

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13721
Folder ID Number: 13721-003

Folder Title:
Tommy Thompson Fundraiser 6/7/90 [OA 8313]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	20	6	2

Reg

RIGHT HERE IN WISCONSIN, I KNOW THE ENVIRONMENTAL ETHIC IS STRONG. TOMMY'S PLEDGED TO PLANT 110 MILLION TREES BY THE YEAR 2000. THAT FITS RIGHT IN WITH MY AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL INITIATIVE -- TO PLANT ONE BILLION TREES A YEAR FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS. I SUPPORT ALL WISCONSIN'S DOING TO PRESERVE OUR PRECIOUS NATURAL HERITAGE -- AND I ASK YOUR HELP: WORK WITH ME TO KEEP THE PRESSURE ON IN WASHINGTON. SEND CONGRESS A SIGNAL TO PASS A SOUND AND SENSIBLE CLEAN AIR PACKAGE -- AND PASS IT SOON. IT'S BEEN 13 LONG YEARS SINCE WE LAST STRENGTHENED THE CLEAN AIR ACT. LET'S MAKE 1990 THE YEAR WE TAKE ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT. //

IT'S BEEN MY PLEASURE TO COME TO WISCONSIN TODAY, AND SPEAK WITH ALL OF YOU. [[YOU KNOW, RIGHT HERE IN THE AUDITORIUM, ALMOST 80 YEARS AGO, TEDDY ROOSEVELT CAME TO MEET WITH THE CITIZENS OF MILWAUKEE. HIS SPEECH THAT DAY SAVED HIS LIFE -- LITERALLY. TEDDY ROOSEVELT WAS SHOT BY A DERANGED ASSASSIN WHILE ON HIS WAY HERE. TR HAD HIS DRAFT SPEECH FOLDED UP IN HIS JACKET POCKET, WHERE IT HELPED BLUNT THE BULLET. TOUGH GUY -- T.R. HE DELIVERED THE SPEECH ANYWAY. / BUT THE MORAL IS, IT'S NOT WHETHER A SPEECH IS LONG OR SHORT. WHAT MATTERS MOST IS HOW THICK IT IS.]]

TICKET

Bob Thompson Sec State / switcher

Scott McCallum Lt Gov

Donald Hanaway AG

Kate Zueske (Zy-ski) Treasurer

GOVERNOR THOMPSON FUNDRAISER
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
JUNE 7, 1990
12:00 NOON

THANK YOU, TOMMY. I'M PLEASED TO BE JOINED TODAY
BY MY VERY ABLE CHIEF OF THE SMALL BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION -- SUSAN ENGELEITER. / BY THE MAN WHO
LED THE MILWAUKEE BUCKS FOR SO MANY YEARS -- THE FELLOW
WITH THE SOFT SHOOTING TOUCH AND SIZE-19 SHOES -- BOB
LANIER. AND SO MANY OF THE WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN
PARTY'S LEADING LIGHTS. / A SPECIAL WELCOME TO YOUR
NEXT SECRETARY OF STATE, BOB THOMPSON --WHO MADE THE
SWITCH TO THE GOP JUST LAST WEEK. /

AND OF COURSE, IT'S MY GREAT PLEASURE TO SHOW MY
SUPPORT FOR THE HARDEST WORKING MAN IN WISCONSIN:
GOVERNOR TOMMY THOMPSON.

[HARDEST WORKING -- AND BEST KNOWN. I HEAR THERE'S A POLL OUT THAT SHOWS TOMMY'S BETTER KNOWN THAN ANYONE IN THE STATE. EVEN AMERICAN LEAGUE MVP ON YOUR TOUGH BREWERS TEAM -- ROBIN YOUNT. I GUESS THAT PUTS TOMMY IN A LEAGUE BY HIMSELF.]

WE'VE SEEN A WORLD OF CHANGE THIS PAST YEAR. UNFORGETTABLE IMAGES OF WHAT I CALL THE REVOLUTION OF '89. / AND NOW -- IN 1990 -- WE'VE ENTERED A NEW PERIOD OF DEMOCRACY-BUILDING -- A RENAISSANCE OF FREEDOM. / LET ME SHARE A STORY -- ABOUT AN AMERICAN VISITOR ON A RECENT TRIP TO ROMANIA, WHO ASKED THE PEOPLE SHE MET WHAT WAS MOST IMPORTANT NOW -- WHAT THEY NEEDED MOST. LISTEN TO ONE SURPRISING ANSWER: IN A COUNTRY WHERE FOOD IS IN SHORT SUPPLY, WHERE THE STREETS ARE DARK AT NIGHT, AND THE HOMES LACK HEAT -- ONE ROMANIAN WOMAN PULLED FROM HER PURSE A WORN COPY OF AN AMERICAN MAGAZINE -- A THREE YEAR OLD ISSUE, WITH A SPECIAL BICENTENNIAL COPY OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION. AND SHE TOLD THE AMERICAN: "WHAT WE NEED NOW -- IS MORE OF THESE."

THINK ABOUT THAT ANSWER -- AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR AMERICA --FOR THE MORAL EXAMPLE WE OWE THE WORLD. FOR THE MATERIAL HELP WE MUST PROVIDE -- NOT JUST AMERICAN AID, BUT EXPERTISE -- TO PEOPLE THE WORLD OVER WHO SEEK ONLY TO HAVE FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES THE FREEDOMS WE ENJOY. //

AND WE'RE ENTERING A NEW ERA IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS AS WELL. JUST THIS PAST SUNDAY, PRESIDENT GORBACHEV PAID A VISIT TO YOUR NEIGHBORS IN MINNESOTA. I'M PLEASED TO BE HERE TODAY IN THE GREAT STATE OF WISCONSIN -- PLEASED TO SHARE WITH YOU MY THOUGHTS ON WHAT I BELIEVE WAS A VERY PRODUCTIVE WASHINGTON SUMMIT. /

WE SIGNED A NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS. DEEP REDUCTIONS IN OUR CHEMICAL WEAPONS ARSENALS. AGREEMENT ON REACHING RAPID CLOSURE ON MAJOR OUTSTANDING ISSUES GOVERNING A START TREATY. PROTOCOLS ON NUCLEAR TESTING. AGREEMENTS ON TRADE AND GRAIN SALES. BUT PERHAPS EVEN MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE AGREEMENTS WE SIGNED IS THE PROGRESS WE MADE IN UNDERSTANDING THE GREAT POLITICAL CHALLENGES WE FACE. A UNITED GERMANY IN NATO -- THE FUTURE OF THE BALTICS -- REGIONAL PROBLEMS: THESE AREN'T QUESTIONS THAT CAN BE SOLVED SIMPLY, OR IN A SINGLE SUMMIT. BUT WE MAKE PROGRESS ON THESE DIFFICULT ISSUES, WHENEVER WE SPEAK WITH CANDOR -- AND WITHOUT ANIMOSITY -- ABOUT OUR AIMS AND INTERESTS. I'M GRATEFUL TO MR. GORBACHEV FOR THE FORTHRIGHT SPIRIT IN WHICH HE ADDRESSED EVERY ISSUE ON THE TABLE -- AND I TAKE IT AS PROOF THAT WE HAVE INDEED ENTERED A NEW ERA IN OUR RELATIONS WITH THE USSR. //

OF COURSE, WE HAVE DIFFERENCES. I WANT TO SEE LITHUANIA HAVE ITS FREEDOM. ALTHOUGH I AM PLEASED THAT THE EMIGRATION OF SOVIET JEWS IS AT AN ALL TIME HIGH, I WANT TO SEE UNFETTERED EMIGRATION. WE DIFFER ON CUBA, AND, FOR NOW, ON A UNITED GERMANY IN NATO -- AND ON MANY OTHER ISSUES AS WELL. BUT AS I CHATTED INFORMALLY WITH PRESIDENT GORBACHEV AT CAMP DAVID, I KEPT THINKING THAT THIS NEW SOVIET LEADER -- COMMITTED TO REFORM AND OPENNESS -- IS INDEED A REMARKABLE MAN. IT WAS A GOOD SUMMIT. //

TODAY, I WANT TO FOCUS ON THE NEW ERA WE'RE ENTERING HERE AT HOME -- ON THE CHALLENGES THAT WILL COMMAND OUR ATTENTION IN THE DECADE AHEAD. // YOU ALL KNOW THE THREE R'S -- WELL, TODAY I WANT TO TALK ABOUT THE THREE E'S: THE ECONOMY, EDUCATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT. THREE AREAS GOVERNOR THOMPSON AND I AGREE ARE CRUCIAL TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS STATE -- AND EVERY STATE.

LET ME START WITH THE ECONOMY -- AMERICA'S GREAT
ENGINE OF PROGRESS -- AND LET'S START RIGHT HERE WITH
WISCONSIN. THINK ABOUT THE TURNAROUND SINCE TOMMY
THOMPSON'S BEEN IN OFFICE. UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN, INCOME
UP -- RISING FASTER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE. /
200,000 NEW JOBS IN THE FIRST THOMPSON TERM -- AND
TOMMY'S PLEDGED 200,000 MORE THE SECOND TIME AROUND.
//

WE'RE WORKING TO DO THE SAME NATIONALLY. TO
MAINTAIN A BUSINESS CLIMATE CONDUCIVE TO GROWTH. ONE
THAT OPENS THE DOOR TO ENTREPRENEURS -- THE SMALL
BUSINESSMEN AND WOMEN -- WHO ARE AMERICA'S GREAT JOBS
MACHINE. AND I AM COMMITTED TO TAKING DECISIVE ACTION
AGAINST THE DEFICIT -- TO KEEP OUR RECORD 91-MONTH
ECONOMIC RECOVERY GOING STRONG. //

WE'RE ALSO WORKING TO STRENGTHEN AMERICA'S COMPETITIVE EDGE ABROAD. MY ADMINISTRATION'S TOP TRADE PRIORITY IS TO LOWER BARRIERS TO FREE AND FAIR TRADE THE WORLD OVER -- TO BRING THE URUGUAY ROUND TRADE TALKS TO A SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION BY THE END OF THIS YEAR. AND LET ME TELL YOU: ANY TRADE AGREEMENT WE SIGN WILL BE AN AGREEMENT THAT'S GOOD FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER. //

EVERY STATE, CITY, AND TOWN IN AMERICA IS GOING TO FEEL THE IMPACT OF THE GLOBAL MARKET. GOVERNOR THOMPSON KNOWS THAT WELL, AND THAT'S WHY HE'S WORKED TO OPEN WISCONSIN INDUSTRY TO THE WORLD. TO EXPAND BUSINESS-TO-BUSINESS CONTACTS WITH JAPAN AND SOUTH KOREA -- AND ESTABLISH EXPORT MARKETS. [AND HE DOESN'T MISS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE FARMERS OF THIS STATE, EITHER. TOMMY WAS THE ONLY GOVERNOR AT LAST WEEK'S STATE DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE FOR PRESIDENT GORBACHEV. // ACTUALLY, TOMMY'S WIFE SUE ANN HAD THE BEST SEAT IN THE HOUSE -- RIGHT NEXT TO PRESIDENT GORBACHEV. / TOMMY HAD TO SETTLE FOR A SEAT NEXT TO SECRETARY BAKER. // SO I GUESS IF THE SOVIETS START IMPORTING WISCONSIN CHEDDAR -- YOU MIGHT HAVE TO THANK SUE ANN.]

BUT WHEN IT COMES TO LONG-TERM ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, EDUCATION IS KEY. AMONG THE AGREEMENTS WE SIGNED AT THE SUMMIT WAS ONE EXPANDING U.S.-SOVIET EDUCATION EXCHANGES. EXCHANGES THAT WILL ALLOW AMERICAN AND SOVIET STUDENTS TO LIVE AND LEARN IN ONE ANOTHER'S LANDS -- SO THAT THE FOREIGN BECOMES THE FAMILIAR.

THOSE EDUCATION EXCHANGES ARE IN KEEPING WITH THE CRUSADE FOR EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION NOW GAINING MOMENTUM ACROSS THIS COUNTRY. / IT'S NO SURPRISE TO ME THAT WISCONSIN IS THE SCENE OF ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS IN EDUCATION REFORM -- OR THAT TOMMY THOMPSON'S THE CATALYST FOR CHANGE. / TOMMY'S TOLD ME ABOUT THE MILWAUKEE CHOICE PROGRAM. STARTING NEXT SCHOOL YEAR, NEARLY 1000 UNDERPRIVILEGED KIDS FROM MILWAUKEE'S INNER CITY SCHOOLS ARE GOING TO HAVE A CHANCE TO ATTEND THE PRIVATE, NON-SECTARIAN SCHOOL OF THEIR CHOICE -- WITH THE STATE SUPPLYING THEIR SHARE OF TAX DOLLARS FOR TUITION. // AND I THINK WE ALL SEE THAT WHEN SCHOOLS COMPETE TO ATTRACT STUDENTS -- THAT CAN'T HELP BUT RAISE THE OVERALL LEVEL OF EDUCATION.

TOMMY FOUND AN ALLY IN HIS FIGHT FOR MILWAUKEE CHOICE IN A FORMER WELFARE MOTHER -- AND DEMOCRAT -- NAMED POLLY WILLIAMS, A WOMAN WHO'D HEARD A LIFETIME'S WORTH OF WORN-OUT EXCUSES ON WHAT'S WRONG WITH OUR SCHOOLS.

NOW, SOME MIGHT SAY THAT'S AN UNLIKELY ALLIANCE. NOT IF THEY KNOW TOMMY THOMPSON. WHAT MATTERS TO HIM IS WHAT WORKS -- FORGING CONSENSUS WITH PEOPLE WHO SHARE HIS BURNING DESIRE TO GET THE JOB DONE. IN EDUCATION REFORM, THAT MEANS PARENTS -- PARENTS WHO ARE TIRED OF WAITING FOR THE SYSTEM TO WORK FOR THEM. PARENTS WHO ARE READY TO REFORM THE SYSTEM -- READY TO MAKE IT WORK.

I'M COUNTING ON MY FRIEND TOMMY TO SPREAD THE WORD THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL ALSO DO ITS PART TO HELP MAKE OUR SCHOOLS BETTER. OVER A YEAR AGO, I SENT CONGRESS AN EDUCATION BILL -- A 7-POINT PLAN FOR SCHOOL REFORM, BUILT ON THE BEDROCK CONCEPTS OF PARENTAL CHOICE, FLEXIBILITY AND INNOVATION. INITIATIVES AIMED AT ENCOURAGING EXCELLENCE -- BY REWARDING OUR TEACHERS, OUR STUDENTS, OUR SCHOOLS FOR WHAT WORKS.

IT'S BEEN OVER A YEAR -- AND STILL I'M WAITING FOR A BILL TO SIGN INTO LAW. WHERE'S CONGRESS WHEN OUR SCHOOLS NEED HELP? / IT'S TIME TO GET SERIOUS ABOUT OUR SCHOOLS -- AND TAKE SOME COMMON-SENSE STEPS TO MAKE THEM BETTER. //

WE'VE TALKED ABOUT THE ECONOMY, AND EDUCATION. NOW, TODAY'S THIRD E -- THE ENVIRONMENT. HERE AGAIN -- AN ISSUE WITH INTERNATIONAL DIMENSIONS. / LAST WEEK AT THE SUMMIT, WE ESTABLISHED A U.S.-SOVIET BERING SEA PARK -- TO PRESERVE THE UNIQUE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IN THAT STRING OF ISLANDS THAT MARK THE BORDER BETWEEN OUR TWO NATIONS. //

RIGHT HERE IN WISCONSIN, I KNOW THE ENVIRONMENTAL ETHIC IS STRONG. TOMMY'S PLEDGED TO PLANT 110 MILLION TREES BY THE YEAR 2000. THAT FITS RIGHT IN WITH MY AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL INITIATIVE -- TO PLANT ONE BILLION TREES A YEAR FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS. I SUPPORT ALL WISCONSIN'S DOING TO PRESERVE OUR PRECIOUS NATURAL HERITAGE -- AND I ASK YOUR HELP: WORK WITH ME TO KEEP THE PRESSURE ON IN WASHINGTON. SEND CONGRESS A SIGNAL TO PASS A SOUND AND SENSIBLE CLEAN AIR PACKAGE -- AND PASS IT SOON. IT'S BEEN 13 LONG YEARS SINCE WE LAST STRENGTHENED THE CLEAN AIR ACT. LET'S MAKE 1990 THE YEAR WE TAKE ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT. //

IT'S BEEN MY PLEASURE TO COME TO WISCONSIN TODAY, AND SPEAK WITH ALL OF YOU. [YOU KNOW, RIGHT ACROSS THE STREET, ALMOST 80 YEARS AGO, TEDDY ROOSEVELT CAME TO MEET WITH THE CITIZENS OF MILWAUKEE. HIS SPEECH THAT DAY SAVED HIS LIFE -- LITERALLY. TEDDY ROOSEVELT WAS SHOT BY A DERANGED ASSASSIN WHILE ON HIS WAY HERE. TR HAD HIS DRAFT SPEECH FOLDED UP IN HIS JACKET POCKET, WHERE IT HELPED BLUNT THE BULLET. TOUGH GUY -- T.R. HE DELIVERED THE SPEECH ANYWAY. / BUT THE MORAL IS, IT'S NOT WHETHER A SPEECH IS LONG OR SHORT. WHAT MATTERS MOST IS HOW THICK IT IS.]]

LET ME THANK ALL OF YOU FOR THIS WARM WISCONSIN WELCOME -- AND COMMEND YOU ON ALL WISCONSIN HAS TO BE PROUD OF. AS OTHER STATES SEARCH FOR SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S CHALLENGES, YOU CAN SAY: TAKE A LOOK AT WHAT WORKS. TAKE A LOOK AT WISCONSIN. //

AND TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS GREAT STATE, WHO WILL GO TO THE POLLS IN NOVEMBER TO CHOOSE A GOVERNOR, I SAY: TAKE A LOOK AT TOMMY THOMPSON -- AT ALL HE'S DONE TO TURN THIS STATE AROUND -- AND ALL HE'LL DO THE NEXT FOUR YEARS WORKING HARD FOR WISCONSIN.

GOD BLESS YOU -- AND MAY GOD BLESS THIS GREAT STATE.

#

MICHAEL BEST & FRIEDRICH
Attorneys at Law

MILWAUKEE OFFICE:

100 E. Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee, WI 53202-4108
FAX (414) 277-0656
Telex 262057
Telephone (414) 271-6560

MADISON OFFICE:

One South Pinckney St.
P.O. Box 1806
Madison, WI 53701-1806
Telephone (608) 257-3501
Madison FAX (608) 283-2275

CHICAGO OFFICE:

135 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago, IL 60603-4391
Telephone (312) 845-5800
Chicago FAX (312) 845-5828

TO: Peggy Dooley
CONFIRMATION TELEPHONE NO: 202/456-7750

FROM: J MacTier (MILWAUKEE OFFICE)

DATE: June 5, 1990

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 2

MESSAGE: _____

If you do not receive all pages or if you experience fax transmission problems, please call (414) 271-6560, Ext. 5537 AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

FAX OPERATOR: _____ TIME: _____

SECRETARY: Kathy Extension: 5205

FAX NO: 1-202/456-6218

CLIENT MATTER NO: 99220/3

SENTINEL / Friday, April 20, 1990

Page 12

State ranks 21st on income list

Washington, D.C. —AP— New England recorded the highest per-capita incomes in the nation in 1989, and Wisconsin took 21st place among states, the US Commerce Department reported Thursday.

The incomes of New Englanders averaged \$21,509, up 6.6% from 1988, the department said.

Per-capita personal income is the annual total personal income of every adult and child divided by the resident population.

Wisconsinites averaged \$16,789 a year, up 7.3% from 1988. Michigan residents averaged \$17,748 a year, a 7.3% increase and 16th in the nation.

Per-capita income nationally grew 6.5% last year after gains of 6.6% in 1988 and 6.0% in 1987.

Residents of Southwestern states averaged only \$15,231 — 13.3% below the US average of \$17,867, according to the department's Bureau of Economic Analysis.



State of Wisconsin

OFFICE OF FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Tommy G. Thompson
Governor

345 Hall of the States
444 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20001
202/624-5870

TO: Penny Dooley

FROM: Amy Drought

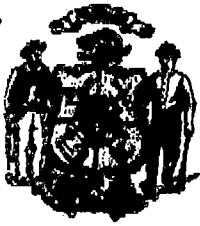
RE: Press Release - Governor Thompson + President

DATE: 6/5/90

TIME: 2:30 PM

Number of pages including this transmittal sheet: 3

If you do not receive this transmission clearly, call us at (202)624-5870. If you need to fax something in return our number is (202)624-5871.



TOMMY G. THOMPSON

Governor
State of Wisconsin

*Peggy Doolley,
456 6213*

For Release: IMMEDIATELY, 6 P.M., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1989
For more information contact: Jon Henkes 608/266-6925

GOVERNOR THOMPSON, WISCONSIN RESIDENTS TO VISIT
PRESIDENT BUSH & PRESENT HIM WITH WISCONSIN TREES

President expected to praise
Wisconsinites for outstanding commitment
to forestry resource, volunteerism

MADISON -- Governor Tommy Thompson and five Wisconsin residents will meet with President George Bush at 10:15 a.m. (CST) on Wednesday, Sept. 19, in the Oval Office, where they will present the President with two Wisconsin saplings.

"This visit gives our President the opportunity to do something he's been wanting to do for some time now -- to recognize the people of Wisconsin for their outstanding commitment to the forest resource and environmental preservation," Gov. Thompson.

The trees, a sugar maple and a white pine, are symbolic of the tremendous value Wisconsin assigns its forest and recreational land.

"The President is expected to offer congratulatory remarks to all of the people of Wisconsin, in honor of our outstanding commitment to the forest resource, environmental preservation and volunteerism," the Governor said.

Governor Thompson said the President "was very much impressed" with our recent statewide Forest Products Week/Arbor Day (last week of April) celebration during which time an estimated one million Wisconsinites planted millions of trees for the future.

Governor Thompson said the massive tree-planting accomplishment was an fine illustration of President Bush's "thousand points of light" theme, which relates to citizens' commitment to volunteerism.

Joining the Governor will be: Cub Scout Noah Barribau, of Armstrong Creek (Forest County); Noah's Cub Master, Raymond Gudowicz, of Laona (Forest County); Russell and Patricia Gile, of Beloit; Butch Johnson, of Hayward, chairman of the Governor's Council on Forestry, who helped spearhead the April tree-planting effort.

-- more --



State of Wisconsin

OFFICE OF FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Tommy G. Thompson
Governor
345 Hall of the States
444 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20001
202/624-5870

TO: Peggy Dooley

FROM: Amy Drought

RE: Press Release - Governor Thompson + President

DATE: 6/5/90

TIME: 2:30 PM

Number of pages including this transmittal sheet: 5

If you do not receive this transmission clearly, call us at (202)624-5870. If you need to fax something in return our number is (202)624-5871.



TOMMY G. THOMPSON

Governor
State of Wisconsin

Phyllis Doolley
456 6218

For Release: IMMEDIATELY, 6 P.M., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1989
For more information contact: Jon Henkes 608/266-6925

GOVERNOR THOMPSON, WISCONSIN RESIDENTS TO VISIT
PRESIDENT BUSH & PRESENT HIM WITH WISCONSIN TREES

President expected to praise
Wisconsinites for outstanding commitment
to forestry resource, volunteerism

MADISON -- Governor Tommy Thompson and five Wisconsin residents will meet with President George Bush at 10:15 a.m. (CST) on Wednesday, Sept. 19, in the Oval Office, where they will present the President with two Wisconsin saplings.

"This visit gives our President the opportunity to do something he's been wanting to do for some time now -- to recognize the people of Wisconsin for their outstanding commitment to the forest resource and environmental preservation," Gov. Thompson.

The trees, a sugar maple and a white pine, are symbolic of the tremendous value Wisconsin assigns its forest and recreational land.

"The President is expected to offer congratulatory remarks to all of the people of Wisconsin, in honor of our outstanding commitment to the forest resource, environmental preservation and volunteerism," the Governor said.

President/Governor -- add one

Governor Thompson said that the Giles, of Beloit, were responsible for planting nearly 20,000 trees during a family gathering outside of Mauston, in response to the Governor's challenge to be "one of a million."

"The President was extremely impressed with our success in planting millions of trees in suburban lots and downtown parks, on farms and recreational preserves, and on forest land all across the state," the Governor said. "I wonder what the President's reaction to phase-two will be," added the Governor, referring to plans for

citizen involvement in Earth Week/Arbor Week activities in April of
1990.

-- end of release --

6/6/90

Governor Thompson

contact: Mark Bost (414) 435-1990

no numbers

John Mc Giver - chairman B/D chairman Thompson for Wisn. chairman Bost in '79

Mike Grebe [Grebe] RNC man
taken Bie [Bee] RNC woman

only Gov. of Pres. on da's

Bob Thompson - switcher to run for seat of state
Scott Mc Giver
Mc Collin - Kirkland Gov.

Choice in schools
Jilly Williams & Gov. have done
for choice in Milwaukee

Tom Ferrara
608-266-7424
policy advisor

GOVERNOR THOMPSON FUNDRAISER
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
JUNE 7, 1990
12:00 NOON

THANK YOU, TOMMY. I'M PLEASED TO BE JOINED TODAY
BY MY VERY ABLE CHIEF OF THE SMALL BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION -- SUSAN ENGELEITER. / BY THE MAN WHO
LED THE MILWAUKEE BUCKS FOR SO MANY YEARS -- THE FELLOW
WITH THE SOFT SHOOTING TOUCH AND SIZE-19 SHOES -- BOB
LANIER. AND SO MANY OF THE WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN
PARTY'S LEADING LIGHTS. / A SPECIAL WELCOME TO YOUR
NEXT SECRETARY OF STATE, BOB THOMPSON --WHO MADE THE
SWITCH TO THE GOP JUST LAST WEEK. /

AND OF COURSE, IT'S MY GREAT PLEASURE TO SHOW MY
SUPPORT FOR THE HARDEST WORKING MAN IN WISCONSIN:
GOVERNOR TOMMY THOMPSON.

[[HARDEST WORKING -- AND BEST KNOWN. I HEAR THERE'S A POLL OUT THAT SHOWS TOMMY'S BETTER KNOWN THAN ANYONE IN THE STATE. EVEN AMERICAN LEAGUE MVP ON YOUR TOUGH BREWERS TEAM -- ROBIN YOUNT. I GUESS THAT PUTS TOMMY IN A LEAGUE BY HIMSELF.]]

WE'VE SEEN A WORLD OF CHANGE THIS PAST YEAR. UNFORGETTABLE IMAGES OF WHAT I CALL THE REVOLUTION OF '89. / AND NOW -- IN 1990 -- WE'VE ENTERED A NEW PERIOD OF DEMOCRACY-BUILDING -- A RENAISSANCE OF FREEDOM. / LET ME SHARE A STORY -- ABOUT AN AMERICAN VISITOR ON A RECENT TRIP TO ROMANIA, WHO ASKED THE PEOPLE SHE MET WHAT WAS MOST IMPORTANT NOW -- WHAT THEY NEEDED MOST. LISTEN TO ONE SURPRISING ANSWER: IN A COUNTRY WHERE FOOD IS IN SHORT SUPPLY, WHERE THE STREETS ARE DARK AT NIGHT, AND THE HOMES LACK HEAT -- ONE ROMANIAN WOMAN PULLED FROM HER PURSE A WORN COPY OF AN AMERICAN MAGAZINE -- A THREE YEAR OLD ISSUE, WITH A SPECIAL BICENTENNIAL COPY OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION. AND SHE TOLD THE AMERICAN: "WHAT WE NEED NOW -- IS MORE OF THESE."

THINK ABOUT THAT ANSWER -- AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR AMERICA --FOR THE MORAL EXAMPLE WE OWE THE WORLD. FOR THE MATERIAL HELP WE MUST PROVIDE -- NOT JUST AMERICAN AID, BUT EXPERTISE -- TO PEOPLE THE WORLD OVER WHO SEEK ONLY TO HAVE FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES THE FREEDOMS WE ENJOY. //

AND WE'RE ENTERING A NEW ERA IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS AS WELL. JUST THIS PAST SUNDAY, PRESIDENT GORBACHEV PAID A VISIT TO YOUR NEIGHBORS IN MINNESOTA. I'M PLEASED TO BE HERE TODAY IN THE GREAT STATE OF WISCONSIN -- PLEASED TO SHARE WITH YOU MY THOUGHTS ON WHAT I BELIEVE WAS A VERY PRODUCTIVE WASHINGTON SUMMIT. /

WE SIGNED A NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS. DEEP REDUCTIONS IN OUR CHEMICAL WEAPONS ARSENALS. AGREEMENT ON REACHING RAPID CLOSURE ON MAJOR OUTSTANDING ISSUES GOVERNING A START TREATY. PROTOCOLS ON NUCLEAR TESTING. AGREEMENTS ON TRADE AND GRAIN SALES. BUT PERHAPS EVEN MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE AGREEMENTS WE SIGNED IS THE PROGRESS WE MADE IN UNDERSTANDING THE GREAT POLITICAL CHALLENGES WE FACE. A UNITED GERMANY IN NATO -- THE FUTURE OF THE BALTICS -- REGIONAL PROBLEMS: THESE AREN'T QUESTIONS THAT CAN BE SOLVED SIMPLY, OR IN A SINGLE SUMMIT. BUT WE MAKE PROGRESS ON THESE DIFFICULT ISSUES, WHENEVER WE SPEAK WITH CANDOR -- AND WITHOUT ANIMOSITY -- ABOUT OUR AIMS AND INTERESTS. I'M GRATEFUL TO MR. GORBACHEV FOR THE FORTHRIGHT SPIRIT IN WHICH HE ADDRESSED EVERY ISSUE ON THE TABLE -- AND I TAKE IT AS PROOF THAT WE HAVE INDEED ENTERED A NEW ERA IN OUR RELATIONS WITH THE USSR. //

OF COURSE, WE HAVE DIFFERENCES. I WANT TO SEE LITHUANIA HAVE ITS FREEDOM. ALTHOUGH I AM PLEASED THAT THE EMIGRATION OF SOVIET JEWS IS AT AN ALL TIME HIGH, I WANT TO SEE UNFETTERED EMIGRATION. WE DIFFER ON CUBA, AND, FOR NOW, ON A UNITED GERMANY IN NATO -- AND ON MANY OTHER ISSUES AS WELL. BUT AS I CHATTED INFORMALLY WITH PRESIDENT GORBACHEV AT CAMP DAVID, I KEPT THINKING THAT THIS NEW SOVIET LEADER -- COMMITTED TO REFORM AND OPENNESS -- IS INDEED A REMARKABLE MAN. IT WAS A GOOD SUMMIT. //

TODAY, I WANT TO FOCUS ON THE NEW ERA WE'RE ENTERING HERE AT HOME -- ON THE CHALLENGES THAT WILL COMMAND OUR ATTENTION IN THE DECADE AHEAD. // YOU ALL KNOW THE THREE R'S -- WELL, TODAY I WANT TO TALK ABOUT THE THREE E'S: THE ECONOMY, EDUCATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT. THREE AREAS GOVERNOR THOMPSON AND I AGREE ARE CRUCIAL TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS STATE -- AND EVERY STATE.

LET ME START WITH THE ECONOMY -- AMERICA'S GREAT ENGINE OF PROGRESS -- AND LET'S START RIGHT HERE WITH WISCONSIN. THINK ABOUT THE TURNAROUND SINCE TOMMY THOMPSON'S BEEN IN OFFICE. UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN, INCOME UP -- RISING FASTER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE. / 200,000 NEW JOBS IN THE FIRST THOMPSON TERM -- AND TOMMY'S PLEDGED 200,000 MORE THE SECOND TIME AROUND. //

WE'RE WORKING TO DO THE SAME NATIONALLY. TO MAINTAIN A BUSINESS CLIMATE CONDUCIVE TO GROWTH. ONE THAT OPENS THE DOOR TO ENTREPRENEURS -- THE SMALL BUSINESSMEN AND WOMEN -- WHO ARE AMERICA'S GREAT JOBS MACHINE. AND I AM COMMITTED TO TAKING DECISIVE ACTION AGAINST THE DEFICIT -- TO KEEP OUR RECORD 91-MONTH ECONOMIC RECOVERY GOING STRONG. //

WE'RE ALSO WORKING TO STRENGTHEN AMERICA'S COMPETITIVE EDGE ABROAD. MY ADMINISTRATION'S TOP TRADE PRIORITY IS TO LOWER BARRIERS TO FREE AND FAIR TRADE THE WORLD OVER -- TO BRING THE URUGUAY ROUND TRADE TALKS TO A SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION BY THE END OF THIS YEAR. AND LET ME TELL YOU: ANY TRADE AGREEMENT WE SIGN WILL BE AN AGREEMENT THAT'S GOOD FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER. //

EVERY STATE, CITY, AND TOWN IN AMERICA IS GOING TO FEEL THE IMPACT OF THE GLOBAL MARKET. GOVERNOR THOMPSON KNOWS THAT WELL, AND THAT'S WHY HE'S WORKED TO OPEN WISCONSIN INDUSTRY TO THE WORLD. TO EXPAND BUSINESS-TO-BUSINESS CONTACTS WITH JAPAN AND SOUTH KOREA -- AND ESTABLISH EXPORT MARKETS. [AND HE DOESN'T MISS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE FARMERS OF THIS STATE, EITHER. TOMMY WAS THE ONLY GOVERNOR AT LAST WEEK'S STATE DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE FOR PRESIDENT GORBACHEV. // ACTUALLY, TOMMY'S WIFE SUE ANN HAD THE BEST SEAT IN THE HOUSE -- RIGHT NEXT TO PRESIDENT GORBACHEV. / TOMMY HAD TO SETTLE FOR A SEAT NEXT TO SECRETARY BAKER. // SO I GUESS IF THE SOVIETS START IMPORTING WISCONSIN CHEDDAR -- YOU MIGHT HAVE TO THANK SUE ANN.]

BUT WHEN IT COMES TO LONG-TERM ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, EDUCATION IS KEY. AMONG THE AGREEMENTS WE SIGNED AT THE SUMMIT WAS ONE EXPANDING U.S.-SOVIET EDUCATION EXCHANGES. EXCHANGES THAT WILL ALLOW AMERICAN AND SOVIET STUDENTS TO LIVE AND LEARN IN ONE ANOTHER'S LANDS -- SO THAT THE FOREIGN BECOMES THE FAMILIAR.

THOSE EDUCATION EXCHANGES ARE IN KEEPING WITH THE CRUSADE FOR EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION NOW GAINING MOMENTUM ACROSS THIS COUNTRY. / IT'S NO SURPRISE TO ME THAT WISCONSIN IS THE SCENE OF ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS IN EDUCATION REFORM -- OR THAT TOMMY THOMPSON'S THE CATALYST FOR CHANGE. / TOMMY'S TOLD ME ABOUT THE MILWAUKEE CHOICE PROGRAM. STARTING NEXT SCHOOL YEAR, NEARLY 1000 UNDERPRIVILEGED KIDS FROM MILWAUKEE'S INNER CITY SCHOOLS ARE GOING TO HAVE A CHANCE TO ATTEND THE PRIVATE, NON-SECTARIAN SCHOOL OF THEIR CHOICE -- WITH THE STATE SUPPLYING THEIR SHARE OF TAX DOLLARS FOR TUITION. // AND I THINK WE ALL SEE THAT WHEN SCHOOLS COMPETE TO ATTRACT STUDENTS -- THAT CAN'T HELP BUT RAISE THE OVERALL LEVEL OF EDUCATION.

TOMMY FOUND AN ALLY IN HIS FIGHT FOR MILWAUKEE CHOICE IN A FORMER WELFARE MOTHER -- AND DEMOCRAT -- NAMED POLLY WILLIAMS, A WOMAN WHO'D HEARD A LIFETIME'S WORTH OF WORN-OUT EXCUSES ON WHAT'S WRONG WITH OUR SCHOOLS.

NOW, SOME MIGHT SAY THAT'S AN UNLIKELY ALLIANCE. NOT IF THEY KNOW TOMMY THOMPSON. WHAT MATTERS TO HIM IS WHAT WORKS -- FORGING CONSENSUS WITH PEOPLE WHO SHARE HIS BURNING DESIRE TO GET THE JOB DONE. IN EDUCATION REFORM, THAT MEANS PARENTS -- PARENTS WHO ARE TIRED OF WAITING FOR THE SYSTEM TO WORK FOR THEM. PARENTS WHO ARE READY TO REFORM THE SYSTEM -- READY TO MAKE IT WORK.

I'M COUNTING ON MY FRIEND TOMMY TO SPREAD THE WORD THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL ALSO DO ITS PART TO HELP MAKE OUR SCHOOLS BETTER. OVER A YEAR AGO, I SENT CONGRESS AN EDUCATION BILL -- A 7-POINT PLAN FOR SCHOOL REFORM, BUILT ON THE BEDROCK CONCEPTS OF PARENTAL CHOICE, FLEXIBILITY AND INNOVATION. INITIATIVES AIMED AT ENCOURAGING EXCELLENCE -- BY REWARDING OUR TEACHERS, OUR STUDENTS, OUR SCHOOLS FOR WHAT WORKS.

IT'S BEEN OVER A YEAR -- AND STILL I'M WAITING FOR A BILL TO SIGN INTO LAW. WHERE'S CONGRESS WHEN OUR SCHOOLS NEED HELP? / IT'S TIME TO GET SERIOUS ABOUT OUR SCHOOLS -- AND TAKE SOME COMMON-SENSE STEPS TO MAKE THEM BETTER. //

WE'VE TALKED ABOUT THE ECONOMY, AND EDUCATION. NOW, TODAY'S THIRD E -- THE ENVIRONMENT. HERE AGAIN -- AN ISSUE WITH INTERNATIONAL DIMENSIONS. / LAST WEEK AT THE SUMMIT, WE ESTABLISHED A U.S.-SOVIET BERING SEA PARK -- TO PRESERVE THE UNIQUE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IN THAT STRING OF ISLANDS THAT MARK THE BORDER BETWEEN OUR TWO NATIONS. //

RIGHT HERE IN WISCONSIN, I KNOW THE ENVIRONMENTAL ETHIC IS STRONG. TOMMY'S PLEDGED TO PLANT 110 MILLION TREES BY THE YEAR 2000. THAT FITS RIGHT IN WITH MY AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL INITIATIVE -- TO PLANT ONE BILLION TREES A YEAR FOR THE NEXT TEN YEARS. I SUPPORT ALL WISCONSIN'S DOING TO PRESERVE OUR PRECIOUS NATURAL HERITAGE -- AND I ASK YOUR HELP: WORK WITH ME TO KEEP THE PRESSURE ON IN WASHINGTON. SEND CONGRESS A SIGNAL TO PASS A SOUND AND SENSIBLE CLEAN AIR PACKAGE -- AND PASS IT SOON. IT'S BEEN 13 LONG YEARS SINCE WE LAST STRENGTHENED THE CLEAN AIR ACT. LET'S MAKE 1990 THE YEAR WE TAKE ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT. //

IT'S BEEN MY PLEASURE TO COME TO WISCONSIN TODAY, AND SPEAK WITH ALL OF YOU. [[YOU KNOW, RIGHT ACROSS THE STREET, ALMOST 80 YEARS AGO, TEDDY ROOSEVELT CAME TO MEET WITH THE CITIZENS OF MILWAUKEE. HIS SPEECH THAT DAY SAVED HIS LIFE -- LITERALLY. TEDDY ROOSEVELT WAS SHOT BY A DERANGED ASSASSIN WHILE ON HIS WAY HERE. TR HAD HIS DRAFT SPEECH FOLDED UP IN HIS JACKET POCKET, WHERE IT HELPED BLUNT THE BULLET. TOUGH GUY -- T.R. HE DELIVERED THE SPEECH ANYWAY. / BUT THE MORAL IS, IT'S NOT WHETHER A SPEECH IS LONG OR SHORT. WHAT MATTERS MOST IS HOW THICK IT IS.]]

LET ME THANK ALL OF YOU FOR THIS WARM WISCONSIN WELCOME -- AND COMMEND YOU ON ALL WISCONSIN HAS TO BE PROUD OF. AS OTHER STATES SEARCH FOR SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S CHALLENGES, YOU CAN SAY: TAKE A LOOK AT WHAT WORKS. TAKE A LOOK AT WISCONSIN. //

AND TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS GREAT STATE, WHO WILL GO TO THE POLLS IN NOVEMBER TO CHOOSE A GOVERNOR, I SAY: TAKE A LOOK AT TOMMY THOMPSON -- AT ALL HE'S DONE TO TURN THIS STATE AROUND -- AND ALL HE'LL DO THE NEXT FOUR YEARS WORKING HARD FOR WISCONSIN.

GOD BLESS YOU -- AND MAY GOD BLESS THIS GREAT STATE.

#

Regional Reporters Association

1092 National Press Building
Washington, D.C. 20045
(202) 662-7300

April 4, 1990

Ms. Kristin Taylor

White House Office of Media Relations

Washington, D.C. 20500

Kristin,

As per our telephone conversation, we are formally requesting that President Bush meet with Regional Reporters Association members, at his earliest convenience.

The RRA is an organization representing 2,400 Washington-based print, radio and TV reporters. That is more than a third of the Washington press corps. We cover the Nation's Capital for newspapers and media outlets in every one of the 50 states. No other group of reporters reaches as many Americans as we do. Our audience is greater every day than the networks.'

But we have problems in getting access to the White House in general, and specifically, in speaking with the President. As you said, we fall through the cracks.

We would like for the President to sit down with members of our group and talk about regional concerns -- for instance, what do steel quotas mean to the Rust Belt? how would the administration's timber policy affect Oregon's environment or Colorado's ski areas?

We are very flexible in how to structure such an event. One option might be a large meeting with as many as 100 regionals attending. Another option would be to have him speak to a smaller, specific group of reporters, for instance the southwestern or western regionals. Please let us know.

Sincerely,


ALAN M. SCHLEIN, President

front *all-print/no broadcast?*
- approx. 200 people
- would most like to hear
about the importance of
local & regional media

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 21, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR PRE-ADVANCE PARTICIPANTS

FROM: JOHN G. KELLER, JR.

SUBJECT: PRE-ADVANCE TO MILWAUKEE, WI; CHICAGO, IL; DES
MOINES, IA; AND OMAHA, NE ON MAY 22 -23, 1990

Attached for your information is a list of participants and an outline schedule for the Pre-Advance to Milwaukee, WI; Chicago, IL; Des Moines, IA; and Omaha, NE, on May 22 - 23, 1990.

ADVANCE PARTICIPANTS

Office of Presidential Advance

Judd Swift, Deputy Director of Presidential Advance *
Patricia Conrad, Trip Coordinator
Kelley Gannon, Press Advance Representative

United States Secret Service

Larry Sperl, Assistant Special Agent in Charge
Russ Miller, Deputy Assistant Special Agent in Charge

White House Military Office

Wayne Justice, Military Aide to the President
Steve Riewerts, AFI
Fred Anderson, HMX
Tom Sudbeck, HMX

White House Communications Agency

Jim Bintzler, Operations

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

Lia Zaccagnino, Staff Assistant

Office of Speechwriting

Peggy Dooley, Research Assistant

Office of Political Affairs

Andy Foster, Associate Director

Office of Cabinet Affairs

Doug Adair, Associate Director

Office of National Service

Lucy Carney, Executive Assistant to Director

* Meet in Omaha, NE

PRE -ADVANCE SCHEDULE:

Tuesday, May 22, 1990

7:20 am Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base.

 (Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

7:50 am Arrive Andrews Air Force Base and proceed to board C-9. (TAIL # 1681)

8:00 am Depart Andrews Air Force Base en route
(E.D.T.) Omaha, Nebraska.

 (Flying Time: 2 Hours 45 Minutes)
 (Time Change: Back 1 Hour)
 (Food Service: Breakfast)

9:45 am Arrive Eppley Field, Omaha, Nebraska.
(C.D.T.)

 Met by: Jim Putnam, Campaign Manager
 Hal Daub for US Senate
 402/573-8900

 RAMP: Sky Harbor Airport Service
 402/422-6633

9:50 am Vans depart Eppley Field en route Peoney Park.

 (Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

10:05 am Arrive Peoney Park and begin site survey.

12:00 pm Conclude site survey, depart Peoney Park en route MAD DADS - 9910 North 48th Street, Omaha, NE 68110.

 (Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

12:15 pm Arrive MAD DADS Site.

1:45 pm Conclude site survey, board vans and depart
MAD DADS Site en route Eppley Field.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

2:00 pm Arrive Eppley Field and board C-9.

2:05 pm Depart Omaha, Nebraska en route Des Moines, Iowa.

(Flying Time: 35 Minutes)
(Time Change: None)
(Food Service: Lunch)

2:40 pm Arrive Des Moines International Airport, Des
Moines, Iowa.

Met by: Dave Roederer, Campaign Manager
Gov. Branstad Committee
515/284-1990

RAMP: Air National Guard
515/287-8250

2:45 pm Depart Airport en route Marriott Hotel.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

3:00 pm Arrive Marriott Hotel and begin site survey.

5:00 pm Conclude Hotel Survey, depart Marriott Hotel en
route National Pork Council, 1776 NW 114th Street,
Clive, Iowa.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

5:15 pm Arrive National Pork Council.

Contact: Mr. Russ Sanders
515/223-2600

7:00 pm Conclude Meeting and depart National Pork Council
en route Airport.

(Drive Time: 20 Minutes)

7:20 pm Arrive Airport and board C-9.

7:30 pm Depart Des Moines, Iowa en route Milwaukee,
Wisconsin.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour)
(Time Change: None)
(Food Service: Snacks)

8:30 pm Arrive General Mitchell Field, Milwaukee,
Wisconsin.

Met by: Mark Block, Campaign Manager
Thompson for Governor
414/453-1990

RAMP: Van Dusen Airport Service
414/747-5100

8:45 pm Depart Airport en route Hyatt Hotel.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

9:00 pm Arrive Hyatt Hotel.

RON Hyatt Hotel Milwaukee, Wisconsin
414/276-1234 - Terry Houdak, Sales Manager

** Remainder of Evening Free **

Wednesday, May 23, 1990

8:00 am Depart Hyatt Hotel, via foot, en route Mecca Auditorium.

8:05 am Arrive Mecca Auditorium and begin participation in site survey.

10:00 am Conclude site survey, depart Mecca Auditorium en route Lincoln Park Community Center - 1301 West Hampton Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53209.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

10:10 am Arrive Lincoln Park Community Center.

Met by: Ruth Varnado, Exec. Director
414/961-1838

11:30 am Conclude Meeting, depart Lincoln Park Community Center en route Airport.

(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

12:00 pm Arrive Airport.

12:05 pm Depart Milwaukee, Wisconsin en route Chicago, Illinois.

(Flying Time: 35 Minutes)
(Time Change: None)
(Food Service: Lunch)

12:40 pm Arrive Midway Airport Chicago, Illinois.

Met by: Carter Hendren, Campaign Manager
Citizens for Edgar
217/528-1990

RAMP: Butler Aviation
312/767-4406

Page Five

12:45 pm Depart Airport en route Hyatt Hotel.
(Drive Time: 45 Minutes)

1:30 pm Arrive Hyatt Hotel and begin participation in site survey.

3:30 pm Conclude site survey, depart Hyatt Hotel en route TBD Inner City Schools.
(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

3:45 pm Arrive TBD Inner City Schools.

5:15 pm Conclude Inner City School Sites, depart School en route Airport.
(Drive Time: 45 Minutes)

6:00 pm Arrive Airport and proceed to board C-9.

6:10 pm Depart Chicago, Illinois en route Andrews Air Force Base.
(C.D.T.)
(Flying Time: 1 Hour 30 Minutes)
(Time Change: Ahead 1 Hour)
(Food Service: Dinner)

8:40 pm Arrive Andrews Air Force Base.
(E.D.T.)

8:45 pm Vans depart Andrews Air Force Base en route White House.
(Drive Time: 30 Minutes)

9:15 pm Arrive White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 4, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *DD*

FROM: DAN MCGROARTY *DMcG*

SUBJECT: GOVERNOR TOMMY THOMPSON FUNDRAISER

I. SUMMARY

On Thursday, June 7, at noon you will address a fundraiser for Governor Tommy Thompson at the MECCA Convention Center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. About 4000 people will be there, including members of the Wisconsin Congressional delegation, and the entire Republican state ticket. Bob Lanier, retired Milwaukee Bucks center, will also be there.

II. DISCUSSION

The remarks discuss last week's summit, and the new world situation facing us today. They also talk about the progress that Wisconsin has made since Governor Thompson took office, and the development and growth the state can expect during a second Thompson term.

#

McGroarty/Dooley
June 4, 1990
6:45 p.m.
[THOMPSON]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GOVERNOR THOMPSON FUNDRAISER
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
JUNE 7, 1990
12:00 NOON

Thank you, Tommy. [Acknowledgements. Members of Wisconsin Congressional delegation.] I'm pleased to be joined today by my very able chief of the Small Business Administration -- Susan Engeleiter. / By Wisconsin's senior Senator, a real leader who's there when I need him -- on issues as diverse as untangling the federal budget to protecting our environment -- **Bob Kasten**. / I'm also joined by the man who led the Milwaukee Bucks here in the Mecca for so many years -- the man with the soft-shooting touch and size-19 shoes -- **Bob Lanier**. / And so many of the Wisconsin Republican Party's leading lights. / A special welcome to your next Secretary of State, **Bob Thompson** -- who made the switch to the GOP just last week. //

And of course, it's my great pleasure to be here to show my support for the hardest working man in Wisconsin: **Governor Tommy Thompson**. //

[[Hardest working -- and best known. I hear there's a poll out that shows Tommy's better known than anyone in the state. That's right, even Robin Yount -- American League MVP on your first-place Brewers team. I guess that puts Tommy Thompson in a league by himself.]] ///

We've seen a world of change this past year. Unforgettable images of what I call the Revolution of '89. / And now -- in 1990 -- we've entered a new period of democracy-building -- a renaissance of freedom. / Let me share a story -- about an American visitor on a recent trip to Romania, who asked the people she met what was most important now -- what they needed most. Listen to one surprising answer: In a country where food is in short supply, where the streets are dark at night, and the homes lack heat -- one Romanian woman pulled from her purse a worn copy of an American magazine -- a three year old issue, with a special bicentennial copy of the U.S. Constitution. And she told the American: "What we need now -- is more of these."

Think about that answer -- and what it means for America -- for the moral example we owe the world. For the material help we must provide -- not just American aid, but expertise -- to people the world over who seek only to have for themselves and their families the freedoms we enjoy. //

And we're entering a new era in U.S.-Soviet relations as well. Just this past weekend, President Gorbachev and I completed our Summit -- and just this past Sunday, President Gorbachev paid a visit to your neighbors in Minnesota. I'm pleased to be here in the great state of Wisconsin -- and I thought I'd begin today by sharing with you my thoughts on what I believe were a series of very productive Summit meetings. /

As you know, we signed a number of agreements. Deep reductions in our chemical weapons arsenals. Agreement on

reaching rapid closure on major outstanding issues governing a START treaty. Protocols on nuclear testing. Agreements on trade and grain sales. But perhaps even more important than the agreements we signed is the **progress we made** in understanding the great political challenges we face. A united Germany in NATO -- the future of the Baltics -- regional problems: These aren't questions that can be solved simply, or in a single summit. But we make progress on these difficult issues, whenever we speak with candor -- and without animosity -- about our aims and interests. I'm grateful to Mr. Gorbachev for the forthright spirit in which he addressed every issue on the table -- and I take it as proof that we have indeed entered a new era in our relations with the USSR. //

Today, I want to focus on the new era we're entering here at home -- on the challenges that will command our attention in the decade ahead. // You all know the three R's -- well, today I want to talk about the three E's: **the economy, education and the environment**. Three areas Governor Thompson and I agree are crucial to the citizens of this state -- and every state.

Let me start with **the economy** -- America's great engine of progress -- and let's start right here with Wisconsin. Think about the turnaround since Tommy Thompson's been in office. Unemployment down, income up -- rising faster than the national average. / 200,000 new jobs in the first Thompson term -- and Tommy's pledged 200,000 more the second time around. //

We're working to do the same nationally. To maintain a business climate conducive to growth. One that opens the door to entrepreneurs -- the small businessmen and women -- who are America's great jobs machine. And I am committed to taking decisive action against the deficit -- to keep our record 91-month economic recovery going strong. //

And we're working to strengthen America's competitive edge abroad. My Administration's top trade priority is to lower barriers to free and fair trade the world over -- to bring the Uruguay Round trade talks to a successful completion by the end of this year. Our goal is simple: open markets and free trade. And let me tell you: any trade agreement we sign will be an agreement that's good for the American farmer. / There's no turning back from the global economy -- and I'm confident American business can out-think, out-produce and out-work any competitors, from any country. //

There's not a state, city, or town in America that won't feel the impact of the global market. Governor Thompson knows that well, and that's why he's worked to open Wisconsin industry to the world. To expand business-to-business contacts with Japan, and South Korea -- and establish export markets. [[And he doesn't miss an opportunity for the farmers of this state, either. Tommy was the only Governor at last week's State dinner at the White House for President Gorbachev. // Turns out there's a milk shortage in the Soviet Union. // Actually, Tommy's wife Sue Ann had the best seat in the house -- right next

to President Gorbachev. / Tommy had to settle for a seat next to Secretary Baker. // So I guess if the Soviets start importing Wisconsin cheddar -- you might have to thank Sue Ann.]]

And Tommy Thompson's led the way to expand economic opportunity. Through welfare reform -- and an initiative called Learnfare -- programs designed to help Wisconsin's least fortunate up and out of the poverty trap -- for good. It's a tough approach -- but necessary. Because Tommy Thompson knows that if you help someone get an education -- hold a job -- you've done more than just help him. You've helped that individual help himself.

And education is key. / Among the agreements we signed at the Summit was one expanding U.S.-Soviet education exchanges. Exchanges that will build links between our great universities - - allow teachers in our two countries to share their expertise - - allow our students to live and learn in one another's lands -- so that the foreign becomes the familiar. //

And those education exchanges are in keeping with the crusade for excellence in education now gaining momentum in every city and state across this country. / It's no surprise to me that Wisconsin is the scene of one of the most interesting experiments in education reform -- or that Tommy Thompson's the catalyst for change. / Tommy's told me about the Milwaukee Choice Program. Starting next school year, nearly 1000 underprivileged kids from Milwaukee's inner city schools are going to have a chance to attend the private, non-sectarian

school of their choice -- with the state supplying their share of tax dollars for tuition. // And I think we all see that when schools compete to attract students that can't help but raise the overall level of education for all students.

And I'm counting on my friend Tommy to spread the word that the federal government will also do its part to help make our schools better. Over a year ago, I sent Congress an education bill -- a 7-point plan for school reform, built on the bedrock concepts of parental choice, flexibility and innovation. Initiatives aimed at encouraging excellence -- by rewarding our teachers, our students, our schools for what works.

It's been over a year -- and still I'm waiting for a bill to sign into law. Where's Congress when our schools need help? / It's time to get serious about our schools -- and take some common-sense steps to make them better. //

We've talked about the economy, and education. Now, today's third E -- the environment. Here again is an issue with international dimensions. An issue that's going to take a truly international effort to safeguard our air, land and water. Last week at the Summit, we established a U.S.-Soviet Bering Sea Park -- to preserve the unique natural environment in that string of islands that mark the border between our two nations. //

Right here in Wisconsin, I know the environmental ethic is strong. I was especially pleased to hear about Tommy's pledge to plant 110 million trees by the year 2000. That fits right in with my America the Beautiful initiative -- to plant one billion

trees a year for the next ten years. / I support all Wisconsin's doing to preserve our precious environmental legacy - and I ask your help: work with me to keep the pressure on in Washington, to send Congress a signal to pass a sound and sensible Clean Air package -- and pass it soon. // It's been 13 long years since we last strengthened our federal Clean Air Act. Let's make 1990 the year we take action on the environment. ///

It's been my pleasure to come to Wisconsin today, and speak with all of you. [[You know, right across the street, almost 80 years ago, Teddy Roosevelt came to meet with the citizens of Milwaukee. His speech that day saved his life -- literally. Teddy Roosevelt was shot by a deranged assassin while on his way here. TR had his draft speech folded up in his jacket pocket, where it helped blunt the bullet. Tough guy -- TR. He delivered the speech anyway. / But the moral is, it's not whether a speech is long or short. What matters most is how thick it is.]]

Well, I've just about said my piece. Let me say before I step down how very much Wisconsin has to be proud of. As other states search for solutions to today's challenges, you can say: Take a look at what works. Take a look at Wisconsin. //

And to the citizens of this great state, who will go to the polls in November to choose a Governor -- to choose a leader, I say: Take a look at Tommy Thompson -- at all he's done to turn this state around -- and all he'll do the next four years working hard for Wisconsin. //

Once again, I thank all of you for this warm Wisconsin
welcome. God bless you -- and may God bless this great state.

#

Milwaukee Sentinel

Market milestone

Dow climbs 24 points to crack the 2,900 barrier / Business

Back in 1st

Higuera hurls Brewers past Jays / Sports



SATURDAY MORNING / June 2, 1990

***** EDITION

Wisconsin's first lady floored by whirlwind night at summit

A shocked small-town teacher from Wisconsin was so close to the Soviet star of the summit this week that she could see him twinkle.

At dinner in the White House, Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev "wondered if I had any interest in politics," Sue Ann Thompson said.

Married to her state's top politician, eating dinner with the two top politicians in the world, Mrs. Thompson told Gorbachev exactly what her students and the rest of us wanted to hear.

"I said, 'No, absolutely not,'" Mrs. Thompson said. "I love what I do."

Sincere and straightforward, a genuine product of Wisconsin, born and raised in Kendall, loyal to

Janz at large

By WILLIAM JANZ
Sentinel staff writer



her profession and small-town life, teacher Thompson was back in Wisconsin Friday, worn out by shock and little sleep; but she graciously

talked about her friendship with Barbara Bush and her conversation with Gorbachev and Mrs. Bush at dinner Thursday night.

At her own summit meeting with Gorbachev, Mrs. Thompson chatted with Mikhail about cheese, children and paper products. Meanwhile, her husband, Tommy, who happens to run the government of this state, had to be satisfied with eating at another table with that secretary of state guy, James A. Baker III.

"I was jealous," the governor jokingly said. "She had the best seat in the house."

Mrs. Thompson had barely been seated at the head table when rumormongering journalists here

said that the Thompsons had been invited to this summit spread only because of Mrs. Thompson's friendship with Mrs. Bush.

One of the governor's aides joked, "Maybe the governor was an arm-piecer for Sue Ann."

But Mrs. Bush's husband, George, who is famous on his own, and Mrs. Thompson's husband also are considered friends, and there was no indication that Tommy just went along for the ride and the Maine lobster en gelee, whatever that is.

However, Mrs. Thompson sat so close to Gorbachev that she thought she might have even

SEE PAGE 7 / JANZ



Mrs. Thompson: Touted cheese

Leaders agree on arms strategy

Trade, grain accords also reached at summit

Sentinel wire services

Washington, D.C. — After several hours of uncertainty, President Bush and Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev approved Friday the outlines of a treaty for the first-ever cuts in long-range nuclear missiles.

In a major concession to Gorbachev, the two leaders also signed a commercial trade agreement that is politically important for him because of the deepening economic problems in the Soviet Union. Also sealed was a five-year grain sale anxiously sought by American farmers.

The grain sales accord was reached last March but apparently held hostage for a time Friday to

- Wellesley grads greet Mrs. Bush enthusiastically
- Negotiators see arms agreement as just the start
- Gorbachev hoists toast to Bush
- Interpreter a man of his words

— PAGE 2

obtain the commercial agreement, which contains several provisions but requires the Soviet Union to pass an emigration law before it can receive its long-sought most-favored-nation trading status.

Another centerpiece of the summit ceremony, a ban on chemical weapons, was scripted in advance.

The ceremony took place at the

SEE PAGE 7 / SUMMIT



AP photo

President Bush makes a point with Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev while the two world leaders met in the Oval Office Friday in Washington, D.C.

Gorbachev, lawmakers spar over trade, Lithuania

Sentinel wire services

Washington, D.C. — A combative Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev sparred with congressional leaders Friday as he urged passage of trade credits, criticized the US invasion of Panama and questioned the granting of trade benefits to China.

The public meeting on national television — a feisty counterpoint to a summit thus far dominated by private meetings and choreographed "photo opportunities" — showed the Soviet leader to be charming, surprisingly candid about his problems at home and at times contentious.

Gorbachev monopolized the discussion, held in a baronial, second-

floor salon at the Soviet Embassy. Only 4 of the 12 Democratic and Republican leaders present managed to get a word in edgewise.

When congressional leaders urged him to let Lithuania become independent, Gorbachev said the United States would have handled the republic as it did Panama, with an invasion.

"If you love freedom so much, where were you when Panama was invaded, and why that double standard?" Gorbachev asked the congressional leaders.

And as for Lithuania, he said, the breakaway Baltic republic declared independence in the dead of night

SEE PAGE 7 / GORBACHEV

Photo Copy Preservation

State's first lady floored by whirlwind night at summit

JANZ / FROM PAGE 1

gotten in his way. Or at least she thought her head was in the way when he spoke.

"I guess I could have held his hand when he was speaking," she said. "I was concerned my head might be in the way, blocking his view."

Mrs. Bush and her husband determined the seating arrangements. The Thompsons, the only gubernatorial couple to be invited to the top state dinner of the year, had no idea at what table they would sit until they opened envelopes at the White House, Mrs. Thompson said.

"Tommy's table was 7, and mine was 12," Mrs. Thompson said. "I thought, 'I'll be lucky if I'm even in

the same room.'"

However, Mrs. Thompson, who teaches school in Kendall and lives in Elroy while her husband governs that tricky Madison crowd, was "so happy to be invited, it didn't matter if it was table 99," she said.

Well, she was 98 tables off. She was at table No. 1, which our government — not always on close terms with logic — numbered 12. When she reached the table she saw Mrs. Bush and Gorbachev, and "I'm standing there wondering if it's true or I've got the wrong table," she said.

"I was so shocked. I was absolutely shocked. . . . Total shock. Total surprise."

Her friendship with Mrs. Bush has

grown since they shared a car and a trip while Mrs. Bush's husband was campaigning in Wisconsin with Mrs. Thompson's husband, who also occasionally does a little campaigning. Another time, while Tommy and George were talking politics at the Bushes' estate in Maine, Mrs. Bush and Mrs. Thompson went out for a little fresh air. And Mrs. Bush showed her the estate.

Everyone around here likes Mrs. Thompson and her refusal to sell out to the b'gosh and glare of big city Madison, so it shouldn't surprise anyone that Mrs. Bush likes her, too.

Referring to Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Thompson said, "She is a very caring person, very sensitive, very knowledgeable." The two share strong in-

terests in literacy and education.

When Mrs. Thompson sent her menu card around the table so everyone could sign it, Mrs. Bush did, too. Gorbachev was eager to sign, eager to talk, Mrs. Thompson said. Mrs. Thompson has been to the Soviet Union.

"I know how badly they need dairy products," she said. While Gorbachev was eating cheese, "I said, 'This is good Wisconsin cheese. We have lots to export. As well as paper products.'"

"He really was most gracious. He kind of twinkles when he talks. You knew you were getting through. He was listening."

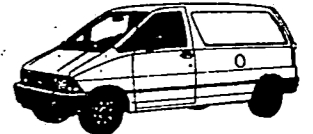
Mrs. Thompson had worked up to

the last school buzzer, as she put it, then flew to her dinner at the White House. When school resumes, she said she would tell her pupils what happened to her at table 12.

"They'll probably look at me and think I'm telling tall tales," she said and laughed. "They'll probably say, 'Sure, Mrs. T.' I can just see the look on their faces."

If this were one of those smart-alec columns, we might say that the look of the kids might be sorta like the look Gov. T had on his face when his wife went to Gorbachev's table and he was stuck eating with only the top Soviet ambassador and that Baker fella. But we won't say that.

NEW '90 AEROSTARS
32 In Stock!



Including 18 Extended Lengths
All Fully Equipped!

From **\$10,990**

HEISER FORD
2319 N. PROSPECT AVE.
276-9440

Price is net after cash back. Ends 6/30/90.
Item #8082

Photo Copy Preservation

Bush, Gorbachev agree on arms strategy

What was signed by Bush and Gorbachev

- A "framework" accord on major elements of strategic arms reduction (START) treaty
 - An accord ending production of and eliminating major stockpiles of chemical weapons
 - A commercial trade agreement dependent on Soviet passage of Jewish emigration law
 - Protocols spelling out anti-cheating measures for existing treaties on limiting nuclear tests
 - Expanding commercial air travel between United States and Soviet Union
 - A 5-year agreement providing cooperation in nuclear reactor safety and atomic energy
 - Maritime transportation pact to ease delivery of goods
 - Agreed to open cultural information centers in US, USSR
 - Agreement to increase student exchanges
- Signed by Secretary of State Baker and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze
- Long-term (5-year) grain agreement

Source: AP, News reports

KRTN graphic

SUMMIT / FROM PAGE 1

end of the second day of the four-day summit and was delayed one hour by the late bargaining. The two leaders will spend Saturday in private talks at Camp David, Md., and Gorbachev will visit Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., Sunday. He will fly to San Francisco at the end of the day and hold several meetings there Monday.

"The world has waited long enough; the Cold War must end," Bush said.

"I think what is happening now," Gorbachev said, "represents an event of momentous importance, not only for our two countries, but for the world."

Bush said the nuclear-arms blueprint was designed to "enhance stability and reduce the risk of war." It will require months of work to put the treaty in final form, but Gorbachev said he shared Bush's goal of signing it by year's end.

The framework would reduce each side's arsenal of long-range nuclear weapons by about one-third over a seven-year period.

The blueprint would ban heavy Soviet mobile nuclear missiles and set an extensive verification system to ensure the reductions in a wide range of weapons are carried out.

A US official, who briefed reporters on details under rules that he not be identified, said America's MX missile would not be restricted in any way under the agreement because "it is not considered a heavy missile."

Bush's conditional signing of the trade accord document means that the Soviet Union, which is eager to expand exports to the US and attract American investment, will be denied most-favored-nation tariff benefits until the US terms are met.

The president's decision nonetheless will give Gorbachev a trophy to take back to the Soviet Union, where he is hard-pressed to take measures to improve the shattered economy amid rising public discontent.

Bush emphasized that he was "looking forward to the passage of the Soviet emigration law" and Secretary of State James A. Baker III said later that the trade pact would not be sent to the Senate for ratification until the emigration law is passed.

US and Soviet officials indicated the Soviet leader told Bush that he is confident he can get peaceful negotiations started with the rebellious Baltic republic of Lithuania within the next few weeks — meeting a major US concern that had stood in the way of the trade pact.

Secretary of State James A. Baker III, asked whether the Soviets provided any assurances on Lithuania, said: "Those were diplomatic exchanges that I just don't feel comfortable . . . quoting the president of the Soviet Union on."

Under the trade accord, each side would be allowed to open offices in the other country to advertise and meet with potential buyers. Their trade laws and regulations would be made readily available to the other.

Such information is available in the US but hard to come by at times in the Soviet Union.

Other provisions would protect copyrights, trademarks and other intellectual property.

The grain deal requires the Soviets to buy at least \$6 billion in US grain.

The fate of the pact was uncertain up to the moment Bush and Gorbachev walked into the East Room of the White House to sign the raft of agreements. Although the grain deal was announced last March, this week the Soviets began to balk at signing the accord unless they were granted new trade concessions.

The new agreement, which takes effect in January, requires the Soviets to buy at least 10 million metric tons of US grain a year — compared to the current minimum level of 9 million tons. Last year the Soviets bought a record 21.7 million tons of grain, worth nearly \$3 billion, which is far above the minimum levels.

Heralding the pact to cut stockpiles of poison gas, Bush said, "Let this landmark agreement quickly lead to a global ban on chemical weapons." Negotiations are under way among 40 nations for a worldwide treaty.

The plan ends production of US and Soviet chemical weapons and eliminating all but 5,000 tons of their existing chemical stockpiles. That remaining figure is meant as a catalyst for a global agreement to ban production and possession of these weapons.

Gorbachev, lawmakers spar over issues

GORBACHEV, FROM PAGE 1
against the wishes of most of its citizens.

But Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell (D-Maine), asserting that most Panamanians gratefully received US troops after Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega invalidated an election that would have ousted him, said, "I respectfully disagree with you. I think that a vote in Lithuania would produce an overwhelming result in favor of an independent Lithuania."

All right, all right, fine, fine, fine. Gorbachev responded testily. "Let them do it and we'll agree, but only through a constitutional process that takes five years."

Referring to his country's 1979

invasion of Afghanistan, he told Mitchell, "Of course, as regards your explanation about Panama, respectfully, again, I have to disagree. Afghanistan — we can also say that too, was gratefully received."

But Gorbachev found a sympathetic ear from Mitchell when he questioned why President Bush has refused to grant the Soviet Union most-favored-nation trade status even though Bush last month renewed the trade benefits to China, which launched a brutal crackdown on demonstrators for democracy in Tiananmen Square in June 1989.

"You have now given the MFN treatment to China after Tiananmen and Beijing," said Gorbachev's foreign policy adviser, Yevgeny Primakov. "What shall we do? What should

we do for you to give us MFN? Maybe we should introduce presidential rule in the Baltics and at least fire some rounds in the Baltics."

Mitchell then broke into the conversation, saying "there are many of us in Congress who very strongly oppose the trade break for China" and made precisely the argument that you made. And you might raise that with President Bush during the next couple of days.

Gorbachev told the leaders, including Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, "For us, it would be humiliating if we were to ask for, if we were to beg for something from you, and of course it would be hopeless." Gorbachev was unusually candid

about his domestic problems. At various times during his talk, he said previous reforms "did not work" and that "we were being very naive" in trying to adopt some economic reforms that went only half way.

Gorbachev said he was working to implement a vaguely defined "regulated market economy" by Jan. 1.

Gorbachev received more bad news from home Friday as his radical rival Boris N. Yeltsin, the new president of the Russian republic, promised to foster close ties with Lithuania.

Yeltsin met with Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis for a very friendly talk with full mutual understanding," said Natasha Bogdanova, secretary of the Lithuanian representation in Moscow.

THOMPSON INSERT....

Actually, Tommy's wife Sue Ann had the best seat in the house -- right next to President Gorbachev. / Tommy had to settle for a seat next to Secretary Baker. // So if the Soviets start importing Wisconsin cheddar -- ~~you'll~~ have to thank Sue Ann.

You may

I guess

Richard Bavier

3844

from UMB

Mark Block
414/453-1990
party switcher
Bob Thompson
Sec. of State
leg w/ approval of Gov.
Sen 19/14 D/R
Assbly 56/43 D/R

pos. before there?

possibly

RETURNED YOUR CALL

WANTS TO SEE YOU URGENT

CALL TO SEE YOU

WILL CALL AGAIN

TELEPHONE

Area Code

Number

Phone

of Wisconsin

M

DATE

To

EFFICIENCY

AMPAD

23-021

CARRONLESS

An early priority for Governor Thompson came in the area of tax relief. His early accomplishments have included: lowering the state's top income tax rate from 7.9 to 6.93 percent; keeping intact the 60 percent capital gains tax exclusion; and reducing inheritance and gift taxes.

Governor Thompson's first two years in office have brought major economic revitalization to Wisconsin. A few specifics:

-- 1987/88 has been recorded as Wisconsin's greatest two-year period of economic vitality and employment gains since World War II.

-- During 1988, the statewide unemployment rate fell to 3.8 percent ... it's lowest point since April of 1970.

-- Also in 1988, new construction in Wisconsin totaled a record \$4.67 billion, and 6,400 new business start-ups were recorded.

To further assist business expansions and start-ups in the state, Governor Thompson created the Wisconsin Development Fund in 1988. His policies are making Wisconsin's business climate among the most attractive in the nation.

Governor Thompson is also an active voice for international trade. His overseas trade missions, and his trips to Canada, are helping to create new worldwide markets for Wisconsin products. Wisconsin is one of only eight states having a "trade surplus."

Welfare reform is another area in which Governor Thompson has responded with innovative and successful solutions. Wisconsin's Workfare and Learnfare programs quickly became the model for national legislation passed in 1988 -- programs that are taking more people off public assistance and placing them into good jobs.

Governor Thompson's 1989 budget plan works toward further economic expansion and growth while also providing close attention to the underprivileged and those in need.

Major provisions include a \$635 million property tax relief plan; educational initiatives for school choice, college scholarship and savings bond programs; increased drug prevention efforts in our schools and across the state; housing assistance for low-income families and the elderly; a minority business development fund; biotechnology research; and additional welfare reforms.

During his time in office, Governor Thompson will continue to emphasize new partnerships, cooperation, and hard work.

repeating...

We've worked hard to still
a sensible path. - between the extremity
on both sides of the grave.
~~And we have a better one here.~~
~~I believe not ~~to~~~~
Call on the Home
to complete its work - pass
the Clean Air Bill.

SAVE
M3 4/3/90

What do you think of these people?

They're ranked by how many Wisconsin residents know enough about them to have an opinion, according to the latest Journal Poll.

Confused? You're not alone. From 6% to 80% of those surveyed didn't know enough about these people to form a favorable or unfavorable impression of them.

By CRAIG GILBERT
Journal political reporter

For politicians, it's not always what people think of you that counts. It's whether they think of you at all.

With the exception of Gov. Tommy G. Thompson, the major contenders for statewide office this year are virtually unknown to large segments of the voting public, according to a recent Milwaukee Journal poll.

That includes the state attorney general, Don Hanaway, and the two contestants in today's election for the State Supreme Court, Justice Donald Steinmetz and State Appeals Judge Richard S. Brown.

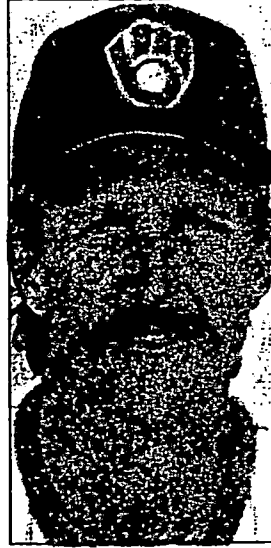
It also includes the Democratic candidate for governor, Assembly Speaker Tom Loftus, and both of Hanaway's Democratic challengers, Jim Doyle and William Te Winkle.

In those two races, things should change by fall. Loftus, who formally announced his candidacy last week, already is better known than he was in a Journal poll done in January. Thompson has not yet formally announced his candidacy.

But for the spring election today, apathy and ignorance are plainly high. The



He ranks as the survey's most popular and powerful.



He won a nationwide vote last fall, but not for a public office.



His job has been called the second most powerful in the state, and he wants to move up to No. 1.



If you want a job where your opinions count, this man has the job you're looking for...



... and sure enough, this man, who once was district attorney in Madison, is trying to get it.



If he can get his colleagues to agree, this man's opinions can overrule virtually anyone else's...



... except the voters, who this man hopes will today choose him to replace the man at left.



This man from Sheboygan also wants to be able to hand down opinions like the two above.

"Political illiteracy was unbelievable. One woman didn't know what county she was in!"

Bob Overs,
Hamilton School Board candidate

Steinmetz-Brown contest will determine a seat on the state's highest court. Yet state election officials expect only about a fifth of the electorate to participate.

Scores of local elections also will be held around the state today. They are traditionally plagued by indifference as well.

Just ask Bob Overs, a candidate in today's Hamilton School Board race in Waukesha County.

Two years ago, Overs ran for — and lost — a Waukesha County Board seat, and in January's Milwaukee County Democratic newsletter, he penned these thoughts about his experience knocking on doors:

"Political illiteracy was unbelievable. One woman didn't know what county she was in!"

Overs even composed a civics quiz for his church group members last fall that simply asked people to identify their elected officials, from US senator down to city council members.

"I was amazed," he said. "Everybody said it was too hard."

Please see Poll, Page 2A

Poll indicates apathy on election

Poll, from Page 1A

"Judicial illiteracy" could describe the public's handle on the State Supreme Court race. In the case of both contestants, at least half of those surveyed didn't know the candidates well enough to have an impression, either positive or negative. Among the other results of the statewide poll last week:

■ 38% didn't know Loftus. However, that was a big improvement from January's poll, when 70% of those surveyed said they didn't know him well enough to have an impression. The change may reflect the publicity leading up

to Loftus' campaign kickoff March 27 and his first use of political ads.

While 38% didn't know Loftus, 46% said they had a favorable impression of him and 16% had an unfavorable impression.

If the election for governor had been held at the time of last week's poll, 58% of those surveyed said they would have voted for Thompson or were leaning toward him, 23% favored Loftus. The rest were undecided. In a Journal poll taken early in January, the gap was somewhat wider.

■ 44% couldn't offer an opinion of Hanaway, a Republican up for re-election this fall; 38% had a

favorable impression of him, and 18% had an unfavorable impression.

■ 54% didn't know Doyle, the former Dane County district attorney seeking Hanaway's job. While, 37% had a favorable impression of him, 9% had an unfavorable impression.

■ 80% didn't know Te Winkle, a Sheboygan state senator competing with Doyle for the right to take on Hanaway. Of those who knew him, 14% had a favorable impression of him, while 6% had an unfavorable impression.

When it comes to name recognition, Thompson has no such problems. Only 6% of those surveyed said they didn't know enough about him to form an opinion. About 73% had a favorable impression of the governor and 21% had an unfavorable impression.

In fact, according to the poll, Thompson's better known in Wisconsin than Robin Yount, the Milwaukee Brewers centerfielder who was last year's American League Most Valuable Player and probably is the best-known athlete in the state.

Yount was known to 71% of those surveyed.

The Journal's poll was based on interviews conducted March 26 through 29 with 800 Wisconsin adults selected from a computer-generated random sample of telephone numbers. In theory, with a sample this size, the results in 19 out of 20 cases should vary by no more than 3.5 percentage points from the results that would have been obtained by interviewing every Wisconsin adult who could be contacted by telephone. The practical

Who are those people on Page 1?

In the top row are Gov. Tommy G. Thompson (left) and Brewers centerfielder Robin Yount, who last year was voted the American League's most valuable player.

On the second row are Assembly Speaker Tom Loftus (left), the Democrat who will challenge Thompson for re-election; Atty. Gen. Don Hanaway (center); and one of Hanaway's Democratic challengers, former Dane County District Atty. Jim Doyle.

On the bottom row are Supreme Court Justice Donald Steinmetz (left); his challenger, Appeals Court Judge Richard S. Brown (center); and another Democratic attorney general candidate, State Sen. William Te Winkle.

The percentages who had not formed opinions of them: 6% for Thompson, 29% for Yount, 38% for Loftus, 44% for Hanaway, 50% for Doyle, 54% for Steinmetz, 61% for Brown and 80% for Te Winkle.

Thompson for Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE OFFICE

2949 N. MAYFAIR RD. • WAUWATOSA, WI 53222
(414) 453-1990 • FAX (414) 453-3532

MADISON OFFICE

1191 N. SHERMAN DR. • MADISON, WI 53704
(608) 242-1990 • FAX (608) 242-1993

THOMPSON MADISON OFFICE

PHONE (608) 242- 1990
FAX (608) 242- 1993

FAX TO: Peggy Dooley

FAX #: (202) 456-6218

FROM: Bill McCoshen

DATE: 6/1/90

PAGES: 2

MESSAGE: These are the scripts we would
like to work into the President's
remarks next Thursday in Wisconsin;

Thompson for Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE OFFICE

2949 N. MAYFAIR RD. • WAUWATOSA, WI 53222
(414) 453-1990 • FAX (414) 453-3532

MADISON OFFICE

1191 N. SHERMAN DR. • MADISON, WI 53704
(608) 242-1990 • FAX (608) 242-1993

SCRIPT #1

LET ME TELL YOU SOMETHING ABOUT TOMMY THOMPSON. THIS GUY IS ALWAYS WORKING. WHEN I INVITED HIM TO DINNER WITH PRESIDENT GORBACHEV, HE TRIED TO SELL PRESIDENT GORBACHEV MILK. HE SAID "MR. PRESIDENT, I THINK I CAN HELP YOU OUT WITH THAT MILK SHORTAGE YOU HAVE." TOMMY CERTAINLY ISN'T SHY ABOUT TELLING THE WORLD ABOUT WISCONSIN. I WOULDN'T BE SURPRISED IF TOMMY TRIED TO OPEN A TRADE OFFICE IN MOSCOW IN THE NEXT FOUR YEARS. YOU ARE FORTUNATE TO HAVE SUCH A TIRELESS PROMOTER. AND I AM PROUD TO CALL TOMMY MY FRIEND.

SCRIPT #2

HARDLY A WEEK GOES BY THAT I DON'T HEAR ABOUT TOMMY THOMPSON. BILL BENNETT TELLS ME THAT WISCONSIN HAS ONE OF THE BEST BATTLE PLANS AGAINST DRUGS IN THE NATION. HEALTH SECRETARY LOUIS SULLIVAN TELLS ME THAT EVERY TIME HE ANSWERS THE PHONE, ITS TOMMY THOMPSON ASKING FOR ANOTHER WAIVER TO EXPAND HIS WELFARE REFORM PROGRAMS. AND JACK KEMP TELLS ME THAT TOMMY HAS ASKED HIM TO PILOT SOME NEW HOUSING INTIATIVES IN WISCONSIN. YOU CAN BE PROUD WISCONSIN, BECAUSE TOMMY THOMPSON IS GETTING THE JOB DONE FOR YOU.

SCRIPT #3

TOMMY THOMPSON HAS RECIEVED MORE NATION HONORS THAN ANY OTHER GOVERNOR. HE'S BEEN RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF THE BEST EDUCATION GOVERNORS IN THE NATION. HE IS LEADING THE WAY WITH INNOVATIVE WELFARE REFORM PROGRAMS LIKE LEARNFARE, AND HE HAS WORKED HARD TO PROTECT WISCONSIN'S ENVIRONMENT FOR GENERATIONS TO COME. TOMMY THOMPSON HAS HELPED BRING THOUSANDS OF NEW JOBS TO YOUR FAMILIES. AND HAS MADE WISCONSIN THE COMEBACK SUCCESS STORY OF AMERICA. TOMMY THOMPSON IS A LEADER WHO GET THINGS DONE, AND I AM PROUD TO CALL HIM MY FRIEND.

SCRIPT #4

THINGS HAVE REALLY TURNED AROUND IN WISCONSIN IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS. THANKS TO TOMMY THOMPSON'S LEADERSHIP. TOMMY HAS CUT INCOME TAXES...INHERITANCE TAXES...UNEMPLOYMENT TAXES...AND RETAINED THE CAPITAL GAINS EXCLUSION. AT THE SAME TIME TOMMY HAS WORKED HARD TO CREATE OVER 200,000 NEW JOBS TO MAKE WISCONSIN THE COMEBACK SUCCESS STORY OF AMERICA. JUST THINK HOW GOOD FOR MORE YEARS COULD BE.

Hope back to Heartland
Nobody works Harder

Jobs to Families

3) Campaign Themes
- Nobody works Harder
- Economy, welfare reform, Drug Free Schools
- Wisconsin's No. 1 Spokesman, Quays
~~scoring it and its people~~

- 1) Staff Leadership
- 2) Reciprocal Respect + Friendship
- 3)



BITES FOR PRESIDENT BUSH

- 1) When I talk to Governors around this country, I can tell you that Tommy Thompson's name comes up all the time. They know that Tommy has taken the lead with new ideas that are working in reducing welfare dependency, in fighting the drug problem and in securing a livable environment for future generations. They look to Tommy for these solutions....and so do I.

- 2) The quality of life in this beautiful state is very special. And Wisconsin, you have a Governor who has dedicated his administration—not only to protecting it—but also to improving it. Tommy's innovative ideas in this area have matched his enthusiasm for Wisconsin, and they've been extremely effective.

Came here a few

years ago ... We was
called a rust bucket state
... jobs down, unemployment up, etc
Now, under T T, the rust is
gone. Employment is up - income is
up ... way ahead of the nations

And at same time ^{he has done} nationally
recognized programs in welfare
reform, environment, drug free zones
and educational reform.



TOMMY G. THOMPSON

Governor
State of Wisconsin

GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON

Governor Tommy G. Thompson was born November 19, 1941, in Elroy, Wisconsin. As a youngster, he worked in his father's grocery store before graduating from Elroy High School.

Governor Thompson earned a bachelor's degree in political science in 1963, and a law degree in 1966 -- both from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He is a former captain in the U.S. Army Reserves.

Governor Thompson was first elected to the Wisconsin Assembly in 1966 and became assistant minority leader in 1973. In 1981, his colleagues in the Assembly elected him as minority leader.

In the Assembly, he served on several committees, including the Joint Committee on Employment Relations, the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, the Legislative Council, the Rules Committee, the Strategic Development Commission and the Select Committee on the Future of the University System.

During 1986, he campaigned for Governor on a platform of: reducing state spending; solving Wisconsin's growing concerns over the state prison system; creating a positive business climate and bringing new jobs to the state; and reforming the welfare system. He decisively won the September primary, involving four opponents, with 52 percent of the vote.

In the November, 1986 general election, he surprised many political experts by winning with 53 percent of the vote to become the only Republican gubernatorial candidate in the nation to beat an incumbent Democrat.

In his first few months in office, Governor Thompson signed a new prison bill into law, and implemented a new management philosophy for state government that included strategic goal-setting, long-term fiscal planning, and annual budgets.

Both candidates are tough, but each has different target

Who's tougher, Democratic gubernatorial candidate Thomas A. Loftus or Republican Gov. Tommy G. Thompson?

Well, both believe in tough-minded government. But they have different targets in mind.

It's natural, given their respective political perspectives.

The liberal Loftus wants to make the business community shape up.

The conservative Thompson wants welfare recipients to go to work.

Neither candidate thinks he is creating a scapegoat. Each says he's encouraging a responsible attitude toward society on the part of his target.

Loftus' toughness toward business is evident in two of his major campaign proposals.

His environmental program would require Wisconsin industry to eliminate toxic discharges completely by the year 2000. And his health insurance plan would use state regulatory power to force insurance companies to offer coverage to high-risk people they now avoid.

"I'm not anti-business," Loftus says. "I want to make this the best place to do business, not the cheapest."

About industrial polluters, he says, "They'll say it's not feasible, that it's technologically hard to do, that it will retard expansion." Then, like an encouraging parent, Loftus also says, "They've always said that — and they've always met the challenge."

Loftus says that insurance companies in recent years have begun to shun risky customers.

He contends that responsible insurers would welcome government requiring them to insure people with health risks. If all companies were forced to take the same risks, none would have a competitive advantage, Loftus says.

Thompson, who has been a pro-business governor from the start, has taken hard-nosed steps affecting welfare recipients.



Political beat

By KENNETH R. LAMKE
Sentinel staff writer

In his first year, the Republican governor cut Wisconsin's high AFDC benefits 6% and used the savings for pilot workfare programs designed to provide job training and day care for welfare recipients.

Thompson continuously has pushed for a two-tier benefit system, which would pay immigrants to Wisconsin at the lower benefit levels they received in the states they left. The proposal has not been enacted.

And Thompson has enacted and defended learnfare. The program reduces the welfare grants of families whose teenage children are truant from school and also provides them with some social services.

Just as Loftus says he's not anti-business, Thompson says he's not anti-welfare recipient. He just wants to get welfare recipients into jobs and their truant children back into school, the governor says.

Besides their targets, another difference between the toughness of Loftus and the toughness of Thompson is in their rhetoric.

Loftus feels free to bash business as well as to encourage it, saying, for example, that the insurance companies "need a kick in the pants."

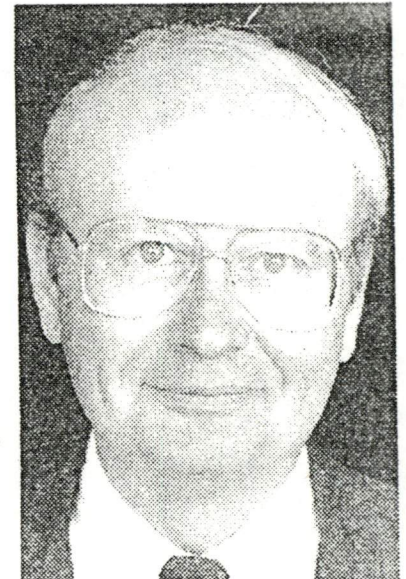
That kind of talk may rally the Democratic faithful, but it isn't designed to win. Loftus converts from the business community, which Thompson probably has wrapped up anyway.

By contrast, Thompson never bashes welfare recipients. His language is conciliatory. He concedes his approach is tough, but insists it's necessary.

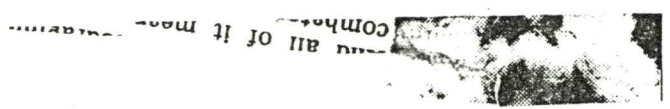
Thompson received less than 10% of the black Inner City vote in Milwaukee in 1986 but, tough welfare programs notwithstanding, he seems to want those votes in 1990.



Tommy G. Thompson



Thomas A. Loftus



4400
 338 | 167,000
 152
 150

4400
 4400
 880000
 467,000
 410,500

SAVE

Thompson goal: 200,000 jobs

By Doug Mell
 State government reporter

Gov. Tommy Thompson officially began his re-election campaign Thursday by pledging to work for 200,000 additional jobs in Wisconsin in the next four years.

"And those of us who have stood in line for so long — the disabled and disadvantaged, our minorities, and many women — these individuals will now be at the front of the line," Thompson told an early riser crowd of enthusiastic supporters at the Inn on the Park.

Thompson's 8 a.m. speech, the first in a series across the state Thursday and today, hit on a number of issues, including the economy, education and environment. The main theme was that Wisconsin has made significant progress in a number of areas since 1986 and now is not the time to change leaders if further advances are desired.

It had been clear for many months that the Republican governor would seek a second four-year term. His Democratic opponent is Assembly Speaker Thomas Loftus, of Sun Prairie. The election is Nov. 6.

Thompson said 200,000 jobs have been added in Wisconsin since he took over in January 1987. A check with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations showed Thursday that total employment in Wisconsin increased from 2,252,300 in January 1987 to 2,420,000 in March 1990, the last month statistics were available, for a job gain of 167,700 or 7.5 percent.

Besides adding 200,000 new jobs, Thompson said, he wants to upgrade the skills of Wisconsin's work force, increase the fight against illiteracy, and "elevate Wisconsin's business climate far above other states."

Thompson said he wants to improve the state's high-school graduation rate, increase math and science skills, and keep Wisconsin No. 1 in college entrance tests scores.

On the environment, Thompson said he wants to

Please turn to Page 2B, Col. 1

More trees, Thompson urges

Continued from Page 1B

reduce by 50 percent the amount of solid waste generated in Wisconsin, encourage Wisconsin residents to plant 110 million trees a year (double the present number), and "improve the chances of survival for more than 100 species of plants and animals that are today endangered or threatened."

"These are my cornerstones of my vision for Wisconsin's future," Thompson said of the economy, education and the environment.

The governor pointed out that income, inheritance and unemployment compensation taxes have

been cut under his administration. He said capital gains taxes also have been cut. But the 60-percent tax break for the sale of assets has been maintained under his administration and not increased.

The governor never mentioned Loftus nor other Democrats by name, but talked of "naysayers in this election year. Those who have sight, but no vision. Those who aim low, and never reach for the stars. Those who would turn us back, to the failed policies of yesterday."

However, Thompson said, "we will not pay attention to them" in the pursuit of "the dream we share."



State Journal photo-CAROLYN PFLASTERER

While wife Sue Ann, left, watches, Gov. Tommy Thompson announces re-election bid flanked by son Jason and daughter Kelli.

A
M 100
F
J
P
A
O
S
H
8/14
up

→ 100

66
98
L6
96
98
94
93
92
91

Charles Graaskamp
Publisher

Eugene Ringhand
Editor

Don Huebscher
Managing Editor

Page 4A

TUESDAY
March 27, 1990
Leader-Telegram

Legislature gets carried away again

Gov. Tommy Thompson has set the stage for liberal use of his veto pen when he takes a close look at the budget adjustment bill adopted by the Legislature as it adjourned its winter session Thursday.

As Thompson bluntly put it, "I think the Legislature spent too much money."

He's probably right. Lawmakers dipped generously into the surplus that is expected to be nearly \$390 million by mid-summer. About \$60 million of that amount must by law be kept as a reserve. That leaves about \$329 million, and the legislators want Thompson to sign the bills that spend 266 million of those dollars.

Editorial

Chances are that he won't. He especially should be on the alert for programs that would commit funds from the surplus to ongoing funding from future tax dollars. That's a sure way to turn a one-time surplus into an escalating tax increase, especially with many regions of the nation already experiencing an economic downturn.

Most lawmakers have demonstrated they are not fond of considering a surplus a one-time windfall, but rather see it as a continuing source of cash to fund their social and political agendas.

That's the kind of thinking that would deplete the current surplus and drain additional funds from the state treasury if the budget adjustment bill is approved as submitted to the governor. Thompson on Friday said that approving all of the additional spending would leave the state with a \$30 million deficit.

A prime candidate for word and figure games with the veto pen is the \$30 million to \$40 million corporate tax to fund the state's wide-reaching recycling program. A tax of this type could be considered a sort of reverse users fee in that those who cause the problem are required to pay for correcting it.

In this instance, there would be no direct relationship between most of those paying the tax and the problem it is designed to correct. In fairness, the cost should be split between producers and users.

One of the prime pluses of the past session is highlighted by what the Legislature didn't do — and that's pass a comprehensive property tax relief bill. Phasing the cost of operating our schools off the property tax over 10 years without a sensible plan to replace the money is, to put it bluntly, stupid.

But it may have raised the frustration level of taxpayers and legislators to the point where they will take a serious look at a complete revamping of the state's entire taxing system. The current system has been bent and molded for nearly 150 years to meet what state leaders perceived to be current needs.

Shifting one portion of the taxing system inevitably distorts another portion until the end result may be 180 degrees from the initial intent. If the current system has become so grossly unfair, start over.

This session of the Legislature succeed in starting to recycle the state's trash into useful products, maybe the next session will be successful in recycling the state's tax system into an equitable and acceptable system for redistributing the people's income.

★ ★ ★



Thompson: "My record is extremely positive"

Identity won't be issue for Thompson

SAVE M.S. 5/17/90

By KENNETH R. LAMKE
Sentinel staff writer

Several years ago as a relatively unknown state legislator, Gov. Tommy G. Thompson accepted a speaking invitation up north and was given someone's fancy vacant vacation cottage at which to spend the night.

"I didn't have any money," the Republican governor recalled at the beginning of an interview last week on his upcoming re-election campaign.

The problem was, Thompson said,

Analysis

nobody had turned off the silent burglar alarm hooked up to the local police department.

While Thompson and a couple of cronies were settling in at the cottage's kitchen table with a beer, three squad cars with flashing lights pulled up, and officers emerged with drawn pistols.

It seems that only a few weeks before, a police officer had been shot

in the area, and the culprit hadn't been caught. Law enforcement was a bit edgy.

It turned out all right, Thompson said, but it took some explaining about who Tommy Thompson was.

If Thompson has any problems looming in the re-election campaign he formally will kick off Thursday — and there don't seem to be many at this point — explaining who he is isn't one of them.

Nor is Thompson's overall popularity a problem, with a job approval

rating running in the 70% to 80% range in public opinion polls.

"Campaigns can be arduous, time-consuming, emotional, sometimes extremely frustrating. But I feel very good about it this year. I have little or no trepidation. My record is extremely positive," the shirt-sleeved Thompson said while seated at a small conference table in his Milwaukee office in the State Office Building, 819 N. 6th St.

After 20 years in the State Legislature
SEE PAGE 11 / THOMPSON

Story

SAVE

Identity won't be issue for Thompson

THOMPSON / FROM PAGE 1

ture, Thompson in 1986 fended off three Republican primary opponents and then went on to upset incumbent Democratic Gov. Anthony S. Earl by a 53% to 46% margin.

This year, he faces Assembly Speaker Thomas A. Loftus (D-Sun Prairie), the only announced candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Despite Thompson's broad general popularity based on economic prosperity and his own self-described "workaholic" style, he will have to defend some things in his record.

Among them:

• Why was there no substantial property tax relief from the state?

"We're sending more money to local units of government than ever before, \$500 million more for education alone," Thompson said.

His proposals to cap local government spending and to hold down local government labor costs by changing the state's binding arbitration law both were defeated by the Democratic-controlled Legislature, led by Loftus, Thompson said.

• Why has state spending increased by an annual average of 5.2% during his four years? That rate is above the 3.8% to 4.6% range recommended by the Wisconsin Expenditure Commission in 1986 to get state spending down to the national average.

Thompson said spending his first three years met the guideline, but that Democrats boosted spending for the fourth budget year. Without his vetoes of fourth-year spending, it would have been much worse, he said.

• And won't he lose votes with his anti-abortion position, in which he supports abortions only in cases of rape, incest or to save the life of the mother?

"I think you could make that argument, but the issue is not abortion, it's parental consent," Thompson said, referring to requiring the consent of a parent for a minor to get an abortion.

"I support it, 80% of the people support it, but parental consent was stymied by my opponent. If anybody is on the radical side of the abortion issue, it's got to be him," Thompson said.

On the plus side, Thompson is ready to talk about Wisconsin's economic health and its below-average unemployment rate; about his cuts in income, inheritance and workmen's compensation taxes and his retention of a capital gains tax break; about state promotional efforts and improved tourism.

He is ready to talk about better cooperation between state officials on the one hand and business and local government on the other.

He is ready to talk about increased highway construction, clean water funding and welfare reform.

"Every time there's been an issue, this administration has not ducked it. We went in and tried to find a solution. Of course, we're not always successful, but at least we don't deviate. We stay right on it till we come

up with some sort of solution to get the job done.

"It's not uncommon for me to put in 16 to 18 hours a day. That's the way I was brought up. I love to work. I told you from day one I'm a workaholic. I don't think that's a downer. I thrive on it. I believe in it. I love this state, and I'm out pushing it everyday that I possibly can."

THOMPSON ADMINISTRATION -- MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1987 to Present

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

- * Annual Budgeting -- Introduced annual budgeting to provide better control of spending, more accurate forecasting of revenues and eliminate unplanned budget repair bills.
- * Reduced Base Budgeting -- Introduced reduced base budgeting, requiring all agencies to submit budget requests with spending set at 95% of the prior year's level and then to prioritize requests for programs to be added above 95%.
- * Spending Control -- Held overall annual state spending growth to a four-year 5.2% average increase.
- * Item Vetoes -- Used item veto power to increase budget balances by \$280 million.

THOMPSON ADMINISTRATION -- MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1987 to Present

INDIVIDUAL TAXES

- * Income Tax Rate Reduction -- Reduced the top individual income tax rate from 7.9% to 6.93%.
- * Capital Gains Exclusion -- Retained the 60% capital gains exclusion for assets held over one year, and excluded capital gains from the base for the new state alternative minimum tax.
- * Tax Simplification -- Simplified the income tax structure by adopting federal changes in most areas of tax policy.
- * Inheritance Tax -- Phased out the inheritance tax to a "gap" tax (equivalent to the state credit on the federal estate tax) over five years, beginning in 1988.
- * Gift Tax -- Phased out the gift tax over five years.
- * Earned Income Tax Credit -- Provided a refundable earned income credit to benefit Wisconsin residents who earn less than \$19,340 per year and have one or more dependents. (Maximum credit is \$683, at a cost of \$17.2 million GPR per year.)
- * Married Couple Credit -- Provided that wages paid to a spouse are eligible for the married couple credit, effective for tax year 1989.

THOMPSON ADMINISTRATION -- MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1987 to Present

PROPERTY TAX RELIEF

- * School Aids -- Increased general school aids by over \$500 million over a four-year period, to over \$2 billion by 1990-91, a 33% increase representing the largest four-year increase in the state's history.
- * School Property Tax Credit -- Made permanent the School Property Tax Credit (former temporary Property Tax/Rent Credit). Increased credit rates from 6.9% on up to \$2,000 of residential taxes for tax year 1987 to 10% for 1989 and subsequent years. The current cost of the credit is \$155 million annually. In addition, provided a one-time supplemental credit of 6.5% for 1987 and 6.5% for 1988, paid to taxpayers in April 1990. The cost of the supplemental credit is \$180 million.
- * Shared Revenues -- Increased Shared Revenues to counties and municipalities by 1.5% for 1988 payments, 2.0% for 1989 payments, 3.5% for 1990 payments and 4.0% for 1991 payments. By 1991, Shared Revenues will have increased by almost \$90 million, as compared to 1987 payments.
- * Budget Restraint Credit -- Created a \$25 million budget restraint credit program to address property tax rate disparities. Beginning in 1991, payments will be made to municipalities that meet the following qualifications: 1) have municipal tax rates above the statewide average; 2) have per capita property values below 120% of the statewide average; and 3) restrain increases in their municipal operating budgets to below an index based on the inflation rate.
- * Farmland Tax Relief Credit -- Provided \$17 million annually from lottery revenues for a permanent refundable tax credit, equal to 10% of property taxes on farmland beginning in 1989. The maximum credit is \$1,000. In addition, provided a one-time supplemental credit of 4.2% for 1989.
- * Farmers' Drought Credit -- Provided a one-time 10% Farmers' Drought Credit, up to a \$1,000 maximum credit for tax year 1988.
- * Farmland Preservation Tax Credit -- Broadened participation to make all farmers participating in the program eligible for a 10% minimum credit and to create an urban window (through June 1991) to allow farmers located in urban counties to enter into farmland preservation agreements.
- * Mandates Reduction -- Vetoed over 50 separate provisions contained in budget bills and other legislation passed during the 1987-88 and 1989-90 legislative sessions that would have imposed new mandates or lessened local governments' flexibility in carrying out their operations. Also signed into law over 20 separate bills or provisions that enable local governments to recover costs, reduce administrative burdens and streamline operations.

- * Homestead Tax Credit -- Increased funding for the Homestead Tax Credit from \$103 million in FY87 to \$116 million in FY91. Increased the formula factors as follows: the maximum credit -- \$200 (to \$1,160); the maximum eligible property tax -- \$250 (to \$1,450); the maximum allowable household income -- \$2,650 (to \$19,150); and the threshold income -- \$400 (to \$8,000). (Recipients with incomes below the threshold receive the maximum percentage offset -- 80% -- of their eligible property taxes.)
- * State Payments for Municipal Services -- Increased payments to municipalities for services provided to state facilities by an average annual rate of 9% for 1987-88 through 1990-91. Total payments will be \$14.4 million for 1990-91.
- * County Forestry Aids -- Created new program to provide \$1.25 million annually to counties having over 40,000 acres in the Forest Croplands and/or Managed Forest Lands programs.
- * State Aids in Lieu of Taxes -- Provided that, beginning with lands acquired by the DNR in 1992, the state will annually compensate local taxing jurisdictions for the amount that would have been applicable if the land were taxable.
- * District Attorneys -- Transferred all local District Attorneys and Assistant District Attorneys to state employment to increase professionalism, achieve parity with public defenders and reduce county property taxes by approximately \$18 million statewide by 1993.

THOMPSON ADMINISTRATION -- MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1987 to Present

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- * Tourism Promotion -- Provided almost \$7 million per year for tourism and travel promotion programs, an increase of \$5.7 million annually from previous levels.
- * Northern Wisconsin Initiative -- Provided over \$10 million in economic, educational, agricultural and natural resource assistance to benefit Northern Wisconsin. Included in the package was funding for community economic development, tribal and community relations committees, additional development zones, Indian economic assistance, economic development loans, a new tourism development loan guarantee program, additional tourism promotion of Northern Wisconsin and additional funds for agricultural diversification grants. The initiative also included funding for home school coordinators in school districts with high Native American enrollments, historical museums in Northern Wisconsin that focus on American Indian history and culture, the youth conservation program, law enforcement, wildlife damages, snowmobile trail grooming aids and funding for cooperative wildlife projects.
- * Heritage Tourism Program -- Provided funding and staff in the Department of Development to enable Wisconsin to participate in the National Trust for Historic Preservation's three-year pilot program which will promote and develop Wisconsin's historic and cultural resources in cooperation with local communities.
- * Wisconsin Development Fund -- Increased the state's flexibility to respond to business assistance needs by combining financial assistance programs into a single Wisconsin Development Fund under the direction of the Wisconsin Development Finance Board and provided nearly \$30 million biennially for technology development, labor training and major economic development projects.
- * International Trade -- Provided additional staff to the Department of Development to coordinate international trade efforts, established a trade office in Japan to provide export assistance and attract Japanese investment to Wisconsin and provided funds for a Korean trade specialist to promote Wisconsin exports to Korea.
- * Economic Development Promotion -- Provided additional funding for marketing to promote Wisconsin's business climate, increase visibility of Wisconsin's business opportunities and provide more information on the variety of services and programs available from Wisconsin state government.

- * Development Zones -- Established a development zone program which provides tax credits to encourage firms to create jobs in up to twelve areas of high unemployment and low income.
- * Center of Excellence for Composites Manufacturing Technology -- Provided \$1 million and worked closely with federal representatives to secure the location of a composites manufacturing center in Kenosha County. Over the next five years, the center will infuse approximately \$57 million in private and public investments into southeast Wisconsin and will create approximately 175 direct and 178 indirect jobs for Kenosha County and southeast Wisconsin.
- * Business Development Initiative -- Established the Business Development Initiative program in the Department of Development and provided approximately \$300,000 annually for technical assistance, grants and investments targeted at creating employment opportunities for the severely disabled.
- * Securities Deregulation -- Eliminated need for state approval of sales of securities meeting specified criteria, making it easier for firms to raise capital in Wisconsin.
- * Agricultural Diversification Program -- Created a diversification program in the Department of Agriculture and provided \$200,000 GPR annually for research and development grants to develop new agricultural technologies, production and processing methods to stimulate rural economic development.
- * Agricultural Development Loan Guarantee -- Created the Agricultural Development Loan Guarantee program which authorizes WHEDA to guarantee approximately \$10 million in agribusiness loans.
- * Sustainable Agriculture -- Created a \$500,000 program for integrated agricultural systems within the UW System to provide grants for sustainable agriculture projects.
- * Transportation Economic Development Assistance -- Created the Transportation Facilities Economic Assistance and Development Program with \$3 million in state funds annually for job-creating or retaining projects with transportation related components.
- * Rural Development Grant and Loan Program -- Provided \$300,000 GPR annually and created a new rural economic development grant and loan program in DOD under the oversight of an economic development board to encourage business start-ups and expansions in rural communities.
- * Minority Business Development -- Created a Minority Business Development Fund and provided \$1 million GPR biennially for grants and loans to encourage business development and improve employment opportunities for minorities. The fund will be administered by DOD under the oversight of a new Minority Business Development Board.

- * Science and Technology Development -- Created a comprehensive science and technology development program in DOD which included the creation of the Manufacturing Modernization Center to provide technical assistance to Wisconsin businesses, funding for grants to encourage early-stage applied research in technology, funding for the creation of a privately managed technology seed fund to stimulate technology related business start-up and expansions in Wisconsin, funding for technology-based incubators and funding for science and technology promotion and education.
- * Community-Based Economic Development Program -- Provided approximately \$1.6 million and created a community-based economic development grant program in DOD to promote the development of business in economically distressed communities.
- * Major Highways -- Developed Corridors 2020 proposal and accelerated the major highway program and state highway rehabilitation, including enumeration as major projects of STH 29 between Chippewa Falls and Green Bay, U.S. 10 between Appleton and Marshfield and U.S. 151 between Fond du Lac and Columbus.
- * 65 mph Speed Limit -- Adopted the 65 mile per hour speed limit on rural interstates and eligible state highways. Redesignated State Highway 15 as Interstate 43.

THOMPSON ADMINISTRATION -- MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1987 to Present

EDUCATION

- * School Aids -- Increased general school aids by over \$500 million over a four-year period, to over \$2 billion by 1990-91, a 33% increase representing the largest four-year increase in the state's history.
- * Milwaukee Choice Program -- Instituted a program which, beginning in the 1990-91 school year, will allow up to 930 Milwaukee children from low-income families to choose to attend nonsectarian private schools free of charge.
- * Milwaukee Schools -- Provided \$8.1 million (\$30.1 million through 1992-93) to Milwaukee Public Schools for expansion of early childhood and kindergarten programs and implementation of a middle-school mentor program.
- * Arts and Culture -- Provided increased funding for state aids for the arts, the arts challenge initiative and the planning of the restoration and preservation of Taliesin as a national historic landmark.
- * Enrollment Management -- Instituted an enrollment management program at the University of Wisconsin to stabilize overall enrollment and encourage shifting of enrollment from overcrowded campuses to underutilized campuses.
- * Faculty Catch-up Pay -- Funded final stages of catch-up pay plan to insure that UW salaries remain competitive with peer institutions.
- * Tuition -- Allowed UW tuition increases to be implemented to fund quality improvement measures.
- * Student Financial Assistance -- Added \$8 million to financial aid programs for Wisconsin students at both public and private institutions. Created a grant program for AFDC recipients and a loan forgiveness program for health care providers who work in shortage areas.
- * College Savings Bonds -- Created a program to sell state and federal tax-free bonds to assist parents in saving for the higher educational needs of their children.
- * Academic Excellence Scholarships -- Provided \$700,000 to give each high school valedictorian a grant worth free tuition at a UW institution or a scholarship of equivalent value to a private college.

- * Minority Student Initiatives -- Increased 1989-91 funding for the Talent Incentive Program (TIP) by \$2.6 million or 88% over the biennium. Expanded a loan forgiveness program for minority students who return to high-minority schools to teach. Increased funding for UW minority student enrollment and retention efforts, bringing the level of funding to over \$11 million annually.
- * Distance Learning -- Provided \$1.15 million in grants for local educational groups to develop "ITFS" or narrowcast networks for televising courses.
- * Education Commission -- Created the Commission on Schools for the 21st Century to study innovative approaches to educational financing, school management, performance assessment, curriculum and teacher recruitment.
- * VTAE Interdistrict Tuition -- Provided \$1.5 million GPR for VTAE districts that currently receive interdistrict tuition payments. Eliminated the interdistrict tuition requirement for students attending another district. This measure provides a greater opportunity for students to choose a campus to attend without the financial hardship of greater tuition costs.

THOMPSON ADMINISTRATION -- MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1987 to Present

ENVIRONMENT/RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- * Recycling -- Provided \$32.5 million GPR in fiscal year 1990-91 to promote recycling activity in the state by making grants to local governments to plan and implement recycling programs, making grants and loans to promote recycling business development and expansion and banning certain items from landfills and incinerators.
- * Great Lakes Protection Fund -- Provided \$2 million GPR in 1989-90 and \$2 million in 1990-91 for Wisconsin's participation in a \$100 million permanent endowment established by Great Lakes states to address Great Lakes water pollution problems.
- * Wisconsin Fund -- Authorized \$63.3 million in general obligation bonds for 1988-89 and \$222.5 million in general obligation bonds for municipal wastewater treatment grants during a two-year transition period before the Clean Water Fund program begins.
- * Clean Water Fund -- Created a segregated, revolving loan fund to provide low interest loans for municipal planning, design and construction of wastewater treatment facilities and authorized \$243.4 million in general obligation bonds for the program. The Clean Water Fund program will continue the state commitment to help local governments meet federal wastewater quality effluent standards. General obligation bonding for water pollution abatement increased 33.7% in FY 1987-89 and 40.2% in FY 1989-91.
- * Soil and Water Conservation -- Restructured the state's soil and water conservation program and nonpoint source program to improve management, coordination and fiscal accountability. Increased funding by 17.9% in 1987-89 and 13.0% in 1989-91 to provide \$5.2 million during the 1989-91 biennium for soil and water resource aids to local governments.
- * Petroleum Storage Environmental Clean-up Fund -- Created the PECFA program to help fund the costs of environmental clean-up of petroleum storage tanks which cause contamination problems and authorized up to \$7.5 million annually from petroleum inspection fees for the clean-up activities.
- * Environmental Repair Fund -- Accelerated the environmental clean-up of contaminated sites, abandoned containers, spills and landfills through increased program revenues from landfill tipping fees, the oil inspection fee, a new hazardous waste generator fee, increased general purpose dollars and new general obligation bonding authority. Appropriations for the fund increased by 214% in 1987-89 and 129% in 1989-91 to provide \$16 million during 1989-91.

- * Toxic Materials Management -- Increased funding for management of toxic materials in air, water, harbor sediment and wastewater to provide \$3.9 million in 1989-91. Funding for toxic materials management increased by 96.4% in 1987-89 and by 41.8% in 1989-91.
- * Responsibility for Waste Disposal Facilities -- Required owners of future solid or hazardous waste disposal facilities to assume perpetual long-term care responsibility and to provide financial responsibility for long-term care for at least 40 years after closure.
- * Waste Tire Recycling and Removal Program -- Approved a tire recovery fee of \$2 per tire when motor vehicles are titled to generate \$2.9 million annually for grants to municipalities, businesses, and nonprofit organizations for development of waste tire recovery activities.
- * Volatile Organic Compound Accommodation Program -- Created a system to track, allocate and replenish volatile organic compound tonnage for new, expanding and existing businesses. The program allows environmental clean air goals to be attained while providing for economic growth.
- * Yard Waste Disposal -- Prohibited the disposal of yard waste in a solid waste disposal facility in Wisconsin beginning January 1, 1993.
- * Ozone Protection -- Signed legislation to protect the ozone layer by prohibiting the sale of new motor vehicle air conditioners that contain ozone-depleting refrigerants by 1994 and regulating businesses that install, sell and service air conditioners, refrigerators and freezers that contain ozone-depleting refrigerants.
- * Pollution Prevention -- Created a program to provide education, technical assistance and grants to businesses to encourage hazardous waste producers to implement pollution prevention techniques.
- * State Parks Maintenance -- Provided an additional \$3.3 million for state parks for critical maintenance and development needs.
- * Stewardship Fund -- Provided \$25 million in 1990-91 to acquire, develop and maintain land for recreation, acquire wildlife habitat and fund aids to local recreational facilities, as the first part of a \$250 million program.
- * Chippewa Flowage -- Purchased approximately 6,900 acres of land on the Chippewa Flowage, preserving a unique recreational and natural resource.
- * Ice Age Trail -- Provided \$500,000 in bonding to establish a match program for Ice Age Trail acquisition and development.
- * Lower Wisconsin Riverway -- Established a Lower Wisconsin Riverway plan to balance resource protection, planned development and the interest of landowners along the river.

- * Wildlife Damage Payments -- Provided a supplement for wildlife damage abatement claims to fund a 100% reimbursement of eligible costs.
- * Dane County Watershed and Lakes Commission -- Signed legislation which creates the commission as part of Dane County government to establish and enforce standards which will improve lake water quality.

THOMPSON ADMINISTRATION -- MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1987 to Present

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE INITIATIVES

- * Program Expansion -- Increased funding from an annual level of \$49.8 million in FY87 to \$124.7 million in FY91 for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse education and prevention, treatment and law enforcement activities.
- * New Programs -- Established innovative new programs, such as the Treatment Alternative Program for persons entering the criminal justice system, a comprehensive program for mothers addicted to cocaine and their children in Milwaukee, the Wisconsin Against Drug Environments (WADE) program to establish neighborhood centers to combat drug-associated violent, and pilot treatment programs for underserved populations including women, Indians and youth.
- * Alliance for a Drug Free Wisconsin -- Created the Alliance to help communities establish local leadership groups to prevent alcohol and other drug abuse.
- * Drug Free Zones -- Created drug free zones to insure that those who deal drugs in places where children congregate -- such as parks, swimming pools, schools and community centers -- will receive mandatory prison terms.
- * Drug Law Enforcement -- Significantly increased funding and positions for the Department of Justice drug enforcement efforts, provided state funding for local drug law enforcement efforts, created a special court in Milwaukee County to handle drug cases and created several innovative programs to help enforce drug laws in the state.
- * Penalties -- Created a new category of second degree murder for death of a person resulting from drug use (Len Bias Law), updated and strengthened penalties for possession, manufacture and sale of illicit drugs, prohibited sale of drug paraphernalia, improved ability of law enforcement officers and prosecutors to successfully prosecute drug cases, provided new criminal procedures for forfeitures of assets of defendants, and strengthened state law regarding the seizure of assets of individuals arrested for drug offenses.

THOMPSON ADMINISTRATION -- MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1987 to Present

CORRECTIONS

- * Separate Department -- Created a Department of Corrections (using existing resources of the Department of Health and Social Services), restructured the Parole Board into a Parole Commission and created a Division of Youth Services (for youth corrections) within DHSS.
- * Prison Construction -- Sited and provided capital and operating budget funds for new 650-bed Racine Correctional Institution, funded replacement of Waupun Bunkhouse with new 161-bed Burke Community Center, funded and started construction of 60-bed Kenosha Correctional Center, expanded Oshkosh Correctional Institution by 100 beds, provided capital construction and operating funds for new 60-bed facility at Thompson Correctional Center, provided capital funding for 170-bed expansion of Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution and opened a 52-bed women's minimum security facility in southeastern Wisconsin.
- * Community Residential Confinement -- Created a 400-bed community residential confinement program, utilizing electronic monitoring, to relieve prison overcrowding and reduce the need for new construction.
- * Home Detention Program -- Created a Home Detention Program requiring the Department of Corrections to provide technical assistance and electronic monitoring equipment to county sheriffs for detention of county prisoners in their homes.
- * Boot Camp -- Created Challenge Incarceration Program for Youthful Offenders to serve 50-75 youthful offenders at a time for 180-day stays.
- * Youth Corrections -- Provided 49 positions for the juvenile correctional institutions to provide short-term intensive treatment, treat emotionally disturbed youth and deal with overcrowding.
- * Juvenile Code Revisions -- Lowered age at which juveniles can be waived into adult court to 14 years for violent offenses, provided for extended jurisdiction for violent offenders and provided for ten days detention for violation of a court dispositional order.

THOMPSON ADMINISTRATION -- MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1987 to Present

HUMAN RESOURCES

- * Healthy Start -- Created and regularly expanded the Medical Assistance (MA) Healthy Start program which provides MA services to pregnant women and young children. Total state and federal funding for the program will be \$30.8 million by FY91.
- * Health Care -- Expanded Medical Assistance eligibility, covered benefits and funding, created three State Health Insurance Program (SHIP) pilot projects, and mandated insurance coverage of adopted children and for mammography screens.
- * Rural Health -- Created a physician loan assistance program and a rural health development council in the Department of Development and a rural hospital capital loan guarantee program in the Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority.
- * AIDS -- Developed a comprehensive AIDS prevention, education and medical care policy. Provided funding for the purchase of drugs, for AIDS Service Organizations to counsel clients, for a research consortium to allow access to experimental AIDS drugs and for a health insurance premium subsidy program.
- * Social Services Aids -- Increased Community Aids funding from \$240 million annually in 1987 to \$280 million annually in 1991, including \$8 million for AODA treatment, funds to bring all counties to 100% of equity and \$5 million in special grants to communities. Increased Youth Aids funding from \$65 million annually in 1987 to \$73 million annually in 1991.
- * Pregnancy Prevention -- Expanded programs to prevent adolescent pregnancy.
- * Learnfare -- Implemented Learnfare program for adolescents receiving AFDC, including child care and case management services to help teens return to school.
- * Child Care -- Increased post-placement day care funding for the working poor and improved access to quality care by encouraging an increase in the number of child care providers and an expansion of licensed day care services.

- * Veterans Affairs -- Expanded access to veterans programs by raising income eligibility limits, increased the amount which can be borrowed for a second mortgage and established a grant program to build two veterans memorials. Established two new programs for business loans and retraining grants for the unemployed.

- * Housing Initiatives -- Created Division of Housing to administer new housing programs, including a \$5 million biennial grant and loan program to improve housing opportunities for low and moderate income persons.

THOMPSON ADMINISTRATION -- MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1987 to Present

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

- * Racing Board -- Created a Racing Board to regulate pari-mutuel betting on dog and horse racing.
- * Lottery Board -- Created the state Lottery Board to implement the newly authorized state lottery.
- * Obscenity Law -- Signed Wisconsin's first anti-obscenity law since 1980 and criminalized the possession of child pornography.
- * Family Leave -- Signed legislation establishing a family and medical leave policy for employees of employers with at least 50 workers.
- * Early Retirement -- Authorized early retirement windows for public employees to recognize service and reduce state and local government salary costs.
- * Court Administration Automation -- Approved legislation creating 20 new circuit court judgeships and one additional appeals court judgeship to reduce courtroom delays and provided funding to implement unified circuit court automation system to modernize court management and recordkeeping.
- * Domestic Abuse -- Signed statement of public policy mandating arrests in domestic abuse situations.
- * Procurement from Work Centers for the Handicapped -- Signed legislation creating a State Use Board to designate certain materials and services to be supplied to state agencies exclusively by work centers (sheltered workshops which employ handicapped workers unable to earn the state minimum wage).
- * Message Relay Service -- Signed legislation directing the Department of Administration to establish a message relay service to permit speech- and hearing-impaired persons to communicate with each other and other telephone users.
- * District Attorneys -- Transferred all local District Attorneys and Assistant District Attorneys to state employment to increase professionalism, achieve parity with public defenders and reduce county property taxes by approximately \$18 million statewide by 1993.
- * Minimum Wage -- Administratively increased the state's minimum wage to \$3.80/hour on April 1, 1990 after a one-time 60 day training wage of \$3.50/hour.
- * Cemetery Sales -- Approved comprehensive regulation to protect consumers of cemetery space and related merchandise.

M.S. 5/4/90

Thompson ads claim 'nobody works harder'

By KENNETH R. LAMKE
Sentinel staff writer

Gov. Tommy G. Thompson will spend \$140,000 for two weeks worth of statewide TV time starting Sunday to run the first two commercials of his re-election campaign.

The first of the 30-second spots is an anti-drug message. The second is a booster ad about Wisconsin's strong points and Thompson's record.

Both end with the slogan, "Tommy Thompson: Nobody Works Harder."

The ads were produced by the Robert Goodman Agency. Goodman is a veteran national Republican media consultant. He has worked in Wisconsin previously for Rep. F. James Sensenbrenner Jr. (R-Wis.).

Bill McCoshen, communications director for the Thompson campaign, played the ads for reporters Thursday at Thompson's Milwaukee-area headquarters, 2949 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa.

The first ad shows Thompson in shirt sleeves talking to a grade school class.

"OK, gang, how many of you think drugs are bad for you?" Thompson asks.

"If you use drugs, you won't be

able to play basketball, will you?" Thompson says.

The announcer refers to Thompson's drug-free zone legislation, which increases penalties for violating drug laws in and around schools.

The second ad shows Thompson in a variety of settings giving upbeat speeches about Wisconsin's natural resources, educational quality and spirit of partnership. Goodman titled the ad "Cheers."

While Thompson talks in the second ad, labels beneath him say, consecutively, "7,000 acres of wilderness purchased," "200,000 new jobs," "45,000 fewer welfare cases," "record high employment," and "\$188 million in tax rebates."

McCoshen said Thompson's \$140,000 buy in two weeks surpasses the \$110,000 spent by Democratic candidate Thomas A. Loftus to run ads over a five-week period starting March 27, the day Loftus announced his candidacy.

Thompson has at least two more commercials already produced, McCoshen said. The campaign staff will decide later when to run them and how much to spend on a second buy of TV time, he said.

Thompson will announce his candidacy for re-election on a nine-city swing May 17 and 18.

5/6/90



Madison

State's top students are choosing to stay

Wisconsin's new state-subsidized four-year college scholarships are doing exactly what they were designed to do — keep the state's smartest students right here, a state education official says.

"It is working," said Jon Litscher, executive secretary of the State Higher Educational Aids Board. He who announced last week that 71% of those eligible had signed up for the scholarships based on class rank.

So far, 550 of the state's highest-ranking high school graduates for 1990 have decided to seek their higher educations close to home — 411 in the University of Wisconsin System, 4 at technical schools and 135 at private colleges. Two hundred and twenty-one students eligible to claim the scholarships have not yet responded.

Grants are available to the top student in schools with enrollments between 50 and 500, the top two students in schools with 501 to 1,000 students, the top three students in schools with 1,001 to 1,500 students, and so on, up to a total of five scholarships for high schools with the largest enrollments. Scholarships for private schools are limited to the highest public college tuition and fees for an academic year, Litscher said.

Gov. Tommy G. Thompson promoted the program in his 1989-'91 state budget as an effort to keep the "best and the brightest" students in the state.

Compiled by Journal staff

SAVE

Welfare

From Page 1B

Thompson wants to expand the program to children as young as 6 years old, but US Sen. Herb Kohl and US Rep. Jim Moody, both Wisconsin Democrats, have called on Louis Sullivan, secretary of the US Department of Health and Human Services, not to expand Learnfare until more is known about its effectiveness.

Permission for any state expansion of the program rests with Sullivan.

A coalition of more than a dozen religious and social advocacy groups has asked that Learnfare be ended or fundamentally changed, saying that it imposes a hardship on families in distress.

At the heart of the Learnfare debate are questions about the program's effectiveness.

State officials recently reported that 36% of teenagers with chronic attendance problems began attending school regularly once the Learnfare law was enacted. An additional 47% dramatically improved their attendance after only three months, state officials said.

That was the type of information on which the award was based, according to Marc Zegans, executive director of the awards program.

But a study of Learnfare by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee indicates that only 28% of children whose families were punished under Learnfare returned to school and remained there for at least two months. An earlier analysis by the state had estimated that 70% of the teenagers whose families had been punished had returned to school.

Andrea Taylor, media officer

with the Ford Foundation, said the awards program was seeking to recognize projects that were effective as well as innovative. She said the 25 programs selected as finalists would be the subject of more exhaustive evaluations, including visits by evaluators.

In an application for the second round of competition signed by Thompson and Patricia Goodrich, secretary of the Department of Health and Social Services, officials reported that Learnfare's most significant accomplishment was "a significant impact on teens who demonstrated serious attendance problems in the past."

Thompson said he was pleased by the recognition from the Ford Foundation and Harvard University. "Learnfare is sending a message to children who knew nothing but

poverty and despair that there is a way out," he said.

But at a news conference Tuesday in Madison, Assembly Speaker Tom Loftus, the Democrat who likely will face Thompson in the November election for governor, called Learnfare "a mean-spirited experiment that has failed."

Although the program has saved taxpayers \$3.4 million in welfare payments, Learnfare is costing the state \$8.7 million a year to administer and to provide services such as day care, transportation and alternative education to families whose teenagers have a history of poor attendance.

If the state wins the \$100,000 award, the money would have to be used to expand, improve or publicize Learnfare.

Learnfare *SAVE M.S. 4/17/90*
eligible to win
\$100,000 award

**Honor based on data
that is being disputed**

By PRISCILLA AHLGREN
Journal education reporter

Even as top Wisconsin politicians argue the worth of Gov. Tommy G. Thompson's Learnfare program, it has been named a semifinalist in a prestigious competition for government projects.

The honor was made based on information from the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, but other groups have questioned the department's figures on the program's success.

Learnfare is one of 75 semifinalists selected from 1,552 entries in the 1990 Innovations in State and Local Government Awards Program, sponsored by the Ford Foundation and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

The program seeks to recognize government projects that successfully address policy problems. The 10 programs selected as Innovations Award Winners will earn \$100,000 grants from the Ford Foundation.

Learnfare cuts the benefits of welfare families whose teenagers miss too many days of school. The benefits can be restored if the students return to school.

Please see **Welfare**. Page 4R

nationalwide attr.

SAVE WSS 5/15/90

40 Dane officials support Thompson

State Journal staff reports against former Gov. Anthony Earl, a Democrat. Gov. Tommy Thompson has received endorsements from more than 40 elected officials in Dane County.

Thompson's campaign released the list in advance of the governor's formal re-election announcement Thursday morning in Madison.

Highlighting the list are former Dane County Executive Jonathan Barry, now a business executive who challenged Thompson in the 1986 Republican primary; Middleton Mayor Dan Ramsey; Monona Mayor Richard Lichtfeld; Sun Prairie Town Chairman and Dane County Sup. Michael Blaska; former Stoughton Mayor Douglas Pfundheller; former Verona Mayor Phil Salkin; Waunakee Village President Tom Marx; and many past and present Dane County board members.

"I believe the strong show of support is a result of the partnership my administration has developed with local governments all over the state," Thompson said in a prepared statement.

Thompson, a Republican, received 40.3 percent of the vote in Dane County in 1986 when running

against former Gov. Anthony Earl, a Democrat. Thompson is expected to face Assembly Speaker Tom Loftus, D-Sun Prairie, in the Nov. 6 election. Others endorsing Thompson included:

Dane County supervisors: Lyman Anderson, Tom Brew, Harland Dahik, Charles Mueller, Ann Nevlaser, Clarence Olson, Donovan Osterile, Judy Rendall, Dave Ripp, Richard Skindrud, Robert Skuldt, Ron Steinhofner, Jeffrey Wiswell, Mark Gerhardt, Eric Gordon, Kelly McDowell, Jay Moretti, Louis Gander, Denise Solle, and Royce ZumBrunnen.

City of Madison: aldermen Larry Olson, Ron Trachtenburg.

City of Middleton: Dan Ramsey, James Anderson, Donald Damon.

City of Monona: Mayor Richard Lichtfeld.

City of Stoughton: former Mayor Douglas Pfundheller and Ald. Rudy Silbaugh.

City of Sun Prairie: Ald. Eugene Hensen and David Hanneman.

City of Verona: former Mayor Phillip Salkin; Village of Cottage Grove: President Rhonda Kazda; Village of Deerfield: President Donovan Osterile; Village of De Forest: President Jack Moore; Village of Maple Bluff: President Nancy Harper.

Village of Oregon: President William Kortte; trustee John Lease and trustee Don Mills; Village of Waunakee: President Thomas Marx; Town of Bristol: Chairman Gerald Derr.

Town of Christiana: Chairman Stanley Lien; Town of Sun Prairie: Supervisor Diane Wade; Town of Verona Chairman Harland Dahik.

2ND DOCUMENT of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session With the National
Association of Agriculture Journalists

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 630

April 24, 1990

LENGTH: 3120 words

Farm Policies

The President. Thank you for that unique introduction -- [laughter] -- and I am -- look, we're just delighted you're here -- Secretary and Cooper Evans telling me that they feel it's most worthwhile. And then I was just picking the brain of my friend -- brains, plural -- of my friend Roger Porter; and I think he, too, has gotten something out of this. So, thank you for coming.

Unfortunately for me, this is a fairly short appearance. But I am glad that you're here -- Clayton telling me this was your, what, 37th annual meeting. Your membership has covered food and ag issues that are absolutely vital. Given the press of today's world, sometimes they may not be in the headlines in the paper every day, but they're vital.

And we do understand it, and frankly I am very pleased with the team that I have in this administration -- agricultural team headed by Clayton Yeutter; in the White House with Roger Porter and Cooper Evans that know this subject well; and then in our trade field, one that Clayt knows so well, and Carla Hills and her people also keenly interested. So, I think I get good advice on it, and I think they hope I'll learn faster. But at least I feel comforted by the fact that our team is respected around the country and on Capitol Hill. So, I'll take this opportunity to thank them.

Just a quick word -- Clayt said you've been very much interested in the farm bill. As you know -- because I assume you've been given that green book that I have, and from that you'll see that we've forwarded some 70 recommendations to the Hill. And they are intended to fine-tune that '85 act, not dramatically change the underlying philosophy. And again, here, all of you are familiar with ag legislation. And I salute Clayton and the White House staff, too, because it isn't easy. You've got a lot of competing interests up there on Capitol Hill.

The '85 act really provided, I think, a sound underpinning for the recovery in agricultural America; and farm exports as a result, I think, have rebounded. Jotted down the figure -- the low \$26 billion in '86 to nearly \$40 billion last year. In '89, farm income overall hit an all-time high. That is good, but we intend to build on that progress, not relax, because we know some people are still hurting.

You know, this is the Year of the Environment. We've just concluded Earth Day, and I know that there are some conflicting interests here. I happen to think agricultural America, like the rest of the country, is environmentally conscious. But I also know there are some areas where there's conflict. Clayton and Cooper were just over in the Oval Office talking to me about the wetlands question. I am committed to no loss of wetlands. I am not committed

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 630

to throwing people out of work. And so, we have to balance out some of these interests. And where the regulations have gotten excessive, let us know -- you can't, but your papers will, I'm sure -- and we will try to see that we have a reasonable policy.

But I think we all are committed to a sound environment, and the bill proposals would help preserve this environmental interest without placing an unfair burden on the farmer. And just to put you all at ease, it isn't just agricultural America where we're trying to achieve balance: it's through the whole Ohio Valley and other places where there's a concern that we not end up with an economy in which there is no growth or where people are not able to achieve jobs. So, I guess it ends up on my desk to try to establish a proper balance, but here I'm told by your Secretary that we're getting good, strong cooperation from the farm communities on this question. So, we are proposing a stronger research program, frankly, that will help farmers and the Government make sound, and thus better, environmental decisions.

Now, I know that some have expressed an interest here on the GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] -- Roger whispered to me there's some interest -- and I'll be glad to take questions on Gorbachev, grain sales, and all of that. But, look, I recognize, as I think many farmers do, that agriculture is one of the most distorted sectors of trade. In the last 40 years, GATT has been successful in leveling the playing field in industrial goods by reducing these distortive trade practices while, in the same period -- let's be very candid -- we have not been successful, and certainly as successful as I'd like to see us, in leveling the playing field. There's too much protection for agriculture, and it's almost doubled around the world.

And I think I'll be meeting with EC today -- is it Delors [European Community Commission President]? -- I will be seeing him. And I will tell him what I've already said to him before as President and mentioned to him as Vice President: that we have got to make progress on the agricultural section of our negotiations in this Uruguay round. So, we are not lightening up on that. There's no tradeoff between industrial -- I see Clayt nodding; he's been down that road, and he knows that's true. But if you ask me do I feel comfortable about the progress we've made, the answer is no, I want to do better. I'm trying, but I recognize I've got to do better.

So, those are some of the subjects. But let me just throw the meeting open to questions, and please, you don't have to restrict yourself to agriculture. Why don't we go one, two for openers.

Wetlands

Q. As the "environmental President," the people in Virginia, the farmers and the agricultural community in Virginia, are wondering how we can allow four agencies of the Federal Government to overrule and countermand each other in the wetlands issues -- soil conservation will go onto a farm, improve the activities, even help put them in place. Years later, the EPA will come in, call them violation. The Army Corps of Engineers will come in and say, We don't see any violation. And then the Federal wildlife people will come and say, Well, we'd like to have that wetland returned to a wildlife sanctuary.

Now, how -- this is really --

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 630

The President. The answer to your question -- and you phrased it very well, indeed, because you're talking about the complexity of the Federal Government -- is to do a better job. And the concern of the farmer has been brought to our attention -- do a better job in eliminating some of these overlapping jurisdictional interests.

I am committed to no net loss of wetlands. I am not committed to decisions that take productive land out of production. So, I can only say I understand the frustration. We are trying to do a better job of getting these agencies to work together.

You've got zealots in various levels of the bureaucracy. I think we can handle it pretty well at the top. The problem is, in some areas I think the conflict that you run into is at the very local level, where one agency will come in with a mandate and another will say, Well, we've got a different one.

So, look, all I can say is, we will try very hard to get from the top on down in this instance, in this case, the clarification that is needed so we avoid this frustration to the farmer. And I'm not happy with where it stands.

Price Supports

Q. We listened to Senator Bob Kerrey this morning, who is taking the lead in the Senate on program crops, price supports. He says that the recovery, which you mention, is very fragile and that in order to continue recovery that the support system has to be based on production costs; and that could be at least \$12 billion, which is considerably higher than what the administration is proposing. He says if it's not at least that much the cost in the future to make up for the problems that will be caused by not helping the farmers in production will be much greater. Can you speak to that?

The President. No, I can't. I believe in what we're trying to do. And I get criticism all day long about this economy from liberal Democrats like Bob, whom I have respect in some fields -- [laughter] -- and he's entitled to his opinion. But I place my confidence in our Agricultural Department and in what we're trying to do in the farm bill.

I'll tell you what we do have is sometimes we have just a philosophical difference of opinion. We ran into that in the campaign -- this supply management approach, and I'm not sure that's what he's advocating, is not one I'm for. And I expect I'll find some advocates for the different positions sitting here, of people to whom you write. But I just have a different view than he does on this.

Secretary Yeutter. Can I just add one supplementary --

The President. Yes.

Secretary Yeutter. -- comment very quickly, because this has come up, Mr. President, before, not only with Senator Kerrey but some others, by Members of Congress determining through themselves that farm incomes are directly related only to government financial assistance.

Somehow or other, Senator Kerrey and others have forgotten that there is a market out there and that farmers get most of their income from the

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 630

marketplace, and hopefully over time will get more of it from the marketplace.

All of us, including the President and myself, are concerned about the farm incomes. But that doesn't suggest that the only way to increase farm incomes is to increase Federal subsidies.

Economic Sanctions Against the Soviet Union

Q. We understand that you are considering some economic sanctions against the Soviet Union for what may or may not happen in Lithuania. I know you can't make any announcements today -- couldn't give out information about it -- but could you tell us whether you have ruled out --

The President. No, I can't tell you what I've ruled in and ruled out, except one area that would be very -- I mention this only because we're all here today with agriculture as the matrix of this meeting. I would refer you back to statements I have made in terms of using grain as a political weapon. And I'm talking here, obviously, about the grain agreement with the Soviet Union. I am disinclined to accept any suggestions about using a grain embargo as a manifestation of our displeasure and our grief over what's happening in Lithuania. So, I won't say what I might do.

I've just concluded a very interesting meeting with the bipartisan leadership of the Congress. And I will say this: that in my view, the meeting that we have just concluded exemplifies the best in bipartisanship and the best in consultation. Out of that meeting, different Senators and different House Members will have differing views. But I can tell you, not one single person there suggested that I change my position and use the grain deal or sales of wheat to the Soviet Union as a tool to try to change the Soviets' minds on things. So, that will give you a sense of the meeting, anyway. But I have no intention of changing my mind.

What I have said on that is if we ever reached a point in our trade relations where all trade was off, then I expect the farmer would understand. But to go back to the disastrous grain embargo that hurt us with our markets and hurt our farmers worse than I think it hurt anybody else, I'm simply not going to do that.

Q. I have one of those famous two-part Washington questions for you. One, when will you share with the American people your decisions on Lithuania, since obviously the Soviet Government will know what your policy is? Do you think the American people should know it, too?

And the second part of my --

The President. Would you like me to repeat it for you right here?

Q. No, I mean on your decisions on what you're going to do and the appropriate response to Lithuania. And part number two: You've spoken to the environmental initiatives being in the farm bill. Is your administration willing to go beyond that and accept a suggestion such as a farmer should reduce use of agricultural chemicals that reduce erosion on environmentally sensitive land? Should they write 5-year programs in to reduce those certain problems? Should they keep records on pesticide use?

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 630

The President. I would refer those questions to my Secretary of Agriculture, and I will be heavily persuaded by what he tells me. On the first question, though, let me tell you that I will share with the American people my decision when I make the decision. And you know that I have not decided what will be done. And this is a highly complex situation that we're facing, and there's a lot at stake in this situation. I don't want to make -- you know, remember Yogi Berra: "What Happened? Why did you lose the ball game?" He said, "We made the wrong mistake." [Laughter] You got to think about that one. And I don't want to make the wrong mistake.

I may do something that is imprudent, but I'm encouraged by the consultation because I feel that the American people do understand my policy. And that is to handle this situation as follows: One, make very clear that the American people feel that the independence and the self-determination of Lithuania is right -- a part of our very fiber, a part of our very soul -- the right to self-determination. And indeed, heartened as we are by democratic change in Eastern Europe, we would like to think that the Baltic countries, whose incorporation into the Soviet Union we have never recognized, would someday enjoy that freedom. So, that's the hallmark of the policy.

Secondly, we are considering ways to encourage the Soviet Union to go forward. The whole matter could be resolved today in this matter -- that if they would begin a dialog, if they would discuss peaceful change in the evolution of freedom. And I would encourage right here the Soviet Union and the Lithuanians to go forward with dialog. Right now there's a delegation from Lithuania in the Soviet Union, and let's hope they can start talking. This has a great deal of potential for the freedom that we seek for the Lithuanians, and yet have it done in a way that is not egregious to the Soviet Union. And so, therein lies the answer.

But in relation to your question -- What are we going to do about it? -- I will let the American people know and the Congress know when I decide to take certain action. And the decision has not been made. And once again, I'd like to say I wish you all could have been flies on the wall in the Cabinet Room, because the meeting on consultation was extraordinarily helpful. And I am very grateful -- this is the first chance I've had to speak to the AP [Associated Press] or the UP [United Press International] or other reporters -- very grateful for the spirit of bipartisanship, the frank discussion that took place and, indeed, the support that I felt existed around the table for the approach that I am taking.

And I think the American people are in support of that approach, and I say that with total appreciation for the strength of the feeling that Lithuanians in this country have about their own freedom. But I also am concerned about the freedom of Poland. I'm concerned about the evolution of freedom in the other Baltic States, whose incorporation we haven't recognized. I am concerned that we not inadvertently do something that compels the Soviet Union to take action that would set back the whole case of freedom around the world.

So, it's a very complex time, and that's why I would respond to your question that I just will certainly announce it as soon as I have made any determination as to what steps should be taken. And I think you'd see that any steps we did take -- if there was anything done, it would -- most apt to be in the economic side. But I'm not going to give up on trying to get the Soviet Union and the Lithuanians into a dialog. I think that's a constructive approach: I think

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 630

that that's the approach that the American people and others around the world want. We've had extensive consultation with our allies and with friends in different parts of the world, and that approach is the approach that I think would have universal support.

Last one.

Federal Deficit Reduction

Q. Interest rates are still too high, too high -- too high for industry as well as for agriculture. I think there's a general feeling out there that Congress and the White House are dealing in gimmickry to bring the deficit down. There are not serious steps of reduction even after all is said and done. Outside of capital gains, are you considering any other strategies to bring the deficit down?

The President. What's happened on that is we sent a budget proposal -- some criticized it as having gimmicks. Congress, under the law, was supposed to have their budget proposals on the table by April 1st. Had a little time slippage on that. They will come forward at some point, and then we sit down and try to negotiate out the differences and move this deficit forward. But I'm glad you mentioned it, because it does affect interest rates on every quadrant, every section of our economy, and something needs to be done.

I would also say that I am still very much concerned about the spending side of the equation. And that isn't just in agriculture, it's across the whole specter. I send up a special resolution to try to send a laser-like support for Nicaragua and Panama, and the next thing you know, we've added over a billion dollars' worth of spending to that request. And next week it's something else, and yesterday it was something else.

So, I have to be the one, feeling as I do about the economy, that tries to constrain the excesses of spending. And some will say raise taxes, but what's the point of raising taxes if it just opens the floodgates to more spending. So, we're in a time period here where the Congress has the next move, and then I'm sure we'll have a negotiation that I hope will lead to real reductions in this deficit. I am somewhat encouraged by the fact that the economy continues to grow. I am very encouraged by the fact that our deficit is significantly lower percentage of our gross national product than it's been. But that is no argument to lessen our desire to get the deficit down. So, that's about where we stand.

Listen, thank you all very much for coming. Appreciate it. I appreciate your being here.

Note: The President spoke at 11:36 a.m. in the Indian Treaty Room of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary of Agriculture Clayton K. Yeutter; Cooper Evans, Special Assistant to the President for Agricultural Trade and Food Assistance; and Roger B. Porter, Assistant to the President for Economic and Domestic Policy.

4TH DOCUMENT of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks to Members of the American Farm Bureau Federation in
Orlando, Florida

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 27

January 8, 1990

LENGTH: 2604 words

Well, my thanks to my friend Dean Kleckner, Farm Bureau president, for that warm introduction. We're grateful for his leadership on that National Economic Commission and the tremendous support of you, the members of the Farm Bureau. My thanks, too, to Bob Delano out here, former Farm Bureau president, whose leadership and counsel have been so helpful to me. I'm happy to have our distinguished Secretary of Agriculture, Clayton Yeutter, here at my side, doing a superb job for us. And I know you'll hear tomorrow from Ambassador Carla Hills [United States Trade Representative]. You talk about two people who understand the need to open up foreign markets to U.S. agricultural products -- these two are tough, and they are the tops, and we're grateful to both of them. My friend, Bob Martinez, Governor Martinez, it's always a pleasure to see you and visit your beautiful State. And of course, I'm very proud of the next two. Great to see Senator Connie Mack here -- a new Senator making a national impression, I'll tell you -- and next to him, or right near him, second from the end, my close friend and a longtime supporter [Representative] Bill McCollum -- two outstanding voices for Florida in our nation's Capital. I wish we had a lot more like them, I'll tell you.

I just returned from a little fishing and hunting over the holidays in Texas and Alabama, and I heard a story about the time that Mark Twain spent 3 weeks fishing in Maine after the fishing season had closed. On the way home, aboard the train, he told the man seated next to him about all the fish he'd caught. Finally, Mark Twain asked, "By the way, who are you, sir?" "I'm the State game warden," replied the man. "Who are you?" And after a long pause, Twain said, "Well, to be perfectly truthful, I'm the biggest damn liar in the whole United States." [Laughter]

I won't bore you with my fishing stories because I could reminisce with you all day long on this subject. It's a pleasure to be here because for 71 years now the American Farm Bureau has helped American farmers -- over 3 billion member families -- to become the best in the world. And farming is a proud and noble part of our history. In fact, Thomas Jefferson himself wrote that "Agriculture is the most useful of the occupations of man." Today, nearly two centuries later, I'm here to give my first major address of the new decade, and I'm proud to begin this decade by talking to you about the future of farming in this country. But as we look forward, it's also important to reflect upon the past and what farmers have gone through, both good and bad.

You, America's farmers, deserve the credit for the rebound in U.S. farming. And I salute you again. I salute the board of directors up here, all farmers, who are leading this outstanding organization. You've been through the worst droughts and national disasters of the 1980's, and you've survived tough economic times. But you've worked with your minds and your hands to beat adversity with a kind of can-do commitment that's been the hallmark of

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 27

American farming for generations.

Right here in Florida, we're seeing some of that can-do attitude as you face -- Florida farmers -- as you face the terrible loss of the citrus and winter vegetable crop. On the way down on Air Force One, Bob Martinez gave me the details of Florida's losses. But let me tell you -- I'm sure you've heard this from Clayton -- you will not be facing this alone. Clayton and I have talked, and I've asked the Secretary to personally oversee our efforts to provide assistance. And I know you can count on the USDA to be in there fighting with you.

It was a little over 4 years ago -- seems like just yesterday -- but a little over 4 years ago that the 1985 farm bill became law. Admittedly, the cost has been high, but it has worked. Since then, the news has been good. Surpluses have declined dramatically, and most of our good land has been brought back into production. Net farm income reached a record level last year, and the share of income that came from market sales continued to grow. The farm credit situation has greatly improved, bringing more financial stability to rural America.

As we face the future, the outlook is even better. Through sound fiscal policies and wise management of our resources, commonsense attitudes and, God willing, good weather, we can succeed. Together, we will keep rural America strong and American agriculture thriving in the 1990's.

But to do that -- and Dean Kleckner alluded to this in his introductory remarks -- to do that, our first priority must be to keep the American economy growing. That means fiscal and monetary policies that make sense. Today one of the best things we can do for farmers is to keep the interest rates low, and that is exactly what we intend to do.

This year, we will work with Congress on the 1990 farm bill. Getting a good farm bill through Congress is like milking a bull. [Laughter] But I can tell you that to be competitive we must have market-oriented farm policies that allow producers more flexibility to decide what crops to grow, and that because American farmers then can do what Americans do best: compete. At the same time, we've got to maintain a safety net to protect farmers from conditions beyond their control. But market-oriented farm policies are only a part of the agricultural picture. It is absolutely essential that we expand markets and enhance productivity.

We've got to assure the public that America's food is safest in the world, and we've got to protect our precious environment. America's farmers -- I know this -- America's farmers understand the importance of a clean environment. Many of you here today come from farms that have been handed down from parents and grandparents. You know that to protect the land is to protect not just your livelihood but your heritage.

We must recognize that productive agriculture and a sound environment can be compatible, especially in terms of water quality. The administration has initiated a concentrated 5-year effort to work with the Nation's farmers to protect our groundwater from contamination by fertilizers and pesticides. We'll spend close to a third of a billion dollars on research and support for farmers to stop contamination of our land and water. We must keep your good land in business without unreasonable burdens, but we must also keep it good land. I am counting on your leadership as we work to expand farm productivity while

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 27

safeguarding our precious environment.

We must also make sure that all Americans are confident in the safety of our food supply. My administration is working hard to develop legislation to protect the food supply without overwhelming the agricultural industry.

But in the coming decade, the American farmer must have a level playing field in the international trade arena, too. And the way to fight trade barriers is through negotiation, not reciprocal protectionism. I know that many Farm Bureau leaders serve on the Agricultural Trade Policy Advisory Committee and how important this issue is to you. Our administration has just made a hold proposal in the Uruguay round that would phase out export subsidies in 5 years and other trade-distorting practices in 10 years. But any agreement we sign -- and I can guarantee you this -- any agreement that we sign will be an agreement that is also good for American agriculture. You see, our goal is simple: open markets and free trade.

And it's beginning to work. International markets are improving. The value of U.S. agricultural exports has increased for the third year in a row. And sales to developing nations, the dynamic markets of the future, were up 13 percent last year.

We also supply expanding our ties with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union to open even more markets. Earlier this winter, Secretary Clayton Yeutter led a Presidential delegation to Poland to determine how American know-how can help Poland shift from that controlled economy to a market economy. It was a wonderful mission, and we're forging new partnerships between our agricultural industries and Eastern Europe's emerging economies.

But in today's global economy, America must also become more competitive through increased production, new uses for our products, and expanded markets at home. And so, this administration supports greater research into biotechnology for improved productivity, and we're encouraging alternative uses of farm products like ethanol and other new fuels and fuel additives. Just a few months ago, we proposed the expansion of the producer tax credit for alternative fuels to include ETBE. This will mean more markets for growers and cleaner air for all Americans.

But for us to reap the full benefits of a competitive economy we must cut the capital gains tax rate. With our capital gains tax proposal, we can help keep American agriculture dynamic and prosperous. And with continued economic growth, we can keep rural America going strong. Passage of our capital gains proposal, which would apply to the sale of farmland, will be one of my top priorities in this legislative year. Your support has been instrumental in the fight for the capital gains cut. And the fight isn't over yet. And I am sick and tired of the demagogos who call this a tax cut for the rich. It means jobs. It means savings. And it is good for all Americans.

And so, the farm bill, our international trade negotiations, and a capital gains tax cut will be high on my agenda for this great nation, because what's good for agriculture is good for America.

Let me talk just a little about some of the challenges facing all America. Like people everywhere in this great country, you work hard. You sacrifice to make good lives for yourselves and your children. Every one of us dreams of

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 27

excellence in education; economic opportunity for all citizens; and a clean and healthy environment; and safe, drug-free streets, schools, and workplaces. Together we are working to build a better America.

But much remains to be done, and you're in the forefront. Rural America cares about education. You know, some say improving our schools is something for Federal money and Washington bureaucrats to handle. And I know you don't believe that. Whether it's a classroom on a rolling prairie in Nebraska or a busy New York street, improving education is a national challenge.

Last September, I met with the Nation's Governors at the education summit in Virginia to begin promoting educational restructuring in every State and determining national goals to attain excellence. The administration has sent the Educational Excellence Act to the Congress, and we want -- and America needs -- action on it soon.

Rural America is also battling the ravages of violence and drugs. Every citizen has the right to a safe home, the right of freedom from fear. Early in my administration, we sent the Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act to the Congress. We proposed measures to improve enforcement and prosecution, and strengthen current laws to put the drug dealers behind bars and keep them there. This critical crime legislation has been sitting on Capital Hill for months. Brave citizens everywhere are standing up to crime. And it's a time for Congress to act quickly and responsibly because the war on drugs and crime will not wait. And I might say parenthetically, thank God, we've got Bill McCollum in a key role in the House and Connie Mack, Senator. I again want to mention the support that we are getting for them and others like them for this approach I've outlined.

Let me just add a little more on our relationship with Capitol Hill. When I took office -- inaugural address -- I put my hand to the Congress, to the Democratic majority, and reminded us all that the American people did not send us to Washington to bicker. As I've said, we sent proposals to Congress on clean air, combating crime, capital gains -- responsible proposals, carefully thought-out, based on principles. Now a year has passed. A new year has become. And it's time -- it is past time -- for Congress to tend to some of the unfinished business. Let me say to Congress as it comes back in a couple of weeks now, the hand of cooperation is once again extended. And I would only add: America wants it done right. America wants it done responsibly. And America wants it done now. We are always willing to listen to ideas and alternatives, but we are not willing to compromise on fundamental principles.

Finally, rural America does believe in liberty and democracy. Freedom-loving people everywhere are following the news reports from behind what used to be called the Iron Curtain. In fact, I read that the first thing to sell out in West Berlin on the day the Wall came down wasn't TV's or denim jeans. It was fresh fruit. In Romania, citizens knew freedom had arrived because for the first time in many years they saw food on the grocery store shelves. We reap what we sow, says the Bible, and what a bountiful harvest we are witnessing. It is a harvest of joy and opportunity that we will continue to support and encourage every step of the way. And let me add: this harvest is not just happening in Eastern Europe. Let's stop the countries to our south so that this hemisphere will be the first totally democratic hemisphere in the entire world.

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 27

I know I don't have to tell you this, but let me just tell you from the bottom of a grateful heart that I am mighty proud of our courageous fighting men who have helped Panama. And the joy shown by the people of Panama says it all, right there in the streets of Panama City.

And so, as I conclude my comments to the Farm Bureau, I can tell you I am optimistic about the coming decade, for I believe in the wisdom of our policies; I believe in the providence of the Almighty; and most importantly, I believe in the tough resiliency and the moral strength of the American people. Throughout our history, farmers -- many in this room -- have weathered disaster; and each time, like steel forged in a white-hot furnace, you are stronger with each testing by fire.

In the "Dirty Thirties" swirling clouds of dust ruined hundreds of farmsteads on the Great Plains. Many of the Dust Bowl farmers stayed on the land, and today their descendants have invented conservation techniques to catch and preserve the winter snows and the spring rains to carry their crops through the hot plains summer -- a triumph of human courage and ingenuity. In the 1970's, an unheard-of disease, the southern corn leaf blight, swept through the fields of the Midwest. In a few days, the tall, green, tasseled corn was devastated, as if someone had taken a blowtorch to it. Over that winter, scientists and farmers developed resistant corn varieties in time for the next spring planting. A national food disaster was stopped dead in its tracks -- a triumph of faith, science, and inventiveness.

And today, at the daybreak of the new decade, I want rural America to share in the promise and prosperity of our great nation. And in the months and years to come, as we approach the horizon of the new century, may we all share in the opportunity and optimism of a world at peace.

Thank you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:47 a.m. in Hall D of the Orange County Convention/Civic Center. Following his remarks, he toured the Land and the Living Seas Pavilions at EPCOT Center and then returned to Washington, DC.

T.R.

~~260-1616~~

516 922-1221
T.R. Association

Oct. 14, 1912

Progressive Party
Campaign
(Bull Moose)

Leamy Hotel.
Gilpatrick.
Milwaukee.

Convertible.
teach off
Anti-3rd term founder
John Shrank

In Save:
Saved by speech.
Glenns case - motel
lived.
entered right side
passes through ribs
cracked ribs
ruined down
bring man here.
I'm going to make
that speech on die
spoke for 1 1/2 hrs.
Ne. Progressive party
and to hat a 0-1 over
on class.
Conrad - no blood com
up.

- football player - Martin
- came out - appeared
"I've been shot, but
it feels worse
that to kill a"
Bull Moose
- worried hospitalized in
Cincinnati
- died with bullet
inside him.
- Milwaukee Auditorium

Milw Cty Hist Soc
273-8288

1 pm

Gilpatrick Hotel
Milw. Aud. - across fr. MECCA

Bob Fuhrman

State Hist Soc.
608/262-3266

~~Drug End~~

McGroarty/Dooley
June 1, 1990
10:00 a.m.
[THOMPSON]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GOVERNOR THOMPSON FUNDRAISER
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
JUNE 7, 1990
12:00 NOON

Thank you, Tommy. [Introductory acknowledgements. Members of Administration/Wisconsin Congressional delegation.] I'm delighted to be joined today by Wisconsin's senior Senator, one of the leaders I rely on up on Capitol Hill -- **Bob Kasten**. / By the man who led the Milwaukee Bucks here in the Mecca for so many years -- the man with the soft-shooting touch and size-22 shoes -- **Bob Lanier**. / By so many of Wisconsin's leading lights in the Republican Party. / A special welcome to Wisconsin's next Secretary of State, **Bob Thompson** -- who made the switch to the GOP just last week. //

And of course, it's my great pleasure to be here to show my support for the hardest working man in Wisconsin: **Governor Tommy Thompson**. //

[[Hardest working -- and best known. I hear there's a poll out that shows Tommy's better known than anyone in the state. That's right, even Robin Yount -- American League MVP on your first-place Brewers team. I guess that puts Tommy Thompson in a league by himself.]]

[[But Tommy wasn't always the well known face he is today. He told me about the time when he was a newcomer in the state

legislature -- and he was invited up north to give a speech. The organizers of the event arranged for Tommy to come up a night early -- and put him up in a vacation cottage, owned by one of the members. Only one catch. The owners left a key, but forgot to turn off the silent burglar alarm. // When the local police came through the front door at midnight -- guns drawn -- Tommy introduced himself, and gave one of the most persuasive speeches in his young career as a State Representative. //]]

*need
around
there*

All of you here today need no persuading. You've seen what Tommy Thompson's done for Wisconsin. The **honest, hard-working ethic he's brought to the State House -- and the difference it's made for the people of this state.**

Today, I want to focus on the future -- on the challenges that will command our attention -- that demand the kind of **leadership** that's become the **Thompson trademark**. // You all know the three R's -- well, today I want to talk about the three E's: **the economy, education and the environment**. Three areas Governor Thompson and I agree are crucial to the citizens of this state -- and every state.

Let me start with **the economy** -- America's great engine of progress -- and let's start right here with Wisconsin. Think about the turnaround since Tommy Thompson's been in office. In ~~four short years, from~~ **rust bucket** -- to renaissance. / Unemployment down, income up -- well above the national average. / 200,000 new jobs in the first Thompson term -- and Tommy's pledged 200,000 more the second time around. //

Personal

We're working to do the same in Washington. To maintain a business climate conducive to growth. One that opens the door to entrepreneurs -- the small businessmen and women -- who are America's great jobs machine. And I am committed to taking decisive action against the deficit -- to keep this record 88-month economic recovery going strong. //

agree. And we're working to strengthen America's competitive edge abroad. My Administration's **top trade priority** is to lower barriers to free and fair trade the world over -- to bring the Uruguay Round trade talks to a successful completion by the end of this year. There's no turning back from the global economy -- and I'm confident American business can out-think, out-produce and out-work any competitors, from any country. //

→ There's not a state, city, or town in America that won't feel the impact of the global market. Governor Thompson knows that well, and that's why he's worked to open Wisconsin industry to the world. To expand business-to-business contacts with Japan, and South Korea -- and establish export markets. [[And he doesn't miss an opportunity for the farmers of this state, either. Tommy was the only Governor at last week's State dinner at the White House for President Gorbachev. Turns out there's a milk shortage in the Soviet Union.]] //

Tommy Thompson's led the way to expand economic opportunity. With Workfare -- with Learnfare -- programs designed to help Wisconsin's least fortunate up and out of the poverty trap -- for good. It's a tough approach -- but necessary. Because Tommy

Thompson knows that if you help someone get an education -- hold a job -- you've done more than just help him. You've helped that individual **help himself**.

And **education** is key. / Later today, I'll be going on to Chicago, to meet with a group of principals in the Chicago school system, to talk with them about the new level of parental involvement in the public schools. / School reform is gaining momentum in every city and state across the country.

And, as one of the Governors who met with me at last year's historic Education Summit in Charlottesville, no one knows that better than your Governor. It's no surprise to me that Wisconsin is the scene of one of the most interesting experiments in education reform. **The Milwaukee Choice Program**. Starting next school year, nearly 1000 underprivileged kids from Milwaukee's inner city schools are going to have a chance to attend the private, non-sectarian school of their choice -- with the state supplying their share of tax dollars for tuition. // And I think we all see that when schools compete to attract students that can't help but raise the over-all level of education.

Tommy found an ally in his fight for Milwaukee Choice in a former welfare mother -- and Democrat -- named Polly Williams, a woman who'd heard a lifetime's worth of worn-out excuses on what's wrong with our schools.

Now, some might say that's an unlikely alliance. Not if they know Tommy Thompson. What matters to him is **what works** -- forging consensus with people who share his burning desire to get

the job done. In education reform, that means **parents** -- parents who are tired of waiting for the system to work for them.

Parents who are ready to reform the system -- **make it work.**

Those parents found a friend in Tommy Thompson.

And I'm counting on my friend Tommy to spread the word that the time has come for the **federal government to do its part** to make our schools better. Over a year ago, I sent Congress an education bill -- a 7-point plan for school reform, built on the bedrock concepts of **parental choice, flexibility and innovation.**

Initiatives aimed at **encouraging excellence** -- by **rewarding our teachers, our students, our schools for what works.**

It's been over a year -- and no action. Where's Congress when our schools need help? / Asleep at their desks. //

Well, it's time to wake up. ~~I ask Senator Kasten and his equally dedicated House colleagues, to join with your reform-minded Governor,~~ to send a message to Congress: As soon as you get back from recess, it's time to pass that bill. Time to get serious about our schools -- and take some common-sense steps to make them better. //

We've talked about the economy, and education. Now, today's third E -- the environment. I know Governor Thompson's deep commitment to preserve the natural beauty of this great state -- - to make sure every citizen enjoys clean air and water. And Tommy, I was especially pleased to hear about your plan to plant 110 million trees a year here in Wisconsin. Planting trees is more than a matter of beautifying our countryside and city

streets. It's a way every one of us can contribute to keeping our environment clean -- because each tree is one of nature's own pollution control devices.

I support all Wisconsin's doing to preserve our precious environmental legacy -- and I ask your help: **work with me to keep the pressure on in Washington, to send Congress a signal to pass a sound and sensible Clean Air package -- and pass it soon.**
 // It's been 13 long years since we last strengthened our federal Clean Air Act. Let's make 1990 the year **we take action on the environment.** ///

It's been my pleasure to come to Wisconsin today, and speak with all of you. [[You know, right here in the Mecca, 85 years ago, Teddy Roosevelt came to meet with the citizens of Milwaukee. His speech that day saved his life -- literally. Teddy Roosevelt was shot by a deranged assassin as he entered the building. TR had his draft speech folded up in his shirt pocket, where it helped blunt the bullet. Tough guy -- TR. He delivered the speech anyway. / But the moral is, it's not whether a speech is long or short. What matters most is **how thick it is.**]]

Well, I've just about said my piece. Let me say before I step down how very much Wisconsin has to be proud of -- how much other states can learn from your example. Each of you can be proud that as other states search for solutions to today's challenges, you can say: **Take a look at what works. Take a look at Wisconsin.** //