

NEWS FROM:

C-SPAN AMERICA'S NETWORK

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

Release: IMMEDIATE
September 10, 1986

Contact: Kathy C. Murphy
(202) 737-3220

C-SPAN CAMERAS LOOK AT *USA Today*

-- The Innovative Daily Celebrates Its Fourth Anniversary --

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- C-SPAN takes its cameras behind-the-scenes at *USA Today* on September 19 - 22 as the daily which bills itself "The Nation's Newspaper" celebrates its fourth anniversary. Over 11 hours of special programming -- originating from *USA Today*'s Washington headquarters -- focuses on Gannett's flagship paper and its innovative approach to the newspaper business.

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- editorial board members shaping the next day's editorial page -- followed by live viewer call-in program with Deputy Editorial Director Peter Prichard
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LIVE	8:30 am ET	C-SPAN VIEWER CALL-IN and roundtable discussion with three <i>USA Today</i> reporters
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(MORE/OVER)

CABLE SATELLITE PUBLIC AFFAIRS NETWORK

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

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Reair	1:00 am ET	Selected Highlights from Monday's <i>USA Today</i> programs

Nationally, C-SPAN's 24-hour public affairs offerings are seen in 25 million households, via 2,300 cable system affiliates.

C-SPAN's "Viewer Call-In" Phone Numbers:

Eastern/Central (202) 628-2525
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C-SPAN

CELEBRATES THE
FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF

THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER

USA TODAY

PUBLISHED BY GANNETT

SEPTEMBER 19-22

11 hours of special
programming includes:

- REPORTERS' ROUNDTABLE
DISCUSSION
- A LOOK AT THE BONUS
SECTION
- PAGE ONE PRODUCTION
MEETINGS
- INTERVIEWS WITH *USA
TODAY* PUBLISHER &
EDITORS

Exclusively on

C-SPAN

**PLEASE NOTE: space is available at bottom of ad for insertion
of C-SPAN's channel in your area**

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THE
SCHEDULE



RNC CHAIRMAN FRANK FAHRENKOPF (LEFT) AND DNC CHAIRMAN PAUL KIRK TAKE JOURNALISTS' QUESTIONS WEDNESDAY (PAGE 6)

C-SPAN

U P D A T E

VOL. 4, NO. 36 THE NEWSPAPER OF AMERICA'S NETWORK SEPTEMBER 15, 1986

POSTMASTER: Time-sensitive material. Please deliver by cover date.

INSIDE CONGRESS



THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ADVISE YOUR CONGRESSMEN—WHO ARE THEY? (PAGE 8)

Philippine President to Address Congress

Corazon Aquino at Joint Session Sept. 18

by CAROLINE ELY

A JOINT SESSION of the House and Senate welcomes the new president of the Philippines, Corazon Aquino, on Thursday, September 18. C-SPAN will cablecast President Aquino's address before the session live at 11:00 am edt.

Since assuming the presidency from longtime Philippine ruler Ferdinand Marcos last February in a peaceful coup, Aquino has withstood challenges to her authority, stated her intent to maintain peaceful relations with the United States, and has begun to reorganize the Philippine government and constitution.

Kassebaum Addresses Press Club

Senator's Speech Will Focus on African Development Issues



Sen. Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kan.)

by LINDA MacKENZIE

SEN. NANCY KASSEBAUM'S (R-Kan.) National Press Club speech on African issues will air on Sunday, September 21, at 12 noon edt.

Kassebaum recently returned from a trip to Africa, where she toured numerous development projects and made a one-day stopover in South Africa to deliver a speech.

Kassebaum, who chairs the Senate African Affairs subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will discuss African development issues in her press club speech. According to her press secretary, Larry Shainman, Kassebaum will also address the issue of U.S. sanctions against South Africa and pending congressional legislation that would provide for sanctions.

Inside USA Today

Four Days of Call-ins, Interviews Focus on Gannett's Flagship Newspaper

by KURT SAYENGA



FOUR YEARS AGO, on September 15, 1982, Gannett Co. Inc. launched *USA Today*, a daily national newspaper geared toward a general audience that utilizes the latest advances in printing technology to pair sharp, full-color photographs and vivid colors with short, to-the-point stories. Some media critics predicted disaster, but this week *USA Today* marks another year of publishing—a year that finds the newspaper increasing its readership while it moves toward profitability.

Beginning September 19, C-SPAN will air four days of coverage focusing on *USA Today* and the Gannett organization. Through call-ins, interviews, roundtable discussions, taped editorial meetings, and tours of the newspaper's technical complex, C-SPAN will examine the inner workings of the newspaper that some have lauded, others lambasted, and many have imitated.

Claims Most Daily Newspaper Readers

IN JULY 1986, the Simmons Market Research Bureau announced that *USA Today* is now the most widely read newspaper in the nation, with a daily audience of 4,792,000. The figure refers to multiple readers of single copies—*USA Today's* actual circulation is 1.4 million, second only to the *Wall Street Journal*. In 1984 *USA Today* lost an estimated \$110 million; in 1985 losses were down to \$85 million. Gannett officials say that everything is going according to plan, and that profitability is expected at the end of 1987.

Short Stories, Big Graphics

SINCE IT BEGAN, "Project NN"—the codename used by Gannett executives for the embryonic *USA Today* during the two years of market research that preceded the paper's debut—has aroused the ire of many members of the journalistic fraternity. The paper is strictly formatted, based on the model of a television news "headline service." Short stories—usually 80 lines or less—and bright graphics, a national weather map, and news from across the nation have been gathered in a bright package designed to grab readers' eyes and impart maximum information in a minimum of space. Some journalists, believing that newspapers are the last refuge of in-depth reporting, have accused *USA Today* of being insubstantial and more concerned with form than content. The *New Republic* said of the paper, "Television fans can now have their tube and eat it, too."

But *USA Today's* impact on the newspaper industry is difficult to dispute. Its laser-printed, full-color graphics and easily under-

(Continued on page 2)

Senate Prepares for Claiborne Trial

Special Committee Will Speed Up Trial Process; Hearings Air This Week

by CAROLINE ELY

THE SENATE is a deliberative body, not a judicial one. It is not accustomed to holding impeachment trials—in fact, the last Senate impeachment took place 50 years ago, a time not even the most superannuated members of the Senate would recall.

This spring, the House of Representatives passed an unfamiliar task along to the Senate: conducting the impeachment proceedings of federal judge Harry E. Claiborne of Las Vegas, Nev. Convicted by a federal court of tax evasion, and serving a prison term since last May, Claiborne has refused to resign his judgeship. Now, only the Senate has the power to relieve Claiborne of his position—and of his salary, which he continues to draw in prison.

On August 14, the Senate set down a schedule and procedures for trying Judge Claiborne: Senate majority leader Robert



Sen. Charles Mathias (R-Md.), chairman of the Senate impeachment trial committee

Dole (R-Kan.) and minority leader Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.) each named six members of their respective parties to form a committee to hear evidence on the case in preparation for a full Senate floor trial; the committee will present its findings to the full Senate in a series of hearings beginning on September 15. C-SPAN will cablecast the hearings live at 9:00 am edt when possible, the schedule of the House permitting, and re-air them at 10:30 pm.

The committee was designed to streamline the hearing process, according to Anne Pincus, press secretary to Sen. Charles Mathias (R-Md.). Mathias heads the Senate impeachment trial committee. "We're hoping that keeping the presentation of evidence to the committee will keep things simple," Pincus said. "We're going ahead very carefully—there are no obvious precedents in the case, and the committee will be very attentive to the law and the Con-

(Continued on page 2)

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What's C-SPAN?

C-SPAN is a nonprofit cooperative of the cable television industry. It was created in 1977 to provide public affairs programming from the nation's capital to a national cable television audience. The network began cablecasting the gavel-to-gavel proceedings of the House of Representatives to 3.5 million homes in 1979; today its 24-hour schedule is available in 25 million homes via 2,300 cable systems. A second channel, C-SPAN II, began cablecasting the gavel-to-gavel proceedings of the Senate in June, 1986.

The core of C-SPAN's programming is its live, gavel-to-gavel coverage of Congress whenever it is in session. When the House adjourns or is in recess, C-SPAN's schedule includes viewer call-in programs, congressional hearings, press conferences, public issues forums, National Press Club addresses, and a variety of special events taking place in Washington and around the country.

Underwriters

Network operations are underwritten in part by the following companies and foundations:

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INSIDE C-SPAN

Who's Who and What's Up Behind the Scenes at America's Network

Viewers Call and Debate Changing Armed Forces

IN THE AUGUST 25 issue of the *New York Times*, Pentagon correspondent **Richard Halloran** wrote, "In the 13 years since the United States ended the draft and returned to voluntary military service, blacks, women, and young, married people have transformed the nation's armed forces."

On C-SPAN's August 27 "Morning Headlines" call-in program Halloran elaborated on his statement. "It was the end of the draft in 1973 that was catalytic," Halloran said. "If you can recall, and the listeners can recall, after Vietnam, the military was not a very popular place to be. Young, white males—the traditional source of soldiers—just didn't want to volunteer. What this did was two things. It opened up an opportunity for

blacks and for women to go into the service, because the services needed the people. And the services, on the other hand, had to begin to do things to accommodate these people."

Halloran's two-part series, which ran in the *Times* August 25 and 26, dealt with the changing demographics in the United States military forces and how the military has had to change in order to cope with the new people composing the ranks.

Halloran appeared on C-SPAN's call-in program to talk about his series. The program turned into a dialogue between Halloran and military personnel in the viewing audience, many of whom agreed with the premise of Halloran's series. During the program Halloran received 12

calls, 10 of which were from military personnel or former service people.

A drill sergeant from Fort Dix, N.J., called to say that he thought black women in the military tried harder than other soldiers, because they had a harder upbringing and were more accustomed to the harsh treatment.

A staff sergeant at Hickham Air Force Base, Hawaii, said that spouses in the military should be treated better and be given more of the benefits the soldiers themselves are given.

A sailor in Norfolk, Va., said that he liked having women in the Navy, and he also thought that they should be given the same assignments that men are given.

—Mark West

Four Days at USA Today

C-SPAN Studies Newspaper on Its 4th Birthday

(from page 1)

stood charts have been widely copied. Newspapers across the country have brought color into their daily editions, and the distinctive shade of blue *USA Today* uses as its primary color has found its way onto many a rival front page in the last four years.

USA Today could not have existed 10 years ago. The satellite technology that allows the paper to appear the same day in all 50 states every Monday through Friday was new and unexploited when *USA Today* was launched. The machinery that allows *USA Today* to print almost magazine-quality color photographs was another expensive and relatively little-used

development (some papers used color photos on their front pages, but color throughout a daily paper was unheard of).

The technological innovation continues: Today the paper is experimenting with a new type of ink that is less prone to rubbing off on readers' hands. "Getting it to work is tough," said Sheila Gibbons, Gannett's manager of public affairs. "We're still testing, because it's a very complicated process. But we want to do everything we can to let our readers have a cleaner experience, because that's what they've said they want."

Last year Gannett again expanded the borders of "satellite publishing" when it began delivering its *USA Today Interna-*

tional Edition to more than 40 countries in Western Europe, the Middle East, North Africa, and Asia.

Gannett in the Spotlight

C-SPAN'S COVERAGE includes interviews and call-ins with Gannett's top executives. Scheduled guests include Gannett chairman Allen Neuharth, Gannett president and chief executive officer John Curley, *USA Today* editor John Quinn, and *USA Today* publisher Cathleen Black. John Simpson, managing editor of the international edition, will appear on a call-in program. Viewers will watch on September 21 as *USA Today* editors plan Monday's front page. (Specific times for *USA Today*-related call-ins, interviews, and roundtables had not been scheduled at press time.)

C-SPAN will also focus on Gannett Co. Inc. itself, and the relationship between *USA Today* and Gannett's many media holdings. Gannett owns 92 newspapers across America, including major dailies such as the *Louisville Courier-Journal* and the *Detroit News*, for a combined daily paid circulation of more than six million. The corporation also owns 40 non-daily papers; eight television stations; 17 radio stations; the international research company of Louis Harris & Associates; Gannett Outdoor, the largest outdoor advertising group in North America; and much more.

A call-in with Donna Donovan, publisher of the Gannett-owned Burlington, Vt., *Free Press*, will explore the relationship between Gannett and one of its many small daily newspapers. Also, three media analysts will discuss *USA Today* and Gannett's impact on journalism, the American public, and the business community during a roundtable call-in. ■



C-SPAN has visited *USA Today's* Arlington, Va., headquarters annually since 1983.

Judicial Trial Underway

Use of Senate Committee Seen as Potential Problem by Some Congressmen

(from page 1)

While the committee can hear evidence and call its own witnesses, it is not authorized to make a recommendation on the outcome of the case.

The Senate justifies its use of the committee, a legally unorthodox investigative vehicle, with the claim that the Senate is not subject to the rules of a regular federal court. Claiborne's lawyer says that he intends to appeal an unfavorable Senate ruling outside the Senate and in the court system itself. According to the *Congressional Quarterly's* Nadine Cohodas, certain senators and congressmen see the de-

cision to conduct hearings through a committee as a potential problem; the use of a committee may expose the Senate to further legal struggles in the impeachment trial.

Hayden Gregory, counsel to the case's chief prosecutor, Rep. Bill Hughes (D-N.J.) said that a challenge to the committee's findings may be based on the constitutional definition of a fair trial. "Carrying out the committee's function is very different from an ordinary trial. . . . In addition to the facts of the case, Representative Hughes will be examining some of the legal issues involved." According to

Gregory, Hughes was selected as the head prosecutor (or manager, in House parlance) from the ranks of the House "because the Senate simply holds the trial—it doesn't prosecute. It's the jury."

All members of the committee are lawyers. The Democrats include Jeff Bingaman (N.M.), Dennis DeConcini (Ariz.), Albert Gore (Tenn.), Howell Heflin (Ala.), David Pryor (Ark.) and Paul Sarbanes (Md.). The Republicans are Mathias, Orrin Hatch (Utah), Mitch McConnell (Ky.), Larry Pressler (S.D.), Warren Rudman (N.H.), and John Warner (Va.). ■



C-SPAN'S NGA CALL-INS: EDUCATION

DURING C-SPAN's coverage of the National Governors' Association convention, 32 of the 39 governors in attendance at the meeting appeared on C-SPAN call-in programs or interviews. Fifteen governors participated in C-SPAN call-in programs, and 15 participated in interviews. Another two governors, Democrat Richard Lamm of Colorado and Republican William Janklow of South Dakota, both of whom are retiring at the end of their present terms, taped interviews for telecast over the Labor Day holiday.

The governors were meeting in Hilton Head, S.C., to release the findings of their "1991 Report," a five-year plan the NGA developed over the last year to find ways to improve education in the states. During the call-

in programs, all but one of the governors received calls from their home states, and most of the governors were asked what they felt the governors could do to improve the educational system.

Governors appearing on C-SPAN call-in programs included Lamar Alexander (R-Tenn.), Toney Anaya (D-N.M.), Gerald Baliles (D-Va.), Norman Bangertner (R-Utah), James Blanchard (D-Mich.), Terry Branstad (R-Iowa), John Carlin (D-Kan.), Michael Castle (R-Del.), Michael Dukakis (D-Mass.), Thomas Kean (R-N.J.), Arch Moore (R-W.Va.), George Nigh (D-Okl.), William O'Neill (D-Conn.), and John Sununu (R-N.H.). Some of the governors' comments appear below.



Gov. Lamar Alexander (R-Tenn.)

SOUTH CAROLINA: "I think there has been too much emphasis on teaching teachers how to teach and not enough emphasis on content."

Alexander: "Memphis University is now phasing out its undergraduate education program and looking for, as an example, chemists at the Dupont plant in the Memphis area who might decide that they'd rather be a teacher. They may take that bachelor's degree in chemistry and that practical experience they have, apply to Memphis State, start teaching under the supervision of a master teacher, and have a teacher's certificate within a year. . . . We believe it's a good way to get away from many courses of how to teach and emphasize the subject matter. . . ."



Gov. Toney Anaya (D-N.M.)

ALABAMA: "I don't think parents should be given the choice of what school their children attend."

Anaya: ". . . I was a non-believer in the recommendations we ultimately came out with. . . . But as I listened to what was being done in many school districts, I totally came around and did support free choice of parents, with limitations. But. . . there have to be equal educational opportunities—we should not set up a system where only some kids get to attend the better schools. Everybody, regardless of their social status, ethnic background, or where they live, should have the opportunity to attend schools that challenge that particular child."



Gov. Gerald Baliles (D-Va.)

NORTH CAROLINA: "If you establish merit pay, how do you eliminate bias?"

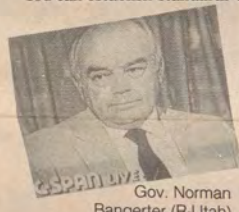
Baliles: "In Virginia, we're more interested at the beginning in seeing teacher salaries across the board raised so that the profession of teaching itself will attract some of your best people. Our approach is, if you want good schools, you have to have good teachers. And if you want good teachers, you have to pay them. Once you have your salaries in the teaching profession up to a significantly higher level than today, then you can begin to differentiate. You can establish standards that will clearly recognize the superior performance."



Gov. John Carlin (D-Kan.)

MISSOURI: "Would it be better to have our students go to school year round?"

Carlin: "In terms of students, yes. Not necessarily a 12-month school year, but expanded use of a summer program to assist students who need help, so that those that are trailing at the end of a school year, before the fall starts, are ready to go. But we need to recognize that that classroom teacher needs a break and probably needs to go back to school and be updated. . . . Ongoing, continuing education, and in-service training are going to have to be an absolutely critical part of the program if our schools are going to stay competitive."



Gov. Norman Bangertner (R-Utah)

UTAH: "It looks like we're going to have a tax increase in Utah to pay for education. How do you support that?"

Bangertner: "I haven't met anyone who wants limited educational opportunities. One of the challenges we face in Utah is that, while we spend more of our income for education than any other state, we're spending less per student. . . . States have the responsibility for education. [In Utah] that includes reform, some reduction of programs, and some enhancement of taxes for educational programs."



Gov. William O'Neill (D-Conn.)

MASSACHUSETTS: "What do you think about merit pay for teachers?"

O'Neill: "That's a very difficult area. It isn't quite the same [as in other fields]. It's a difficult product that you're talking about. You're talking about the minds of children. . . . If you and I are competing, for example, for a merit pay increase, instead of sharing your ideas as a fellow teacher, in many instances suddenly you clutch yours to yourself and I clutch mine to myself, because I want that meritorious pay increase as much as you do. And that can happen."



Gov. Thomas Kean (R-N.J.)

CALIFORNIA: "Would you oppose parents' rights to teach their children at home?"

Kean: "I have problems with education at home. It's very difficult to measure the type of education the child is getting in that kind of setting. And not just the education of reading, writing, and arithmetic, but what they're learning about socialization, democracy, and how to live with other people. That can come from living and working within a community, and that community is often a school."



Gov. Michael Dukakis (D-Mass.)

NEW JERSEY: "How important is drug education in school?"

Dukakis: "If there's one thing we've learned and one thing the nation has learned very tragically in the last two months, it's that all the enforcement in the world isn't going to make a dent in drug use if we're not working on the demand side. That means helping our youngsters and their parents and their communities understand very early just how dangerous [drugs are]."

'A Political Debate Club on a Vast Scale'

Professor Wonders If C-SPAN Is the Network of Alexis de Tocqueville's America

by SUSAN SWAIN
C-SPAN in the Classroom Project Coordinator

IN ITS FIRST WEEKS of operation, the "C-SPAN in the Classroom" project has registered over 150 college professors in its program. Each of the educators has received a kit containing several pieces of information designed to introduce them to C-SPAN programming and help make C-SPAN easier to access for classroom use. The folder contains an "Educator's Guide" to C-SPAN, a copy of the C-SPAN Update (offering a reduced subscription rate for teachers), access to an "Educator's Hotline" about C-SPAN programming, a discount card for C-SPAN videotapes, and more.

Sandwiched between the information and C-SPAN promotional items is an article written by University of Oklahoma professor Dan Nimmo. Nimmo, who teaches at the university's communication center, is the author of several books on politics and serves on the editorial board of *Campaigns and Elections* magazine. Nimmo's

piece about C-SPAN contrasts an early vision of American politics with today's plugged-in political society. Here are some excerpts from the article:

Tocqueville's America

MORE THAN A century and a half ago, a young French aristocrat came to these shores, traveled widely, observed closely, reflected deeply, and organized his thoughts into what became a classic work, "Democracy in America."

Moving about the young republic in the age of Jackson was not easy, but a latter-day Alexis de Tocqueville need not suffer such inconveniences as traveling by horse and carriage and sleeping in makeshift quarters. For now, as all "political junkies" know, there is an easier way to seek the current "shape of democracy." One need only to view the endless array of programming on C-SPAN.

The network's current "Campaign '86" series provides an opportunity to probe the content of programming purely within the

context of campaigns and elections. . . . Close examination of the series provides interesting insight into C-SPAN's perspective on what Tocqueville was probing so long ago, namely "the shape of democracy itself."

. . . C-SPAN viewers thus have heard from such political observers as Hastings Wyman, editor and publisher of *Southern Political Report*; Stuart Rothenberg, editor of the *Political Report*; media consultants Robert Goodman and Ray Strother; and pollster Mike McKeon on the LaRouche electoral phenomenon in Illinois.

A Nation of Debaters

IT WAS Tocqueville's view that the shape of democracy in America—despite the richness of its diversity and variety—nonetheless possesses certain recurring characteristics. Certain patterns also recur in C-SPAN's perspective on Campaign '86 [that] have a remarkable resemblance to what the young Frenchman found a century and a half ago, so much so

that one wonders if "America's Network" is not the network of Tocqueville's America.

Tocqueville was much impressed by how Americans were attracted to debate. Political debate clubs, he observed, "to some extent take the place of theaters." In fact, he

C-SPAN
IN THE
CLASSROOM

wrote, "an American does not know how to converse, but he argues; he does not talk, but expatiates."

C-SPAN's America is but a political debate club on a vast scale. Any given evening of Campaign '86 pairs political combatants, sometimes in explicit fashion,

(Continued on page 7)

THIS WEEK'S VIEW

Is America Spending Enough Money on Its National Parks? Should the U.S. Government or the Individual States Pay for the Nation's H



Gerda Bikales, executive director,
U.S. English

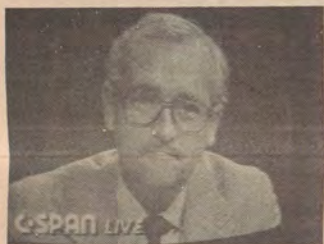
Carson, Calif.: "Should we be teaching languages other than English in our public schools?"

Bikales: "American children, who grow up speaking English, should be taught a foreign language. Of course, they will know it's a foreign language. I think the situation we are developing now in the schools is as though we were teaching co-equal languages."

"American children . . . should be taught a foreign language. . . . But let's know it's a foreign language."

Gerda Bikales

This is a situation that cannot endure. If we are going to do that at all, it has to be on a short-term basis. In California especially, a child gets into a program very quickly, often without needing it. But it's very difficult for the child to get out of that program. The state is reexamining the bilingual education law right now, and I'm sure we'll come out of all this with a better bilingual education act than we have operating. [Should we be] teaching foreign languages in the schools? By all means. But let's know it's a foreign language."



Thomas Merrick, president,
Population Reference Bureau

Sedona, Ariz.: "I don't think it's fair for the North to have to pay higher taxes and to receive less federal monies because people are moving to the South."

Merrick: "One of the most important things to remember about migration is that it not only involves numbers of people, but it's also very selective. Mi-

"If the younger workers are leaving cities . . . communities will find themselves with greater demands on their social infrastructure. . . ."

Thomas Merrick

grants are typically better educated, often have higher income levels, and, in many migration streams, they are younger than the average population. And so, the sending community will often find itself losing its tax base. If the younger workers are leaving cities, those who stay behind will typically be people who demand more in terms of entitlement, and so, communities will find themselves with greater demands on their social infrastructure with less capacity to pay for the costs of those services."

"At the present time, the money that we collect in the park system goes into the general treasury of the United States."

William Mott

Service to carry out those three objectives—interpretation, resource management, and research. We feel that the public will support this program. At the present time, the money that we collect in the park system goes into the general treasury of the United States. Under this new act of Congress, the fees that we collect will go to the national park that collects those fees, with a small percentage made available to those parks that, for whatever reason, can't collect entrance fees or user fees. So that's going to improve our operations considerably."



William Mott, director,
National Park Service

Bellingham, Wash.: "Why isn't more federal money being put into our national parks?"

Mott: "We have a new fee schedule coming up shortly in the legislature in Congress. All of the money that we collect in the entrance fees, user fees, campground fees, and so forth will be made available to the National Park

Reversing the Trade Deficit



Amb. **Clayton Yeutter** is the United States' special trade representative. Before being appointed by President Reagan in 1985, Yeutter was president and chief executive officer of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

THE MORNING

Each weekday morning at 8:30 am edt C-SPAN viewers talk to working jour



"American observers of the Soviet space program say that the Soviets have a space shuttle-type vehicle under development."

Al Rossiter
United Press International

Mishawaka, Ind.: "When will the Soviets launch either of their two space shuttles or their heavy launch vehicle?"

Rossiter: "American observers of the Soviet space program say that the Soviets have a space shuttle-type vehicle under development. Pictures of one—released by the Defense Department a year ago—show that the Soviet shuttle is almost a duplicate of the American shuttle. When it will fly for the

first time, I haven't the slightest idea. The Soviets also are reported to have a large booster rocket under development on the order of the size of the old Saturn V rocket that propelled men to the moon in the Apollo program. There have been reports of failures in that development program. The Soviets have tested a small shuttle-type vehicle; it could probably only hold one person. There's no doubt that the Soviets are working on shuttle-type vehicles as well as large rockets."



"... [Our media's] presence [in the Soviet Union] forces the Soviet government to tell their own people more."

Bill Kovach
New York Times

Juanita Springs, Fla.: "There is plenty of proof that our media is just a transmission dog for Soviet propaganda. Should we declare a media strike in Moscow and recall all U.S. reporters?"

Kovach: "The Soviet Union would probably appreciate it [if the American media left], because our presence there forces the Soviet government to tell their own people more. I think it opens the door for more information

inside the system. But that's not our motive. Our [job] is to inform our people. The people in the U.S. have access to more diverse information than any people in the history of the world. I think that makes us a stronger and more powerful country. I agree with you that most of the information we get is Soviet propaganda, but it is information. Most people are smart enough to separate the wheat from the chaff and throw away the material that's there simply to sway opinion."

VIEWER CALL-INS

... the Nation's Health Care? Do American Journalists in the Soviet Union Affect How Much News the Soviet People Get?

"We're going to get some benefits from [the decline in the dollar]. I really look for the numbers to begin to look better toward the end of this year and to look considerably better next year."

Clayton Yeutter

Seattle, Wash.: "Since the strength of the dollar has dropped 30 percent over the last year, why hasn't there been a drop in the U.S. trade deficit?"

Yeutter: "There is a lag time involved. Most of the decline in the value of the dollar has taken place since last September. It's generally felt that it takes a year minimum, maybe 18 months, before that kind of change works its way through the system. ... Another reason is that, using Japan as an example, there were very high profit levels built into that exchange rate of 240 yen to the dollar."

... That exchange rate has to drop a long way before that company is going to raise its profit to offset the movement in the exchange rate. ... The third factor that's involved is that the dollar has moved primarily against the yen and against the European currencies, and yet that's only about half of our trade rate. On a trade-weighted basis, the dollar hasn't come down all that much. ... We're going to get some benefits from that exchange rate movement. ... I really look for the numbers to begin to look better toward the end of this year and to look considerably better next year."



Lee Sheppard, senior writer, Tax Notes

San Diego, Calif.: "Corporations pass their taxes on to consumers. What difference does it make how much tax a corporation pays or if they pay any at all as long as corporations producing the same type of product are taxed equitably?"

Sheppard: "In November of 1984 [the Treasury Department] said the problem with the corporate tax sys-

"... The tax system under [the tax reform] bill still decides where capital is best invested. ..."

Lee Sheppard

tem, even if we assume that corporations perhaps pass their taxes on to consumers or shareholders, is that it's a lot more beneficial to be in one business than it is to be in another, as far as your tax liability goes. The Treasury tried to straighten that out [but] the legislators wouldn't have any of it. ... The tax system under [the tax reform] bill still decides where capital is best invested and has such a huge impact on the return you get on your investment that you automatically decide you should go one place rather than maybe where the market would tell you to go."

ING HEADLINES

... to working journalists about the gathering and reporting of the news



"I see the liberals and conservatives getting together on an awful lot of things. ... Maybe the lines are more sharply drawn right now. ..."

Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times

Las Vegas, Nev.: "I am concerned that there is no bipartisanship in Congress. Other than tax reform and Israel, the liberals and the conservatives can never agree on anything."

Nelson: "I see the liberals and conservatives getting together on an awful lot of things. ... Maybe the lines are more sharply drawn right now, and there's a pretty good reason for that. You have an extremely popular president in the White House, Ronald Reagan, who

has been in for almost six years, who is very, very partisan. He and George Bush have raised about \$50 million for the Republican Party, going all over the country campaigning. ... The cabinet members have been all over the country campaigning, raising record amounts of funds for Republican candidates, targeting Democrats, particularly targeting liberal Democrats. ... I'm not saying this is bad. I'm saying this sharply draws the lines. It is a very political administration."



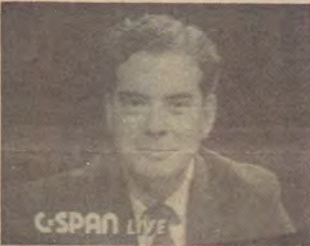
"... Military medicine is set up primarily to take care of the wounded in battle. It is not set up primarily to take care of spouses."

Richard Halloran
New York Times

Valley Stream, N.Y.: "What is being done to improve medical care for our servicemen?"

Halloran: "One [problem] is that the system was not set up to take care of all these dependents. Secondly, you've got a different mix of things. With more women in the service now, you need more people who specialize in women's problems. The third thing is that a lot of people don't realize that military medicine is set up primarily

to take care of the wounded in battle. It is not set up primarily to take care of spouses. There is a shift going on right now, and it's going to take quite a while before it works out, where they're going back and focusing on combat medicine, of taking care of wounded men and ... wounded women in combat, on the one hand, and finding a way to have dependents and family taken care of in the civilian community by specialists who deal with pediatrics and obstetrics."



Michael Bromberg, executive director, Federation of American Health Systems

Huntsville, Ala.: "If each state tried developing its own health care program, we might come up with something that would work."

Bromberg: "I get a little bit upset that there are 35 million [uninsured Americans] walking around, and at the White House they say that it's a state problem. When all the auto workers were unemployed in Detroit, was that

"The track record in the states is not good in terms of providing health care for the poor."

Michael Bromberg

really a Michigan problem or a national problem? The track record in the states is not good in terms of providing health care for the poor. In many southern states—so-called conservative states—not only is the income limit so low that many people fall between the cracks and have no protection at all, but the coverage is bad. So, if you're really sick, you really get hurt more. I would love to see some kind of federal minimum standards that the states have to meet and then let the states go run it. The states are more efficient administrators at the state level."



Steve Sawyer, executive director, Greenpeace USA

Malibu, Calif.: "Are the seals still being slaughtered?"

Sawyer: "I assume you are referring to the harp seal hunt in northern Newfoundland in eastern Canada. There are still a few being killed, but the number of seals that have been killed in this year's hunt is a very, very small percentage of the number of seals that were being killed in this particular

"Through the ban in the European Economic Community on the importation of baby harp seal pelts, there has been a very dramatic reduction [in hunting]."

Steve Sawyer

hunt when [Greenpeace] first got involved with the issue in 1976. Through the ban in the European Economic Community on the importation of baby harp seal pelts, there has been a very dramatic reduction. It is one of the campaign achievements that we are quite proud of. Certainly it wasn't only Greenpeace. There were a wide array of other organizations and individuals involved in the campaign, but we can be proud of [this success]."

THIS WEEK ON C-SPAN

Judge Claiborne Presents His Case to the Senate Impeachment Trial Committee, and Kassebaum Addresses the Press Club

A Note About the Schedule

Because C-SPAN made a commitment to its viewers to cover the House of Representatives *live* and gavel-to-gavel whenever it is in session, the network's other programming is occasionally interrupted when the House stays in past its scheduled adjournment time.

The following schedule was correct as of the Tuesday before this issue's cover date. However, many programming decisions, such as the selection of the 10:30 pm edt "Event of the Day," are made at the last minute to ensure timeliness.

For the most up-to-date C-SPAN schedule, call (202) 628-2205 or 2206, 24 hours a day, or tune in at the following times:

Monday—Friday

7:00 am, 8:26 am, 7:00 pm, 10:30 pm, 1:00 am edt

Saturday—Sunday

7:00 am, 8:57 am, 12:00 noon, 7:00 pm, 10:30 pm, 1:00 am edt

MONDAY September 15, 1986

MORNING

- 6:00 House floor debate, congressional hearing, or public policy conference
- 7:00 Viewer call-in (recorded earlier) "The Week Ahead"
- 8:00 **Live Viewer Call-in: Morning Headlines** Ellen Goodman, syndicated columnist for the *Boston Globe*
- 9:00 Live, Sen. Charles Mathias (R-Md.) chairs the first meeting of the Senate impeachment trial committee, which is hearing the evidence against Judge Harry Claiborne (see page 1)

AFTERNOON

- 12:00 Live, U.S. House of Representatives

EVENING

- 6:00 **Live Viewer Call-in: Boston** Boston Mayor Raymond Flynn
- 7:00 The candidates for the Massachusetts U.S. House of Representatives seat currently held by House Speaker Thomas O'Neill (D) participate in a League of Women Voters debate examining the issues in this year's election
- 9:30 **Live Viewer Call-in: Boston** Andrew Natsios, chairman of the Massachusetts Republican Party, and Rep. Chester Atkins, chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic Party
- 10:30 Sen. Charles Mathias (R-Md.) chairs the first meeting of the Senate impeachment trial committee, which is hearing the evidence against Judge Harry Claiborne (see page 1)
- 1:00 Event of the day

TUESDAY September 16, 1986

MORNING

- 6:00 House floor debate, congressional hearing, or public policy conference
- 8:30 **Live Viewer Call-in: Morning Headlines** Claiborne Impeachment Trial
- 9:30 Public policy conference

AFTERNOON

- 12:00 Live, U.S. House of Representatives

EVENING

- 6:00 **Live Viewer Call-in**
- 7:00 Sen. Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kan.) addresses the National Press Club (see page 1)
- 8:00 Congressional hearing
- 9:30 **Live Viewer Call-in**
- 10:30 Public policy conference
- 1:00 Event of the day

WEDNESDAY September 17, 1986

MORNING

- 6:00 House floor debate, congressional hearing, or public policy conference
- 8:30 **Live Viewer Call-in: Morning Headlines**
- 10:00 Live, U.S. House of Representatives

ALL TIMES EASTERN	MONDAY SEP 15	TUESDAY SEP 16	WEDNESDAY SEP 17	THURSDAY SEP 18	FRIDAY SEP 19	SATURDAY SEP 20	SUNDAY SEP 21
6:00 AM	House Floor Debate, Congressional Hearing, or Public Policy Conference						
7:00 AM	The Week Ahead					USA Today Anniversary	
8:00 AM						Viewer Call-in Highlights of the Week	
9:00 AM			Viewer Call-in Morning Headlines		Journalists' Roundtable Discussion and Call-in		
10:00 AM	Senate Impeachment Trial Committee Hearings	Public Policy Conference				Public Policy Address	
11:00 AM							Sen. Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kan.) National Press Club
12:00 PM							
1:00 PM				U.S. House of Representatives			
2:00 PM							
3:00 PM							
4:00 PM							
5:00 PM							
6:00 PM	Viewer Call-in Boston					Viewer Call-in Highlights	USA Today Anniversary
7:00 PM	"Campaign '86" Massachusetts	Sen. Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kan.) National Press Club				Public Policy Address	
8:00 PM				Public Policy Conference		USA Today Anniversary	Viewer Call-in The Week Ahead
9:00 PM	Viewer Call-in Boston					Journalists' Roundtable	
10:00 PM							
11:00 PM	Senate Impeachment Trial Committee Hearing		L.A. Times Editorial Meeting		"Campaign '86"	U.S. House of Representatives Highlights	
12:00 AM							
1:00 AM							
2:00 AM							
3:00 AM							
4:00 AM							
5:00 AM							

All times and programs subject to change

EVENING

- 6:00 **Live Viewer Call-in**
- 7:00 Congressional hearing
- 9:30 **Live Viewer Call-in**
- 10:30 Frank Fahrenkopf, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Paul Kirk, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, meet with the *Los Angeles Times* editorial board
- 12:00 Event of the day

THURSDAY September 18, 1986

MORNING

- 6:00 House floor debate, congressional hearing, or public policy conference
- 8:30 **Live Viewer Call-in: Morning Headlines**
- 10:00 Live, U.S. House of Representatives

EVENING

- 6:00 **Live Viewer Call-in**
- 7:00 Congressional hearing
- 9:30 **Live Viewer Call-in**
- 10:30 Event of the day

FRIDAY September 19, 1986

MORNING

- 6:00 House floor debate, congressional hearing, or public policy conference
- 8:30 **Live Viewer Call-in: Journalists' Roundtable** USA Today
- 10:00 Live, U.S. House of Representatives

EVENING

- 6:00 **Live Viewer Call-in**
- 7:00 Congressional hearing
- 9:30 **Live Viewer Call-in**
- 10:30 "Campaign '86"
- 11:30 Event of the day

SATURDAY September 20, 1986

MORNING

- 6:00 House floor debate, congressional hearing, or public policy conference
- 8:00 Special programming examines *USA Today* on the paper's fourth anniversary (see page 1)
- 9:00 Viewer call-in highlight of the week
- 10:00 Congressional hearing or public policy conference

LIVE PROGRAMMING SHADED

AFTERNOON

- 4:00 U.S. Senate highlights

EVENING

- 6:00 Viewer call-in highlight of the week
- 7:00 Public policy address
- 8:00 Special programming examines *USA Today* on the paper's fourth anniversary (see page 1)
- 9:00 Journalists' roundtable (recorded earlier)
- 10:30 U.S. House of Representatives highlights

SUNDAY September 21, 1986

MORNING

- 6:00 House floor debate, congressional hearing, or public policy conference
- 8:00 Special programming examines *USA Today* on the paper's fourth anniversary (see page 1)
- 9:00 Viewer call-in highlight of the week
- 10:00 Congressional hearing or public policy conference

AFTERNOON

- 12:00 Sen. Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kan.) addresses the National Press Club (See page 1)
- 1:00 House floor debate, congressional hearing, or public policy conference
- 4:00 "Campaign '86"
- 5:30 A live meeting of the editorial board of *USA Today* plans the next day's issue (see page 1)

EVENING

- 6:30 **Live Viewer Call-in: USA Today** The editorial board of *USA Today*
- 7:30 Public policy address
- 8:00 **Live Viewer Call-in: The Week Ahead** USA Today
- 9:30 Congressional hearing or public policy conference —Compiled by Fran Dilts and Mark West

C-SPAN II Programming

Finding out the best time to tune in the Senate will require some diligence on the part of C-SPAN II viewers and listeners. Unlike the House, which announces its schedule weeks in advance, the Senate meets at a time suggested by the majority leader during the previous day's session.

Each evening, C-SPAN II will announce the time at which the following day's session will begin.

THE MAIL

Too Many Republicans, Too Many Democrats

I prefer C-SPAN to regular TV channels and enjoy most of the programs, but I must register a few complaints.

For one, Republican congressmen and women are given more exposure on C-SPAN than Democrats and independents combined. I would like to see a more balanced selection.

Also, when a conservative Republican congressperson is scheduled to debate any issue on C-SPAN, please select as an opponent a real Democrat, including minorities, with opposing views—not "boll weevil" Democrats.

Mildred Deer
Kansas City, Mo.

I've said it before, and I'll say it again: C-SPAN panders to liberals. You can give all the lip service you want to being unbiased, but the simple truth is that Democrats get the easy ride on C-SPAN and Republicans are lucky if they come out of your call-in programs with their scalps. I personally believe that most of your audience are conservatives like myself, and why more people don't notice all the crybaby liberals and do-nothing Democrats on C-SPAN is way beyond me.

Maybe you try to be fair, but you're not trying hard enough. Give Republicans equal time.

Walter Trask
Modesto, Calif.

Don't Scramble Me

I watch C-SPAN a lot, and I also subscribe to the *Update*. I have looked and listened, trying to find out what decision was made about TV scrambling. I live way off from cable and have a satellite dish. The dish was a present—we do not have the income for a descrambler, let alone the money for monthly cable service.

Also, I would like to know if C-SPAN is going to scramble its programming.

Minnie Twombly
Taylorsville, Calif.

Editor's note: Hearings on scrambling and other communications issues are still being held in Congress. No major legislation is expected to emerge on the issue in this session of Congress.

C-SPAN has no plans to scramble its signal.

The Reader Writes

Just a note to congratulate you on a wonderful publication and its excellent backup to a fantastic idea (C-SPAN and C-SPAN II). I agree with all four of your "letterates" on page 7 of your September 1 issue. I thought that a 900 (or even an 800) number would be a great idea, but your observations have scotched that concept. As for filling dull activities, I do vote for the split-screen effect as well as the cumulative vote tally. I should think, though, that an audio cover (the floors being on-camera and on-microphone) might be useful to an extent—a sort of running narration.

I may have missed it, but could you consider at least a sentence about C-SPAN II in all future issues?

Please don't scramble. I'll not buy one of those things.

C.W. Osborn
Warm Springs, Va.

Editor's note: A box usually appears at the bottom of page 6 that explains C-SPAN II and its hard-to-pin-down schedule. We haven't run it when the Senate has been in recess,

but we will in the future.

Beyond the Contiguous United States

In detailing the contributions of political action committees to candidates for public office in the United States in the July 21 "Statistic of the Week," the *Update* neglected to include sums contributed to Alaskans within your statistics. Since the votes cast by senators from Alaska carry the same weight as those cast by senators from the remaining 49 states, your oversight was unfortunate. The attitude that Alaska is not a part of the United States damages both Alaska and the country as a whole.

Laurie Otto
Bethel, Alaska

Editor's note: The omission of Alaska was not intended as a slight against the state. (Hawaii was not included in the chart, either.) Neither state was listed in the data the PAC chart was based on, which broke contributions up by regions of the continental United States. We regret that we did not specify that the chart was limited to the "lower 48."

Best Guests

In my view, Peter Reddaway of the Kennedy Institute for Advanced Soviet Studies was one of the best guests you have ever had on a call-in program. For a change, virtually all of the caller questions were germane and reasonably intelligent, and I delighted in Mr. Reddaway's ability to give informed, balanced responses while avoiding the academic's frequent tendency to be verbose, dull, or both.

I would urge you to have more such programs. Your program moderators now seem to be doing a better job of keeping caller questions on the topic than they were a few months ago. If they can continue to perform in such a manner, and if you can locate guests of a caliber similar to Mr. Reddaway's, a series of "country" programs would greatly improve the public's understanding of the global community and America's role in it.

Is there any way that you can offer a radio version of your programming that one could purchase through cable systems? I sit here looking at the radio on my office desk and wish that you would.

Overall, you're doing great.

Charles B. Williams
Norman, Okla.

Editor's note: C-SPAN has considered the possibility of developing a radio version of the network, but at this point Radio C-SPAN remains at the idea stage. At some point in the future, however, we hope to bring C-SPAN's public affairs coverage to the radio on your office desk.

A Hilarious Note

I greatly enjoy the euphonious, soothing background music which you provide during legislative hulls. I also greatly appreciate that you do so in the interest of unobtrusiveness.

I believe, however, that you should reflect on the true nature and type of work being done and on the personalities of those doing it—and then consider switching to the music of Spike Jones.

J.C. Thompson
Nashville, Tenn.

Democracy in America

Educator Draws Parallels Between C-SPAN and Tocqueville

(from page 3)

sometimes implicit. For example, after covering David Johnson's formal public announcement that he was switching to the Democratic Labor Party in Minnesota to run for Republican Vin Weber's seat in the House, Campaign '86 followed with a recorded interview with Weber. The issue joined in this particular debate-club session was the farm crisis.

... Other aspects of Campaign '86 also appear Tocquevillian. When he wrote that "America has had great parties; now they no longer exist," Tocqueville foretold a key C-SPAN theme. During a recent four-month period, interviews with Wyman, Rothenberg, McKeon, and *Dallas Morning News* editors Jim Wright and Carolyn Barta sounded the same refrain: While the two great parties no longer bind voters by party loyalty, democracy might not be well served by all the realigning, dealigning, party-switching, ticket splitting, regionalizing, and LaRouchizing that has filled the resulting void.

... When Tocqueville roamed America searching for the shape of democracy there were no media consultants as we know them today. Hence, the Campaign '86 focus on televised political advertising might seem to have nothing to do with the politics of an earlier time. What, one may ask, does a Robert Goodman working for Henson Moore in Louisiana or a Ray Strother working for John Breaux in Louisiana have to do with Tocqueville's quest for the shape of democracy?

As it turns out, a great deal. We hear Goodman in a C-SPAN interview say that "music can say things better than words," that a consultant takes "virtue and dramatizes it," and that he utilizes the "poetry of film." We witness Ray Strother's expressions of "great pride in moving people" via ads, yet find him yearning for the day he will get out of the business so he can "write without interruption."

Goodman and Strother emerge from these C-SPAN appearances less as "hired guns" than as the "poets of democracy" for which Tocqueville has searched.

To the degree that Campaign '86 presents the shape of democracy in America as one of diversity, debate, and dispute, it is because politics—rather than personalities and views of network correspondents—constitutes the story. Through their patient, dispassionate questioning of program guests and viewers during call-ins, correspondents take on the roles of debate moderators, seminar leaders, or teachers seeking relevant information, rather than stars of an entertainment extravaganza. Neither the viewers nor the guests are indulged, nor are they insulted.

As a result, the agenda of Campaign '86 genuinely is being set—as Tocqueville might have predicted—as much by call-in participation of viewers as it is by candidates, public officials, or poetic media masters. ■

If you are a college professor or high school teacher who already uses C-SPAN programming, or would like to receive ideas on how others have incorporated it into their coursework, write for your "C-SPAN in the Classroom" materials to: 400 N. Capitol St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

LONG RANGE

C-SPAN's Programming in the Weeks Ahead

- Sept. 23 **Barbara Bush**, wife of Vice President George Bush, addresses the National Press Club on illiteracy in America
- Sept. 25 Astronomer **Carl Sagan** addresses the National Press Club
- Oct. 6 Special "America and the Courts" programming examines the U.S. Supreme Court on the first day of its new session
- Oct. 8 **Alistair Cooke**, author of "America" and host of public television's "Masterpiece Theater," addresses the National Press Club
- Oct. 23 C-SPAN travels to San Francisco, Calif., for the American Bankers Association convention
- Nov. 4 Special "Campaign '86" coverage from San Diego, Calif., and Washington, D.C., looks at Election returns



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INSIDE CONGRESS

A Look at the Inner Workings of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives

Managing a Capitol Hill Pit Crew

Administrative Assistants Discuss the Challenges of Working Behind-the-Scenes

by LINDA MacKENZIE

"BEING AN ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT for a House member on Capitol Hill is sort of like being a pit manager of a crew at the Indianapolis 500. The member of Congress is the high-formula racing car that tears into the pit at high speed, screeches to a stop, and demands fast service. The crew charges around, refueling, changing tires, and checking the engine. Then the crew chief waves the car out onto the speedway to join all the other cars vying for the flag position."

John Pontius likes analogies. He finds them a useful tool when speaking to citizen groups about the role of the administrative assistant—the top congressional staffer on a House member's payroll. He's had a lot of time to think about that role. Pontius was an AA on Capitol Hill for 10 years and completed his Ph.D. thesis on the role of the AA, focusing in particular on the ways in which congressmen and their top assistants communicate. Today he's a research analyst in the American Government Division of the Library of Congress. Pontius describes his own experience as an AA as something akin to "riding the tail end of a comet."

The AA enjoys the fast-paced, hectic, and sometimes exciting top staff slot in a House member's personal office and is responsible for overall office functioning. He also supervises projects, participates in District and Hill political maneuvering, and is responsible for hiring and firing staff personnel.

Pontius' research concludes that a congressman's effectiveness is directly related to the ability of his personal staff. Because the AA sits atop the staff pyramid, that person has the most visible role in operating an efficient staff—one that attends to the congressman's needs and enhances his political image.

One member of Congress saw the role of the AA clearly: "I want an administrative assistant who will watch my behind when I move forward, and push me forward when I fall behind." That constant search for balance between pushing a member to take wise political risks and restraining him from overreaction and media suicide isn't an easy task.

Not easy and not necessarily glamorous either. AAs usually never have their own offices, and the office space they occupy is inevitably cramped. The telephone may be glued to their ears much of the day. The workload can be mind-boggling. And when things get a little slipshod in the office, it's the AA's job to ride herd on everybody. "Keeping a finger in all the different things that go on—district events, committee work, and legislative projects—is the toughest part of my job," says Kirk Walder, AA to Rep. Olympia Snowe (R-Maine). Walder adds, "The biggest surprise for me, after five years in my job, is how much time I spend being a personnel manager—hiring staff, reviewing job performance, and making sure everybody knows what has to be done."

The hours are long too, particularly when the House goes into a marathon session before a recess. Rep. Richard Ray's (D-Ga.) AA, Bill Talmadge—a lawyer who used to work for Coca-Cola in Atlanta—made special note of the long hours in an interview with the Macon, Ga., *Telegraph and News*: "I came a lot closer to getting-trampled in the halls of the Coca-Cola Company at 5 o'clock than I ever will around here."

But a job on the "inside" has its own rewards. Randy Knepper, AA to Rep. Earl Hutto (D-Fla.), summed up, "Yes, it's sometimes fun and sometimes very frustrating, but the interaction on the Hill makes it a great job."

Dorothy Powell, AA to Rep. George O'Brien (R-Ill.) has worked on the Hill for over 20 years. Ten of those years she has worked for O'Brien. She bills her administrative expertise as critical to her effectiveness as an AA. "I like my job very much. Every day is different. Every day the challenge varies."

Case Study

STEVE SCHWADRON, AA in the office of Rep. Gerry Studds (D-Mass.), explained, "I find it the type of work environment that is stimulating. There's a lot thrown at you. Every minute you're dealing with a variety of people and issues. One moment you could be discussing F-16s; the next, ground-water pollution."

"But sometimes it's a lot like throwing the net over the chaos. The frustrating part of the job is the degree of lethargy that exists in getting things done on the Hill. But

that's not unique to my job."

Schwadron represents one of the young breed of AAs on the Hill. He is a 1976 urban studies graduate of Brown University and just completed his law degree at Georgetown University in their evening division. Before moving to Washington to work for Studds, Schwadron had "never thought about working in D.C."

Schwadron's opportunity to make a break to Washington politics came when Studds offered him a job as the economic development coordinator for his congressional district. Studds was impressed with Schwadron's knowledge of local community issues in the 10th District—information that he acquired as a reporter for a local paper. After several years of moving back and forth between D.C. and the 10th District, Schwadron moved up to the top slot in the Washington office. Studds liked his "low-key" approach, and Schwadron's informal management style complemented the congressman's own.

Schwadron sees his job as a combination of office manager, political advisor, media consultant, and writer. He labels his writing skills as critical to effective performance in his job. Schwadron works closely with the legislative assistant in the office to update a weekly legislative briefing book for Studds. He schedules the congressman's time in D.C. and his town meetings back home in the district.

Schwadron also writes and edits the "Weekly Report to the People," which is mailed every week to interested constituents.

The biggest surprise about the job? The amount of time spent on purely financial matters. "The office budget requires a lot of attention."

Hiring an AA is the first major decision a newly elected congressman will make. Pontius explains the dilemma: "Do you recruit an old-timer—an experienced administrative hand who has seen some time on the Hill, or do you reward political loyalty for service in your campaign?"

Every member must answer that question for himself, but Schwadron advises that no matter who a congressman hires, he should make sure that "it's somebody you can trust, somebody you feel comfortable with, and somebody who gets the job done when you ask the first time."

Money as Motive

BEING AN AA may not be as lucrative a profession as lobbying in Washington, but it is the top-paid staff job on the Hill. The Congressional Management Association, which prepares analyses of Hill jobs and compares Hill salaries and benefits with those in the private sector, reports that AAs in 1985 earned an average salary of \$52,036. And 19 AAs in the same year earned the upper limit of \$68,700—a limit set by federal law. Only two House offices paid the AA less than \$30,000 per year.

These pay differentials are explained by the different types of roles and degrees of responsibility that AAs have. There are offices where the AA plays an essentially clerical role as office manager. Some AAs play an administrative role like Dorothy Powell. Other AAs hold important legislative responsibilities. Rep. Howard Nielson's (R-Utah) AA, Reid Ivins, has only been in his job one month on the Hill. But Ivins, a retired Air Force officer and a lawyer, already sees himself as the congressman's "alter ego," and is depending on his legal background and four years of work at the Pentagon to aid Nielson in pressing his legislative mandate. Sometimes offices have more than one AA—one in Washington and one back in the home district. One office reported having four AAs. Several congressional offices have no designated AA.

It wasn't until 1968 that the House Directory began to refer to the top people in House offices as administrative assistants. Up until that time they were called "secretaries." Some people might say that "administrative assistant" isn't much of an improvement. The phrase doesn't accurately describe the complexities and demands of the job. Powell says, "Our office hours are listed as 9 to 5, but that doesn't mean anything for me. Trying to keep on top of everything is tough, and I've noticed in the last five years that people expect so much from their congressmen these days—more than they can deliver. It never fails to amaze me the type of requests we get from constituents and the people in Washington."

Career Stepping Stone

RANDY KNEPPER (Earl Hutto's AA) and the Congressional Management Association both share the view that fewer people are making a career out of this type



Schwadron: "There's a lot thrown at you. Every minute you're dealing with a variety of people and issues. One moment you could be discussing F-16s; the next ground-water pollution."

of job. Nowadays, being an AA is a stepping stone from the Hill to the Washington job market. The opportunity to serve on the Hill in this position guarantees valuable political experience that can often pay off later.

Some AAs move over to the executive branch and to politically appointed jobs, often following their bosses into the same departments. Others enter the lucrative lobbying profession. Others may move back to their homes and go into private business, particularly if an unsuccessful reelection campaign eliminates their job. Some may decide to begin their own political careers. Rep. Sherwood Boehlert (R-N.Y.) was an AA on the Hill for a number of years. When his boss retired he ran successfully for the same district seat, and he is now serving his second term in Congress. Many AAs with specific legislative backgrounds end up working on congressional committees.

Michael Timmeny left his AA job on the Hill several years ago to lobby. Now he is back on the Hill, currently enjoying his job as AA to Rep. Ted Weiss (D-N.Y.). Timmeny explains, "Lobbying is more financially rewarding. But working on the Hill is more emotionally and intellectually rewarding. When you're a lobbyist you want to win [legislative battles], but it's not the same thing as working for a congressman for the betterment of society without the dollar sign attached." Working on the "inside" means that "you don't sit around wondering if your phone calls will be returned. You're returning the calls."

Although "there is a group of AAs that make a career out of this job," Schwadron says that is not his plan. "Things run in two-year cycles on the Hill. People reorganize after an election." Schwadron will eventually look for a job that combines three of his skills—writing, law, and his political experience.

Networking

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS do find it valuable to interact. This closed club has its own professional organization that promotes professional development and social contacts among the AAs. Randy Knepper, the current president of the Administrative Assistants' Association, says, "It's beneficial to have social gatherings and receptions to put you in contact with other AAs."

Whayne Dillehay, AA to Rep. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) remembers one association-sponsored trip to the U.S. Army's Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland that he particularly enjoyed.

AAs were helicoptered to the Maryland site, compliments of the Army, to review some of the latest military hardware. The most exciting part of the field trip for Dillehay was his chance to drive a Sherman tank around one of the military training grounds. "When else would I get the chance to drive around a Sherman tank?" ■