President George H.W. Bush
Oral History Project

Briefing Materials

Dan Quayle
March 12, 2002

Prepared by Gar Culbert, Research Assistant
## DAN QUAYLE NEWS TIMELINE

*Prepared by Gar R. Culbert*

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### 1988

**July**

Bush calls Senator James Danforth (Dan) Quayle of Indiana to ask if he could consider Quayle as his vice presidential nominee. *(The Washington Post, 1/5/92)*

**August 5**

Senator Gordon J. Humphrey, chairman of the Republican Party's Coalition for a Winning Ticket, warns Vice President Bush against selecting an “establishment Republican” as his running mate, suggesting that he pick someone more conservative, such as Quayle, Governor John Sununu or Representative Jack F. Kemp. *(New York Times, 8/6/88)*

**August 15-18**

At its national convention, the Republican Party makes George Bush its presidential nominee. On the 16th Bush chooses Quayle as his running mate. At dinner that night, Quayle is introduced to Stuart Spencer and Joe Canzeri, who had been appointed to manage the Quayle campaign. *(The Washington Post, 1/7/92)*

Bush accepts the Republican presidential nomination with a pledge to “keep America moving forward,” create 30 million jobs and never raise taxes. He spends the day rallying troops, and dealing with questions surrounding Quayle’s entry into the National Guard at the height of the Vietnam War in 1969. Bush aids insist that nothing has been found to contradict Quayle’s account. Quayle, in his acceptance speech, says he is proud of his Guard service, but Republican politicians, such as Senator John McCain, who served in Vietnam, see a problem if any family influence was used to get Quayle out of active service. *(New York Times, 8/19/88)*

**August 19**

During an impromptu news conference, Quayle says he did nothing improper in finding a position in the National Guard. Residents in Quayle’s hometown, Huntington, Indiana, show up at a campaign rally for Bush and Quayle with glowing words for their favorite son, and display animosity towards members of the media.

**August 22**

Quayle receives a standing ovation from the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Chicago after reiterating his assertion that he received no special treatment in joining the National Guard during the Vietnam War. In his speech, Quayle makes appeals for continuing a strong US defense policy.

**August 24**

Bush, appearing with Reagan, says he would have signed a bill Democratic nominee Michael Dukakis vetoed in 1977 requiring teachers
to lead classes in the Pledge of Allegiance. Dukakis had said that the bill was unconstitutional, but Bush claims it should have been signed and then tested in the courts. Reagan gives his strongest endorsement to date of Quayle, saying Quayle is more experienced in national security matters than Dukakis.

*September 1*  
Quayle begins a five-day swing through the South. (*The Washington Post*, 9/2/88)

*September 9*  
Quayle’s campaign, in an effort to dispel the perception that he is a man of great wealth, releases a statement from the accounting firm of Price Waterhouse and Company that lists his net worth as $859,700, and makes public his income tax returns, which show that the bulk of his income comes from his Senate salary, with very little from his family’s newspaper empire.

Quayle campaigns in Ohio, telling steelworkers that he identifies with them, worked to limit imports, and co-sponsored a bill to retrain the unemployed. (*The Washington Post*, 9/10/88)

*September 10*  
Quayle’s wife, Marilyn, begins her first series of solo campaign appearances.

*September 16*  
Building on his origins in Indiana farm country, Quayle says that the top agricultural priority of a victorious Republican ticket would be more farm exports, more rural development and an economic summit on agriculture. (*New York Times*, 9/17/99)

*September 19*  
Quayle calls Dukakis a “little-known liberal Governor” who would damage America if elected President. (*New York Times*, 9/20/88)

*September 22*  
Quayle delivers a foreign policy speech offering a vision of a “century of peace,” and warns Communist countries that the Monroe Doctrine is still alive.

*September 26*  
Bush appears for the first time in weeks with his running mate in an expression of confidence in Quayle. At a rally in Tennessee, both candidates are critical of Dukakis. (*New York Times*, 9/27/88)

*September 28*  
Quayle starts intensive preparations for his upcoming debate with Bentsen. Senator Bob Packwood helps with the coaching.

*October 1*  
Quayle outlines his basic differences with the Reagan Administration and with Bush, over strategic arms negotiations. Quayle, in an interview with the *New York Times*, says that the United States should consider making the completion of a treaty on long-range nuclear forces conditional on
Soviet concessions in separate negotiations on non-nuclear arms. Reagan Administration officials have said repeatedly that such a linkage would seriously delay the completion of a new strategic arms treaty.

**October 5**  
Quayle and Bentsen clash during the televised Vice Presidential debate. Quayle is pressed repeatedly about his qualifications for high office. The most publicized moment of the event comes when Quayle claims he has as much experience in Congress “as Jack Kennedy did” when he sought the Presidency, prompting Bentsen to respond, “Senator, you’re no Jack Kennedy.” Quayle repeatedly warns of a catastrophe for the economy if “the liberal Governor of Massachusetts” is elected. (*Los Angeles Times*, 10/6/88)

**October 11**  
Quayle reportedly loosens his campaign style after six weeks of avoiding press conferences, and informs Bush headquarters that he is concerned about reports that he is being “managed.” He frees himself from the tight control of professional political “handlers” and reportedly appears more spontaneous, available, confident and natural on the campaign trail. (*New York Times*, 10/12/88)

**October 17**  
Bush wins the endorsement of the Teamsters executive board. William J. McCarthy, union president, says the endorsement applies only to Bush, not to his running mate. (*New York Times*, 10/18/88)

**October 19**  
The Teamsters union clarifies its position in endorsing Bush for President, saying it is endorsing Quayle as well.

**October 20**  
Police arrest 19 demonstrators who crowded into Quayle’s office on Capitol Hill to demand more aid to the homeless.

**October 27**  
During a speech to the National Press Club, former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger lauds Bush and Quayle, while portraying Dukakis as an “invitation to international turmoil.”

**November 8**  
On Election Day, moments after Dukakis concedes defeat, Bush speaks at an emotional victory rally in Houston, Texas, and pledges to be the President of “all the people” and to keep “conversation going” with the nation. Bush thanks Quayle for showing “great strength under fire.”

**November 10**  
In a move designed to provide President-elect Bush with the flexibility to decide which officials to retain, Reagan requests the resignations of all members of his Cabinet and of all his top political appointees. (*The Washington Post*, 11/11/88)

**November 17**  
Bush and Quayle meet with British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, at Bush’s residence in Washington.
**November 21**  Former President Richard Nixon publicly blames the press for portraying Quayle as an “intellectual midget.” (New York Times, 11/22/88)

**November 30**  During an interview Quayle rejects the view that he will become a link between right-wing Republicans and the Bush Administration. (New York Times, 12/1/88)

**December 20**  Quayle selects Robert M. Guttman, his chief Senate counsel, as his chief of staff.

**1989**

**January 20**  George H.W. Bush is inaugurated as the 41st President. Bush is sworn in by Chief Justice William Rehnquist and Vice President James Danforth Quayle is sworn in by Justice Sandra Day O’Connor.

**January 21**  In what will be one of his first official acts as vice president, Quayle will appear at a meeting with anti-abortion leaders held on the 23rd. (New York Times, 1/22/89)

**January 30**  During a speech at a conference of the National Religious Broadcasters in Washington, Quayle says that a “hatred of God” lies at the root of the Soviet Union’s domestic problems and that the Communist Party’s rejection of religion has caused party leaders to cling mistakenly to faith in their own omniscience. (New York Times, 1/31/89)

**February 2**  Quayle, on a trip through Latin America, is on hand when Venezuela’s new President, Carlos Andres Perez, gives his inaugural address.

**February 3**  Quayle, in San Salvador, forcefully emphasizes the United States’ commitment to human rights, but does not specifically link American aid to El Salvador’s human-rights record. (New York Times, 2/4/89)

**February 14**  Bush Administration officials say Quayle demanded a thorough probe of an incident in which 10 peasants were killed last year in El Salvador. The officials say Quayle told military commanders that the United States views the case as a test of their human rights commitment and that the evidence strongly suggests the Salvadoran Army was responsible for the incident.

**February 23**  The vote against John G. Tower by the Senate Armed Services Committee is reported to mark a significant and highly personal defeat for Bush and Quayle. (The Washington Post, 2/24/89)

**March 9**  Addressing Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents in New York City, Bush calls for a mandatory federal death penalty for killing of law-
enforcement officers. Bush declares “hunting season” is over on officers of the law. Quayle tells municipal officials at the conference that the US must accept responsibility for the drug-use problem that causes drugs to be imported.

March 17 Richard Cheney’s nomination to be secretary of defense is confirmed by the US Senate.

March 28 In a surprising upset, Democrat Jill Long defeats Dan Heath in a special Indiana election for Quayle’s Senate seat.

April 22 Designating Quayle as chairman, Bush re-establishes the National Space Council, which was disbanded in the 1970’s.

April 24 Quayle embarks on a 12-day tour of Australia, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand.

May 5 Quayle, on his way back to Washington from Asia, visits the site of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska, expressing Bush’s commitment to seeing the cleanup completed.

May 15 Quayle announces that his chief of staff of less than four months, Robert Guttman, will be replaced in June by William Kristol. (*The Washington Post, 5/16/89*)

May 22 Wan Li, a top Chinese official, meets with Quayle and Secretary of State James A. Baker in Washington, and says there will be no bloodshed in Beijing if demonstrators continue to exercise restraint.

June 4 Chinese troops crush a demonstration in Tiananmen Square, Beijing.

June 12 Quayle, in Honduras, says that the Nicaraguan elections set for February of 1990 will be a “sham” under Sandinista rules and also charges that Nicaragua violates a regional peace accord.

June 13 Quayle meets with Roberto d’Aubuisson and other leaders of the governing Arena party and emphasizes the need for respect for human rights at a time of growing political violence in El Salvador. (*New York Times, 6/14/89*)

June 22 During a speech at the Heritage Foundation, Quayle urges Congress to increase aid to non-Communist guerrillas in Cambodia, saying that the “ghost of Vietnam” must not be allowed to haunt American foreign policy.

July 15 Quayle comments on the murders of Salvadoran officials by the Communist Farabundo Marti Liberation Front (FMLN), saying that the
FMLN must stop the killing and Nicaragua must stop its interference. Quayle holds that the US Government must make clear its rejection of human rights abuses from any source.

September 20 Meeting with Korean opposition leaders, Quayle says that US troops will remain in South Korea to block threats from North Korea.

September 22 Bush and Quayle attend an unusual three-day meeting of conservative political leaders from 27 countries in Tokyo.

September 26 Two American employees of a United States military base in the Philippines are killed by gunmen at the facility, shortly before Quayle arrives for a state visit. In Manila, gunmen kill a member of President Corazon C. Aquino’s presidential guard.

September 27 Quayle, in Manila for talks with Aquino, says that he is confident that the Philippines will renew its military bases treaty with the United States. (New York Times, 9/28/89)


November 9 The Berlin Wall falls, as East Germany opens its borders with West Germany.

December 2-3 Bush and Soviet Union President Mikhail S. Gorbachev hold a summit in Malta.

December 10 At a news conference in New York City, Quayle tempers some of the skepticism he had voiced the previous week about Gorbachev’s reforms. (New York Times, 12/11/89)

December 11 Quayle formally commits the Bush Administration to repealing a much criticized resolution of the United Nations General Assembly that defines Zionism as “a form of racism.” (The Washington Post, 12/12/89)

1990

January 10 Quayle says that the lifting of martial law in Beijing vindicates Bush’s efforts to re-establish normal diplomatic ties with China. (New York Times, 1/11/90)

Quayle, as the head of the White House’s National Space Council, says that the nation’s space programs take too long and cost too much, and he calls on the space agency to get new ideas and new technology from universities, federal laboratories, and private business.
January 14  The National Space Council invites the National Academy of Sciences and the Aerospace Industries Association to join the search for new ways to advance the nation’s manned space program to the Moon and to Mars, an endeavor that NASA has monopolized for more than three decades. (*New York Times*, 1/15/90)

January 17  The Bush Administration cuts back on Quayle’s diplomatic mission to Latin America after Mexico and Venezuela say it is too soon after the American invasion of Panama (which began on December 20, 1989) for him to visit. (*The Washington Post*, 1/18/90)

January 27  President Alfredo Cristiani, of El Salvador, meets with Quayle in Honduras and promises that he will investigate the killings of six Jesuit priests to see if evidence implicates anyone ranking higher than the nine military men accused in the slayings. (*The Washington Post*, 1/28/90)

February 25  Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega is defeated by Violeta de Chamorro in a presidential election in Nicaragua.

March 8  The Bush Administration says it has persuaded several Latin American countries to resume normal diplomatic relations with Panama following a reduction in the number of United States troops there to pre-invasion levels. Quayle will make a second trip to Latin America to try to undo the damage done to the United States’ diplomatic standing there. (*New York Times*, 3/9/90)

March 11  Patricio Aylwin is sworn in as the new President of Chile, ending the long and bitter era of military rule of Pinochet. (*New York Times*, 3/12/90)

March 14  Quayle meets with President Daniel Ortega Saavedra and receives a favorable reaction to the Nicaraguan aid package outlined by Bush. (*The Washington Post*, 3/15/90)

June 26  Bush agrees to a budget deal that includes tax increases, contrary to his “no new taxes” pledge from the 1988 campaign.

July 13  In a speech to the Republican National Committee in Chicago, Quayle attempts to reassure Republican leaders that Bush did not abandon one of their best campaign issues when he acknowledged that tax increases could be needed to reduce the Federal budget deficit.

July 16  Quayle says the White House has asked NASA to appoint an outside study group to weigh the long-term direction of the nation’s space program. (*Los Angeles Times*, 7/17/90)
August 2   Iraq invades Kuwait.

August 7   Bush sends US troops to Saudi Arabia.

August 8   Quayle meets with President Alberto Fujimori of Peru in Lima, saying that the US does not intend to send American soldiers to Peru to fight drug traffickers, but presses Fujimori to accept a $36 million military aid package that could result in the use of American military trainers in his country. (*New York Times*, 8/9/90)

October 27 Congress passes a budget bill, which includes new taxes agreed to by Bush.

November 6 In midterm elections, Democrats increase their control of both houses of Congress.

November 29 The UN authorizes the use of force in the Persian Gulf against Iraq if its troops are not withdrawn from Kuwait by January 15th.

December 31 Quayle meets with Saudi Arabia’s rulers and says he wants them and Kuwait’s exiled Government to provide greater financial support for the United States military effort in the Persian Gulf. (*New York Times*, 1/1/91)

1991

January 12 Congress approves the use of force in the Persian Gulf.

January 17 US led forces begin air attacks on Iraq in the beginning of the Persian Gulf War. The following day, Iraq initiates scud missile attacks on Israel in an effort to broaden the conflict.

January 23 During his visits to several stateside military bases, Quayle says that Bush has the overwhelming support of most Americans, and that news coverage of the opposition is exaggerated. (*The Washington Post*, 1/24/91)

February 24 US led forces begin their ground offensive in the Persian Gulf.

February 27 As the Persian Gulf War comes to a rapid conclusion, Bush declares Kuwait liberated and orders the ground assault halted.

March 3   Iraq accepts peace terms.

March 20   Citing the project’s importance to furthering American space leadership, Quayle tells the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and
congressional leaders that the Bush Administration backs the NASA plan to build a scaled-down space station.

April 1  Quayle speaks at a funeral held for Lee Atwater, manager of Bush’s 1988 presidential campaign and former chairman of the Republican National Committee, in Columbia, SC.

May 8  At a White House news conference, Bush defends Quayle against criticism, stirred by Bush’s recent health problems, that Quayle is not fit for the Presidency. When asked about keeping Quayle on the 1992 ticket, Bush says that Quayle is “doing a first-class job.” (New York Times, 5/9/91)

May 16  The Bush Administration vows to keep alive its plan to build an orbiting space station as the centerpiece of the manned space program. Quayle says the House subcommittee vote to end the beleaguered project is “totally unacceptable.”

May 19  Quayle arrives in Japan for a short visit in which he presses Japanese leaders for greater flexibility on trade issues. (The Washington Post, 5/20/91)

June 27  Thurgood Marshall announces that he will resign his seat on the Supreme Court.

July 1  After a few days of consulting with senior members of the White House staff, the Vice President, and outside consultants, Bush announces his nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas to fill the position vacated by Marshall.

July 17  At a breakfast meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, Quayle lashes out at critics of Thomas, charging that the Supreme Court nominee is the victim of unfair personal attacks by people who know very little about him. (New York Times, 7/18/91)

August 13  In a speech to the American Bar Association in Atlanta, Quayle proposes changes in the US civil justice system, saying that the US has too many lawyers, too many lawsuits, and too many excessive damage awards and is at a disadvantage with less litigious countries in world markets. (New York Times, 8/14/91)

August 19-20  In the Soviet Union, a coup against Gorbachev fails, Boris Yelstin comes to power, and the Communist Party is disbanded.

September 8  Quayle arrives in Nigeria for talks with military leaders on issues ranging from democracy to debt. During the visit he speaks with the president,
General Ibrahim Babangida, about Nigeria’s planned transition to civilian rule for the next year.

October 8 Quayle says that the Republican Party needs to send a strong signal in 1992 that it is a “big tent” with room for differing views of abortion. (*New York Times*, 10/9/91)

October 23 Consistent with Quayle’s remarks in August, Bush orders the government’s lawyers to abide by a score of new rules crafted to curb their instinct to litigate. (*The Washington Post*, 10/24/91)

November 8 The Bush Administration makes plans to speed-up government approval of drugs by giving private contractors the responsibility to review them in some cases and to rely on foreign studies more. The plan, developed by Quayle’s Council on Competitiveness, is expected to reduce the time it takes to get some drugs developed by companies and approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) from ten to six years.

November 9 Bush’s 1992 Presidential campaign advisers continue to disagree over strategy, especially in the wake of an embarrassing Republican defeat in a Pennsylvania Senate race. (*New York Times*, 11/10/91)

November 18 The White House Council on Competitiveness’ regulatory review panel, headed by Quayle, refuses to turn over documents to several congressional committees seeking to determine its role in Federal rule-making.

November 21 Quayle’s Council on Competitiveness comes under attack from Democrats in Congress, who claim that the council has stepped in, from out of public view, to review or overrule government regulations after all parties to the process have had their say. (*New York Times*, 11/22/91)

December 11 Quayle criticizes several committee chairmen in Congress who have accused him and members of his staff of a conflict of interest. He says his Council on Competitiveness will carry on with efforts to reduce regulation of American business.

1992

January 8 Quayle campaigns in New Hampshire for Bush, who is being challenged in the Republican primary by Patrick J. Buchanan.

January 20 Quayle and other senior advisors recommend to Bush that he stop all government agencies from issuing new rules for three months as a part of a broad campaign to revive the economy by reducing the burdens of federal regulation. (*The Washington Post*, 1/21/92)
February 6  Quayle pledges extra US aid, worth $18 million, for three Baltic states and urges the swift withdrawal of Russian troops from their territories, reopening embassies in Estonia and Latvia that had been closed since the 1940’s.

February 9  In his address to European officials at the annual Conference for Security Policy in Munich, Quayle denounces protectionism and urges the final approval of a worldwide trade agreement.

February 18  Bush wins the Republican Primary in New Hampshire, although Buchanan turns in a surprisingly strong performance.

February 22  In a “Meet the Press” interview, Quayle denies that Bush violated his 1988 campaign pledge of “no new taxes” when he agreed with Congress to raise the top personal income tax rate.

February 24  The Bush Administration issues a new policy on biotechnology products, saying that genetically engineered products are not themselves dangerous and should not get too much scrutiny from federal regulators. In a policy statement written by Quayle’s staff and the staff of his Council on Competitiveness, Bush says that the policy should allow the $4 billion biotechnology industry to grow to $50 billion by the end of the decade.

March 5  Despite assurances made by Quayle the prior week that the proposal was dead, White House chief of staff Samuel K. Skinner says that the Bush Administration is still considering a proposal that would allow the Internal Revenue Service to scrutinize lists of large donors to churches. (New York Times, 3/6/92)

March 13  Quayle makes public the space policy directive, approved by Bush, that assigns “major roles” to the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy while establishing NASA as the principal agency in the project.

April 2  FDA documents show that some FDA officials had mounted vigorous objections to proposals by the White House Council on Competitiveness to speed up approval of new drugs. (The Washington Post, 4/3/92)

April 8  A General Accounting Office report shows that Quayle used military planes on several occasions to take golfing trips with Skinner, who was then Transportation Secretary. Aides to Quayle and Skinner say that the government was partly reimbursed for trips when they also involved political events, like fund-raisers. (New York Times, 4/9/92)

April 29  Riots erupt in Los Angeles following the not-guilty verdict in the trial of four white policemen who were videotaped beating Rodney King.
May 10  Declaring that law and order will have top priority in the Bush Administration’s urban agenda, Quayle commends the Los Angeles Police Department’s performance during the riots, saying that its officers have been overworked.  (*Los Angeles Times, 5/11/92*)

May 28  The Bush Administration, through comments made by Marlin Fitzwater, first applauds, and later retreats from its endorsement of Quayle’s suggestion that the television show, “Murphy Brown,” had served to hasten the erosion of family values by glorifying unwed motherhood.  (*New York Times, 5/29/92*)

June 9  Quayle portrays the 1992 campaign as a war between traditional values and a “cultural elite” that mock families, religion and patriotism. In a speech to the Southern Baptist Convention, Quayle says that he wears the elite’s scorn as a ‘badge of honor’ and criticizes abortion, homosexual parents, and sex education in elementary schools, denouncing those who distribute condoms and claim all “life styles” are equal.  (*New York Times, 6/10/92*)

June 19  In a meeting with the National Association of Radio Talk Show Hosts, Quayle accuses Time-Warner Inc. of shirking its responsibility by selling the “obscene record” called “Cop-Killer” by rap performer Ice-T.

June 25  Responding to pressure from the President’s Council on Competitiveness, the EPA issues a rule under the 1990 Clean Air Act giving manufacturers broad authority to raise substantially the amount of their hazardous emissions when changing production methods.  (*The Washington Post, 6/26/92*)

July 1  The House votes to cut all financing for the Council on Competitiveness.  (*The Washington Post, 7/2/92*)

July 16  The Democratic Party nominates Bill Clinton and Albert Gore as its presidential and vice presidential candidates, while Perot announces that he is withdrawing from the presidential race.

July 17  Quayle, campaigning in the South, makes appeals to Perot’s former supporters.

August 11  Quayle, campaigning in Sacramento, California, scores the American Bar Association for honoring Professor Anita F. Hill, who accused Clarence Thomas of sexual harassment.

August 12  Quayle sharply criticizes the news media for repeating unsubstantiated accusations about Bush’s private life.  (*New York Times, 8/13/92*)
The US, Canada, and Mexico agree to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

**August 20** At their national convention, Republicans formally nominate Bush for a second term. Quayle is re-nominated by acclamation. *(The Washington Post, 8/21/92)*

**August 22** Quayle campaigns in his hometown, Huntington, Indiana, and takes reporters on a visit of his childhood home. *(New York Times, 8/23/92)*

**September 2** Quayle tells the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce that the family values debate is “neither meaningless nor mean-spirited.” *(New York Times, 9/3/92)*

**September 12** Quayle visits hurricane-flattened Homestead, Florida, to hear from victims of the disaster and to reassure Florida voters that the Bush Administration cares.

**September 19** Quayle campaigns in Ravenna, Ohio renewing his attack on Clinton for avoiding the draft.

**October 1** Perot announces that he is rejoining the presidential race.

**October 13** Quayle, Gore, and Admiral Stockdale (Perot’s running mate) engage in a televised debate that focuses primarily on the environment, arms control, aid to Central America, and abortion.

**November 3** Clinton is elected president, and both houses of Congress remain in Democratic hands.

**November 4** Press accounts report that Republicans are blaming each other for Bush’s defeat. Quayle is openly critical of Bush campaign management, saying their defeat is less a result of a depressed economy than of a failure of the campaign to articulate its own domestic agenda. *(New York Times, 11/5/92)*

**November 11** Quayle and his staff attempt to loosen rules that prevent landowners from developing wetlands. *(New York Times, 11/12/92)*

**1993**

**January 20** William Jefferson Clinton is inaugurated as the nation’s forty-second president.
**Dan Quayle Suggested Topics**

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**Selection as a Vice-Presidential Candidate**

- Your relationship with George Bush prior to your selection as his vice presidential running mate; the screening process; Robert Kimmitt’s role in it.
- Your first meeting with Stuart Spencer and Joe Canzeri and the rest of the campaign team. Discussions about expectations for waging the campaign (ground-rules for engagement, further staffing arrangements, division of labor, themes and strategy); Jim Baker’s role in these processes.
- Your overall evaluation of the convention in New Orleans.

**The 1988 Campaign**

- Your relationships with Spencer, Canzeri, and Jim Cicconi over the course of the campaign.
- Your wife Marilyn’s role in the campaign.
- The presidential and vice presidential debates.

**The Transition**

- Your role on the transition team.
- Your discussions with Richard Nixon, Walter Mondale, and others, as you prepared for your new job.
- Construction of your staff—selecting personnel and organizing to suit your needs. How you envisioned using Robert Guttman, David Beckwith, and William Kristol, among others. Did the president or the White House personnel operation (or others) make suggestions regarding your staff, and were there stipulations about the role your staff would play in the administration?
- You have elsewhere described John Sununu’s limited role in the transition. Can you elaborate on this and on how you felt a stronger Sununu role might have improved the transition?

**Role in the Administration**

- Trips abroad and relationships with foreign leaders; the nature of the trips, the decision process surrounding the planning and execution of the trips, and communications with the White House while abroad. Were your missions open ended, or did the president commonly ask you to do specific things or accomplish specific objectives on these trips?
- Service as a liaison with outside groups (interest groups, Republican constituencies, et al).
- The White House Council on Competitiveness and the National Space Council. The staffing of the councils, goals set, the president’s and White House Staff’s involvement, reactions from Congress, and legacy.
- Your role on Capitol Hill; areas of specialization, relationships with key members, members who were particularly helpful (or difficult), working relationships with Fred McClure, Nicholas Calio, and the rest of the Congressional affairs office.
- Thursday lunches with President Bush, and general working relationship with the president.

**The Bush Administration**
- Cabinet and NSC meetings and observations about Sununu, Baker, Kemp, Darman, Cheney, Brady, Skinner, and Scowcroft.
- Your role in and/or recollections about the following issue and policy areas: cultural issues, the 1990 Budget Agreement, the Gulf War, the Los Angeles Riots, and the confirmations of John Tower, David Souter, and Clarence Thomas.

**The 1992 Campaign**
- The primary season and the challenge mounted by Pat Buchanan.
- The 1992 Convention and the speeches given there; the presidential and vice presidential debates.
- The impact of H. Ross Perot on the 1992 campaign.
- How did your role change between 1988 and 1992? How was the campaign different? Why do you think the reelection campaign was unsuccessful?

**Retrospective**
- Strengths and weaknesses of the Bush administration.
- How should the Bush presidency be viewed in history?
- Your reflections on Bush as a political candidate, a foreign policy leader, a domestic policy leader, the leader of his party, and as a public leader.
- Your observations about the president as a decision maker.
- Your thoughts on the state of the vice presidency as you experienced it.
- In retrospect, what, if anything, would you have done differently during your tenure as the vice president?
SELECTED WRITINGS AND PUBLIC STATEMENTS


SELECTED ACADEMIC WRITINGS


SELECTED ARTICLES


• Ralph Z. Hallow, “Quayle Goes to the Point, Vice President Wins Praise for Pushing Values,” *The Washington Times*, 5/24/92.
