I went on and graduated with honors at Georgia Military Academy, then I went to the University of Georgia."

On his days at the University of Georgia:

"I started out sort of in a combination of pre-law, I took a lot of physics. Then, I ran out of money at the end of my first year, so I went to Atlanta looking for a job -- went to night school, and took a lot of correspondence courses. When I came back to the University [of Georgia] as a junior I had a lot of courses that didn't really add up to anything. So, I went to the placement office looking at various types of majors and I saw that economists, people with a PhD in economics, were the highest paid PhD's in the country. I decided I was going to take an economics course. I took an economics course, I liked it, I took a second one and I liked it. Then I changed majors and became an economics major. Then I was offered a National Defense Fellowship to get my PhD in economics. So, I took it and I ended

up leaving [University of Georgia] five years and nine months after I came there as a freshman."

On his first attraction to economics:

"Well, at first I thought economics had something to do with the stock market. But what attracted me about economics was that it made sense. It confirmed the things that I had witnessed in my own family. People ask me why I am conservative - why I believe in free enterprise - well, I have evidence about how free enterprise and freedom work. I have evidence about how they've been successful in my family and [in] my wife's family. And, economics sort of reinforced the concept that I had that our system was fair, that talent ultimately counted, that people who worked hard succeeded, and people who did not work hard did not succeed. It [economics] sort of just brought together everything that I had believed all my life, basically because I had observed it. It really provided the theoretical and factual underpinnings that basically explained how the world worked."

On his days at Texas A&M:

"Well, I think we had a lot of good people there - we had a lot of young people, we had a lot of people who were ambitious. Jim Miller [Director of the Office of Management and Budget] and I had been undergraduate students together at the University of Georgia. In fact we -- after our touch football games on Friday afternoons -- at the beer hall, spent many hours talking about economic policy and how we would change the policies if we had the opportunity. We then talked together at Texas A&M and we've had the opportunity to try to put some of these things into place here in Washington.

"A lot of my students are here in Washington, who are sort of at the upper-middle level of people who are working on ideas and not getting their names in the paper yet, but many of them will. I've now got students at almost all the Federal Reserve Banks, at the Federal Trade Commission, at the OMB, and the CIA. So, I have sort of my 'Aggie' organization that keeps me informed of what's happening in government. One of the things I like about being a teacher is that students are your students forever. That's one of the things I miss about being there, I do."

On what happened after his loss in the 1976 democratic primary to Sen. Bentsen:

"My wife supported it [my campaign]. I don't know how leary Wendy was of it at the time, but we invested all of our savings in that campaign. I remember vividly after we lost the campaign we were with our friends at the Aggieland Inn for the election results and it was pretty clear from the beginning we had lost. And so Wendy and I walked home together and I told her, 'Well, you know, I'm sorry. I've given up a year of my career, we've spent all of our savings.' Her response was that I'd had an opportunity that few people had ever had. I'd had an opportunity to go out and talk about issues that were important to the future

of America, that people had listened to what I'd had to say and that it had not been a waste. And so I decided that night that I was going to run again [for Congress].

"I just kept running in my Congressional district. I had earlier sent out a letter to about 130 Chamber of Commerce groups in East Texas. Basically, the letter said that economics is very much in the news, if you want anybody to come and speak on any one of these 50 or so subjects, send me a letter. I got one letter from the Lions Club in Wortham, Texas. I went there and spoke to thirteen people. So I now, somewhat in jest, say that my crusade to change America started in Wortham, speaking to thirteen people at the Lions Club.

"But, in any case, I continued to speak and write. I decided to run for Congress [the House]. The then-incumbent Congressman, had hinted that he wouldn't run again, but kept going back and forth as to whether he would actually run. So, finally I decided that I was going to run. So I sent him a letter telling him that I was going to run, that I felt my time had come, that I was going to run whether he ran or not."

On his legislative agenda for federal budget reform by Congress:

"I think it was a combination of things. Number one, I set about trying to come up with ideas as to how we could address these problems that were not being addressed - problems such as the federal deficit and growth of federal spending. Then, I went out and tried to put together a political coalition. Clearly, at some point in that process, you've got to communicate your views to people. That's where television was important. One of the first things I discovered in my first years in Washington is that the media represents the battlefield on which the battle of ideas is fought. If you want to change the hearts and minds of Members of Congress, you've got to be able to communicate with their constituents. How we were able to do that in 1979, '80 and '81, was by putting together an economic program. In fact, David Stockman and I, in 1980, introduced a budget which really became the Reagan budget in 1981. We had done a dry run in 1980. We built the coalition [of members] in 1980 that ultimately passed the Reagan economic program."

On how the House has changed since House Speaker Sam Rayburn's time:

"Well, I think it was a combination of things. I think probably the media and television were part of it, but I think it was more than that. I think the ideas became so important...and the issues became so important that Members were not willing to allow the leadership of either party to think for them....I remember one member of the Democratic leadership calling me in - I was a Democrat at the time - saying, 'You know, Gramm, you're not the first conservative who ever came here from the South. There've been others. They've gotten along with the leadership and they've prospered politically in the process. But they have not

gotten out in front and lead the opposition to the leadership. They've said whatever they wanted to at home, including being critical of the leadership. But when the leadership needed their vote in Washington, they voted with us. When we didn't need their vote, they could vote against us.' My response to that was, 'Look, you're asking me to throw the contest. The people in my district did not send me up here to throw the contest. They didn't send me up here to pretend like I was trying to change America, they sent me up here to do it.' That was really the beginning of my confrontation with the Democratic leadership. Ultimately, when the Reagan economic program was passed, they gave me far more than the credit I deserve for it. In fact, it was their [the administration] view [that] there wouldn't have been a Reagan program without me."

On the picture of Lyndon Johnson which hangs in his office:

"I've dedicated a lot of my time undoing some of the things that he [Johnson] did while he was here as Majority Leader. I have a picture of three of the people who've held my seat -- Sam Houston, Lyndon Johnson [and] John Tower -- basically as a reminder that this is not my seat in the Senate, that I'm here as one of 14 people who've held this seat since Texas came into the Union, that I hold it in trust for the people of Texas and that whether you agree with them or don't agree with them, great men have held this seat. It's a reminder that you can have an important impact."

On his idea of a "great society" vs. Lyndon Johnson's:

"Well, I'm for a great society but the great society I seek is a society that provides the environment in which people can develop their God-given talents and then go out and compete using those talents to advance themselves and their families and, in the process, advance the nation. We're ultimately down to a conflict and the conflict really comes from the fact that you can't have unlimited government and unlimited opportunity.

"If you were interviewing Lyndon, for example, and you asked him what his vision for America's future was in 1950's, my guess is that it would have been a vision of government growing, providing more benefits and more services to more people. That's not my vision. My vision of America's future is a vision of America growing, providing more opportunities for more people. You can't have unlimited government and unlimited opportunity. You reach some point where you begin to lose opportunity as you expand government. I think we've reached that point."

On his reputation as the "Texas Tornado" of the Senate:

"Well, I don't know quite [how] to take it when you look at me-- an old bald-headed, somewhat dull [person] - to be referred to as a tornado...it's flattering."

On being a Republican:

"Well, I am a red-necked Republican. I think, quite frankly, that the future of the Republican Party is with the working men and women of this country. When I was growing up, my grandmother thought of the Democrats as being the party of the people. My grandmother thought of Republicans as those guys in blue shirts who burned down her grandmother's house while her grandmother sat on the stump saying, 'You can break our hearts but you can never break our spirits.' To my grandmother, Republicans were forever identified with the Civil War and 'yankee aggression.' Today, the Democratic Party has become the party of government. Every solution to every problem that the Democrats have is more government. I think that the Republican Party has more and more become the party of the working men and women of America. I believe they represent the fundamental backbone of our party today. If we can continue to offer them opportunity then we will become the party of working men and women of America."

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PARTIAL LIST OF C-SPAN'S TEXAS AFFILIATES

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>OPERATOR</u>	<u>SUBSCRIBERS</u>
Abilene	United Cable	28,000
Addison/Carrollton	Storer	14,696
Alvin	Storer	11,000
Arlington	Telecable	39,992
Austin	ATC	109,466
Austin Lake Estates/Travis County	Community Cable Inc.	530
Austin Suburbs	Textel Cable	1,000
Beaumont	TCI	25,796
Bexar County	Rogers	26,000
Bexar County	Advanced Media Communications, Inc.	111
Bryan College Station	Cooke Cablevision, Inc.	29,412
Corpus Christi	TCI	42,183
Dallas	Heritage	98,000
Dallas(Hotel Crescent Court)	B&H Antenna Systems	218
El Paso	ATC/Paragon	61,000
Ft. Worth	Sammons	50,000
Gainsville	TCI/Communications Services	5,000
Galveston	TCI	15,747
Garland	Storer	29,716
Harlingen	Heritage	82,013
Houston (NE)	Storer	16,587
Houston (NW & SW Sections)	Warner	187,487
Houston (SE)	Storer	34,656
Hurst/Haltom City/Keller	Sammons	15,930
Irving	ATC/Paragon	15,697
Irving	Las Colinas Assoc.	6,981
Jacksonville	United Cable	4,252
Killeen	Metrovision	26,912
Laredo	Rogers	24,823
Longview	Longview Cable TV	18,840
Lubbock	Cox	31,600
Midland	Times Mirror	27,624
Plano	Telecable	19,612
Port Arthur	TCI	55,000
Richardson	Telecable	13,089
San Angelo	Scott Cable	25,494
San Antonio	Rogers	218,062
Seymour/Baylor	TCI	1,301
Sherman/Denison	Post-Newsweek	21,000
Temple	Metrovision	14,738
Texarkana	Storer	21,328
University Park /Park Cities	Sammons	5,426
Victoria	Cooke Cablevision, Inc.	17,293
Waco	Metrovision	35,285
Wichita	ATC	21,276
<u>TEXAS TOTALS:</u>	203 cable systems	3,511,046 subs.



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C-SPAN'S NEW JERSEY AFFILIATES

<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>OPERATOR</u>	<u>SUBSCRIBERS</u>
Angola	US Cable Corp	3,301
Asbury/Ocean Twp.	Harte-Hanks	10,073
Atlantic City	Sammons	15,883
Avalon	Warner	12,500
Bayonne	Cablevision Systems	10,857
Beachwood	Adelphia	69,160
Bergen/Ft. Lee	Vision	36,242
Blueberry Village/Edison	Edison Cablevision	530
Brigantine	Sammons	5,500
Canal Point/W. Windsor	Windsor Cablevision	115
Cherry Hill/Audubon	NYT Cable TV	145,126
Cinnaminson	Storer	7,351
Crestwood Village	Adelphia	8,372
Dover	Sammons	80,000
East Brunswick/Cranbury	Storer	8,612
East Orange/West Orange	Maclean Hunter	194,000
Eatontown	Storer	9,131
Elizabeth	TCI/TKR	14,967
Fort Monmouth	Storer	1,165
Franklin	RCK Systems	295
Freehold Boro	Storer	2,049
Gloucester City	TCI	3,772
Hackettstown	Storer	7,965
Hamilton	TCI/TKR	23,400
Hazlet	Storer	20,574
Homestead at Mansfield	Homestead Security & Cable	222
Jersey City	Maclean Hunter	6,614
La Mer	Broadband Cablevision	50
Lakewood	Ocean Cablevision Associates	14,000
Lambertville	TCI/Lenfest	2,032
Long Beach Island	TCI/TKR	16,500
Mahwah	TCI/TKR	7,000
Metuchen	TCI	32,208
Middletown	Storer	14,964
Morristown	Sammons	27,698
N. Bergen Co./Cresskill	Cablevision Systems	39,532
Newark	Gilbert Media	23,276
North Arlington	Comcast	21,335
Northfield	Sammons	2,440
Ocean City	Sammons	15,639
Parlin	TCI/TKR	30,464

(MORE/OVER)

COMMUNITYOPERATORSUBSCRIBERS

Philadelphia Naval Base	C&S Cable Co.	1,187
Plainfield	Storer	14,949
Pleasantville	Sammons	25,172
Port Norris	Clover Cablesystems	2,185
Princeton	Commonwealth Cable Systems	4,020
Pt. Pleasant Beach	Storer	28,953
Ramapo	TCI	7,056
Salem	ATC	4,911
Sparta	Service Electric	16,771
Swedesboro	Signet Cable	5,284
Trenton	Comcast	27,900
Turnersville	Jones Intercable	14,303
Upper Township	Sammons	1,243
Ventnor City	Sammons	13,710
Warren/Bound Brook	TCI	34,953
Washington	Storer	9,949
Wayne	UA Cablesystems	153,766
Willingboro	Storer	20,329
Windsor/Hightstown	Storer	7,938
Woodbury	Storer	24,926
TOTAL		1,364,419