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Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13724
Folder ID Number: 13724-001

Folder Title:
[Allen] Kolstad Fundraiser 7/20/90 [OA 8314] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	20	6	5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DONALD W. LYON
SUPERVISORY SPECIAL AGENT

P. O. BOX 1536
BILLINGS, MONTANA 59103

(406) 248-8487

JAMES E. SEYKORA
ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
DISTRICT OF MONTANA

5043 FEDERAL BUILDING
P.O. BOX 1478
BILLINGS, MONTANA 59103

(406) 657-6101
FTS: 585-6101

Feb 6 $500 million Pan
March 13 $300 million Nicaragua
May 25 $800 signed for both

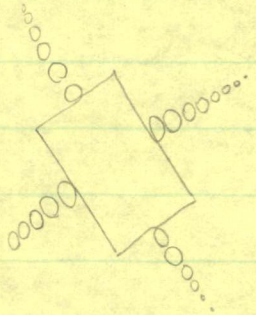
22 Feb days
31 March
30 April
+ 25 May
108 days.

90 Days

Equity and Educational Excellence Act
of 1989

call Barry
Lanny griffith
& Rae

647-9393
Roberta



facade of his theme, gutted program

Education — Cong tried to keep it the same name but totally change - 3x $.
is this good gov't? —

before 420 million / year
after 1.4 billion House version
restrictive ~~took out alt cut~~ watered down
Time or Newsweek alternative cut's great!
↳ this week
Long time on record — get $ greatly reduced
core of flex, educ reform
Cong more money + watered down

Child Care
before 9 billion over 5 years
(mostly tax credits) — choice, low income
to all families
after 29 billion over 5 years.
new categorical block programs
more bureaucratic red tape
feeds special interests not poor mothers!
expands unnec mid-upper class entitlements.

Budget
1987+9 Bipartisan agreement — supplemental
appropriation only for Dire Emergencies
"Dire Emergency Supplemental Approp Bill"

SCULLY

FOREIGN POLICY

In February and March of 1990, the President requested $800 million in emergency assistance for the governments of Panama and Nicaragua. Congress did not complete action on the measure until May 24th. At a time when the economies of these nations were run into the ground and the treasuries bankrupted by the Sandinista and Noriega regimes, a delay in providng U. S. assistance added to the frustration of the new democratic governments in implementing economic recovery programs.

What did Congress do in the meantime? They added $.6 billion to the FY 1990 deficit by adding over $1.3 billion for unrequested domestic discretionary programs.

Were the additions dire emergencies? Let's look at a few examples:

~~Byrd~~ ? No	$185 million for an FBI building that is not expected to be built for five years.
Neal Smith	$6 million for a wildlife park in Iowa (a provision that was not in either the House- or Senate-passed bills and was snuck in, in conference).
Bumpers	Language requiring the expenditure of $2.3 million for a catfish farm in Stuttgart, Arkansas. No oceans here
Inouye	$750,000 to buy a ferry vessel for American Samoa.
Bradley	$500,000 earmarked for a lead storage battery recycling project in New Jersey.
Traxler	$1.8 million for renovating a Great Lakes research vessel in Michigan (not in either the House- or Senate-passed bills).
~~Montgomery~~ No	$371,000 earmarked for a research office in Starksville, Mississippi.

NO NAMES

NOAA ~~OSHA~~ (oceans)

In March of 1989, President Bush requested supplemental funds for such programs as Veterans' Medical Care. It took Congress three months to complete action on the "dire emergency" supplemental. Among the unrequested programs funded in the bill was $75 million for a telescope in West Virginia.

3120 Janet Hall

Child Care

The Administration proposed new child care legislation that would cost about $10 billion over 5 years. The Senate-passed bill is roughly double this amount ($18.5 billion) and the House-passed bill is almost triple ($29 billion).

Note: Figures are for BA/EA.

SCULLY

Excellence in Education Act. In April 1989, the President forwarded to the Congress a seven-part legislative package of proposals to advance education reform, to reward educational achievement and to encourage educational choice. As that package moved through the Senate, the President's proposals were altered in ways that would lessen their impact. Worse, the Senate added unrelated and costly changes to student aid programs before completing action on the President's proposals. Now, the House Education and Labor committee has reported a bill in which the President's proposals, again modified in restrictive ways, are dwarfed in number and in cost by proposals to create new categorical programs or unnecessarily expand existing ones.

Pres. [redacted] #400 M

House Bill (Congress) # 1.76

SCULLY

HEAL

Despite repeated attempts to reform or phase-out HHS ' default-plagued Health Education Assistance Loan Guarantee Programs (HEAL), the Congress has yet to take the suggested actions to reduce the government's future exposure to defaults arising from this ill-designed loan scheme.

HEAL -- A Cute Name Attached to a Dog of a Program

Since its inception in 1976 as a Federal loan guarantee program of last resort for health professions students, HEAL has insured over 100,000 loans, lending out over $1.8 billion. Structured as a Ponzi scheme, HEAL relies on default-insurance premiums from new loans to pay off defaults associated with old loans. This maintains the facade of a self-financing arrangement, which invites the Federal government to continue insuring loans. Defaults from each year's loans have been out-running premiums since early in the program's history; if HEAL were to continue, it would go bankrupt in FY92.

Attempts to Reduce Federal Liability Rebuffed

Many of the Reagan Administration's budget requests suggested methods for improving HEAL, including requiring risk-sharing by lending and educational institutions. The Congress repeatedly refused to take action to avoid the now-impending insolvency, which the Administration was forecasting even then. The FY91 President's Budget recommended that the Government's future liability from this fatally-flawed program be reduced through the initiation of an orderly phase-out of HEAL. To date, the Congress has not adopted the Administration's proposal.

SCULLY

Foster Care Administrative Cost Reforms

In the FY 1987 and FY 1988 President's Budgets, the Administration proposed appropriations language to stem the skyrocketing costs of foster care administrative costs, pending later corrections to authorizing statute. Neither appropriation nor authorizing corrections were made by the Congress, and as a result foster care administrative costs continue out of hand. By FY 1991, administrative and training costs will represent over 50 percent of foster care expenditures. Less than 50 cents of every dollar spent on foster care will directly maintain a child in foster care. The Federal Government reimburses expenditure claims of the District of Columbia of $22,050 per child for administrative expenses, and $5,149 for maintenance payments --- it costs over four times as much to administer the program as to maintain a child in foster care.

to bureaucrats

For FY 1991, the Administration has again proposed appropriations language to stem the hemorrhage pending authorization language corrections. Let us hope that the Congress finally addresses this crisis.

2,800 % cost growth since 1980.

NO ERISA

SCULLY

"DIVERTING" TAXES TO FUND RAIL PENSIONS

1932 Roosevelt reform

The rail pension program administered by the Railroad Retirement Board, is the only private sector pension included in federal law and administered by a federal agency. When it was verging on bankruptcy in 1983, the rail pension was allowed to keep the federal income taxes applied to the previously tax-exempt private pension benefits. Recognizing the unprecedented nature of allowing federal taxes to subsidize a private sector pension, Congress "limited" the diversion to $877 million or 5 years - whichever came first. But then, Congress extended this subsidy in 1987 and again in 1989, claiming , in what is a classic example of "blue smoke and mirrors", that it doesn't cost the government to continue the subsidy because it's just a payment from one fund to another. Never mind that the taxpayer's money is being used in place of private sector pension contributions. Now the rail sector is again seeking Congressional extension of the tax diversion to the pension fund through October 1991.

Since 1983, the income tax subsidies diverted from the federal government to the Railroad Retirement Board have totaled $1.2 Billion, with the proposed extension for 1991 costing an additional $550 million.

— Pres. sent up reform to

(1) Privatize under ERISA like all other industry; or

(2) Reduce federal pension.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
ROUTE SLIP

TO Tom Scully	Take necessary action	___
	Approval or signature	___
	Comment	___
	Prepare reply	___
	Discuss with me	___
	For your information	___
	See remarks below	___
FROM Larry Matlack	DATE July 10, 1990	

REMARKS

The President's FY 1990 budget and legislative program was very slim for the Labor Department. There were no major changes proposed in Building a Better America except for deleting the Reagan Administration's proposal to phase out TAA (if you can believe that). In addition, we were successful in beating back the egregious pension and unemployment compensation provisions proposed in reconciliation. Hence, we don't have a lot to offer.

Note that the item on EEOC cites three years of Congressional recalcitrance to make the numbers and effect larger than they would be if only the time on the Bush watch were cited.

The Davis-Bacon item is only recent. Last year the Administration was on record supporting a Stenholm proposal, but did not introduce its own bill. The Davis-Bacon reform bill for FY 1991 was transmitted in late April. Congress hardly has had time to act on it (except to re-introduce reforms of its own that would make the program worse than it is now.)

Mary Kate Grant
Room 117

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

NOTICE:

Enclosed are comments from staff members of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Such comments do not necessarily represent the official position of the Director of OMB or of the Office of Management and Budget. If you wish to have the Director's personal comments, please let me know -- and contact me if you have any questions.

If our proposed substantive changes are not made, please let us know before the material is prepared in final.

James C. Murr
Associate Director for
Legislative Reference
Administration

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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Staff Chair

Jack Galt - RNC Comm. Man
Jane Brunson - " " Woman
Cal Winslow - Exec. Dir.
Chuck Heringer - POTUS' friend
Brad Johnson - Cong'l candidate

Kolstad
Gov. Stephens
Sen. Thurmond
V.P. Marianne

Grant/Cawley/Hobrecht
July 19, 1990
Draft six / A:Kolstad

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOLSTAD FOR SENATE
FUNDRAISING BREAKFAST
BILLINGS, MONTANA
JULY 20, 1990
8:05 A.M.

Good morning. Thanks for that wonderful introduction, Allen. It's always good to see Governor Stephens; your outstanding Senator, Conrad Burns; and of course, one of the most solid Members of Congress, Ron Marlenee. And the next Senator from the state of Montana, Allen Kolstad. \\\

((First of all, I want to apologize to everyone for the extensive security measures we've had to take here today. The Secret Service was concerned, but the coast is clear now.\\ No sake cups. \\ )) [[*** see cover memo for explanation]]

It's great to be back in Montana, near some of the best fishing streams and forests in the country. I remember coming to Glacier National Park last year with my grandson, and being told that Montana has 896 **catchable** fish per square mile. ((Here's my question: Why don't they count the **uncatchable** fish? I thought there were quite a few of those.)) But there's nothing better for the soul than seeing the grandeur of snow-capped mountains in the distance or a Montana sunset streaked across fading skies. Montana is a state of big skies, and America is a country of big dreams. But to help make those dreams come true -- for America and Montana -- I need **Allen Kolstad** working with me in the U.S. Senate.\\\

Allen Kolstad ((and his wife of 39 years, Iva, right here next to me)) know Montana as few others do -- five generations of Kolstads have called Montana home. Allen is a farmer and rancher who has given over twenty years of public service to the people of this great state. He was elected to the Montana Legislature in 1968, the first Republican to serve Liberty County in almost fifty years. Then, in 1988, Stan Stephens and Allen Kolstad stunned the Democrats by giving them their first loss in a Governor's race in twenty years. And, just like **Conrad Burns** did in the last Senate election, Allen Kolstad's about to hand the opposition **another** stunning loss. **We need Allen Kolstad in the United States Senate, and we need him there now.** \\

With more people like Allen in the Senate -- more Republicans -- we <u>can</u> build a better America. Despite its minority status on Capitol Hill, the Republican Party has fought hard for what's right. They're fighting to preserve and protect the longest peacetime economic expansion in history, the lowest unemployment rate in the nation in 16 years, and ~~the~~ 22 million jobs created in the last ~~8 years~~ 7½/15 41 Months. Sure, I'm still concerned, very concerned, about problems that remain -- this outrageous deficit for example. \\

We Republicans have a <u>good</u> record, one we can stand by with pride. It was <u>our</u> policy of peace through strength that helped bring freedom to the lives of millions from Panama to Poland. But with a Republican majority in Congress working with me, we

could do much more to ensure that America remains economically strong and becomes fiscally sound.\\

Instead, with the Democrats now in control of Congress, we're facing government by gridlock in Washington -- with spending skyrocketing out of control, good legislation thrown aside for pork barrel programs, and a budget deficit looming over our children's children. And while the Republican Party is using everything we've got to build a strong, competitive America, the Democratic stranglehold on Congress has finally taken its toll.\\

Unfortunately, it's the American people who are paying the price for ~~its~~ the Democrat's archaic ideas. Let me give you a few examples. In April of 1989, our Administration sent to Congress the Educational Excellence Act. Our proposals would advance education reform, reward achievement and encourage educational choice -- yet as the bill moved through Congress, some of its most sensible and cost-effective programs were scrapped for tired, old, and expensive Democrat substitutes. Almost one billion dollars worth of unnecessary, unrelated and costly changes were heaped on top of our original $400 million education bill -- totalling $1.4 billion dollars, more than triple our original request. In fact, they even changed the name of the bill.

I know Allen Kolstad would have said no to those unnecessary changes. Listen, Montana's graduation rate is 87% and that's terrific. But Allen and I want to make it even higher. Montana

ranks third among the 28 states which administer the A.C.T. test. You've done it by rewarding excellence, putting choice in the hands of parents and students, and building in accountability. That's exactly the thrust of our federal policy on education. Choice. Accountability. Flexibility. Excellence. National goals to challenge our students, our teachers, and our schools to succeed.

That's the Republican agenda. Twenty-nine out of the last 35 years of Democrat control is long enough. \\ **We must have more Republicans in Congress.**\\

But there's more. When we proposed new child care legislation, based on our belief that there is nothing more precious than America's children, we asked for $9 billion dollars in funding, spread over five years. We proposed a bill that put choice in the hands of all families, whether low- or middle-income, by helping them get the kind of child care they wanted -- at home, at church, or from a local child-care provider. The Senate passed a child care bill at double the money -- $18 billion -- and the House **outdid the Senate** by **tripling** our request -- to **$29 billion.** In short, we started at $9 billion and the last word from Congress was $29 billion. And if Congress has its way, the federal government will intrude upon one more area of your lives -- using that money to **pile** more red tape on child-care providers -- including friends and neighbors. Democrats believe government knows better than parents. \\ I

know what that tells me, it tells me we must have more Republicans in Congress.\\

And just this year, in February and March, I requested $800 million in dire emergency funds for immediate assistance to the governments of Panama and Nicaragua to help these fledgling democracies rebuild their shattered economies. I challenged the Congress to act in 30 days. One hundred eight days later, the Congress acted. (But who am I to complain? It's been ~~20~~ 30 years since Congress produced a balanced budget.) over 20 (1969)

Here's what caused the delay: some so-called "dire emergency" additions to the bill by Congress -- almost three-and-a-half billion dollars' more in spending than I requested. Everyone on Capitol Hill knew how important this bill was, and for 108 days, Congress decided to hold it hostage. For 108 days, Congress calculated how much spending they could pile on top of our emergency request. For 108 days, inaction by the Congress jeopardized not only the economic recovery of these two critically strategic nations -- it jeopardized the hard-won freedom of the brave people of Nicaragua and Panama. That's a more than a difference between parties. That's a disgrace.\\ We must have more Republicans in Congress. \\\

Republicans like what works. We think that finding a cure to the budget deficit means funding those programs that we know work -- not throwing billions of hard-earned tax dollars at untested ideas with no track record or built-in accountability.

EITHER: $231.4 billion, including the funding for the S+L bailout.
OR: $168.8 billion, excluding the funding for the S+L bailout.

Anderson 4630

Americans are fed up. Year \\ after year \\ after year, they hear about budget wrangling in Washington. They hear about the President trying to hold the line on spending, and the Congress spending money it doesn't have. **Enough is enough. We must end this "deficits don't matter" mentality. I do not want to preside over these God-awful deficits that are saddling these young people here with billions in debt.**

The deficit is estimated to be ~~[$161]~~ 168.8 over $160 **billion. Congress, as the American people know so well, appropriates every single dollar we spend. At this very moment, our White House negotiators are trying to do something meaningful about this deficit. And frankly, I think we are getting some good cooperation with the leadership. We must control spending, and reform the budget process itself. As I've said before, I'll negotiate without preconditions. And I will. In spite of the outcry about revenues. But there must be budget reform and true spending control.**

Some people think there's no difference between the two parties. I've come here to tell you there is -- and it's as big as the **Great Divide.** On one side -- the Republican side -- lies opportunity, growth, choice in child care and education, the creativity of the marketplace, and a government that understands it works for you -- not the other way around. On the other side -- the **far side** -- lies the Democratic Party, the party of red tape and bureaucracy, still pushing for **higher and higher spending.** The choice is up to America.\\

Right here in Montana you know there's a better way of doing things -- a Republican way. I remember the last time I was in this state. It was for Montana's hundredth birthday, when Allen was the Chairman of the Centennial Commission. ((For my part, I planted a tree. Now, you may know my record's not too good in that respect. I planted a tree in North Dakota. ~~It got a disease and died~~. \\ I planted a tree in Spokane. It got vandalized. \\ You can see why they've asked me not to dedicate any buildings here. But the tree I planted in Helena -- yes, it's alive and well. \\ There's something about Montana that's conducive to good health.)) \\ Well, in that spirit, what a great job Allen did for the Centennial Commission's Health. First of all, he didn't use one penny of taxpayer money. And second, the Centennial is expected to **give thousands of dollars back** to the state Treasury. **That's the kind of fiscal responsibility America needs on Capitol Hill.**\\

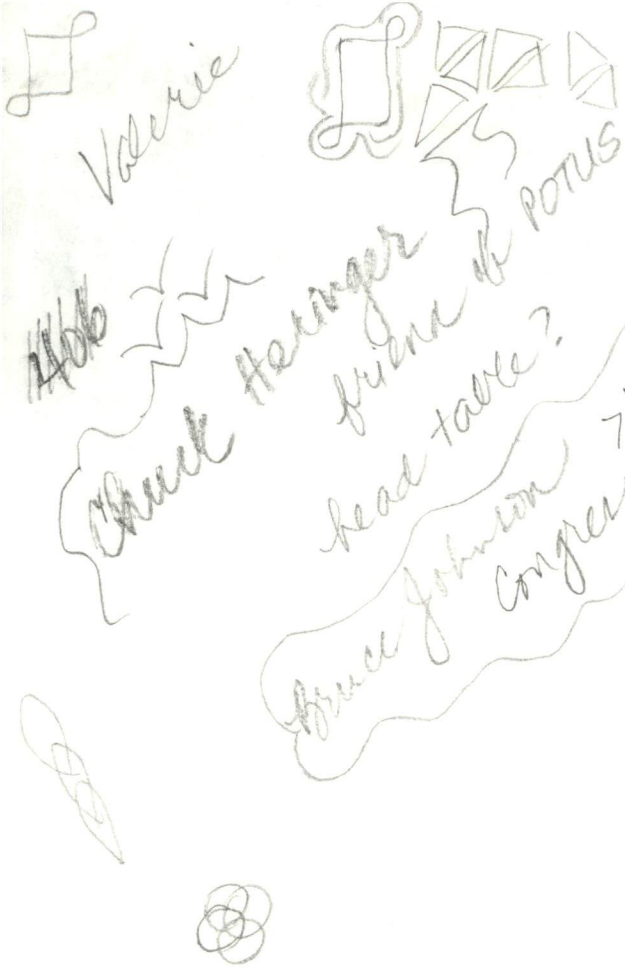
Allen Kolstad and I agree, and most Americans will, too: we **must have** budget process reforms, spending cuts, the line-item veto, and most of all, **a balanced budget amendment.** \\ We like what works. **And our budget process is not working.**

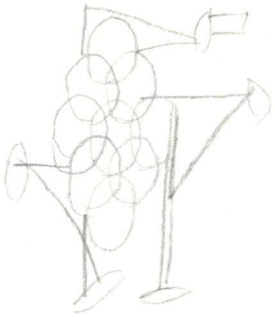
It was one of the most famous Democrat Presidents, Franklin Roosevelt, who said 50 years ago, "The future lies with those wise political leaders who realize that the great public is interested more in government than in politics." **The Republican Party is ready to govern. And Allen Kolstad is ready to be your next Senator.** \\

The choice is up to you. **Make it the right one. Make it Republican.**

Thank you, and God bless you all.

# # #





Cal Winslow
Ex. Dir.
GOP chair of MT
Barbara Comptech
Jodc Galt
RNC
Ione Branson

The United States Trade Representative serves as an *ex officio* member of the Boards of Directors of the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and serves on the National Advisory Council for International Monetary and Financial Policy.

lic Affairs, Office of the United States Trade hington, DC 20506. Phone, 202–395–3230.

l Quality

)3

A. ALAN HILL
JACQUELINE E. SCHAFER
(VACANCY)
DINAH BEAR

The Council develops and recommends to the President national policies that further environmental quality; performs a continuing analysis of changes or trends in the national environment; reviews and appraises programs of the Federal Government to determine their contributions to sound environmental policy; conducts studies, research, and analyses relating to ecological systems and environmental quality; assists the President in the preparation of the annual environmental quality report to the Congress; and oversees implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act.

, Council on Environmental Quality, 722 Jackson '50.

Office of Science and Technology Policy

New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20506
Phone, 202–395–7347

Science Advisor to the President and Director	WILLIAM R. GRAHAM, JR.
Special Assistant to the Science Advisor	ROBERT L. POST, JR.
Director of Public Affairs	MARY CATHERINE ENGLISH
Deputy Director	THOMAS P. RONA
Military Assistant	LT. COL. THOMAS J. BISHOP
Assistant Director	BEVERLY J. BERGER
Assistant Director	JOHN F. O'NEIL, *Acting*
Assistant Director	ROBERT L. POST, JR., *Acting*
Executive Director, White House Science Council	ROBERT L. POST, JR.

The Office of Science and Technology Policy was established within the Executive Office of the President by the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6611).

The Office serves as a source of scientific, engineering, and technological analysis and judgment for the President with respect to major policies, plans, and programs of the Federal Government. In carrying out this mission, the act provides that the Office shall advise the President of scientific and technological considerations involved in areas of national concern, including the economy, national security, health, foreign relations, and the environment; evaluate the scale, quality, and effectiveness of the Federal effort in science and technology; provide advice and assistance to the President, the Office of Management and Budget, and Federal agencies throughout the Federal budget development process; and assist the President in providing leadership and coordination for the research and development programs of the Federal Government.

For further information, contact the Office of Science and Technology Policy, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20506. Phone, 202–395–7347.

Office of National Drug Control Policy

Executive Office of the President, Washington, DC 20500
Phone, 202–673–2520

Director	WILLIAM J. BENNETT
Special Assistant to the Director	CHUCK WEXLER
Chief of Staff	JOHN P. WALTERS
Deputy Chief of Staff	DAVID TELL
Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff	JOHN PODHORETZ
General Counsel	TERENCE PELL
Director of Public Affairs	DON HAMILTON
Executive Secretariat / White House Liaison	LISA GRIFFIN
Director of Congressional Affairs	FRANCES NORRIS
Director of Budget, Planning and Administration	BRUCE M. CARNES

TO: Mary Kate Grant
FROM: Jaylene Hobrecht

Montana Information

Fact: 22 million jobs had been created.
The preliminary data shows that it is 91 months. Seven years, six months up to June.

Fact: 87% graduation rate

Fact: ACT scores on a 1-35 range in Montana is 19.8%
3rd among 28 states in the Union.

North Dakota:
Dennis Newman of the Tree Program phone# (701) 224-2200

The tree was infected with the larva of the Gypsy moth when it was planted. This spring it did not grow because of the sever frost. He said it is not dead yet, but it's a goner.

Spokane:
Bernie Edwards of the Parks maintenance
phone# (509) 456-4381

Was vandalized, a couple of years to get better, but it is still alive. They have it hidden.

Stuart Brian - Kolstad campaign
406 - 442 - 5890

Grant/Cawley/Hobrecht
July 16, 1990
Draft five / A:Kolstad

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOLSTAD FOR SENATE
FUNDRAISING BREAKFAST
BILLINGS, MONTANA
JULY 20, 1990
8:05 A.M.

Good morning. Thanks for that wonderful introduction, Allen. It's always good to see Governor Stephens; your outstanding Senator, Conrad Burns; and of course, one of the most solid Members of Congress, Ron Marlenee. And **the next Senator from the state of Montana, Allen Kolstad.** \\\

((First of all, I want to apologize to everyone for the extensive security measures we've had to take here today. The Secret Service was concerned, but the coast is clear now.\\ **No sake cups.** \\ )) [[*** see cover memo for explanation]]

It's great to be back in Montana, near some of the best fishing streams and forests in the country. I remember coming to Glacier National Park last year with my grandson, and being told that Montana has 896 **catchable** fish per square mile. ((Here's my question: Why don't they count the **uncatchable** fish? I thought there were quite a few of those.)) But there's nothing better for the soul than seeing the grandeur of snow-capped mountains in the distance or a Montana sunset streaked across fading skies. Montana <u>is</u> a state of big skies, and America is a country of big dreams. But to help make those dreams come true -- for America and Montana -- I need **Allen Kolstad** working with me in the U.S. Senate.\\\

Stuart Brian -

Kolstad bio; Stuart Brown

Allen Kolstad ((and his wife of 39 years, Iva, right here next to me)) know Montana as few others do -- five generations of Kolstads have called Montana home. Allen is a farmer and rancher who has given over twenty years of public service to the people of this great state. He was elected to the Montana Legislature in 1968, the first Republican to serve Liberty County in almost fifty years. Then, in 1988, Stan Stephens and Allen Kolstad stunned the Democrats by giving them their first loss in a Governor's race in twenty years. And, just like **Conrad Burns** did in the last Senate election, Allen Kolstad's about to hand the opposition **another** stunning loss. **We need Allen Kolstad in the United States Senate, and we need him there now.** \\

Kolstad bio

Stuart Brown

With more people like Allen in the Senate -- more Republicans -- we <u>can</u> build a better America. Despite its minority status on Capitol Hill, the Republican Party has fought out-of-step liberals, big-government bureaucrats, and red-tape radicals **every step of the way.** What's got our opponents quaking in their boots is that this fall, they're up against the <u>Republican record</u>. The longest peacetime economic expansion in history. The lowest unemployment rate in the nation in 16 years. Over 22 (22.3) million jobs created. And it was <u>our</u> policy of peace through strength that helped bring freedom to the lives of millions from Panama to Poland. But with a Republican majority in Congress working with me, we could do **even more** to ensure that America remains **economically strong** and becomes **fiscally sound.**\\

CEA - Kitty Furlong X5042
≠ OMB - Joe Wire X3242

Instead, with the Democrats now in control of Congress, we're facing government by gridlock in Washington -- with spending skyrocketing out of control, good legislation thrown aside for pork barrel programs, and a budget deficit looming over our children's children. And while the Republican Party is using **everything we've got** to build a strong, competitive America, the Democratic stranglehold on Congress has **finally** taken its toll.\\

You might even say the other party is clinging to such extinct ideas that it belongs with the dinosaurs. When I heard the other day that fossils from Tyrannosaurus Rex had been uncovered here in Montana, I couldn't help but think of another endangered species. It was recently described as a "large, two-legged dinosaur, prone to spasms of big spending and knee-jerking. It once roamed North America in large bands, but now it only remains on Capitol Hill." \\ **Scientists call it: the Demosaurus.**\\

Unfortunately, it's the American people who are paying the price for its archaic ideas. Let me give you a few examples. In April of 1989, our Administration sent to Congress the Educational Excellence Act. Our proposals would advance education reform, reward achievement and encourage educational choice -- yet as the bill moved through Congress, some of its most sensible and cost-effective programs were scrapped for expensive Democrat substitutes. Almost one **billion** dollars worth of unnecessary, unrelated and costly changes were heaped on top

of our original $400 million education bill --totalling $1.4 billion dollars, more than **triple** our original request.> In fact, they even changed the **name** of the bill.

I know Allen Kolstad would have said no to those unnecessary changes. He and I agree that the way to keep Montana's graduation rate high, and its A.C.T. ranking one of the best in the nation is through rewarding excellence, putting choice in the hands of parents and students, and building in accountability. **Not by throwing billions of taxpayer dollars at an education system that is already ~~the most expensive in the world~~.** If we outspend the rest of the world in education, **why can't we outperform it, too? **

Let's support **what works** in education and **stop** measuring success by a program's price tag. Let's start building a better future for Americans by getting government out of their wallets and off of their backs. Twenty-nine out of the last 35 years of Democrat control is long enough. **\\ We must have more Republicans in Congress.**

But there's more. When we proposed new child care legislation, based on our belief that there is nothing more precious than America's children, we asked for $9 billion dollars in funding, spread over five years. We proposed a bill that put choice in the hands of all families, whether low- or middle-income, by helping them get the kind of child care they wanted -- at home, at church, or from a local child-care provider. The Senate passed our bill at double the money -- $18 billion -- and

the House **outdid the Senate** by **tripling** our request -- to **$29 billion.** And if Congress has its way, the federal government will intrude upon one more area of your lives -- using that money for more federally-controlled day-care centers, **piling** more red tape on child-care providers -- including friends and neighbors -- and worst of all, requiring states to **establish day-care "police" to enforce their day-care regulations.** Democrats believe government knows better than parents. \\ **We must have more Republicans in Congress.**\\

And just this year, in February and March, I requested $800 million in **dire emergency** funds for immediate assistance to the governments of Panama and Nicaragua. These fledgling democracies stood on the brink of economic disaster, their treasuries bankrupted by the Sandinista and Noriega regimes. And yet, the Democrat-controlled Congress did nothing to save these freedom-loving peoples until May 25th -- over three long months later.

Here's what caused the delay: some so-called "dire emergency" additions to the bill by Congress -- **almost three-and-a-half billion dollars' worth** of unrequested spending programs. Everyone on Capitol Hill knew how important this bill was, and for **108 days**, Congress decided to hold it hostage. For **108 days**, Congress calculated how much pork barrel they could pile on top of our emergency request. For **108 days**, inaction by the Congress threatened not only the **economic recovery** of these two critically strategic nations -- it threatened the hard-won **freedom** of the brave people of Nicaragua and Panama. **That's a**

**more than a difference between parties. That's a disgrace.\\ We must have more Republicans in Congress. **

Republicans like what works. We think that finding a cure to the budget deficit means funding those programs that we know work -- not throwing billions of hard-earned tax dollars at untested ideas with no track record or built-in accountability.

((You've probably heard the story about the Republican and the Democrat who come down with the flu. The Republican's first step is to take a couple of aspirin and maybe some orange juice, to see if it works.

The Democrat's first step? Call a Medevac helicopter and propose socialized medicine. \\ Do you suppose that has anything to do with that Democrat's budget request for a helipad on the Capitol grounds?))

Americans are fed up. Year \\ after year \\ after year, they hear about budget wrangling in Washington. It's the **same story** with the **same ending** every time: the President holding the line on spending, and the Congress spending money it doesn't have. **We must end the "deficits don't matter" mentality.** I do not want to preside over these God-awful deficits that are saddling these young people here with billions in debt.

It's time Congress faced up to their responsibilities. And it's time we change the way we do business. The deficit is estimated to be $166 billion. Congress, as the American people know so well, appropriates every single dollar we spend. We must control spending, and reform the budget process itself. As I've

ok by Sandy

said before, I'll negotiate without preconditions, and I will. **But there must be budget reform and true spending control.**\\

Some people think there's no difference between the two parties. I've come here to tell you there is -- and it's as big as the **Great Divide.** On one side -- the Republican side -- lies opportunity, growth, choice in child care and education, the creativity of the marketplace, and a government that understands it works for you -- not the other way around. On the other side -- the **far side** -- lies the Democratic Party, the party of red tape and bureaucracy, still pushing for **higher and higher spending.** The choice is up to America.\\

Right here in Montana you know there's a better way of doing things -- a Republican way. I remember the last time I was in this state. It was for Montana's hundredth birthday, when Allen was the Chairman of Centennial Commission. And what a great job he did. First of all, he didn't use one penny of taxpayer money. And second, the Centennial is expected to **give thousands of dollars back** to the state Treasury. **That's the kind of fiscal responsibility America needs on Capitol Hill.**\\

Allen Kolstad and I agree, and most Americans will, too: we **must have** budget process reforms, spending cuts, the line-item veto, and most of all, **a balanced budget amendment.** \\ We like what works. **And our budget process is not working.** Republicans have put the welfare of the country before partisan politics. Now it's time for the other party to do the same.\\

It was one of the most famous Democrat Presidents, Franklin Roosevelt, who said 50 years ago, "The future lies with those wise political leaders who realize that the great public is interested more in government than in politics." **The Republican Party is ready to govern. And Allen Kolstad is ready to be your next Senator. **

The choice is up to you. **Make it the right one. Make it Republican.**

Thank you, and God bless you all.

# # #

p. 1

- Kolstad introduces POTUS
- other acknowledgements
- not w/in sight of RIMS

p. 2

- ~~not within sight of RIMS~~
- MT unemployment – no!
- over 22 M jobs

p. 3

- 35 yrs.
- Ed'l Exc. Act

p. 4

- ACT scores
- subsidies-checking
- 35 yrs.

p. 5

Re: Hans – "require states to have police"

p. 6

- expert to give back thousands

Check where Mrs. Kolstad is sitting. [p. 2]

EDUCATION SUBSIDIES!!!

call Rae Nelson

Grant/Cawley/Hobrecht
July 16, 1990
Draft four / A:Kolstad

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOLSTAD FOR SENATE
FUNDRAISING BREAKFAST
BILLINGS, MONTANA
JULY 20, 1990
8:05 A.M.

STEPHENS INTROS KOLSTAD;
KOLSTAD INTROS POTUS

Good morning. Thanks for that wonderful introduction, ~~Governor~~ [Stan] Stephens ... ((rest of acknowledgements)). And of course, there's **the next Senator from the state of Montana, Allen Kolstad.** \\\

((First of all, I want to apologize to everyone for the extensive security measures we've had to take here today. The Secret Service was concerned, but the coast is clear now.\\ **No sake cups.** \\ ))

It's great to be back in Montana, within sight of the Rims of Billings, near some of the best fishing streams and forests in the country. I remember coming to Glacier National Park last year with my grandson, and being told that Montana has 896 **catchable** fish per square mile. ((Here's my question: Why don't they count the **uncatchable** fish? I thought there were quite a few of those.)) But there's nothing better for the soul than seeing the grandeur of snow-capped mountains in the distance or a Montana sunset streaked across fading skies. Montana is a state of big skies, and America is a country of big dreams. But to help make those dreams come true -- for America and Montana -- I need **Allen Kolstad** working with me in the U.S. Senate.\\\

Allen Kolstad ((and his wife of 39 years, Iva, right here next to me)) know Montana as few others do -- five generations of Kolstads have called Montana home. Allen is a farmer and rancher who has given over twenty years of public service to the people of this great state. He was elected to the Montana Legislature in 1968, the first Republican to serve Liberty County in over forty years. Then, in 1988, Stan Stephens and Allen Kolstad stunned the Democrats by giving them their first loss in a Governor's race in twenty years. And, just like **Conrad Burns** did in the last Senate election, Allen Kolstad's about to hand the opposition **another** stunning loss. **We need Allen Kolstad in the United States Senate, and we need him there now.** \\

With more people like Allen in the Senate -- more Republicans -- we <u>can</u> build a better America. Despite its minority status on Capitol Hill, the Republican Party has fought out-of-step liberals, big-government bureaucrats, and red-tape radicals **every step of the way.** What's got our opponents quaking in their boots is that this fall, they're up against the <u>Republican record</u>. The longest peacetime economic expansion in history. The lowest unemployment rate in the nation in 16 years -- lowest in Montana in 25 years. Over 20 million jobs created. And it was <u>our</u> policy of peace through strength that helped bring freedom to the lives of millions from Panama to Poland. But with a Republican majority in Congress working with me, we could do **even more** to ensure that America becomes **economically strong** and **fiscally sound.**\\

Instead, with the Democrats now in control of Congress, we're facing government by gridlock in Washington -- with spending skyrocketing out of control, good legislation thrown aside for pork barrel programs, and a budget deficit looming over our children's children. And while the Republican Party is using **everything we've got** to build a strong, competitive America, 34 years of uninterrupted Democratic rule in Congress have **finally** taken their toll.

Jaylene's memo; 35 Senate historian

You might even say the other party is clinging to such extinct ideas that it belongs with the dinosaurs. When I heard the other day that fossils from Tyrannasaurus Rex had been uncovered here in Montana, I couldn't help but think of another endangered species. It was recently described as a "large, two-legged dinosaur, prone to spasms of big spending and knee-jerking. It once roamed North America in large bands, but now it only remains on Capitol Hill." \\ **Scientists call it: the Demosaurus.**\\

Nexis - USA Today 6-28-90

Unfortunately, it's the American people who are paying the price for its archaic ideas. Let me give you a few examples. In April of 1989, our Administration sent to Congress the **Excellence in Education Act.** Our proposals would advance education reform, reward achievement and encourage educational choice -- yet as the bill moved through Congress, its most sensible and cost-effective programs were scrapped for expensive Democratic substitutes. One **billion** dollars worth of unnecessary, unrelated and costly changes were heaped on top of our original $400 million education

Educational

Material from Scully

Pres. Doc. 4-5-89

bill -- totalling $1.4 billion dollars, more than **triple** our original request. In fact, the only thing they **didn't** change was the **name** of the bill.

I know Allen Kolstad would have said no to those unnecessary changes. He and I agree that the way to keep Montana's high school graduation rate high, and its A.C.T. scores the third best in the nation is through rewarding excellence, putting choice in the hands of parents and students, and building in accountability. **Not by throwing billions of taxpayer dollars at an education system that is already the most heavily-subsidized in the world.**

Let's support **what works** in education and **stop** measuring success by a program's price tag. Let's start building a better future for Americans by getting government out of their wallets and off of their backs. Thirty-four years of Democrat control is long enough. \\ **We must have more Republicans in Congress.**

But there's more. When we proposed new child care legislation, based on our belief that there is nothing more precious than America's children, we asked for $9 billion dollars in funding, spread over five years. We proposed a bill that put choice in the hands of all families, whether low- or middle-income, by helping them get the kind of child care they wanted -- at home, at church, or from a local child-care provider. The Senate passed our bill at double the money -- $18 billion -- and the House **outdid the Senate** by **tripling** our request -- to **$29 billion.** And if Congress has its way, the federal government

will intrude upon one more area of your lives -- using that money for more federally-controlled day-care centers, **piling** more red tape on parents and child-care providers, and worst of all, **establishing day-care "police" to enforce their day-care regulations.** Democrats believe government knows better than parents. \\ **We must have more Republicans in Congress.**\\

And just this year, in February and March, I reqested $800 million in **dire emergency** funds for immediate assistance to the governments of Panama and Nicaragua. These fledgling democracies stood on the brink of economic disaster, their treasuries bankrupted by the Sandinista and Noriega regimes. And yet, Congress did nothing to save these freedom-loving peoples until May 25th -- over three long months later.

Here's what caused the delay: some so-called "dire emergency" additions to the bill by Congress -- **over one billion dollars' worth** -- for unrequested domestic programs. Everyone on Capitol Hill knew how important this bill was, and for **108 days**, Congress decided to hold it hostage. For **108 days**, Congress calculated how much pork barrel they could throw on top of our emergency request. For **108 days**, inaction by the Congress threatened not only the **economic recovery** of these two critically strategic nations -- it threatened the hard-won **freedom** of the brave people of Nicaragua and Panama. **That's a more than a difference between parties. That's a disgrace.**\\ **We must have more Republicans in Congress.** \\\

Republicans like what works. We think that finding a cure to the budget deficit means funding those programs that we know work -- not throwing billions of hard-earned tax dollars at untested ideas with no track record or built-in accountability.

((You've probably heard the story about the Republican and the Democrat who come down with the flu. The Republican's first step is to take a couple of aspirin and maybe some orange juice, to see if it works.

The Democrat's first step? Call a Medevac helicopter and propose socialized medicine. \\ Do you suppose that has anything to do with the Democrat's budget request for a heliopad on the Capitol grounds?))

It's no coincidence that I've come here, not too far from **the Great Divide**, to make a point. Voters are facing a choice between two philosophies that are worlds apart. On one side -- the Republican side -- lies opportunity, choice, free market solutions to big-government problems, and **fiscal sanity.** On the other side -- the **far side** -- lies the Democratic Party, offering red tape and regulation solutions, and still fighting for **higher and higher spending.** The choice is up to America.

Right here in Montana you know there's a better way of doing things -- a Republican way. I remember the last time I was in this state. It was for Montana's hundredth birthday, when Allen was the Chairman of Centennial Commission. And what a great job he did. First of all, he didn't use one penny of taxpayer money. And second, the Centennial will actually **give thousands of**

dollars back to the state Treasury. **That's the kind of fiscal responsibility America needs on Capitol Hill.**\\

Allen Kolstad and I agree, and most Americans will, too: we need budget process reforms, spending cuts, the line-item veto, and most of all, **a balanced budget amendment.** \\ We like what works. **And our budget process is not working.** Republicans have put the welfare of the country before partisan politics. Now it's time for the other party to do the same.\\

It was one of the most famous Democratic Presidents, Franklin Roosevelt, who said 50 years ago, "The future lies with those wise political leaders who realize that the great public is interested more in government than in politics." **The future is now. The Republican Party is ready to govern. And Allen Kolstad is ready to be your next Senator.** \\

Int'l Thesaurus of Quotations by Robert Tripp p. 488

The choice is up to you. **Make it the right one. Make it Republican.**

Thank you, and God bless you all.

# # #

Marge Hamach

☑ Kolstad intros OK

☑ Stephens OK 406-444-3111 ≠ Mrs. K's position OK — Stuart Brown

☐ Burns 224-2644; will call; Polly

☑ Marianee 225-1555 Leslie — OK unless vote on Friday. Call Thursday P.M.

☑ "22 M jobs" — CEA + OMB — Rideout X 3262 (wire)

Jones data prelim for 1 mo.; ≈ 22.3

☑ 29 years of last 35 — Senate & House (both houses) historians office · 1933 - 57 years

Don Ricky — 6 Reps — Since 1955 — 25 yrs · 47/57 = Dem maj in both

---

☑ Education subsidies — Rae Nelson

- we spend more pupil than any other major nation.
  - [Ex - Switzerland does more] (as % of GNP more #14)

((suggest staying away from spending ... Don't give it more # — not because it's already the most expensive but because it's an ineffective system / needs restructuring etc.

☐ SCULLY —

Mary Kate Grant

The INTERNATIONAL THESAURUS of QUOTATIONS

compiled by

Rhoda Thomas Tripp



Harper & Row, Publishers, New York
Grand Rapids, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco
London, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, Toronto

66. The future lies with those wise political leaders who realize that the great public is interested more in government than in politics. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, speech, Washington, D.C., Jan. 8, 1940.

67. Our great democracies still tend to think that a stupid man is more likely to be honest than a clever man, and our politicians take advantage of this prejudice by pretending to be even more stupid than nature made them. BERTRAND RUSSELL, *New Hopes for a Changing World* (1951).

68. Experience suggests that the first rule of politics is never to say never. The ingenious human capacity for maneuver and compromise may make acceptable tomorrow what seems outrageous or impossible today. WILLIAM V. SHANNON, "Vietnam: America's Dreyfus Case," *The New York Times*, March 3, 1968.

69. The politician who once had to learn to flatter Kings has now to learn how to fascinate, amuse, coax, humbug, frighten, or otherwise strike the fancy of the electorate. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, "The Revolutionist's Handbook," *Man and Superman* (1903).

70. He knows nothing and he thinks he knows everything. That points clearly to a political career. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, *Major Barbara* (1905), 3.

71. Why is it that when political ammunition runs low, inevitably the rusty artillery of abuse is always wheeled into action? ADLAI STEVENSON, speech, New York City, Sept. 22, 1952.

72. The brain of our species is, as we know, made up largely of potassium, phosphorus, propaganda and politics with the result that how not to understand what should be clearer is becoming easier and easier for all of us. JAMES THURBER, "The New Vocabularianism," *Lanterns and Lances* (1961).

73. Unless we insist that politics is imagination and mind, we will learn that imagination and mind are politics, and of a kind we will not like. LIONEL TRILLING, "The Function of the Little Magazine," *The Liberal Imagination* (1950).

74. A politician is a man who understands government, and it takes a politician to run a government. A statesman is a politician who's been dead 10 or 15 years. HARRY S. TRUMAN, *New York World Telegram & Sun*, April 12, 1958.

75. As the master politician navigates the ship of state, he both creates and responds to public opinion. Adept at tacking with the wind, he also succeeds, at times, in generating breezes of his own. STEWART L. UDALL, *The Quiet Crisis* (1963), 11.

76. Politics is the art of preventing people from taking part in affairs which properly concern them. PAUL VALÉRY, *Tel quel* (1943).

77. Prosperity is necessarily the first theme of a political campaign. WOODROW WILSON, address, Sept. 4, 1912.

POOR

See 712. Poverty

706. POPULARITY

See also 49. Approval; 472. Ingratiation

1. He that has many friends, has no friends. AESOP, "The Hare with Many Friends," *Fables* (6th c. B.C.?), tr. Joseph Jacobs.

2. The man with a host of friends who slaps on the back everybody he meets is regarded as the friend of nobody. ARISTOTLE, *Nicomachean Ethics* (4th c. B.C.), 9.10, tr. J. A. K. Thomson.

3. Woe unto you, when all men shall speak well of you! *Bible*, Luke 6:26.

4. When a man is familiar with many people he must expect many disagreeable familiarities. JAMES BOSWELL, *London Journal*, Feb. 17, 1763.

5. What most people in our culture mean by being lovable is essentially a mixture between being popular and having sex appeal. ERICH FROMM, *The Art of Loving* (1956), 1.

6. There must be something good in a thing that pleases so many; even if it cannot be explained, it is certainly enjoyed. BALTASAR GRACIÁN, *The Art of Worldly Wisdom* (1647), 270, tr. Joseph Jacobs.

7. A dish around which I see too many people doesn't tempt me. JULIEN GREEN, *Journal* (1938).

8. What is popular is not necessarily vulgar; and that which we try to rescue from fatal obscurity had in general much better remain where it is. WILLIAM HAZLITT, "On Taste," *Sketches and Essays* (1839).

9. Popularity? Three-penny fame. VICTOR HUGO, *Ruy Blas* (1838), 3.5.

10. It is an unhappy lot which finds no enemies. PUBLILIUS SYRUS, *Moral Sayings* (1st c. B.C.), 499, tr. Darius Lyman.

11. Popularity is a crime from the moment it is sought; it is only a virtue where men have it whether they will or no. SIR GEORGE SAVILE, *Moral Thoughts and Reflections* (1750).

12. The more one pleases everybody, the less one pleases profoundly. STENDHAL, "Miscellaneous Fragments," *On Love* (1822).

13. The most popular persons in society are those who take the world as it is, find the least fault, and have [ride] no hobbies. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, "Fifth Study," *Backlog Studies* (1873).

707. POPULATION

See also 82. Birth Control; 205. Crowds; 796. Reproduction

1. All that tread / The globe are but a handful to the tribes / That slumber in its bosom. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, "Thanatopsis" (1811).

2. Over-population is a phenomenon connected with the survival of the unfit, and it is a mechanism which has created conditions favourable to the survival of the unfit and the elimination of the fit. WILLIAM RALPH INGE, "The Dilemma of Civilisation," *Outspoken Essays: Second Series* (1922).

3. Creation destroys as it goes, throws down one tree for the rise of another. But ideal mankind would abolish death, multiply itself million upon million, rear up city upon city, save every parasite alive, until the accumulation of mere existence is swollen to a horror. D. H. LAWRENCE, *St. Mawr* (1925).

4. If people waited to know one another before they married, the world wouldn't be so grossly over-populated as it is now. W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM, *Mrs. Dot* (1912), 1.

5. Instead of needing lots of children, we need high-quality children. MARGARET MEAD, *The New York Times*, Oct. 30, 1966.

6. And fear not lest Existence closing your / Account, and mine, should know the like no more; / The Eternal Sáki from that Bowl has poured / Millions of Bubbles like us, and will pour. OMAR KHAYYÁM, *Rubáiyát* (11th–12th c.), tr. Edward FitzGerald, 4th ed., 46.

7. We have been God-like in our planned breeding of our domesticated plants and animals, but we have been rabbit-like in our unplanned breeding of ourselves. ARNOLD TOYNBEE, *National Observer*, June 10, 1963.

8. It is obvious that the best qualities in man must atrophy in a standing-room-only environment. STEWART L. UDALL, *The Quiet Crisis* (1963), 13.

708. PORNOGRAPHY

1. The value difference between pornographic playing cards when you're a kid, and pornographic playing cards when you're older. It's that when you're a kid you use cards as a substitute for a real experience, and when you're older you use real experience as a substitute for the fantasy. EDWARD ALBEE, *Zoo Story* (1958).

2. A taste for dirty stories may be said to be inherent in the human animal. GEORGE MOORE, *Confessions of a Young Man* (1888), 9.

3. Nine-tenths of the appeal of pornography is due to the indecent feelings concerning sex which moralists inculcate in the young; the other tenth is physiological, and will occur in one way or another whatever the state of the law may be. BERTRAND RUSSELL, "The Taboo on Sex Knowledge," *Marriage and Morals* (1929).

709. PORTENT

See also 304. Evidence; 749. Prudence

1. One swallow does not make a summer; neither does one fine day. ARISTOTLE, *Nicomachean Ethics* (4th c. B.C.), 1.7, tr. J. A. K. Thomson.

2. Every cloud engenders not a storm. SHAKESPEARE, *3 Henry VI* (1590–91), 5.3.13.

TO: Mary Kate Grant
Carolyn Cawley

FROM: Jaylene Hobrecht

Unemployment Rate In Montana

Annual Average:

1989- 5.9% (not the lowest in twenty years)
1979- 5.1%

Monthly Average:

April 1990- 5.5%
May 1990- 5.6%
April 1979- 5.4%

Monthly is usually lower because of the different seasons. Information was given to me by the Governors Office. Kathy Shanckle, deals with the employment rates.
Phone #: (406) 444-2430

KOLSTAD

U.S. SENATE

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Carolyn Crawley

FROM: Stuart Brown

DATE: 7/17

TIME: 10:15 am.

RECEIVER TELECOPIER:

TRANSMITTER TELECOPIER: (406) 443-1323

PAGES TO FOLLOW: 0

Kolstad was the first Republican to serve Liberty County in over 40 years.

NOTES ON KOLSTAD FOR US SENATE FUNDRAISING BREAKFAST

EVENT: Kolstad for US Senate Fundrasing Breakfast
Sheraton Ballroom -- Billings, Montana
July 20, 1990
POTUS to speak at approximately 8:05 a.m.

Approximately 500 attendeess ((check this!))

CONTACTS: Leo Ellingson -- Campaign Manager -- 406-442-5890
Jacque Irby -- MT GOP -- 406-442-6469
Cal Winslow -- MT BOP -- 406-259-2652

The Candidate:

Allen C. Kolstad currently serves as the Lieutenant Governor of Montana.

--A farmer -- former owner of the Chester Implement Co, a John Deere dealership; former president of the Kolstad Grain Co.

--Served on the Board of the MT Chamber of Commerce.

--Served as president of the MT Water Development Association.

--Elected to State House of Representatives in 1968. First Republican to serve Liberty County in over 40 years. Served three terms until elected to State Senate in 1975.

--State Senate: served in a number of leadership positions; chaired the Legislative Council and the Interim Legislative Committee on Problems in Agriculture.

--resigned in 1988 to assume the position as Lt. Governor.

--Chair of hugely successful Montana Centennial in 1989; visited every county in the state helping with their projects. POTUS was in Montana last September for the Centennial Celebration.

--Family, Church, and Community

Life long resident of Montana -- a 5 generation family

Believes in strong family values -- married to Iva for 39 years - four kids and 9 grandkids.

Very active in St. Olaf Lutheran Church near their home. Has served as president of the congregation.

Longtime member of the Elks, Eagles, and the Algeria Shrine.

KOLSTAD

U.S. SENATE

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Jaylene Hobrack / Carolyn Cawley / Mary Kate Grant

FROM: Stuart Brown

DATE: 7/6

TIME: 4:45 pm.

RECEIVER TELECOPIER:

TRANSMITTER TELECOPIER: 406/443-1323

PAGES TO FOLLOW: 8

Information for speech by President Bush July 20, 1990 in Billings, MT.

KOLSTAD
U.S. SENATE

P.O. Box 5864
1084 Helena Avenue, Helena, MT 59604
(406) 442-5890

LT. GOVERNOR
Allen C. Kolstad

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
William B. Ellis

CAMPAIGN CO-CHAIRMAN
Louise Rankin Galt
"Big" Ed Smith

FINANCE CHAIRMAN
Jim Mockler

CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR
Leo D. Ellingson

TREASURER
Jeanne Amsberry

OPERATIONS COORDINATOR
Jean E. Casey

TENTATIVE LIST FOR HEAD TABLE

Lt. Governor Allen Kolstad
Mrs. Iva Kolstad (wife)
Governor Stan Stephens (will introduce President)
Senator Conrad Burns
Congressman Marlenee
Ione Brownson (National Committeewoman)
Jack Galt (State Senator and National Committeeman)
Louise Galt (wife of Jack, Co-chairman of Kolstad Campaign)?
"Big" Ed Smith (Co-chairman of Kolstad Campaign)
Barbara Campbell (State Chairman Montana Republican Party)
Chuck Herringer (State Chairman Bush Campaign)
~~Leo Ellingson~~ (Former Executive Director Montana Centennial,
Campaign Director - Kolstad for U.S. Senate)
Bill Ellis
Honorary Chair of Kohlstad for Senate, GOP big deal

PREVIOUS BUSH VISITS

As Vice-President, Bush visited Billings in May of 1988. He also visited Rocky Mountain College in Billings in October of 1988 where he was greeted by Crow Indians in full tribal dress.

As President, Bush visited Helena, Montana in September of 1989 for the Centennial celebration. He planted a tree and spoke to about 30,000 people gathered at the state capitol.

POTENTIAL ISSUE TOPICS FOR BUSH

<u>Education</u>

In 1989, Montana ranked 3rd in the nation in ACT scores.

In 1989 Montana's graduation rate was just over 87%. As I understand it, President Bush has set a nationwide goal of a 90% graduation rate by the year 2000.

Paid for by KOLSTAD for U.S. Senate Committee
Jeanne Amsberry, Treasurer.

Positive mention could be made regarding attempts to improve education further through:

- o Annual reports - to allow communities to see how they stand relative to others in the state.
- o Alternative certification programs.
- o Local control of education - more flexibility through control of federal block grants.
- o Parental choice.

Drugs/Education

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.).

- o Kolstad has been involved both personally and on behalf of the Stephens Administration by attending numerous D.A.R.E. ceremonies/graduations.
- o D.A.R.E. has 19 projects around the state (Sioux and Blackfeet Indians have programs).
- o D.A.R.E. officers teach classes, conduct programs - all officers are from the law enforcement community (sheriffs, police).

Listed below are several issues on which Bush and Kolstad agree (and on which Senator Baucus disagrees or waffles).

- o The need for Balanced Budget Amendment.
- o The line-item veto for the President.
- o Capital gains tax cut.
- o Strategic Defense Initiative.

POTUS on record long-time for this (not just in negotiations)

Unfortunately, all the information is not available yet. The Lt. Governor wants me to wait for several individuals to return from extended July 4th vacations so they can submit input on the following topics:

- o Agriculture - This is a particularly sensitive subject as Kolstad's views are at odds with those of the Bush Administration and Sec. Yeutter in several areas. We need to find some positive areas of agreement to emphasize.
- o Oil and gas.
- o Mining.

- Wilderness Issue.

- Taxes - Kolstad remains opposed to new taxes and made several statements in support of Bush's no new tax pledge in the primary. We have also requested information and ideas for local humor from Senator Burns' office. All information should be available no later than Wednesday, July 11, 1990.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ALLEN KOLSTAD

Allen Kolstad was born December 24, 1931 at Chester, Montana. His family represents five generations of Montanans involved in agriculture and agri-business in the north central part of the state. (Iva, his wife, also fifth generation)

He was educated at schools in the Chester area and attended Concordia College in Moorehead, Minnesota.

He and his wife, Iva, began farming property in Liberty and Toole Counties in 1952. They still call this farm "home," and operate it with their son, Chris, and his family.

In addition to farming, Kolstad is the former owner of the Chester Implement Company, a John Deere dealership, and former president of the Kolstad Grain Company. He has been a director with the Montana Chamber of Commerce, was president of the Montana Water Development Association, and served the Ford Administration as a member of the District Export Council for Western States.

The Chester farmer/rancher and businessman began his 19 year career as a state legislator in 1968 when he was elected to the Montana House of Representatives. He was the first Republican to represent his district in 48 years. Kolstad served in the Montana House until 1975 when he was elected to the state senate. As a senator, he served in a number of leadership positions, chaired the Montana Legislative Council, and the Interim Legislative Committee on

Problems in Agriculture. He resigned in 1988 to assume the Lieutenant Governor position in the Stephens Administration.

Kolstad and his wife, Iva, have four children. They include Cedric of Nashville, Tennessee, Chris of Ledger, Cheryl Gagnon of Hong Kong and Corrine Neill of Scottsdale, Arizona. They also have 9 grandchildren; Tara, Krystal, Allen Henry, Amanda, Cary, Brittney and Alexandra. (2 more)

MONTANA ECONOMY

The Montana economy continues to move in the right direction.

-Montana's employment rate is the highest in 25 years.

-Almost 12,000 new, private sector jobs were created in Montana during 1989. That growth continues with over six thousand more jobs available for Montanans this Spring than at this same time last year.

-The job growth areas are varied:

*Montana's construction industry added 1200 new jobs between March and April of this year.

*The special trades are up 400 over last year.

*Metal mining employment is up;
manufacturing employment has increased;

*The number of jobs in the Service Industry continues to rise, led by Lodging and Health Care.

-Building activity has increased dramatically in the state.

In Montana's rural communities building permits have increased 115% during the first four months of this year compared with last. The value of the construction has jumped 72% to $22.9 million worth of activity.

community which supplied the first Republican Montana U.S. Senator in forty years in 1989 when Conrad Burns was elected.

-Allen Kolstad is a member of the first Republican State C.E.O. Team in twenty years when he was elected along with Governor Stan Stephens in 1989.

-Governor Stan Stephens serves as one Bush's appointments on the Advisory Commission for Intergovernmental Relations. He was appointed as one of four U.S. Governors on that Advisory Council in June 1990. He replaces John Sununu, Bush's Chief of Staff.

-Billings is the site of the latest film version of the Battle of the Little Big Horn. "Son of the Morning Star" is a two-part ABC miniseries on Custer and his Indian counterparts, Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse. The miniseries will air sometime in the Winter 1991.

-Billings is also the site of the original version of that battle 114 years ago. [redacted]

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In the urban areas, the number of building permits are up between 10% and 60%.

-A recent report from the U.S. Commerce Department showed personal income in Montana rose over 7% last year. That puts us above the average for the Rocky Mountain States and near the top in the country.

-Tourism continues to be a strong growth area in the Montana economy. 1989 was a record year with out-of-state visitors spending $658 million in Montana. 1990 is looking even better.

Additional Information for Bush Speech in Billings

- HEAD TABLE-Replace Leo Ellingson with Bill Ellis, Honorary Chairman of Kolstad for U.S. Senate, lifetime loyal Republican who has been a key player in the party for years.

AGRICULTURE

- Montana's largest industry
- It makes sense to have a lifetime farmer/rancher like Kolstad represent Montana
- Agriculture and agribusiness is vital to all aspects of the Montana economy not just the rural farming and ranching areas.
- Sympathetic mention should be made of farmers and ranchers who are in the midst of a drought-namely the southeastern and northeastern counties of the state. As I understand it, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) is providing vital assistance.
- Mention could be made of the Uruguay Round of GATT talks and the Administration's committment to promote free trade and open new markets for farmers-emphasizing that if other countries, particularly the EEC, continue to subsidize that the U.S. government will remain the compassionatae partner to American farmers through vehicles like the Export Enhancement Program (EEP).

WILDERNESS ISSUE

- The issue of how to designate millions of acres of forests has been unresolved for more than a decade - this is especially important in western Montana among the timber and mining industries. Recreation has also been restricted because this issue has not been resolved.
- Emphasis should be made that we need new leadership to resolve this issue-we can strike a balance between the environment and natural resources, and the economy.
- Senator Burns has introduced a bill that Kolstad has generally endorsed. I assume that the Administration does not take a position until the Congressional delegation makes a proposal. The point is that Kolstad and Burns could provide the leadership to resolve the issue.

MONTANA CENTENNIAL

- Kolstad served as Chairman of the Montana State Centennial Commission. The Montana Centennial was unique in that not dollar of taxpayer money was spent. In fact when the books closed on the Centennial it is a virtual certainty that thousands of dollars will be given to the state treasury. This proves that Kolstad cares about the taxpayers.

- The success of the Centennial was a boon for the tourism. 1989 was Montana's best tourism year ever-nearly $700 million.

- As mentioned earlier Bush participated in the Centennial.

LOCAL REFERENCES/HUMOR

- Bush could refer to the "rims" or cliffs, rock formations-standing in the shadow of the rims in Billings...

- The article from Insight magazine refers to an episode that has been blown unbelievably out of proportion. It has even been taken seriously by some. The Democrats have tried to use this story in a number of ways to ridicule and discredit Kolstad. If the President made a joke about this we believe that beyond being entertaining -reports of the President's joking reference to it would prove how absurd it is that people take this seriously and make an issue out of it.

GOP Senatorial Aspirants Locking Horns in Montana

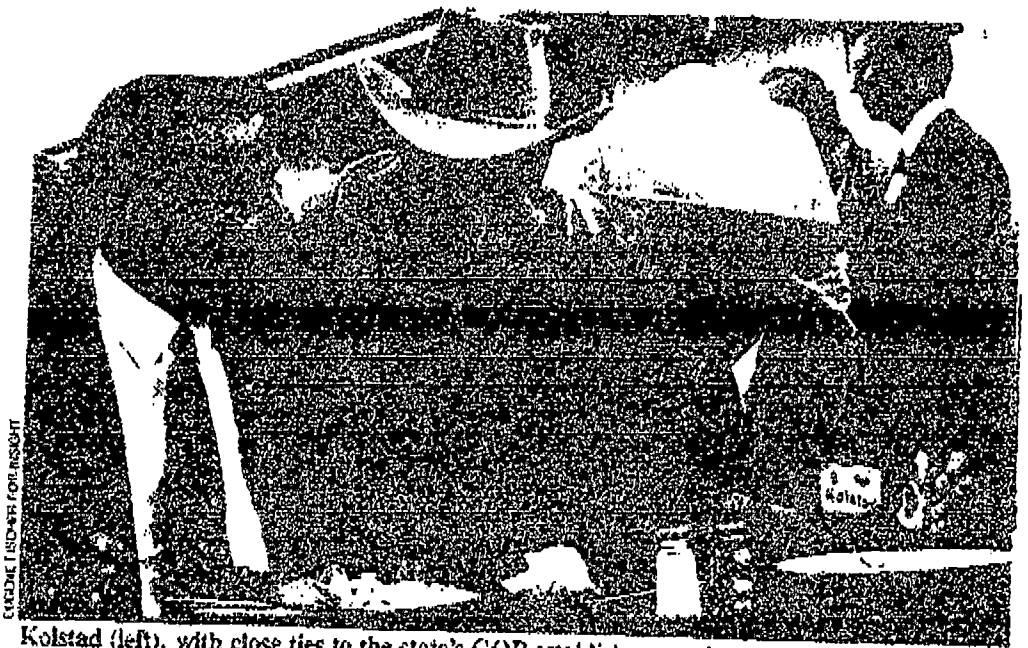
SUMMARY: The race for the GOP senatorial nomination in Montana pits millionaire businessman Bruce Vorhauer against Lt. Gov. Allen Kolstad. Vorhauer became an official resident only a year ago, but he can spend almost any amount he wants to win. Kolstad is suffering from the perception that he is the national party's "chosen" one: Montanans don't like candidates chosen for them.

Last summer during a barbecue at a ranch outside Helena, a visiting Japanese businessman with jet lag drifted off to sleep moments before Montana's lieutenant governor, Allen Kolstad, got up to speak. In a move that touched off a statewide furor, Kolstad picked up a sake cup used to toast a Japanese trade delegation and tossed it at the snoring businessman as other members of the Montana delegation looked on in disbelief.

It was not the first time that the Republican, a cattle rancher and farmer from northern Montana, had ignited a controversy in this vast but sparsely populated state. Last year, he defended Gov. Stan Stephens's proposal to lease a luxury car, telling reporters that "we didn't run for this job to be a couple of poor-verts," a remark that his critics said insulted the state's poor.

None of this would matter had not national Republican strategists tapped Kolstad to run against the state's senior senator, Democrat Max Baucus. Touting polls they say show a Baucus ripe for defeat, national Republican strategists and President Bush swept aside any semblance of impartiality before the June 5 primary and embarked on a highly visible campaign to recruit Kolstad for the fall race.

At stake in that race, as with a handful of other contests, in Rhode Island, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska and Iowa, is the long-shot Republican attempt to wrest control of the Senate. Buoyed by the surprise defeat of John Melcher in 1988, which made Conrad Burns Montana's first Republican senator since 1964, the GOP's national strategists have defended their courtship of Kolstad. A 22-year veteran of the Legislature who headed the state's highly visible Centennial Commission last year, Kolstad was the only Republican with high name recognition willing to consider a bid against Baucus.



CAROLINE LINDSAY FOR INSIGHT

Kolstad (left), with close ties to the state's GOP establishment, chats with backers.

But with less than a week remaining before the primary, Kolstad is facing a tougher-than-expected challenge from millionaire scientist and businessman Bruce Vorhauer, a 47-year-old political neophyte who has the looks, the money and the high-tech message. With his slogan — "America can't compete in a high-tech world with a low-tech senator" — Vorhauer is wooing voters with promises of using his entrepreneurial skills to turn economically depressed towns into advanced manufacturing centers.

The primary also gives voters a clear choice on abortion. Kolstad, a deeply conservative Republican with strong ties to the state's old-guard Republican establishment, opposes abortion and has called for outlawing it with a constitutional amendment. Vorhauer, who made his fortune by inventing the contraceptive sponge, not only supports a woman's right to choose but tells voters his invention has prevented 50 million to 60 million unwanted pregnancies.

A recent poll in the Great Falls Tribune showed Kolstad leading Vorhauer 23 percent to 17 percent among voters who said they planned to vote Republican. However, 49 percent of prospective Republican voters said they had not made up their minds. Two other candidates, state Sen. William E. Farrell and businessman John Domenech, trailed behind, with 11 percent and 4 percent respectively. (In the Democratic primary, Baucus faces opposition from two lesser-known candidates who do not pose much of a threat.)

As in most statewide races in Montana, the Republican candidates have spent much of their time fighting over who is the true Montanan. In a state deeply suspicious of outsiders, candidates for political office are accustomed to painting their opponents as carpetbaggers out of touch with the voters, even if they have lived in Montana for years.

The practice often works. In 1978, Baucus won his Senate seat after supporters distributed pictures of him on a bucking bronco and his opponent, Republican Larry Williams, in New York wearing love beads. Williams, a native Montanan, had left the state for several years to pursue an investment career. Four years later, Williams lost again to Sen. John Melcher, who had depicted him as a puppet of the National Conservative Political Action Committee. The committee had pumped hundreds of thousands of dollars into the state to air commercials attacking Melcher.

The counterattack from Melcher consisted of commercials that featured two talking cows complaining about how he

Grant/Cawley/Hobrecht
July 12, 1990
Draft one
A:Kolstad

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOLSTAD FOR SENATE
FUNDRAISING BREAKFAST
BILLINGS, MONTANA
JULY 20, 1990
8:05 A.M.

Good morning. Thanks for that wonderful introduction, Governor [Stan] Stephens ... ((rest of acknowledgements)). And of course, ~~there's~~ **the next Senator from the state of Montana, Allen Kolstad.** \\\

First of all, I want to apologize to everyone for the extensive security measures we've had to take here today. After ~~that incident with the Japanese businessmen~~, the Secret Service was concerned. But the coast is clear now. **No sake cups.** \\

It's great to be back in Montana, ~~looking out~~ with over the rims of Billings, near some of the best fishing streams and forests in the country. I remember coming to Glacier National Park last year with my grandson, and being told that Montana has 896 **catchable** fish per square mile. ((Here's my question: Why don't they count the **uncatchable** fish? I thought there were quite a few of those.)) There's nothing better for the soul than seeing the grandeur of snow capped mountains in the distance ~~and the expanse of~~ or a Montana sunsets ~~streaked~~ across fading skies. Montana is a state of big skies, and America is a country of big dreams. But to Make those ~~To pursue those dreams~~, I need ~~people like~~ **Allen Kolstad** working with me in the U.S. Senate.

Dreams come true for America and Montana

Allen Kolstad ((and his wife of 39 years, Iva, right here next to me)) know Montana as few others do -- five generations of Kolstads have ~~settled in~~ called home. Montana. Allen is a farmer and rancher who has given over twenty years of public service to the people of this great state. He was elected to the Montana Legislature in 1968, the first Republican to serve Liberty County in over forty years. Then, ~~he and Governor~~ in the 1988 and Dean Kolstad Stephens stunned the Democrats by giving them their first loss in the Governor's race in twenty years. And, just like **Conrad Burns** did in the last Senate election, Allen Kolstad's about to hand the opposition **another** stunning loss. **We need Allen Kolstad in the United States Senate, and we need him there now.** \\

~~Because~~ with more people like Allen in the Senate -- more Republicans -- we can build a better America. Despite its minority status on Capitol Hill, the Republican Party has fought ~~the tax and spend~~ out-of-step liberals, ~~the~~ big-government bureaucrats, and ~~the~~ red-tape radicals **every step of the way.** What's got our opponents quaking in their boots is that this fall, they're up against the Republican record. The longest peacetime economic expansion in history. The lowest unemployment rate in the nation in 16 years -- lowest in Montana in 25 years. Over 21 million jobs created. And it was our policy of peace through strength that ~~brought~~ helped bring freedom to the lives of millions from Poland to Panama. But with a Republican ~~controlled~~ majority in Congress working with me, we could do **even more** to ensure that America becomes **economically strong** and **fiscally sound.**\\

Instead, with the Democrats now in ~~charge~~ control of Congress, we're facing government by gridlock in Washington -- with spending skyrocketing out of control, good legislation thrown aside for pork barrel programs, and a budget deficit looming over our children's children. And while the Republican Party is using everything we've got to build a strong, competitive America, 34 years of uninterrupted Democratic rule in Congress have finally taken ~~their~~ its toll. → Democrats

Let ~~me~~ give you a few examples. In April of 1989, our Administration sent to Congress the Excellence in Education Act. Our proposals would advance education reform, reward achievement and encourage choice -- yet as the bill moved through Congress, its most sensible and cost effective programs were ~~crossed out, torn up and thrown out the window.~~ scrapped for expensive Democrat substitutes. One **billion** dollars worth of unnecessary, unrelated and costly changes were heaped on top of our original $400 million education bill -- 1.4B more than ~~triple~~ double our request. In fact, the only thing they **didn't** change was the **name** of the bill.

I know Allen Kolstad wouldn't have ~~done that to~~ opposed our bill. He and I agree that the way to keep Montana's graduation rate ~~near 90%~~ high and keep its A.C.T. scores the third ~~highest~~ best in the nation is through rewarding excellence, putting choice in the hands of parents and students, and building in accountability. Not by throwing billions of taxpayer dollars at an education system that is **already** the most heavily-subsidized in the world.

And when we proposed new child care legislation, ~~the Administration~~ we asked for $9 million dollars in funding, spread

because we believe there is nothing more precious than America's children

over five years. The Senate passed our bill at double the money -- $18 million -- and the House **outdid the Senate** by **tripling** our request -- to **$29 million.**

It's like what the noted philosopher, Barney Fife, said about the speed limits in Mayberry:\\ "If you give them 30, they'll take 35. If you give them 40, they'll take 45." \\ My, how right Barney was. But in this case, we gave them 9 and they took 29.\\

And just this year, in February, I reqested $800 million in **dire emergency** immediate assistance for the governments of Panama and Nicaragua. These fledgling democracies stood on the brink of economic disaster, their treasuries bankrupted by the Sandinista and Noriega regimes. And yet Congress did nothing to save these freedom-loving peoples until May 24th -- three months later.

Here's what caused the delay: some "dire emergency" additions to the bill by Congress -- **over one billion dollars' worth** -- for unrequested domestic programs. Or how about "urgent" funding for a five million dollar National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration catfish farm in Stuttgart, Arkansas. ((I suppose they're **still** waiting for the ocean to come to Eastern Arkansas. But when it does, they'll be ready.)) For the sake of these and dozens more projects like them, economic recovery and marketplace freedom were kept from the brave people of Nicaragua and Panama. **That's a disgrace to American taxpayers, and it's a disgrace to the brave soldiers who fought for freedom and paid with their lives.**

When you get sick, the first thing you don't do is call a medevac helicopter. You take medicine you know will work, a little at a time, see how you're doing, and before you know it you're cured. (Unfortunately, the Dems on Capitol Hill have just installed a heliopad for their medevac.)

Centennial is example of GOP way of doing things.

It just doesn't make sense. You hear alot of mumbo-jumbo these days about the fisc

Every parent here has known the agony of a sick child. And when your kid gets the flu, you don't force him to swallow whole bottlesful of pills and medicines while calling for a Medevac helicopter. You try something you know will work -- aspirin, maybe, or a little stomach medicine -- then send him to bed, and monitor him to see if he's better. Soon enough, he's back on his feet -- cured.

Well, that analogy is true of legislation. Republicans like what works, and we like to monitor programs to see if they're making things better. We think that finding a cure to the budget deficit means appropriately funding those programs that we know work -- not throwing more billions of hard earned tax dollars at untested ideas with no built-in accountability to check on them later.

It's no coincidence that I've come here, not too far from **the Great Divide**, to make a point. Voters are facing a choice as immense as the Great Divide between two philosophies that are worlds apart. On our side -- the Republican side -- lies opportunity, empowerment, choice, free market solutions to big-government problems, and **fiscal sanity.** On the other side -- the **far side** -- lies the Democratic Party, with higher spending, red tape, bureaucracies, and fiscal lunacy. The choice is up to you.

Allen Kolstad and I agree, and most rational Americans would, too: we need budget process reforms, saner entitlement and mandatory programs, discretionary spending cuts, and most of all,

balanced budget mend.

the line-item veto. \\ We like what works. **And our budget process is not working.** Republicans have put the welfare of the country before partisan politics. Now it's time for the other party to do the same.\\

It was one of the most famous Democratic Presidents, Franklin Roosevelt, who said 50 years ago, "The future lies with those wise political leaders who realize that the great public is interested more in government than in politics." **The future is now, and the Republican Party is ready to govern.** \\

And Allen Kolstad is ready to be your next Senator. The choice is up to you. **Make it the right one. Make it Republican.**

Thank you, and God bless you all.

# # #

As I said, it's great to be back in Montana again. I remember the last time I was in this state was for its hundredth birthday, when Allen was the Chairman of Centennial Commission. There were two amazing things about the job he did: first, not one penny of taxpayer money was used. And second, the Centennial will actually **give thousands of dollars back** to the state Treasury.

That's the kind of fiscal responsibility America needs on Capitol Hill.

Grant/Cawley/Hobrecht
July 16, 1990
Draft two / A:Kolstad

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOLSTAD FOR SENATE
FUNDRAISING BREAKFAST
BILLINGS, MONTANA
JULY 20, 1990
8:05 A.M.

Good morning. Thanks for that wonderful introduction, Stuart Brown Governor [Stan] Stephens ... ((rest of acknowledgements)). And of course, there's **the next Senator from the state of Montana, Allen Kolstad. **

First of all, I want to apologize to everyone for the extensive security measures we've had to take here today. The Secret Service was concerned, but the coast is clear now.\\ **No sake cups. **

It's great to be back in Montana, within sight of the Rims of Billings, near some of the best fishing streams and forests in the country. I remember coming to Glacier National Park last year with my grandson, and being told that Montana has 896 **catchable** fish per square mile. ((Here's my question: Why don't they count the **uncatchable** fish? I thought there were quite a few of those.)) There's nothing better for the soul than seeing the grandeur of snow-capped mountains in the distance or a Montana sunset streaked across fading skies. Montana <u>is</u> a state of big skies, and America is a country of big dreams. But to help make those dreams come true -- for America and Montana -- I need **Allen Kolstad** working with me in the U.S. Senate.

Allen Kolstad ((and his wife of 39 years, Iva, right here next to me)) know Montana as few others do -- five generations of Kolstads have called Montana home. Allen is a farmer and rancher who has given over twenty years of public service to the people of this great state. He was elected to the Montana Legislature in 1968, the first Republican to serve Liberty County in over forty years. Then, in 1988, Stan Stephens and Allen Kolstad stunned the Democrats by giving them their first loss in a Governor's race in twenty years. And, just like **Conrad Burns** did in the last Senate election, Allen Kolstad's about to hand the opposition **another** stunning loss. **We need Allen Kolstad in the United States Senate, and we need him there now.** \\

With more people like Allen in the Senate -- more Republicans -- we <u>can</u> build a better America. Despite its minority status on Capitol Hill, the Republican Party has fought out-of-step liberals, big-government bureaucrats, and red-tape radicals **every step of the way.** What's got our opponents quaking in their boots is that this fall, they're up against the <u>Republican record</u>. The longest peacetime economic expansion in history. The lowest unemployment rate in the nation in 16 years -- lowest in Montana in 25 years. Over 21 million jobs created. And it was <u>our</u> policy of peace through strength that helped bring freedom to the lives of millions from Poland to Panama. But with a Republican majority in Congress working with me, we could do **even more** to ensure that America becomes **economically strong** and **fiscally sound.**\\

Instead, with the Democrats now in control of Congress, we're facing government by gridlock in Washington -- with spending skyrocketing out of control, good legislation thrown aside for pork barrel programs, and a budget deficit looming over our children's children. And while the Republican Party is using **everything we've got** to build a strong, competitive America, 34 years of uninterrupted Democratic rule in Congress have **finally** taken their toll.

You might even say the other party is clinging to such extinct ideas that it belongs with the dinosaurs. When I heard the other day that fossils from Tyrannasaurus Rex had been uncovered here in Montana, I thought of a recent magazine piece. It was about a large, two-legged dinosaur, prone to spasms of big spending and knee-jerking. It once roamed North America in large bands, but now it only remains on Capitol Hill. \\ **Scientists call it: the Demosaurus.**\\

Unfortunately, it's the American people who are paying the price for its archaic ideas. Let me give you a few examples. In April of 1989, our Administration sent to Congress the Excellence in Education Act. Our proposals would advance education reform, reward achievement and encourage choice -- yet as the bill moved through Congress, its most sensible and cost-effective programs were scrapped for expensive Democratic substitutes. One **billion** dollars worth of unnecessary, unrelated and costly changes were heaped on top of our original $400 million education bill -- totalling $1.4 billion dollars, more than **triple** our original

request. In fact, the only thing they **didn't** change was the **name** of the bill.

I know Allen Kolstad would have said no to those unnecessary changes. He and I agree that the way to keep Montana's graduation rate high, and its A.C.T. scores the third best in the nation is through rewarding excellence, putting choice in the hands of parents and students, and building in accountability. **Not by throwing billions of taxpayer dollars at an education system that is already the most heavily-subsidized in the world.**

And when we proposed new child care legislation, based on our belief that there is nothing more precious than America's children, we asked for $9 billion dollars in funding, spread over five years. We proposed a bill that put choice in the hands of all families, whether low- or middle-income, by allowing them to afford the kind of day care they wanted -- at home, at church, or from a local day-care provider. The Senate passed our bill at double the money -- $18 billion -- and the House **outdid the Senate** by **tripling** our request -- to **$29 billion.** And if Congress has its way, that money will go toward **constructing** more federal day-care centers, **piling** more red tape on parents, and worst of all, **licensing grandmothers.**

And just this year, on February [date], I reqested $800 million in **dire emergency** funds for immediate assistance to the governments of Panama and Nicaragua. These fledgling democracies stood on the brink of economic disaster, their treasuries

bankrupted by the Sandinista and Noriega regimes. And yet Congress did nothing to save these freedom-loving peoples until May 24th -- three months later.

Here's what caused the delay: some "dire emergency" additions to the bill by Congress -- **over one billion dollars' worth** -- for unrequested domestic programs. Everyone on Capitol Hill knew how important this bill was, and for [90 days], Congress decided to hold it hostage. For [90 days], Congress calculated how much pork barrel they could throw on top of this emergency request. For [90 days], Congress turned down the call to statesmanship, keeping economic recovery and marketplace freedom from the brave people of Nicaragua and Panama. **That's a disgrace to American taxpayers.**\\

Republicans like what works, and we like to monitor programs to see if they're making things better. We think that finding a cure to the budget deficit means funding those programs that we know work -- not throwing billions of hard-earned tax dollars at untested ideas with no track record or built-in accountability.

It's like when you get sick -- the first thing you don't do is call a Medevac helicopter. You take medicine you know will work, a little at a time, and before you know it -- you're cured. ((I heard a rumor the other day, though, that they've just installed a heliopad on Capitol Hill for their Medevac. \\))

It's no coincidence that I've come here, not too far from **the Great Divide**, to make a point. Voters are facing a choice between two philosophies that are worlds apart. On one side --

the Republican side -- lies opportunity, choice, free market solutions to big-government problems, and **fiscal sanity.** On the other side -- the **far side** -- lies the Democratic Party, with more red tape and regulation **and higher spending.** The choice is up to you.

Let me show you the Republican way of doing things, right here in Montana. I remember the last time I was in this state was for its hundredth birthday, when Allen was the Chairman of Centennial Commission. And what a great job he did. First of all, he didn't use one penny of taxpayer money. And second, the Centennial will actually **give thousands of dollars back** to the state Treasury. **That's the kind of fiscal responsibility America needs on Capitol Hill.**\\

Allen Kolstad and I agree, and most Americans will, too: we need budget process reforms, spending cuts, the line-item veto, and most of all, **a balanced budget amendment.** \\ We like what works. **And our budget process is not working.** Republicans have put the welfare of the country before partisan politics. Now it's time for the other party to do the same.\\

It was one of the most famous Democratic Presidents, Franklin Roosevelt, who said 50 years ago, "The future lies with those wise political leaders who realize that the great public is interested more in government than in politics." **The future is now, and the Republican Party is ready to govern.** \\

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Grant/Cawley/Hobrecht
July 16, 1990
Draft two / A:Kolstad

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOLSTAD FOR SENATE
FUNDRAISING BREAKFAST
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Thank you, and God bless you all.

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Grant/Cawley/Hobrecht
July 16, 1990
Draft three / A:Kolstad

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOLSTAD FOR SENATE
FUNDRAISING BREAKFAST
BILLINGS, MONTANA
JULY 20, 1990
8:05 A.M.

Good morning. Thanks for that wonderful introduction, Governor [Stan] Stephens ... ((rest of acknowledgements)). And of course, there's **the next Senator from the state of Montana, Allen Kolstad. **

First of all, I want to apologize to everyone for the extensive security measures we've had to take here today. The Secret Service was concerned, but the coast is clear now.\\ **No sake cups. **

It's great to be back in Montana, within sight of the Rims of Billings, near some of the best fishing streams and forests in the country. I remember coming to Glacier National Park last year with my grandson, and being told that Montana has 896 **catchable** fish per square mile. ((Here's my question: Why don't they count the **uncatchable** fish? I thought there were quite a few of those.)) But there's nothing better for the soul than seeing the grandeur of snow-capped mountains in the distance or a Montana sunset streaked across fading skies. Montana <u>is</u> a state of big skies, and America is a country of big dreams. But to help make those dreams come true -- for America and Montana -- I need **Allen Kolstad** working with me in the U.S. Senate.\\\

Allen Kolstad ((and his wife of 39 years, Iva, right here next to me)) know Montana as few others do -- five generations of Kolstads have called Montana home. Allen is a farmer and rancher who has given over twenty years of public service to the people of this great state. He was elected to the Montana Legislature in 1968, the first Republican to serve Liberty County in over forty years. Then, in 1988, Stan Stephens and Allen Kolstad stunned the Democrats by giving them their first loss in a Governor's race in twenty years. And, just like **Conrad Burns** did in the last Senate election, Allen Kolstad's about to hand the opposition **another** stunning loss. **We need Allen Kolstad in the United States Senate, and we need him there now.** \\

With more people like Allen in the Senate -- more Republicans -- we can build a better America. Despite its minority status on Capitol Hill, the Republican Party has fought out-of-step liberals, big-government bureaucrats, and red-tape radicals **every step of the way.** What's got our opponents quaking in their boots is that this fall, they're up against the Republican record. The longest peacetime economic expansion in history. The lowest unemployment rate in the nation in 16 years -- lowest in Montana in 25 years. Over 21 million jobs created. And it was our policy of peace through strength that helped bring freedom to the lives of millions from Panama to Poland. But with a Republican majority in Congress working with me, we could do **even more** to ensure that America becomes **economically strong** and **fiscally sound.**\\

Instead, with the Democrats now in control of Congress, we're facing government by gridlock in Washington -- with spending skyrocketing out of control, good legislation thrown aside for pork barrel programs, and a budget deficit looming over our children's children. And while the Republican Party is using **everything we've got** to build a strong, competitive America, 34 years of uninterrupted Democratic rule in Congress have **finally** taken their toll.

You might even say the other party is clinging to such extinct ideas that it belongs with the dinosaurs. When I heard the other day that fossils from Tyrannasaurus Rex had been uncovered here in Montana, I thought of a recent magazine piece. It was about a large, two-legged dinosaur, prone to spasms of big spending and knee-jerking. It once roamed North America in large bands, but now it only remains on Capitol Hill. \\ **Scientists call it: the Demosaurus.**\\

Unfortunately, it's the American people who are paying the price for its archaic ideas. Let me give you a few examples. In April of 1989, our Administration sent to Congress the Excellence in Education Act. Our proposals would advance education reform, reward achievement and encourage educational choice -- yet as the bill moved through Congress, its most sensible and cost-effective programs were scrapped for expensive Democratic substitutes. One **billion** dollars worth of unnecessary, unrelated and costly changes were heaped on top of our original $400 million education bill -- totalling $1.4 billion dollars, more than **triple** our

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I know Allen Kolstad would have said no to those unnecessary changes. He and I agree that the way to keep Montana's graduation rate high, and its A.C.T. scores the third best in the nation is through rewarding excellence, putting choice in the hands of parents and students, and building in accountability. **Not by throwing billions of taxpayer dollars at an education system that is already the most heavily-subsidized in the world.**

Let's support **what works** in education and **stop** measuring success by a program's price tag. Let's start building a better future for Americans by getting government out of their wallets and off of their backs. Thirty-four years is long enough to wait, and now **time is up.** **\\ We must have more Republicans in Congress.**

But there's more. When we proposed new child care legislation, based on our belief that there is nothing more precious than America's children, we asked for $9 billion dollars in funding, spread over five years. We proposed a bill that put choice in the hands of all families, whether low- or middle-income, by helping them get the kind of child care they wanted -- at home, at church, or from a local child-care provider. The Senate passed our bill at double the money -- $18 billion -- and the House **outdid the Senate** by **tripling** our request -- to **$29 billion.** And if Congress has its way, the federal government

will intrude upon one more area of your lives -- using that money for more federally-controlled day-care centers, **piling** more red tape on parents, and worst of all, **establishing day-care police to enforce their day-care regulations. We must have more Republicans in Congress.**

MATERIAL FROM SCULLY

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Here's what caused the delay: some so-called "dire emergency" additions to the bill by Congress -- **over one billion dollars' worth** -- for unrequested domestic programs. Everyone on Capitol Hill knew how important this bill was, and for **108 days,** Congress decided to hold it hostage. For **108 days,** Congress calculated how much pork barrel they could throw on top of our emergency request. For **108 days,** inaction by the Congress threatened not only the **economic recovery** of these two critically strategic nations. It threatened the hard-won **freedom** of the brave people of Nicaragua and Panama. **That's a more than a difference between parties. That's a disgrace.\\ We must have more Republicans in Congress. **

Republicans like what works. We think that finding a cure to the budget deficit means funding those programs that we know

work -- not throwing billions of hard-earned tax dollars at untested ideas with no track record or built-in accountability.

((You've probably heard the story about the Republican and the Democrat who come down with the flu. The Republican's first step is to take a couple of aspirin and maybe some orange juice, to see if it works.

The Democrat's first step? Call a Medevac helicopter adn consider socialized medicine. \\ Do you suppose that has anything to do with the Democrat's budget request for a heliopad on the Capitol grounds?))

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Right here in Montana you know there's a better way of doing things -- a Republican way. I remember the last time I was in this state. It was for Montana's hundredth birthday, when Allen was the Chairman of Centennial Commission. And what a great job he did. First of all, he didn't use one penny of taxpayer money. And second, the Centennial will actually **give thousands of dollars back** to the state Treasury. **That's the kind of fiscal responsibility America needs on Capitol Hill.**\\

Allen Kolstad and I agree, and most Americans will, too: we need budget process reforms, spending cuts, the line-item veto, and most of all, **a balanced budget amendment.** \\ We like what works. **And our budget process is not working.** Republicans have put the welfare of the country before partisan politics. Now it's time for the other party to do the same.\\

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Thank you, and God bless you all.

We value your cooperation, especially at a time when we are exerting great efforts in order to achieve both economic reform and growth. Our cooperation in various economic fields is essential for achieving our goal of improving our economic performances and enhancing productivity.

In our discussions yesterday, Mr. President, as in our previous meetings in Washington, Cairo, and elsewhere, I have sensed the depth of your sentiments towards the friendship that binds our two countries. We in Egypt share those feelings. We are both nations that attach a great value to friendship and loyalty to our friends. Together, we have an opportunity to make the Middle East a much safer and more stable place, to the benefit of all its people and that of the entire world.

Let me, Mr. President, extend my invitation to you and to Mrs. Bush to visit Egypt when you find it convenient and at a suitable time for you, Mr. President and Mrs. Bush. We share with you a great vision of the future for a better and safer world which is within our grasp. We count on your partnership and on your leadership to sail together to that bright destination.

In conclusion, permit me to ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to raise in tribute to President and Mrs. Bush, who are leading this great nation in a new era of hope and dynamism, in tribute to all friends present here, and in tribute to each American on this land, and in tribute for the good friendship between the United States of America and Egypt.

Note: President Bush spoke at 9:35 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. In his toast, he referred to President Mubarak's wife, Suzanne.

Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the National Teacher of the Year Award

April 5, 1989

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, Governor, distinguished Members of the Congress. Well, it is my pleasure to welcome so many distinguished guests here to the White House, to honor a teacher who epitomizes excellence in education.

What goes on in the schools is important to me, and I like to get out of the office and talk with the kids whenever the chance presents itself. Last week I was over here in James Madison High in Vienna, Virginia, and had lunch in the cafeteria there. I found the students interested and well-informed, the teachers engaged and energetic, but the pizza—[*laughter*]. Enough said.

But to the business at hand. The 1989 National Teacher of the Year has made the journey to Washington from Bethel High School in Hampton, Virginia, many times before to give her social studies students a firsthand look at how government really works. But in a more important respect, the journey for this year's winner, Mary Bicouvaris, began almost 30 years ago and 5,000 miles away. Mary, or Mrs. Bic, as her students call her—and I will, too—was born in Greece, came to the United States as a college student, and then chose to stay. Ms. Bic was inspiring good citizenship in her students before she herself was an American citizen. And her secret is using the real world as her classroom: getting her students involved in programs like the model U.N. and in political campaigns and bringing people involved in politics in to speak to her students.

And so, now I'd like to ask Barbara to bring Mrs. Bic up here and present this award. Congratulations.

[*At this point, Mrs. Bicouvaris was presented with a crystal apple.*]

And now let me just take this opportunity, with so many distinguished educators, and Governors, Members of Congress present, to lay out a plan for what we on the Federal level can do to improve our nation's schools.

Six years ago this month, this report that all of us remember, "A Nation At Risk," was first published, and America awakened to the crying need for fundamental change in our educational system. We're at a point today where there's an emerging consensus on education reform and an energy of purpose to take up the challenge. The stakes could hardly be higher. Today's first graders will be high school graduates in the year

2000, a generation on the threshold of a new century. And so, we ask ourselves what can we do today to build accountability into our education system to make sure we don't pass the problem kid who need extra help up through the system, out of the schools and then into the society without the skills that they need? What can we do to make sure our children stay in school, graduate, and get that diploma instead of dropping out and falling into a cycle of chronic joblessness?

I had lunch yesterday with Secretary [of Education] Cavazos and talked about some of the problems in the severely disadvantaged areas and some on reservations and others where the dropout rates are simply intolerable. What can we do to make sure America has the additional 400,000 scientists and—the National Science Foundation say that we're going to need by the year 2000? What can we do to guarantee that graduates in the year 2000 have the skills and knowledge to make this nation competitive in the global marketplace? And all of these are good questions. And then there's the one I often hear when education is the issue and budget constraints becloud everything on the horizon. And the question is: Well, what are you going to do about it? A fair question. We're going to take action to make excellence in education not just a rallying cry but a classroom reality. And we can start by rewarding what works. We can help those most in need. We can promote choice and flexibility for parents and school administrators. And we can raise expectations and hold ourselves accountable for the results.

These four simple ideas—rewarding excellence, helping those in need, choice and flexibility, and accountability—are at the heart of the legislation that I'm sending to the Congress today: Educational Excellence Act of 1989. And I want to take a moment to detail this seven-point plan.

First, merit schools—if our aim is excellence in education, we've got to single out excellence and reward it, whether that means raising test scores, lowering that dropout rate, or making progress of another kind. My merit school proposal will provide cash awards to schools with a proven formula for success and serve as a powerful incentive to encourage other schools to follow their lead.

Second, merit awards for our top teachers—I'm asking Congress to fund a President's Award for Excellence in Education, to recognize first-rate teachers in every State and reward them for a job well done.

Third, science scholarships for our best high school seniors—these awards will go to 570 of the best young scientific minds, at least one from every congressional district across the country. National science scholars will receive up to $10,000 a year for 4 years, to be used at the schools of their choice.

Encouraging excellence means more than rewarding successful schools and teachers and students: It means introducing into our educational system elements of flexibility, choice, and competition that will help promote quality education. And that's the idea behind the next two initiatives: magnet schools and alternative certification for teachers.

Magnet schools are an important instrument of choice, a means of promoting healthy competition to attract students and create an incentive for educational innovation. My initiative calls for $100 million a year for each of the next 4 years to help with magnet school start-up or the expansion costs.

Alternative certification is a way to expand the pool of talented teachers and administrators. Not all people who can teach are teachers by training. Whether you're an acclaimed author like Alex Haley or John Updike, who aren't certified to teach the literature courses in which their books are read, or a businessman from Odessa, Texas, anxious to go into the classroom to share what you know, our schools ought to offer that opportunity. And that's why my education package includes $25 million to fund State efforts to encourage more flexible certification systems for teachers and principals.

Above all, our children deserve a chance to learn, especially the least advantaged among us. And the final two initiatives, then, are aimed at securing that change for children in schools plagued by the drug problem and for college-age minority youth.

Drug-free schools—now, this initiative involves funding urban emergency grants to help our hardest hit school districts rid themselves of drugs. The plain fact is: Kids can't succeed in the classroom if there's drug dealing in the corridors. Our aim must be to get the drugs out, get back to basics, and let students and teachers get down to the business in an environment where learning can take place.

And the last and not the least of initiatives is expanded Federal help to these historically black colleges and universities in the form of matching grants to build the endowments at these vital institutions, endowments that are lagging far behind many other schools. Historically black schools have served as an avenue of opportunity for millions of young men and women, and they do deserve Federal help.

Each of these seven initiatives are going to make a difference. Let me just mention quickly three more efforts: one, Head Start program for disadvantaged preschool children; the tax-free college savings bond program to help our low- and middle-income families cope with the costs of sending a child to college; and the reauthorization of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act.

The budget I introduced a couple of months ago calls for a $250 million increase to expand Head Start so that more children from disadvantaged backgrounds enter school ready to learn. I'm pleased to say that the House has moved very swiftly to approve the increase. The college savings bond plan that I called for over a year and a half ago is already on the books, and that's a tribute to the foresight of many of the Members of Congress that are here today. And the legislation we will soon propose for voc-ed, for vocational education, will advance the principles of accountability and flexibility and excellence. Good work was done in the 100th Congress. The 101st can build on that work and advance education reform another step.

These education initiatives don't constitute a cure-all, a quick fix for whatever ails our education system. Real reform, lasting improvement, occurs one step at a time, one student at a time.

And I don't have to tell you about the current Federal budget situation. Money is tight. And we wish that more funds were available to spend on all levels of education. I'm one who recognizes the Federal role and, I think, got it properly in my mind that the States and local governments and private institutions across the country bear the significant responsibility. But the Federal Government has a role. It's important that we measure our success, though, not simply by the resources that we put into the effort but by the kind of students that our schools turn out. For our schools, that's the only test that counts.

I've said before that education is long-term planning at its best. And we'll see the payoff from the work we do in schools today years from now. But there are few tasks that demand more urgent attention than the education of our kids.

Let me share a story with you, a story about two ways to look at the future, told by the French. The master of a house was planning his garden and told his gardener to plant a certain kind of tree. And the gardener objected. And he explained that the tree was slow-growing and would take 100 years to reach its full growth. It's the master's response that I find interesting. "In that case," he said, "there's no time to lose. Plant it this afternoon." [*Laughter*]

And that's why I really do believe that's the way we ought to look at education. As the teachers here today know, the work you do, the seeds you plant, bear fruit across a lifetime. And there's no time to lose in shaping the next generation and no better time to begin than today. And so, we're taking a step forward, and I ask all of you to work with me to advance excellence in education in every possible way.

Secretary Cavazos, why don't you, if you would, sir, bring Senator Kassebaum and Congressman Goodling, and our distinguished Governors up here. And Mrs. Bic, if you'll join us, too. And we will sign this, and then I'll have a chance to say hello.

Note: The President spoke at 11:41 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Governors Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey, Michael N. Castle of Delaware, Rudy Perpich of Minnesota, and Gerald L. Baliles of Virginia. At the close

of his remarks, the President signed the message transmitting his legislative proposal to the Congress.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Educational Excellence Act of 1989

April 5, 1989

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit today for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Educational Excellence Act of 1989," a bill to provide incentives to attain a better-educated America. I believe that greater educational achievement promotes sustained economic growth, enhances the Nation's competitive position in world markets, increases productivity, and leads to higher incomes for everyone. The Nation must invest in its young people, giving them the knowledge, skills, and values to live productive lives. The "Educational Excellence Act of 1989" would move us toward this goal.

The initiatives included in this bill embody four principles central to my Administration's policies on education and essential for further education reform. These principles are:

1) *Recognition of excellence.* Excellence and achievement in education should be recognized and rewarded.

2) *Addressing need.* Federal dollars should be targeted to help those most in need.

3) *Flexibility and choice.* Greater flexibility and choice in education—both for parents in selecting schools for their children and local school systems' choice of teachers and principals—are essential.

4) *Accountability.* I support educational accountability, and toward this end, I am committed to measuring and rewarding progress toward quality education.

This legislation builds on the accomplishments of the last Congress, which enacted into law the Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988. That law took significant steps toward improving elementary and secondary education by improving program accountability, reauthorizing the magnet school program and expanding parental choice, providing greater flexibility to local school districts in the implementation of bilingual education programs, enhancing parental involvement in programs for disadvantaged children, and stimulating education innovation and reform. My proposals have distinct differences from current law, but complement in numerous ways the important work of the 100th Congress in pursuing educational excellence.

The Educational Excellence Act of 1989 includes seven specific legislative initiatives aimed at fulfilling these important principles:

(1) The *Presidential Merit Schools* program would reward public and private elementary and secondary schools that have made substantial progress in raising students' educational achievement, creating a safe and drug-free school environment, and reducing the dropout rate. This program would provide a powerful incentive for all schools to improve their educational performance.

(2) A new *Magnet Schools of Excellence* program would support the establishment, expansion, or enhancement of magnet schools, without regard to the presence of desegregation plans in applicant districts. Magnet schools have been highly successful at increasing parental choice and improving educational quality.

(3) The *Alternative Certification of Teachers and Principals* program would assist States interested in broadening the pool of talent from which to recruit teachers and principals. Funds would assist States to develop and implement, or expand and improve, flexible certification systems, so that talented professionals who have demonstrated their subject area competence or leadership qualities in fields outside education might be drawn into education.

(4) *President's Awards for Excellence in Education* would be given to teachers in every State who meet the highest standards of excellence. Each award would be for $5,000.

(5) Drug-Free Schools *Urban Emergency Grants* would provide special assistance to urban school districts that are disproportionately affected by drug trafficking and abuse. These funds would be used for a

and students will serve as an incentive for all schools, teachers, and students to improve their performance.

2. *Addressing Need.* This administration believes that Federal dollars should assist those most in need.

3. *Flexibility and Choice.* Greater flexibility and choice in education, both parental choice in selecting schools for their children and local school systems' choice of teachers and principals, are important to providing the means and incentives for achieving educational excellence.

4. *Accountability.* The administration supports objective measurement and reward of progress toward quality education.

The Educational Excellence Act includes seven legislative initiatives aimed at fulfilling these important principles. Highlights of the individual initiatives follow.

PRESIDENTIAL MERIT SCHOOLS

Program

- The Presidential Merit Schools program would provide cash awards to public and private elementary and secondary schools that have made substantial progress in raising student educational achievement, creating a safe and drug-free school environment, and reducing the dropout rate. This program would provide a powerful incentive for all schools to improve the educational achievement of their students.

Funding

- The legislation would authorize $250 million for fiscal year 1990, increasing to $500 million by 1993. These funds would be allocated by formula to the States, with State allocations based on school-aged population and State shares of funding under the Chapter 1 Basic Grants program.
- The amount of each merit award would depend on State-established criteria, including criteria related to the size of the school and the composition of the student body.

Implementation

- Presidential Merit Schools would be selected by the State, assisted by a special State review panel, using State and Federal criteria. These criteria would focus on schools' progress in improving students' educational performance, creating or maintaining a safe and drug-free environment, reducing the dropout rate, and other State-determined factors. States could also give special consideration to schools enrolling substantial numbers or proportions of children from low-income families.
- A school selected as a Presidential Merit School would use its award for any purpose that furthers its educational program, including development or implementation of special educational programs, purchase of computers and other materials and equipment, and bonus payments to teachers and administrators. Private schools would be prohibited from using Presidential Merit Schools funds to provide religious instruction or for other sectarian purposes.
- The bill would also prohibit the reduction of other Federal, State, or local support to a school because of its receipt of a Presidential Merit Schools award.

MAGNET SCHOOLS OF EXCELLENCE

Program

- Currently, the Department of Education makes Magnet Schools Assistance grants to school systems undergoing court-ordered or voluntary desegregation. Because of the success of magnet schools in increasing parental choice and improving educational quality, the bill would create a Magnet Schools of Excellence program to support the establishment, expansion, or enhancement of magnet schools, without regard to the presence of desegregation plans.

Funding

- The bill would authorize $100 million for Magnet Schools of Excellence for fiscal year 1990 and each of the 3 succeeding fiscal years.

Implementation

- Local educational agencies (LEAs), intermediate educational agencies, or consortia of s
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comprehensive range of services appropriate to the needs of individual communities.

(6) A *National Science Scholars* program would provide scholarships to high school seniors who have excelled in the sciences and mathematics. These scholarships, of up to $10,000 a year, would recognize recipients' academic achievement and encourage them to continue their education in science, mathematics, and engineering. The President would select recipients after considering recommendations made by Senators and Members of the House of Representatives.

(7) I am proposing to provide additional endowment matching grants for *Historically Black Colleges and Universities*, institutions that occupy a unique position and have a major responsibility in the structure of American higher education.

I urge the Congress to take prompt and favorable action on this legislation. Taken together, these seven initiatives, for which I have proposed adding $422.6 million in the 1990 budget, would help us advance toward the goal of a better-educated Nation.

In addition to these initiatives, I have proposed a budget amendment for $13 million in new funds for experiments and data collection in support of education reform. I am also asking the Congress to fund fully the authorization in the Stewart McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. This includes $2.5 million to fund for the first time the Exemplary Grants program and $2.7 million in additional funding for literacy programs for homeless adults.

George Bush

The White House,
April 5, 1989.

White House Fact Sheet on the Educational Excellence Act of 1989

April 5, 1989

The President outlined today a program for fostering excellence in education. The need for reform is evident:

- America is in an increasingly competitive world, where investment in people, in human capital, is becoming a critical factor in a country's potential for economic growth and prosperity.
- Many of our young people are performing well below their capacity and below the levels of young people in other countries in such important subjects as science and math.
- Outstanding achievement by schools, teachers, and principals too often goes unrecognized and unrewarded.
- Achieving excellence in education requires high expectations, low dropout rates, and safe and drug-free schools.
- Parents lack adequate choice in the education of their children.
- Schools often find that it is difficult to hire capable teachers and administrators, even though many people possess outstanding subject matter knowledge and management skills.
- Projections of the future indicate an increasing shortage of people with advanced training in science and mathematics.
- Our country's historically black colleges and universities struggle to maintain their commitment to educational excellence.

The Educational Excellence Act would authorize several initiatives designed to address these problems.

This legislation builds on the accomplishments of the last Congress, which enacted into law the Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988. That law took significant steps toward improving elementary and secondary education by improving program accountability, reauthorizing the magnet school program, and expanding parental choice, providing greater flexibility to local school districts in the implementation of bilingual education programs, enhancing parental involvement in programs for disadvantaged children, and stimulating education innovation and reform. The President's initiative proposes new efforts, but complements in numerous ways the important work of the 100th Congress in pursuing educational excellence.

This legislation is based on four basic principles. These are:

1. *Recognition of Excellence.* Recognizing and rewarding our best schools, teachers,

NATIONAL SCIENCE SCHOLARS

Program

- The National Science Scholars program would encourage achievement in the sciences by providing scholarships to graduating high school students who have excelled in the sciences and mathematics and engineering. The scholarships would recognize the academic achievement of these students and would encourage them to continue their education in these academic areas at the postsecondary level.

Funding

- The bill would authorize $5 million for fiscal year 1990. The amount authorized would increase in increments of $5 million per year to a total authorization of $20 million for fiscal year 1993. These funding levels would ensure that the scholars would be supported throughout their undergraduate study and that a new group of 570 scholars would be selected each year.

Implementation

- National Science Scholars would receive up to $10,000 a year for each year of undergraduate education.
- Each State would nominate between 4 and 10 students per congressional district to receive scholarships. The President would select a total of 570 scholars, after considering the recommendations of an advisory board (30 scholarships) and the recommendations of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives (540 scholarships). The scholars would be nominated in accordance with specific academic achievement criteria that would be developed by the Secretary in consultation with a panel of experts in the sciences, mathematics, and engineering.

DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS URBAN EMERGENCY GRANTS

Program

- Prevention and education programs are frequently inadequate in urban areas with the most severe drug problems. More concentrated and comprehensive approaches are required. The bill would amend the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 to authorize a program of Urban Emergency Grants.

Funding

- The bill would authorize $25 million for each of the fiscal years 1990–1993 for Urban Emergency Grants.

Implementation

- This amendment would authorize a small number of special, competitive grants to urban districts that have the most severe drug problems so that these districts can develop and implement comprehensive approaches to solving those problems.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Program

- Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU's) play a vital role in the American system of higher education. In the past, these institutions offered many Black Americans their only opportunity for a higher education. Today HBCU's enrich the range of educational choice. These institutions enroll approximately 220,000 students.
- Many HBCU's are financially weaker than comparable institutions. This bill would strengthen HBCU's by providing additional support for endowment matching grants. Endowment building is an especially effective way to create financial strength and long-term financial security for HBCU's.

Funding

- The bill would provide additional authorizations of $10 million for fiscal year 1990, $20 million for both fiscal year 1991 and fiscal year 1992, and $10 million for fiscal year 1993.

Implementation

- Federal funds would be available to match private sector contributions to the school's endowment fund. Income from the endowment fund could be used to improve academic programs as well as administrative management.
- All HBCU's currently eligible under







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Message to th
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April 5, 1989

To the Congress
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consortia of such agencies would apply directly to the Department for competitive grants. Applications would be selected for funding on the basis of the quality of the proposed project, the likelihood of its successful implementation, and the likelihood of its strengthening the educational program of the district or districts.

- The Department would encourage applications that recognize the potential of educationally disadvantaged children to benefit from magnet school programs and applications to establish, expand, or enhance magnet schools which enhance the diversity of educational offerings to students.
- No magnet school could be supported under the program for more than 2 years or if the award would result in segregation or impede the process of desegregation.

ALTERNATIVE CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS AND PRINCIPALS

Program

- The bill would provide assistance to States interested in expanding the pool of talent from which to draw teachers and principals. Funds would support such activities as training, program development, and evaluation. The bill would provide incentives for States to develop, expand, or improve flexible certification systems designed to draw into education talented professionals with demonstrated subject-area competence or leadership qualities.

Funding

- The legislation would authorize $25 million for fiscal year 1990 only, for one-time grants to the States. States would apply for the amount of funds they need or an amount that is proportional to their school-aged population, whichever is less; excess funds would be reallocated on the basis of demonstrated need.

Implementation

- Grants could support the design, development, implementation, testing, and evaluation of strategies for the alternative certification of teachers and principals, as well as training and recruitment activities.
- States would be required to consult with teachers, principals, parents, and others in developing their applications. Subgrants to school districts, intermediate educational agencies, colleges and universities, and consortia of these agencies would be authorized.

PRESIDENT'S AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION

Program

- The success of American education depends heavily on the Nation's teachers. Because teachers who meet the highest standards of excellence deserve public recognition, respect, and appropriate financial rewards, our bill includes authorization for a new program of Presidential awards for excellent public and private school teachers. The amount of each Presidential award would be $5,000. Teachers receiving awards would be permitted to use their awards for any purpose.

Funding

- The bill would authorize $7.6 million for each of the fiscal years 1990 through 1993. Funds would be allocated to the States on the basis of the number of full-time equivalent public school teachers in each State.

Implementation

- In each State, winners of Presidential awards would be selected by a statewide panel, selected by the Governor, from nominations made by local educational agencies, public and private schools, parents, teachers, teacher associations, associations of parents and teachers, private businesses, business groups, and student groups. In making selections, the panel would use selection criteria developed by the State, subject to approval by the Secretary.
- Each State would be permitted to use up to 5 percent of its allocation for administrative expenses, including the cost of convening the statewide panel.

title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965 would be eligible to apply for grants.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report on International Activities in Science and Technology

April 5, 1989

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with Title V of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1979 (Public Law 95–426), I am transmitting the annual report on international activities in science and technology (S&T) for Fiscal Year 1988.

I firmly believe that the economic advances of the 21st century are rooted in the research and development (R&D) performed in laboratories around the world today. Innovation and dedication of resources and people, both public and private, to scientific and technological advances are essential to economic progress. Our future well-being as a nation is dependent upon the continuous transfer of technology from basic science into commercial goods and services.

Over the past 5 years, this concept—the linkage of our science and technology enterprise to our future global competitiveness—has become a dominant theme in the United States. Because of this linkage, some have challenged our historical subscription to an open, unimpeded R&D system, claiming that such a system transfers valuable R&D results to other countries for commercialization and eventual sale in the United States. I, and President Reagan before me, believe that the United States benefits, and our global competitive position is improved, by international cooperation in research and development based on balance, reciprocity, and comparable access. We have actively promoted this policy through multilateral fora and bilaterally with our trading partners and advanced developing countries.

For example, a major accomplishment of FY 1988 was winning multilateral endorsement for key themes of President Reagan's Executive Order No. 12591 of April 10, 1987, on "Facilitating Access to Science and Technology." At the Ministerial Meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris in May 1988, the ministers endorsed a new framework of common principles for international S&T cooperation, originally introduced by the President's Science Adviser, Dr. William R. Graham. The framework endorses adequate investment and excellence in basic sciences; reciprocity and balanced access as a solid foundation for science and technology cooperation; improved universal protection of intellectual property rights (IPR); and effective protection of sensitive knowledge. I am convinced that the new OECD framework establishes a firm, future-oriented foundation for sustainable cooperation in science and technology.

On the bilateral front, under the guidance of the Economic Policy Council, the Administration developed a coordinated policy to reshape our S&T relationship with Japan based on the principles of shared responsibilities, equitable contributions, adequate protection and fair disposition of intellectual property rights, acknowledged security obligations, and comparable access to government-sponsored and -supported R&D facilities and programs. The culmination of this effort came in Toronto in June 1988, when President Reagan and Prime Minister Takeshita signed the new umbrella S&T Agreement. We view this as a model agreement and now are incorporating its principles into all our science and technology bilateral agreements.

Maintenance of our global competitiveness requires adequate and effective protection and equitable allocation of intellectual property rights. The commercial development of a new technology requires large investments of time, money, and talent. Continued investments in research and development require the ability to derive economic benefits from the new technology. Therefore, in FY 1988, we initiated numerous bilateral and multilateral dialogues on the benefits accruing to all partners from effective protection and equitable disposition of IPR.

With the view that balanced and reciprocal cooperation in S&T benefits the United States and the world at large, at the December 1987 Washington Summit, Presi-

TO: Mary Kate Grant
FROM: Jaylene Hobrecht

FOR: Contact for the information on the Democratic majority rule.

Capitol Hill: 224-3121

House Historian: 225-5421
Senate Historian: 224-6900

The congress gained majority rule in 1955 at the 83rd congressional party. It has been 35 years on the House side. On the Senate side, it had been 35 years until 1980. They regained it back in 1987.

KOLSTAD

U.S. SENATE

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Carolyn Cawley

FROM: Stuart Brown

DATE: 7/12

TIME: 4:50 p.m.

RECEIVER TELECOPIER:

TRANSMITTER TELECOPIER:

PAGES TO FOLLOW: 3

This is another idea for humor to tie in with Montana. There are several major dinosaur finds in Montana - Recently a Tyrannosaurus Rex was found

Summer 1990

First Monday

The Republican Magazine



THE DEMOSAUR

Demosaurus Nationalus:
(Dem´ə sôr´əs Nash´ə nal´əs) *n.*
A large, omnivorous biped, given to spasms of big spending and knee-jerking. Clings to extinct ideas. Once roamed North America in large bands; now endangered. Favorite remaining habitat: U.S. Congress.



The party shift among the young generation will reverberate for decades. People tend to stay with the party they picked when they were young. During the 1930s, Franklin Roosevelt drew millions of young voters to the Democratic Party. Nearly 60 years later, those who cast their first vote during the New Deal era remain the Democratic Party's most loyal supporters. Likewise, most of today's young voters will take their Republican partisanship into the 21st century.

The forces are in motion toward a new era in American politics. The GOP has won four of the past five presidential elections, outpolling the Democrats by a total of 49 million votes. In all, 41 states, with a total of 429 electoral votes, have gone Republican at least four out of the past five presidential elections. Only Minnesota and the District of Columbia, with a total of 13 electoral votes, have shown similar loyalty to the Democrats.

Demosaurs on Capitol Hill must also feel the political ground shaking. According to Jerrold Schneider, a political scientist sympathetic to the Democrats: "Democratic party identification and turnout rates may erode to a point [where] there is a sudden seat loss sufficient to give the Republicans control of the House — the proverbial straw that breaks the camel's back."

To dodge these popular forces, Democrats must use other means to keep their dominance in the House. Robert Beckel, a top Democratic strategist who served as Walter Mondale's campaign manager, admits: "These guys are sitting in the House of Representatives and the Senate because they've got good media people ... and because they've gerrymandered districts. I mean if you actually wrote those districts the right way, there would not be the kind of margin the Democrats have in the House, all things being equal."

In 1988, many seats stayed Democratic because gerrymandering and incumbency advantages deterred opponents from running. But among contested districts, Democrats eked out only 51 percent of the total popular vote.

In the Senate, even though the GOP lost seats in 1986 and 1988, recent elections actually display a promising trend. To see why, remember that while House members represent districts of equal population, senators represent states ranging from a few hundred thousand to 30 million. In Senate elections, overall vote totals may not be reflected in seat totals. In 1986, for instance, Republicans won big in Pennsylvania and New York, while Democrats squeaked by in the Dakotas. Added together, the four GOP candidates received a large majority of the total votes cast, but

A Party Whose Time Is Past

"The Republican Party enjoyed virtual parity in 1989 with the Democrats in the loyalty of Americans for the first time since just after World War II ended." — The New York Times

National Democratic leaders must have been shaken as they read that line on the morning of January 21, 1990. The hulking 19-point lead in voters' party identification they had held in 1980 had shrunk to a statistically insignificant 2 percent.

The 1990s could shatter Democratic dominance in Congress as liberal misguidance at the top further thins the party's base. For more than 10 years, Demosaur leaders have been promising to evolve, yet they remain mired in some primeval past.

Throughout the 1980s, devices such as gerrymandering — the skewing of district lines — helped the Democrats clutch their power long after they had lost their people. During the next few years, they will cling desperately to that power, while Republican activists redouble their efforts to take it away. The elections of 1990 and 1992 may be the GOP's best shots at pushing the Demosaurs into the abyss they have dug for themselves.

Republican rise, Democrat decline

The danger for the Democrats — and the opportunity for the Republicans — is even greater than it seems at first glance. The Democrats not only have lost ground in overall party identification, but they are threatened by the proliferation of another species— young Republicans. The GOP has opened a big lead among voters under age 30. In 1980, according to *New York Times*/CBS News surveys, 18- to 29-year-olds preferred the Democratic Party over the GOP by a margin of 54 percent to 33 percent — a 21-point Democratic advantage. But by 1989, the Republican Party claimed 51 percent of under-30 voters, while only 40 percent favored the Democrats — an 11-point Republican advantage.

While many factors may account for this shift, one explanation stands out: The Democratic president younger voters most clearly remember is Jimmy Carter. For them, Carter's disastrous administration symbolizes the Democratic Party, while the successes of presidents Reagan and Bush represent the Republican Party.

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3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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USA TODAY

June 28, 1990, Thursday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 8A

LENGTH: 645 words

HEADLINE: Tyrannosaurus rex a find of a lifetime

BYLINE: Kathleen Bohland

DATELINE: HELL CREEK, Mont.

BODY:

This rugged land where dinosaurs roamed is a fossil - hunter's heaven, and Kathy Wankel can explain why.

In 1988, out looking for fossils, she spotted a bone that turned out to be part of the first tyrannosaurus rex arm ever found. Now, a crew is digging up the site of the world's largest and most complete ''T-Rex'' skeleton.

Wankel, who lives on a nearby ranch, says she had ''a good feeling'' when she and husband Arnold dug up the bones of the arm. ''I really hoped it was a T-Rex; it must have been like a premonition, kind of strange.''

For Jack Horner of the Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman, Mont. , it was a paleontologist's dream. Wankel had wrapped the bones in a sweatshirt and towel, placed them in meat boxes and brought them to the museum.

''I never thought in my lifetime I would see a T-Rex in the ground,'' says Horner, who is leading the crew this week.

They plan to transport the T-Rex on flatbed trucks early next week back to the museum in Bozeman. The T-Rex, which had teeth like steak knives, always has been popular; it was the largest meat-eating animal to walk the earth. But fossil finds are rare. Only seven have been located - all in Montana, South Dakota, Wyoming and Alberta, Canada.

This one was 38 to 40 feet long, and lived 65 million years ago. It had 60 teeth, many six to eight inches long. Its skull measured about five feet across. Since it doesn't have the bony plates above the eyes and nose that males had, ''My guess, it was a mom, a girl, an older lady,'' Horner says.

Last September, he dispatched a crew of Montana State University students, museum workers and volunteers to the place it was found. At the desolate site on the plains, they worked until snow stopped them.

Early this month, he and about 15 others set up a new camp at the site. They've found the entire T-Rex except for its other arm, toe bones, ribs and the end of the tail.

It's hard work. They began with jackhammers, drilling through 12 feet of dirt and rock. They had to push boulders away to clear the site.

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(c) 1990 USA TODAY, June 28, 1990

Now they're in the painstaking phase. They sit in a circle around the T- Rex from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., chopping away at the sandstone with small picks, searching the soil by hand for bone pieces or fragments.

They are preparing to move chunks of the fossil for the drive to the museum, where the public will be able to watch them reassemble the T-Rex over the next two years. Horner hopes to cast the huge dinosaur in bronze.

Bea Taylor, 52, spends hours stooped over the tail, brushing on a solution that hardens and preserves the fossil after exposure. Her background is economics, but she says her personality fits this job.

''I'm a very meticulous person, very tidy,'' she says.

Bob Harmon, 38, covers bone in plaster to protect it for the truck ride. Harmon, who has been an oil field roughneck and a carpenter, literally stumbled into paleontology a few years ago in Cut Bank, Mont.

''I never really thought about it until I stubbed my toe on a bone,'' he says.

The team's after-hours life is limited - a few beers and a game of horseshoes outside the campers and tents. But they'll take it. The big plus, says Harmon: ''No telephones.''

TEXT OF GRAPHIC

Saving a dinosaur
Here's how paleontologists will remove a 40-foot tyrannosaurus rex skeleton and send it to the Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman, Mont.

Raising rex
1. Exposed bones treated with hardener
2. Skeleton excavated; surfaces covered with burlap, plaster of paris
3. Will be cut into four sections for transport
4. Will be moved to Museum of Rockies on flatbed truck
5. Museum will remove rock from skeleton (2-3 year process)

Sources: Dr. Mary Dawson, curator, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh; Raymond Rye, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.; Museum of the Rockies, USA TODAY research by Ed Finlay

GRAPHIC: b/w, Elys McLean-Ibrahim, USA TODAY, Sources: Dr. Mary Dawson, curator, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh; Raymond Rye, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.; Museum of the Rockies, USA TODAY research by Ed Findlay (Map, Montana, Drawing, Dinosaur) ; PHOTO; b/w, Bert Lindler, USA TODAY (Archeology, Dig site in Montana) ; PHOTO; b/w (Jack Horner)

CUTLINE: AT THE DIG: Paleontology crew members dig up the most complete skeleton ever found of a tyrannosaurus. CUTLINE: HORNER: Crew leader from Museum of the Rockies.

TYPE: Statesline

SUBJECT: ANIMAL; DEATH; SCIENCE

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DOUG GAMBLE

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

July 10/90

TO: STEPHANIE LAUDNER
2 pages

ALLEN KOLSTAD FUNDRAISER - MONTANA (Mary Kate Grant)

I USUALLY LIKE TO QUOTE YOGI BERRA, BUT SINCE MONTANA INCLUDES PART OF YELLOWSTONE PARK, SOMEONE SUGGESTED YOGI BEAR MIGHT BE MORE APPROPRIATE. I THINK IT WAS YOGI BEAR WHO ONCE SAID "NEVER ARGUE WITH A CAMPAIGN CO-CHAIRMAN NAMED BIG ED SMITH."

I HAVE SOMETHING IN COMMON WITH LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR KOLSTAD. WE BOTH KNOW WHAT IT'S LIKE TO BE NUMBER TWO.

SOMEONE MENTIONED TO ME THAT WHEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN HELENA, MONTANA WAS BUILT, ITS CONSTRUCTION WAS PARTIALLY FINANCED BY GOLD FOUND IN DIGGING THE FOUNDATION. (True) I DON'T THINK WE SHOULD OVERLOOK ANY POSSIBLE SOLUTION TO THE DEFICIT, SO I'VE ORDERED THAT DIGGING BEGIN IMMEDIATELY IN THE BASEMENT OF THE TREASURY BUILDING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON CAN SOMETIMES BE A LITTLE LIKE THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN. YOU HAVE TO CHECK YOUR BACK FOR ARROWS.

MORE...

TO: STEPHANIE LAUDNER - MONTANA (CONT'D)

MONTANA IS A STATE OF BIG SKIES, AND AMERICA IS A XX COUNTRY OF BIG DREAMS. TO PURSUE THOSE DREAMS, I NEED PEOPLE LIKE ALLEN KOLSTAD WORKING WITH ME IN THE U.S. SENATE.

I KNOW THE WILDERNESS IS AN ISSUE IN THIS CAMPAIGN. IT SHOULD BE -- SOME OF THE DEMOCRATS' POLICIES HAVE BEEN IN THE WILDERNESS FOR YEARS.

YOU DON'T NEED TO LIVE IN A MINING STATE LIKE MONTANA TO KNOW THAT THE MORE REPUBLICANS WE HAVE IN THE U.S. SENATE, THE LESS THE OTHER PARTY CAN GIVE AMERICANS THE SHAFT.

MONTANA -- ISSUES BRIEFING

TAXES

- Republican Gov. Stan Stephens' property tax relief plan was considered by the state House and Senate as part of a special legislative session during June and July 1989. The bill, passed by the Legislature in July 1989, will reduce property tax rates to 9 percent (Stephens had hoped to reduce the rate to 4 percent). Stephens had hoped to balance taxes by reducing property tax rates and instituting a small sales tax (Montana currently has no such tax).

- The last GOP governor, Tim Babcock, lost his re-election bid in 1972 after proposing a state sales tax. Democrats in the state hope to regain the governorship battling Stephens on the same issue, despite the fact that he is trying to salvage the state's battered economy.

- The state Legislature is not in session in 1990.

I think GB went camping in the GT's — might be good for personalizing the speech.

ENVIRONMENT

- On June 12, 1989 President Bush unveiled a comprehensive clean air plan during a visit to the Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming. The proposal will have a direct impact on Montana's economy. The reductions involving sulfur dioxide emissions and flexibility in coal switching would boost the state's low-sulphur coal industry.

- On April 4, 1990 the U.S. Senate passed the first revision of the 1970 Clean Air Act in 13 years. The bill is the result of a hard-fought compromise worked out between Senate leaders and the Bush administration. For the Montana economy the Senate legislation has been a divisive issue. Mining of low-sulfur coal in the state will increase due to provisions in the bill allowing utility industries an alternative to the expensive technologies required to burn high-sulfur coal.

WILDERNESS BILL

campaign mentioned this as a project Kolstad is involved in. They should send info today.

- GOP Sen. Conrad Burns and Democratic Sen. Max Baucus are working together to draft a new wilderness bill that will desigate nearly 1 million acres of new "non-controversial wilderness" areas, and will release 3 million acres of "uncontested" forest from wilderness consideration. Release of this forest area will help the state's resource-starved timber industry. A bill will likely be proposed by Sen. Burns in March 1990.

ABORTION

- Montana has been targeted as a likely battleground between pro-choice and pro-life factions since the Webster decision. GOP sources report that Democratic lawmakers in the state have the most to lose in upcoming races, where many face pro-life constituencies.

- A parental consent bill failed to pass the July 1989 special legislative session.

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MONTANA -- 1988-89 CAMPAIGN SUMMARY

1988 ELECTION RESULTS

PRESIDENTIAL:	Bush (R)	52.1%	190,412
	Dukakis (D)	46.2%	168,956

Reagan won 58% in 1980 and 61% in 1984.

U.S. SENATE:	Conrad Burns (R)	51.9%	189,445
	John Melcher (D)	48.1%	175,809

U.S. HOUSE: There was no change in party representation in the U.S. House delegation.

1 Republican
1 Democrat

STATE LEGISLATURE: Republicans gained two seats in the state Senate and lost three seats in the state House.

State House: 48 Republicans 52 Democrats
State Senate: 27 Republicans 23 Democrats

- All state House seats and one-half of the state Senate seats are up for re-election in 1990.

U.S. SENATE

- In 1988, Republican Yellowstone County Commissioner and former agriculture radio show host Conrad Burns defeated Montana's Democratic senior Sen. John Melcher, 52%-48%.

1988 STATEWIDE RACES

- The following offices were up for election in 1988:
  - -- Governor: Republican former state Sen. Stan Stephens was elected to a first term, defeating former Democratic Gov. Thomas Judge, 53%-47%.
  - -- Lieutenant Governor: In Montana, the governor and lieutenant governor run on the same ticket. GOP rancher Allen Kolstad was elected to a first term, defeating Democratic County Commissioner Barbara Skelton.
  - -- Secretary of State: Democratic former state Rep. Mike Cooney won election to a first term in 1988, defeating Republican state Sen. Pete Story by a 52%-48% vote margin.
  - -- Attorney General: GOP attorney Mark Racicot won election to a first term in 1988, defeating Democrat Mike McGrath by a 52%-48% vote margin.

STATE PARTY UPDATE

- Goals for the state GOP in 1990 include:
  - -- defeat Democratic Sen. Max Baucus,
  - -- maintain control of the state Senate, and,
  - -- regain control of the state House.

- In December 1989, former state GOP executive director Terry Merica filed suit against the state party, contending he was wrongly dismissed. Merica complains that he was fired because he questioned the legality of fund-raising arangements between the Senatorial Committee and the state GOP. The state party has denied the charges as "a disgruntled employee who's looking for a pot of gold." (The Washington Post, 12/17/89)

- The state GOP continues to have financial difficulties.

Governor Stephens:

- RNC Political Division that Stephens has had a difficult year and will probably not be able to provide much fund-raising assistance in 1990. State Democrats, stunned by the first loss of the governorship since 1968, are now better organized and taking an aggressive approach in fund-raising efforts.

STATE PARTY FINANCES

- The Montana GOP has had fundraising problems in trying to reach the 1990 state party budget of $125,000. The RNC's 1989 contribution to the state GOP was $5,000. The party can accept non-corporate money, but it appears it will be unable to provide much assistance in legislative races.

MAJOR SPEAKERS ACTIVITY

- Since September 1989, the following GOP surrogates have visited Montana:
  -- President Bush: Helena. Statehood Centennial (9/18/89).
  -- Jeanie Austin: Missoula. Fund-raiser (9/12/89).
  -- William Reilly: Helena and Butte. State GOP fund-raising event (3/18-19/90).

REPUBLICAN STATE PARTY OFFICIALS

STATE CHAIRMAN	Barbara Campbell
NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN	Jack E. Galt
NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN	Ione Bronson

BUSH-QUAYLE CAMPAIGN

CHAIRMAN	Chuck Heringer

ELECTED OFFICIALS

GOVERNOR	Stan Stephens (R) - elected in 1988.
U.S. SENATORS	Conrad Burns (R) - elected in 1988. Max Baucus (D) - re-elected in 1984.

MONTANA -- 1990 CAMPAIGN SUMMARY

- The filing deadline for the June 5, 1990 primary is March 22, 1990.

1990 SENATORIAL ELECTION

- In 1984, Democratic Sen. Max Baucus (1989 ratings: ADA-80; ACU-19 was re-elected to a second term with 57% of the vote, defeating former GOP state Rep. Chuck Cozzens (41%) and Libertarian Neil Halprin (2%). Baucus will seek a third term in 1990.

Republicans:

- Announced GOP candidates include:
  -- Lt. Gov. Allen Kolstad,
  -- Inventor Bruce Vorhauer,
  -- Senate Majority Whip Bill Farrell, and,
  -- Businessman John Domenech.

- During the summer of 1989 Attorney General Marc Racicot, U.S. Rep. Ron Marlenee and Auditor Andrea Bennett declined to run against Baucus.

- All GOP four candidates are campaigning on Montana's depressed economy, and criticize Baucus for not attracting more jobs to the state. Kolstad is the best known of the candidates, he is pro-life and is campaigning to diversify the Montana economy away from mining, agriculture and timber.
- Kolstad was recruited by President Bush, Vice President Dan Quayle, former President Ronald Reagan and Senate Minority leader Bob Dole in an effort to find a top-flight candidate to beat Baucus.

- The race has been targeted by the Republican National Committee (RNC) according to RNC Co-Chairman Jeanie Austin. (The Great Falls Tribune, 9/12/89) Austin said "[the RNC is] hoping to duplicate last year's upset of incumbent Democrat Sen. John Melcher."

- Roll Call (2/19/90) calls this race "leans Democratic." The Cook Political Report (3/20/90) rates this "likely Democratic."

KEY 1990 CONGRESSIONAL RACE

2nd C.D. - Eastern Montana

- U.S. Rep. Ron Marlenee (R) announced his re-election bid in August after declining to challenge U.S. Sen. Max Baucus. Both Marlenee's and Williams' districts will be collapsed and the state will become an "at-large" district after the 1990 Census.

- Former judge Don Burris (D) has announced his candidacy for the 2nd C.D., and former Democratic state Sen. Don Foster is considering challenging Marlenee.

- The Cook Political Report (3/20/90) rates this race "solid Republican."

1991 REDISTRICTING

- According to the Census Bureau, Montana is likely to lose one house seat in 1991. The current projection for the 1990 Census is that Montana will be 12,000 people short of the requirement for a second congressional seat, creating a single at-large district.

- The Districting and Apportionment Commission is responsible for drawing Congressional and Legislative districts. The commission consists of five members, one each appointed by the majority and minority leaders in each house. The four members then select a fifth, who is the chair. If, as in the past two redistricting Commissions, a chairman cannot be chosen, the state Supreme Court will make the decision. Reportedly, GOP state Chief Justice Gene Turnage will appoint the fifth member. None of the five may be public officials and there is no gubernatorial veto power over the plans.

- In 1984, Democratic Sen. Max Baucus (1988 ratings: ADA-80; ACU-8) was re-elected to a second term with 57% of the vote, defeating former Republican state Rep. Chuck Cozzens (41%) and Lib. Neil Halprin (2%).

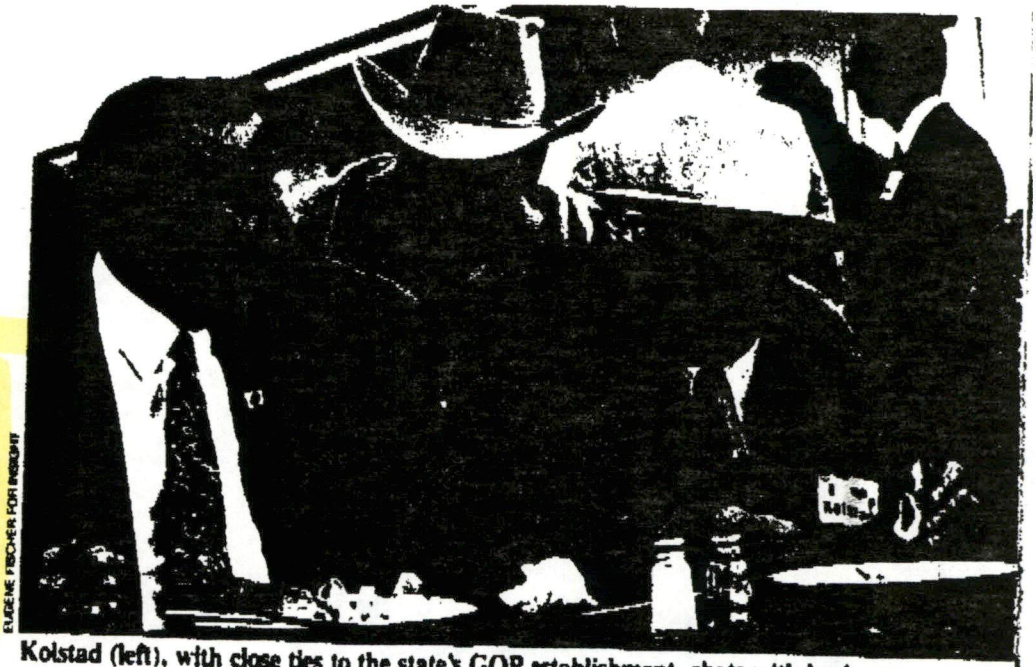
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MK – This is our candidate!

"

GOP Senatorial Aspirants Locking Horns in Montana

SUMMARY: The race for the GOP senatorial nomination in Montana pits millionaire businessman Bruce Vorhauer against Lt. Gov. Allen Kolstad. Vorhauer became an official resident only a year ago, but he can spend almost any amount he wants to win. Kolstad is suffering from the perception that he is the national party's "chosen" one: Montanans don't like candidates chosen for them.



EUGENE FISCHER FOR INSIGHT

Kolstad (left), with close ties to the state's GOP establishment, chats with backers.

Last summer during a barbecue at a ranch outside Helena, a visiting Japanese businessman with jet lag drifted off to sleep moments before Montana's lieutenant governor, Allen Kolstad, got up to speak. In a move that touched off a statewide furor, Kolstad picked up a sake cup used to toast a Japanese trade delegation and tossed it at the snoring businessman as other members of the Montana delegation looked on in disbelief.

It was not the first time that the Republican, a cattle rancher and farmer from northern Montana, had ignited a controversy in this vast but sparsely populated state. Last year, he defended Gov. Stan Stephens's proposal to lease a luxury car, telling reporters that "we didn't run for this job to be a couple of poor-verts," a remark that his critics said insulted the state's poor.

None of this would matter had not national Republican strategists tapped Kolstad to run against the state's senior senator, Democrat Max Baucus. Touting polls they say show a Baucus ripe for defeat, national Republican strategists and President Bush swept aside any semblance of impartiality before the June 5 primary and embarked on a highly visible campaign to recruit Kolstad for the fall race.

At stake in that race, as with a handful of other contests, in Rhode Island, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska and Iowa, is the long-shot Republican attempt to wrest control of the Senate. Buoyed by the surprise defeat of John Melcher in 1988, which made Conrad Burns Montana's first Republican senator since 1964, the GOP's national strategists have defended their courtship of Kolstad. A 22-year veteran of the Legislature who headed the state's highly visible Centennial Commission last year, Kolstad was the only Republican with high name recognition willing to consider a bid against Baucus.

But with less than a week remaining before the primary, Kolstad is facing a tougher-than-expected challenge from millionaire scientist and businessman Bruce Vorhauer, a 47-year-old political neophyte who has the looks, the money and the high-tech message. With his slogan — "America can't compete in a high-tech world with a low-tech senator" — Vorhauer is wooing voters with promises of using his entrepreneurial skills to turn economically depressed towns into advanced manufacturing centers.

The primary also gives voters a clear choice on abortion. Kolstad, a deeply conservative Republican with strong ties to the state's old-guard Republican establishment, opposes abortion and has called for outlawing it with a constitutional amendment. Vorhauer, who made his fortune by inventing the contraceptive sponge, not only supports a woman's right to choose but tells voters his invention has prevented 50 million to 60 million unwanted pregnancies.

A recent poll in the Great Falls Tribune showed Kolstad leading Vorhauer 23 percent to 17 percent among voters who said they planned to vote Republican. However, 49 percent of prospective Republican voters said they had not made up their minds. Two other candidates, state Sen. William E. Farrell and businessman John Domenech, trailed behind, with 11 percent and 4 percent respectively. (In the Democratic primary, Baucus faces opposition from two lesser-known candidates who do not pose much of a threat.)

As in most statewide races in Montana, the Republican candidates have spent much of their time fighting over who is the true Montanan. In a state deeply suspicious of outsiders, candidates for political office are accustomed to painting their opponents as carpetbaggers out of touch with the voters, even if they have lived in Montana for years.

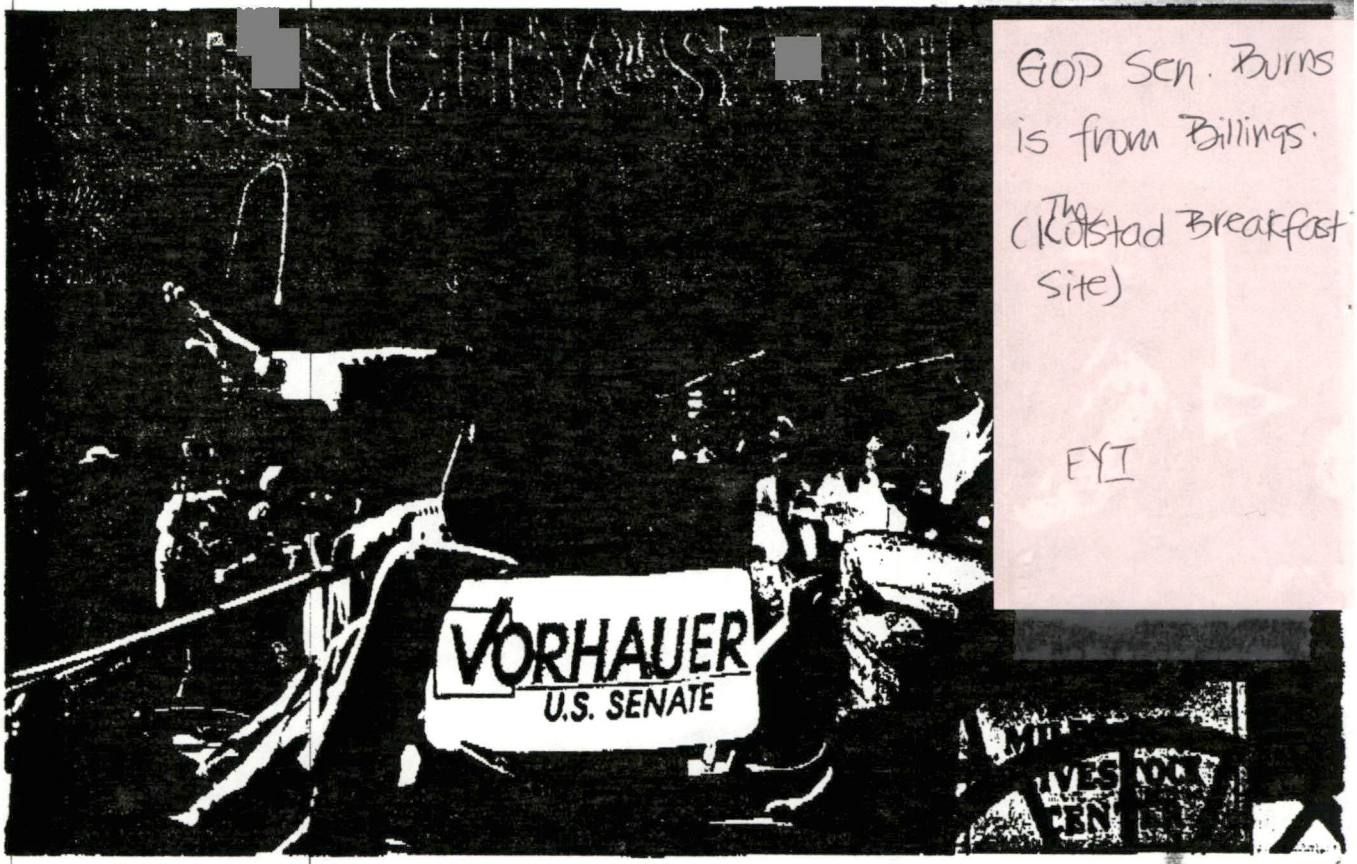
The practice often works. In 1978, Baucus won his Senate seat after supporters distributed pictures of him on a bucking bronco and his opponent, Republican Larry Williams, in New York wearing love beads. Williams, a native Montanan, had left the state for several years to pursue an investment career. Four years later, Williams lost again to Sen. John Melcher, who had depicted him as a puppet of the National Conservative Political Action Committee. The committee had pumped hundreds of thousands of dollars into the state to air commercials attacking Melcher.

The counterattack from Melcher consisted of commercials that featured two talking cows complaining about how he

GOP Sen. Burns is from Billings.

(The Kolstad Breakfast Site)

FYI



had been hounded by greenhorns from out of state.

In this year's Republican primary race, the carpetbagging label is being applied vigorously to Vorhauer by his GOP challengers. A native Virginian, Vorhauer built a spacious log home on an island in Salmon Lake in 1983 but chose not to become an official resident until last November, when he registered to vote. Since 1979, when he arrived in the state, he has divided his time between California, Montana and Nebraska. Vorhauer further alienated some Republicans when he acknowledged contributing $500 to Baucus's 1984 campaign.

Supporters of Kolstad fear a Vorhauer victory would virtually hand the election to Baucus, who is experienced and adept at exploiting the carpetbagging issue. In fact, the Baucus camp is already trying out that message. John Margolis, a Washington-based political consultant working for Baucus, says, "You look at Bruce Vorhauer and the last thing that leaps to your mind is Montanan. He lives in a multimillion-dollar house on an island and he just arrived in the state. . . . His biggest advantage is that he doesn't have a record and he has a lot of money."

Vorhauer has met the critics head-on, lashing out at them for ignoring his contributions to the state economy. Among his investments, Vorhauer is founder and director of Basic Bio Systems Inc., a California company with research labs in Missoula that develops cosmetics, skin care and drug products.

"We're not going to get the job done, or get the jobs for Montana that we need, by sniffing around everybody's family tree," he tells voters. "I cast my lot gladly. I'm like the pioneers; I came here by choice."

If Vorhauer is being tagged as a carpetbagger, Kolstad may suffer from criticism that he was handpicked by the national Republican Party. Says Thomas Payne, a retired University of Montana political science professor: "Montanans resent interference from outsiders. People here want a level playing field. They don't like it when a candidate is perceived as someone else's choice."

No matter who wins the Republican nomination, Baucus can expect the same treatment from the national Republican organization that Melcher received in 1988, when he was defeated by Burns, a tobacco-chewing former radio announcer and auctioneer from Billings. With financial assistance from the national GOP, Burns flooded the state with advertising attacking Melcher as "a liberal who is soft on drugs, soft on defense and very high on social programs."

With its inexpensive television advertising rates, Montana is an ideal state for a candidate with little voter identification and strong financial backing. By swamping the airwaves, candidates can turn themselves into household names within a matter of days. "If you could ever add up every Republican nickel that was spent on Conrad Burns, from beginning to end, no matter what the organization, it would add up to $600,000 to $700,000," says Tony Payton, a GOP consultant who worked on Burns's campaign in 1988.

Inventor Vorhauer is being labeled a carpetbagger; incumbent Baucus (below) tends closely to local issues.



The "carpet bag" issue is a big one -- people from MT don't like outsiders in their politics. Candidates try to paint opponents as being "carpetbaggers" and not really "of Montana".

Stress Kolstad's long family ties to state, homestead, etc. (see memo)

"We ship our calves out of state, we ship our logs out of state, we ship our wheat out of state, and now we ship our children out of state."

In the absence of a single defining national issue, Republicans are expected to blame the state's floundering economy on Baucus. That means linking him to environmentalists and the continuing controversy over the fate of 6 million acres of federally designated wilderness in the state, an issue that cuts across party affiliations and affects the daily lives of thousands of Montanans.

Baucus has introduced legislation that would release 3.2 million acres of the roadless land for use in logging, mining and other "multipurposes." But timber industry workers say it is not enough and have accused Baucus of siding with environmentalists in attempting to lock up too much land as wilderness. "The wilderness issue is going to cost him a lot of Democratic votes in a region of the state where he can't afford to lose them," says Montana State University political scientist Jerry Calvert.

The heat generated by the land-use debate can be felt in towns such as Townsend, which sits astride the Helena National Forest between the Elkhorn and Big Belt mountains in the western part of the state.

Signs hanging from modest clapboard houses remind vote-seeking politicians about the lifeblood of the town. Stenciled in bold yellow letters on the back of rough-hewn wood planks, the signs proclaim: "Timber dollars support this family."

The people of Townsend, like others throughout the mountainous western half of the state, blame politicians in Washington and increasingly powerful environmental lobbies for a struggling timber industry. Two years ago, many of the city's residents expressed their rage by voting against Melcher for sponsoring a 1.4 million-acre wilderness bill, later vetoed by President Reagan. Now they are gunning for Baucus.

"When things aren't good with the economy and people are out of work, that hurts the incumbent; people are ready to say, 'It's time for a change,'" says Jack Mahon, the manager of RY Timber Inc.'s lumber mill, which employs 72 workers in Townsend.

The state's economic woes, however, extend far beyond the timber industry. Facing an oil industry battered since the early 1980s and a drought that severely hurt farmers, many young people have fled. Montana, which has lost thousands of its residents since the mid-1980s, could wave good-bye to one of its two House seats during reapportionment.

Bill Berberet, a retired rancher living in Toston, tells a familiar tale when he says that seven of his nine children have left the state to seek jobs. Though Montana is rich in natural resources, many of the meatpacking plants, slaughterhouses and lumber mills have closed. "We have been reduced to shipping everything out of state," says Berberet. "We ship our calves out of state, we ship our logs out of state, we ship our wheat out of state, and now we ship our children out of state."

To defend himself, Baucus must escape blame for the economy while proving to voters that he has helped create jobs. So far, he has done just that. Wading through crowds at the Miles City Bucking Horse sale parade earlier in May, he rattled off accomplishments that come from being chairman of three Senate subcommittees. As chairman of the Finance Subcommittee on International Trade, Baucus pressured the Japanese into opening their markets to American beef. "Today, for every steer sold in Montana, $56 of the sale is attributable to sales to Japan," said Baucus. "That's an additional $44 million for the Montana economy." As chairman of the Environment and Public Works Subcommittee on Environmental Protection, he helped write the Clean Air Act, which he estimates will create 1,500 jobs for Montana's low-sulfur coal industry over the next 10 years.

Unlike Melcher, who spent too much time defending ousted Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos (Burns tagged Melcher "the senator from Manila"), the senator has tended closely to local issues. He helped save rural air service to eastern Montana by threatening to filibuster Transportation Secretary Samuel K. Skinner's nomination if Bush followed through with plans to end federal subsidies to air travel in the sparsely populated part of the state.

"The specific concrete actions I've taken saved hundreds, close to thousands of jobs," Baucus says. The senator scoffs at critics who say he is vulnerable on the wilderness legislation. "The vast majority of Montanans is more interested in other issues — mortgage payments, hospital bills, insurance bills — and less concerned about wilderness." As for Republican suggestions that he is vulnerable in 1990, Baucus retorts: "I am stronger now than I've ever been in public office and stronger than any other statewide candidate."

But if Baucus is confident of his standing with voters, that confidence has yet to rub off on all of his supporters back home. Diane Sands, a Baucus campaign volunteer and spokesman for the Montana chapter of the National Abortion Rights Action League, told the senator during a recent meeting in Washington that she found a lot of disgruntled voters during her door-to-door canvassing. As with most Montana politics this election year, the voters were grousing about the wilderness bill.

"Environmentalists are mad because the bill doesn't go far enough, and the timber industry is mad because they think it goes too far," says Sands. "He's gotten himself in a position where he's been kicked on both ends, and that isn't very smart."

— Mark Lawrence Ragan in Montana



Montanans blame environmentalists and federal officials for timber industry woes.

DRAFT

Lieutenant Governor Allen Kolstad, age 58, of Chester, Montana garnered 43% of the vote in a close race in the Republican primary on June 5th. Kolstad is now a ~~clear~~ (underdog) against two term Senator Max Baucus. In the latest poll matched against Kolstad, Baucus received less than 50% of the vote while Kolstad received over 25%. This is about where Conrad Burns was at this stage in his upset victory over Senator Melcher. About 25% of the vote is undecided..

GF Tribune Baucus 46 Kolstad

Kolstad, a Luthern with four children, has been married to Iva for 39 years. As a fifth generation farmer and small businessman, Kolstad's reputation is as a conservative who favors economic development and a strong defense. He has over 20 years of public service, including being in Montana's House from 1969-75 and its Senate from 1975-1988. Kolstad and Governor Stan Stephens were elected in 1988 ending 20 years of Democratic control.

Montana's languishing economy is based upon grain farming, ranching, mining, logging and tourism. Unemployment is about 10% but this figure is misleadingly low since many Montanans leave to find work elsewhere.

Kolstad's campaign against Baucus will focus on changing to a true Montanan in touch with the people back home. Kolstad will emphasize economic advancements for Montanans in contrast to Baucus' reputation as the darling of liberal environmentalists back East. Baucus is vulnerable for being long on talk and short on concrete results for Montana after 12 years.

Kolstad could win with strong personal support from you and massive help from the Republican Party. Baucus ~~has~~ will have over two million dollars in his campaign chest while Kolstad ~~has less than~~ about one million. Moreover, Baucus is well-staffed. He is constantly in the media, especially on TV. Kolstad is off to a slow start and he needs more experienced campaign staff.

- mid-course correction
- beef-up staff

BIOGRAPHY
LT. GOVERNOR ALLEN KOLSTAD

Allen Kolstad was born December 24, 1931 at Chester, Montana. His family represents five generations of Montanans involved in agriculture and agri-business in the north central part of the state.

He was educated at schools in the Chester area and attended Concordia College in Moorehead, Minnesota.

He and his wife, Iva, began farming property in Liberty and Toole Counties in 1952. They still call this farm "home," and operate it with their son, Chris, and his family.

In addition to farming, Kolstad is the former owner of the Chester Implement Company, a John Deere dealership, and former president of the Kolstad Grain Company. He has been a director with the Montana Chamber of Commerce, was president of the Montana Water Development Association, and served the Ford Administration as a member of the District Export Council for Western States.

The Chester farmer and businessman began his 19 year career as a state legislator in 1968 when he was elected to the Montana House of Representatives. He was the first Republican to represent his district in 48 years. Kolstad served in the Montana House until 1975 when he was elected to the state senate. As a senator, he served in a number of leadership positions, chaired the Montana Legislative Council, and the Interim Legislative Committee on Problems in Agriculture. He resigned in 1988 to assume the Lieutenant Governor position in the Stephens Administration.

Kolstad and his wife, Iva, have four children. They include Cedric of Nashville, Tennessee, Chris of Ledger, Cheryl Gagnon of Hong Kong and Corrine Neill of Scottsdale, Arizona. They also have 7 grandchildren: Krystal, Allen Henry, Amanda, Cary, Brittney and Alexandra.

Five Generations of Kolstads in Montana

The family is originally from Norway. Kolstad's grandfather Chris settled a homestead around Chester, Montana. In that tradition, Kolstad's father, himself, and his son and now grandson have all homesteaded in the state.

((I'll try to find out the year of the original homesteader.))

might be a good illustration of how well he knows the state

A Funny Story

While campaigning for Lt. Governor, Kolstad went to an Indian Reservation on Halloween night, where the Indians were doing tribal dances with drums and the whole nine yards. The deal was that you had to join the dances or pay five bucks.

Kolstad didn't know a thing about Indian dances, but he gamely danced anyway, learning the beat and everything.

Later on that night, they went to a masquerade ball where a guest dressed like Miss Piggy asked him to dance. While dancing, Kolstad discovered that it was a man dressed as this pig but had no idea who it was.

The next morning, he worked at a Sons of Norway breakfast, and while dishing up traditional Norwegian fare he saw people from the masquerade ball the night before. He said loudly to a friend a few feet away: "Who was that pig I was dancing with last night??!!??"

Needless to say, some older women overheard the comment and thought he was denigrating his female dance partner! Kolstad was convinced that he'd just lost votes on that move and the story is now a big family joke.

He never did find out who the man dressed as Miss Piggy really was.

TAXES

1. When we the people of the United States decided to band together to form a more perfect union-I'll bet nobody figured the dues would be so high.

2. One of the biggest problems in teaching English to foreign visitors is convincing them "damn" and "taxes" are two separate words.

3.Never have so many people lived so well so far behind.

4.When the new tax laws were passed, my brother, an accountant, attended a seminar to become familiar with the changes. After the meeting had been in progress for a while, one man had a question. "I'm sorry," he began, "but I'm thoroughly confused." "Good," answered the speaker. "That means you've been paying attention."

5. I wrote a nice letter to the IRS. Four months later I received a reply: "Your compliment is being processed."

6. Income Tax is Uncle Sam's version of Wheel of Fortune- and we but the vowels I.O.U.

7. I think we're too hard on the IRS> Without income tax, how else could we get rid of our leftover 1988 dollars?

8. A Dutchman was explaining the red, white and blue Netherlands flag to an American. "Our flag is symbolic of our taxes," he said. "We get red when we talk about them, white when we get our tax bills, and blue after we pay." The American nodded. "I know what you mean. It's the same in the U.S.A., only we see stars, too.

POLITICS

1. New executive slogan: "If you haven't developed ulcers, you're not carrying your share of the load.

2. A lot of politicians make the mistake of forgetting that they've been appointed, instead of anointed.

3.When the first-grader asked his mother why Daddy brought home a briefcase full of papers every night, the mother replied, "Daddy had so much work to do that he can't finish it all at the office. That's why he has to work at night." "Well," said the child, "why don't they put him in a slower group?"

4. Old politicians never die; they just harangue in there.

5. Politician to politician: "Caught you on 'Meet the Press.' "Great Footwork!"

6.I wish Congress would get back to normal. This kinder and gentler stuff is getting brutal.

7. I don't worry about politicians who are accused of misconduct- I worry about those that haven't been caught.

8. A lot more people would be interested in politics if the Electoral College had a football team.

9. What this country really needs is more people giving up politics- but still staying in office.

10. It isn't easy being a public figure these days. One week you're on the cover of Time and the next week you're doing it.

11. Politics is producing some wild conversations, like; "I work for the government." "Honestly?" "That's my business."

MISC

1. The diner was furious when his steak arrived too rare. "Waiter," he barked, "didn't you hear me say' well done?" "I can't thank you enough sir, replied the waiter. I hardly ever get a compliment."

2. My father is an avid fan of a nearby universities football team. During a recent season his team got off to a poor start, and almost every Saturday afternoon dad sat ranting at the TV screen. One day, after loud shouts of disgust, silence fell. Puzzled, my mother went into the living room to find him quietly watching a World War II movie. "I just switched over to something I knew we would win!" dad explained.

3. New executive slogan; "If you haven't developed ulcers you are not carrying your share of the load."

4. Words of wisdom; "If first you don't succeed, become a consultant."

5. When I was young, I admired clever people. Now that I am old, I admire kind people.

6. A leading authority is anyone who has guessed right more than once.-Frank A. Clark.

7. Announcing bad news; If good things come in small packages I have a very large package to present to you today.

8. It is the year 2210, and the planets have long been colonized. Interplanetary flight is as everyday as transcontinental flight, and on one of these interplanetary liners a Martian colonist strikes up a conversation with the passenger next to him. "Where are you from?" he asks. "Earth," is the reply. "Oh, really? By any chance do you know...?"

9. Our local supermarket had just been equipped with a "talking" cash register. I listened, amused, as a mechanical voice announced each item and its price when the clerk passed it over the scanner. After every thing had been checked through, the relentless machine told me the total and after I paid, the change due. The cashier, who had not yet spoken, got my change and closed the drawer of the finally silent cash register. Looking at me, she said smugly, "I still get to say thank you."

10. A chinese emperor ordered one of his servants to find him a hundred year old egg. Returning empty handed, the servant explained no hundred year old egg's master but I can get you one fifty year old egg. No thanks the emperor replied, you know I hate instant food.

11. After a big meal; "After such a big meal, I hope you still have some room for food for thought"

COLLEGE:

1. There's one kid who isn't starting college next month. Last spring he asked his parents to give him the money it would cost to send him. They did, and he retired on it.

2. My son complained constantly about the food at his college. In spite of this, I showed up one night to have dinner with him. We had no sooner reached the cafeteria entrance than he said, "They don't have anything good. Let's leave."
"How do you know the meal is going to be bad if you haven't even seen the food?" I protested.
"When there are more than six knives in the peanut butter," he replied, "you know dinner is going to be lousy."

3. Just as I finished my final lecture in social science at Michigan State University, a freshman rushed up. "Oh, professor, I wanted you to know that I learned so much in your course!" she exclaimed. Pleased, I was framing a suitable reply when she continued, "Why, just last Saturday night what you taught me helped me to win a game of Trivial Pursuit!"

4. Harvard Magazine reports there's a joke that's been going around Stanford University:
Q: How can you tell if a Harvard student has been using your computer?
A: The display screen is covered with correction fluid.

5. The temperature at Central Michigan University's December commencement is 1985 was well below freezing. With the wind whipping across the parking lot, everyone was scurrying to get inside. As I squeezed through the auditorium doors, I heard a proud parent exclaim, "Janet always did say it would be a cold day in hell when she graduated!"

6. When William Howard Taft was teaching in the Yale Law School, he was annoyed one day because the students began to fidget and whisper before his lecture ended. "Just a minute, gentlemen," he said, "I have still a few more pearls to cast."

7. The cost of college keeps rising. That's what they really mean by <u>higher</u> education.

CHILDREN

1. Kids are so practical these days. I told my kid the story of Humpty-Dumpty. He wanted to know if Humpty's family hit the Acme Wall Company with a multi-million dollar personal injury suit.

2. This will go down in history as the era when kids stopped bringing an apple to the teacher and started bringing something she can really use - a box of Excedrin.

3. After working laboriously over his homework, the little boy turned to his father. "Dad," he said wearily, "what's the use of this education stuff?" "Why son," said his father, "There's nothing like it! A good education enables you to worry about conditions everywhere in the world."

EDUCATION

1. We spend all that money on education, yet we still have math illiteracy? It just doesn't add up.

2. My kid doesn't want to back to school- He wants to stay home and fax in his assignments.

3. Upset when only three of his students listed all of the 50 states correctly on a quiz, the teacher told his class, "When I was in school we could name every one of them off the top of our heads." "Yeah," cracked a student, "but there were only thirteen then."

Both have Grand-children

4. In September, millions of happy, shinning faces look toward school- They are known as parents.

5. If you think education is expensive, try ignorance.

MISC CONT....

12. Goodtimes badtimes time passes no matter what grade you give it.

13. My kids are excited that Nelson Mandela is going on a six week tour. They think he is opening for Madonna.

14. I'm proud to say that I'm a humble person.

15. I thank my lucky stars that I'm not superstitious.

16. By the way, I looked up the word, "deja vu" in the dictionary. It said "Didn't you look up the word before?"

17. Words of Wisdom: It isn't over till it's over- and then it's too late.

18. I went to a hit movie this weekend. The line was so long by the time I got into the theatre, they were showing the sequel.

19. You always have to be careful of little old ladies after a speech because they don't fid around. One time I finished a rather long talk and this sweet thing came up to me. put a gloved hand on mine and said, "Mr. Orben, has anyone ever told you you're a fascinating speacker?" I said, "No, No one ever has." She said, "Then whatever gave you the idea?"